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Isabel Greenwood

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

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BY - LAWS
— OF THE —
MAINE
WOMAN
SUFFRAGE
ASSOCIATION



BY-LAWS
—OF THE—
Maine Woman Suffrage Association

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the MAINE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. It shall have a seal on which shall be the name of the Association and the date of its organization.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

The object of this Association shall be educational and moral—to obtain the legal acknowledgment of the right of suffrage for women.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All persons and organizations desiring admission to this Association as individuals, members or auxiliary associations must be accepted by vote of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. The following are further requirements of admission to any membership in this Association:

(a) A society organized for the purpose of this Association, and adopting By-Laws approved by it, may become an auxiliary association, *providing* one year's dues are paid in advance.

(b) Any person not a member of an auxiliary association may become a member of this Association by paying one year's dues in advance.

(c) Any person paying the sum of ten dollars may become a life member.

(d) Any suffrage organization may become affiliated with this Association by signing the constitution and paying into the treasury the sum of five dollars annually. Such an organization may be represented at the annual convention of the Association by the President or her appointee and one delegate.

ARTICLE IV.

DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues of individual members (except life members) shall be fifty cents.

SEC. 2. Auxiliary associations shall pay to the treasurer of this Association a per capita tax of thirty cents, ten cents of which shall be paid by said treasurer to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

SEC. 3. All dues shall be payable in advance on the day of the annual meeting of the Association.

SEC. 4. Any Auxiliary association whose dues are unpaid on September 1st shall lose its vote in the convention.

SEC. 5. Individual members whose dues are unpaid on September 1st shall be considered as having withdrawn from the Association.

ARTICLE V.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President at Large, a Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and an Auditor.

SEC. 2. There shall be also eight directors, who with the seven general officers shall constitute the Executive Committee, of which five shall be a quorum.

SEC. 3. The officers and directors shall be elected annually by ballot and serve until their successors are duly installed.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President shall perform the duties usual to such office.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President at Large shall assist the President in the performance of her duties whenever such assistance is required.

SEC. 3. The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in case of the illness or disability of that officer.

SEC. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings, take charge of all papers and documents of the Association and perform all other duties usual to such office.

SEC. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Association in conjunction with the President, shall give notice of the meetings, notify committees of their appointment and of the business referred to them and perform all other duties usual to such office.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of receipts and disbursements of the Association, shall forward the dues to the National Treasurer before ^{Selected} January 1st of each year, shall pay no bills unless ordered by the President and shall present at the annual meeting a detailed report.

SEC. 7. The Auditor shall examine and verify the books of the Treasurer and report thereon at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee shall have general management and direction of the affairs of the Association.

SEC. 2. This committee shall have power to fill all vacancies in its offices.

SEC. 3. It may elect as Honorary Vice-Presidents distinguished adherents of the cause of Woman Suffrage in the state.

SEC. 4. It may appoint the following standing committees and superintendents of departments, may instruct them as to their duties and may make the necessary appropriations for their work: Committees on Press Work, Legislation, Programme, Finance, Printing and Supplies, and Superintendents of Literature, Organization and Enrollment. It may also appoint such special committees as may be needed during the year.

SEC. 5. It shall have power to appoint the delegates to the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and to elect the member of the National Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The annual and all other meetings of this Association shall be held at such times as the Executive Committee shall appoint.

SEC. 2. Notice of such meetings shall be given by three publications in one daily paper, printed in the state, the last publication being at least seven days prior to the meeting.

SEC. 3. Persons entitled to vote at the meetings of the Association shall be the General Officers, the Directors, Life Members, Members-at-large, Chairmen of Standing Committees, and the President, one delegate-at-large, and one delegate for every ten paid-up members and majority fraction thereof, of each auxiliary association. Of these, fifteen shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business of the Association.

SEC. 4. Delegates must present at these meetings credentials signed by their president and recording secretary of their respective associations.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at the annual meeting, after one day's notice in the convention, the amendment having been previously approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X.

RULES OF ORDER.

The parliamentary authority for this Association shall be Reed's Rules of Order.

Form Of Constitution FOR LOCAL OR COUNTY ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This Association shall be known as the _____ and shall be auxiliary to the Maine Woman Suffrage Association and through that to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

Its object shall be to secure suffrage to women by appropriate State and National legislation, and to advance their industrial, legal and educational rights.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any person may become a member of this Association by paying annually into the treasury the sum of fifty cents, (*of which thirty cents shall go to the Maine Woman Suffrage Association*). No distinction on account of sex shall be made in membership or eligibility to office in this Association.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor. They shall be elected annually by ballot.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

(Usual Duties.)

The Treasurer shall forward the dues to the State Treasurer by September 1st.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

(1) The regular meetings of this Association shall be held every month. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

(2) The annual meeting shall be held in May.

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any regular meeting; notice of such amendment having been given at a previous regular meeting.

Italicized portions are required. The rest is merely suggestive.

25

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TWENTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL CONVENTION



≡Maine Woman≡
Suffrage Association



Town Hall   ✕   Old Orchard

October 18-19-20, 1905

Programme

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th

Afternoon, 3.30 o'clock

Executive Session, at Town Hall

(For members of Convention only)

Evening, 8.00 o'clock

Reception, at Town Hall

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th

Morning, 9.30 o'clock

Prayer Miss Laura A. DeMerritte

Address of Welcome Miss Nellie L. Guilford

Response Mrs. Etta Haley Osgood

Minutes of Executive Session

Report of Credentials Committee

President's Address Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day

Reports of Officers

Recording Secretary Miss Anne Burgess

Corresponding Secretary Miss Helen N. Bates

Treasurer Mrs. Lizzie H. French

Auditor Miss Eliza C. Tappan

Chairman Committee of Arrangements:

MRS. KATIE I. LUCE

Old Orchard

Entertainment provided for delegates, members of the Executive Committee, life members, members at large of the M. W. S. A. and all persons appearing on the program.

All persons eligible to entertainment are requested to communicate with Mrs. Luce immediately.

*REDUCED RATES granted on Maine Central R. R.
from the following points:*

Bangor	Dover	Auburn
Bar Harbor	Foxcroft	Camden
Pittsfield	Old Town	Rockland
Ellsworth	Belfast	Wilton
Angusta	Brunswick	Bridgton
Gardiner	Bath	Danville
Waterville	Farmington	Calais
Skowhegan	Winthrop	Lewiston

Program

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th

Afternoon, 3.30 o'clock

Executive Session, at Town Hall
(For members of Convention only)

Evening, 8.00 o'clock

Reception, at Town Hall

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th

Morning, 9.30 o'clock

Prayer *Miss Laura A. DeMerritte*
Address of Welcome *Miss Nellie L. Guilford*
Response *Mrs. Etta Haley Osgood*

Minutes of Executive Session
Report of Credentials Committee

President's Address *Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day*

Reports of Officers

Recording Secretary *Miss Anne Burgess*
Corresponding Secretary *Miss Helen N. Bates*
Treasurer *Mrs. Lizzie H. French*
Auditor *Miss Eliza C. Tappan*

Reports of Standing Committees

Literature *Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald*
Enrolment *Miss Sarah F. Colburn*
Press *Miss Nellie L. Guilford*
Legislation *Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day*

Reports of Suffrage Clubs

New Business

Afternoon, 2.30 o'clock

Singing. America

Address—Woman and Modern Industrialism
Mrs. Mary W. Thomas, Saco

Reading *Miss Helen N. Bates, Portland*

Question—Why do Women need the Ballot?
(a) In the Home and in Philanthropy
Mrs. Isabel W. Greenwood, Farmington

Discussion

(b) As Wage Earner and in Business
Miss Anne Burgess, Portland

Discussion

Evening, 7.30 o'clock

Singing—Battle Hymn of the Republic

Prayer *Rev. Daniel Onstott*

Address *Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston*

Collection

Question Box *Conducted by Miss Blackwell*

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th

Morning, 9.30 o'clock

Prayer

Minutes of Previous Session

Workers' Conference

How can we Increase our Membership?

Mrs. E. W. Knight, P.

How can we make Club Programs Interesting?

Miss Laura A. DeMerritte, Ocea

How may Money be Raised?

Mrs. Lizzie H. French, P.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

Unfinished Business

Invitations for next Convention

Final Report Credentials Committee

Election of Officers

Minutes of Convention

Adjournment

Afternoon, 2.00 o'clock

Meeting of Executive Committee



If suffrage be a right, if it be true that no man has a claim to govern any other man except to the extent that the other man has a right to govern him, then there can be no discussion of the question of woman suffrage. No reason on earth can be given by those who claim suffrage as a right of manhood which does not make it a right of womanhood also.

HON. THOMAS B. REED.

TWENTY-FOURTH
..ANNUAL CONVENTION..



=Maine Woman=
Suffrage Association



Chestnut Street M. E. Church

November 1-2-3, 1904.



Programme

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st.

Afternoon, 3.30 o'clock.

Executive Session, at Vestry of Church.
(For members of Convention only)

Evening, 8 o'clock.

Reception, at Columbia Hotel

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2d.

Morning, 9.30 o'clock.

Prayer, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey

Minutes of Executive Session.

Announcement of Committees.

Credentials Committee, Mrs. Mary W. Thomas, Chair.

President's Address, Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day

Reports of Officers:

Recording Secretary, Miss Anne Burgess

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald

Treasurer, Dr. Emily N. Titus

Auditor, Miss Eliza C. Tappan

Reports of Standing Committees:

Press Work, Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day

Organization, Dr. Ella M. S. Tandberg

Chairman Committee of Arrangements:

MISS HARRIET DEERING,

2 Deering Place, Portland.

Entertainment provided for delegates, members of the Executive Committee, life members, members at large of the M. W. S. A. and all persons appearing on the programme.

All persons eligible to entertainment are requested to communicate with Miss Deering immediately.

REDUCED RATES granted on Maine Central R. R.
from the following points:

Bangor,	Dover,	Auburn,
Bar Harbor,	Foxcroft,	Camden,
Pittsfield,	Old Town,	Rockland,
Ellsworth,	Belfast,	Wilton,
Augusta,	Brunswick,	Bridgton,
Gardiner,	Bath,	Danville,
Waterville,	Farmington,	Cherryfield,
Skowhegan,	Winthrop,	Calais,
	Lewiston.	

Programme

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st.

Afternoon, 3.30 o'clock.

Executive Session, at Vestry of Church.
(For members of Convention only)

Evening, 8 o'clock.

Reception, at Columbia Hotel

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2d.

Morning, 9.30 o'clock.

Prayer, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey

Minutes of Executive Session.

Announcement of Committees.

Credentials Committee, Mrs. Mary W. Thomas, Chair.

President's Address, Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day

Reports of Officers:

Recording Secretary, Miss Anne Burgess

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald

Treasurer, Dr. Emily N. Titus

Auditor, Miss Eliza C. Tappan

Reports of Standing Committees:

Press Work, Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day

Organization, Dr. Ella M. S. Tandberg

Enrolment,

Miss Sarah F. Colburn

Literature,

Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald

Reports of Suffrage Clubs.

New Business.

Afternoon, 2.30 o'clock.

Singing—America.

Symposium by Club Presidents:

The Church and Suffrage,

Miss Nellie L. Guilford, Old Orchard

The Attitude of the Grange toward Suffrage,

Mrs. Helen S. Attwood, Auburn

Municipal Suffrage,

Mrs. Charlotte Thompson, Portland

The Woman's Way, (An object lesson in Statecraft)

Mrs. Mary W. Thomas, Saco

Address, Hon. Edward C. Reynolds, So. Portland

Question Box, Conducted by Rev. Anna Howard Shaw

Evening, 7.45 o'clock.

Singing—Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Prayer,

Dr. J. W. Magruder

Address,

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw
(Pres. Nat'l American Woman Suffrage Ass'n)

Collection.

Solo,

Dr. H. M. Nickerson
Accompanist, Dr. C. O. Files.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3d.

Morning, 9.30 o'clock.

Prayer.

Minutes of previous Session.

Work Conference—In charge of Department Su

Press Work,

Mrs. Lucy Hobart

Organization,

Dr. Ella M. S. Tandberg

Enrolment,

Miss Sarah F. Colburn

Literature.

Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Unfinished Business

Invitations for next Convention.

Final Report Credentials Committee.

Report of Nominating Committee.

Election of Officers.

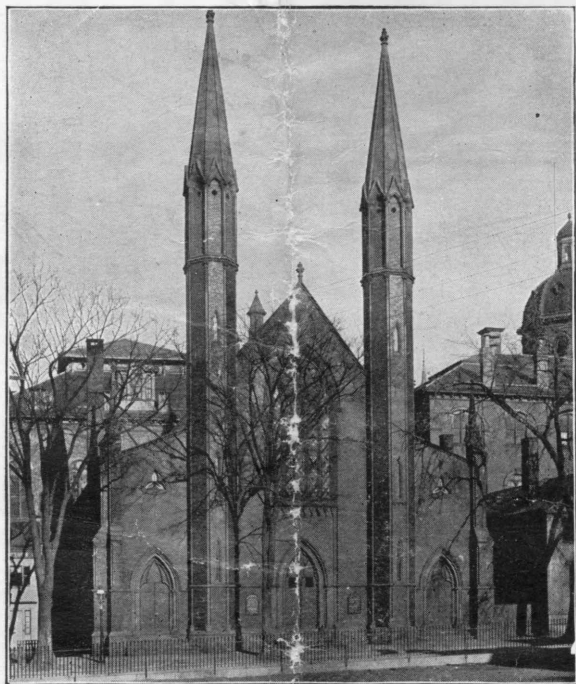
Minutes of Convention.

Adjournment.

Afternoon, 2.30 o'clock.

Meeting of Executive Committee, at 283 Brackett





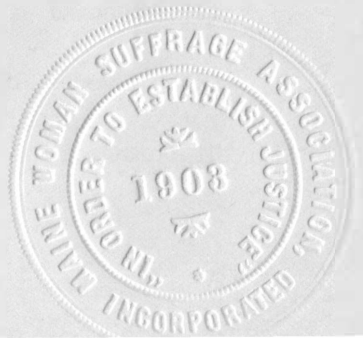
CHESTNUT ST. M. E. CHURCH, PORTLAND.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TWENTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
MAINE WOMAN
SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
HELD AT FARMINGTON
OCTOBER 21-23, 1907.
TOGETHER WITH A
Brief History of the Association.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TWENTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL CONVENTION
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SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
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OCTOBER 21-23, 1907.
TOGETHER WITH A
Brief History of the Association.



PORTLAND, ME.:
E. E. AUSTIN, PRINTER.
1908.



INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

President—MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
2 W. 86th St., New York City.

First Vice President—DR. ANITA AUGSBURG,
Hamburg, Germany.

Second Vice President—MRS. MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT,
London, England.

Secretary—MRS. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, Swarthmore, Pa.

First Assistant Secretary—DR. KATHE SCHIRMACHER,
Paris, France.

Second Assistant Secretary—MARTINA KRAMERS,
Rotterdam, Holland.

Treasurer—MISS RODGER CUNLIFFE, London, England.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASS'N.

President—REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Moylan, Pa.

First Vice President—RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,
Swarthmore, Pa.

Second Vice President—MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY,
105 E. 22nd St., New York City.

Corresponding Secretary—MISS KATE M. GORDON,
1800 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.

Recording Secretary—MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,
3 Park St., Boston, Mass.

Treasurer—MRS. HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Warren, Ohio.

First Auditor—MISS LAURA CLAY, Lexington, Ky.

Second Auditor—MRS. MARY S. SPERRY,
2100 Pacific Ave, San Francisco, Cal.

Legal Advisor—CATHERINE WAUGH McCULLOCH,
Evanston, Ill.

MAINE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

President—MRS. FANNIE J. FERNALD, Old Orchard
Vice President at Large—MRS. HELEN S. ATTWOOD, Auburn
Vice President—MRS. MARY W. THOMAS, Saco
Recording Secretary—MISS ANNE BURGESS, Portland
Corresponding Secretary—MRS. L. J. BURGESS, Portland
Treasurer—MRS. LIZZIE H. FRENCH, Portland
Auditor—MRS. EMMA E. KNIGHT, Portland

Directors:

MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY,	MRS. SARAH F. HAMILTON,
Winthrop	Saco
MRS. EUNICE N. FRYE,	MRS. MARTHA J. DYER,
Portland	Portland
MRS. CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,	DR. JENNIE FULLER,
Portland	Hartland
MISS SARAH F. COLBURN,	MRS. ISABEL W. GREENWOOD,
Portland	Farmington

CALL FOR A WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The people of Maine, who believe in the extension of the elective franchise to women, as a beneficent power for the promotion of the virtues and the correction of the evils of society; and all who believe in the principles of equal justice, equal liberty and equal opportunity, upon which republican institutions are founded, and have faith in the triumph of intelligence and reason over custom and prejudice, are invited to meet in Convention at Granite Hall, in the city of Augusta, on Wednesday, January 29th, 1873, at 7.30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing a State Woman Suffrage Association, and inaugurating such measures for the advancement of the cause as the wisdom of the Convention may suggest.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Lucy Stone, and other distinguished speakers from abroad, will address the Convention. The usual reduction of railroad fares may be expected.

AUGUSTA, January 20th, 1873.

