

The annual K.E.S.A. convention

This article discusses the most recent meeting of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, held in Topeka. The main business conducted at the meeting was discussion about whether or not the Kansas chapter should withdraw from the national association. Lila Day Monroe, president of the K.E.S.A., offered her reasons for supporting this withdrawal. Her resolutions explain the goals of the K.E.S.A. and are intended to inform readers of The Club Member about this very important decision. The vote on the measure was almost unanimously in favor of withdrawal. The article also notes that at this meeting the organization voted to make The Club Member their official magazine.

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KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



affairs, but the chill air of January only makes more attractive the historical collections.

Therefore, we say to every member of the W. K. D. C., and to all who would like to become members, begin now to make plans for attending the meeting of Jan. 29, 1908.

The Kansas State Historical Society holds its annual meeting this year with the survivors of the third Territorial Legislature, the first legislature that was really elected by Kansas voters, and therefore Free-State. There remain with us only six survivors, and the meetings will be held at Topeka and Lawrence, December 6 and 7, 1907. The Society's program gives biographical notes of all the members.

When the women of the Kansas Day Club come to Topeka to celebrate their anniversary, they should bring some individual offering for the collections of the Historical Society; a photo of the oldest inhabitant, a picture of the new ice-plant, the last city directory, a set of their club year-books, a paper on some local historical incident from the lips of the participant, a copy of the new book from the pen of your town author.

The Historical Society has just received two large boxes of manuscripts from Hon. H. Miles Moore, of the original Leavenworth Town Company, an authority on the history of our first metropolis; a spur used by him as an officer in the Kansas Territorial militia; an inkstand and a quaint old sand-box, formerly used in place of the blotter.

The family of Rev. John G. Pratt, of Pipher, Leavenworth county, have recently contributed the pewter communion service in three pieces used by him in his mission work among the Indians in Johnson and Leavenworth counties; three geographical globes used in the Indian schools; a parchment containing the Delaware treaty of 1854, by which that tribe released its Kansas lands. With these interesting relics came a large mass of manuscripts covering Major Pratt's service as missionary printer at the Shawnee Baptist Mission, Johnson county, Superintendent of the Baptist Mission among the Delawares, and U. S. Indian Agent to the Delawares and Wyandottes 1837-1869.

The Woman Who Votes.

Edited by Mrs. J. D. McFarland, 1100 Harrison Street, Topeka.

KANSAS EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Woman Suffrage—Neither a risk nor an experiment, but a necessity in a progressive civilization based upon the moral principles of Christianity.

President—Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Topeka.
First Vice-President—Mrs. J. D. McFarland, Topeka.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. R. E. Rice, Lawrence.
Secretary—Mrs. E. E. Roubesh, Topeka.
Treasurer—Miss Helen Eacker, Delphos.
Auditors—Mrs. Levi Hawkins and Dr. Deborah K. Longshore, Topeka.
(The Advisory Board will be named later. All District presidents will remain the same where no resignation is sent in.)
District Presidents—1st District, Mrs. A. H. Horton, 721 Monroe st., Topeka; 2d District, Mrs. E. A. Enright, cor. Minneapolis and Washington aves., Kansas City; 3d District, Miss Helen Kimber, Sharon Springs; 4th District, Mrs. J. Jay Buck, 805 Court st., Emporia; 5th District, Mrs. Laura M. Johns, Salina; 6th District, Mrs. C. W. Smith, Stockton; 7th District, Miss Maggie Neff, Harper; 8th District, Mrs. Nannie K. Garrett, 309 N. Waco ave., Wichita.

THE ANNUAL K. E. S. A. CONVENTION.

At the convention held in Topeka on the 14th inst., all of the regulation business was enacted. The amended list of officers is affixed. Perhaps the most noteworthy measure was the withdrawal of the Kansas organization from the National. We want to make this just as clear to you as it seemed to us. After a lengthy and detailed report of the National organization, Mrs. L. D. Monroe made the motion to withdraw, and gave her reasons for advocating the measure, which was carried unanimously with the exception of one vote. Her

reasons together with those brought out in discussion were substantially as follows:

Kansas women, after twenty years of municipal suffrage, know more of their practical needs than do the women far east who have no franchise whatsoever.

We believe that our Western men will sympathize with us more if we are relying upon ourselves, fighting our own battles and looking to no one outside of our own State for help or interference.

