GATEWAY,
Erected by the Mary Silliman Chapter.
Madam State Regent, South Carolina:—

Allow me on behalf of our loved Honorary President General and on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, visitors at your exposition, and of our great National Society, which I have the honor to represent, to tender you our most grateful appreciation of your courteous words of welcome.

I have been delighted and interested with the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, which within a few hours I have had the pleasure of visiting, where I have passed through the halls of that old Colonial home, dedicated to the work of the woman's department of this exposition. I have viewed with deepest interest the exhibit which these public spirited women of your state have placed there. Your collection of beautiful relics would, I am sure, be the delight of our most honored chairman of revolutionary relics of our society, could she feast her eyes upon them. I have noted the handiwork of Daughters in representing artistically the work of the cotton field, I have seen with great interest the work of your silk industries, I have admired the needle-work which is displayed, I have gazed with reverence upon the diminutive sword borne by that hero so dear to South Carolina
and to all Americans, General Francis Marion. I have seen the development of the tea industry of your state and have gazed upon the waters of the bay from the veranda of the hospitable home which is my abiding place while in your state. It has also been my great pleasure to visit a lady descended from and dwelling in the home of Rebecca Motte, famed in American history for her love of country and memorable sacrifices in its interests.

I have been within your assembly hall in these past few hours and had the pleasure of meeting and greeting the governor of my state, and the friends of my own home. There shall ever cling in my memory a most delightful recollection of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition. Now, I may add I am especially pleased to be the guest of the Daughters of the American Revolution of this commonwealth, who come of that illustrious line of patriots who so effectively aided in gaining independence and establishing our country upon a secure basis. Of all the thirteen states which engaged in the most memorable of all wars, in contending for the welfare not only of home and native land, but as it transpired, also for the happiness of all the world, no state was more zealous in its patriotism, more splendid in the valor of its soldiers, none more noted for the patriotic aid and endurance of its splendid daughters, none which gave more soldiers for the prosecution of the war, than did the brave state of South Carolina. That conduct is an inspiration to all mankind, more especially for us, who have for our object all the reasons for the existence of our purely patriotic society, the thought to keep fresh in memory the spirit of liberty which animated both the men and the women of the Revolution and to rescue from oblivion and neglect the records of those whose valor and whose fortitude have been less noted than their merits demanded. There are no more marked examples of heroism than that of the gallant Sergeant Jasper, who sprang upon the breach at Sullivan's Island and seizing the flag, whose staff was broken by the British shot, raised it aloft again. There is no more thrilling remembrance than that of the brave McDonald, "who in a brief duration of time
between his wound and his death," exhorted his comrades to stand firm and true to the cause of liberty and their country. How the heart is thrilled and the imagination is inspired by those famous sentiments voiced by Pinckney, "Not one cent for tribute, but millions for defence."

The decided stand the women of South Carolina took in the Revolution cheered the sometimes faint hearts of the soldiers. They knew they had behind them, in these women, a tower of strength—a world of patriotic love, anxious solicitude and confidence. They cheered the soldiers to the front and bound up the wounds they suffered in the battles. They encouraged them to give time, money, and life, if needful, and were ever ready to extend the hand of friendship and to cheer and sustain those of weaker heart and strength. As we read of these thrilling memories of Revolutionary times there rises before us a procession of dainty and gracious figures, of strong hearts and resolved patriotism.

Such were the matrons of the nation's early days. Had they been otherwise America would not rank as she does—the leading nation of the world.

The grandest inspiration to work for country is shown in that notable action of Rebecca Motte, who took her beautiful home for a hospital where the sick, wounded and dying soldiers of her country could receive attention, she attending them through their pains and sickness, and they when dying left her their messages for home and kindred. It was she in this stress of war, when the leaders of the invading army took her home for their headquarters, who, with unequalled self-possession, remained at her own board, holding the enemies of her country as her enforced but courteously treated guests. She it was that when this same house was found an obstruction in the way of the patriot army in its attack upon the British forces, relieved the embarrassed officer who came to state to her that her residence must be destroyed by saying: "I am gratified with the opportunity of contributing to the good of my country, and will view the approaching scene with delight." Not only did she thus unhesitatingly accede, but she might be considered to have fired with her own hand her home.
We have as notable instances recorded of the devotion — of the self-sacrifices — of the women of South Carolina during the war of the Independence as ever were found among the Spartan mothers of old, as in the instances of Mary Adair, a name much honored in your state by having been bestowed upon one of the chapters of your great National Society. It is worthy of all reverence as one who so instilled the love of American patriotism in her three sons that when the war broke out they were the first to enlist. British officers, knowing the reverence in which she was held by her sons, approached her with offers of positions for each in the British army. She spurned the idea for herself, but stated "her sons were possessed of minds of their own and acted according to their judgment in adhering to the cause of their country." (It is pleasing to relate that these noble sons reflected honor not only thus, but later in life by serving in honored positions of trust for their country.)

Your state is replete with such historic memories of the many faithful and loyal women who served their country during this trying period; never faltering in their heroism, and there is even a touch of humor recorded in the declarations of some during this arduous time. Such a one we may imagine was Isabella Ferguson, who declared "I am a rebel, my brothers are rebels and so is my dog Tip."

Anna Elliott was a patriot by inheritance and one of the bravest and most zealous friends of liberty. It is said that she "appeared to concentrate every thought and every hour of existence to the interests of America." She took to her home the sick and wounded and gave her personal attention to their many wants, and cared for them as tenderly as though they were her own. She visited the hospitals and the prisoners welcomed her coming with joy and were beguiled into forgetfulness by her womanly tenderness. She was indeed a very angel to those in distress. She was brave and courageous under all circumstances and when her father was borne away a prisoner she cheered him on the journey by saying: "Let no oppression shake your fortitude, nor the hope of gentler treatment cause you for a moment to swerve from the strict
duty. Better times are in store for us; we will yet achieve the deliverance of our country from oppression."

Susannah Elliott presented the 2d regiment with richly embroidered colors to be carried at Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776. Three years after they were planted on the British lines in Savannah. Sergeant Jasper, in rescuing these colors, received a mortal wound and fell into the ditch. His last words were: "Tell Mrs. Elliott I lost my life supporting the colors she presented to our regiment." Sad to relate, the colors were afterwards taken at the fall of Charleston and deposited in the Tower of London.

The influence of women, so powerful an agent during the progress of the Revolutionary war, was equally exercised afterward in restoring healthful tone and vigor to society.

The name of Marion brings before us the struggles for our infant republic by this devoted soldier and his no less devoted followers. He was possessed of dauntless courage, rare sweetness of disposition, was quick of apprehension and of rare tact in military organization. He raised a force called "Marion's Brigade" and came to the rescue of his country after the crushing defeat of Gates and Sumter. His swiftness of movement was superhuman. When suddenly attacked he would disband his troops and seek refuge in the swamps and in the woods, and while the enemy was searching for him he would suddenly appear and strike a fatal blow at the weak spot of their outposts. With the name of Marion there comes to mind those places where British tyranny encountered a defeat at Black Mingo River, King's Mountain and Eutaw Springs.

Another soldier of South Carolina—Andrew Pickens—fought bravely at the battle of Cowpens, and by his splendid valor in rallying the militia and bringing them back the second time he broke the line of the British and saved the day. For his gallant services there congress presented him with a sword.

The names of these, and of Pinckney, Sumter, Laurens, and a host of others, were not born to die. They thought not of fame or power to be won by service to the infant republic,
but believed that the patriot's best reward was the consciousness of having done his duty.

After contemplating this brief recital of the powers of patriotism, of the heroism, the sufferings, trials and final triumphs of our Revolutionary forefathers and foremothers, it is becoming for a great patriotic society profoundly to reflect upon commemorating these illustrious deeds of these illustrious patriots—fittingly to commemorate them by a grand memorial. We have to some extent remembered the heroes and statesmen who led America in those troublesome times, but to the great army who fought the battles—the rank and file of the war of Independence—and that great army in reserve—the women of the Revolution, we have not yet raised a fitting monument. So it now becomes the duty, the inestimable privilege, of our great National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to rear for these a stately and beautiful memorial, one which shall unite with the character of a monument an appropriate place for the histories of those for whom we build, a fitting repository for the sacred relics of this sacred time, where we shall raise statuary and design beautiful adornment for the heroes and heroines whom we commemorate—where we shall have a magnificent auditorium in which shall be recited the thrilling achievements of the past, in order to stimulate the enthusiasm for patriotism in the present and for the future; where we shall transact the business of a great and growing society. Let this stately memorial of a noble band be founded by the Daughters of a grand and purely patriotic society. Let it stand upon the hills overlooking the Potomac. Let it resemble in character that lofty spire dedicated to the memory of the father of his country. Let it be all that is beautiful, for such it will need to be fittingly to commemorate the virtue of those whose memories give to us the purest inspiration.

I trust that the Daughters of the American Revolution from all over this land, may feel it their pleasure—their bounden duty—their privilege to dedicate themselves to this noble work, now before our society. Let us not forget to thus preserve the spirit of those who contended for the principle, the eternal principle of right and justice.
HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The articles upon this subject seem to have awakened widespread interest. New and interesting matter is being constantly received containing much information concerning the homes of these illustrious men. A picture of the home of Matthew Thornton, one of the "signers" from New Hampshire, has been procured of which an account appears below.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the year 1740, Matthew Thornton, then about twenty-six years of age, began to practice his chosen profession, medicine, among his native countrymen, the Scotch-Irish of old Londonderry, New Hampshire.

Here he acquired a high and extensive reputation as a physician and in the course of several years became comparatively wealthy. Here he built a house in what is now Derry village. "Somewhat back from the village street," it stands on a slight eminence, shaded by gigantic elms planted by the "signer" himself. The ample lawn slopes gently down to the village square, named in his honor, Thornton square.
Here he lived for nearly forty years. Here he reared his family and from this home he went forth to add his signature to the immortal document.

The north end of the house (the left in the picture) is the original structure, its massive timbers and primitive cellar walls giving evidence of eighteenth century construction. Old residents remember the house before it was remodeled, when it stood with hospitable front door facing the south and where at a later period Matthew Thornton’s daughter, Mary Thornton Belton, came an old lady to pass her last years.

Matthew Thornton removed from Londonderry in 1779 and made another home in Merrimack, New Hampshire. His monument in that town bears the inscription, “Erected to the memory of Matthew Thornton, who died June 24, 1803, aged 89 years. The honest man.”

The picture of Matthew Thornton’s Derry home is sent by the Molly Reid Chapter, of Derry, who are soon to mark in a suitable manner this historic homestead.

ANNIE B. SHEPARD.

The January issue of this magazine contained an account of the New Hampshire signers of the Declaration of Independence, to which the above is now added. The same issue also gave a picture of Josiah Bartlett, another signer from the same state. The picture was taken from one painted by Trumbull and now in the possession of the family. The article that accompanied it stated that some histories and cyclopedias print a picture of another Josiah Bartlett and ascribe it to the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Many communications relating to that statement have been received. One of these was from the editor of one of the leading biographical cyclopedias. The result is that the next edition of that work will contain a copy of the picture of Josiah Bartlett that was first given to the public in the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

THE ROLL OF HONOR OF THE WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER.

Herewith is given a list of the Revolutionary ancestors of the members of the Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, Ohio. Further information will be cheerfully furnished.

VIRGINIA S. HODGE.


Ephraim Fairley, Ebenezer Farley, Elisha Farnum, Jaren Farrand, Aaron Fay, Daniel Fay, Parker Fellows, William Few, Jonathan Fish, David Foot, George Foote, John Forster.


Moses Hadley, Benjamin Hall, Samuel Hall, Stephen Hall, Timothy Hall, Edward Halstead, John Hamilton, John Hanford, Jost Harbaugh, Margaret Hardman, Israel Harmon, Zachariah Hartsuff, Joseph Hawkins, Joel Hayes, Daniel Hayward, Sr., Daniel Hayward, Jr., Henry Hazel, George Herrick, Rufus Herrick, John Hesser, David Hibbard, Jr., Ithamar Hibbard, Samuel Hicks, Beriah Hills, Nehemiah Hinckley, Gad Hitchcock, Sr., Gad Hitchcock, Jr., Daniel Holbrook, John Holden, Joseph Hopkins, Samuel Hopson, Nathan Howard, Elisha Hubbard, Jeremiah Hubbard, John Hulet, Andrew Hull, Thomas Hunt, Abiram Hurlburt, Samuel Hurlburt, Eleazar Hutchinson, Elisha Hutchinson.

Zadock Ingall, George Irish, Frederick Isenhauer, Titus Ives.


Joshua Kimball, Moses King, Rogers King, Thomas King, Jonathan Kingsley.

Daniel Lamb, Jr., Benjamin Langdon, Daniel Lankton, Martin Lawrence, Edmund Lazell, Andrew Leavitt, Amos Leonard, Oliver Lewis, Timothy Lewis, David Lillie, Moses Little, Martin Lord, Amos Loveland, Moses Lyman, David Lynes, Joseph Lyon, Stephen Lufkin.

Thomas McCalla, John McCarty, David McClure, William McClure, David McKinley, Daniel McMath, James McMullen.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

Joseph Neely, Rudolph Neff, Phineas Nichols, James Nicholson.


Lydia St. John, Stephen St. John, Moses Sanborn, Jacob Sawyer, Aarón Scout, Henry Scudder, William Seymour, Benjamin Sharp, David Shaw, Daniel Shed, Oliver Shed, Amasa Sheldon, Ebenezer Sheldon, Roger Sherman, Rudolph Shoemaker, Zacharias Shugart, Moses Smith, Samuel Smith, Sr., Thomas Smythe, Sr., Thomas Smythe, Jr., Bradstreet Spafford, Caleb Spencer, Edward Spicer, Shibnoh Spink, Thomas Spring, John Stearns, Elisha Stevens, Gershom Stevens, Sr., Samuel Stewart, Nathaniel Stillman, Israel Stone, Jonathan Stone, John Streater, Lemuel Sturtevant, John Sutherland, Nicholas Sweet.

Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Terry, Baruch Thayer, James Thompson, John Thompson, Samuel Tilden, Thomas Tilden, Moses Tracy, Ezra Tucker, Silas Tucker, Peter Tufts.

Henry Van Der Burgh, Kilian Van Renssalaer, Philip Van Renssalaer.


Charles Young, John Younglove.
REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. HARRIET SPRAGUE CADY.

Mrs. Harriet Sprague Cady, of Westborough, Massachusetts, is a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, and an honored member of the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester.

She was the daughter of Col. Jonathan and Eunice Stoddard (Sprague) Elkins, of Peacham, Caledonia county, Vermont, where she was born March 18, 1825:

Her mother was the daughter of Capt. Nathan Stoddard, in the Revolution, who gave his life for the freedom of his country.

In 1837, Col. Jonathan Elkins moved to Albion, New York. Harriet entered Phipp’s Union Seminary, and afterwards completed a course of study with Mrs. Staunton in Le Roy Young Ladies’ School, September 30, 1845. She was married to the Rev. Daniel Reed Cady, a graduate of Williams College and of Andover Theological Seminary. They had three children.

Mrs. Cady’s father, Colonel Jonathan Elkins, was born October 23, 1761, at Hampton, New Hampshire. He died at Albion, New York, May 15, 1852. He was twice married—first to Judith Foster—second to Eunice Stoddard Sprague, August 11, 1812.

Colonel Jonathan was the son of Dea. Jonathan and his wife Elizabeth (Romell) Elkins.

Dea. Jonathan was the son of Jonathan, born October 8, 1704, and his wife Rachel (Page) Elkins. He was the son of Jonathan, born January 24, 1669, and Joanna (Robie) Elkins. This fourth Jonathan was the son of Gershom, born about 1641, and his wife, Mary Sleeper. Gershom was the son of “Oned Henry Elkins,” the emigrant ancestor, who after being dismissed from Boston, went to Exeter, New Hampshire, and from there to Hampton, New Hampshire.