[Signed]

John Neal,	Portland	Mrs. W. K. Lancy,	Augusta
S. T. Pickard,	Portland	Mrs. D. M. Waitt,	Augusta
Mrs. Oliver Dennett,	Portland	Mrs. Wm. B. Lapham,	Augusta
Mrs. Eleanor Neal,	Portland	Mrs. S. M. Barton,	Augusta
J. J. Eveleth (Mayor),	Augusta	Mary A. Ross and 20 others.	
Joshua Nye,	Augusta	Rev. W. L. Brown,	Belfast
Chandler Beal,	Augusta	Mrs. E. A. Dickerson,	Belfast
William H. Libby,	Augusta	Mrs. W. H. Burrill,	Belfast
Geo. W. Quinby,	Augusta	Mrs. N. Abbott,	Belfast
Wm. P. Whitehouse,	Augusta	Mrs. Thos. N. Marshall,	Belfast
Gen. Selden Connor,	Augusta	Miss A. A. Hicks,	Belfast
H. H. Hamlen,	Augusta	John D. Hopkins,	Ellsworth
H. S. Osgood,	Augusta	Albert Crosby,	Albion
Mrs. C. A. Quinby,	Augusta	Rev. Wm. H. Savary,	Ellsworth

C. J. Peck (Mayor),	Ellsworth	Alfred Winslow,	W. Waterville
A. E. Drinkwater,	Ellsworth	Mrs. M. S. Philbrick,	Skowhegan
Mrs. Ann. F. Greely,	Ellsworth	Mrs. Simeon Conner,	Fairfield
Mrs. A. H. Savary and		George Gifford,	Vassalboro
20 others,	Ellsworth	Mrs. Mary W. Southwick,	
Mrs. M. C. Crossman,	Bangor		Vassalboro
Mrs. S. D. Morrison,	Bangor	H. M. N. Bush,	Vassalboro
Mrs. J. Tillson,	Bangor	M. A. Bush,	Vassalboro
Mrs. Sarah J. Prentiss,	Bangor	A. E. Prescott,	Vassalboro
Mrs. Amos Pickard,	Bangor	A. R. Dunham and 14 others.	
Miss M. Phillips and 12 others.		R. C. Caldwell and 8 others,	
Rev. John W. Hines,	Lewiston		Gardiner
Rev. T. P. Adams,	Bowdoinham	Mrs. S. G. Crosby,	Albion
Rev. W. H. Bolster,	Wiscasset	Noah F. Norton,	Penobscot
W. C. T. Rundels,	Searsport	Mercy G. Norton,	Penobscot
M. V. B. Stinson,	Kittery	Rev. A. H. Sweetsir and	
Jno. W. Hubbard,	W. Waterville	20 others,	Rockland

The Maine papers are respectfully requested to publish this call, with the names attached.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE MAINE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The year 1854 marks the first authentic date of any movement toward equal rights in Maine, the cause being championed by Hon. Thomas M. Hayes, over whose grave it has been suggested, the women of the State should erect a monument. In the same year Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Caroline W. Dall and Dr. Harriet K. Hunt spoke on Woman's Rights, in Bangor.

In 1855 Lucy Stone spoke on Equal Rights for Women, in Augusta and Cornish, the arrangements for the meeting in the latter place, being made by Mrs. S. J. L. O'Brien, one of the pioneers of suffrage work in Maine.

All of this interest had been aroused by reading the doings of the first Suffrage Convention held at Seneca Falls in 1848.

As time went on, the women of Portland organized a local society which flourished until the anti-slavery agitation commenced, when all interests were merged in this great one, for "the war occupied all of the time which could be given to public affairs."

No authentic records of this first organization in Portland were preserved, as they are supposed to have perished in the great fire of 1866.

The first State movement toward organization occurred in 1868, and was induced by the question of the eligibility of women to serve on School Committees. Another important event also occurred in 1868, the organization of a suffrage club in Rockland.

In May, 1870, a call appeared in the Portland papers, under this title,

"ELEVATION OF WOMEN."

"All who favor woman suffrage, the sixteenth amendment, and the restoration of woman to her natural and inalienable rights, are wanted for consultation at the audience room of the Portland Institute and Public Library.

Per order,

JOHN NEAL."

This meeting was well attended by many influential citizens who entered heartily into the spirit of the discussion, so much so that Mr. Neal wrote "Probably no organization will be attempted, lest it might serve to check free discussion."

In August, 1871, Colby University and Bates College opened their doors to women, a step which gave general satisfaction; and in 1872 occurred the first recorded presentation of a suffrage petition to the Legislature, the names thereon being mostly citizens of Portland and Rockland, led by Mrs. Oliver Dennett of Portland.

In the same year (1872) Mrs. Clara Hapgood Nash, then of Columbia Falls, was formally admitted to the Bar, as an attorney-at-law, she being the first woman to be admitted to the Bar of New England, as well as of Maine.

In 1873 the above call was issued, for the purpose of organizing a State Woman Suffrage Association, and this effort resulted in a permanent organization, with the following officers and executive committee:

President—HON. JOSHUA NYE, Augusta

Vice Presidents:

GEO. S. F. HERSEY,	Bangor	REV. A. C. SWEETSIR,	
JOHN NEAL, ESQ.,	Portland		Rockland
GEN. SELDEN CONNOR,		CYRUS FOSS, ESQ.,	Dexter
	Augusta	MRS. M. C. CROSSMAN,	Bangor
MRS. MARY W. SOUTHWICK,		MRS. MARY LYNCH,	Bath
	Vassalboro	HON. E. C. FARRINGTON,	
MRS. E. A. DICKERSON,			Fryeburg
	Belfast	REV. J. W. HINES,	Lewiston

Recording Secretary—MISS NETTIE FULLER, Augusta

Corresponding Secretary—GEORGE GIFFORD, Vassalboro

Treasurer—HORACE H. HAMLEN, Augusta

Executive Committee:

W. P. WHITEHOUSE,	Augusta	MRS. W. K. LANEY,	Augusta
DR. W. B. LAPHAM,	Augusta	R. C. CALDWELL,	Gardiner
MRS. C. A. QUINBY,	Augusta	MRS. J. TILSON,	Bangor
		MRS. A. F. GREELEY,	Ellsworth.

The year of 1873 marked an era in the progress of women in the State. One was ordained to preach; another was commissioned by the Governor to solemnize marriages; while another was appointed register of deeds.

In 1874, Hon. Benjamin Kingsbury, Jr. of Portland, was elected president with the following officers and executive committee:

President—HON. BENJAMIN KINGSBURY, JR., Portland

Vice Presidents:

GEN. S. F. HERSEY,	Bangor	REV. J. K. MASON,	
HON. JOHN NEAL,	Portland		Thomaston
DR. W. M. B. LAPHAM,	Augusta	REV. J. W. HINES,	Lewiston
MRS. E. A. DICKERSON,		MRS. MARY LYNCH,	Bath
	Belfast	CYRUS FOSS, ESQ.,	Dexter
REV. A. C. SWEETSIR,	Rockland	REV. A. BATTLES,	Bangor

Recording Secretary—MISS ADDIE QUINBY, Augusta

Corresponding Secretary—MISS NORTON.

Treasurer—MRS. WILLIAM K. LANEY.

Executive Committee:

HON. JOSHUA NYE,	Augusta	MISS JANE WATTS,	
MRS. C. A. QUINBY,	Augusta		Thomaston
W. P. WHITEHOUSE,	Augusta	MRS. ANN F. GREELEY,	
MRS. E. L. BECKWITH,			Ellsworth
	Augusta	MRS. W. W. RICE,	Thomaston

During the year 1874 we find recorded the election of women on the school boards of various towns.

Upon Judge Kingsbury's resignation in 1876, Mrs. C. A. Quinby of Augusta was elected president of the Association, but no records of her administration were preserved, and as far as known, nothing of a public nature save the annual conventions was accomplished for a period of nine years.

In 1885, largely through the efforts of Dr. J. W. Bashford, now Bishop Bashford, then pastor of Chestnut St. church, Portland, a call was issued for a Convention, as follows:—

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

A Woman Suffrage Convention will be held in the M. E. church, Chestnut street, Portland, Maine, Sept. 23-24, by the Woman Suffragists of Maine, in coöperation with the New England Woman Suffrage Association, beginning Wednesday evening, Sept. 23, at 7.30 o'clock, and continuing the next day at 2.30 and 7.30 P. M.

A business meeting will be held in the church at 10.30 A. M., Sept. 24, for the purpose of reorganizing.

Friends of the cause from all parts of the State are earnestly invited to attend and aid in perfecting a State organization, that will increase in strength until political rights are secured to women.

C. A. QUINBY, *President*.

S. J. L. O'BRIEN, *Secretary*.

This call resulted in the re-organization of the society, and the following officers were elected:

President—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, D. D., Portland

Vice Presidents:

JUDGE J. H. DRUMMOND, Ex-Gov. NELSON DINGLEY,
Portland Lewiston

DR. SARAH W. DEVOLL, Mrs. C. A. QUINBY, Augusta
Portland JUDGE SAMUEL TITCOMB,

GOV. FREDERICK ROBIE, Augusta
Gorham Mrs. USHER, Bar Mills

Recording Secretary—MISS LOUISE TITCOMB, Stroudwater

Corresponding Secretary—MRS. ETTA H. OSGOOD, Portland

Treasurer—REV. MARION CROSBY, Portland

Executive Committee:

DR. FREDERICK H. GERRISH, Mrs. L. M. N. STEVENS,
Portland Stroudwater

MRS. JENNIE W. BASHFORD, Mrs. S. J. L. O'BRIEN, Cornish
Portland REV. J. A. BELLows, Portland

In 1886, a Suffrage League was organized at Augusta. This administration was marked by frequent public meetings, and much legislative work.

Dr. Blanchard resigned in 1891, and was succeeded by Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey of Winthrop.

The following officers were elected at this time:

President—MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY, Winthrop

Vice Presidents:

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, D.D. Ex-Gov. NELSON DINGLEY,
Portland Lewiston

MRS. G. S. HUNT, Portland Mrs. A. F. GREELEY, Ellsworth

MRS. S. E. SPRING, Portland Mrs. C. A. QUINBY, Augusta

HON. T. B. REED, Portland Mrs. S. J. L. O'BRIEN, Cornish

GEN. FRANCIS FESSENDEN, Mrs. J. W. WESTON,
Portland Skowhegan

DR. F. H. GERRISH, Portland Mrs. L. J. SPAULDING,
Ex-Gov. ROBIE, Gorham Caribou

Recording Secretary—MISS LILLIA FLOYD DONNELL, Portland

Corresponding Secretary—MRS. ETTA H. OSGOOD, Portland

Treasurer—DR. JANE LORD HERSOM, Portland

Executive Committee:

MRS. M. T. W. MERRILL, Mrs. L. M. N. STEVENS,

MISS LOUISE TITCOMB, Mrs. ZENAS THOMPSON,

MRS. J. E. McDOWELL, Mrs. H. F. HUMPHREY,

Mrs. S. F. HAMILTON.

During this administration a local club was organized in Portland (1892) and other clubs were formed at Saco, Waterville and Hampden. The society also continued legislative work whenever it seemed practicable.

In 1897, Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day of Portland assumed the office vacated by Mrs. Bailey, with the following officers and executive committee:

President—MRS. LUCY HOBART DAY, Portland

Vice Presidents:

MRS. E. S. OSGOOD, Portland Mrs. S. J. L. O'BRIEN, Cornish

Recording Secretary—MISS LILLIA FLOYD DONNELL, Portland

Corresponding Secretary—MRS. HELEN COFFIN BEEDY, Bangor

Treasurer—DR. EMILY N. TITUS, Portland

Directors:

MRS. L. H. NELSON,	MRS. SARAH F. HAMILTON,
DR. J. L. HERSOM,	MRS. MARY MELCHER,
MRS. J. H. FLETCHER,	MRS. GEORGE C. FRYE,
MRS. JUSTINA R. WORCESTER.	

During this administration, covering a period of eight years, clubs were organized at Old Orchard, Skowhegan, Auburn, Machias, and a League in Hancock County. The Saco Club was also re-organized.

In 1898, the society instituted a Press department and later the departments of Literature, Organization and Enrollment were formed, each having a qualified superintendent.

In 1900, a Suffrage Day was established at Ocean Park, Old Orchard, and this has been continued without interruption, being the red-letter day of the year in suffrage circles.

In the same year the Association participated in the Suffrage Bazaar, held by the National Association at Madison Square Garden, New York City.

More or less legislative action occurred during this period, some of which was far reaching in its influence.

In 1902, by the death of a loyal suffragist, Mrs. Hadassah Herrick of Harmony, the Association received a bequest of her entire estate, and it was deemed wise to take steps toward incorporation, in order to hold the property in due, legal form.

On December 8, 1903, the Maine Association became an incorporated body, under the direction of Judge E. C. Reynolds, and the following members of the Board of Officers:

MRS. LUCY HOBART DAY,	MRS. GEORGE C. FRYE,
MRS. JOHN W. DYER,	MRS. ETTA H. OSGOOD,
MRS. ZENAS THOMPSON,	MISS ANNE BURGESS,
DR. EMILY N. TITUS,	MISS ELIZABETH C. TAPPAN.

In October, 1903, the society sustained a great loss in the death of its loyal and devoted recording secretary, Miss Lillia Floyd Donnell, who had served in this office with undiminished zeal for a term of 16 years. It was said of her, that if you were privileged to count her your friend, you realized that hers was a spirit which never flagged nor submitted to the domination of the material.

Other prominent members of the Association, passed on during this administration, and their names will go down in the history of suffrage work in Maine, as having to the last held aloft the banner of equal rights for the women of the State they loved so well. Among these were:—

MRS. HELEN COFFIN BEEDY,	Bangor
MRS. J. H. FLETCHER,	Portland
MISS LOUISE TITCOMB,	Stroudwater
MRS. JANE SPOFFORD,	Hampden
MRS. S. J. L. O'BRIEN, Cornish	

Mrs. Day served as president until 1905, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald of Old Orchard, with the following officers and executive board:

<i>President</i> —MRS. FANNIE J. FERNALD,	Old Orchard
<i>Vice President-at-Large</i> —MRS. HELEN S. ATTWOOD,	Auburn
<i>Vice President</i> —MRS. MARY W. THOMAS,	Saco
<i>Recording Secretary</i> —MISS ANNE BURGESS,	Portland
<i>Corresponding Sec'y</i> —MISS NELLIE L. GUILFORD,	Old Orchard
<i>Treasurer</i> —MRS. LIZZIE H. FRENCH,	Portland
<i>Auditor</i> —MRS. EMMA E. KNIGHT,	Portland

Directors:

MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY,	MRS. ZENAS THOMPSON,
MRS. J. W. DYER,	DR. JENNIE FULLER,
MISS SARAH F. COLBURN,	MRS. ISABEL GREENWOOD,
MRS. GEORGE C. FRYE,	MRS. SARAH F. HAMILTON.

Since, 1905, clubs have been organized in Franklin and Washington Counties, in Kittery and in Monson.

In 1907 a department of church work was instituted with a qualified superintendent.

The legislative work during the period of years between 1885 and 1907, has been varying in its character. Bills have been presented for municipal suffrage for all women, for exemption from taxation for the tax-paying women, for municipal suffrage for the tax-paying women, and for full suffrage. Some of these have been discussed in the House and

Senate; others have never found their way out of the committee room. Nevertheless, much has been accomplished in the way of better legal protection for women and girls, while many important offices and positions are held by women, and no occupation is forbidden them by law.

This in brief is a history of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, and it is now looking forward to the future, more firm than ever in the thought of working "in order to establish justice."

PROGRAM OF 27TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, HELD AT FARMINGTON, OCTOBER 21-23, 1907.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21st

Afternoon, 2.30 o'clock

Executive Session (For members of Convention only)

Evening, 7.30 o'clock

Old South Church

Prayer	Rev. Richard H. Clapp
Music	Under direction Prof. Purington
Address of Welcome	Mrs. Isabel W. Greenwood
Response	Mrs. George F. French
Music	
Address—The Fate of Republics	Rev. Anna Howard Shaw
	Pres. National American Woman Suffrage Assn.
Music	

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22d

Morning, 9.15 o'clock

Prayer	Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey
Memorial Service	
Minutes of Executive Session	
Report of Credentials Committee	
Report of Officers	
President	Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald
Recording Secretary	Miss Anne Burgess
Corresponding Secretary	Miss Nellie L. Guilford
Treasurer	Mrs. George F. French
Auditor	Mrs. E. W. Knight
Reports of Standing Committees	
Literature	Miss Susan A. Clark
Enrollment	Miss Margaret Laughlin
Press	Miss Nellie L. Guilford
Organization	Mrs. Mary W. Thomas
Reports of Suffrage Clubs	
New Business	

Afternoon, 2.30 o'clock

Prayer

Music

Introduction of Fraternal Delegates

Address—Evolution of Suffrage Prof. George C. Purington
Principal Farmington State Normal School

Address—Woman in Civics Mrs. George F. French

Evening, 8.00 o'clock

Reception in Vestry of Methodist Church

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23d

Morning, 9.15 o'clock

Prayer

Minutes of Previous Session

Report of Resolutions Committee

Conference—Methods of Work for Coming Year

Unfinished Business

Final Report of Credentials Committee

Election of Officers

Adjournment of Convention

A short meeting of the Executive Committee is called immediately after adjournment of the convention.

RECORDING SECRETARY'S MINUTES.

The executive session was called to order by the president at 2.30 P.M., October 21. As there was no quorum present, no business was transacted, but several announcements were made and matters informally discussed. The following committees were announced:

<i>On Credentials</i> —	MRS. S. C. RIPLEY,	Portland
<i>On Courtesies</i> —	MRS. GEORGE F. FRENCH,	Portland
<i>On Resolutions</i> —	MISS ANNE BURGESS,	Portland
	DR. JENNIE FULLER,	Hartland
<i>On Nominations</i> —	MRS. LUCY HOBART DAY,	Portland
	MISS MARTHA FAIRFIELD,	Saco

The attention of members present was called to the international badge.

A letter was read from the national headquarters, offering as a premium for fifty subscribers to *Progress* the four volumes of the history of woman suffrage.

A letter was read from Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day, chairman of the national committee on church work, asking for the appointment of a State chairman to work along these lines.

A letter was read from Miss Kate Gordon, the national corresponding secretary, asking us

(1) To send a representative to Washington to serve on the congressional committee.

(2) To send a representative to serve on a committee to interview the national parties at their convention.

(3) To ask our Legislature to petition Congress to submit a 16th amendment.