And upon this reason was laid especial stress: We want to be some thing more than merely *Equal Suffragists*. Not that we repudiate that name, but we have a broader name which we can take as our motto. We want to be *Public Policy* people. Borrowing the slogan from a noted Chicago club, where men and women meet to talk over together all reform measures as well as all candidates who come up for the suffrage of the people. This club ought to have its counterpart in every ward and voting precinct in the United States.

We want to enlarge the sphere of our usefulness in every way possible. If we cannot get for ourselves the entire franchise, we want to learn to use wisely the modicum of municipal franchise which we now have.

We want to ask the men of Kansas to give this gift to the women of Kansas, because we think we ought to have it, and not because we may call ourselves by any other name under the sun than merely Kansas women.

The convention declared for THE CLUB MEMBER as the official organ of the K. E. S. A., and hope that all good suffragists everywhere may enroll themselves as subscribers. The executive board of the association expect to have space each month, and wish to keep in touch with one another and members of the organization. "The Woman Who Votes," wishes to receive news of the doings of women all over Kansas. Especially do we want the reports from the Granges. The plan of work will be outlined as time goes on, and we would like advice from any and all old and new suffragists. Write to Mrs. J. D. McFarland, 1100 Harrison street, and put yourself in communication with the organization.

Mrs. R. E. Rice, the retiring president, read a very interesting paper; and one of the very strong points was that after all is said and done, women are neither protected nor supported, therefore every means which will enable them to support and protect themselves should be furnished them. We quote from the paper, which unfortunately we have not the room to use in full:

"One laudable theory is supposed to justify the legal and industrial subordination of women, that they are to be taken care of and supported. This has never been the case to any great extent, and is not now. In primitive ages and in our pioneer period, the family largely lived on the products of the home. There was productive work for women from the early morning till the wee small hours of the night. All this is changed. All these raw materials that she used to work up are now gathered in by manufacturers and dealers for their manipulation and profit. This, it was supposed at first, would give her an easier time. A scarcity of any of these staples causes a flutter in any of the trade centers. The only variety of raw material that the enterprising manufacturer has always been careless about is human labor, for the great under-world of struggling and unsupported women has always furnished an abundant supply. When the home furnished the living largely as well as the shelter, there was some propriety in saying that her place was at home. Now, the home is often as bare as the fabled cupboard of Old Mother Hubbard, unless the housewife can bring in the supplies. Now, women and children as well as men must resort to these modern combinations, or anywhere else, for the means to live. The fact of her non-support to any great extent is shown among other ways, in life insurance and other figures.

"Out of 23,000 persons who died in Philadelphia last year, 19,000 and more left no property for their heirs, while many of the estates bequeathed ranged from \$50 to \$1000 only. An old record in Harvard College library states that 90 per cent of all the estates settled through the probate court of Boston were insolvent, even in that center of Yankee economy and thrift. In Allegany county, a locality that has furnished us so many Pittsburg millionaires, whose antics have entertained the public so much in late years, the records of the county courts show that out of thousands of deaths annually over a period of six years, 90 per cent left no estate at all. These facts show, and they could be extended to include the whole country, that only the smaller number of women have been supported in the past, or are supported now, except through their own exertions. In all our large



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cities there exists a large business called the 'white slave traffic' or 'dealers in women.' In one large city where the data have been gathered, this business amounts to \$20,000,000 a year. 'There are four large interests concerned in this work, the criminal hotels, houses of ill-fame, dance-halls with saloons, and the men. These men go into department stores and other places and lure these girls away often under promise of better pay. For any victim they bring to any house these men get \$50, and sometimes more. This, in turn, is charged up to the miserable girl, and only enough of this enormous revenue is left in her hands to keep her alive during the few years she may endure. These girls are the central factors among these dissipation dealers and political manipulators, a business that is worth again \$40,000,000 or more a year, as much about as the grocers and meat-men gather in for their wares.'

A most excellent report was sent in to the convention by Mrs. Nannie Garret, of Wichita. It was concise and satisfactory, because it showed that Mrs. Garret does things and knows how to report them.

But we need more of such reports. We hope to have by next year all of the districts in the State in good working order, so instead of one such report we may have many.

The W. R. C.

Edited by KATHRYN M. STANFIELD.

"The flag is our greatest commercial asset."—CECIL RHODES.