According to the New Hampshire muster rolls, Jonathan
Elkins served three months as private in Capt. Samuel Vetriman's company, stationed at Haverhill. Jonathan Elkins served in Captain Ladd's company in 1778, in Bedell's regiment, and Jonathan, Jr., in the same company for the same time.

Consequently both the father and grandfather of Mrs. Cady were Revolutionary soldiers.

The first few years of the war, were on the whole, uneventful to the Elkins' family, who had removed to Peacham. In 1780, young Jonathan enlisted as a pilot for Captain Stone's scouts. In the winter he was at home and in March, 1781,
soon after midnight the Elkins family were aroused by finding their house surrounded by the enemy, some of whom forced their way into the house and told them they were all prisoners.

After a hard march to St. Johns, Colonel Elkins was taken to the little one-roomed French cottage of John Cross, one of his captors. Mrs. Cross made up a bed for the new boarder on the floor, and here he revolved in his mind the best method of escape, and proceeded to make the attempt. He was captured, however, at the very start—and then he writes:

"I was then sent to the main guard house, where I was kept five or six days, and then had irons put on wrists (they were so small that they had to crowd them on) and a rivet was headed through the bolt and then I was ordered to march. I traveled to Chamblais, about twelve miles. Before I got there my hands were so swollen that I could not shut my fingers and my hands were both as black as could be, and the pain was intolerable in each of my shoulders. * * * The guard was to return back from that place when they had handed me over to the guard there, and they must have their irons to take back; so they got a blacksmith, with a cold chisel, to cut the heads of the rivets off, and every stroke he struck with his hammer hurt me as bad as to have cut my wrists off."

Col. Elkins was taken—although nearly drowned on the way—to Quebec, where he was in prison between two and three months. Here he suffered greatly from hunger.

"Three-quarters of a pound of beef," he says, "was allowed each man a day, the same bread that was made from canal. This we got but twice a week (for three days and for four days). We had a large pot where we could boil our meat, and we had to cook it as soon as we got it, for in the prison where they were, twelve or sixteen in a room, fourteen feet square, in the months of August and September, and no salt, our meat would soon become putrid. We boiled our meat as soon as we got it, and then divided as near as possible between each man, and after the bone was out the meat was but small. We would eat the broth out of the pot together, as we had no dishes. We made each one of us a spoon out of the wood we had for fire. We had no place to put our meat and bread, but carried it under our arms till we eat it all up, for if we had laid it down, we were so hungry that some one of us would steal and eat it, and when we got our allowance for four days there was scarcely
one of us that would keep any over two days, so that we could get nothing to eat for two days, and when we got our allowance for three days, it was generally all gone in twenty-four hours, so it was that we ate nothing for four days in the week (and for a hungry man to carry victuals under his arm and not eat it, is hard work)."

In October, a hundred and fifty of the prisoners in Quebec, including young Elkins, were ordered on board the ships starting for England, to serve as sailors.

When they reached England, finding the Fortress prison full, they were "committed to Mill prison for high treason till his Majesty shall see fit for a trial." This was in February, 1782, and there they staid until June 24, when they were exchanged for Cornwallis grenadiers and light infantry.

"Doctor Franklin, our Minister in France, had heard of our circumstances there, and he sent each prisoner a shilling sterling a week, which was of great use to us. There were among us forty captains of vessels that had been taken, and many others of learning. Those that had no learning and lived on their allowance and would pay four coppers a week for a master, could have a school. Within two or three weeks after we got our shilling, there was a large number of schools set going. I amongst the rest purchased paper, pens, and ink and slate. There was a number of men that could not read or write that got so much learning there that they were capable of doing business for themselves. Many of us learned the Mariner's art and became capable of sailing a ship."

The sheets of foolscap paper, bound together and covered with brown paper, used as an arithmetic by Jonathan Elkins in Mill prison, is a valued possession of his daughter. It has on the inside of the cover this inscription: "This done in Plymouth, England, in March, 1782, by Jonathan Elkins, Jun'r. Jonathan Elkins his Book."—HARRIETTE M. FORBES.

MRS. CATHERINE KENDALL STEELE.

Matthew Thornton Chapter, of Nashua, New Hampshire, is honored in having a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution upon its roll of membership. Mrs. Catherine Kendall Steele, for more than two generations one of the most notable women of southern New Hampshire, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, May 12th, 1901, the daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Kendrick) Kendall.
One of Mrs. Steele's aunts married General (afterwards Governor) Benjamin Pierce, of Hillsborough, and became the mother of Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth president of the United States. The intermarriages of the Pierces and McNeils also connected Mrs. Steele with another of the most illustrious families of the Granite State, one member of which was Gen. John McNeil, the redoubtable hero at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane in the War of 1812.

Mrs. Steele is the oldest daughter of the Revolution now living in New Hampshire. Her father, though then scarcely more than a lad, fought at Bunker Hill in General Stark's brigade and afterward became a captain in the Continental armies.

Previous to her marriage Catherine Kendall was a teacher, being connected with the schools in Concord, New Hampshire. In the thirties Miss Kendall married David Steele, a lawyer of Hillsborough Bridge.
Her one hundredth birthday was celebrated May 12th, 1901, at the home of her niece, Miss Sarah Kendall, of Nashua, New Hampshire, where she received her relatives, friends and the members of the Matthew Thornton Chapter. A large and notable gathering came to greet this noble, devoted Christian centenarian. It was impossible to believe from her looks or manner that she had reached her one hundredth milestone.—Clara L. Wason, Historian.

REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT FOR NEW MEXICO.

Madam President and Members of the Continental Congress:
The Daughters of the American Revolution in New Mexico have added but few to their number during the past year; and many of their members are widely scattered, but they refuse to be transferred, and cling with a loving loyalty to their mother chapter.

The Sunshine Chapter, at Santa Fe, has made more history during the past year than ever before. Flag day, June 14th, was selected as a suitable occasion on which to dedicate its first monument, which was erected to the memory of Governor Perez, who was assassinated on the 9th of August, 1837. It is a large uncut piece of grey native marble, beautifully veined, with the following inscription engraved on an oblong highly polished panel:

“To the memory of Governor Albino Perez, who was assassinated on this spot August 9th, 1837.
Erected by Sunshine Chapter, D. A. R., 1901.”

It has been enclosed by a handsome iron fence. At the unveiling the Hon. Demetrio Perez, a son of the martyred governor, made a most touching address, a granddaughter unveiled it, and a great-granddaughter placed a large and beautiful wreath of pink and white peonies on the stone. Although the stone is placed quite a mile and a half out of town, the procession which accompanied the members of Sunshine Chapter to do honor to the memory of Governor Perez, was
large and imposing. The Grand Army of the Republic, "Rough Riders," militia, infantry and cavalry, the firemen and many citizens, both on foot and in carriages, joined in the procession. Nearly everyone was presented with a bunch of red, white and blue sweet peas, and carried small flags. The carriages were decorated with the national colors, and the Mexican band played patriotic airs.

On the 9th of August Sunshine Chapter erected another monument. This time it was placed in the heart of the old Spanish town of Santa Fe, in the plaza, where, on that day fifty-five years before, General Kearny read the proclamation of annexation to the United States, and the Mexican officers, priests, alcaldes and others took the oath of allegiance. The following inscription is on the monument:

"In this plaza General Stephen W. Kearny, U. S. A., proclaimed the peaceable annexation of New Mexico, August 19th, 1846."

Then follows extracts from his proclamation, on the face of the stone:

"We come as friends to make you part of the republic of the United States."
"In our government all men are equal."
"Every man has a right to serve God according to his heart."
"Erected by Sunshine Chapter, D. A. R., 1901."

The monument, composed of a handsome piece of marble, resembling that brought from Tennessee, is placed on a substantial granite base. A platform was built near the stone and the dedicatory exercises took place there.

The Jacob Bennett Chapter, at Silver City, Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter, regent, has grown rapidly, considering that it is not yet a year old. Its members are all intelligent, enthusiastic and charming Daughters.

The Stephen W. Kearny Chapter, at Las Vegas, has been formed with Mrs. Isaac H. Rapp as regent.

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this land of sunshine are not very numerous, but they are intelligent and loyal women.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY C. PRINCE.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Zebulon Pike Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colorado).—There were many interesting features of the monthly meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but not the least of them was the presence of the members of the senior class of the high school, who had been asked as especial guests.

The program included several vocal numbers by Miss Annie Roberts, an address, “Alexander Hamilton,” by Judge Charles D. Hayt, of Denver, and a short talk by Mr. Henry W. Randolph, of the high school.

The Zebulon Pike Chapter has offered suitable prizes to the high school student who makes the highest grades in American history during the spring term.

Henry Downs Chapter (Waco, Texas) was organized with only a small number of names enrolled. The charter was applied for and was received on December 5th.

The program committee met and arranged the year’s work in January and on February 13th the initiatory meeting was held, with the regent, Mrs. John F. Marshall. The meeting was opened with the Lord’s prayer, after which all joined in singing “America.” At the conclusion of roll call Mrs. Marshall read an address of welcome in which she set forth the object and aims of the organization. Mrs. Marshall said: “The object of our society is to perpetuate the memory of those who achieved our freedom, to preserve harmony and unity of purpose in which they found their strength, and, united, stand an inspiration to coming generations.”

Mrs. Roten then, in a few beautiful words, presented the chapter with a gavel made of the wood of the Reine Christina, the Spanish flagship at the battle of Manila. The gavel was sent as a present to the chapter by Lieutenant Frank Mar-
shall, son of our regent, and bears the inscription: "From
the masthead of the Reina Christina, Manila, May 1st, 1898.
Presented to Henry Downs Chapter, D. A. R., Waco, Texas,
by J. F. Marshall, Jr., U. S. Navy, Flagship Olympia." It is
particularly fitting that this gavel should have come from one
whose forefathers fought for America's freedom, and who
himself has fought for the maintenance of American honor
and liberty, having participated in the memorable battle which
did so much to influence the policy of our republic and elevate
it to a more prominent place among the nations of the world.

Mrs. Bollinger, in behalf of the chapter, received the gavel,
and expressed appreciation of the gift.

Mrs. Beaumont followed with an interesting paper upon
"Pre-Columbian Discoveries and Northmen in America," at
the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned to enjoy a so-
cial hour with the hostess.—Mrs. Thomas Marion Dil-
worth, Secretary.

**Fort Massachusetts Chapter** (North Adams, Massachu-
setts).—The fifth annual meeting of the chapter was held
January 11, 1902, the regent, Mrs. Emily Walker, presiding.
Various reports were read after which it was voted to pay
$20 to regent and delegate each toward expenses as their
representatives in Washington to the annual congress. The
election of officers resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. Eliza-
beth Thayer; vice-regent, Mrs. Jennie Gould Hopkins; sec-
retary, Mrs. Helen Sanford; treasurer, Mrs. Jeanne Perry
Porter; registrar, Mrs. Janet Pearson; historian, Mrs. Daisy
Jencks Watson.

"Fort Day" the chapter had a social and literary meeting.
The program was of an historical nature, dealing with Fort
Massachusetts and the contemporaneous forts, built in north-
ern Berkshire and Franklin counties, for the protection of the
frontier against the French and Indians about 1745. Mrs.
Jennie Paul Goodrich read an instructive paper upon the
building, destruction and rebuilding of Fort Massachusetts.
This included a sketch of the life and death of Colonel Eph-
raim Williams, the commander of this chain of forts, and the
founding through his will of Williams College. Mrs. Bertha Peirce Carr gave a paper upon the sufferings during the siege and captivity of the inmates of the fort. This interesting article was based upon family tradition, as handed down from Mrs. Carr's ancestor, Captain Moses Scott, who was stationed at the fort at the time of its destruction. A quartet sang words appropriate to the day, written by Mrs. Mary B. Burbank, and Mrs. McMillan recited an original poem upon the siege of the fort. Mrs. Daisy Jencks Watson closed the program with a verbal description of the forts built by private individuals and the Massachusetts colony at Rowe, Heath, Pittsfield, Colrain and Charlemont. By request especial notice was given Fort Rice at Charlemont, whose founder, a direct ancestor of the speaker, was the owner of Charlemont. His was the only white settler's cabin between Fort Deerfield and Fort Massachusetts at the time of the devastation of the latter. Captain Rice's home was also destroyed, after which he built and maintained Fort Rice until his death there from scalping. The site of this fort has been marked by the historical society of Deerfield.—DAISY JENCKS WATSON.

Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—An open meeting was held in March in “Legion of Honor” hall which was appropriately decorated with Colonial and modern flags. Miss Brazier, the chapter founder and regent, presided and announced that she should relinquish the helm to able hands at the annual meeting in April. She made a brief statement which revealed the difficult task she had been called upon to perform while guiding the chapter into smooth waters. It was voted to invite Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson to be the chapter orator. Flag day the exercises for the afternoon consisted of the singing by Jeannette Lovell of Herbert Johnson's “New America” and “Alabama,” sung in honor of Mrs. H. H. Clayton, an Alabama Daughter who was present. The song was dedicated to Annie Wheeler and composed by Miss Charlotte Hawes, of Boston. Mrs. Lulu S. Upham, of John Adams Chapter gave four scenes from “The Drama of the Revolution,” by Col. Ethan Allen, and with marked dramatic
effect. The chapter’s London member, Nellie Salome Thomas, returns to America in April and will be tendered a reception. Miss Thomas is known in the musical world as "Clayton Thomas." Miss Thomas is interested in the proposed memorial window to Jenny Lind and started a fund for Americans touring in England. Mrs. Charles F. Goodhue, of Old South Chapter, and an associate member, will be the hostess for the annual meeting.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—The February meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Walter B. Page February 22d. The large house has been in the family for several generations. Mrs. Heald, the regent, called the meeting to order. Mrs. Appleton, the registrar, announced that a great-granddaughter of Prudence Wright had been admitted as a member of the chapter. A social hour followed the usual business meeting. In one room was a display of Colonial relics—heirlooms—one of which was the old powder-horn belonging to Capt. Edmund Bancroft, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Page, and first owner of the land. This horn, which is decorated all over, bears the date of 1737 and initials E. B., was carried in the Revolution by Capt. Bancroft’s eldest son, Lieutenant Edmund Bancroft. Among the specimens of home-made linen was a finely woven table cloth two yards wide made by Eunice (Wheeler), wife of Leonard Hoar, of Lincoln, a maternal great-grandmother. In the dining-room a cherry tree occupied the centre of the table; at its base were souvenir hatchets, with a quotation from Washington’s sayings upon them, which each lady in turn read. Light refreshments were served, Mrs. Heald and Mrs. Page, in old-fashioned costume pouring coffee and tea. The next regular meeting will be April 19th, the annual meeting.
—Lucy Bancroft Page, Historian.

Genesee Chapter (Flint, Michigan).—The chapter, which always observes Washington’s birthday, met with Mrs. Edwards for the February meeting. This year the committee—Mrs. Edwards, Miss Mabel Clarke and Dr Rundell—invited the ladies to attend prepared to represent in some way, a per-
son, book or event relative to the Colonial period. Some bright ideas and unique costumes were used for illustrations. Mrs. Mahon read an interesting paper on Colonial times, and Miss Ellis gave two recitations. "The First Settler's Story," was particularly suited to the occasion. Following the program, Mrs. Edwards served lunch in ancient blue dishes. Miss Mabel Clarke rounded out the afternoon by presenting each one a picture of some historic spot as a souvenir of the day.

Else Cilley Chapter (West Derry, New Hampshire).—September 14, 1901, the chapter and the descendants of Else Cilley dedicated a boulder to Capt. Joseph Cilley and his wife Else Rollins.

The members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, relatives and friends assembled in the cemetery where Gen. Joseph Cilley of Revolutionary fame rests. It is a beautiful spot near his old home in Nottingham.