The first morning session was called to order by the president at 9.30 A. M., October 22. Prayer was offered by Rev. I. S. Leiby. The letter sent to the national association by Miss Mary Anthony, just before her death, was read by Miss Greenwood of Farmington. Mrs. Purington of Farmington spoke in memory of Mrs. Julia Butler, the honorary president of the Franklin County Equal Suffrage League. Miss Laura DeMeritte spoke of Deacon Wade of Ocean Park.

Voted that the programme as printed be the order of the day.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The credentials committee gave a partial report.

The president gave her annual report, which was accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

The reports of the other State officers were read and accepted.

The reports of the superintendent of enrollment, press-work and organization were read and accepted. All showed excellent work accomplished.

The reports of the clubs were interesting in the varying lines of work carried on.

The second morning session was called to order at 9.30 A. M., October 23.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Wilbur Holmes.

The minutes of the previous business session were read and approved.

The report of the resolutions committee was read by Miss Helen Bates for the chairman, and was accepted with slight change.

It was voted to institute a department of church work, with a superintendent to be appointed by the executive committee.

It was voted that we endorse the action of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in its efforts to secure the passage of a 16th amendment, and that we support the movement as far as we are able.

It was voted that we refer to the executive committee the matter of sending a representative to Washington to serve on the congressional committee.

It was voted that we refer to the executive committee the matter of sending a representative to serve on a committee to interview the national parties at their conventions.

It was voted that the minutes of this convention be published and that the funds for this purpose be taken from the Herrick Fund.

It was voted to accept the report of the credentials committee without further reading.

It was voted that Mrs. Greenwood be instructed to reply to Miss Aurelia Mace, expressing our appreciation of the letter sent by her to our convention.

The report of the nominating committee was given by Mrs. Day.

The secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the association.

It was voted that a letter of thanks and regret be sent to Miss Nellie Guilford, who retires from the offices of corresponding secretary and superintendent of press-work.

It was voted that a letter of love and greeting be sent to Mrs. Etta Osgood.

It was voted that all unfinished business be left to the executive committee.

ANNE BURGESS, *Recording Secretary.*

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

We have come to the closing days of another year of service, "in order to establish justice," and in all the days to come we shall look back upon this period as a time of great privilege and opportunities.

As we review the work of a busy, and as it seems to us, an eventful year, we most heartily commend the work of the several clubs and the four departments, each of which will be reported in its order.

We have reason to be proud of those who have done what they could.

Four hundred and nineteen communications have been received at the president's office; nine hundred and twenty-nine sent out from it.

I have attended every meeting, with one exception each, of the Old Orchard, Portland, Saco and Biddeford clubs; and one each all the other clubs, with the exception of Hancock County League.

I prize these occasions highly as an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with my officers and members, and methods of work.

Your president prepared a paper upon the "Status of Women in Other Countries" for the regular programme of the Portland Club, which was repeated before the Old Orchard Club and the Educational and Industrial Union of Saco.

Through the good offices of Prof. L. C. Bateman she was admitted to the Maine State Grange, in session in Augusta December 18, and appealed to them as an organization to give active support to our cause—equal political rights for men and women.

An effort has been made to secure from other societies an endorsement of our principles.

The Maine State Grange reaffirmed the position it has heretofore taken, that men and women should have equal political privileges. Thirty-seven Pomona and subordinate granges passed a similar resolution.

Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day, past president of this association, was made a life member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in recognition of long and faithful service.

October 30-31, your president and two secretaries were the guests of the New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association in Concord, N. H., and presented greetings from Maine. It was our happy privilege to be entertained in the home of that peerless woman, Mrs. Armenia White, whose gracious presence and noble life sanctifies our cause. In this beautiful home for many years have gathered some of the most illustrious men and women of New England, to discuss great questions, and who have gone out to fight the battles of truth and progress. Rev. Anna H. Shaw delivered one of her powerful lectures, and the question box in the afternoon session, conducted by her, was a feature of the convention.

LEGISLATION.

It was the unanimous expression of our last annual convention that we should present a bill for full suffrage for women.

The president was made chairman, with power to choose her committee. She appointed Mrs. French of Portland and Mrs. Thomas of Saco.

Judge E. C. Reynolds of Portland framed our bill, which we will read by title only:

"Resolves, Proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that the rights of citizens of the State to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex."

This constitutional amendment calls for a two-thirds vote in both houses, and a referendum.

The bill provides that in case of the two-thirds vote the question shall go to the voters in the fall election of 1908, and if a majority of the voters favor the measure the Governor shall by proclamation declare the amendment adopted, to take effect on the first Wednesday in January, 1909.

Hon. Luther R. Moore of Saco presented the resolve in the House of Representatives, and it was referred to the judiciary committee, who appointed a hearing on February 3.

On this day occurred the worst storm of the season, and only half our speakers were present.

The committee was in its place, and with it sat the Speaker of the House, Hon. Don Powers. They listened courteously and attentively as Mrs. Fernald, Mrs. French, Hon. B. M. Titcomb of Farmington (in a letter written by Miss Grace Rollins) and Judge Reynolds, presented the case as best they could.

No questions were asked and there was no opposition. The question was referred to the executive session, and in this session it was voted, "ought not to pass."

In preparation for this work an effort was made to ascertain the attitude of the members of the Legislature towards our cause. This was difficult, and in most cases impossible. A three months' subscription to the *Woman's Journal* and other literature was sent to each member and other men of political influence.

The Portland Press said: "The hearing was conducted with a force and brevity which might have served as a model for bodies of men," and it was said the paper given by Mrs. French contained some of the best arguments ever presented before this body.

It has been said "that when the majority of women want the ballot they will have it." We are not looking for an overwhelming sentiment, or for great numbers enrolled beneath our banner. We anticipate one of two things: A political party or faction, thinking that women can be of service to them, may confer upon us this thing we ask, as has been done in the case of classes of disfranchised men; or it may be some day there will sit in the seat of the mighty a just judge.

In the political arena a crisis is pending. We thought it might be this year, as we come face to face with what we believe to be one of the greatest issues ever confronted by any State in the history of this Republic—the question of the maintenance of law and order and respect for men in high places.

The annual festival of the New England Woman Suffrage Association was held in Fanueil Hall, May 6, and the business meeting in Park Street church, May 7.

As I accepted the invitation to speak, I felt that to sit on the platform with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the president, would be a sacred, never to be forgotten joy. As Mrs. Howe arose to welcome the assembly she was given an ovation rarely accorded to women.

She said: "So long has our labor for suffrage lasted, we may be tempted to quote Pope's famous lines: 'Man never is, but always to be blessed.'" "So surely," said she, "as educational equality has been granted, so surely will political efficiency be granted to those who now stand as the intelligent equals of men."

The feature of the afternoon following was the presence of Lady Mary Murray, daughter of Lady Carlyle, president of the World's W. C. T. U. Lady Murray contrasted the social and industrial conditions in her country and ours, saying: "Surely you must possess the genius of organization to deal with these hordes of immigrants, many of whom represent the lowest elements in their own countries."

OCEAN PARK DAY, AUGUST 20.

The round table conference of the morning session was admirably prepared by Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day, who took for her topic the remonstrance sent by the anti-suffragists to the Legislature.

The feature of the day was the address by Miss Ellis Meredith of Denver, Colo. Miss Meredith has reported six legislative sessions, and is said to be one of the best informed women upon political issues in her section. Perhaps it would interest you to know that in addition to her many official positions she is housekeeper for her father and mother, and does the family cooking. Miss Meredith showed us some of the successes and some of the failures which have come to them since men and women have stood side by side in government. "Do you ask," said she, "why we have failed in so many instances to secure better government? I answer, for the same reason that men in other States have failed. The forces of evil combine, while the forces for good scatter."

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE
ASSOCIATION, HELD IN CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 14-19.

The Chicago Post said: "Undaunted by defeat and hopeful of the future, woman suffragists opened their national convention in Music Hall today with as much enthusiasm as if their campaigns for the ballot had been a series of victories."

Although the convention was not as large or as brilliant as the past year at Baltimore, much business was transacted and great plans formulated, chief of which was the establishing a Susan B. Anthony memorial fund of one hundred thousand dollars to carry on the work.

Change of date for annual meeting from winter to fall.

Concentration of speakers in Oklahoma in the hope that the referendum will include women as electors.

Renewed activity in New York, West Virginia, Indiana, South Dakota, where woman suffrage legislation is pending.

The donation of three months' field work to the States.

Plans for a determined effort toward the recognition of woman suffrage in the Constitution of the United States.

It was voted that *Progress* be published monthly and enlarged.

The Constitution was amended by striking out the words "one honorary president" and inserting the words "two vice-presidents."

The next convention will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., October 15-21 1908, and it will be the 60th anniversary of the organization.

The social events were the luncheon at Hull House, the guests of Jane Addams, and the reception given by the Chicago Woman's Club in their beautiful rooms, which throughout the convention were open to us for rest and lunch.

Upon Maine and California was conferred the honor of responding to the addresses of welcome, which were led by the young and accomplished president of the Illinois association, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart.

This has been a wonderful year in press-work. Many notable writers and noted periodicals have discussed our question, even *The Outlook*, hermetically sealed to anything in favor of suffrage for women, contains articles beautifully adorned with suffrage morals, contributed by Florence Kelley, vice president of the national association, and the number for September 7 contains an exceedingly fair article upon woman suffrage in Finland.

The treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, gave her usual inspiring report.

We have auxiliary associations in 37 States, 17 of which gained in membership during the year. Maine was among this number.

We used to ask, "Where shall we go to arouse sentiment?" but now the question is, "Which of the many things begging attention will be the most profitable?" Those who say our cause is not progressing are not well informed. Five times within the last year the dove, an emblem of peaceful victory, bearing the olive branch of promise in her bill, has spread her pinions to carry the good tidings.

In our own country, though we report no great legislative victories, there has been a steady and in some localities a rapid growth of sentiment.

In California a bill for full suffrage received a majority vote in both houses.

In Oklahoma, a change of two votes in the committee would have put woman suffrage in the Constitution of the new State.

In Vermont, a bill for municipal suffrage received an overwhelming majority in the House, and a change of three votes would have carried in the Senate.

In Rhode Island, a bill for presidential suffrage has passed the Senate for two successive years, and this year was held up in the committee of the House, while small victories along many lines have been numberless.

But what seems to us scarcely less than miraculous is the fact that in the last meeting of the committee on the new city charter in Chicago the vote on woman suffrage was a tie.

Twenty-seven in favor, twenty-seven opposed, and the chairman cast the dissenting vote. The question is, "Shall the United States of America, the first to formulate the claim to the right of self government for all, be the last to confer this right upon half its intelligent population?"

Someone has said: "A President's message should contain recommendations." But what could be recommended to this body, many of whom inherited the principles of equality, most of whom have been longer in the field than myself, and all of whom have equal interest, but to repeat the words of our illustrious leader, Susan B. Anthony, as in one of her last public functions, clasping my hand, she said: "*Tell Maine to be courageous and press on.*"

FANNIE J. FERNALD, *President.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, September 1, 1906,	\$1980.15
State convention collection,	8.36
Life membership,	20.00
Dues members,	17.40
Dues clubs,	58.80
Pledges, individual,	54.75
Pledges clubs,	153.40
Estate Lillia F. Donnell,	15.00
Ocean Park collection,	9.45
Balance from Chase campaign,	11.62
Interest,	66.32
	\$2395.25

EXPENDITURES.

State convention, Saco,	\$ 8.30
Legislative committee,	100.00
National dues,	26.60
National pledge,	100.00
Premium on treasurer's bond,	5.00
Fannie J. Fernald, president, expenses to national convention,	30.00
Chase, campaign mileage,	20.00
1 set History of Woman Suffrage,	8.00
Oak box for same,	2.50
Susan B. Anthony Memorial Association,	50.00
Literature,	73.19
Ocean Park Day,	18.00
Stationery and printing,	28.50
Postage,	27.92
Superintendent press-work,	6.00
Balance on hand September 1, 1908,	1891.24
	\$2395.25

MRS. GEORGE F. FRENCH, *Treasurer.*

LITERATURE REPORT.

The literature belonging to the association was placed in my care a year ago. In its distribution I have taken the initiative somewhat, but for the most part have followed the suggestions of the officers and members. I have sent out 86 packages of literature and 22 copies of *Progress*; to 13 persons each a year's subscription to *Progress*, and to seven a three months' subscription to the *Woman's Journal*. In the early spring there were mailed to clubs and educational institutions 177 circular letters requesting debates or papers on the subject of political equality for women. Of these, 63 were sent to Portland clubs, 98 to other Maine clubs, one to each of the Normal schools and to 11 institutes, academies, high schools, etc. Thirty-two replies were received, 13 decidedly in favor of giving the subject attention; six were promises that the matter would be considered or placed in the hands of the programme committee; 13 were refusals. Some of the clubs refusing were unwilling to discuss the matter at all; the programmes of others were already made out. Several replies were encouraging and delightful letters; nearly all were cordial; very few were curt or discourteous.

During Miss Chase's tour of Maine in July there were sent into eastern Maine seven large packages containing from 75 to 100 pieces each. For distribution during this tour I received at greatly reduced rates the generous supply of 130 back numbers of the *Woman's Journal*.

Suffrage Day at Ocean Park is now an institution of the association. This year it occurred on August 20. A great quantity of literature was distributed. The publishers of the *Woman's Journal* very generously sent 200 copies of that paper for this purpose.

The association owns the four volumes of the History of Woman Suffrage. These books are to be sent to any individual or club desiring them. The association assumes the expense of sending the books out, the recipient being expected to pay the return expressage. The State librarian has recently decided to take the two volumes of the Life of Miss Anthony

out of the traveling libraries and not send them unless called for. Let us so interest people in woman suffrage that these two volumes and the other four shall travel so far and so constantly and be read so diligently that in a year or so they will be worn out and have to be replaced by new sets. The national association is making a very generous offer to State conventions. It will give as a prize for 50 new subscribers to *Progress*, secured at this convention, the sets of the History of Woman Suffrage. Our president owns the volumes of the Life and Work of Miss Anthony, which she will loan to anyone wishing them for a programme. The thanks of this convention are due to Mrs. Upton for the gift of 100 copies of *Progress*, also to Miss Blackwell for many *Journals*.

As the volumes of the History of Suffrage are very heavy it would well repay a club to send for a single volume, for each one is a mine of information and intensely interesting.

I am sure we all hope that the time is near when all those whose great concern this is shall think as earnestly and speak as courageously as do many of our friends.

SUSAN A. CLARK, *Superintendent*.

ENROLLMENT REPORT.

The work of the enrollment committee this past year has been, as the national chairman has expressed it, in the nature of a general house-cleaning. This cleaning up necessarily extended to our own State of Maine. In December a communication was received from headquarters, asking for a copy of the names and addresses of all those who had signed enrollment cards. Although somewhat of a task, the month of January saw the lists completed and forwarded to the chairman. Many names, for various reasons, had to be thrown aside. This work has made the committee realize the importance of accuracy in securing names and addresses; because of uncertainty both in signature and address, the number enrolled is much smaller than would otherwise appear; too much stress cannot be laid upon this fact. In future it is hoped that each one through whose hands the cards may pass will see to it that the names are plainly written and the complete address given.

During the current year more than 1200 cards have been distributed, with a result of 304 signed and received, which are apportioned to the several counties as follows:

Androscoggin,	25
Aroostook,	12
Cumberland,	105
Franklin,	7
Kennebec,	6
Oxford,	1
Penobscot,	48
Piscataquis,	7
Somerset,	49
Sagadahoc,	1
Waldo,	1
Washington,	30
York,	12
Total,	304

This number added to 2,447, number obtained during previous years, makes a total of 2,751 names now on the enrollment list.

MARGARET LAUGHLIN, *Supt. Enrollment.*

ORGANIZATION REPORT.

At the meeting of the executive board last April it was voted to ask the national association for one of its field agents to work in Maine as organizer for two weeks, and Miss Mary N. Chase, president of N. H. Equal Suffrage Association, was chosen.

Our request was complied with, and Miss Chase came to us in July. As far as possible an itinerary was arranged before she began her work on July 15.

Her first appointment was with the Auburn and Lewiston club on their field day at Idlewilde. Miss Chase, in her letters, gives unstinted praise for the hard work done by the local president, Mrs. Attwood, in working up this meeting, and of the fine audience and enthusiastic response given by leading men, special mention being made of Pres. Chase and Prof. Purington of Bates College.

Thursday found her in Franklin County, at the beautiful home of the president, Mrs. Greenwood; Friday at Parkman; Sunday at Monson, after a hard day's travel, was rewarded by finding "an enthusiastic little crowd," as she expressed it, where an organization was formed; Tuesday at Harrington, a crowded house and good interest; Wednesday at Columbia Falls, with a good attendance; Thursday at Dennysville, a very hopeful field; Monday, the 29th, at Milltown, Calais, and continually doing an immense amount of personal work between her public meetings.

In each instance, with but two exceptions, a Grange hall was opened to her with unexpectedly large attendance of men, as it was just in the midst of the busy haying season, and largely in farming districts. At other times the use of a church was given her, with the cordial co-operation of the pastor.

As a partial result of this strenuous campaign in the intense heat of last July, an organization was formed in Piscataquis County with nine members, Mrs. Harriet N. Crafts of Monson, president. Another in Washington County, with seven members, Mrs. Etta Cranston, Milltown, president.

Wherever she went, Miss Chase found much interest and some virgin soil all ready for tillage. Much literature was distributed and enrollment cards circulated, and no opportunity was missed for personal work, which is really the telling factor in the long run.

To the great grief and disappointment of the committee in charge, they were unable to make a single appointment in Hancock County, where so much had been hoped for. This was owing to the fact that the arrangements for the itinerary had been left to Dr. Abbie Fulton, who on account of severe illness was unable to attend to this work, which fact was not known until too late to make other plans.

To Mrs. Fronia Smith of Columbia Falls the association is indebted for the opportunity which came to us in Washington County, and the committee believe that if the efforts already made could be systematically followed up year by year, wonderful results would be obtained.

For the committee,

MARY W. THOMAS, *State Organizer.*

REPORT OF PORTLAND EQUAL SUFFRAGE CLUB.

