

Copy of letter sent to Board.

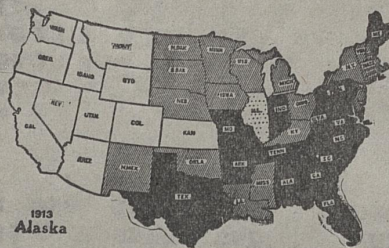
Kentucky Equal Rights Association

PRESIDENT

MRS. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE,
726 McCLELLAND BUILDING,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY
STATE HEADQUARTERS

TREASURER

MRS. J. B. JUDAH,
2115 MURRAY AVE.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.



FIRST VICE PRESIDENT,
MRS. EDWARD L. HUTCHINSON, LEXINGTON.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT,
MRS. CHARLES FIRTH, COVINGTON.
THIRD VICE PRESIDENT,
MRS. J. D. HAYS, OWENSBORO.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
MISS LAURA CLAY, LEXINGTON.
RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. ROBINSON A. MCDOWELL, LOUISVILLE.
AUDITOR, MRS. SAMUEL HENNING, LOUISVILLE.
STATE MEMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
MRS. THOMAS J. SMITH, FRANKFORT

WHITE STATES - FULL SUFFRAGE
SHADED " - PARTIAL " "
DARK " - NO " "

Lexington, Ky., May 1, 1919.

Dear Board Member:-

The vote of the Board concerning the question of a State amendment which was debated at our last Board meeting is overwhelmingly for the motion submitted by Mrs. Leech. Mrs. Leech's motion was as follows: -- "Officially I move that in recognition of Mrs. Catt's recent request to the Kentucky members in St. Louis to hold off a campaign for a state suffrage amendment (if one was decided on) until it could not jeopardize the federal amendment, that we lay on the table motions involving discussion of such state amendments until the special session of the United States Congress submit to the State legislature a federal amendment or adjourn." The vote stood seven for this amendment: Mrs. Leech, Mrs. Firth, Mrs. South, Mrs. Castleman, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Henning, Mrs. Mengel. There was one vote for Mrs. Mengel's motion, that of Mrs. Judah. There were no votes for Mrs. Breckinridge's motion. Mrs. Alderson voted at first, evidently having misunderstood the letter on the subject. I sent her again the copies of the different motions but have had no reply. As it could not change the result it seems unnecessary to wait further and I am today preparing a letter to the local leagues, as instructed.

One member of the Board suggested that I submit the question of Mrs. Leech's vote to a parliamentarian, and expressed her desire to vote for it in case it was found parliamentary. I simply counted her vote for the motion, life being short and there being many questions on which it is practically impossible to find a parliamentary precedent. It seems to me our purpose in this matter is to get at the sense of the Board, and the sense of the Board is very clear. I think we may simply have a "gentleman's agreement" not to consider that a precedent is made for submitting, after the adjournment of a meeting, a motion to lay the subject matter under discussion at the meeting upon the table. This it seems to me differs in principle a good deal from the ordinary submitting of a motion by vote.

In Mrs. Leech's letter submitting her vote, there occurs a paragraph which it seems to me requires on my part an explanation to Mrs. Leech and the other members of the Board. Mrs. Leech says --- "Our Board meeting did not get the question of a state amendment campaign brought to the point of a vote. There developed information which might have influenced that vote, such as the fact that the Kentucky delegation was not present at the conference with the National officers when the question of a State

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#2.

LEXINGTON, KY.,

campaign was discussed. So far as I can learn no statement was made to the effect that the sentiment of the Convention was not expressed in favor of a State Campaign, the fact being that the vote would have been largely against it." Strictly speaking, I should say that the person authorized to submit the question to the National Board were Mrs. Post and myself. I saw no objection, however, to having the whole Kentucky delegation present and was extremely anxious that it should be present. The National Board met Saturday afternoon and evening, after the convention had closed. The Saturday afternoon meeting was called especially for the convenience of a delegation from all of the Southern states, who wished to be heard then in order that they might take their trains home. Mrs. Catt explained that it could not be a full meeting of the National Board, as some members had engagements. I requested the Kentucky delegates to go in with the Southern delegates, explaining that if it seemed desirable we should ask for a hearing - which Mrs. Catt had promised - that afternoon, but that we should probably postpone it for the fuller night meeting. The afternoon meeting was so good a one that we decided to present it then, if agreeable, to Mrs. Catt, and especially since there was evidently time at the afternoon meeting and a probability of a rush at the night meeting. We did present it in the afternoon. All available members of the Kentucky delegation were present. There were Mrs. Post, myself and two Lexington members previously mentioned. The only other Kentucky delegate who had remained in St. Louis was Miss Laura White who had come from Garrard to the meeting, but who had gone to another hotel and possibly did not get the word of the hearing, though it is my impression that she was informed. The other members of the Kentucky delegation had left St. Louis; Mrs. Firth wishing to be present at the Louisville Board meeting and finding it necessary to go home first; Mrs. Roberts from Marion; Mrs. Drake and the two Mrs. Gibson from Lexington. There was no board member from Louisville present at the convention, in fact no delegate from Louisville at all. I did my best to present the matter fairly to the National Board, taking as much time for detail as I felt was allowable. I remember stating very emphatically that the majority of the Board were not only in favor of the Federal Amendment but were most anxious to do nothing that could in any way injure it.

I do not want to work up a sentimental plea, but I did go to considerable time and expense in going to St. Louis, principally because of the commission to present the Kentucky matter. I went when I wasn't very well able to navigate, having left the house only twice after the automobile accident, once to get from the Shelbyville hospital home, and once from home to take the train for St. Louis. I had to get Mrs.

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LEXINGTON, KY.,

#3.

Hutchinson to go with me - when she had not intended to go, and it was decidedly inconvenient for her to do so - to comb the tangles out of my hair, hook hooks and do other absurd things. I really hope very strongly that if the Board or any member of the Board feels that I was not to be trusted to present the matter fairly, that they will hereafter send as their representative when anything is to be presented to the National, someone whose fairness they can trust. I was not in favor of the compromise measure submitted at our State Convention, preferring that the matter be put to the test then. It seemed to me that the compromise measure would merely put considerable more amount of work on me, for it is not easy to compose letters to present intricate matters that have taken several hours to debate and that it would consume; not to say waste, a lot more very valuable time. I have since seen, however, that in spite of the above things, it was probably wise in that it gives us a chance to postpone decision in the matter, which must be influenced and really determined by the outcome of events. The other way of course, was to have settled it at this convention, and to have re-opened it, if desired, at a subsequent convention. But this would have necessitated, it seems to me, the holding of the convention early in the fall.

The whole effect of the matter on me, I am sorry to say has been to make me feel that the Suffrage Board is much more fearful that something unwise may be done than it is anxious that anything should be done. So with a thousand other jobs pressing for immediate action, I have sub-consciously relegated my suffrage enthusiasm to cold storage. I hope, however, that I may be able to get over this since there is a special session of Congress probably upon us the 15th of May, the State Republican Convention the 14th of May and the necessity of doing all the work with the legislative candidates before the August primary, if we are really to accomplish anything.