Miss Elizabeth Williams Cilley, regent, gave an address of welcome, during which little Miss Molly Ladd, of Epping, and Priscilla Bartlett, of Derry, unveiled the boulder. Theodore D. Lazell, grandson of the late Hon. Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, responded in a few chosen words to the address of welcome. Miss Jenny Nealley Bartlett then read two short papers of traditionary history concerning Capt. Joseph and Else Cilley, one by Amanda Stevens, the other by Victoria Cilley Bartlett.

Dr. O. G. Cilley spoke of Benj. F. Butler, a descendant of Joseph and Else Cilley, of his patriotism and his ability.

The regent then called on Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, ex-state regent, who heartily congratulated them on the perfect success of this occasion, the erecting of this stone. In her address of welcome Miss Cilley said:

This granite boulder seems a fitting memorial for a man and woman of such strong, stalwart character as were our ancestors. The man whose life this commemorates was a captain in the French and Indian war. Captain Cilley and his wife were fellow workers, fellow fighters, in that great struggle which secured liberty and freedom to the new world. As a class the noble patriots from the New Hampshire hills were simple, strong men. The great blessing of
human liberty which they, fighting with others, secured to the world is as real and lasting as the rugged hills which lie about us. So, we thought it wise and fitting that we should choose to commemorate these lives this strong, solid, everlasting, granite boulder taken from these our native hills. Here it will stand for ages to tell those who come this way of worthy lives and a great cause.

In his response, Mr. Lazell gave an account of the ancestry and descendants of Joseph Cilley, saying among other things:

Joseph Cilley was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, October 6, 1701, Old Style, the son of Thomas and Ann (Stanyan) Cilley.

The birthplace of his father is unknown. There is no question, however, of his descent from John Cilley, a magistrate at the Isles of Shoals in 1646, when those islands, now so barren, were the center of an enormous and important fishing industry.

Joseph's mother, Ann Stanyan, was a native of Hampton, and granddaughter of Anthony Stanyan, who came from England in the ship Planter in 1635, whose son, John, married Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Bradbury, the most prominent of the Salisbury settlers. Thus our ancestor was descended on both sides from families prominent in the early public life of the colonies.

The ceremonies of unveiling the boulder were followed by a reception and a social hour.

Much credit is due to the regent, the chapter, and all who helped make this day one to be remembered in the annals of old Nottingham.
The Jane McCrea Chapter (Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glens Falls, New York).—This chapter, during the latter part of the year 1901, compiled an attractive Historic and Patriotic Year Book, which contained for each day in the year a historic event accompanied by an appropriate patriotic quotation. This book was offered for sale at the holiday season, over two hundred copies were sold, making it a financial success, while the work of preparing it was of literary value to the members of the chapter.

The last meeting of the year was held at the residence of Mrs. Preston Paris, Sandy Hill. Interesting papers were read on "Our French Allies," by Mrs. Frank Sheldon, "Hessians of the Revolution," by Mrs. Frank Wait, and "Some Revolutionary Women," by Mrs. Levi Wing.

The first meeting of this year was held on January 27, Chapter day, at the home of the regent, Mrs. J. E. King, of Fort Edward. Officers were elected for another year. An entertaining paper was read by Mrs. R. O. Bascom on "The Indian, as Friend and Foe," and Mrs. J. H. Derby gave an interesting account of "Madam Riedesel."

On Washington's birthday a meeting was held with Mrs. Achenbach, Glens Falls. An able paper was read by Mrs. E. R. Sawyer on "The Family of Washington," and Miss Cheesman rendered a pleasing piano solo.

The chapter has issued its year book for 1902. The literary topics consist of studies of famous characters and battles of the Revolution and also of persons and incidents connected with the colonies previous to that period.—Ella Baker Devine, Historian.

General James Clinton Chapter (East Springfield, New York).—Although this chapter is small and the members live at some distance from each other, there is no lack of interest or hearty coöperation.

The chapter has endeavored to "foster true patriotism" by studying American history, writing papers on historical subjects, searching for and locating graves of Revolutionary soldiers, encouraging pupils in schools to familiarize themselves
with the Declaration of Independence and by doing a little toward aiding Galveston flood sufferers. In order to stimulate interest in local history, prizes have been offered to pupils of East Springfield academy for the best essay on "General James Clinton's march from the Mohawk to the Susquehanna."

At the last annual meeting the chapter was pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Chas. Walradt. Miss Clara Rawdon, of Astenrogen Chapter, gave an interesting talk on chapter work.

May 30, 1901, a special meeting was held for the purpose of decorating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

In August, 1901, a reception was given to Mrs. Donald McLean. After refreshments were served and a short program, Mrs. McLean gave an eloquent address. In conclusion she said:

"As regent of the oldest chapter of the Empire State, I hold forth my hand in tender greeting and affection to this my younger sister in the chapters. Together linked we may stretch forth to others, to the descendants of the Puritan heroes of New England and to those of the daring cavaliers of the South, binding each to the other in close and lasting bonds, for our country's service."

Mrs. Geo. Clarke's home, where the reception was held, is not far from the spot where General James Clinton launched his two hundred and eight flat boats when on his way to join Sullivan's expedition against the western Indians.

In January a meeting and reception was held for the purpose of honoring the two "Real Sons," Mr. Daniel and Mr. Henry Franklin. Papers on local history were read. At the close of the entertainment Mr. Franklin gave a short talk on his father's experience as a Revolutionary soldier. He said his father, Moses Franklin, was born in 1763 and was not more than thirteen or fourteen years old when he was employed as a scout along the New York frontier.

The chapter has been presented with two articles of historic interest, a portrait of General James Clinton, given by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Janvrin Le Duc, and Clinton's autograph, given by Mrs. Lansing, of Little Falls.—A. LOXEA MARKS, Historian.
Johnstown Chapter (Johnstown, New York).—On the 25th of last October the anniversary of the battle of Johnstown, the Johnstown Chapter held appropriate exercises in the old historic court house built by Sir William Johnson in 1772, being the oldest court house in the United States. An introductory address was made by the regent, followed by remarks by the president of the Sons of the American Revolution, the president of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the president of the Johnstown historical society, while the orator of the day, Mrs. Donald McLean, gave one of her brilliant, eloquent addresses. After the program indoors, carriages were filled by the Gloversville Chapter and guests of honor and the Johnstown Chapter and headed by the band, in a long wagon prettily trimmed with flags, all proceeded to the battlefield, where, after the recital of an original poem by the regent, the boulder and tablet to mark the battlefield was unveiled. As the large flag which veiled the boulder slowly rose to the top of the new white flag-staff, thirty feet high, the regent slowly repeated the inscription on the tablet:

“Thus we show to succeeding generations how we honor our heroic dead,”

while the band struck up the “Star-Spangled Banner.” The boulder, weighing about twenty tons, is of a beautiful shape, containing much quartz, which glistened brightly in the sunlight, while counter-sunk in the face of it is a large and beautiful bronze tablet with the raised figures of three Continental soldiers in different positions holding their guns. On top of the boulder is a cannon ball weighing five hundred pounds, from the battleship Hartford, the whole making a most impressive and appropriate monument. The poem recited follows:

This is the peaceful time of the year,
The calm, before the winter sleep;
In blaze of glory, and autumn cheer
A “Harvest Home” old year does keep.

The trees, their crimson leaves have shed.
Just as they did long years ago,
While over this field of our patriot dead,
Autumnal breezes have whispered low.
One hundred and twenty years ago,  
On the very field where now we stand,  
Patriots' crimson blood did flow,  
To preserve the freedom of our land.

To-day the Daughters of those dead,  
Complete at last a noble aim,  
With thrilling hearts and reverent tread  
We come to place in freedom's name

On massive boulder's rugged face,  
This tablet, in its beauty fine,  
To mark henceforth the sacred place,  
Our tribute, in its every line.

Here will it stand for aye and aye  
On "field of honor's" guardian stern,  
When yearly comes this autumn day,  
And autumn's glories blaze and burn.

Come to this field so hallowed now,  
Here let your restless footsteps roam,  
Before the God of patriots bow,  
Pray Heaven is now their "Harvest Home."

—FRANCES FOWLER VAN VLIET, Regent.

The Swe-kat-si Chapter (Ogdensburg, New York) may well feel proud of the work it has accomplished during the past winter. A series of lectures were given beginning with an excellent paper on "The Dutch in America," by our regent, Miss Hasbrouck, followed by three others on "The North American Indians," given by members of the chapter, for which an admittance fee was asked, and quite a little sum was raised in that way for the purpose of buying historical books for the public library. The chapter also gave a series of four lectures to the residents of the fourth ward, but especially intended for the boys. The subjects were "Andre and Nathan Hale," "Ticonderoga and Ethan Allen," "John Paul Jones" and ended up with "The Story of the Flag," by our regent. The other lectures were delivered by the young men of the town, and all the lectures were enthusiastically received. Washington's birthday was celebrated by a recep-
tion given in the chapter room by our regent. A program was arranged consisting of music, readings and several eloquent addresses. The refreshments were unique, the chief feature being a cake made from a recipe of Martha Washington. Each member received a souvenir in the form of a heart-shaped cake, with a miniature pin of George Washington. The chapter has also donated money to help carry on a reading room and library for the poorer classes, and the members of the chapter are now arranging to give a reception, musical and play on the 8th of April, for the purpose of raising money for the public library.—Marion Sanger Frank, Historian.

Lagonda Chapter (Springfield, Ohio).—

The Summer's long, sweet, happy dream is o'er,
And mellow Autumn paints the woodlands red,
And from our restfulness we wake refreshed,
Prepared to grasp anew life's mystic thread.

The first social meeting of the year of the Lagonda Chapter was held November, 1901, at the home of Mrs. J. S. Elliott. Mrs. A. L. Conger, of Akron, gave a charming talk on "The Philippines," speaking especially of the manners and customs of the natives, of the educational needs of the people and also of the great need in the islands for missionary work.

Miss Hollenbeck, a delegate from the Lagonda Chapter, who attended the Ohio state conference in Cincinnati, October 31st and November 1st, made a report of the matters considered at the meeting.

Mrs. H. H. Seys, the regent; gave a reading entitled "A Colonial Thanksgiving."

Historical pictures were shown as follows: "Colonial Dame," Miss Creigler; "John Alden and Priscilla," Douglas Robbins and Lida Elliott; "Grandmother's Secret," Mary Moores and Margaret Elliott; "Indian Boy," Asa Dimond; Nora Anderson recited "Grandmother's Minuet," Mrs. Addison Rodgers represented the "Belle of Washington's Ball," with Mr. Douglas Robbins as escort.

Forefathers' eve was celebrated at the home of Mrs. E. W.
Ross, the program being an interesting one. The guests included the husbands of the members of the Lagonda Chapter, also the Springfield Sons of the American Revolution and their wives. The guests were addressed by the Hon. A. S. Bushnell and Mr. Paul Martin, the subject of their remarks being "Pilgrims, Old and New." Several musical selections were rendered. Lagonda Chapter celebrated the wedding anniversary of George Washington at the home of Mrs. Oscar Martin January 17. An attractive number on the program was a mock marriage. Miss Mary Moores impersonated the great general and Miss Jane Martin was the bride. Miss Hollenbeck officiated as priest and Mrs. Ross played the wedding march. Mrs. Joseph Black gave a talk on "Women of the Revolution," and "Molly Pitcher" was the subject of an article read by Mrs. J. S. Elliott.

"Broad minded, high souled, there is but one"—Washington.

The Daughters of the Lagonda Chapter received the following invitation:

"Mistress Bushnell bids thee to an assembly on Saturday the two and twentieth day of February of this year of Grace at half after twelve of the clock."

Enclosed with the invitation was a card asking each person to wear something old-fashioned. Many beautiful old-time gowns, bonnets, shawls and jewelry were worn. A luncheon was served. The center-piece of the large table was a cherry tree, at the base of which lay a hatchet. At each guest's plate were miniature cherry trees in flower pots.

The following are the officers for 1902: Regent, Mrs. C. E. Thomas; vice-regent, Mrs. A. S. Bushnell; recording secretary, Mrs. J. S. Elliott; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. C. Dimond; treasurer, Mrs. A. P. L. Cochran; registrar, Mrs. H. H. Moores; historian, Miss Mary Cassilly.—NORA WOOD ELLIOTT, Recording Secretary.

New Connecticut Chapter (Painesville, Ohio).—The chapter is in a prosperous condition and its members can look back upon a satisfactory year's work.
Delegates were sent to the Pan-American exposition upon Daughters of the American Revolution day, to the state conference, and the national congress.

One member has resigned during the past year and the chapter lost by death Mrs. Emma Adams Scott, April 12, 1901.

Early in the year prizes were offered to the four high school students who should write the best essays on "The Revolution prior to July 3d, 1775."

In November a book-case was purchased and placed in the Morley public library. In this the chapter has placed the Lineage Books and some valuable works loaned by Mr. Harley Barnes, of this city, making in all about one hundred and fifty volumes.

The sum of twenty dollars was pledged for the Manila library and in January four large boxes of books were sent to the same destination.

A literary program was prepared for the year and has been well carried out. Meetings are held monthly, the business meetings alternating with those in which a literary program is followed. Early Colonial history was the topic for study.

The most difficult and perhaps the most important work of the year has been that of a special committee under the able direction of Mrs. Lloyd Wyman. This committee is locating the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers in Lake county and preparing a sketch of the life and Revolutionary record of each soldier. About sixty graves have now been located and plans are being made for the publication of the results of the committee's investigation. The work has been carefully and thoroughly done and the printed booklet will form a valuable reference work.

Plans are now being made for an entertainment to be given in April with the purpose of starting a fund toward the establishment of an emergency hospital in this place.—MARY HOVER COLLACOTT, Historian.

Pittsburgh Chapter (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)—On the evening of February 11th, 1901, the Pittsburgh Chapter cele-
brated Washington's birthday. A reception was given at the residence of Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., followed at a later hour by an address, "Women of the American Revolution," by Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson.

On April 19th, 1901, the regent, in the name of the chapter, laid a flag-draped wreath upon the grave of Captain Samuel Dawson, a soldier of the Revolution, buried in Trinity churchyard, Pittsburgh. The John Hart Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, at the same time placed a bronze marker beside the tombstone, addresses being made by representatives from all other patriotic societies of Allegheny county.

On April 30th, 1901, the anniversary of the first inauguration of President Washington, the Pittsburgh Chapter gave a reception and ball in honor of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, that honorable body then holding its annual congress and triennial conclave in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president-general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was the chapter's guest of honor during that week and received the Sons, with the chapter.

On June 10th, 1901, the Pittsburgh Chapter marked the tenth anniversary of the founding of the chapter by unveiling a bronze tablet, placed on the outside wall of Allegheny county court house, "itself a monument crowning a historic hill," bearing the inscription:

**Grant's Hill.**

On this hill the British, under Major James Grant, were defeated by the French and Indians from Fort Duquesne. September 14, 1758. Erected by the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. June 10, 1901.

Several members of the Pittsburgh Chapter are descended from men who were either with Major Grant in the battle of September 14th, 1758, or under General Forbes with the main army when resting at Raystown (Bedford). Six of these members were present and withdrew the flag veiling the tablet. The chaplain of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution, commenced the ceremonies with prayer. The regent of the chapter, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon,
placed the tablet in the care of the commissioners of Allegheny county, the commissioners accepting the custodianship through their chairman, and the ceremonies closed with a patriotic address delivered by Major A. M. Brown, recorder of the city of Pittsburgh.

Later in the day the members of the chapter enjoyed a garden party at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Walker, there congratulating one another upon the happy, prosperous decade just passed.

There is preserved in the city of Pittsburgh, a small portion of Fort Pitt, the redoubt erected by Colonel Henry Bouquet in 1764, a building familiarly known as the "Block House." The "Block House" was built outside of Fort Pitt and as an outpost and defense thereof and on soil previously covered by Fort Duquesne, and all these defenses were located on the "Point" or "Forks of the Ohio." This "Forks of the Ohio" was the strategic point for the possession of which the first blood was spilled in the great struggle between the Anglican and Latin races for the control of North America, and was the basic position for the defense of American colonists in the extension of American civilization westward, making possible the existence of Pittsburgh as it is to-day. Washington recommended a fort to be built there, in the winter of '53 and '54 in his report to Governor Dinwiddie. The French constructed Fort Duquesne there immediately after its capture by them in 1754. General Stanwix built Fort Pitt there immediately after the recapture of the place by the English by the order of the immortal Pitt, who saw and understood its importance.