The Portland Equal Suffrage Club reports a prosperous year as to membership and finance.

We have 77 paid up members, and have raised \$156.21 during the past year.

Nine meetings have been held with an average attendance of 30.

The programme has been interesting, instructive and varied in its character.

In September, we observed Pioneer Day.

In October, the topic, "How women might participate in the nomination of candidates by the direct primary method," was ably treated by Hon. Howard Davies.

In November, Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald, State president, gave a fine address on "Status of Women in Other Countries."

In December, "Child Labor" was discussed by Mr. Curtis Perry.

In January, Mr. Charles F. Flagg spoke on "Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities."

In February, "A Resume of the State Laws of Public Health" was given by Hon. George H. Allen.

In March, a comprehensive paper on "Juvenile Courts and Probation" was given by Mrs. E. L. Burnham, police matron.

The programme for April was miscellaneous in character, concluding with a report of the national convention held in Chicago in February; and in May occurred the annual meeting.

The first social event of the year was a reading by Miss Helen Bates at the Columbia parlor, the subject of the afternoon being "The Poet as an Idealist," including the rendition by Miss Bates of several of Longfellow's poems. Miss Bates was assisted by Miss McGregor in the musical numbers.

The second social event was a travel talk by Mrs. Day at her home on Lawn avenue. This included several readings by Miss Bates, apropos to the topic, and also some musical selections both vocal and instrumental.

The third event was an original afternoon, and a silver tea at the home of Mrs. D. W. Coburn, Congress street. The programme comprised original sketches, storiottes and poems, the contributors in every case but one being members of the Portland club.

The proceeds of these afternoon entertainments were devoted to the pledge of \$100 made by the club to the State association at its last annual convention.

LUCY HOBART DAY, *President.*

REPORT OF SACO AND BIDDEFORD EQUAL SUFFRAGE CLUB.

To the Officers and Members of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association:

The Equal Suffrage Club of Biddeford and Saco during the year has held regular "parlor" meetings, with one exception, when the January meeting was public, being held in Froebel Hall, with an able address by our superintendent of schools, J. H. Hefflon; subject, "Our State Reform Schools," which was well attended, several of the teachers being present. Arrangements were made for a series of public meetings to be addressed by several prominent gentlemen on subjects of interest, but owing to lack of time we were obliged to defer this until our fall work begins. Our members seem to be enthusiastic, and we look forward to the coming year with great hopes to see much good work accomplished. Our State president has visited us often and has made our meetings much more interesting, as she could inform us on many vexed questions. Our subjects generally have been taken from the *Citizen and Neighbor*, with clippings from various papers pertinent to the topic for the day, followed by many helpful discussions. Programmes furnished by the national are to be used this year, and we shall try to make the meetings as interesting as possible.

Several new names appear on our roll, noticeably gentlemen as well as ladies, and the general sentiment in our community is favorable to the equal suffrage idea, one of our leading newspapers espousing the cause and advocating the extension of the suffrage to intelligent women. And while there have been no startling developments, the quiet, unheralded miracle, the changing and crystalizing of public opinion is constantly going on, and this will some day take shape.

MRS. MINNIE M. FENDERSON, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF OLD ORCHARD EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Meetings are held on the last Tuesday of each month, with the exception of the three summer months. The public is always invited and often the attendance is large.

We use the programmes sent out by the national association, varying them to suit our convenience.

Among the subjects discussed were: Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "Status of Women in Other Countries," "Women and Children in Industry," "Suffrage News and Legislation," and miscellaneous topics.

Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day contributed a fine paper upon "Origin of Government, Modern Legislative Methods, Initiative and Referendum."

Rev. Israel Luce addressed the meeting upon "The School City."

Hon. George H. Allan upon the "Health Laws of Maine."

Among the distinguished guests present during the winter was Mrs. Mary S. Sperry, president of California association. Our work thus far has been almost wholly educational.

Officers of Old Orchard Equal Suffrage Association: President, Mrs. Linda V. Jordan; first vice-president, Helena A. Ryan; second vice-president, Nellie Harmon; secretary, Fannie J. Fernald; treasurer, Sophia Harvey; directors, Miss Laura A. DeMeritte, Mrs. Lizzie A. Googins, Miss Eleanor Baker.

FANNIE J. FERNALD, *Secretary*.

The other clubs sent reports of interest. The work of the year has been excellent in all.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

1.

Resolved, That we note with satisfaction that the movement for the advancement of women has become world-wide, and there are now but few countries that do not have some form of woman suffrage.

2.

Resolved, That we congratulate the women of New Zealand on having, by act of Parliament, recently been made eligible to the Upper House; and the women of Finland on having 19 representatives in Parliament.

3.

Resolved, That the Maine Woman Suffrage Association heartily approves the efforts being made by the National Suffrage Association to interest the church women of the country in the suffrage movement; and that we especially appreciate the action of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Portland District, M. E. Church, Maine Conference, in the recent passage of a resolution endorsing the movement of political equality for women.

4.

Resolved, That we find an encouraging sign of the times in the fact that many of the leading newspapers and periodicals of the country now open their editorial columns to the favorable consideration of the suffrage question.

5.

Resolved, That we regard the establishment of the initiative and referendum as vital to the success of all reforms, including equal suffrage.

6.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the growing introduction into schools of the system of self government known as the "school city," believing that it will most efficiently train boys and girls to become conscientious citizens, and will at the same time educate them in the practical exercise of equal rights.

7.

Whereas, The economic independence of women would greatly aid them in securing liberty, therefore we recommend to the thinking women of our country the study of the economic questions of the day,

8.

Resolved, That we most heartily sympathize with efforts now being made to bring the nations into conditions of peace through the establishment of international relations founded upon principles of righteousness.

9.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to the memory of Miss Mary Anthony, whose unfaltering devotion to the cause of equal suffrage and whose unselfish spirit held her for many years the faithful support of her sister, Miss Susan B. Anthony.

10.

Resolved, That this convention welcomes the two new clubs into its organization, with the hope that they may give and receive much inspiration in the work of the coming year.

11.

Resolved, That we extend cordial thanks to the Farmington Equal Suffrage Club in all its efforts to make our meetings a success.

12.

Resolved, That we express our appreciation of the kindness of the people of Farmington in extending their hospitality, especially in the delightful reception given us at the Exchange Hotel.

13.

Resolved, That we express our thanks to the Normal students and all others who, by their delightful music, added so much to the pleasure of our meetings.

14.

Resolved, That we express our gratitude to Prof. Purington for preparing in the midst of pressing duties the able paper on "The Evolution of the Suffrage."

15.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention are hereby given to the editor of the *Farmington Chronicle* for friendly editorials and space devoted to reports of the convention.

16.

Resolved, That we appreciate the courtesy of the M. C. R. R. in giving us reduced rates to the convention.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The address of welcome for the town was delivered by Mr. Newell R. Knowlton, a well-known citizen and a member of the board of selectmen. After bidding the delegates welcome, he said:

The subject of woman's suffrage has been before the people for more than 60 years, for if I am not mistaken the first woman's rights convention in the world was called by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton at Seneca Falls, N. Y., July 19, 1845.

Since that time many conventions have been held, and much organized and individual effort has been put forth by many loyal citizens, both men and women, in the interest of what they believed to be justice and equality, and for the best good of the nation. Not that woman has wanted to descend to the level of political chicanery, graft and corruption which has become so prominent a part of our American politics, but that she has a desire to raise the standards of public service and purify our civic life by the introduction of that ennobling uplifting influence which woman has ever exerted, but which many believe can only be made most potent when she shall have the right of franchise equally with man.

The right of suffrage has been called one of the greatest elements in the emancipation of man, and when it shall be granted to woman may it not be one of the greatest factors in the emancipation of our political, social and civic life from the error, dishonesty and corruption into which it has drifted.

You may ask why it is a nation like ours, which boasts of its liberty, freedom and equality, and whose cry in its infancy was, "No taxation without representation," should so long deny to woman that representation and voice in the affairs of a common country, which should characterize a nation whose government is claimed to be "Of the people, by the people and for the people," regardless of sex; and why woman has not more generally demanded a voice in these affairs.

While a few of the States have granted equal suffrage, you may ask why the progress of this movement has been so

slow and unsuccessful, and why it is that woman has been so slow to awaken to her privilege and opportunity, and to attempt to answer this question would take more time than I have at my disposal. If I was to suggest a thought in that direction I should say that one thing that hinders woman's progress is the position in which she has always been held by all primitive people, where she has ever been a drudge, a chattel, a mere possession, her only actual value being that of the producer of man. This all had to be overcome, but with a higher state of civilization greater enlightenment, more and better education, a likeness and greater equality of occupation between the sexes, the influence of these conditions has been largely overcome.

The greatest deterrent to the advance of woman, in my opinion, is the position which she has been compelled to occupy in the religious world in the past. This has been harder to overcome. You may take the history of any particular form of faith, body of laws, institution or organization, whether Hindu, Greek, Hebrew or Christian, and you will find that no one of these has given to woman an equal place with man as the full half of the unit of humanity; every one of these religions which has become a human institution teaches the head-ship of man the subjection of woman and her consequent inferiority.

St. Paul was an opponent to the public work of woman, of any activity on her part, official or otherwise. They were to keep silent, he said. They were not to teach, or to talk, or to preach. They were to ask no questions except in the privacy of their own homes.

Man has been compelled to recognize the equality of woman intellectually, morally and spiritually, for in every occupation, profession or calling in life into which she has entered she has shown herself fully the equal of man. There came a time when even Paul recognized the ability and faithful service of woman, for when he had written his epistle to the Romans, one of the most able and important of his writings, he sent it to Rome by Phebe with this message: "I commend unto you, Phebe, our sister, which is a servant of the church

which is at Cenchrea, that ye receive her in the Lord, as becometh Saints, and that ye assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you for she hath been a succorer of many, and of myself also."

What it was that Phebe had done that so inspired the confidence and esteem of Paul we need not inquire. She was a servant, or as the new version has it, a deaconess of the church, and she had no doubt worked faithfully and unselfishly as best she could, as woman has ever done not only in the service of the church but in every great moral and charitable movement. Paul entrusted to this woman the very important mission of transmitting his message to the church at Rome because he knew she would be faithful to the trust.

It is not my province or desire to discuss the question of woman suffrage tonight, but we have with us on this occasion Mrs. Fernald of Old Orchard, who will speak to us and in behalf of the town I most cordially welcome her, and I commend unto you this sister who is a servant of the association under whose auspices we have gathered, and I trust you will receive her in the Lord as becometh Saints, and that you assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you.

This was followed by an address of welcome from Mrs. Isabelle W. Greenwood, president of the Franklin County Equal Suffrage Association. She spoke as follows:

This is our Red Letter day. It is truly a great privilege to have this opportunity of greeting you in Farmington, and a great pleasure to express to you the warm welcome that is yours from our club and its friends. We regret that our national leader, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, is prevented from being with us. If we had only considered that she was coming on a Philadelphia train, we would have been less surprised to learn that it was late.

We are indeed glad to have a part, however small, in the great work, with its many branches for the uplifting of womanhood, in which you have so long, so courageously and so ably borne a part. A work so great that it is said to have grown with greater rapidity and to a greater breadth than any other reform.

I will agree with the gentleman who has preceded me in saying that our progress has seemed very slow. I am reminded of the words of a former pastor of this church. He said: "I wish all reformers might study geology that they might learn patience from Nature's processes." All reform movements seem slow to those who are thoroughly alive to their necessity and who are greatly interested in their success.

But so rapid has been the advance of this movement that if we do not hasten to get in line we shall lose sight of the advance column. It has reached such breadth that Vice-President Fairbanks, while addressing the graduates of a girls' college, said: "If you ask me what is woman's sphere—I must confess I do not know. Omnipotence alone can answer such a question. I might say, however, that woman's sphere is wherever there is a good work to be done, and a woman capable to do it."

With nearly one and one-half millions of the women of the world already enfranchised, Maine can never say "I lead" in this particular branch of the world's work, but she may justly claim that her vanguard has ever kept in close touch with the movement. While speaking to you tonight, in fact since first anticipating your coming, I have looked back with loving remembrance and with a great longing for their presence to our own pioneers in this work, realizing how glad they would have been to greet you here.

There were a few who stood for this cause when to do so meant sharing the persecution of their leaders rather than honors. Of these the best known to you, were our Mrs. Beedy and Mrs. Butler, who were for many years members of the State association. All of the early workers have left their impress on our time and have made this day possible to us.

There is one of still earlier date who deserves public mention, and to whom we feel indebted. It was due to the efforts of Mrs. Sarah N. Mace, a Farmington woman, that Maine in 1844 granted women the privilege of holding their own property. In this Maine lived up to her motto, being the first State and the first country of modern times to grant such liberty.

Gratefully acknowledging the enlightenment and the inspiration which you bring to us and trusting that all things may minister to your comfort and pleasure while in Farmington—in the name of those who have come, and labored, and gone before us, as well as in the name of those interested in the work today—I extend to you a sincere and hearty welcome.

LETTER FROM SISTER AURELIA.

Mrs. Greenwood read the following letter from Aurelia Mace of the Shaker colony at Sabbathday Lake, that kind and saintly woman whose life has been a benediction to the place. She is the daughter of Sarah N. Mace and another daughter, Mrs. Lydia P. Holley, lives in Farmington. The letter was listened to with great interest. It was as follows:—

SABBATHDAY LAKE, Me., Oct. 20, 1907.

To the Ladies of the Woman Suffrage Association, Greetings:

I have been requested to write you in regard to my mother, Mrs. Sarah N. Mace, and to tell you what I know of a petition which she wrote to the legislature of this State, for married women to hold property in their own right.

When, by my father's request, she joined the Shaker society with him in the year 1835, she told him it was final, she should never leave the Order.

In the year 1844, he had separated himself from the society, and she held on to her determination to remain. They had outstanding property, and to get hold of her part of this, suggested the petition.

She was at the home of her father, Dr. Thomas Flint, in Farmington, when she wrote the petition. One night she had a dream. A paper was held up before her and on it was the petition. She rose from her bed immediately and copied it verbatim. Every word was fastened on her memory. This copy was sent to the Legislature at Augusta. No revision, no erasures, so we have no copy of the petition.

There is, in her hand writing, an item which she wrote at the time, and the copy of a letter written to Esq. Dunn in regard to the petition. Some years ago I copied these in my memorandum book and sent the papers to my brother, B. H. Mace, to place in his Archives. They are now in possession of her granddaughter, Mrs. John Lyndon, the wife of a capitalist of Los Gatos, California.

I will copy from my book the item and letter—in her own words:—

"Feb. 29, 1844. Petitioned the legislature for rights in property, which was granted by an act in favor of women."

The letter:—

"Esq. DUNN:

Sir:—Considering the responsibility reposed in you by your constituents, and my partial acquaintance with you, I take the liberty to address you and solicit your interest in my favor, and attention to a petition, which I think of the utmost importance, since it is probable I, for the benefit of myself and children, may be called to the trust to hold and convey property.

"I shall wait with patience the result of your honorable legislation, humbly imploring the blessing of God in all your councils.

SARAH N. MACE."

The letter had a postscript as follows:—

"P. S.—The petition was forwarded in a letter to Esq. Cram of the Senate."

Sarah Norton Flint was born Oct. 20, 1794, in Farmington, Me. I am writing this her birthday.

She was the eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas Flint. Married Fayette Mace, July 11, 1816.

Aurelia was born March 6, 1835—the year they joined the society of Shakers.

AURELIA GAY MACE.

RESPONSE TO ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

Mrs. George F. French, state treasurer, responded gracefully to the addresses of welcome, saying:

It is my pleasant duty, in behalf of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, to respond to your cordial words of welcome so graciously expressed, by Selectman Knowlton for the citizens of Farmington, and by Mrs. Greenwood for the Franklin County Equal Suffrage League.

When the invitation to hold this Convention in Farmington was accepted, we knew that everything would be done to make the Convention pleasant and profitable, in this town, whose very name, Farmington, is synonymous with natural beauty, education, hospitality, and good citizenship.

The officers, delegates and visitors, who have left their homes, and come—some of them a long distance—to accept your invitation, would desire me to say to you this evening, that we appreciate your kind invitation, careful preparation, and most of all, your cordial greeting, when you actually saw us at your doors.

We represent an organization, which stands for political equality for woman, the ballot in the hand of woman, not alone, because woman needs the ballot, which will make her a political sovereign, instead of a political subject; but because the demand of the times is for greater efficiency in governmental affairs. Our society stands for equal pay for equal work. We champion the rights of children, and insist that children must have their school and playtime. We stand for the principle, that all organizations, which deal largely with the interests of women and children, should have women on the Board of Management.

* * * * *

Farmington has always been a home town to me. I have the happiness of visiting my parents, school friends and recent acquaintances here, several times each year.

In closing, may I be allowed to add a word personally, as I look into the faces of friends assembled here.

I wish to bear testimony to the faithfulness of my Farmington teachers, and to the helpfulness of appreciative friends, whose influence constantly stimulates me to do my best work.

"O friends, whose hearts still keep their prime,
Whose bright example warms and cheers,
You teach me how to smile at time,
And set to music all my years.
I thank you for sweet summer days,
For pleasant memories lingering long,
For joyful meetings, fond delays,
And ties of friendship woven strong."

The national president, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw was unable to reach Farmington for her appointment, and the State president, Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald, most ably occupied the time.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT.

We are assembled in the interest of what the world recognizes as the fundamental principle in all governments, the consent of the governed, and the corner stone of our own republic, the right of representation. We believe that in a government "of the people, by the people, for the people," women should register their opinions at the ballot box on the same terms as men.

I suppose we may trace the indifference of women toward this question to the inherited conception that government is the prerogative of men, while home is woman's sphere.

But where is home?