I believe that I shall be able to get effective chairmen for the Campaign Educational Committee by dividing the state into two halves and forming a committee for each - the west end of the state may be easily reached by a committee with headquarters at Louisville, central and eastern Kentucky by a committee with headquarters at Lexington - Without objection, I will as I find it possible proceed along these lines/.

I regret that Mrs. Castleman has found it impossible to get out the plate page agreed on at our Board meeting - Miss Eleanor Home, our excellent press chairman has, however, agreed to allow herself to fall heir to the job.

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LEXINGTON, KY..

#4.

The WOMAN'S CITIZEN wants to know if the K. E. R. A. will underwrite or in other words, take eight (8) subscriptions for Kentucky Congressman as was done last year. Let me know your pleasure.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs. Desha Breckinridge)

M. M. D. Breckinridge

MISS LAURA CLAY,
LEXINGTON,
KENTUCKY.

NEW ORLEANS
MAY 4
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L.A.



LESLIE WOMAN SUFFRAGE COMMISSION, INC.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF SUFFRAGE EDUCATION

ROSE YOUNG, DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENTS

FIELD PRESS WORK

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER, CHAIRMAN

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MAGAZINE DEPARTMENT

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RESEARCH

MARY SUMNER BOYD, CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE: 4818 MURRAY HILL



171 Madison Avenue

NEW YORK, May 8, 1919

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington, Ky.,

My dear Miss Clay:-

May I ask you to answer the marked section of Rev. Olympia Brown's letter. I should much appreciate it if you would send me a copy of your reply, as I should like for my own information, to have a brief account of ~~the~~ ^{your} committee's work from year to year.

Yours very sincerely,

MSB-H.

Enclosures

CLAUDIA QUIGLEY MURPHY

*Consultant in Home Economics
Advisory Counsel*

41 UNION SQUARE WEST
NEW YORK

May 12, 1919.

Miss Lura Clay,
Lexington,
Kentucky.

Dear Miss Clay:

Enclosed you will find a brochure containing the speech of Mr. William J. Matheson delivered by invitation before the Women's Forum of this City last fall. Please read it carefully. It is a subject of importance. Should you wish additional copies let me know.

Through our chemical activities, life is made more livable; food more edible; fabrics more beautiful; homes more attractive and, in addition, living costs reduced.

The production of dyestuffs is a pivotal industry which concerns adding color to our lives, as well as interest in our clothing, for how monotonous would be our lives if we had no color in our homes, our clothes, or our furnishings.

The war taught us that we must produce these colors at home- that we must supplant the German-made dyes with dyestuffs of true American origin. But we must create and sustain the demand for our own products. We must give active and whole-hearted support to American chemicals, dyestuffs and fabrics.

So, the paramount duty of women is to protect and foster national industries, and with that end in view, will your Club pass the Resolution enclosed, which has already been approved and passed by the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

And will the members of your Club see that no Pro-German attacks on American dyestuffs are made possible by labels on the bolts of fabrics in the various departments of your local dry goods stores. Instilling doubt concerning the efficiency of our products is a subtle method of a most insidious propaganda. Will you advise me of your local conditions in this respect?

American dyestuffs are the best dyestuffs in the world today. Be sure of that.

Trusting you will co-operate in this movement, and anticipating the pleasure of a reply from you on each point, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Claudia L. Murphy

CQM:K

MEMORANDUM OF REMARKS
OF
WILLIAM J. MATHESON
PRESIDENT OF THE
NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL COMPANY
INCORPORATED

BEFORE THE WOMEN'S FORUM
AT THE BILTMORE HOTEL, NEW YORK
DECEMBER 20, 1918



FOREWORD

ANSWERING the request for a text of my address before the Women's Forum, let me say that my remarks were most informal, delivered without any notes, and were not in any sense a scientific paper. It was more of an intimate talk of work done during my stewardship, in the tremendous undertaking of supplying the country with artificial dyestuffs in the emergency created by the War. I do not think my talk continued more than thirty minutes, and at least thirty minutes more was given to answering questions from the audience, which were intelligent, and much more unusual and difficult to meet than would have been the questions from a similar body of technical men.

REMARKS

IN the main salon of the steamship that was formerly "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," are written the memorable words uttered by the Kaiser on the occasion of her launching — "*Unsere Zukunft ist auf dem Wasser,*" which a wag (with a prophetic vision which he did not then realize) translated, "Our future is all at sea."

Two predominating industries in Germany, in which she excelled all the rest of the world, were shipping and dyestuffs; and former Ambassador Gerard has said that no matter what happened, she would never relinquish her supremacy in these. We all know what has happened to her shipping, and need not concern ourselves with this.

At a critical period in the history of a nation which has written records dating back more thousands of years than any other nation, one of its members was called upon for a peculiar service, and when she hesitated, the voice of the prophet rang out, "Who knoweth whether thou art sent to the kingdom for such a time as this"; and that voice ringing down the ages has been answered by thousands of men and women without uniform or insignia of rank, working hard to secure victories industrially, which are little less important than those on the field of battle.

Germany, before the war, had an investment in the dyestuff industry of upwards of \$400,000,000. Her works are divided into two great groups of three each, known as the new and old triple alliance. Since the war they have been combined into one great company in which the government is largely interested, and to which an addition of \$100,000,000 more has been made, more than half of it written off. She did before the war practically three-fifths or four-fifths of all the business of the world. Her sales in the United States were not less than \$25,000,000 before the war, and, at increased values because of advanced raw materials, would be equal to fifty or sixty millions of dollars today. The importance of this industry may be realized when I tell you that this fifty or sixty millions worth of goods is necessary for industries, the turnover of which is two and a half billions of dollars. This statement shows without any further argument why the business of dyestuffs was never undertaken in the United States.

In the short period of the emergency created by the war, we have duplicated many dyes necessary for the textile industry, type for type, quality for quality, so that we are free of dependence on Germany for any dyes. There is a common impression—among artists chiefly—that the vegetable dyes are better and

faster than artificial dyes. This is an unfortunate mistake. Only two dyes of superior value for fastness of vegetable origin are used today by intelligent dyers who are getting artificial dyes, and these are Indigo and Alizarin (or Madder), which have held undisputed pre-eminence from the earliest ages. These dyes have long since been made artificially or synthetically from coal-tar derivatives; so that now of the total production of Indigo (the most important of the old vegetable dyes) fifteen per cent is of vegetable origin and the other eighty-five per cent is made synthetically. At first when the artificial Indigo was put on the market it was so much purer in shade and quality, that certain impurities had to be introduced into it before the public, who were accustomed to the vegetable product, would accept it.

A short time before the war, the Benzol Products Company started in the manufacture of aniline oil. The Germans promptly undersold us without regard to cost, and when one of our directors spoke to one of the German directors about the matter, he (the German) said, "I see a cloud no larger than a man's hand on the horizon, and we propose to push it down." We answered that by building a plant larger than had ever been built before, a unit larger than any before created; and

have since manufactured and delivered a quantity three times in excess of the consumption of the United States before the war. A large part of this being used for explosives in connection with the war, we had to provide for the use of this surplus aniline when the war would end, and we now have an indigo works with a capacity larger, I believe, than anything that exists anywhere, which is already turning out a limited quantity, and will be turning out in a few weeks over 15,000 pounds a day.