"The Block House" stands in its original location and is the only relic of these momentous epochs in the history of our country.

The Pittsburgh Chapter, to whom this historic building and ground immediately surrounding it was deeded in 1894 by Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, a member of the society, having learned that there is danger through pending negotiations that there will be constructed large seven-story warehouses and numerous railroad tracks completely surrounding the redoubt, and believing that this section of the first ward of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of the
Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, is peculiarly adapted and very appropriate for a park, have with the endorsement of citizens, petitioned the city of Pittsburgh to purchase the property surrounding the redoubt and property owned by them, for a public park worthy of its historic associations and importance.

The Pittsburgh Chapter (under its state charter, as the Allegheny County Society, Daughters of the American Revolution) has also instituted legal proceedings in the Allegheny county courts, regarding the legality of the petitions asking for the vacation of the street and alley bounding two sides of the Daughters of the American Revolution property, and also have asked for an injunction preventing the closing of these thoroughfares by the city.

The Pittsburgh Chapter acknowledges with gratitude the endorsements received from many patriotic and civic associations and individuals of its determination to preserve and keep intact this building and property of national importance, an action so thoroughly in accord with the aims and purposes of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The delegates to the tenth continental congress elected as one of the twenty vice-presidents general of the National Society, Mrs. James Ross Mellon. The Pennsylvania delegation honored the Pittsburgh Chapter by an unanimous endorsement of Mrs. Mellon, a member of the chapter, as a candidate for this office from Pennsylvania.

The treasurer of the Pittsburgh Chapter reports February 1st, 1902, four hundred and eighteen active members.

From February 1st, 1901, to February 1st, 1902, there have been recorded one resignation, six deaths, and three transfers to other chapters. A total of ten members whose dues were paid to February 1st, 1902, thus making a paid up total membership February, 1902, of four hundred and twenty-eight. Four hundred and ninety-two members have been admitted since the chapter was organized June 10th, 1891.

Chapter meetings are held in the “Twentieth Century” club house on the first Friday of alternate months, commencing in October, the annual meeting and election being on the last Friday in April.—Respectfully submitted, EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON, Regent.
Ye who boast
In your free veins the blood of sires like these
Lose not their lineaments.

—Lydia H. Sigourney.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:
1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.

Queries.

157: (1) Lyon.—Isaiah Lyon, of Woodstock, Ct., b. 1752-3, relative of Ephraim Lyon, the grandfather of Nathaniel Lyon. Who was father of Isaiah, and where was he born?
(2) McPike—Mountain.—James McPike married Martha Mountain in N. J. or Md. He was recruiting officer near Baltimore. Was at the storming of Stony Point under Gen Wayne. When and where did he enlist? When and where married?—E. F. McP.

158. Church—Barstow—Piper.—Information desired of Richard Church, of Mass., who married Elizabeth Warren, 1636; also of Nathaniel Church, born about 1642 in Scituate, removed to Little Compton, R. I., married Sarah, daughter of William Barstow; also of William Barstow, and of Samuel Piper, who married Abigail Church, of Little Compton.—S. A. P.

159. Cowles—Field.—Wanted, the date of birth of Samuel Cowles, a revolutionary soldier. His son, Samuel, Jr., married Mary Field,
and died in N. Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., 1835 or 6. I think Samuel, Sr., came from Connecticut, near Danbury, or possibly Brewster's, near the state line.—R. R. B.

160. (1) FENTON.—My great-grandfather, John Fenton, was in the revolutionary war. How can I complete his record or learn the names of the sons of Elijah Fenton, of Willington, Conn., who was in the Colonial assembly prior to the revolutionary war, also major, died 1776?

(2) BENNETT.—Thaddeus Bennett was also my grandfather and in the revolutionary war. The Bennetts lived in the parish of Ripton, Fairfield Co., Conn. Can any one tell the names of the sons of Daniel and Benjamin Bennett, or to what family Thaddeus belonged?—E. K. V.

161. (1) VANCE.—Can I learn the ancestry of Capt. Samuel Colville Vance? He married, June, 1800, Mary Morris Lawrence, daughter of Elizabeth St. Clair, eldest daughter of Major General Arthur St. Clair. His father's name, I think, was David Vance. The "Virginia Genealogies" say he was probably descended from the Frederick Co. Vances.

(2) BAYARD.—Was Balthazar Bayard, of Mass., in the revolutionary war? He married Mary Bowdoin, daughter of James Bowdoin, and half sister of James Bowdoin, governor of Mass. Any information about him or his branch of the Bayard family will be gratefully appreciated.—A. B. R.

162. (1) GRAHAM.—John Graham, born in Exeter, N. H., 1722, son of the Rev. John Graham, graduated at Yale, 1740, lived in Suffield, Conn., is said to have been a chaplain in the revolutionary army. Can any one give the proof?

(2) WILLIAMS.—Also Jonathan Williams, said to have been a brother of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He ran away from home at the age of fourteen, went to the war, and afterward settled in North Carolina. Can any one help in settling this question?—A. W. M.

163. (1) WHITTLE.—Information desired of Capt. Whipple, who commanded the expedition that captured the Gaspee, June 17, 1772. Esek Aldrich married Amy Whipple about 1797. Their ancestry desired.

(2) EVANS.—Also information of Col. George W. Evans, who removed from Baltimore, Md., to Georgia, in 1800.—S. R.

164. (1) DAVIS.—Wanted the ancestry of Phineas Davis, born February 15, 1774, in Conn., died September 7, 1844, married, September 7, 1798, Sally Smith. They left Hartford, Conn., 1799, for Mexico, N. Y. Phineas had brothers, Enoch, John, William, Asa, Peter, Joseph, and sisters, Clarissa, Mary, Betsey.
The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held in the reception room of Columbia University, on Thursday, February 13th, at 10 o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Paul, Miss Wise, Mrs. Baird, and Mrs. Benjamin.

The minutes of the January meeting, and of the special meetings, January 15th and 30th, were read, and with slight corrections, approved.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted.

Fifty-two application papers were presented by the registrar, and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their election, which was accordingly done, and they were declared elected members.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Mrs. Harrison, state director for Texas—Mrs. David McFall, as president of a society in Austin, Texas.

By Mrs. Hobart, state director for Ohio—Mrs. James R. Murdock, reappointed president of the Liberty Society, Urbana, Ohio.

Miss Anna Hyde Bird, as president of the Fort Washington Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.

By Mrs. McGregor, state director for New Jersey—Miss Mary S. Clark, as state promoter; all of whom were confirmed.
The resignation of Mrs. Ella Clifton Drein, president of the Blue Hen's Chickens Society, Wilmington, Delaware, was accepted.

Mrs. Bond, state director for Wyoming, announced the withdrawal of the name of Mrs. Anne Marshall Richards, as president of a society in Wyoming.

The national president, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, cordially invited the officers of the Board of Management to assist at the reception to be given by her to the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, on February 21st, at her residence, which gracious invitation was unanimously accepted.

Mrs. Benjamin, chairman of the committee on program, presented the program for the exercises to be held on Washington's birthday, at the Columbia Theater, and after suggestions and discussions by the Board, Mrs. Hamlin moved, that the program be accepted.Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Clark moved that the chairman of the program committee proceed to have the programs printed at as reasonable a price as could be obtained. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved, that a resolution of sympathy be prepared by Mrs. Heth and sent to Mrs. Janin, on behalf of the Board. Seconded and carried.

The corresponding secretary read a letter from the quartermaster general's department, granting the request for flags to decorate the hall of Columbia University.

She also announced that the American Monthly Magazine had been sent to two societies in Maine, two societies in New Hampshire, and one society in Georgia, and that the president of the society in Georgia had written a very appreciative letter on receipt of the magazine.

At this point, the Board went into executive session, Mrs. Hamlin in the chair.

When the regular order of business was resumed, the recording secretary was instructed to reply, as directed by the Board, to a business communication which had been discussed in executive session.

Mrs. Clark, chairman of the credential committee, presented her report, and announced that she had sent out one hundred and sixty programs of the convention to state directors, presidents of societies, and delegates, and that she had received assurances from fifty-two officers that they would attend the annual convention on February 20th. It was moved, and seconded, that this report be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved, that an appropriation be made to cover the expenses of the flags and rosettes used by the children in the drill, to be given at the patriotic meeting on Washington's birthday. Seconded, and carried.

The name, "General Andrew Pickens," was accepted for a society in Texas.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted. CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.
The seventh annual convention of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, began at Columbia University on Thursday, February 20, 9.30 o'clock. An informal reception was held by the National Board of Management, all of whom extended a hearty welcome to the state directors, presidents of societies, and delegates.

Among those present were:

Mrs. Frederick Giger, president of Philadelphia Society, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Harvey Weed, state director for Montana.

Mrs. A. Shill, president of Sunbury Society, Pa.

William H. Mosely, Ruth Phillips, delegates from the Amos Morris Society.

Miss Clara Morgan, delegate from Col. Ledyard Society, Groton, Conn.


Mrs. Mansfield Ross, alternate.

Mrs. Charles Quarles, state director for Wisconsin.

Ethel Quarles, delegate from George Rogers Clark Society, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. C. A. Lounsberry, state director for North Dakota.

Dorothea Clendinin, delegate Sunshine Society, Fargo, North Dakota.

Miss Lloyd, president Trenton & Princeton Society, District of Columbia.

Miss Schermerhorn, president of Lord Baltimore Society, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Virginia Wilson, delegate.

Miss May Applegarth, delegate.

Mrs. A. B. Shepard, president Ruth Bennett Society, Lawrence, Mass.

Miss E. M. Hickey.


Miss Stetson, delegate.

Mrs. Rose B. Hill, Bristol Parish Society, Petersburg, Va.

Miss Hill, delegate.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, McCarthy Ramsey Society, Alexandria, Va.

Miss Caroline Wise, state director for Virginia.

Miss Jean Given, Marshalltown Society.

Mrs. A. H. McGregor, state director for New Jersey.

Miss Dorothy McGregor, delegate, Molly Pitcher Society, Newark, N. J.
E. K. Chapman, of the Piram Ripley Society, District of Columbia.
Louise R. Boyd, Red, White, and Blue Society, District of Columbia.
Miss Martha J. Silver, state director, West Virginia.
Miss Kate Bradley, Capitol Society, District of Columbia.
India Bell Fleming, Capitol Society, District of Columbia.
Robert Fleming, Capitol Society, District of Columbia.
Mrs. J. H. Cottman, state director for Maryland.
Miss Annie Yeatman, president Capitol Society, District of Columbia.
Lucy Marsh, Piram Ripley Society, District of Columbia.
Helen Barnes, Lewis Barnes and Wallace Barnes, George Washington Society, District of Columbia, and many others.

At ten o'clock the convention was opened by the national president, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, following which was a prayer by the chaplain.

A detachment of minute men of the District of Columbia escorted a beautiful flag to the platform, where it held the place of honor during the convention.

The national president then called for the order of the day, and Mrs. Benjamin, chairman of committee on program, presented her report, and it was moved and seconded that it be accepted.

Mrs. Clark, chairman of committee on credentials, presented her report, in which she said that the convention of 1902 would be represented by 62 accredited delegates, and it was moved and seconded that the report be accepted.

The report of the national president was received with much enthusiasm. Among the many interesting things that she said was the expression of a strong hope that before another year our society might be represented in the Philippine Islands. The full text of this report was published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, registrar and treasurer, were read and accepted.

The reading of these reports showed that the membership of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution now includes 5,400 enrolled members.

During the past year 33 local presidents have been appointed by the state directors, and confirmed by the National Board.

The finances are in splendid condition, with a large surplus safely invested to the society's credit.

The national president announced a gift to the National Society of $25 from Mrs. A. L. Barber, one of its vice-presidents, and it was moved and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Barber for her generous gift. Carried unanimously.

The national president then called for the reports of state directors. Those of California, New York, Utah, West Virginia, Missouri,
Texas, and Wyoming, were read by Mrs. Clark, the vice-president in charge of organization.

That of Virginia was read by Miss Caroline Wise, state director.

That of the District of Columbia was read by the director for the District of Columbia, Mrs. Baird.

Maryland by Mrs. Cattman, state director.

Massachusetts by Mrs. Shepard, state director.

New Jersey by Mrs. McGregor, state director.


Rhode Island by Mrs. Tennis S. Hamlin, chaplain National Society.

It was moved and seconded that these reports be accepted. Carried.

The national president announced that the national emblem would be presented this year to New York, that state having the largest number of organized societies, 25, which announcement was received with applause.

Mrs. David Stetson, president of Independence Hall Society, Philadelphia, Pa., said that although her state regretted that it would this year be obliged to yield the emblem to New York, yet she felt sure that at the convention of 1903 old Independence Hall would again be its home.

A young delegate from the state of Washington gave a most interesting summary of the work done by her society in Seattle, which was listened to with much interest.

The national president presented Mrs. Lothrop, honorary president, who spoke feelingly of the loss the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution had sustained the past year in the passing away of two of its honored vice-presidents, Mrs. Stephen J. Field and Mrs. Henry B. Brown, and the members of the convention were requested to rise and remain standing for a few moments as a tribute of respect to these two noble women.

The chaplain announced that there would be a patriotic service and sermon on Sunday, February 23, at four o'clock, at the Church of the Covenant, under the auspices of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

The national president extended a cordial invitation to the members and delegates of the society to a reception at her residence Friday afternoon, from four until six o'clock.

The hour for closing having arrived the convention adjourned until Friday morning at ten o'clock.

Friday, February 21, 1902.

The convention was again called to order on Friday, February 21, at ten o'clock, by the national president, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, and after prayer by the chaplain, reports of state directors and local presidents were called for.
Report of the George Rogers Clark Society, Milwaukee, Wis., was read by Ethel Quarles, delegate.

The reports of societies in Ohio, Kentucky, and Rhode Island were read by the vice-president in charge of organization, Mrs. A. Howard Clark.

Mrs. Hill, of Virginia, presented Mrs. McClelland, who said that she took much interest in the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and would be glad to further its interests to the best of her ability.

Mrs. Johnson, president of the John Hart Society, of Pittsburgh, Pa., announced that her society had placed a wreath of violets on the tomb of the late President McKinley.

Miss Stetson, secretary of the Independence Hall Society, Philadelphia, gave a verbal report of her society, telling of visits every month to historic spots in and around the city, and accounts of other interesting and patriotic pilgrimages taken by the society.

The reports of Colorado and Connecticut were read by Mrs. Clark, vice-president in charge of organization, the Connecticut report being full of good acts participated in by the fifteen Connecticut societies, one interesting item, among the many, being the raising of $250 of the $500 required by the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution for a monument at Groton Heights, erected by the Anne Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that all reports be accepted—Connecticut with special commendation—by the National Board of Management. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Johnson moved that a note of sympathy be sent Mrs. Lester, president of Ebenezer Huntington Society, of Norwich, Conn., on account of her serious illness. Seconded and carried.

The national president announced that she regretted that the state director for New York could not be present on account of recent bereavement in her family, but a letter was read from her addressed to the younger members of the society, in which she expressed the hope that the nation will be purer and nobler when the Children of the American Revolution come to manhood and womanhood, for they had organized to live for God and Country, and these young patriots could best serve their beloved country by always doing what was right and good.

Mrs. Lothrop moved that a letter of sympathy be sent Miss Forsyth in her recent bereavement. Seconded and carried.