Louis Post speaking before the national convention in Chicago said, "If I should say when I have finished my mission here, 'I shall go home,' some of you would know that I mean a little flat at the North End; if I was in New York and should say after the lecture, 'I shall go home,' some one would think I mean Chicago; but if I was across the water and should say, 'I am going home, I sail to-morrow,' home would mean America." She is the strongest, bravest, truest woman—the most womanly woman—who says "my house, my town, my state, my country is my home," and whatsoever has to do with the peace, the prosperity and the perpetuation of the family lies in the sphere of woman.

In this blest land, privileged as we believe above every land we are confronting grave problems, requiring the united thought and effort of every intelligent man and woman.

I believe we have come to an epoch in the history of our State. We have made our laws much better and fairer than in many States; we have established our institutions, and we have begun to exploit our marvelous natural resources, and now we come to the real test of our standard of living, the enforcement of law, the regulation and the development of our institutions and our industries.

We stood before the committee in the 73d Legislature of Maine and plead for the right of self government for women on the ground that as a class we are intelligent, industrious, thrifty and frugal, that we are good wives and mothers and homemakers, that we are contributing to the maintenance of government, but they said, "when a majority of women ask for the ballot they can have it."

History teaches us that great movements or reforms of any kind have not been organized or consummated by the demand of a majority of the people for whose benefit they were primarily intended, but rather by the persistent coming and effort of the few.

Class after class of men has been enfranchised who neither asked for nor wanted the suffrage, and who were not qualified to exercise it, while the women of Maine are ready now to take their test of citizenship on the same terms as men.

So long has our labor for the right of suffrage lasted we we might be tempted to become discouraged, but we remember always the words of that peerless woman, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, "So surely as educational equality has been granted to women, so surely will political efficiency be accorded to those who now stand as the intelligent equals of men."

They tell us that women do not understand politics, that it would be too bad to lay this burden upon women.

Our country early learned the lesson that strength and greatness come not in the repudiation of burdens, but in willing and loyal burden-bearing. One of the greatest economic questions of the day is housing and feeding the people and the care of little children, questions with which women by nature and training are better fitted to deal than men. The man today who is most dearly beloved and the man who is most bitterly hated is the man who is making political questions, economic and social questions.

In the home the mother is expected to train her boy to habits of honesty, virtue and temperance, but on that day when his country confers upon him the sacred right of citizenship he goes out from the home, leaving the mother be-

hind, and joining his father together they vote at the dictation of their party, and it may be place at the head of the department of law and order, a man with no temperance principles. Oh Christian mother do you see no danger in the fact that your boy is quick to see that his government does not pay the same tribute to the intelligence and the integrity of the mother that it does to the father, and as he goes out from your loving care and protection, can you expect that he will follow the teaching of the mother—the mother who is all right but who does not understand? Will he follow the teaching of the mother in the home, or the practice of men in the world?

In the last constitutional convention in New Hampshire a ringing speech was made by a man who was converted by this little incident: In a certain town a measure was pending which had to do with protection of young boys, and this man was making a house to house canvass, explaining the measure and soliciting the promise of votes, he entered a lowly home where was a group of boys and girls—and let us never forget that harm to boys means danger for girls—he was repulsed by the father but the mother said, "Oh, Jim, I wish you would vote for this," but he answered gruffly, "Vote yourself if you want too," and the man received his text. Why not the mother vote. Did not prophet truly say, "A wise son maketh a glad father but the foolish son is the heaviness of his mother."

Ought not the mother to have the same power as the father over the conditions which will surround their children as they go out into the world to take up the struggle for existence?

A traveler in Switzerland asked a peasant where a certain mountain peak was, and the man replied, "I do not know," but pointing to a rugged trail he said, "There's the road that leads to it."

We know not where lies the City Beautiful. We know not where lies this ideal democracy about which we talk and boast, but there are those who have never lost sight of the highway, rocky and weed-grown though it may have become, and who have never forgotten their country's claim to the right of self-government for all.

Mrs. George F. French, treasurer of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association and president of the Civic Club of Portland, Maine, gave an address (at the afternoon session) on

WOMAN IN CIVICS.

The 20th century woman is the product of a social evolution which is filled with the modern civic spirit. While I cannot truthfully say:

"I grieve, I grieve, I grieve,
For the good old days of Adam and Eve,"

yet sometimes when the calls to social service are too varied and numerous, one finds herself almost envying the elegant ladies of a century ago, who knew little outside the home, except the church on Sunday and a mid-week sewing meeting.

Those primitive, peaceful days are past and will not return, and woman today realizes as never before, that if she would be truly grateful to God for her energy and intelligence she must work to make this world a happier and better place.

The new civic spirit compels woman to study the conditions of the masses, and to keep intelligently active, in an effort to improve the homes and lives of men and women and little children.

While it is better that each man should be allowed to carry his burden, yet it is possible for society, through improved industrial conditions, to lessen his burden, and to so adjust local affairs, that the poor man's burden shall not crush out his life.

Jane Addams says the demand upon the present day heroism is to do away with poverty and disease. Surely this magnetic leader, in civic reform, knows whereof she speaks.

Something is radically wrong when only three per cent of the human family lives out its allotted time, and dies a natural death.

How far are the intelligent men and women of the community responsible for this great mortality?

Woman is the object of a social evolution, and the result of this progress is the giving of her time and talent largely to social service.

Civics is the science which treats of citizenship, and the relation between citizens and the government.

The first division of civics is ethics, and women—the mothers and teachers of mankind—have held and still hold a controlling interest in this department of civics.

The second division is law, its application to the interests of society, and for the past 25 years woman has been actively at work, investigating conditions along this line. She has hammered away at the different State Legislatures, until the laws are more favorable to the rights of women and children. In our own State woman has her property rights and an equal guardianship of her children. Woman's last battle for better laws was fought out at the last Legislature, and will help save the children of Maine from industrial greed and the avarice of shiftless parents.

Another department of civics is economics—the principles governing wealth and exchange. Woman is successful in the professions and every form of mercantile life. In the homes of any community it is the woman who plans and exercises economy in spending the family income so as to get the greatest possible return of home comforts.

And still another department of civics is civic policy—Government methods and machinery, and in this branch of civics, wherever woman has been given an opportunity to help shape civil policy, her influence has been cast on the side of good government.

What is more natural than that the women—the natural housekeepers of creation—should inquire into the city house-keeping. She has reasoned beyond the front gate, and regards the city as the larger home. She asks: What are the educational advantages—are the schools pleasant and profitable? What are the conditions which are to help shape the moral character of my son, and other mothers' sons? Are the streets clean? Is the water supply free from disease? Have the children in the tenement section a place for play? If not, then this need must be met, for the happiness and normal development of the children, and the good of the State. Children

gain their first ideas of justice and truth from their play, then how essential that play, under good supervision, be provided.

A city or town can well afford good schools and attractive playgrounds for the highest economic reasons. Money spent for these and kindred purposes gives a direct return in good citizens. Tax money spent for schools and playgrounds is much better economy than increased appropriations for policing and care of criminals.

Woman in civics or elsewhere is very direct in her methods of work.

1. She tries conscientiously to understand the need.
2. She attempts to direct the public thought in that direction.
3. She believes that as soon as the public feels the need of an improved condition it will find a way to have it.
4. Having once decided upon a plan of campaign there is no change of tactics. Her diplomacy, like that of President Roosevelt's is straightforward.
5. Repeated failures do not dampen her ardor. Adverse administrations may come and go, they are incidents and only inspire renewed endeavor.
6. Woman in civics is successful because her motives are the very highest, namely the public good, and also from the fact that the men of the community look to her to arouse civic righteousness. Men believe thoroughly in a woman who with no thought of personal gain devotes herself to the needs of the community.

The busy man of our day has little time to study the needs of the masses, but any case, from the cry of a child in the orphanage, to the demand for better housing conditions for the day laborer, will receive his attention and hearty co-operation.

I have been speaking of woman in civics because that is the topic assigned me, but I trust nothing which I have said can be construed as belittling man's work. The only reason that woman succeeds so well in philanthropy at City Hall or at the State Capitol, is because man has faith in her investigation and judgment.

The ideal Civic Club enrolls both men and women, working side by side, for the best good of the community. Man with his knowledge of men and affairs, plus woman with leisure for reading and observation the two will accomplish much more than would be possible for either men or women.

I recently learned of a club of young women in a Maine village which was organized for the laudible purpose of keeping up their French conversation. A civic awakening came to this club. Six hundred and fifty dollars were raised, a piece of land bought for a common, the land ploughed, and next Spring there will be a tree planting. Not only this but the village improvement pledges were circulated and nearly all of the householders signed the pledge to clean their back yards as well as their front ones.

Similar work is being done in every part of our dear old Pine Tree State and may we not expect that, when our summer visitors next see Maine from a car window they will say, "How thrifty!"

The chief address of the afternoon session was given by Prof. George C. Purington of the Farmington Normal School on

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SUFFRAGE.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

If I were to look at myself with the eyes of some excellent friends of mine I am very sure that I should fear that there was some serious fault in my up-bringing for I cannot remember the time when I was not an equal suffragist. As a boy on the playground I found girls who were my equal in skill, dexterity and strength. In the schoolroom there were always girls my equals or superiors in studies; my best teachers were women; in the home circle my sisters were more than my equal in all that pertained to character, which includes scholarship, judgment and good morals. Later life has been spent so fortunately that my early impressions have been intensified and fixed. It has been many years since I gave up debating with myself or others the right or desirability of equal suffrage, and I confess today that I do not know of one reasonable or sensible argument against granting suffrage to women on the same terms that it is given to men. I do not believe in universal suffrage, but I do believe when it is granted women should enjoy the right, and privilege, and duty, on equal terms with men.

I do not care to argue the matter. If I did I would not begin so dogmatically if I hoped to make converts. It is worth one's while to have the pleasure of giving his opinion without feeling a great weight of responsibility. I do not expect to change the opinions of a person here, or to overcome that feminine inertia that I feel sure is the only reason why so many women do not demand their rights or seek to perform the duties that their station in life imposes upon them. Education, intelligence, good morals, and good judgment impose many duties upon their possessors, and one of those duties, according to my apprehension, is to use the most effective means to secure the opportunity for all to become educated, intelligent and good.

For some time I have felt a desire to make a study of the evolution of the suffrage, and when your committee asked me to prepare a paper I accepted, thinking that I would make the occasion my opportunity. But alas for human plans. A great many unexpected things have happened to take my time and thought, and the results of my reading and thought have been so imperfect that I labor under no little embarrassment in presenting to you what I have here.

First let us have a clear definition of what we mean by the term. THE SUFFRAGE means "The political right or act of voting; the exercise of the voting power in political affairs; especially, the right, under a representative government, of participating, directly or indirectly, in the choice of public officers and in the adoption or rejection of fundamental laws."

It requires only a superficial knowledge of world affairs to realize that suffrage of any kind is limited to a very limited number of people. India with her 300,000,000 knows nothing of it. China with her 350,000,000 knows nothing of it. Japan with all her enterprise is beginning to plan for it. Russia is just entering the death struggle for it. In some parts of Europe it is but a name. Darkest Africa, indeed, all of Africa and the Islands of the Sea, know nothing of it. All these countless peoples cannot participate in the selection of their rulers, or in making the laws that govern them. And for good reason the franchise of suffrage is not theirs. And that reason is IGNORANCE. A very small part of the world enjoys the franchise of suffrage and that is because of INTELLIGENCE. On one side no suffrage and ignorance. On the other side suffrage and intelligence. The suffrage is sometimes limited, and sometimes the intelligence is limited, but no country has or can safely grant the suffrage unless there is a high degree of intelligence among its people. As for woman suffrage we may be sure that it does not exist in the black tents of the Arab sheik, it disturbs not the serenity of the Turkish harem, nor is it found in those communities where the traditions of the past forge fetters upon the intelligence of the twentieth century. It is found, if found at all, in those communities where a high degree of intelligence is joined to a spirit of progress, and a

keen sense of justice to a common sense and practical desire to utilize the best and strongest forces for the social uplift.

One needs to give but little thought to the subject to be struck with the desperate struggle and the great length of time that has been taken to secure the degree of suffrage we now enjoy. One cannot read history long and not be struck with great variety of motives that have influenced rulers to give up power to the people to be exercised by them through suffrage. And one will not cease to wonder that so fair a thing has come about when granted nearly always from base motives. There is but little in ancient history to repay us for the search. We may discover the germs of suffrage in the free commonwealths of Greece and in the Roman aristocracies. But there is no hint of it in the history of the Jewish theocracies, or in the gloom of those vast Oriental despotisms; it could not have been exercised during the Egyptian, Assyrian, and Persian dynasties; the wild hordes of Attila and Genghis Khan knew it not; and the dreaming millions that thronged the gorgeous court of Delhi cared nothing as they knew nothing of it.

Every effort for freedom has in truth been an effort to secure the franchise of suffrage. From the dawn of history to this day the foe of suffrage has been TYRANNY. For ages might and cunning ruled. He who could wield the biggest club, whose brain was most cunning, whose tongue was most deceitful, he ruled. Brute force among men was most potent. And today, over by far the largest part of the world FORCE is the most powerful factor.

The steps in the great struggle for freedom have been these:

1. The arbitrary assumptions of mere selfish despotism.
2. The maxim, "Everything for the people, and nothing by the people."
3. The claim of the people for a share in administration of public affairs.

While the history of the suffrage movement everywhere is of interest, the struggle in England and in our own colonies has for us the deeper interest and for that reason I have chosen to confine myself to that. Time will admit of only a hasty sketch of even that.

The principles limiting the represented class seem to correspond to the ideas of the origin of power.

1. The most comprehensive is that of universal suffrage conferred on the whole male population of full age and sound mind. On this point an English writer of the middle of the last century says, "No state has hitherto claimed for women and children rights from which nature excludes them and which the largest and best part of themselves would be the first to renounce."

2. The second principle alleges the unfitness of many, if not most persons to make a deliberate choice and proposes a qualification of intelligence.

3. The third, while it takes little note of intellectual or moral aptitude, requires an interest or "stake" in the national prosperity, a tie generally sought in pecuniary investments, and, more particularly in the tenure of land.

4. The fourth regards the franchise, not as a right, whether of humanity or citizenship, but as the property of the existing government, and to be bestowed on "those who will not misuse it," or on those whose consent is necessary to be gained to carry out some scheme.

A little thought leads one to see that it is really this selfish principle that is at the bottom of by far the larger part of the opposition to equal suffrage at the present day.

Historically this last and least liberal system comes first and found its first expression under the Plantagenet and Hugh Capet dynasties of the thirteenth century. The franchise was in effect a piece of patronage, employed by the crown to counterbalance the aristocracy and secure concessions from the people, as was the case, for instance, of Philip the Fair in his contest with Pope Boniface in 1308 who frequently appeals to the Commons for "advice," and again in his persecution of the Templars. Wherever the franchise was given it was given for the advantage of the sovereign and not for the advantage of its new possessors.

For equally selfish reasons the franchise was given to those who had an interest or stake in the government. It was first established in the counties and towns. The noblest in-

stitutions have often their origin in the selfish blindness of mankind. And thus it was with this form of popular representation. Between a prince and those subjects whom he should have been most proud to govern the transactions were often wholly mercenary. The power by which they checked his will was the power of the purse. His constituents were such persons as were rich enough to contribute towards his expenses. Representation became, in fact as well as in theory, "co-extensive with taxation."

A certain degree of wealth is supposed to make men responsible shareholders in the great concern of government, as it certainly involves a larger proportion of taxes. The acquisition of property is, generally speaking, the effect of intelligence; and the inheritance of property secured the means and leisure for education. So it has come about that that which was adopted as a test of taxability has become a test of respectability.

A third standard, that of capacity or intelligence, has no historical position. Theoretically, it is the one eternal qualification for the exercise of any political function. I do not find that it has ever been made the test either of electors or representatives in England, except indirectly as related to the possession of property. Yet in Platos ideal Republic the State is considered as placed in a parental relation to the individual so that citizenship is equally the birthright of all, and that no distinctions but those of capacity ought to be entertained.

Universal suffrage, the most ancient in its principles of all the systems is the latest to receive practical application. Its failure to receive recognition in the past must be because it appeals to the inherent rights of men in opposition to the rights of the few. It is in absolute antagonism to the doctrine of the "divine right of kings." The selfish interests of all rulers have been against it. Not even in our own country is it fully established, nor will it be until every man shall be free to vote as he wishes and have his vote counted as cast.

This then has been the evolution of the suffrage,

1. A gift from those already holding power, the earliest form.

2. The qualification of property, varying in kind and amounts.

3. The qualification of capacity, largely as connected with property.

4. Universal suffrage, not attained but approached.

The English world has been divided into two schools politically. One school looks only to the ends to be attained,—the public safety and material prosperity. It has been content to secure these by the readiest and sometimes pernicious means.

The other school considers the processes of government as a means of moral training, more valuable than the results attempted to be attained by the other school. It does not believe that there is good government in politics in which the noblest faculties of the citizens are unemployed. It regards the individual members of the state as moral beings, engaged in a common search for their highest attainable condition. Who will deny that this is, or should be, the ideal? And if it be so, why should a large part of the most intelligent and moral of the citizenship be shut out from the effort to realize that ideal? It strikes me that this is the true basis for the demand for equal suffrage. The development and training of the noblest faculties of women is just as important as the development of those same faculties in men. It is within the memory of some of us that the higher education of women was scoffed at. All sorts of dire evils have been predicted as a result of such education. Even now some aged Rip van Winkle comes out from his sleep long enough to wonder what we are "coming to." And yet it is absurd to sit down and try to enumerate the blessings that have come from the higher education of women during the last fifty years. I have no doubt that seventy-five years ago the prejudice against women being given an education was as strong as the prejudice today against their being given the suffrage.

The history of the suffrage in the American Colonies is exceedingly interesting. I have had time only to study that of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth. The charter granted by Charles I. put the management in the hands of the freemen of the colony. At the first meeting held Oct. 10, 1630, the free-

men present numbered not over 15 persons, and there were two tendencies manifest, one to open up the freemanship of the colony to many of the settlers, the other to make the government more aristocratic than the terms of the charter would warrant. But the fifteen or twenty freemen could and did prevent the hundred and nine settlers that asked to be admitted. I wonder if it was not at this meeting that Cotton said, "Democracy, I do not conceive that God ever did ordain as a fit Government, either for Church or Commonwealth." In the following May, however, at the first annual meeting freemanship was conferred on 118 persons, but they passed a vote that, "for time to come no man shall be admitted to the freedom of this body politic but such as are members of some of the churches within the limits of the same."