As I have said, we have matched many dyes that are necessary for the textile industry practically in two years; but up to the present we have given our main time of necessity to quantity and quality. It will take two or three years more of research before we get our costs down as low as those abroad, and if, in the meantime, we are protected from German competition, we will be in a position to defy the world, not only in quality and quantity, but in price. Now, in the matter of price, it makes so little difference per yard, that I think the American consuming public can afford to give us that protection.

There is one color which we call Alizarine Sapphire. It is the most expensive blue that we sell. It is derived from Anthracin, and we get one-fourth of one per cent. of Anthracin from the tar that is distilled. The production of this

color requires six successive steps after the Anthracin is introduced, and occupies three weeks. Any failure in any one of these six steps results in the loss of the color. Many of these steps involve chemistry as abstruse and difficult as the production synthetically of the ruby. We are making a limited amount of that color now, which we have put at \$20 a pound, for the purpose of limiting its use to the things most essential. At \$20 a pound, the ordinary horizon blue shade on ordinary cloth costs two cents a yard to dye the material. The color we are selling at \$20 a pound costs us about \$1,000 a pound. In the course of a few weeks, we will be producing enough of the color so that ultimately we will sell it for \$10 a pound or less and make a profit.

Our constructive work is done and the war is over. Let the women of this country, who have the last voice in the quality of the things they use and wear, insist on having the best dyes and American dyes. Whether the position of independence and freedom from dependence on another country shall continue, or not, rests with you. You should insist that the goods you buy shall be dyed with American dyes; and if you want to know whether the article or any fabric that you use is dyed with a suitable dye or not, the National Aniline & Chemical Company will be glad to make a test and report for

you without cost. We have, in our Research Department, a chemist who is the equal, if not the superior, of any of the research chemists whom I have met abroad in my many years of acquaintance over there. He was a Worcester Academy boy, and was afterwards a professor in one of the western universities, and a man with more ingenuity and more resource I have never met, and he and his department are one hundred per cent. American.

It was my privilege, six years ago, to entertain Sir William Henry Perkin at my house. Sir William Henry Perkin was the original discoverer of aniline dyes. He gave me at that time half of the first piece of material that was ever dyed with an artificial dye. It was dyed in 1856 or 1860. I have it here, and shall be glad to pass it around. I mention this to show that this industry had its origin in Great Britain, and as Anglo-Saxons we are rightful heirs to it.

It is my custom four times a week to meet the heads of our departments for a conference and questions. The chemists of our research, operating, application and distributing departments pass their questions backwards and forwards. I shall be very glad to try the same thing here if any one has any questions to ask.

[Then ensued a number of very intelligent and well considered questions, which brought out the fact that really the dye manufacturer ought to apply himself to the women of the country, instead of to the five or six thousand textile mills that use the dyes.]

*Here are some of the answers
to the questions:*

A blue dyed with Logwood fades to a red in the course of two or three months, depending on the exposure given, and the amount of artificial dye used.

No, German dyes were never guaranteed not to fade. They expressly published in all their literature and on their sample cards, "without guarantee."

Yes, the light shades of silks dyed with German dyes, as you say, faded badly even when not exposed to sunlight. There are many of these light shades of dyes, whether made here or abroad, dyed on silk, that will fade badly.

American dyes will meet the needs of black satin as well as any other dyes.

Yes, nearly all the dyes used in France before the war were of German manufacture. They probably produced less than twenty per cent.; but France proposes now and hereafter to be forever independent of these conditions.

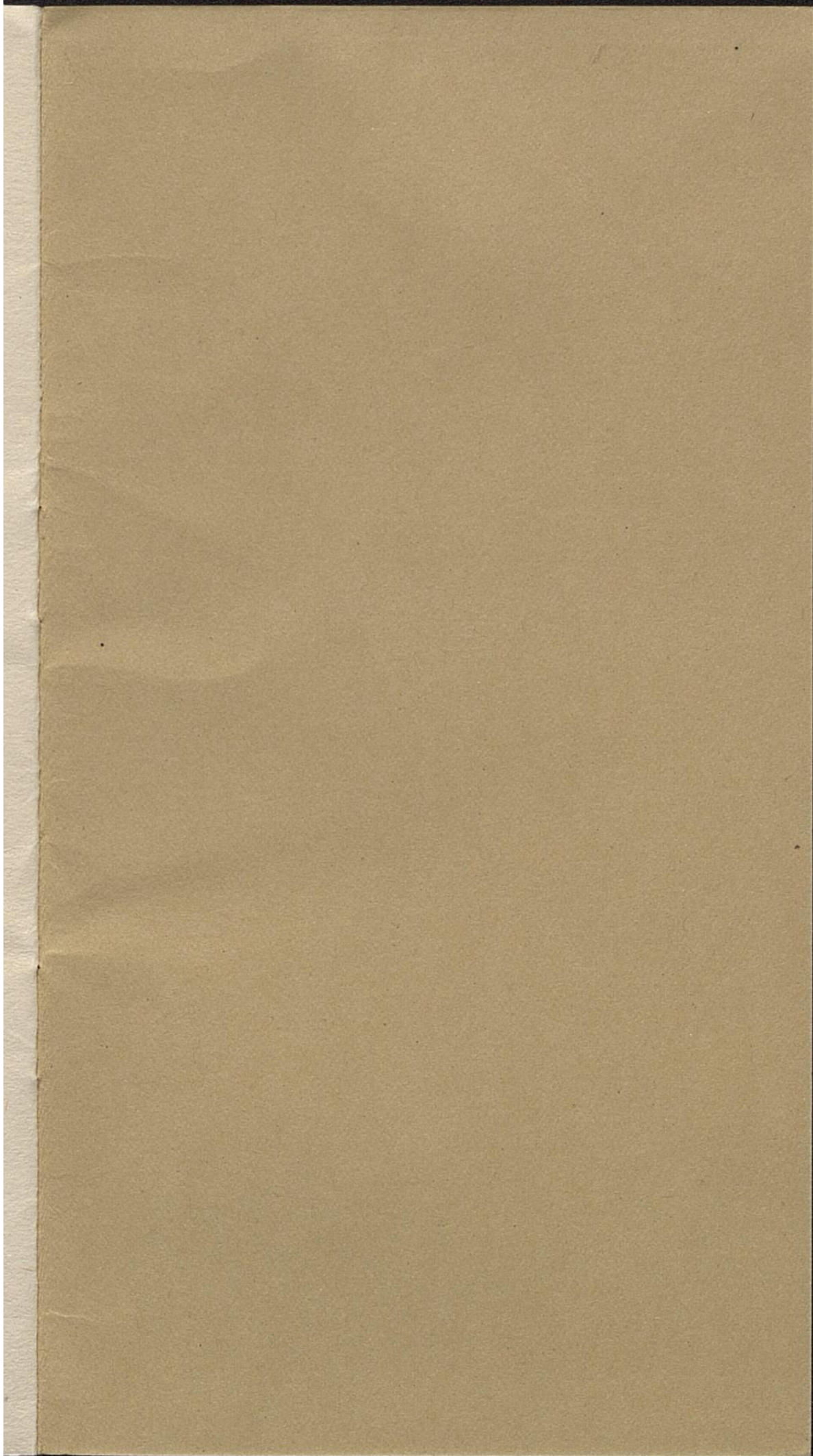
England has proposed a law or regulation preventing the importation of dyes altogether for ten years, without a special license which sets forth that the dye cannot be made in England, and that it is necessary for the industries in England. In addition to this, England has subsidized the industry, guaranteeing the bonds of the government company, and allowing forty per cent. of their research expenses.