The national president called the attention of the convention to the fact that in future it would be desirable that funds contributed for patriotic purposes, outside of our own organization, should go through the national treasurer of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, in order that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution should have full credit for money raised and expended by our own society.
Mrs. Lothrop expressed the regrets of Mrs. Weston, state director for Massachusetts, for her inability to attend the convention.

It was also announced that Mrs. Lawton, a valued former president of Bemis Heights Society, Saratoga, N. Y., was prevented from attending the convention by a sudden attack of illness.

Mrs. Giger, president of Philadelphia Society, Philadelphia, Pa., moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the National officers. Seconded and carried.

At four o'clock the national president, assisted by the ladies of the National Board of Management, entertained at a reception at her residence in honor of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, which was largely attended.

The annual patriotic celebration in honor of Washington's birthday was held on Saturday, February 22, at the Columbia Theatre, at ten o'clock, when the following program was presented:

**ORDER OF EXERCISES.**

Music under the direction of Miss Yeatman.

Prelude, Columbia Theatre Orchestra

1. Prayer by the National Chaplain, Mrs. Teunis Hamlin
2. Address of Welcome, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, National President
3. Response, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, State Director for Pennsylvania
4. Song—"Good Old Glory," Mr. Walter Paschal
5. Presentation of the award from the State Director of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson to the member contributing the largest amount to the "Prison Ships Martyrs Fund."
6. Song—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," Mrs. Benjamin Thompson

During the singing of this song the "Minute Men" of the District of Columbia marched in and stood at attention.

7. Presentation of the National Emblem for 1902 to the New York Society.
8. Response, Miss Forsyth, State Director for New York
9. Music, Columbia Theatre Orchestra
10. Minuet by members of the District Societies under direction of Miss Yeatman.

11. Drill, "Little Patriots," by members of the District Societies under the direction of Miss Yeatman.
"Uncle Sam," .......................... Albion Noyes Von Vleck
"Goddess of Liberty," .......................... Miss Anita Collins

Attendants.
Agnes Wirt Hall, Julia Williamson Hall, Hildreth Young, Elva
Meredith Yeatman.

Navy, ............................................ Sydney Walcott
Army, .............................................

Kathryn Wright, Louise Allen, Lucy Ashby, Dorothy Donally,
Marguerite Donally, Louise French, Laura Stotsenberg, Ada Gil-
bert, Francis Weeks, Helen Walcott, Mary Meredith, Ogle Sin-
gleton, Theodore Johnson, William Leslie Coombs, Percy Rich,
Gavin Davis, Tench Marye, William Alexander, Bertram Ashby,
Goulding Wight, Steven Walcott, David Moise.

Sunday, February 23, at four o'clock, a church service, under the
auspices of the National Society, Children of the American Revolu-
tion, was held at the Church of the Covenant, through the courtesy
of the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the church, to which all of the pa-
triotic societies in the District were cordially invited. The address
was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, who took as his theme Patriot-
ism.

On Monday, February 24, the annual trip to Mount Vernon was
taken, with appropriate exercises around the society tree.
This concluded the convention of 1902.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN

THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the
society was held on February 14, at the home of Mrs. Frederick H.
Shepard, at which officers for the coming year were elected as fol-
lows: President, Mrs. E. A. Wadhams; vice-president, Mrs. Fred-
erick H. Shepard; recording secretary, Helen Patton; treasurer,
Carl B. Henning; registrar, Anne M. Shepard; corresponding secre-
tary, Harry G. Nye. Mrs. Frederick H. Shepard in recognition of
her effective services was made honorary vice-president and, in con-
nection with Miss Ethel Quarles was elected delegate to the national
convention.

Mrs. William W. Wright entertained the society on March 31 at
which time an instructive program was presented. Miss Ethel Quarles
gave a report of the national convention to which she was a delegate.
Addresses, papers and music rounded out a delightful afternoon, after
which refreshments were served.—CLARA B. SHEPARD, Vice-President.
IN MEMORIAM

MRS. LOUISA SKINNER, "Real Daughter," Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, Connecticut, died March 6, 1902. She was born in Middle Haddam, Connecticut, October 25, 1813. She was a devoted temperance and church worker.

MRS. SUSAN DOW, "Real Daughter," Betsey Ross Chapter, died February, 1902. She was born May 1, 1819.

MRS. FLORA J. KILBOURNE CARTER, Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia, New York, died recently. The chapter greatly mourns her loss and passed resolutions embodying their appreciation of her character and services.

MRS. CLARISSA HEFNER, "Real Daughter," Joseph Habersham Chapter, died February 9, 1902, in Atlanta, aged 92 years.

MRS. ANN MAY WHARTENBY ROBINSON, valued member Philadelphia Chapter, died February 8, 1902. She was the wife of Vincent Gilpin Robinson. She was an earnest Christian character, a member of many charitable organizations and patriotic societies.

The Chicago Chapter mourns the loss of some valued members since the year began. Those who have finished their work here and have passed to life eternal are given below:

MRS. SARAH JAMES WHEELER, died January 10, 1902.

MRS. ELLEN F. MOYER, died January 8, 1902.

MISS LYDIA FRANCES SCHAFFENBERG, died January 31, 1902.

MRS. SIMEON H. CRANE, died February 27, 1902.

MRS. THOMAS F. WITHEROW, died March 13, 1902.

MRS. JOHN C. DURGIN, died March 21, 1902.

MRS. MARY HALL JORDAN, a lineal descendant of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and widow of former secretary of the Commonwealth, Francis Jordan, entered into rest on the afternoon of April 8, 1902. She was first honorary state regent of Pennsylvania.

ANNA LUMPKIN FORCE, wife of Houston T. Force, of St. Louis, passed away on September 5, 1901. Mrs. Force was a charter member and the first vice-regent of the Jefferson Chapter, and her zeal for the cause of the Daughters had much influence in the chapter's growth. By unanimous vote of the chapter, at the first meeting held after Mrs. Force's death, the office of first vice-regent was kept vacant for the remainder of the year out of respect for her memory.

MRS. JOHN SEWARD, John Riley Chapter, Hamilton, died recently. The chapter passed appropriate resolutions on her death.

MRS. HARRIET ALLEN WEST, "Real Daughter," Camden Chapter, Camden, New York, died February 2, 1902. She was the daughter of Benjamin Allen. Her husband Leonard West was a soldier of the War of 1812.

MRS. ELLEN E. GREENMAN, Phebe Green Ward Chapter, Westerly, Rhode Island, died February, 1902.
BOOK NOTES

LIFE AND TIMES OF JONATHAN BRYAN, 1708-1788. By Mrs. J. H. Redding, Waycross, Georgia.

The Daughters of the American Revolution through the very circumstances which have caused their organization have learned to delve into early American records. Many valuable articles have thus been contributed to our history. The little book above mentioned tells not only of Jonathan Bryan, but of the scenes in which he lived and the men with whom he was associated. A vivid picture is given of Georgia from the days of Ogelthorpe to the end of the Revolutionary war.

YEAR BOOKS:

HANNAH WINTHROP CHAPTER, Cambridge, Massachusetts, contains a sketch of the life of their patron saint, and her picture from a painting by Copley.

JONATHAN DAYTON CHAPTER, Dayton, Ohio, contains the program of the year.

The fifth book of Early Connecticut Marriages has just been brought out by the Rev. Frederick Bailey. Connecticut sons and daughters are widely scattered, but wherever they are they will be thankful for this additional chance of proving their heirship to the nutmeg state.

It is to be regretted that the plan so hopefully spoken of in book four, for saving the old records of the state by definite action by the state authorities, seems further off than ever. Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution have ever been interested in the preservation of these old records. There cousins beyond the Alleghenies have reaped much benefit from their work in this direction.

It is to be hoped that the Rev. Mr. Bailey will continue to publish these marriages and that he may in time add the baptisms which are found in the early church records.

"I, Freedom, dwell with knowledge; I abide
With men whom dust of faction cannot blind
To the slow tracing of the Eternal Mind."
OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution
Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1902.

President General.
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.
(Term of office expires 1903.)

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Kentucky,
"The Osborne," 205 W. 57th Street,
New York.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, U. S. A.,
1440 M Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CLARK WARING, South Carolina,
1438 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois,
Bloomington, Ill.

MRS. A. A. KENDALL, Maine,
10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.

MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, Penna.

MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, O.
Zanesville, Ohio.

MRS. FRANK WHEATON,
D. C.
2413 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,
Tacoma, Washington.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
D. C.
2021 I Street,
Washington, D. C.
(Term of office expires 1904.)

**MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn.**
Mrs. D. D. COLTON, California.
Milford, Conn. 1517 Connecticut Ave, Washington, D. C.

**Mrs. Wm. LEE LYONS, Kentucky.**
Mrs. WM. WM. BAXTER, 112 Summit Ave, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

**MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia.**
Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, N. Y.
Milwaukee, Wis. 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

**MRS. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass.**
Mrs. J. HERON CROSNOE, N. Y.
51 Babcock Street, Brookline, Mass. Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

**Miss Elizabeth CHNW WILLIAMS, Md.**
1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky. 407 W Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.

**Miss ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.**
12 Summit Ave, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

**Miss ALTHEA Randolph Bedle, N. J.**
12 Summit Ave, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

**Mrs. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass.**
Mrs. WM. LEE LYONS, Kentucky.
51 Babcock Street, Brookline, Mass.
Florida,
Mrs. Dennis Ragan, Jacksonville.
Mrs. Thomas M. Woodruff, St. Augustine: Washington, address, 1644 31st street.

Georgia,
Mrs. Robert Emory Park, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Mrs. Thomas R. Mills, Griffin.

Illinois,
Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Overlook, Moline.
Miss Eliza Mansfield, 112 Perry Ave., Peoria.

Indiana,
Mrs. James M. Fowler, Lafayette.

Iowa,
Mrs. Julian Richards, Waterloo.

Kansas,
Mrs. A. H. Thompson, 610 W. Tenth Street, Topeka.

Kentucky,
Mrs. Mary A. Cunningham, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. Rosa B. Todd, 603 Frederick Street, Owensboro.

Louisiana,
Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, 623 North St., New Orleans.

Maine,
Mrs. W. R. Youlands, 7 Western Ave., Biddeford.

Maryland,
Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.

Massachusetts,
Miss Helen M. Winslow, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Miss Marie W. Laughton, Copley Square, Boston.

Michigan,
Mrs. William Chittenden, 134 Fort Street West, Detroit.
Mrs. E. S. Brayton, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.

Minnesota,
Mrs. Franklin A. Rising, Winona.

Mississippi,
Miss Alice Q. Lovell, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Mrs. Mary Thompson Howe, Battle Hill, Jackson.

Missouri,
Mrs. George H. Shields, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.

Montana,
Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, 832 West Park Street, Butte.

Mrs. Walter H. Weed, Butte and 2730 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

Nebraska,
Mrs. Laura B. Pound, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
Mrs. Mildred L. Aller, 630 Park Ave., Omaha.

New Hampshire,
Mrs. Charles S. Murkeland, Durham.
Mrs. John Walter Johnston, 1819 Elm Street Manchester.

New Jersey,
Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, Somerville.
Miss Emma Sydney Herbert, Bound Brook.

New York,
Mrs. William S. Little, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. Charles H. Terry, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.

New Mexico,
Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe.

North Carolina,
Miss Mary Love Stringfield, Waynesville.

North Dakota,
Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, Fargo.

Mrs. John A. Murphy, care Franklin Bank, 3rd Street, Cincinnati.

Ohio,
Mrs. William Brooks MacCrackin, Lancaster.

Oregon,
Mrs. Mary Philips Montgomery, 351 Seventh Street, Portland.

Pennsylvania,
Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Lancaster.
Mrs. Abner Hoopes, West Chester.

Rhode Island,
Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.

Mrs. Edward L. Johnson, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.

South Carolina,
Mrs. H. W. Richardson, Columbia.

Mrs. George W. Nicholls, Spartanburg.

South Dakota,
Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar, Hot Springs.

Tennessee,
Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Mrs. J. M. Head, South Spruce Street, Nashville.

Texas,
Mrs. John Lane Henry, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Mrs. Skabrook Snyder, 1416 Franklin Avenue, Houston.
HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in duplicate, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars. The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order never by cash, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers."
A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Monday, February 24th, at the close of the Eleventh Continental Congress.

In the absence of the President-General, the meeting was called to order at 10:20 a.m. by the Recording Secretary General, who read the following:

"My Dear Mrs. Howard:

Kindly announce to the members of the Board of Management that I cannot be with them until later in the afternoon, owing to a severe headache.

Most cordially,

(Signed)  
CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS."

Feb'y 24, 1902.

Upon motion, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, of New York, was elected to the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the roll call was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Mary A., Hepburn-Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Vice-President General, Washington State; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Vice-President General, Georgia; Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, Vice-President General, New Hampshire; Mrs. Moses M. Granger, Vice-President General, Ohio; Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, Vice-President General, New Jersey; Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Vice-President General, Wisconsin; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Vice-President General, Illinois; Mrs. Harriet P. Simpson, Vice-President General, Massachusetts; Mrs. D. D. Colton, Vice-President General, California; Mrs. George M. Sternberg and Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Vice-Presidents General, District Columbia; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Chas. C. Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Miss Julia T. E. McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General, and of the State Regents: Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. John F. Swift, California; Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Dennis Eagan, Florida; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs. Robert E. Park, Georgia; Mrs. Charles Deere, Illinois; Mrs. James M. Fowler, In-
diana; Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Kansas; Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, Mississippi; Mrs. Franklin A. Rising, Minnesota; Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, New Jersey; Mrs. John A. Murphy, Ohio; Miss Susan C. Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Chas. Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Wyoming; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Chas. S. Murkland, N. H.; Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, Montana; and of the State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Missouri, and Mrs. Chas. Terry, New York.

The minutes of the regular meeting of February 5th were read by the Recording Secretary General, and upon motion of Mrs. Sternberg, were, with a few slight corrections, accepted by the Board.

The President General arrived and took the Chair.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That a committee be appointed to interview the owners of this building as to making some alterations in our headquarters, necessary for the comfort of the Board." Motion carried.

The President General appointed as this committee Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Sternberg.

Mrs. Crosman moved the appointment of Mrs. George M. Sternberg as Chairman of the Finance Committee, who had filled the position with promptness and accuracy last year. Motion carried.

Mrs. Sternberg accepted this position.

The name of Mrs. Ellen H. Colton, Vice-President General of California, was presented by the President General as the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, who added that the members of that committee would be appointed later and notices sent them.

The name of Mrs. Crosman was presented as Chairman of the Magazine Committee, the other members to be appointed later.

Mrs. George M. Sternberg and Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher were appointed a committee to secure Chase's Theatre for the 12th Continental Congress, February, 1903, and accepted the appointments.

Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, presented the following:

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The appointment of Mrs. Lillian Clarke Kirkland is presented for confirmation through the State Regent of Massachusetts, for Chapter Regent at Boston, Mass.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIRANDA B. TULLOCH, V. P. G. O.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Murphy moved that the bill for stenographer of the Congressional Committee on Monmouth difficulty be paid. Motion carried.

Also, moved that bill for cab hire of Mrs. R. H. Clarke, of Alabama, one of the tellers of the Congress (which bill was incurred in discharge of official duty as teller) be paid. Motion carried.
Mrs. Deere moved: "That the Treasurer General be instructed to return to Mrs. Porter, Treasurer Warren Chapter, the dues of members of said Chapter, paid under protest, as members at large; also to reinstate those members who have held back their dues pending the appeal to the Continental Congress; and also accept the money due to the National Society from them." Seconded by Mrs. Scott.

The Recording Secretary General said: "I protest against this action at this time. I believe it is common law that until a body has a report in printing, in its hands, no action can be taken. This question came up several times last year and we had legal advice. The Board could not take action on certain things ordered during the Congress until the proceedings were received by the Board as printed ready for publication. I think that is law. We cannot act until we have this matter in our hand. I wish to be recorded as protesting against this motion."

President General: "Ladies, you have heard this motion of the State Regent of Illinois. All in favor of this will signify it by saying aye. The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. It is so ordered."