But troubles arose from this vote. Among the dissenters there were many persons of upright lives who refused to rise before the congregation and make that public declaration of religious experience that was a pre-requisite of church-membership. There was also no means of excluding hypocrites who entered the church for selfish and political reasons. Then controversies arose over what constituted a church and who were members. The extreme congregationalism led to the introduction of beliefs which differed greatly from those of the founders of the colony. The early doctrine of the settlers was that seven or more Christians could by covenant enter into church association, taking for their guide in faith and organization, the Bible, and selecting their own ministers, who, although owing their authority to God obtained their official position by the choice of the congregation. It is not difficult to imagine that in the exigencies of politics that churches multiplied as indeed they did, and that heresies were rife which would account for the declaration of the gathering of clergymen at Cambridge in 1637 when eighty-two opinions held by these churches, none of them over six years old, were declared heretical.

As a natural result the liberty to form churches was curtailed, and no more could be formed without the approbation of the magistrates. But still there was trouble. Some

church members did not attend church. A law was passed taking away the right of suffrage from such. Then again many would not accept office. They were fined or imprisoned, and in some cases it was necessary to choose non freemen for office. When the Maine settlements were brought under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts the commissioners were empowered to admit freemen and administer oaths regardless of church membership. From 1641 to 1664 the General Court alone exercised the right of admitting freemen to the company.

It is interesting to know how serious a matter it was to become a freeman. Admission to the freemanship from the dates just mentioned, 1641 to 1664, was dependent upon (1) age, (2) church-membership, (3) formal proposition to the General Court, (4) acceptance by that body or some delegated body, (5) the taking of the freeman's oath.

FREEMAN'S OATH.

I, _____, being by God's providence, an inhabitant and freeman within the jurisdiction of this commonwealth, do freely acknowledge myself to be subject to the government thereof, and therefore do here swear, by the great and dreadful name of the ever living God, that I will be true and faithful to the same, and will accordingly yield assistance and support thereto, with my person and estate, as in equity I am bound, and I will also truly endeavor to maintain and preserve all the liberties and privileges thereof, submitting myself to the wholesome laws and orders made and established by the same; and further, that I will not plot nor practice any evil against it, nor consent to any that shall so do, but will timely discover and reveal the same to lawful authority now here established, for the speedy preventing thereof. Moreover, I do solemnly bind myself, in the sight of God, that when I shall be called to give my voice touching any such matter of this state, wherein freemen are to deal, I will give my vote and suffrage, as I shall judge in my own conscience may best conduce and tend to the public weal of the body, without respect of persons, or favor of any man. So help me God, in the Lord Jesus Christ.

I submit that this is a pretty comprehensive oath and a very solemn one for those to take who had hypocritically joined a church in order to become a freeman.

It would be interesting to know how many voters there were in the colony in the year 1640. Hutchinson estimates that up to that year the immigrants numbered about 21,200 persons. The records show that during that time freemanship was conferred on 1148. On the usual basis of one-fifth of a given population being adult males it would seem that only about one-fourth of the men had a right to vote. At any rate we know that there were bitter complaints from the non freemen that they were ruled like slaves, that they sent a petition to the General Court, and threatened to appeal Parliament if they did not receive redress. I am tempted to quote the petition in full, or at least the preamble, because with the omission of a very few words it would serve admirably for the preamble to an equal suffrage petition in the year of our Lord 1907.

"Whereas, there are many thousands in these plantations, of the English nation, free born, quiet and peaceable men, righteous in their dealings, forward with hand, heart, and purse, to advance the public good, known friends to the honorable and victorious Houses of Parliament, lovers of their nation, who are debarred from all civil employments (without just cause that we know) not being permitted to bear the least office (though it cannot be denied but some are well qualified) no, not so much as to have any vote in choosing magistrates; notwithstanding they have here expended their youth, borne the burden of the day, wasted much of their estates for the subsistence of these poor plantations, paid all assessments, taxes, rates, at least equal, if not exceeding others. Therefore, we pray that civil freedom and liberty forthwith be granted to all truly English, equal to the rest of their countrymen, as in all plantations is accustomed to be done, and as all freeborn enjoy in our native country."

In case their prayer should be granted, they expressed the hope of seeing "the then condemned ordinances of God highly prized; the gospel, then dark, break forth as the sun; Christian

charity, then frozen, wax warm; jealousy of arbitrary government banished; strife and contention abated; and all business in church and state, which for many years had gone backward, successfully thriving."

It is easy to suppose that the threat to appeal to Parliament and the closing arraignment of the present management of the colony was unpleasant to the ruling party. Not only was the petition rejected, but some contemplated improvements in the suffrage were postponed, and some of the leaders were fined and disgraced.

In 1662 King Charles the II. ordered the abolition of the religious qualification upon the suffrage. This the colony refused to do. In 1664 Charles sent four commissioners with instructions "to obtain a more reasonable compliance with the King's demands, who deemed it very scandalous that any man should be debarred from the practice of religion according to English laws by those who had been given liberty to adopt what profession they pleased in religion.

A few days after the arrival of the commissioners the General Court at last alive to the necessity of some compliance with the royal demands, passed an act for the extension of the suffrage to non-church-members. I will not quote the law which became famous for its formal compliance with the King's demands, and for its practical disobedience of his commands, but will merely give a list of its requirements.

The applicant must be (1) twenty-four years of age, (2) a settled inhabitant regularly admitted by some town, (3) a householder, (4) a freeholder, (5) a payer of taxes upon property, (6) orthodox in religion, (7) not vicious in life, (8) must present a certificate from all the ministers of his town proving his religious and moral qualifications, (9) and a certificate from the majority of the selectmen of his town that he was a freeholder and a taxpayer to the amount of ten shillings, not including his poll-tax; and (10) finally, he must be accepted by the vote of the majority of the General Court.

And after passing such a law the General Court had the audacity to declare that they had conformed to the King's request in the matter of the suffrage, and wrote him that this

was the utmost they could do to satisfy his majesty and still retain consistency "with conscience of our duty towards God, and the just liberties and privileges of our patent."

Bearing in mind the uncompromising character of the New England ministers it would seem almost impossible for a person not belonging to the church to get a certificate of orthodoxy. Then the tax rate was quite as prohibitive, for a man paying a tax of ten shillings at the usual tax rate must have had property to the value of 120 pounds, which, considering the difference in purchasing power between those times and the present would equal \$3000. The commissioners in commenting on the law declared that "not one church member in a hundred pays so much, and that in a town of an hundred inhabitants, scarce three such men are to be found." The law worked as the General Court planned. From 1665 to 1680 only fourteen freedmen were admitted who were not church members, while 991 church members were admitted as freemen.

Perhaps it may be due to some inherited stubbornness from those ancestors that the equal suffrage movement has not made the desired progress.

Another interesting proof that the General Court did not intend to enlarge the suffrage is found in the reply to the request from the county of York, one of the places whose freemen had been admitted without reference to church-membership, that the number of their freemen be increased, "This Court declares that it is the best expedient to obtain the ends desired that those parts furnish themselves with an able, pious, and orthodox minister, and commend that to them, according to the order of the County Court."

After ten years of comparative quiet the English government took up the matter of the limitation of the suffrage and sent over Edward Randolph who reported that "the freemen made only one-sixth of the male population, and that only interest and design had drawn most of the people into church-membership." But the demands of the English government met with subterfuges and evasions until 1684 when the company's charter was declared forfeited by the English Court of

Chancery. Two years later all political activity, except town elections for local officers, ceased until the overthrow of the Andros government in 1689.

The best estimates attainable show that the population of the colony in 1676 was 25,000, while there were only 1300 freemen, that is but one-twentieth of the entire population, or one-fourth or one-fifth of the adult males. This then was the net result of the struggle for suffrage for the first fifty years of the history of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

We enter now upon a new era. The struggle with the Stuarts and their governors had brought the freemen and non-freemen more closely together. In 1690 a change in the suffrage qualifications was adopted by which the old requirements of a minister's certificate was abolished, and a comparatively low property or tax-paying qualification was imposed. This resulted in an immediate extension of the franchise. Within a few weeks after the adoption of the new requirements the records of the court give the names of 909 new freemen, a number greater than the entire number of admissions in the twelve years from 1674 to 1686 under the old charter and suffrage provisions. However, it was not until the passing of the new charter of 1691 under the royal seals that the suffrage was established uniformly upon a property basis, and the peculiar political privileges of the church-members, after sixty years of practice, were at last abolished. A man's political rights for the future, were to rest upon the ownership of wealth, not upon the possession of an orthodox Christian character. After all that struggle the colony was a full century away from full manhood suffrage.

In Plymouth colony there seems to have been much more liberality in the requirements for suffrage. In 1636 a law was passed requiring the freemen to meet annually for the purpose of electing the governor, assistants, constables and other inferior officers, and subjecting them to a fine for absence from election or refusal to hold office. As early as that date the non-freemen appear to be associated with the freemen in town affairs, and by a law passed two years later they came into association with the freemen in the election of deputies to the

representative courts established in 1638. By this provision non-freemen participated in the election of representatives throughout the colonial period. In 1669 the suffrage was limited by providing that "no person should vote in town meetings but freemen or freeholders of twenty pounds of ratable estate, and of good conversation having taken the oath of fidelity." Later it was found necessary to disfranchise Quakers and "such as shall speak contemptuously of the court or of the laws thereof and such as are judged by the court grossly scandalous as liars, drunkards, swearers, &c."

When the commissioners of Charles II. inquired into the condition of Plymouth they seem to have been favorably impressed for they made a memorandum that "they are here constrained to persuade men, sometimes to compel them, to be free men, so far they from hindering any." Perhaps they were right, but I suspect that the Pilgrims and the sons of the Pilgrims made as good a showing as they could because the records in 1670 show that the freeman class was only one-third or one-fourth of the adult male population, which would make the enfranchised class only slightly larger than in Massachusetts Bay colony.

A few facts in regard to Maine will surely be of interest. It seems that the franchise has always been freer with us than in other parts of New England. All the communities up to 1636 seem to have been self-governing. In that year the first government worthy of the name was established at Saco by William Gorges, a nephew of Sir Fernando Gorges. In March, 1840, Gorges executed papers for the establishment of government under the charter by erecting a council of seven persons, and eight representatives of the freeholders elected from four counties. In 1642 Agamenticus, York, was made a city with a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen and twenty-four common councilmen, all annually elected by the citizens and freeholders.*

*The editors regret that they were unable to obtain the concluding paragraphs of this able address.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

A pleasing and interesting feature of the sessions was the introduction of fraternal delegates. Mrs. Kate B. Ellis of Fairfield spoke for the State Grange, Mrs. O. M. Jennings for the Maine W. C. T. U., and Mrs. G. C. Purington for the Monday Club of Farmington. Letters were read from Henry N. Pringle, Christian Civic League, and Jefferson C. Smith, State Y. M. C. A. of Maine.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

The reception in the Exchange parlors, Tuesday evening, was a pleasant affair. Entertainment was furnished by Miss Starbird and Miss Ranger, soloists; Miss Holmes, pianist; Miss Wade, violinist; local talent. Readings were also given by Miss Bates of Portland and Mrs. Hamilton of Saco. The last, "Mr. Dooley on Woman Suffrage," was worthy of special mention. We doubt if Mr. Dunne himself can surpass her efforts.

No effort was spared by Professor and Mrs. Purington of the Normal school to make the stay of the delegates a pleasant one, and their hospitality was unbounded.

The buildings were thrown open for inspection, and an invitation to be present at the opening exercises of one morning's session was accepted with great pleasure.

BY-LAWS OF THE MAINE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the MAINE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. It shall have a seal on which shall be the name of the Association and the date of its organization.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

The object of this Association shall be educational and moral—to obtain the legal acknowledgment of the right of suffrage for women.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All persons and organizations desiring admission to this Association as individual members or auxiliary associations must be accepted by vote of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. The following are further requirements of admission to and membership in this Association:

(a) A society organized for the purpose of this Association, and adopting By-Laws approved by it, may become an auxiliary association, *providing* one year's dues are paid in advance.

(b) Any person not a member of an auxiliary association may become a member of this Association by paying one year's dues in advance.

(c) Any person paying the sum of ten dollars may become a life member.

ARTICLE IV.

DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues of individual members (except life members) shall be fifty cents.

SEC. 2. Auxiliary associations shall pay to the treasurer of this Association a per capita tax of thirty cents, ten cents of which shall be paid by said treasurer to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

SEC. 3. All dues shall be payable in advance on the day of the annual meeting of the Association.

SEC. 4. Any Auxiliary association whose dues are unpaid on September 1st shall lose its vote in the convention.

SEC. 5. Individual members whose dues are unpaid on September 1st shall be considered as having withdrawn from the Association.

ARTICLE V.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President at Large, a Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and an Auditor.

SEC. 2. There shall be also eight directors, who with the seven general officers shall constitute the Executive Committee, of which five shall be a quorum.

SEC. 3. The officers and directors shall be elected annually by ballot and serve until their successors are duly installed.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President shall perform the duties usual to such office.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President at Large shall assist the President in the performance of her duties whenever such assistance is required.

SEC. 3. The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in case of the illness or disability of that officer.

SEC. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings, take charge of all papers and documents of the Association and perform all other duties usual to such office.

SEC. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Association in conjunction with the President, shall give notice of the meetings, notify committees of their appointment and of the business referred to them and perform all other duties usual to such office.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of receipts and disbursements of the Association, shall forward the dues to the National Treasurer before January 1st of each year, shall pay no bills unless ordered by the President and shall present at the annual meeting a detailed report.

SEC. 7. The Auditor shall examine and verify the books of the Treasurer and report thereon at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee shall have general management and direction of the affairs of the Association.

SEC. 2. This committee shall have power to fill all vacancies in its offices.

SEC. 3. It may elect as Honorary Vice-Presidents distinguished adherents of the cause of Woman Suffrage in the state.

SEC. 4. It may appoint the following standing committees and superintendents of departments, may instruct them as to their duties and may make the necessary appropriations for their work: Committees on Press Work, Legislation, Programme, Finance, Printing and Supplies, and Superintendents of Literature, Organization and Enrollment. It may also appoint such special committees as may be needed during the year.

SEC. 5. It shall have power to appoint the delegates to the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and to elect the member of the National Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The annual and all other meetings of this Association shall be held at such times as the Executive Committee shall appoint.

SEC. 2. Notice of such meetings shall be given by three publications in one daily paper, printed in the state, the last publication being at least seven days prior to the meeting.

SEC. 3. Persons entitled to vote at the meetings of the Association shall be the General Officers, the Directors, Life Members, Members-at-large, Chairmen of Standing Committees, and the President, one delegate-at-large, and one delegate for every ten paid-up members and majority fraction thereof, of each auxiliary association. Of these, fifteen shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business of the Association.

SEC. 4. Delegates must present at these meetings credentials signed by their president and recording secretary of their respective associations.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at the annual meeting, after one's days notice in the convention, the amendment having been previously approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X.

RULES OF ORDER.

The parliamentary authority for this Association shall be Reed's Rules of Order.

FORM OF CONSTITUTION FOR LOCAL OR COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This Association shall be known as the——— and shall be auxiliary to the Maine Woman Suffrage Association and through that to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

Its object shall be to secure suffrage to women by appropriate State and National legislation, and to advance their industrial, legal and educational rights.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any person may become a member of this Association by paying annually into the treasury the sum of fifty cents, (*of which thirty cents shall go to the Maine Woman Suffrage Association*). No distinction on account of sex shall be made in membership or eligibility to office in this Association.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor. They shall be elected annually by ballot.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

(Usual Duties.)

The Treasurer shall forward the dues to the State Treasurer by September 1st.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

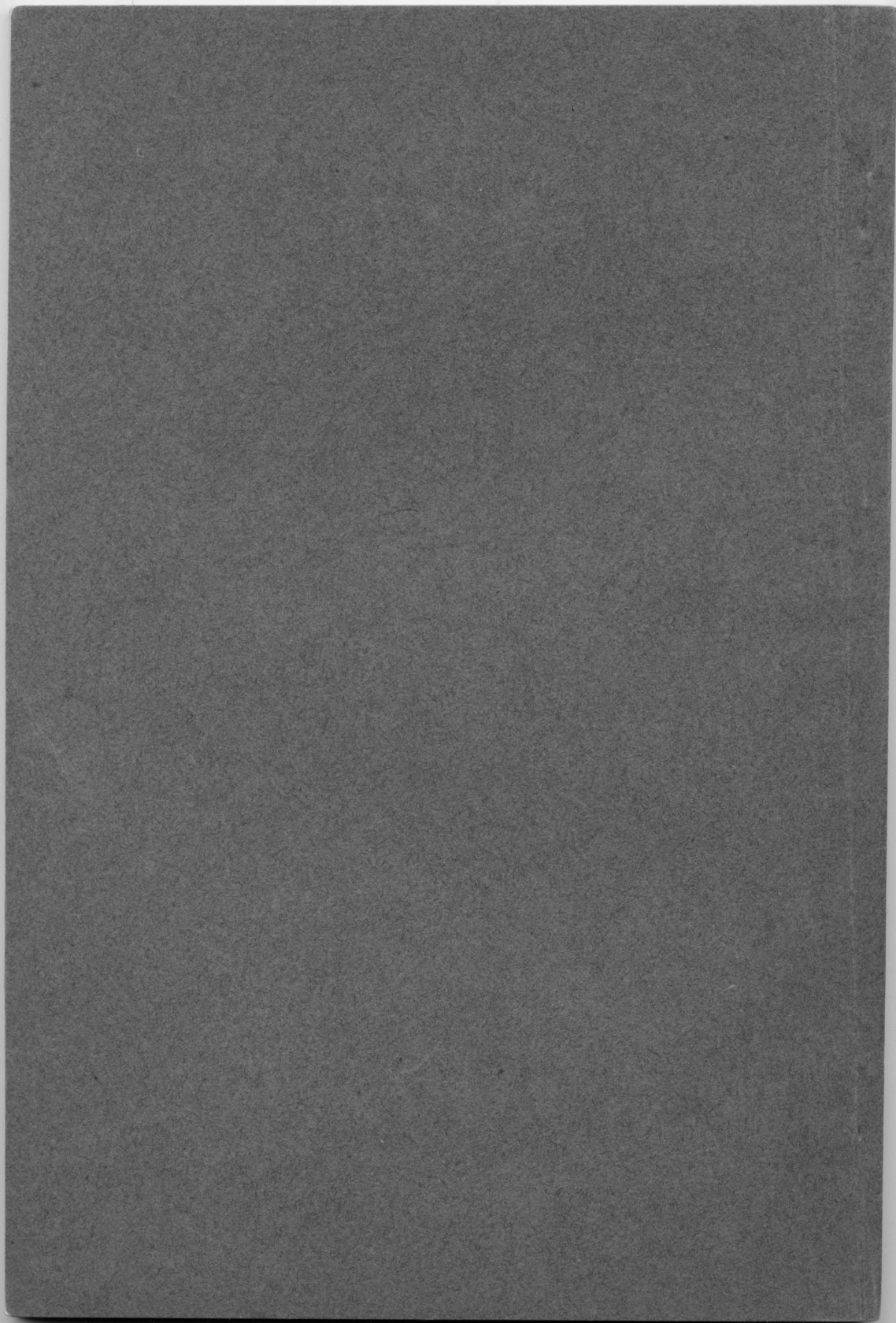
- (1) The regular meetings of this Association shall be held every month. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.
- (2) The annual meeting shall be held in May.