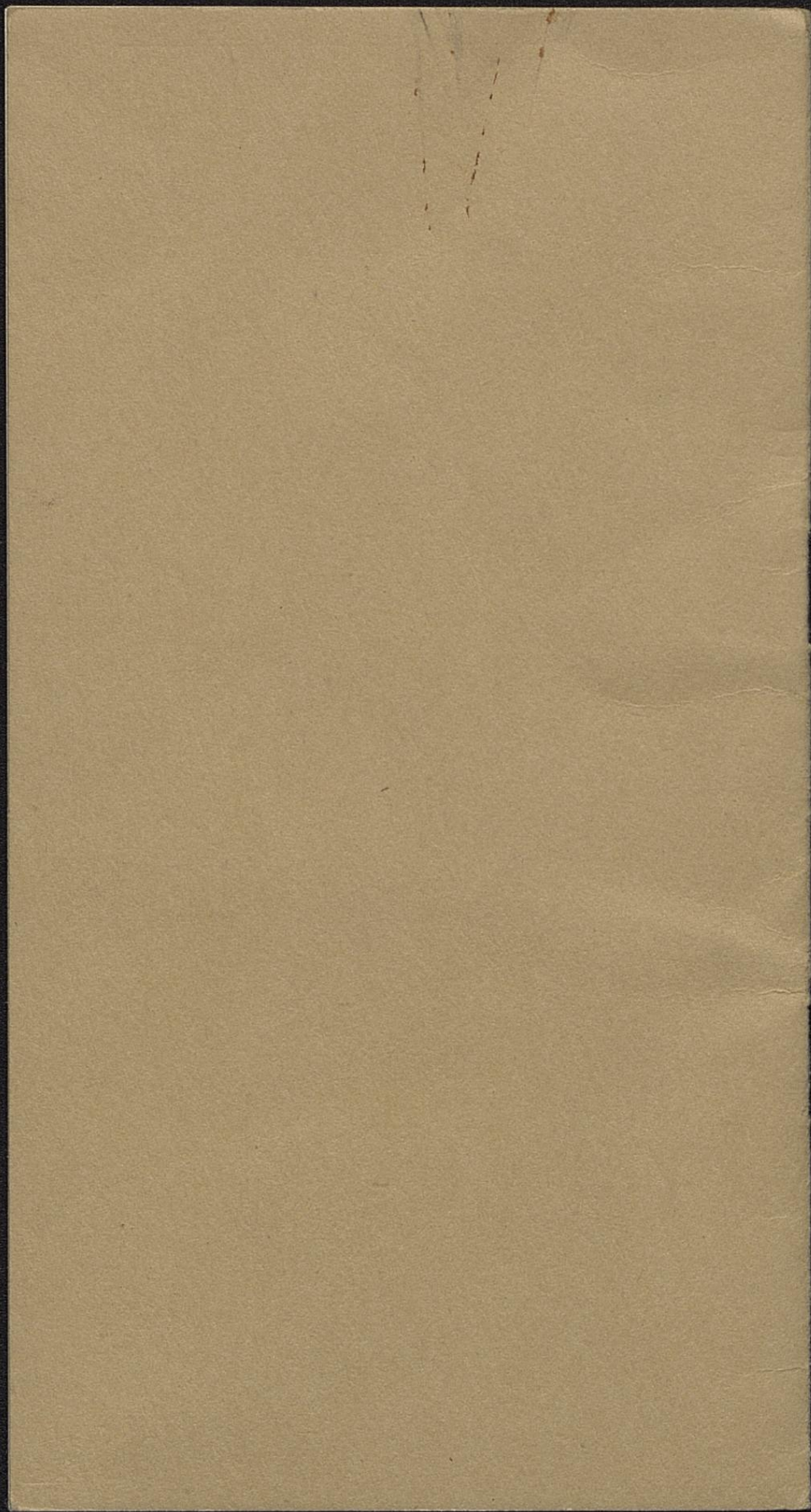
Yes, pink on gingham can be dyed fast by the use of Alizarine Red. The cost for the dyed material is little, if any, greater than the fugitive red so commonly used, but the application is quite a good deal more difficult.

Yes, we can produce any colors that are required for artists' colors or stains, as well as those that were produced before the war.

We met the challenge of the German propaganda illustrated in the remarks of the lady who has just spoken, by offering the use of our laboratories to test, for the department stores, any samples that they might send, and report to them the fitness of the dye used for the purpose it was used. That offer is still good, and to the extent of our ability we extend it to the consumers.

*Copies of this Address may be had on application
to 21 Burling Slip, New York*





Attention Please

When passed return signed copy to

CLAUDIA QUIGLEY MURPHY
Consultant in Home Economics
41 Union Square
New York

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, it has been conclusively shown by the events of the past five years that the economic effectiveness of the country is the basis of its usefulness in the work of the world.

WHEREAS, this economic basis can only be maintained by loyal support of the citizens of the country.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the
.....
suggests to its membership and the women of this community the need of fostering every worthy American industry and especially those whose need became observable at the breaking out of the war - the production of dyestuffs, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fabrics, and all other products for which we had formerly depended largely upon Germany, and be it further.

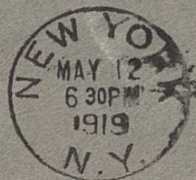
RESOLVED, that we give preference in our purchasing to those products that are of American origin - to this end we will inquire of our merchants as to the source of materials and ingredients, especially dyestuffs, chemicals and textiles.

Mrs. Claudia Q. Murphy,

41 UNION SQUARE, WEST,

NEW YORK CITY.

CLAUDIA QUIGLEY MURPHY
41 UNION SQUARE WEST
NEW YORK



Miss Lura Clay,
Lexington,
Kentucky.

Holland House

Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street

New York

GEORGE T. STOCKHAM

May 17, 1919.

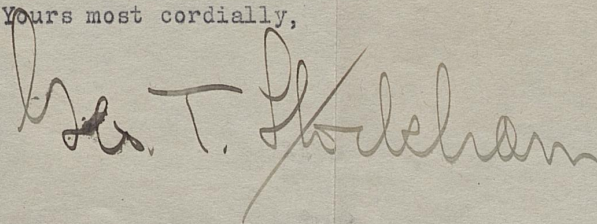
Dear Miss Clay:

Through the courtesy of a friend, I take much pleasure in calling you attention to the HOLLAND HOUSE, as a most desirable place at which to stop when you are in New York. It is located on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and is convenient to all lines of traffic, shopping and amusement centres.

The writer, who has been proprietor of the Wolcott Hotel for the past ten years, assures you of the same careful management which characterized that hotel. The highest standard of cleanliness and service will be maintained throughout the house.