Recording Secretary General: "We have no right to do this, and I protest against this until the proceedings of Congress are in the hands of the Board. I enter my protest against the order to pay this money to the members in Monmouth, Illinois. Until the proceedings of the Congress are turned over to the Board by the Congressional stenographer, and printed ready for publication, the National Board cannot act intelligently on the orders of the Congress. I wish my protest to be recorded in the magazine."

Mrs. Thompson, State Regent of Kansas, offered the following: "I move that the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution commend the project of the Committee of the Louisiana Purchase States to hold a trans-Mississippi conference, and will cooperate to make such a conference a success." Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher presented to the Library a history of Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1752, through the efforts of Dr. Thomas Bond, of Philadelphia, the oldest hospital in Pennsylvania. During the Revolutionary war both the American and British soldiers were cared for. No record has ever been found that the British made restitution for the loss sustained by the hospital by the admission of their sick and wounded soldiers.

Miss McBlair moved a vote of thanks, on the part of the Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Corresponding Secretary General for the interesting History of Pennsylvania Hospital, which she has kindly presented to the Library. Motion carried.

Mrs. Park moved: "That a majority consent of the Board be given to have Miss Mickley appear before the Board."
Miss Batcheller moved to amend by substitution, "that the Committee on Recommendations of National officers be, and hereby are, authorized to meet Miss Mickley and report to the Board as soon as possible." Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, and Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, were appointed to confer with the former Registrar General.

Mrs. Murphy moved: "That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be empowered to reply to the letter as follows: That as the Constitution has nothing in it in reference to Chapters at large, that no such exist." Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Miss Batcheller moved: "That we continue in session until two o'clock p.m. and then adjourn, at the call of the President General." Motion lost.

Mrs. Morgan moved "an expression of opinion of this Board adverse to the giving of our money to the employees of the building in which we meet in Congress." Seconded by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. Eagan.

Mrs. Scott moved to amend by striking out "pages." Carried as amended.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to secure for the coming year the same bondsmen as she had last year." Seconded by Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware. Motion carried.

Mrs. Scott moved: "That the President General appoint a committee to confer with Judge William L. Green, of Cairo, Illinois, owner of the site of old Fort Massac, and with Governor Yeats, of Illinois, General John C. Black, of Chicago, and Hon. Benj. D. Jones, of the city of Metropolis, in reference to the Daughters of the American Revolution in Illinois becoming custodians, under the supervision of the State, of this historical monument, one of the oldest on the continent." Seconded by Mrs. Murphy. Motion carried.

At 12:45 p.m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2 o'clock.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, February 24, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2:30 p.m.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the President General, explaining her absence.

Upon motion, Mrs. Sternberg was elected to the Chair.

Miss Batcheller announced that the committee appointed to confer with Miss Mickley was ready to report.

Mrs. Howard said: "It comes back to the same thing I mentioned this morning. These reports are still in the hands of the Con-

(Mrs. Scott's amendment inadvertently omitted "presenting spoons to pages." Explanation by order of the Board.)

R. S. W. H.
gressional stenographer. By contract they will be returned in fifteen days. Therefore, we really cannot act properly until then. I again must protest against this action at this time."

Mrs. Hepburn-Smith: "I support the protest of the Recording Secretary General in regard to not acting upon these matters until we get the report of the Congress."

Mrs. Lippitt: "I also endorse that protest; I did so this morning."

Mrs. Howard: "Ladies, we obtained legal advice last year and were told that we had no right to act on any ordering of Congress until the report was in our hands officially, that is, printed and ready for publication."

The following report was read:

Expenses last year, two thousand dollars and forty cents for eleven months.

Genealogist will accept for this year a salary of nine hundred dollars, and, with the concurrence of the Registrar General, employ two clerks, dividing the remainder of the appropriation, after her salary has been deducted, between them, according to the value of their services.

Getting Registrar General’s report in shape in the Historian’s room, $24 as costs.

Mrs. Johnston’s work on Lineage Books, $80 per month; Miss Griggs, in Librarian General’s rooms, $60 per month.

"The facts as here presented were misunderstood by the Committee on Report of National Officers, and the Committee regrets that the salary of the Registrar General’s office should be lower than in other offices, as it is one of the most important in the entire Society. This report and recommendation being based on a report for eleven months, means eleven months."

(Signed) FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY, State Regent, Vermont,
MISS E. ELLEN BATECHELLER, State Regent, New Jersey,
MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER, State Regent, Indiana,
MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, State Regent, Ohio.

Mrs. Park moved: "That the Board act on the recommendation of the committee as accepted by Congress, which is based on the report of the Treasurer General for the expense of Registrar’s office for eleven months."

Mrs. Lippitt moved to amend by adding "at the April meeting."

Mrs. Howard was excused to see the attorney of the Society.

Mrs. Murphy moved that Mrs. Richards be appointed to act as Secretary in the absence of Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

The amendment of Mrs. Lippitt was voted on and lost.

The Chair: "The amendment now recurs to the original motion."

The motion of the State Regent of Georgia was read again: "I move that the Board act on the recommendation of the committee, as accepted by the Congress, which is based on the report of the Treas-
urer General for the expense of Registrar's office for eleven months." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General returned and resumed her duties.

The following was read by Mrs. Morgan:

Madam President: Your committee to see the architect in regard to changes in Board room, desire to report that the architect will make the desired change for from fifty to sixty-five dollars, and will paint the room in any color that may be desired, free of charge. I move that this change be made in our Board room."

Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg. Motion lost.

Miss Hetzel read a letter from Mr. Hugh Washington, of Georgia, the son of Mrs. Mary Washington, sending a contribution to Continental Hall fund.

It was moved and carried that this be accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

Mrs. W. A. Richards made a short report as Chairman of the House Committee at the 17th Continental Congress, recommending the payment of a bill presented by the manager of the theatre for the breakage of certain articles during the Congress.

Miss Batcheller moved that the report of Mrs. Richards, Chairman of the House Committee, be accepted with the recommendation. Motion carried.

Mrs. Morgan Smith moved: "That the numbers of the Misses King of the General Sumter Chapter, of Birmingham, Alabama, be declared vacant, these ladies not desiring to remain on the rolls, owing to residence abroad." Seconded by Mrs. Main. Motion carried.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That the dues paid by the member from Alabama for the two members whose names are stricken from the rolls, be returned." Motion carried.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That the proposed amendments to the Constitution be placed on the official program for the Congress of 1903 not later than Wednesday of the week of the meeting." Seconded by Mrs. W. A. Richards. Motion carried.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That no member at large be admitted into our National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from any State, without the signature of the State Regent of her State to her application papers." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman and Mrs. Swift. Motion carried.

The following was offered by Mrs. Estey: "It has always been customary (in fact, necessary), to elect at this Board meeting the Executive Committee of nine members, required by our Constitution. I, therefore move the following names for this committee: Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Hepburn-Smith, Mrs. Howard, and Mrs. Hatcher."

Mrs. Tulloch begged to be excused from this committee and declined the nomination.
Mrs. Morgan nominated, in her place, Mrs. Lippitt, State Regent of Rhode Island, who accepted the nomination.

The Chair: "Ladies, you have heard the names proposed for the Executive Committee. All in favor of accepting these names will say 'aye.' It is so ordered." "Is there any further business before the house?"

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That the report of the Committee on Recommendation of Officers, based on the Treasurer General's report of the clerical expenses for eleven months in the Registrar General's office, be adopted by this Board." Motion carried.

Mrs. Park moved: "That the February meeting of the 24th instant take the place of the March meeting, and that the Board meeting hereafter be the first Wednesday in each month, from October until May, inclusive." Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

Mrs. Murphy moved: "That the Board accept the acceptance of Miss Mickley for the place of genealogical clerk in the Registrar General's office, at a salary of $900." Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That the Recording Secretary General inform Mrs. McCartney that this position is to be filled by the recent Registrar General." Motion carried.

At 5.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 2, 1902.
Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.
January 31—March 31, 1902.

CURRENT FUND—CASH RECEIPTS.

Cash balance on hand at annual report, $12,595 10
Less cash transferred to Permanent Fund by 11th Congress, 5,000 00 $7,595 10

Annual dues, Feb.-Mar. ($19,023, less $205 refunded), $18,818 00
Initiation fees (Feb.-Mar., $731, less $6 refunded), 7 25

Directory Account.

Advertisements and sales $216 00
Less amount voted to compiler, $175, and freight, $1.62, 176 62

39 38
AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blanks ($8.63, less 10 cents refunded)</td>
<td>8.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribbon sales</td>
<td>11.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosette sales</td>
<td>13.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statue Book sales</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Smithsonian Report Account.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>$27.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less circulars and expressage</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual income of Current Fund for the two months</td>
<td>19,642.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**                                           | $27,238.06|

**CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.**

**Office of President General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Messenger and files</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$59.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Recording Secretary General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stenographer, 2 months</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service</td>
<td>21.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typewriter supplies, messenger, telegrams, &amp;c.</td>
<td>9.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 roll parchment</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>254.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organisation of Chapters.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressing 6 charters and 46 commissions</td>
<td>$10.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service, 2 months</td>
<td>180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger service</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>192.80</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Corresponding Secretary General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service, 2 months</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies and telegrams</td>
<td>1.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**OFFICIAL.**

**Office of Treasurer General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Making cash book for 1902,</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making ledger headings and index,</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing account Oct. 31-Jan. 31,</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 remittance blanks,</td>
<td>$32.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonding Treasurer General,</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimeographing and typewriting circulars, &amp;c.,</td>
<td>$2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making file case and repairs to old case,</td>
<td>$13.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service, 3 clerks, 2 months,</td>
<td>$341.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Registrar General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,000 printed postal cards,</td>
<td>$24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 mailing tubes,</td>
<td>$23.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 circulars and sample applications,</td>
<td>$11.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding 5 volumes records,</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14½ days extra clerical service,</td>
<td>$14.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular clerical service, 3 clerks, 2 months,</td>
<td>$340.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies,</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$1.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office of Librarian General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History Lehigh and Carbon counties, Pa.,</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding 10 volumes,</td>
<td>$8.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 index cards,</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of indexer, 2 months,</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office in General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent of telephone Feb.-Mar.,</td>
<td>$10.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies,</td>
<td>$7.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patenting ancestral bars,</td>
<td>$55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 doz. typewriter ribbons,</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Curator, 2 months,</td>
<td>$170.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lineage Book Account.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000 printed postal cards,</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and expressage on Lineage books,</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 group plate,</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams, freight, expressage, paper,</td>
<td>$6.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compiling, 2 months, .......... 160.00
Clerical service, 2 months, .......... 100.00

Less receipts from sale, .......... 76.20

Net expense for the two months, .......... 239.39

**Magazine Account.**

2,000 circulars, .......... $4.75
Making 22 plates, .......... 22.85
Auditing accounts, Oct. 31, 1901-Jan. 31, 1902, .......... 10.00
Quarterly allowance Genealogical Department, .......... 25.00
Postage for editor, .......... 5.00
Publishing February and March number, .......... 500.67
Salary editor, 2 months, .......... 166.66
Office expenses, Feb.-March, .......... 11.87
Salary business manager, .......... 150.00

Total expenses of Magazine for two months, .......... $896.80
Less receipts from sales, &c., .......... 475.30

**Certificate Account.**

Engrossing 826 certificates, .......... $82.60
Expressage and postage on certificates, .......... 34.78

Total expenses of certificates for the 2 months, .......... 117.38
Less receipts for renewed certificates, .......... 3.00

Rent of office and store room, 2 months, .......... 299.00

**Eleventh Continental Congress Expenses.**

2,000 railroad circulars, .......... $14.75
2,700 copies amendments, 1,000 ballots, 200 checks, .......... 28.50
House committee expenses, .......... 50.00
Credential committee incidentals, clerical service, messenger, &c, .......... 53.50
Rent of opera house, .......... 2,800.00
Postage on invitations to reception, .......... 3.00
Rent of 86 arc lamps for reception, .......... 172.00
4,500 invitations, 4,500 cards, 2,300 envelopes for reception, .......... 91.05
### OFFICIAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (in)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hauling coat racks for reception</td>
<td>7 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music at reception</td>
<td>65 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancelling first contract for reception at Arlington</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floral decorations at reception</td>
<td>90 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendants at reception</td>
<td>48 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services of attendants in check room for reception</td>
<td>24 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pins and check numbers for reception</td>
<td>15 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official reader</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentarian</td>
<td>150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voted by Congress to Mrs. Darwin</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precentor, accompanist, piano, &amp;c.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra pay for extra hours service of 18 employees voted by congress</td>
<td>54 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000 programs</td>
<td>63 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenographer for committee on Monmouth, Illinois difficulties</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 copies report of Treasurer General</td>
<td>35 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 copies parliamentary rules</td>
<td>4 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of tables and chairs</td>
<td>19 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoration of theatre, bunting, flags, &amp;c.</td>
<td>35 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floral decoration of theatre</td>
<td>27 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger service, repairs to ballot box, &amp;c.</td>
<td>9 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pads, bands, envelopes</td>
<td>45 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting proceedings of congress</td>
<td>410 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cab hire for tellers</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postage.</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,530 87</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On application blanks</td>
<td>$20 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For State Regent of Iowa</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; Kansas</td>
<td>7 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; New Jersey</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; New York</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; Washington</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; West Virginia</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditures of Current Fund for the 2 months.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,512 26</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance of Current Fund March 31, 1902.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$18,725 80</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fort Crailo Fund.

As previously reported,                                                                 **$49 01**
PERMANENT FUND.—CASH RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at annual report, January 31, $24,190 57
Cash transferred from current fund by 11th congress, 5,000 00

Charter Fees.

Moultrie Chapter, South Carolina, $5 00
Waupun Chapter, Wisconsin, 5 00
Dorothy Beaver Chapter (re-issue), Massachusetts, 2 00
Capt. John Joslin, Jr., Chapter, Massachusetts, 5 00
Col. Henshaw Chapter, Massachusetts, 5 00
Peggy Warne Chapter, New Jersey, 5 00
Ralph Humphries Chapter, Mississippi, 5 00
Jefferson Chapter, Missouri, 5 00
Guilford Battle Chapter, North Carolina, 5 00
General Miranda Chapter, Indiana, 5 00

47 00

Life Memberships.

Sumters Home Chapter, South Carolina, Mrs. Dora Levy, $12 50
Colonel Haslet Chapter, Delaware, Mrs. Annie E. Massey, 12 50
Haddonfield Chapter, New Jersey, Miss Bertha Mae Stafford, 12 50
Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, Mrs. Gertrude Van R. Wickham, 12 50
Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, Mrs. Minnie M. Johnson, 12 50
Wyoming Chapter, Ohio, Mrs. Sarah H. Fay, 12 50
Chicago Chapter, Illinois, Miss Helen V. Donaldson, 12 50
Chicago Chapter, Illinois, Miss Harriet Fowler, 12 50
Chicago Chapter, Illinois, Mrs. Caroline Varney, 12 50
Chicago Chapter, Illinois, Mrs. Frances S. Smith, 12 50
Sequoia Chapter, California, Miss Theodosia C. Martin, 12 50
William Henshaw Chapter, West Virginia, Mrs. Annie C. H. Baker, 12 50
William Henshaw Chapter, West Virginia, Mrs. Louise H. Hendrickson, 12 50
Irondequoit Chapter, New York, Mrs. Marie A. Townsend, 12 50
Miriam Danforth Chapter, District of Columbia, Mrs. Lelie Dent St. Clair, 12 50
OFFICIAL.

Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Anna R. Marsh, .......................... 12 50
Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, Miss Lydia S. Hays, ......................... 12 50
Mrs. John Paul Egbert, of Illinois, through Mrs. J. E. McWilliams, .......... 25 00
Mrs. Julia E. McClelland, of Ohio, ........................................... 25 00
Cumberland County Chapter, Pennsylvania, Miss Nancy Martin, ................. 12 50
Pawtucket Chapter, Rhode Island, Miss Florence J. Ellis, ..................... 12 50
Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, Connecticut, Miss Anita Wells, ................. 12 50
Washington Heights Chapter, New York, Mrs. Susan G. Vermidge, ............. 12 50
Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, .... 12 50
New York City Chapter, New York, Miss Sarah Chase, .......................... 12 50

Commissions

On china sales, .......................... $2 66
On Recognition Pin sales, .......................... 7 40
Interest on permanent investment, ........................................... 557 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

Alabama—
Frederick William Gray Chapter, ........................................... $10 00
General Sumter Chapter, ................................................ 50 00
Lewis Chapter, ......................................................... 20 00
Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, ......................................... 20 00
Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, ....................................... 5 00
Mobile Chapter, ......................................................... 41 13
Peter Forney Chapter, ................................................... 20 00
Tuscaloosa Chapter, ....................................................... 5 00

Arizona—
Maricopa Chapter, ......................................................... $10 00

California—
Mrs. Ellen M. Colton of Sequoia, ........................................ $100 00

Colorado—
Zebulon Pike Chapter, ....................................................... $25 00
Connecticut—
Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood, of Abigail Phelps Chapter, 100 00
Hannah Woodruff Chapter, 15 00
Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, 13 00
Mrs. Julia L. Buel, of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, 5 00

Delaware—
Caesar Rodney Chapter, $50 00
Colonel Haslet Chapter, 10 00
Elizabeth Cook Chapter, 15 00

District of Columbia—
Columbia Chapter, $25 00
Dolly Madison Chapter (for a site), 100 00
Lucy Holcombe Chapter, 10 00
Martha Washington Chapter, through Mrs. Lilian Pike Roome, Regent, 10 00
Mrs. E. Josselyn Giffin, of Mary Washington Chapter, 5 00
Mrs. Mary T. N. Jackson, of Mary Washington Chapter, 5 00
Mrs. Emma R. Moses, of Mary Washington Chapter, 5 00
Mr. A. F. Fox, through Mary Washington Chapter, 1 00
Mary Washington Chapter, 25 00
District of Columbia Chapters Continental Tea, 71 00

Florida—
Jacksonville Chapter, $4 00

Georgia—
Mrs. E. W. Bellamy and Mr. Hugh V. Washington, of Macon, $5 00
Atlanta Chapter, 25 00
Augusta Chapter, 5 00
George Walton Chapter, 5 00
John Adam Treutlen Chapter, 10 00
Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, 5 00
Macon Chapter, 10 00
Nancy Hart Chapter, 5 00
Mrs. R. C. Park, State Regent, 5 00
Mrs. W. E. Jones, 5 00
Piedmont Continental Chapter, 10 00
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New York—
Miss B. Miller and Miss A. Sheffield, of Oneida Chapter, $4.00
Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, $5.00
Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, 25.00
Manhattan Chapter, 24.00
Sagoyewatha Chapter, 10.00
Otsego Chapter, 25.00
West Point Chapter, by Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth, 50.00
Astenrogon Chapter, 10.00
Knickersbocker Chapter, 10.00
Mrs. Julia A. Sherman, of Buffalo Chapter, 25.00
Buffalo Chapter, 700.00
Benjamin Prescott Chapter, 10.00
Mr. Chas. Avery, for Buffalo Chapter, 10.00
Camden Chapter, 25.00
Cherry Valley Chapter, 10.00
Fort Greene Chapter, 100.00
Jamestown Chapter, 100.00
Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, 100.00
Melzingah Chapter, 25.00
Catherine S. Hunter, of New York City Chapter, 5.00
Ondawa Chapter, 35.00
Onondaga Chapter, 50.00
Mrs. George W. Patterson, of Patterson Chapter, 10.00
Wiltwyck Chapter, 78.70
Women of '76 Chapter, 41.00
A gentleman through Fort Greene Chapter, 10.00
Mrs. Frances M. Terry, Regent of Fort Greene Chapter, 10.00

North Carolina—
Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, $25.00

North Dakota—
William Mason Chapter, $5.00

Ohio—
Cincinnati Chapter, $6.00
Columbus Chapter, 25.00
Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, 13.00
George Clinton Chapter, 8.50
John Reily Chapter, 7.25

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**C. A. R.**

- Samuel Ward Society, Rhode Island, $10.00
- Capt. Meriwether Lewis Society, of Butte, Montana, $5.00
- Little Men and Women of '76 Society, New York, $10.00
- Bemis Heights Society of Saratoga, New York, $50.00
- Gen. Muhlenberg Society, Pennsylvania, $5.00
- Simona Branch, A. C. A. R. from New York, $10.00
- Dorothy and Ogden Nevin of Philadelphia Society, Pennsylvania, $5.00
OFFICIAL.

Independence Hall Society, Pennsylvania, $25 00
Hamilton Disston, of Independence Hall Society, Pennsylvania, $5 00
Lucy Disston, " " " 5 00
Effie Disston, " " " 5 00
Marie S. Disston, " " " 5 00
Dorothy Disston, " " " 5 00
Jacob S. Disston, " " " 5 00
John Dawson Paul, " " " 2 50
Clara Stetson, " " " 2 50

Total uninvested cash of permanent fund, March 31, $36,765 56
Total income for the two months was, 12,574 99

PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

Registered 5% bonds, previously reported, face value, $6,000 00
Registered 4% bonds, previously reported, face value, 27,000 00
Registered 3% bonds, previously reported, face value, 11,000 00
Registered 2% bonds, previously reported, face value, 14,000 00

Total, $58,000 00

Transferred from Current Investment by Eleventh Congress.
U. S. Registered 4% bonds, face value, $2,000 00
" " 2% " " " 8,000 00

Total permanent investment, face value, March 31, $68,000 00
Cost price of bonds is $74,031.39.

PERMANENT ASSETS.

Cash in bank, as above, $36,765 56
Bonds of investment, as above, 68,000 00

Total permanent assets, March 31, $104,765 50
If bonds are counted at face value, the total would be $110,796.95

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

April 2, 1902.
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ELEVENTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Washington, D. C.
February 17th to 22d, 1902.

MORNING SESSION, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

At 10.10 a.m. the congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. The hour for convening the congress has arrived and I declare the Eleventh Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be in session for the transaction of business. The congress will join the chaplain general in invoking divine blessing upon our proceedings.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. O, Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the patriotic society represented here to-day and for the blessing which has hitherto attended it; and we pray Thee to continue to aid it in this and succeeding generations in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our fathers and mothers, through which our priceless heritage was won. And, finally, when we also shall have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with all the world. All of which we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us
our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Mr. Foster. Every one please join in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Accordingly the congress rose and sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: It is my most valued pleasure to welcome you to the capital of your country, to the national home of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to your great annual council.

I bid you welcome to our homes and the best therein, and I would that time and circumstance would permit you each to join us at our firesides where we might listen to the story of your growth and vicissitudes as chapters, of your labors already performed for the attainment of the significant objects of your organization—the plans you have made to preserve the spirit of liberty which animated the men and women of the Revolution and to foster patriotism. I welcome you to these halls where, for a brief portion of time, you will consider questions relating to the usefulness, the welfare and honor of your great society.

Your devotion to your national organization is appreciated by all, and did it need proof, it is shown by your strength of purpose, your indifference to fatigue in traversing the distance separating you from this meeting place of your congress. Your large and enthusiastic numbers show the harmony of sentiment, and the strength of tie which binds your separate chapters in one great body—a union which is a mighty force for good.

It is most gratifying to look upon this great and attractive assemblage and to know its members are brought hither as by a magnetic power, by their understanding of duty as American women, as Daughters of the American Revolution. You are moved by the same holy zeal which animated the fathers and mothers of 1776 and in the momentous days of the War of Independence, when, though suffering keenest deprivations, these patriots with unyielding determination and dauntless courage built a nation. It is indeed a high and sacred mission which has called you. Unhesitatingly and generously you have responded, leaving the cares and comforts of your homes, your many and varied duties, to confer here upon methods by which the Daughters of the American Revolution may add to the effective working of their national organization, by which they
may best express their devotion to country, their vital interest in its preservation and progress, where they may formulate plans for the betterment of humanity, the broadening of the zone of freedom. [Applause.]

One of the most apparent of the many responsibilities devolving upon a congress, and one I feel assured that the Eleventh Continental Congress regards as a most important one, is the fact that their great constituency, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is anxiously awaiting intelligence of their work—the measures they shall enact. This work and the high standard of excellence that it may attain, will be the keynote of the society's action during the ensuing year.

It is the prerogative of our national patriotic society to promote loyal allegiance to the institutions of the great Republic and to inculcate principles of good citizenship.

It therefore follows that it is the duty of every Daughter to cultivate in the highest degree reverence for the laws, devotion for the flag, untiring interest in the advancement of the organization and her native land, remembering always there is no more fatal sign of decay, for a society or a nation, than a want of zeal in the inhabitants for the good of their country. [Applause.]

It has often been asked by the uninformed, perchance skeptical, "Why do the Daughters of the American Revolution have this yearly congress?"

It is known to all that the Daughters of the American Revolution come here in order to exchange their views on their own government, to formulate laws, which shall bring nearer to perfection its working powers in all chapters making up its grand union; to receive reports from all parts of America, advices of what is being accomplished by every chapter and every member. This is done in order to increase the power of the organization, inasmuch as union of thought and concentration of action give certainty of success. [Applause.]

There has grown up a strong belief, that is, that this is the highest authority, this Continental Congress, and it is to act as a court in which any Daughter in the society may seek redress; in fact it may be considered to all intents the present court of appeal of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Another object of the Continental Congress is to deepen the interest and exalt the power of the society which it represents. These purposes may be aided by listening to the reading of the reports from the different states, of the work they have already accomplished, that which they are doing now, that which they may hope to do in the future. Even the stories of their failures may be of some value, may serve as a guard or incentive.

Some of our Daughters, unable to have the inspiring influence of
personal attendance upon the congress, will have their enthusiasm revived when they read these messages of the work wrought by other Daughters, whether beneath the shade of the orange or olive groves of the Pacific Slope, or in the hurry and bustle of the great commercial cities of both east and west, or in the hospitable homes of the sunny south, far up by Puget Sound, out in Honolulu, wherever these reports are read, the influence therefrom will unite the interests and purposes of all Daughters of the American Revolution.

Other objects of the congress are to aid, as a great patriotic body should, in guarding our land against the ravages of ignorance and sedition.

Of the many important questions to be discussed by the Eleventh Continental Congress, none is of more paramount significance and none has awakened more widespread interest than the amendment relating to the reduction of representation. [Prolonged applause.]

Upon one side is presented the old and oft-debated declaration that "taxation without representation is tyranny." Upon the other hand, the friends of this measure claim that there is no intention that there should be taxation without representation because whatever measure is adopted it will surely be one which has in view a full representation of the National Society in the Continental Congress. [Applause.] It is also stated that the rapidly increasing growth of our society is such that perhaps by another year or two, at the present rate of representation there could not be found an audience room adequately to accommodate our delegates. It is claimed that should there be erected an auditorium vast enough in size to seat thousands of delegates who would later come to the Continental Congress (for there is no reason to doubt that by two decades more the society may number one hundred thousand members.) [Applause.] Therefore in a congress, at the present rate of representation, it is feared there would be difficulty in the voice of any one speaker being heard. It is also contended that great numbers interfere with the transaction of business; so it seems, while there is upon one side a misapprehension of this great statement which always challenges the admiration of every American, "taxation without representation is tyranny," there is upon the other side a consideration of space, of strength of voice, of facility in the transaction of business and the fact that the representation will still be ample, and far more forcible, because concentrated. It remains with you, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled here in congress, carefully to deliberate and wisely to decide this great question so deeply affecting the practical working of our society.

It gives me sincere pleasure to commend to your attention the work of your secretaries, librarian, historians, chaplain, your registrar, your vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, and your treasurer general. Where all are so worthy of praise
it seems invidious to particularize, but the greatly increased work of the last three named officials, owing to the increased numbers of our society, has been most unwearyingly and loyally performed.

I wish to felicitate the congress and the society in general upon the prosperity and usefulness of our American Monthly Magazine, which is owing greatly to the efficiency of the direction and interest of your editor and business manager. [Applause.]

I deem worthy of special note the faithfulness and diligence of the young ladies employed on the clerical force of our headquarters. Their courtesy and attention to members of the society called there by official or other duties has been unvarying. [Applause.]

It has been a matter of sincere regret that for several months, through her ill health, the Board has been deprived of the counsel, the genial presence and the zealous work of your corresponding secretary general.

Your vice-presidents general have been most faithful in their attendance upon the meetings of the Board of Management, some of whom have traveled hundreds of miles to attend, not only these meetings, but those of special committees and sub-committees as well.

Your state regents, members of the National Board of Management by virtue of their office, have been most encouraging in their attendance, many of these splendid women likewise coming from different states to participate in these deliberations. The greatest courtesy, even when widely diverse opinions are expressed, has been observed and the harmony and working of the National Board have been undisturbed. The routine, as well as unusual work, has been transacted with care and dispatch. No matters concerning the National Society have been treated with indifference or neglect, but every one has been regarded with attention and discussed with care.

The Board and society, in the death of Mrs. Person C. Cheney, vice-president general of New Hampshire, and of Mrs. Louis Hall, state regent of Pennsylvania, note with sorrow the loss of the faithful devotion of most able, interested and zealous members.

In 1891 the National Society received its first chapter; in 1902 we have approximately six hundred chapters. The past year has been a prosperous one in the society. There have been added to it thirty-four new chapters, and the certificates attesting the right to membership in our great society of three thousand, six hundred and twenty-eight more Daughters have been signed and sealed, making a grand total of thirty-eight thousand and six, one of the greatest patriotic bodies in the world. [Applause.]

The energetic work which has been done by every state and by the individual chapters in historic and patriotic commemoration is most inspiring, most deserving of praise. As it is impossible to mention each chapter, all who have done work will kindly note the general recognition.
Some of the small but resolute chapters of the western states have sought to aid in diffusing knowledge by giving prizes to students preparing essays upon patriotic and state subjects. Some have aided in founding a library in Manila for the interest and pleasure of the brave soldier boys who are there seeking to uphold the national ideas, far from the advantages and tender regard of home. [Applause.] Others have aided to their utmost the enlarging of the Continental Hall fund; in fact, it may be said that this has been the case almost universally. In other states, several chapters have joined in renovating historical buildings. Some of the states have erected markers or monuments in order to keep fresh the memory that in Revolutionary days kingly force upon this continent encountered stumbling blocks. And other Daughters have had pride and pleasure in the past year in marking fields whereon unskilled military strength, but fighting for home and country, left strong impress upon the world's history. In one of the southern states there has been restored to its original state, as a colonial home, the modest house where dwelt one of that immortal band who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the preservation of freedom, in signing the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.]

Two of our largest chapters, one in the east and the other in the west, have devoted themselves to the teaching of foreign people within their great cities, so that they may appreciate and be fitted for the exercise of the duties of citizenship in this free but law-abiding country. One of these is the pioneer chapter of the organization, which is still holding the palm in the point of numbers. The other, noted for its hospitality, extended to the whole society an invitation to participate in its memorable observance of the last Flag day. [Applause.]

Through the generosity of a woman, a Daughter of the American Revolution, the site upon which Colonel Zebulon Pike with a band of one hundred and twenty brave Americans conquered an opposing force of one thousand strong and hauled down the Spanish flag in order to make place for the Stars and Stripes, was presented to the state. This gallant action was celebrated by the Daughters on September 30, 1901. [Applause.]

In another state the patriotic Daughters had the pleasure to mark, with impressive ceremonies, the fight at Cooch's Creek, where was first unfurled in battle our national flag.

In another state the Daughters have greatly aided historical research and stimulated enthusiasm in presenting the history of the noted women of Revolutionary times, for whom their chapters have been named. These "Patron Saints" are interesting to read and beautiful to see.