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any regular meeting; notice of such amendment having been given at a previous regular meeting.

Italicized portions are required. The rest is merely suggestive.



TWENTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL CONVENTION

Maine
Woman
Suffrage
Association

METHODIST CHURCH
FARMINGTON

OCTOBER 21st, 22d and 23d, 1907

Program

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21st

Afternoon, 2.30 o'clock

EXECUTIVE SESSION
(For members of Convention only)

Evening, 7.30 o'clock
Old South Church

PRAYER Rev. Richard H. Clapp

MUSIC under direction Prof. Purington

ADDRESS OF WELCOME Mrs. Isabel W. Greenwood

RESPONSE Mrs. George F. French

ADDRESS—The Fate of Republics
Rev. Anna Howard Shaw
Pres. National American Woman Suffrage Assn.

COLLECTION

MUSIC

Chairman Committee of Arrangements:

MRS. ISABEL W. GREENWOOD

Farmington

Limited entertainment provided for delegates, members of the Executive Committee, life members, members at large of the M. W. S. A. and all persons appearing on the program.

All persons eligible to entertainment are requested to communicate with Mrs. Greenwood.

NOTICE—The meeting Monday evening will be held in the Old South Church.

REDUCED RATES granted on Maine Central Railroad from the following points:

Auburn	Calais	Old Town
Augusta	Camden	Pittfield
Bangor	Danville	Portland
Bar Harbor	Dover	Rockland
Bath	Ellsworth	Skowhegan
Belfast	Foxcroft	Waterville
Bridgton	Gardiner	Wilton
Brunswick	Lewiston	Winthrop

Program

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Afternoon, 2.30 o'clock

EXECUTIVE SESSION
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PRAYER Rev. Richard H. Clapp
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ADDRESS OF WELCOME Mrs. Isabel W. Greenwood
RESPONSE Mrs. George F. French
ADDRESS—The Fate of Republics
Rev. Anna Howard Shaw
Pres. National American Woman Suffrage Assn.
COLLECTION
MUSIC

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22d

Morning, 9.15 o'clock

PRAYER Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey
MEMORIAL SERVICE
MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE SESSION
REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE
REPORTS OF OFFICERS
President Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald
Recording Secretary Miss Anne Burgess
Corresponding Secretary Miss Nellie L. Guilford
Treasurer Mrs. George F. French
Auditor Mrs. E. W. Knight

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES
Literature Miss Susan A. Clark
Enrolment Miss Margaret Laughlin
Press Miss Nellie L. Guilford
Organization Mrs. Mary W. Thomas

REPORTS OF SUFFRAGE CLUBS

NEW BUSINESS

Afternoon, 2.30 o'clock

PRAYER
MUSIC
INTRODUCTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES

ADDRESS—Evolution of Suffrage

Prof. George C. Purington
Principal Farmington State Normal

ADDRESS—Woman in Civics Mrs. George F. French

Evening, 8.00 o'clock

RECEPTION in Vestry of Methodist Church

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23d

Morning, 9.15 o'clock

PRAYER
MINUTES OF PREVIOUS SESSION
REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE
CONFERENCE—Methods of Work for Coming Year
UNFINISHED BUSINESS
FINAL REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE
ELECTION OF OFFICERS
ADJOURNMENT OF CONVENTION

A short meeting of the Executive Committee
called immediately after adjournment of the convention

**TWENTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL CONVENTION**

**Maine Woman Suffrage
Association**



**CUTTS AVENUE, FREE BAPTIST
CHURCH, SACO**

OCTOBER 2, 3, 4, 1906

PROGRAM

Tuesday, October 2

AFTERNOON, 4.00 O'CLOCK

EXECUTIVE SESSION, AT F. B. CHURCH
(For members of Convention only)

EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK

RECEPTION, AT MRS. B. F. HAMILTONS

Wednesday, October 3

MORNING, 9.30 O'CLOCK

PRAYER	Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey
ADDRESS OF WELCOME	Mrs. Clara S. Blake
RESPONSE	Miss L. Alfreda Brewster

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE SESSION

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald
RECORDING SECRETARY	Miss Anne Burgess
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	Miss Nellie L. Guilford
TREASURER	Mrs. Lizzie H. French
AUDITOR	Mrs. Emma E. Knight

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

MRS. M. W. THOMAS

Saco, Maine

Entertainment on the "Harvard plan," provided for delegates, members of Executive Committee, life members, members at large of the M. W. S. A. and all persons appearing on the program.

All persons eligible to entertainment are requested to communicate at once with Mrs. Sarah F. Hamilton, Saco, Maine.

REDUCED RATES, to Portland, by Maine Central R. R.
from the following points:

Bangor	Dover	Auburn
Bar Harbor	Freeport	Camden
Pittsfield	Old Town	Rockland
Ellsworth	Belfast	Wilton
Augusta	Brunswick	Bridgton
Gardiner	Bath	Danville
Waterville	Farmington	Calais
Skowhegan	Winthrop	Lewiston

PROGRAM

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(For members of Convention only)

EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK

RECEPTION, AT MRS. B. F. HAMILTONS

Wednesday, October 3

MORNING, 9.30 O'CLOCK

PRAYER	Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey
ADDRESS OF WELCOME	Mrs. Clara S. Blake
RESPONSE	Miss L. Alfreda Brewster

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE SESSION

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald
RECORDING SECRETARY	Miss Anne Burgess
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	Miss Nellie L. Guilford
TREASURER	Mrs. Lizzie H. French
AUDITOR	Mrs. Emma F. Knight

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

LITERATURE	Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald
ENROLLMENT	Miss Sarah F. Colburn
ORGANIZER	Mrs. M. W. Thomas
PRESS	Miss N. L. Guilford

REPORTS OF SUFFRAGE CLUBS

ADJOURNMENT

AFTERNOON, 2.30 O'CLOCK

SINGING, "America"

INTRODUCTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES

ADDRESS, "Should Women Vote?"
Rev. Edward H. Macy

QUESTION BOX AND DISCUSSION
Conducted by Miss Gail Laughlin

EVENING, 7.30 O'CLOCK

SINGING, "Battle Hymn of the Republic"

PRAYER
Rev. J. B. Jordan

ADDRESS, "The Progress of Government"
Miss Gail Laughlin, New York City

COLLECTION

MUSIC

Thursday, October 4

MORNING, 9.30 O'CLOCK

PRAYER, Mrs. Minerva Canham

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS SESSION

WORKERS CONFERENCE

Methods of Work for the Coming Year,
Conducted by the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

FINAL REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

MINUTES OF CONVENTION

ADJOURNMENT

AFTERNOON, 2.00 O'CLOCK

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



CUTTS AVENUE FREE BAPTIST CHURCH

Our Motto

"In Order to Establish Justice"

We believe that in a Republic, women should Register their opinions at the Ballot Box on the same terms as men, and we know that the ballot in the hands of women has advanced the cause of Education, Temperance, protection for children and the family, the foundations of social order.



M.

W.

S.

A.



...BY-LAWS...



**MAINE WOMAN
SUFFRAGE
ASSOCIATION.**



1904

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the MAINE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. It shall have a seal on which shall be the name of the Association and the date of its organization.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

The object of this Association shall be educational and moral—to obtain the legal acknowledgment of the right of suffrage for women.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All persons and organizations desiring admission to this Association as individual members or auxiliary associations must be accepted by vote of the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. The following are further requirements of admission to and membership in this Association :

(a) A society organized for the purposes of this Association, and adopting by-laws approved by it, may become an auxiliary association providing one year's dues are paid in advance.

(b) Any person not a member of an auxiliary association may become a member of this Association by paying one year's dues in advance.

(c) Any person paying the sum of ten dollars may become a life member.

ARTICLE IV.

DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues of individual members (except life members) shall be fifty cents.

SECTION 2. Auxiliary associations shall pay to the treasurer of this Association a per capita tax of thirty cents, ten cents of which shall be paid by said treasurer to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

SECTION 3. All dues shall be payable in advance on the day of the annual meeting of the Association.

SECTION 4. Any auxiliary association whose dues are unpaid on September 1st shall lose its vote in the convention.

SECTION 5. Individual members whose dues are unpaid on September 1st shall be considered as having withdrawn from the Association.

ARTICLE V.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President at Large, a Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and an Auditor.

SECTION 2. There shall also be eight directors, who with the seven general officers shall constitute the Executive Committee, of which five shall be a quorum.

SECTION 3. These officers and directors shall be elected annually by ballot and serve until their successors are duly installed.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President shall perform the duties usual to such office.

SECTION 2. The Vice-President at Large shall assist the President in the performance of her duties whenever such assistance is required.

SECTION 3. The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in case of the illness or disability of that officer.

SECTION 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings, take charge of all papers and documents of the Association and perform all other duties usual to such office.

SECTION 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Association in conjunction with the President, shall give notice of the meetings, notify committees of their appointment and of the business referred to them and perform all other duties incidental to the office.

SECTION 6. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of receipts and disbursements of the Association, shall forward the dues to the National Treasurer before January 1st of each year, shall pay no bills unless ordered by the President and shall present at the annual meeting a detailed report.

SECTION 7. The Auditor shall examine and verify the books of the Treasurer and report thereon at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee shall have general management and direction of the affairs of the Association.

SECTION 2. This committee shall have power to fill all vacancies in its offices.

SECTION 3. It may elect as Honorary Vice-Presidents distinguished adherents of the cause of Woman Suffrage in the state.

SECTION 4. It may appoint the following standing committees and superintendents of departments, may instruct them as to their duties and may make the necessary appropriations for their work: Committees on Press Work, Legislation, Programme, Finance, Printing and Supplies, and Superintendents of Literature, Organization and Enrolment. It may also appoint such special committees as may be needed during the year.

SECTION 5. It shall have power to appoint the delegates to the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and to elect the member of the National Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The annual and all other meetings of this Association shall be held at such times as the Executive Committee shall appoint.

SECTION 2. Notice of such meetings shall be given by three publications in one daily paper, printed in the state, the last publication being at least seven days prior to the meeting.

SECTION 3. Persons entitled to vote at the meetings of the Association shall be the General Officers, the Directors, Life Members, Chairmen of Standing Committees, and the President, one delegate-at-large, and one delegate for every ten paid-up members and majority fraction thereof, of

each auxiliary association. Of these fifteen shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business of the Association.

SECTION 4. Delegates must present at these meetings credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their respective associations.

ARTICLE IX.

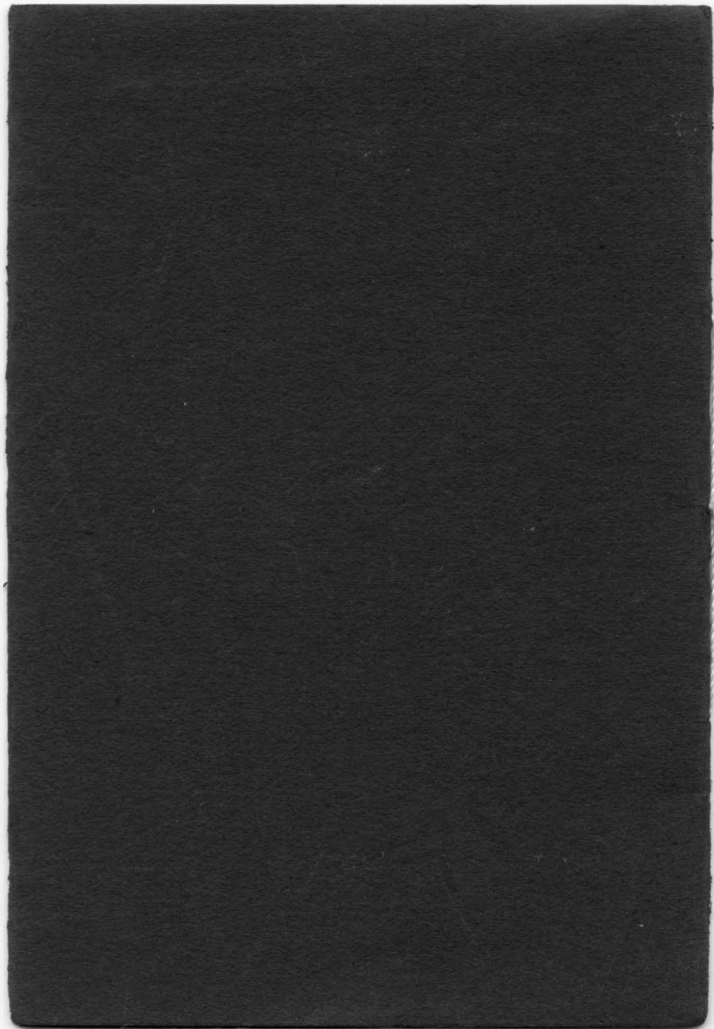
AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at the annual meeting, after one day's notice in the convention, the amendment having been previously approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X.

RULES OF ORDER.

The parliamentary authority for this Association shall be Reed's Rules of Order.



Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

PORTLAND, NOV. 9, 1914.

PINE STREET M. E. CHURCH

PROGRAM

Monday Morning Session—9.30

PRAYER, - - - Rev. Henry Blanchard, D. D.
Opening Of Convention
Report Of Credentials Committee, - Mrs. S. C. Ripley

General Reports

OFFICERS

Recording Secretary, - - - Miss Anne Burgess
Corresponding Secretary, - - Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day
Treasurer, - - - Mrs. Sara P. Anthoine
Auditor, - - - Miss Alice Blanchard

STANDING COMMITTEES

Literature, - - - Miss Susan A. Clark
Enrolment, - - - Miss Margaret Laughlin
Press, - - - Miss Ella O. Woodman
Legislative, - - - Miss Helen N. Bates
Organization and Educational, - Mrs. Sara P. Anthoine

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Resolutions, - - - Dr Jennie Fuller
Nominations, - - - Miss Cora Edgerly
Club Reports   New Business
Election of Officers   Work Conference

Afternoon Session—2.30

SINGING, - - - "America"
President's Address, - - Miss Helen N. Bates
Some Special Suffrage Work, Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse
Question Box—Conducted by - Mrs. Mary I. Wood
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

COLLECTION

Evening Session—8.00

PRAYER, - - - Rev. Gay C. White
SONG—"Battle Hymn of the Republic," Mrs. Georgia S. Vaill
Accompanist, - Miss Esther Holden
Address, - - - Mrs. Mary I. Wood
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
SONG—"Recessional," [De Koven] - Mrs. Vaill

COLLECTION

ADJOURNMENT

Maine Woman Suffrage Association.

Return to

MRS. LUCY HOBART DAY, Corresponding Sec'y
655 Congress St., Portland, Me.



Mr. Label W. Greenwood
Farmington
Maine

old ladies

Miss Emily Fales, Farmington, Me.

" Ross, " "

Miss Lottie McLeary, " "

Alice McLeary, " "

Mr. (William) Haines, " "

" (Norman) Yeaton, " "

Indifferent

Mr. Susan McLeary, " " Opposed

" "

Mr. Sarah Hardy, " "

" (Samuel) Yeaton, " "

Miss Jennie Ellsworth, " "

Signed elsewhere

The 27th Annual Convention of the MWSA
will be held in F Oct - 21-23.

On Monday evening the public will
enjoy a rare pleasure in listening
to an address by Rev Dr H Shaw
'Miss Shaw' ³ is said to be the ~~best~~ ^{ablest}
woman speaker in the country, and
quite the equal of Mary Livermore, she
³ is of world wide fame drawing
immense audiences in other countries
as well as her own.

The public are cordially invited to attend
~~this and~~ all meetings of the Convention.

Memorial
printing

Phillips

Membership Cards

Mrs. Chester Greenwood
Towm

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND

I, Mrs Nellie Woodman

believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of Maine.

_____
Street

Farmington City _____ Ward

Franklin County March 21 Date

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND

I, Lillian T. Hodgkins

believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of Maine.

High Street Street

Farmington City _____ Ward

Franklin County _____ Date

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND

I, Stella F. Knowlton

believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of Maine.

High Street
Farmington City
Franklin County March 21 Date

Farmington City _____ Ward _____

Franklin County March 21 Date

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND

L. Miss Florence M. Jones

believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of Maine.