Hoping to be permitted to serve you and your friends whenever the opportunity presents itself, I am

Yours most cordially,



Miss Laura Clay,
187 North Mill Street,
Lexington, Ky.

189 N.Mill, Lexington, Ky.

May 19th, 1919.

My dear Green,

Yes, I shall be glad to have you strip my blue grass seed on the shares, as you did last year. I would like my share sold from the stripper, if I can find some one to haul it for me.

I wish you would inquire from Neale Bennett what became of Brutus' new harvester, and if Neale is going to cut wheat for any body this harvest. I must find some one with a machine to cut mine.

I am glad Jane is going to be with Mary. I believe it will be a very agreeable arrangement for Mary, as she is so linesome on the farm; and her health is so feeble that it will be well for her to have Jane with her. She loves the children so, too, that they will be a great pleasure to her. If Jane is still in Richmond, give her my love. I was sorry to see her only a few minutes when I was over.

I shall probably come over when the wheat is ready for cutting, and shall be glad to stay with Mary till Jane comes. Then I can easily make firther plans for the summer.

Give my love to Mary. Let me hear about the harvester.

Affectionately yours,

Laura Clay.

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.

May 20th, 1919.

Mrs. M. S. Boyd,

171 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Boyd,

As you requested, I am sending you a copy of my letter to Rev. Olympia Brown. I am also enclosing some other documents which may be helpful in your research work. I allude to an article in the Arena of Dec. 1891. The Arena has gone out of publication, and I have never found a copy I could buy. But I had an opportunity to copy the article in handwriting; and I am sending you a type-written copy of it. It may not be entirely correct; and I wish you might read the original in one of your public libraries.

Also, I send a leaflet written by myself in 1916. I know I sent you some copies at that time; but maybe you would like now to re-read it.

Very cordially yours,

P.S. I send a copy of Mrs. Colby's bill, so you may see my objections to it.

189 North Mill St., Lexington, Ky.
May 20th, 1919.

Rev. Olympia Brown,

326 Dolphin St., Baltimore, Md.

My dear Mrs. Brown,

Mrs. M. S. Boyd has sent a copy of your letter of April 26th to me, and requested me to answer that portion of it in which you ask what bills, if any, based upon the Yarbrough decision have been introduced in Congress asking for presidential suffrage.

I know of no Association or committee which has ever presented bills in Congress based on the Yarbrough decision except the Federal Suffrage Asso., of which you are president, and the United States Elections committee of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, of which I was chairman. Therefore, I suppose Mrs. Boyd wants me to give you the views and mention the actions of my committee. I think you are pretty well acquainted with them already, as I consulted you several times when my committee succeeded in Febr., 1916, in having a bill introduced in the Senate by Sen. Robert L. Owen.

Of course, both of us understand that the Yarbrough decision does not touch upon presidential suffrage at all. Its enormous value to suffragists lies in the fact that it reverses all previous decisions of the Supreme Court which until that decision had held that the United States had no voters of its own creation. In the Yarbrough decision it declares that Congressional suffrage is derived from the Federal Constitution and not from the States.

When Francis Minor studied this decision it caused him to write his article on the Yarbrough decision which was published in the Arena of December, 1891. I understand this article was the cause of the formation of the Federal Suffrage committee of the N.A.W.S.A. in 1893. When that committee was discontinued, I understand its work was taken up by the Federal Suffrage Association.

The argument in brief is this: If the right to vote for Congressmen is dependent upon the Constitution, to whom was the right given? The Yarbrough decision says the authority resides in Section 2 of Article I. Therefore we study that section and article. ~~There is~~ It reads: The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the "People" of the several states; and the electors shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

Mr. Minor bases his argument sole on this passage; therefore, I was surprised to find, when I began my work in Washington in the winter of 1916 that the Federal Suffrage Asso. had shifted its base from the second section to the fourth, or at least had included the fourth by providing qualifications in the bill it had introduced, instead of adhering to the qualifications prescribed in the second section. I asked Mrs. Colby once why she had changed from Mr. Minor's ground, and she said she had forgotten it. I was glad that in her studies she had found nothing which she thought made it unconstitutional; but the change made it impossible for the Southern Committee to endorse the bill she had had introduced.

In studying the section we find that the whole question hangs on the definition of the word "people". Our contention is that by the Preamble and the whole context "people" in this connection means a composite citizenry compounded of males and females, and does not admit of any interpretation in which either of the component sexes is left out. It is like the word "race",- it cannot be applied to males alone or to females alone. The right to vote for Congressmen, therefore, is conferred upon the male and the female persons of the States; but the electors shall have the qualifications requisite for

electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. The qualifications are adopted from the States;- the right to vote is conferred by the Constitution.

It has happened that until recent years all the states except New Jersey (and she revoked it in 1807) have given the right to vote for state legislatures only to male citizens; and because only male citizens therefore voted in state elections the idea became fixed that only males had a right to vote for Congressmen. The distinction between State suffrage and Federal suffrage was scarcely perceived at all by the popular mind; in fact, it ~~was~~ never had been clearly recognized even by the Supreme Court until the great Yarbrough decision. Therefore, that is a turning point in the history of suffrage in our country.

I never have heard any argument against the constitutionality of our claim based upon the section of the Article quoted except that the Framers of the Constitution had no idea of such a claim when they wrote it. There are facts which be be adduced to dispute this assumption; but we do not consider it necessary. In the language of Justice Story, in the opinion delivered in *Martin v. Hunter's Lessees*, in 1813,- "The instrument was not intended to provide merely for the exigencies of a few years, but was to endure through a long lapse of ages, the events of which were locked up in the inscrutable purposes of Providence. It could not be foreseen what new changes and modifications of power might be indispensable to effectuate the general objects of the charter;..... Hence ~~his~~ powers are expressed in general terms, leaving to the legislature from time to time to adopt its own means to effectuate legitimate objects, and to mold and model the exercise of its powers as its own wisdom and the public interests should require". Not only have the ideas of the people changed since the Constitution was framed about the relation of women to political power, but since the war a mighty change has passed over the world in its ideas in regard to the political rights of women. The principles and language of the Constitution grant to Congress the power to make a declaratory law granting to women the right to vote for U.S. Congressmen; and the opinions of the people of today are the ones to decide the interpretation of the Constitution. The minds of Congress and of legislatures have become familiarized to the difference between State and Federal suffrage by the many grants of presidential suffrage; and while there have been some decisions of the courts against the right of women to vote under the 14th amendment, there has never been one against the claim under the section and article we claim. I believe that now, if this claim was presented and supported strongly before Congress, such a law might be passed.

I see you speak of such a law as preparatory to a Constitutional amendment. It might be so; but what I think is more likely it would make an amendment unnecessary. With such power in the hands of women politicians would be eager to pass State amendments granting state suffrage. It would require less effort on the part of women, with this new power, to obtain state amendments than it would require without it to obtain state ratifications of a Federal amendment, and there would not have to be thirty six of them.

Though your letter was not written to me it has given me great pleasure, my dear Mrs. Brown, to write to you on a subject which is so full of interest to both of us. I should be very glad if you could find time to write to me and let me hear of any recent activity of the Federal Suffrage Association.