President—Marian Stratton Nation, No. 70, Emporia.
Senior Vice-President—Flora A. Shearer, No. 94, Topeka.
Junior Vice-President—Jennie L. V. Brewster, No. 259, Baxter Springs.
Secretary—Anna H. Hall, No. 70, Emporia.
Treasurer—Pauline L. Bentley, No. 122, Mound City.
Chaplain—Emma A. Ellis, No. 64, Garnett.
Inspector—Carrie D. Frisbie, No. 59, Smith Center.
Counselor—Mary Mitchell Carson, No. 208, Wellington.
I. and J. Officer—Emma B. Bigley, No. 240, Garden City.
Patriotic Instructor—Anna Heacock, No. 76, Parsons.
Press Correspondent—Kathryn M. Stanfield, No. 112, Belleville.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REUNION.

The twenty-sixth annual reunion of Greenwood County Veteran Regiment was held in Eureka, Oct. 8th to 11th, inclusive. The fair-grounds resembled a tented village, for, in spite of the cold nights, many veterans and their families camped on the grounds, and the reunion gave every promise of being the most enthusiastic and interesting ever held in this county.

There was an array of speaking talent seldom heard in Eureka in one week. U. S. Senator Chester I. Long, Congressman J. M. Miller, and Victor Murdock, Hon. W. R. Stubbs, Dept. Commander R. A. Campbell, Hon. Thomas Grisham, Rev. Mr. Cullison, Attorney-General F. S. Jackson, and other men of State prominence, besides a number of local speakers who addressed the old soldiers.

The reunion was formally opened Tuesday night, when Capt. Ira P. Nye, in behalf of the city of Eureka, welcomed the veterans in a happy and appropriate speech. There was music by Eureka Glee Club and others, and an interesting address by Albert Tucker.

Wednesday morning Dept. Com. Campbell made an eloquent address which pleased the old comrades. Wednesday afternoon Senator Long, always an interesting speaker, was specially pleasing and entertaining in his address. It was the universal verdict of men of all classes and political views that Senator Long delivered one of the strongest addresses ever heard at a reunion in Greenwood

county. Wednesday night Rev. Mr. Cullison, of Grenola, Kas., former pastor of the M. E. Church of Eureka, addressed the comrades at their camp-fire.

Thursday afternoon Congressman Miller, Hon. W. R. Stubbs and Hon. Thomas Grisham delivered addresses, and held the audience from start to finish. It was indeed four days of pleasure for the veterans.

Friday forenoon Attorney-General F. S. Jackson was greeted by a large audience of Greenwood county neighbors. He spoke in his usual entertaining style, and touched briefly on law and law enforcement. Mr. Jackson received ample assurance that his home county is favorably impressed with his record. Hon. Thos. Grisham also spoke, and kept his audience in a good humor with his witty stories and pleasing personality. Mr. Clark, of Mound City, and Earl Lewis furnished songs, both comic and sentimental, which pleased the old soldiers greatly. Their music was greatly appreciated by all.

Friday forenoon the executive session was held, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Col., Abner Howard, Eureka; Lieut.-Col., W. H. H. Smith, Reece; Major, Barney Foster, Hamilton; Quartermaster, Ira P. Nye; Chaplain, Rev. Stephen Miller, Eureka; Surgeon, Dr. W. R. Appleby, Hamilton. H. A. Dennis was appointed Adjutant. The reunion will be held at Eureka again next year.

Friday afternoon was given to the W. R. C. A large audience was there to greet the Dept. Pres. Mrs. Nation, who gave a very pleasing address—told of her work and what had been accomplished for the good of the order.

At 2:30 we met in corps room for inspection. Mrs. Nation complimented the corps very highly—said the books were in excellent condition, and she had no fault to find with our work. She gave us a little advice: a few instructions in drilling, the salute, the conductors' new rules, etc., etc., and gave us some very interesting talks. They were wholesome, and right from the heart. She advised us all to do more visiting; in fact, to keep a record of our calls weekly, and read them at the following corps meeting. She thinks this system of sociability ought to be encouraged.

* While thus enjoying the afternoon with our beloved Dept. President, the time came all too soon for our separation, for ere the work of the afternoon was completed the 'bus man called at the hall to take Mrs. Nation to the train. It was imperative; she had to go, as she was due in Annapolis that night. But our united love and best wishes went with her, and we hope to have her with us again next year.

Friday night there were recitations by Miss Cullison, Pearl Tubbs, Gertrude Miller, and Mr. Clark. Also a number of songs by Mr. Clark and Earl Lewis, with guitar accompaniment.

With the dying embers of the last camp-fire Friday night, the twenty-sixth annual Encampment of Greenwood