R. F. D. # 1. Street

Farmington City   Ward

Franklin County March 10 Date

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND

I, Miss Fannie Davis

believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of Maine.

R. F. D. #1 Street

Hammington City

Ward

Franklin County

March 10 Date

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND

I, Mrs Charles H. Lewis

believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of Maine.

R R & L Street

Hamington City   Ward

Franklin County March 10, 1917 Date

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND

I, Mrs James J. Smith

believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of Maine.

Street

Farmington

City

Ward

Franklin

County

Mar. 10

Date

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND

I, Mrs Edith M. Hattage.

believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of Maine.

Greenwood Ave. Street

Farmington City _____ Ward _____

Franklin County March 21 1900 Date

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND

I, Mrs. E. F. Merrill

believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of Maine.

Street _____
Fannington City Maine Ward _____
 County March 21 Date _____

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND

I, Miss Edna Plummer

believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of Maine.

_____ Street

Farmington City

_____ Ward

_____ County

Mar. 10 Date

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND

I, Mrs W H. Pearson

believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of Maine.

Street

Farmington

City

Ward

County

March 10

Date

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND

I, Miss Calvin Hays

believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of Maine.

Leamy Street
Maine City   Ward
                                     County   Date

Maine Woman Suffrage Association

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND

I, Mrs E. P. Rackliffe

believe that the vote should be granted to the Women of Maine.

Street

Farmington City

Ward

County

March 10 Date

MISS CONNOR NEW PRES. MAINE SUFFRAGE

Is Daughter of Former Gov.
Connor and Has Been Act-
ive Suffrage Worker

Lewiston Woman Chosen Record-
ing Secretary—Resolutions
Condemn Suffrage Pickets

Augusta, Sept. 18.—The feature of to-
day's session of the Maine Suffrage
Association was the election of of-
ficers, Miss Mabel Connor of Augusta,
being elected as the new president.
Miss Connor is a daughter of the late
Gen. Selden Connor, a former governor
of Maine, and has been active in suf-
frage work in this part of the State.

The first vice-president is Miss
Helen N. Bates of Portland, and the
second vice-president is Mrs. Benja-
min Brewster of Portland. The re-
cording secretary is Mrs. George M.
Chase of Lewiston. The corresponding
secretary is Mrs. William R. Pattang-
all of Augusta.

Other officers are: Treasurer, Mrs.
Fred I. Luce of Old Orchard; auditor,
Mrs. Alton C. Wheeler, South Paris;
congressional councillors, first district,
Mrs. S. E. Woodruff, Brunswick; sec-
ond district, Mrs. Dora E. Crockett,
Thomaston; third district, Mrs. Julia
A. Gatchell, Waterville; fourth dis-
trict, Mrs. J. H. Huddilston, Orono.

Resolutions were introduced this
afternoon condemning the action by
the suffragists who picketed the White
House. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, we believe the picketing
of the White House by members of
the woman's party work incalculable
harm in our campaign, and lost us
many votes. And whereas, the Maine
Woman's Suffrage Association, a non-
partisan organization, affiliated with
the National American Woman's suf-
frage Association with a membership
of two million it is in no way connect-
ed with the woman's party that repre-
sents less than 2 per cent of the or-
ganized suffragists of the Country,
therefore, be it resolved that we ut-
terly condemn the action of the mem-
bers of this organization who are pick-
eting the White House.

Other resolutions introduced were to
the effect that the action of the Senate
committee of woman's suffrage in re-
porting out the Susan B. Anthony
amendment is very encouraging, and
a favorable vote is hoped for on the
measure in December.

Regrets were also expressed in the
resolution that Maine had lost her op-
portunity of being the first State in the
Union to extend full suffrage to her
women, and gratification was expressed
that nearly one-third of the men who
voted on the question showed that they
believed in the principles upon which
this Government is founded, the rule
of the people.

Congratulations were also extended
to the women of Russia, England,
France and Canada, on having their
political rights recognized, as a result
of their self-sacrificing loyalty, even
while the Nations are at war. Atten-
tion was called to the fact that in our
Country, since January, seven state
legislatures have granted Presidential
suffrage to women, and that Arkansas
has given primary suffrage and Ver-
mont municipal suffrage to women.

Another resolution introduced was to
the effect that the organization of the
Maine Woman's Suffrage Association be
used for effective war work under
the direction of the Woman's Advisory
Council of the Council of National De-
fense.

In the resolutions, there was an ex-
pression of hope and courage in the
following words that we enter with
renewed zeal and consecration upon a
campaign of education in preparation
for securing the ratification by the
legislature of the Federal amendment,
when it shall have passed Congress.

The convention was held in the
Green Street M. E. church.

Reports from Mrs. Sara P. Anthoine
of Portland, recording secretary, Miss
Helen N. Bates of Portland, correspon-
ding secretary, Mrs. W. R. Pattangall
of Augusta on finance, Miss Alice
Frost Lord of Lewiston on the press,
Mrs. F. Ernest Holman of Portland on
literature, Mrs. Charles F. Flagg of
Portland on Congressional and Mrs. A.
L. T. Cummings of Portland, auditor,
were presented and accepted at the
second day of the convention of the
Maine Woman Suffrage Association.

The report of Katie L. Luce, treas-
urer, was as follows: Oct. 19, 1916, bal-
ance on hand, \$57.99; received from
club dues, \$45.20; gifts and pledges,
\$1,526.02; collections at public meet-
ings, \$209.63; chain letter, \$27.70,
Herrick fund, \$106.19; Lewiston Jour-
nal special edition, \$75; total, \$2047.73

Expenditures: Printing, \$115.70; pos-
tage, \$65.15; literature, \$160.75; bond
for treasurer, \$2.50; press work
\$15.76; expenses of public meetings,
\$174.90; campaign treasurer, \$937.44;
expenses of booths at fairs, \$85; mis-
cellaneous expenses, \$454.59; total,
\$2 011.77. Balance on hand \$35.96.

In her report as recording secretary,
Mrs. Sara P. Anthoine reviewed the
work of the year under the direction
of Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston.
She spoke of the successful Suffrage
school held in Portland, attended by
women from many towns and cities.
Other schools were conducted in va-
rious towns by Mrs. H. W. Cobb and
Mrs. E. S. Anthoine. Attention was
called to the special supplement suf-
frage supplement of the Lewiston
Journal which proved so successful.
Considerable work was done at the
fairs.

Miss Alice Frost Lord in giving
her report of the press committee re-
ported the bulk of the work accom-
plished prior to April when the State
campaign committee took charge of
the work.

In tendering her resignation as
president, Mrs. Katherine Reed Bal-
entine wrote:

"Suffragists of Maine: You are met
here after a Referendum Campaign.
Concerning the result of this cam-
paign we are left in no doubt. But I,
for one, refuse to consider this in
any sense a melancholy occasion. We
have had a campaign of a little more
than seven months, which we all knew
in the bottom of our hearts could have
but one ending.

Lack of the usual pioneer work, agi-
tation and educational campaigning,
inadequate organization, and, added to
all this, the war, diverting workers
and funds from the campaign—all this
was indeed a formidable combination
which could produce but one result.
While we have known all along what
the result would be; that tho this
first campaign would be lost we also
knew that we were making a magni-
ficent preparation for the next cam-
paign—for the campaign to secure
the ratification by the legislature of
the Federal Amendment, for the pas-
sage of which the National Woman
Suffrage Association is actively work-
ing. This opportunity will be open to
us before very long and we must pre-
pare ourselves for it.

I assume that most of you are as im-
patient as I am myself to get into our
war relief work; and have written Dr.
Anna Shaw to that effect in order that
we may work with the Woman's Ad-
visory Council of the Council of Na-
tional Defense. It is important to do
our relief work under this Council.
Suffragists must hold firmly together

during the war for two reasons. We
can do more effective work united
than scattered; and when the war is
over our own organization will be all
the more solidified for its own final
work.

Though I cannot under any circum-
stances remain with you any longer
as president, in closing I wish to ex-
press my deep appreciation of the loy-
al support received from many mem-
bers of the State Association during
my term of office.

Greenwood Collection

(Mrs. Chester - Isabel W.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ORGANIZATIONS

MAINE WOMAN SUFFRAGE

ASSOCIATION

Box 540 / #55

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Important Convention to Be Held In This City.

Following is the program arranged for the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association to be held in this City, October 12-13, at the Friends' church, Oak street:

11 to 1230 coffee at the home of Mrs. George S. Hunt, 165 State street, given by the Portland Equal Franchise League.

Afternoon Session, 2.30.

Prayer, Rev. William J. Campbell.

Remarks by the State president, Mrs. George S. Hunt.

Report of credentials committee.

General Reports.

Recording secretary, Mrs. George S. Burgess.

Corresponding secretary, Miss Margaret J. Worcester.

Treasurer, Mrs. Edward S. Anthoine.

Auditor, Miss Alice Blanchard.

Standing Committees.

Literature, Mrs. F. Ernest Holman.

Enrollment, Miss Caroline L. Gordon.

Press, Miss Ella O. Woodman.

Legislature, Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse.

Organization, Miss Margaret J. Worcester.

Special Committees.

Revision of the constitution, Mrs. Arthur T. Balentine.

Address.

Equal Suffrage Results in California, Mrs. Arthur T. Balentine.

Evening Session, 8.00.

7.30-8.00, W. E. Chandler's Band.

Mrs. George S. Hunt.

Remarks by the State president,

Mrs. George S. Hunt.

Address, Suffrage in Maine, Mr. Robert Treat Whitehouse.

Address, Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary National Child Labor committee.

"America," Audience and Band.

Morning Session, 10.30.

Action on revision of the constitution.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Election of officers.

Report from the National Woman Suffrage Association convention.

Collection.

> Adjournment.

Greenwood Collection

(Mrs. Chester - Isabel Whittier)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ORGANIZATIONS

MAINE WOMAN SUFFRAGE

ASSOCIATION

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.

Name.

This Association shall be known as the _____ and shall be auxiliary to the Maine Woman Suffrage Association and through that to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Article 2.

Object.

Its object shall be to secure suffrage to women by appropriate State and National legislation, and to advance their industrial, legal and educational rights.

Article 3.

Membership.

Any person may become a member of this association by paying annually into the treasury the sum of fifty cents, (of which thirty cents shall go to the M.W.S.A.) No distinction on account of sex shall be made in membership or eligibility to office in this Association.

Article 4.

Officers.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer and an Auditor. They shall be elected annually by ballot.

Article 5.

Duties of Officers. (Usual duties)

As usual except (The Treasurer shall forward the dues to the State Treasurer by the 1st of September)

Article 6.

Meetings.

(1) The regular meetings of this Association shall be held every month. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

(2) The annual meeting shall be held in May.

Article 8.

Amendments.

This constitution may be amended by a two thirds vote at any regular meeting; notice of such amendment having been given at a previous regular meeting.

Bracketed portions are required. The rest is merely suggestive.

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The Maine Woman Suffrage Association, having By-Laws at present but no Constitution, notice is hereby given of the following proposed "Constitution and By-Laws." It is proposed to amend the present By-Laws and afterwards to rearrange the Articles and Sections of these By-Laws as amended so as to form a "Constitution and By-Laws."

In accordance with Article IX of the By-Laws of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, notice is hereby given of the following proposed amendments to said By-Laws.

Section 2 (a) of Article III.

Substitute the words "a Constitution" for the words "By-Laws."

Section 2 of Article V.

Strike out all the wording of said section and substitute therefor the following:

The Executive Committee shall consist of the seven general officers and four Congressional District Councillors, together with the Chairmen of the standing committees, of which seven shall be a quorum.

Section 3 of Article V.

Strike out all the wording of said section and substitute therefor the following:

The seven general officers and four Congressional District Councillors shall be elected by ballot unless otherwise ordered, at the annual meeting and serve until their successors are duly installed.

Section 2 of Article VI.

Insert after the words, "Vice President-at-large," the words "and the Vice President."

Section 4 of Article VII.

In the first paragraph of said section strike out the words "and Superintendents of Departments" and the words "and Superintendents of" and insert at the end of the last paragraph of said section:

But the Chairmen of said standing committees shall be appointed by the President by and with the consent of the other general officers.

It shall be the duty of the Chairmen of standing committees to originate and direct plans of work relating to their special departments, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

Article VII

Insert a new section under this article to be known as Section 6, to read as follows:

A Leader from each county in the state shall be chosen annually by the Executive Committee. It shall be the duty of each County Leader, acting under the general direction of the Executive Committee, to advance the interests of Woman Suffrage in her own county, and to have general supervision over the local suffrage leagues with power to call a conference of all the suffrage leaders in her county whenever she deems it necessary. She shall report the work accomplished in her county quarterly to the Corresponding Secretary or whenever called upon to do so by the President of the State Association. At the annual meeting of the State Association, the county leaders shall be "delegates ex officio" and shall meet with the Executive Committee.

Also insert a new section under Article VII to be known as Section 7:

Whenever the State President shall deem it necessary, she shall be authorized to call a joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the County Leaders.

Article IX.

Strike out the words "two thirds vote" and substitute the words "majority vote."

Proposed
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
of the
MAINE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

CONSTITUTION

Article I.
Name.

The name of this Association shall be the Maine Woman Suffrage Association. It shall have a seal on which shall be the name of the Association and the date of its organization.

Article II.
Object.

The object of this Association shall be educational and moral, to obtain the legal acknowledgment of the right of suffrage for women.

Article III.
Membership.

Section 1. All persons and organizations desiring admission to this Association as individuals, members or auxiliary associations, must be accepted by vote of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The following are further requirements of admission to any membership in this Association.

(a) A society organized for the purpose of this Association, and adopting a constitution approved by it, may become an auxiliary association, provided one year's dues are paid in advance.

(b) Any person not a member of an auxiliary association may become a member of this Association by paying one year's dues in advance.

(c) Any person paying the sum of ten dollars may become a life member.

(d) Any suffrage organization may become affiliated with this Association by signing the constitution and paying into the treasury the sum of five dollars annually. Such an organization may be represented at the annual convention of the Association by the President or her appointee and one delegate.

Article IV.
Dues.

Section 1. The annual dues of individual members (except life members) shall be fifty cents.

Section 2. Auxiliary associations shall pay to the treasurer of this Association a per capita tax of thirty cents, ten cents of which shall be paid by said treasurer to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Section 3. All dues shall be payable in advance on the day of the annual meeting of the Association.

Section 4. Any auxiliary association whose dues are unpaid on September 1st shall lose its vote in the convention.

Section 5. Individual members whose dues are unpaid on September 1st shall be considered as having withdrawn from the Association.

Article V. Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice President-at-large, a Vice President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the seven general officers and four Congressional District Councillors, together with the Chairmen of the standing committees, of which seven shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. The seven general officers and four Congressional District Councillors shall be elected by ballot, unless otherwise ordered, at the annual meeting and serve until their successors are duly installed.

Article VI. Executive Committee.

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall have general management and direction of the affairs of the Association.

Section 2. This committee shall have power to fill all vacancies in its offices.

Section 3. It may elect as Honorary Vice Presidents distinguished adherents of the cause of Woman Suffrage in the state.

Section 4. It may appoint the following standing committees, may instruct them as to their duties and may make the necessary appropriations for their work: Committees on Press Work, Legislation, Programme, Finance, Printing and Supplies, Literature, Organization and Enrollment. It may also appoint such special committees as may be needed during the year. But the chairmen of said standing committees shall be appointed by the President by and with the consent of the other general officers. It shall be the duty of the chairmen of standing committees to originate and direct plans of work relating to their special departments, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 5. It shall have power to appoint the delegates to the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and to elect the member of the National Executive Committee.

Section 6. A Leader from each county in the state shall be chosen annually by the Executive Committee. It shall be the duty of each County Leader, acting under the general direction of the Executive Committee, to advance the interests of Woman Suffrage in her own county, and to have general supervision over the local suf-

frage leagues, with power to call a conference of all the suffrage leaders in her county whenever she deems it necessary. She shall report the work accomplished in her county quarterly to the Corresponding Secretary or whenever called upon to do so by the President of the State Association.

At the annual meeting of the State Association, the county leaders shall be "delegates ex officio" and shall meet with the Executive Committee.

Section 7. Whenever the State President shall deem it necessary she shall be authorized to call a joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the County Leaders.

Article VII. Meetings.

Section 1. The annual and all other meetings of this Association shall be held at such times as the Executive Committee shall appoint.

Section 2. Notice of such meetings shall be given by three publications in one daily paper, printed in the state, the last publication being at least seven days prior to the meeting.

Section 3. Persons entitled to vote at the meetings of the Association shall be the General Officers, Life Members, Members-at-large, Chairmen of Standing Committees, and the President, one delegate-at-large, and one delegate for every ten paid-up members and majority fraction thereof, of each auxiliary association. Of these, fifteen shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business of the Association.

Section 4. Delegates must present at these meetings credentials signed by the president and the recording secretary of their respective associations.

Article VIII. Amendments.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at the annual meeting, after one day's notice in the convention, the amendment having been previously approved by the Executive Committee.

BY-LAWS.

Article I. Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The President shall perform the duties usual to said office.

Section 2. The Vice President-at-large and the Vice President shall assist the President in the performance of her duties whenever such assistance is required.

Section 3. The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President in case of the illness or disability of that officer.

Section 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings, take charge of all papers and documents of the Association, and perform all other duties usual to such office.

Section 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Association in conjunction with the President, shall give notice of the meetings, notify committees of their appointment and of the business referred to them, and perform all other duties usual to such office.

Section 6. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of receipts and disbursements of the Association, shall forward the dues to the National Treasurer before January 1st of each year, shall pay no bills unless ordered by the President, and shall present at the annual meeting a detailed report.

Section 7. The Auditor shall examine and verify the books of the Treasurer and report thereon at the annual meeting.

Article II. Amendments.

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of those present and voting at any business meeting of the Association duly called.

Article III. Rules of Order.

The Parliamentary authority for this Association shall be Reed's Rules of Order.