Very cordially yours,

Louisville May 20th 1848

Mrs Laura Clay.

My dear Mrs Clay

Mrs Wilson and I thank you
for the clipping from the Leader which
we have both read with great interest
and pleasure. We endorse the platform
and warmly congratulate you on
the near coming of your reward for
the weary years and wise effort that
you have given to this cause.

With earnest respect and very
best wishes

Yours sincerely

Augustus Ed. Nelson

J. M. ROBISON
11TH DIST. KENTUCKY

House of Representatives U. S.

Washington, D. C.

May 20, 1919.

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

My dear Miss Clay:

I received the clipping sent by you from the
Lexington Leader. I have read it carefully.

I attended the Lexington Convention and was
greatly delighted by the action taken by my Party
relative to Woman Suffrage. I feel that within
the next few days the House will pass the Suffrage
Amendment overwhelmingly.

I have always been very much in sympathy with
the movement to give women the right to vote.

Very sincerely yours,

J. M. Robison

JMR/FAL.

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 20, 1919.

Miss Laura Clay,

Lexington, Kentucky.

My dear Miss Clay:

I am just in receipt of the recent issue of the Lexington Leader of May 15th, containing your very able and interesting address before the Convention. I am especially impressed with the cogency of the statement upon the very vital subject "Women have been the loyal comrades of the men, soldiers and civilians, in bearing the hardships and dangers of the war".

Very cordially yours,

A. O. Stanley

S/W

Kentucky Equal Rights Association

CHAIRMAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,

MRS. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE,

726 McCLELLAND BUILDING,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

VICE CHAIRMAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,

MRS. MURRAY HUBBARD,

FT. THOMAS, KY.



WHITE STATES - FULL SUFFRAGE
SHADED " - PARTIAL "
DARK " - NO "

PRESIDENT, MRS. THOMAS J. SMITH, FRANKFORT
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT,
MRS. R. A. MCDOWELL, LOUISVILLE
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT,
MRS. JOE T. ALDERSON, MIDDLESBORO
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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
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RECORDING SECRETARY, MRS. J. D. HAYS, OWENSBORO
TREASURER, MRS. J. B. JUDAH, LOUISVILLE
AUDITOR, MRS. W. F. LILLARD, LAWRENCEBURG
STATE MEMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
MISS LAURA CLAY, RICHMOND
CHAIRMAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
MRS. EDMUND M. POST, PADUCAH

Lexington, Ky.,

May 21, 1919.

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington, Kentucky.

My dear Miss Clay:

I have been made chairman of the committee on education in the campaign of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association of central and eastern Kentucky. I am writing to ask you to be chairman in your county in this campaign or if that is impossible to suggest a woman who would be capable of filling this important position.

I am leaving for New York to see a doctor and will be gone probably two weeks, but when I come back I have many good plans that will help raise the quota in Fayette county which amounts to \$1,000.00.

Please let me hear at your earliest convenience as the organization is to be completed and put in operation as soon as each county has its chairman.

Very sincerely,

Mary LeBus
(Mrs. Clarence LeBus)

MLeB/W

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

JAMES C. CANTRILL, KY., CHAIRMAN.
COURTNEY W. HAMLIN, MO.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, OHIO.
EDWARD T. TAYLOR, COLO.
J. WILLARD RAGSDALE, S. C.
MARVIN JONES, TEX.
W. W. LARSEN, GA.
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FRANK P. WOODS, IOWA.
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CHARLES C. KEARNS, OHIO.
LOUIS W. FAIRFIELD, IND.

JO W. MORRIS, CLERK.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

21 May 1919.

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington, Kentucky.

Dear Miss Clay:

I have today received your clipping from the
Lexington Leader of May 15th.

I assure you that it will give me pleasure to read
very carefully your statement recently made at Lexington.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. C. Cantrill

MILES POINDEXTER, WASH., CHAIRMAN.
PORTER J. MCCUMBER, N. DAK. CLAUDE A. SWANSON, VA.
JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR., N. Y. HENRY L. MYERS, MONT.
JAMES E. WATSON, IND. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, FLA.
JOSEPH S. FRELINGHUYSEN, N. J. ATLEE POMERENE, OHIO.
JOHN B. KENDRICK, WYO.
WILLIAM P. POLLOCK, S. C.
H. M. RICE, CLERK.

United States Senate,
HEM
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

May 21, 1919.

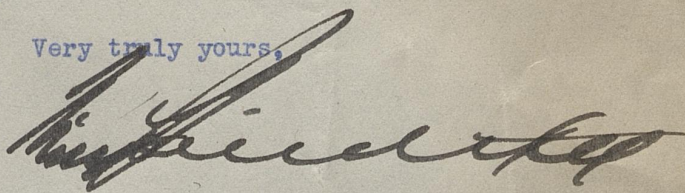
Miss Laura Clay,
189 North Mill St.,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Miss Clay:

I have yours, enclosing clipping from the
Lexington Leader, giving resolution adopted by your Committee,
also quoting your remarks, relative to Woman Suffrage, which
I have noted with interest. Will be glad to give them care-
ful consideration in connection with this matter, and to
support the necessary legislation to bring this about.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,



CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH

MASTER IN CHANCERY OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

ROOM 616 MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST BUILDING
NUMBER 112 WEST ADAMS STREET

CHICAGO

May 22, 1919

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington,
Kentucky.

Dear Miss Clay:

I thank you very much for sending me a copy of the paper containing your address before the Republican State Convention. I was glad to see that they followed your advice and presented a good suffrage resolution. Oh! Oh! the hard faithful work you have had to do and the long time it has taken to bring us near success. I think we are near the end now and yet we cannot expect to get our national amendment fully ratified until about two years from now.

Yours truly,

CWM/MP Captain Hugh is now home and getting his apartment settled. We are so happy to have him home. The rest of the family are as usual, busy and too busy.
Yours cordially,
Catherine W McCulloch

Lexington, Ky., May 22nd, 1919.

Hon. Augustus E. Willson,

Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir;

I thank you for acknowledging by a personal letter the newspaper clipping I sent you; but I do not understand why you congratulate me. I do not consider the suffrage plank adopted as a re-affirmation of the suffrage plank of the national platform, which promises suffrage by state action. On the contrary, I fear it means an endorsement of the S.A. Anthony amendment voted in the U.S. House yesterday. Such an amendment is far from the fulfillment of my hopes. I can say with Mr. Morrow that I love Kentucky; and I want to be enfranchised by Kentucky people and not by the legislatures of other states.

Besides, I have a very keen appreciation of the difference between the "right to vote" given to men by the Kentucky constitution and the "right of exemption from discrimination" given to negroes by the 15th amendment, of which the S.A. Anthony amendment is a repetition. It is very far from my hopes that when I become a voter I shall not be in the same political group of the men of my race and color, in enjoying a "right to vote"; but shall perforce find myself grouped with negroes in the "right of exemption from discrimination". Is this the best political right Kentucky men have to offer Kentucky women? It is not a redemption of their National pledge, but a repudiation of it by a humiliating alteration.

I am so non-partisan in my labor for suffrage that, recognizing you as one of the standard bearers of the Republican party, I am writing to emphasize the bitter disappointment of many women if at this crucial time Republicans are not faithful to their national pledges, and to utter my protest against any manner of granting suffrage to women which will fail

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women which will fail to make white women in every particular
the political peers of white men.

With great Respect, I am

Very truly yours,

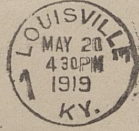
LAW OFFICES

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON

~~Trust Building~~

LOUISVILLE, KY.

611 LOUISVILLE TRUST BLDG.



Miss Laura Olay
189 N. Hill St
Lexington
Ky.

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.

May 23rd, 1919.

Hon. J. M. Robison,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for answering with a personal letter the newspaper clipping I sent you; and for your assurances that you are in sympathy with the movement to give women the right to vote.

Many suffragists both in Kentucky and other states are opposed to the S.A. Anthony amendment, and any other Federal amendment which might propose to give women suffrage without the endorsement of the people of the states. We build our hopes on the promises of the National party platforms to grant suffrage to women by state action. A failure by the Republicans to fulfill the promise of their National platform would be a bitter disappointment to many Republican suffragists.

Hoping that we may depend upon your support for a State suffrage amendment such as you have given to the Anthony amendment in Congress, I am

Very respectfully yours,

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.

May 23rd, 1919.

Sen: A. O. Stanley,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir;

I thank you for answering my newspaper clipping with a personal letter, and for reading the article.

Though our committee addressed the Republican convention our hopes are equally set upon the fulfillment of the Democratic national suffrage plank.

Many suffragists both in Kentucky and other states are opposed to the Anthony amendment, or any other suffrage amendment which proposes to extend suffrage without the voice of the people.

Therefore, we hope you will help in a state amendment in Kentucky for the extension of suffrage to women, in accordance with the suffrage plank of the Democratic national platform.

Very truly yours,

189 N. Mill St?, Lexington, Ky.

May 23rd, 1919.

Hon J.C. Cantrill,

Washington, Ky.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for answering with a personal letter the newspaper clipping I sent you, and the assurance that you will consider the statement our committee made recently at Lexington.

Though our committee addressed the Republican convention our hopes are equally set upon the fulfillment of the Democratic National platform.

Many suffragists both in Kentucky and other states are opposed to the Anthony amendment, or any Federal amendment which proposes to extend suffrage without asking the voice of the people.

Hoping we may depend upon your assistance in a state amendment granting suffrage, I am

Very truly yours,

May 24, 1919.

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Miss Clay,-

I have read with great interest your esteemed letter of May 22nd. I understood from the newspapers that the resolution of the State Convention gave not only all you asked, but more.

I was not familiar as you are after all your earnest, anxious work, with the distinction between the resolution, the Anthony Amendment and the platform that you sought to have our Convention endorse. I was not consulted about the platform much less on the Committee on Resolutions, and the Republican organization no longer consults me and no longer considers me as you do so kindly as "one of the standard bearers of the Republican Party."

I am going to refer your letter, which states the case with great clearness and force, to the Kentucky member of the National Committee on Resolutions.

Yours very truly,

Augustus E. Miller

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Kentucky.

May 24th, 1919.

Senator Miles Poindexter,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I thank you for reading the newspaper clipping I sent reporting the hearing our citizens' committee of woman suffragists was given by the Kentucky Republican convention.

There are many suffragists both in Kentucky and other states who are opposed to the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment, or to any Federal amendment designed to confer state suffrage by Federal action, and without asking the voice of the people. Our hopes are fixed upon state action- the method pledged in the national Republican platform.

Any Federal amendment which opens the way to Federal influence in state elections seems peculiarly undesirable for the Western states. The strong pressure in the Peace Conference by the Japanese for international racial equality foretells that there must yet be a struggle in this country to obtain treaties which have been opposed by the Pacific states, but to which sentiment in the Eastern manufacturing states was not so adverse. Apparently the Western states must look forward to some conflict of interests in the not distant future in which they will require state political action unimpeded by any Federal interference to make good against the more numerous representation of the Eastern states whose power in Congress might be used injuriously to Western interests under the enforcing clause of the Anthony amendment.

Hoping your influence in your party will be exerted in favor of the faithful performance of the promise of the National platform on the suffrage question I am

Very respectfully yours,

94 Lakeview
Racine, Wis.
May 26 1919

Dear Anna Clay.

Your most inter-
esting letter arrived
this morning & gave me
very great pleasure.

I remember your
bill presented by Sena-
tor Owen and the
points you made - very
well. I think Miss J

or Mrs. Boyd got a little
confused and her
statements were there-
fore misleading

you ask about
the farther work of
the Federal Suffrage
association. Our
annual meeting
last year was a most
interesting occa-

sion. We had addresses
by Hon. Albert Johnson
Congressman from
Washington Mrs.
William Kent and
myself. This year Mr.
French had a new
bill ready and pro-
posed to present a
joint Resolution
on the first day of the
special session.

But learning that the
National Association
had a definite promise
of the passage of the
amendment this ses-
sion I thought we
should not confuse
the issue & therefore
asked Mr. French to
wait and if the amend-
ment was not carried
at present ^{session} the resolu-
tion should be ~~reinstated~~
at the opening

[May 26, 1919]

of the regular session

We had intended
to have our annual
meeting this year im-
mediately after the Fed-
eral hearing. But we
have now postponed
it until later. I wonder
what you are thinking
about the treaty, the
League of Nations and
all the difficult

problems which our
country is called to
face. Thanking
you for your good
letter I am

yours truly

Olympia Brown

Kentucky Equal Rights Association

President
MRS. JOHN GLOVER SOUTH,
State Headquarters, Frankfort

First Vice President
MRS. E. L. HUTCHINSON, Lexington

Second Vice President
MISS LAURA CLAY, Lexington.

Third Vice President
MRS. JAMES A. LEECH, Louisville

Corresponding Secretary
MRS. THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH,
Louisville.

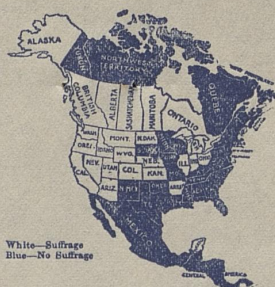
Recording Secretary
MRS. ROBINSON A. McDOWELL,
Louisville.

Treasurer
MRS. J. B. JUDAH, Louisville

Auditor
MRS. JOSEPH ALDERSON
Middlesboro

State Member National Executive Council
MRS. EDMUND M. POST, Paducah

Chairman of Congressional Work
MRS. SAMUEL HENNING, Louisville



White—Suffrage
Blue—No Suffrage



Advisory Board

MISS LAURA CLAY,
Lexington

MRS. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE,
Lexington

MRS. THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH,
Louisville

MRS. JAMES BENNETT,
Richmond

MRS. JOHN B. CASTLEMAN,
Louisville

MRS. S. M. HUBBARD,
Hickman

189 N. Mill St., 1919.

May 26th, 1919.

My dear Mrs. LeBus,

I have just received your letter of May 21st. I am sorry I must decline to be county chairman of the committee on education of the Ky. Equal Rights Association. You know I am out of the county a large part of the time; and now the summer is so near I shall soon go from Lexington.

It is not to my credit as president of the Fayette E.R.A. to say that I know the capabilities of so small a part of the Association that I cannot suggest the name of anyone who I am sure would take the chairmanship.

Regretting that I can be of no service to you in the excellent work you have undertaken, I am

Very sincerely yours,

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 27, 1919.

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

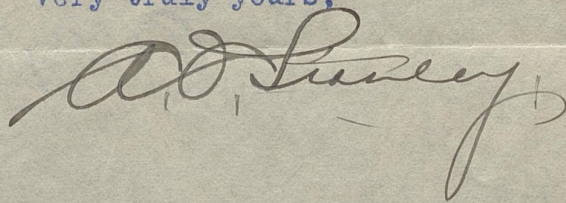
My dear Miss Clay:

Your favor of May 23rd just to hand. I regret that I am not fully advised as to the merits of the Suffrage Amendment extending suffrage to women, and will be more than pleased to have you advise me definitely the amendment desired by the women of Kentucky.

I am sincerely anxious to be of material service.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,



S/W

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON
EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
FREE.



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

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Kentucky.

May 29th, 1919.

Sen. A. O. Stanley,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of May 27th asking me to advise you definitely what suffrage amendment is desired by the women of Kentucky is just at hand. It is impossible for me to answer definitely, because there is no definite standard, as all the women do not want the same thing. The decision must be made on the merits of the propositions.

The constitutions of the N. A. Woman Suffrage Asso. and the Ky. Equal Rights Asso. provide as the object of their associations "to obtain suffrage by appropriate national and state legislation" without defining what either should be. As you know, for many years our movement was in an educational stage; and it was impossible to tell which method would at last obtain popular favor. Therefore, both schools of thought, one favoring State action and the other Federal authority, worked harmoniously together. But in the last few years the advocates of a National amendment have gained ascendancy in the conventions, have chosen the Anthony amendment as the desired form and have done much to restrain expression of opinion in favor of State amendments, especially such opinion as sustained the state rights doctrine. This policy became at last so autocratic and tyrannical that much dissatisfaction began to show itself. The majority of the Board of the Ky. E. R. Asso. follows the instruction of the N. A. W. S. A. Board, though its members subscribe to its constitution which favors both methods. I may mention that though I was on the State E. R. A. board at the time, my name was not attached to the letter which you received last year asking your support for the S. B. Anthony amendment.

Many of the members of the Ky.E.R.A. are dissatisfied with the attitude of the majority of the board of the Ky.E.R.A. towards the Anthony amendment; and the "Citizens Committee" of whose hearing before the Republican Resolutions Committee I sent you a report decided to act independently of suffrage associations, either state or national, and to step out upon the broader ground of citizenship, claiming the National Platform pledges of the two dominant parties in favor of suffrage by the state method.

We were impelled to do this by several considerations; among others,

(1) We do not admit that the suffrage associations have either the means to discover the sentiments or the numbers to represent the majority of suffrage sentiment in the United States. In state referenda, usually the number of men voting for the amendment have been largely in excess of the pre-campaign number of enrolled suffragists. We believe these have expressed themselves more truly in the National platforms which they have endorsed than through the mouths of the few women who assemble in suffrage conventions. (2) We find fault with the Anthony amendment, which is the chosen form offered by these women; it is an exact reproduction of the 15th amendment, with the exchange of the word "sex" for "race, color or previous condition of servitude". You have probably received a memorial from the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, in which it is pointed out that the adoption of the amendment would violate the racial sympathies of white women by placing them in the political group with negroes and other colored races. We believe such a grouping cannot be defended on any ground of public policy. (3) Knowing that probable results of any public act must be judged in the light thrown by past history and that the Anthony amendment is an amplification of the 15th, we look to Reconstruction annals to find the results of the enforcement clause of the 15th amendment.

The outstanding facts are that the enforcing clause gave the party dominant in the Federal administration the power to interfere very seriously in state elections, with the natural consequence that state elections were carried in favor of objects desired by that dominant party, and not in the interests of the states wherein they were conducted. These injurious effects were very largely confined to the southern states because the 15th amendment affected in a particular way only the negroes, who constitute a small fraction of the whole population and that fraction congested in a few states. But no such limitation surrounds the enforcing clause of the Anthony amendment. It would equally affect every state, and through one half of its population, - a half as intelligent and with as much social influence as that of the men.

It is futile to argue that there would be no resistance to the voting of women as there was to the negroes voting, and hence no cause for a Force bill. The advocates of the amendment admit that they expect it to compel woman suffrage in at least twelve states which do not want it, and in which neither the men nor the women are in sympathy with it. We know nothing of the working of women suffrage ^{except} in the states where it was given by a majority of the voters to women who in an equally large majority wanted it. There is no fair criterion to judge what would be the popular effect when it is forced. But this we do know, - that if for any reason there was a wish on the part of the dominant party in Congress to find instances of resistance to the amendment such instances would be abundantly forthcoming, whether by collusion or otherwise, to give excuse to Congress to pass stringent enforcement laws. Under the 15th amendment the Force bill of May 31st, 1870, was found to have some of its oppressive features proved unconstitutional by the Supreme Court; and as the dominant party no longer derived any partisan ad-

vantage from it, the whole bill was allowed to drop into practical disuse, for unsupported by the Republican party the negroes had not enough power to maintain it. But such a fortunate oblivion might not happen again if there were a strong outside power which had an interest in keeping it alive. I think the persistent demand of the Japanese for international racial equality in the Peace Conference ought to sound a word of warning to the American people. A few years ago we remember that the Webb Alien-land law which was passed by the California legislature was gravely displeasing to the authorities at Washington; but the administration was not able to set it aside because the legislature of California faithfully represented the wishes of their state and not those of the Federal government. Had California's legislature been manipulated as the Southern legislatures were under the 15th amendment the wishes of the people of California might have been overridden by what the party in power chose to call the larger interests of the nation.

Now if ever the Japanese government through a Force bill under the Anthony amendment has an opportunity to exercise its propaganda and diplomacy in Congress for treaties with the United States with features hitherto impossible because the Federal government had no power to sway the state elections of the Pacific states, it may be found that the Eastern states have no more sympathy with the West in its Oriental race question, if it interferes with their financial interests, than they had with the South in its negro race problem. The only protection the states with smaller representation in Congress have against a combination of the more populous states is what resides in their absolute control of their state elections. If you will call to mind how the Force Bill worked in the South under the 15th amendment you will supply for yourself reasons why we do not want Force bills revived under the Anthony amendment.

I trust my letter is not too long for your patience. The subject is

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of such vital interest to me that I cannot refrain from dwelling upon the evil features of the Anthony amendment.

Many women both in Kentucky and other states believe there is no need for a Federal amendment at all; but that popular sentiment is sufficiently educated to carry state amendments with the promised assistance of the two dominant parties faithfully given. But if an amendment must be granted to the popular demand let it be one which does not repeat the evils of the 15th amendment. Let it be one which makes women the political peers of white men, by giving them the "right to vote", which is the right conferred upon white men by their state constitutions; and not a "right of exemption from discrimination" that is conferred upon negroes in the 15th amendment and which is proposed for women in the Anthony amendment.

Very respectfully yours,