In states, both east and west, the sacred duty of suitably marking the graves of brave soldiers of the Revolution is carefully observed.
Could we follow in detail and by name the work of every state, the work of every chapter in the past year, giving to each the generous congratulations deserved, it would be most instructive and enjoyable, but since time and space forbid the recapitulation of these transactions, it is a pleasure to know that they are fully preserved in the pages of the official organ of the National Society, and that the whole organization has accomplished much work on the broad lines laid down by the founders.

Of all the great work done by the society in the past year, we have been able to give but a brief summary, but enough to show that there still exists the pristine zeal which has characterized it throughout its existence.

The question before us now is, what work will be done by the society? The splendid women who organized, the early members thereof, have marked for us a path upon which stand many finger-boards directing us upon our way. Such is the grateful duty which the Daughters of the American Revolution owe to those who build so wisely and so well, who laid so firmly the rugged foundation for this great government, cemented, as it were, with resolves for justice, love of liberty, sufferings, tears and blood. This priceless heritage bequeathed us by our fathers and mothers of the Revolution, it is our inestimable privilege, our supreme duty to pass on to those who follow us, uncontaminated and unchanged in glory. [Applause.]

There remains work for the National Society to do so long as there remains one hero, one heroine of the Revolution to commemorate; so long as there remains one woman eligible to membership in our organization who is not a member, and not thus living up to her privileges as a Daughter of the Republic; so long as there remains one spot to mark because sacred from labor done by brain or hand for love of independence; one site on which patriots contended for human right, human liberty; while there remains within the limits of our country one man, one woman, or one child who has not heard the good news of that great fact in the gospel of peace and brotherhood, that every one, no matter how humble, stands with the greatest in equality before the tribunal of justice; while there remains one to be taught of the equal system of reward for those who keep and the equal punishment for those who break the law, there will ever remain work for the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] Let us so impress the story of liberty, which is sublimely illustrated with examples of loyal endurance, courage and humanity, that never again there may be found upon the soil of free America a woman wicked enough to teach, a man foul enough to execute assassination upon a great and fondly loved chief magistrate. [Applause.]

Ever study the great questions affecting your organization, affecting your country. It is better even to allow your zeal to promote
differences of opinion, to allow your chapters to differ on minor points, than to fall to a dead level of monotonous acquiescence. [Applause.] I know you will observe in all discussions those most attractive amenities, the art of submitting gracefully to the will of the majority, preserving good will in all cases of differences of judgment. [Applause.] A great patriotic society must move on in a stately majestic course, devoted to good and lofty ideals.

You have erected all over the land monuments; you have inscribed tablets; you have marked sites, all of which evince the honor in which you hold valor, statesmanship, lofty teachings and work for liberty, whether done by pen, sword or needle. There still remains another to be erected to the great rank and file of the War of Independence, the soldiers of the army and that great reserve force, the women of the Revolution. [Great applause.]

The building of the Memorial Continental Hall is at present one of the most important considerations of our society. [Applause.] It is not only a necessary building for the official headquarters of the national organization, but it is a debt of gratitude which the Daughters of this Republic owe to those who planned the wonderful Revolution, managed its eventful campaigns, conquered their enemies, founded the greatest nation upon earth and drafted the rules for its government. [Applause.] The stories of their sufferings, of their devotion, not for their day alone, but for time extending far into the future, demand the grateful recognition of those who are proud to call themselves the Daughters of the American Revolution; therefore let the memorial which we erect correspond in detail and completion to the political structure which they have bequeathed to us. We are to-day enjoying the fruits of their self-sacrificing efforts, their matchless foresight, their wonderful ability in founding on principles of justice. It is becoming, therefore, that a great patriotic society, representing their struggles, representing their lineage, should deem it a most grateful duty, a most sublime privilege to join in erecting this memorial. It has been thought well to design one that should include the features of a national home for the Daughters of the American Revolution, a repository for its invaluable records, a sanctuary which shall be adorned with statuary, which shall reproduce, in grandeur of conception the story of that most eventful conflict. Let there be found in this Palace Beautiful the sacred relics of a sacred time. Here shall be that ample and stately auditorium where the congresses of the society for their great deliberations shall be held. Here shall be the national home whither shall come its Daughters from the east, the west, the north, the south, from the islands of the sea where all shall find a greeting and a welcome home. I would that this building might be as beautiful as art and fancy could
dictate. It will need to be so, if it is a fitting memorial of those eternal principles of patriotism which it symbolizes. Let us have every modern convenience and appliance in order to facilitate the ever increasing work of our great organization. [Applause.]

Many of the Daughters living in the states distant from the Atlantic seaboard fear that since they have no work to do in marking historical places, raising monuments to our Revolutionary dead, no external objects by which to sustain their enthusiasm, it may pine and fade away. It is said of the poor Swiss emigrants, with an ocean between them and their old homes, which they never again may cross, and though they may not hope to see again the snowy peaks of the Alpine ranges, the blue lakes and smiling valleys of Switzerland, that these people are ever loyal to family, country and government, though time and distance have severed their national ties they still labor to support their kindred left behind, they cherish none the less with the most ardent affection their country and its institutions. Shall the Daughters of the American Revolution be less devoted to their country than these poor Swiss emigrants? No, not while there exists the lofty work of teaching the true estimate of the benefits and privileges of our broad and humane system of government to the American youth, as well as to that "stranger within our gates" who comes from less favored lands seeking citizenship in our Republic. [Applause.] The greatest work which may be done by every chapter and every Daughter is to observe with fidelity the anniversaries of your country, in accordance with directions laid down in your constitution; you will thus attract first the curious attention, then the reverential interest of the thoughtful youth, native and foreign born alike, to a society which delights to honor its patriots and founders by inaugurating the systems of educational work which shall carry to splendid perfection their ideal of free government and free citizenship. Thus you warm your hearts, renew your interests by engaging in an ardent service of your country.

The vestal virgins held that the extinction of the sacred fire in their temples was emblematic of the extinction of the state, so they diligently and sedulously fed the flame that it might not be extinguished.

Daughters of another clime, Daughters of a far different and grander civilization, Daughters of the American Revolution, you may find in this ancient practice an exalted example, so let it be your sacred duty to hold eternal vigil, that the lamp of liberty may forever shine from a modern temple where are taught the lessons of enlightened freedom, a temple dedicated to the service of our cherished native land, to love and fraternity among its people. [Prolonged applause.]
PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is my pleasing duty to present to you Mrs. Swift, of California, who will respond upon the part of the society to the address of welcome. [Applause.]

MRS. SWIFT.

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: Before beginning my response, I come to you with a greeting from one of the chapters of California, La Puerto del Oro, of which I have the honor to be a member. La Puerto del Oro Chapter sends greeting to you through the state regent of California. She congratulates you upon the glowing record to which you are about to listen, the steady growth in numbers and the ever-widening influence of our beloved organization, and the long roll of brilliant achievements, through which the patriotic impulses of our Daughters have found expression.

While our chapter rejoices with you in this encouraging past, through the beneficent influence of this congress, the deepening sense of kinship that binds us in chapter work, above all through the strengthening and ennobling of our own aims, she looks forward hopefully and confidently with you to the future.

The great national changes during the past three years have widened the opportunities and deepened the responsibilities of California. In a moment, this young state was confronted with changed conditions, new duties, fresh problems, undreamed of possibilities, and a sudden access of population.

That dear "Gateway of Gold" through which we have been accustomed to look, merely for the gorgeous sunsets with their rose and apricot flushes or, more appealing still to the imagination, the passing through of stately ships with all their snowy sails outspread, has suddenly become vastly more—even the highway of all nations.

In this new and deeply interesting period of our young state's history, the Daughters of the American Revolution have a large opportunity and a leading part to play.

Though far removed from the great sources of patriotic inspiration, the historic relics, battlefields and monuments, and from notable gatherings like the present one, yet we are indeed the Daughters of the men and women who, "with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of American Independence," and whose sole and sufficient inspiration was the divinely implanted love of liberty and "freedom to worship God."

When next you plan to cross our mountain barriers and visit this dear state of ours, upon some portion of which the sun is always shining on a never-ending season of flowers, the mention of whose great trees and broad fields and vineyards, of splendid schools and peaceful vessels has reached you, let also the thought of the Cali-
fornia chapters, of Sequoia, Eschscholtzia, El Toyon, La Puerta del Oro also beckon you.

Bring to us some lessons in chapter work drawn from your own chapter experience; tell us of the thrilling tales of your heroic dead; share with us the inspirations which have quickened your own loyalty, and be assured that "where'er you walk," the cordial greeting and affectionate welcome of the sister chapters of California awaits you.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) SUSANNE R. PATCH, Historian, La Puerta del Oro Chapter.

[Applause.]

RESPONSE BY MRS. JOHN F. SWIFT, STATE REGENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: I thank you in behalf of the delegates here present, and of the large number of chapters they represent, for the cordial words of welcome you have spoken.

I felt deeply sensible of the honor conferred, through me, upon my state, when I received your gracious invitation to make this response, but I am the more grateful for this privilege accorded me as I stand in the presence of this large body of representative women, gathered from all parts of our great commonwealth; and thank you in their behalf for the beautiful greeting to which we have just listened.

We cordially reciprocate your expressions of affection for and confidence in the chapters we represent, and with you, we look forward to the glorious future of our beloved country and pledge her the faithful labor of our loving hearts and willing hands.

It would be difficult to conceive of a band of women to whom great deeds, which are the expression of the loftiest virtues, should be so possible as to these Daughters, in each of whom courses the blood of a heroic parentage.

Each one of us cherishes some dear tale of their virtues and sacrifices which are inseparably interwoven with the associations of our happy childhood, and which gain each year a more precious authority over us.

Next to our efforts to extend a knowledge of the aims and purposes of this organization, and our work for the Red Cross Society and the Manila library, the western chapters are most warmly interested in the building of Continental Hall and the founding of the National University. [Applause.] They are in sympathy with the plan of the Continental Hall, and have contributed to it to the extent of their ability.

Right here I would like to say that the California chapters have given a small library with a perpetual endowment, as a memorial
from the state of California. [Applause.] You see we have nothing else to do out there on the Pacific Coast, and we have no historical Revolutionary places over which to erect monuments, no relics to gather up or anything of that sort; but we can give books to the soldiers, and we have done so. [Applause.]

It is well understood among us here that women have not the control of their purses, and they labor under serious disadvantage of collecting money, which includes also the necessity of making the object an attractive one to a reluctant giver. [Laughter.]

Men have not been over-eager to assist in this patriotic enterprise for the reason that they are in the habit of watching the proceedings of congresses and conventions, and heretofore have not had reason to admire the way in which we have, sometimes, conducted ours. [Laughter.]

But, Madam President, we pledge you our sacred honor that the second congress of the twentieth century shall be conducted in a spirit of justice and fairness. [Applause.] And we shall endeavor to make a reputation for ourselves as an orderly body of dignified women. [Applause.] My sister delegates, I have pledged your honor to this.

In my own work as state regent, I have found it absolutely necessary to meet the chapters in state conference, in order to discuss the special needs of our work, to promote a spirit of good fellowship among the members, and to unite our energies in some one undertaking which might prove too difficult for the chapters separately.

It is an arduous work to build up a strong organization in a young state so remote from the centers of Daughters of the American Revolution influence, and where the chapters are so remote from each other. Sometimes we have to travel five hundred miles to reach a chapter. Until recently, California has been occupied in developing her resources, agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and that with her own people. Now, with the sudden expansion of our national domain, California has become the great distributing depot for the Orient, and is trying to assimilate new people, with the unfamiliar customs, while she carries on the work of her own development.

Under these difficult circumstances, the Daughters of the American Revolution are making the history of their state. It is of the first importance that they build up a strong organization, and that they foster any agency that makes for the benefit of our work on the Pacific Coast.

Every delegate here will admit that it is impossible for so large and unwieldy a body as this to carry on the required work of the society.

I have given this matter much serious reflection in the years that I have been a delegate to this congress, and respectfully offer the following conclusions. Of course this will not meet with the approval
of many delegates, but they very likely will be willing to hear them.  

[Laughter.]  

I. In building up a strong organization on the Pacific Coast we certainly add to the efficiency of the national body.  

2. After hearing discussed, and having myself examined a number of propositions for the reduction of our representation, I return to the earliest suggestion as most practical—that of two delegates from each state, which is the basis of representation that obtains in the United States Senate.  [Applause.] Some one seems to like that, anyway.  [Laughter.] Surely, if it has been found possible to govern seventy millions of people by a representation of two senators from each state, we may hope to govern thirty-eight thousand women in the same simple fashion.  [Laughter and applause.] I am reminded that I must add six to that thirty eight thousand. In 1904 the new apportionment only increases the representation in the house of representatives thirty members, making three hundred and eighty-six out of seventy millions, which is, to my thinking, an additional reason why our Continental Congress should be regulated by the same ratio. The house of representatives, representing the whole country, is a very much smaller house than we are, representing only thirty-eight thousand women.  

3. I would suggest that this body be relieved of alternates (that will not please the alternates), who make confusion and obstruct the work of the congress. The alternate, it is true, should be elected, but if the delegate herself comes, surely there is no need of the alternate also.  [Applause.]  

With an equal distribution of power among the organized states there would be no danger of an undue influence from the stronger ones, for the honor of the congress would be committed to the protection of the weak states. And as women we are pledged to the protection of those who are unable to protect themselves.  [Laughter and applause.]  

Let us look at this important matter from another point of view. Instead of adopting the congressional form of representation, have the entire Pacific Coast represented by a specified number of delegates. This form of representation would greatly serve to solidify the interests of our coast, and would stimulate the growth of chapters. Such a delegation should have a district regent, who would be elected by a vote of the chapters of the entire district.  

I would affectionately urge the delegates, when they visit California, to send their addresses and chapter cards to the state regent, who will call upon them and invite them to the chapters there. If they come as pilgrims, my Daughters will be glad to extend to them the courtesies of our chapters; and if, as we hope, to remain, they will be cordially welcomed and made at home among us.  

In conclusion, I renew my thanks and those of the state I represent,
for the pleasant opportunity to address this large body of patriotic women.

I pledge their faith, and that of the loyal Daughters of California to all legislation for the benefit of the organization.

To you, dear Madam President, I renew the assurance of our stanch and affectionate support, remembering that the position of president general is not a sinecure and that you need all the assistance that we can give you.

And for this congress, and the labors to which we are about to address ourselves, I crave the blessing and guidance of Almighty God. And don't forget, my friends, that "taxation without representation is tyranny." [Laughter and applause.]

I desire to say a few words in connection with what the president general said relative to the duties of the Daughters of the American Revolution to do something for the soldiers in Manila. This last summer an entire company, a hundred men of the Ninth Infantry, were surprised while eating their breakfast, by some means of treachery, and were cut down. This company of men had been allowed to use a church, and a lot of Filipinos came in under the pretense of attending a funeral, and after they had entered, they opened the coffin and took out their weapons and surprised our soldiers at breakfast and not only cut them down, but mutilated them horribly. On leaving in a small boat to go down the river one of the enlisted men—I think he was a sergeant—saw the colors still floating, and he again risked his life through that seething mass of bolomen, and rescued the colors. [Great applause.] There is an instance where I think this body of women might recognize that man's heroism and bravery. I think he might have a medal from the Daughters of the American Revolution. My brother, who was there as a major in the army, and who has been in the army all his life, wrote me these facts, and said that man is deserving of epaulettes, that he should have a commission. Of course he will not get that, but we might give him a medal. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, before we take our recess I desire to present to you our former president general, Mrs. John W. Forster. [Great applause.] The time mentioned upon the program for taking a recess having arrived, the congress will now take a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Recess taken at 11.30 a. m.)
AFTERNOON SESSION, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

At 2:15 p.m. the congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The hour for assembling has arrived and the delegates will please take their seats. The house will please come to order.

Notices read by the official reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There being no further notices to be read, we will now listen to the report of the credential committee.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: The credential committee has the honor to report that there has been a careful verification of the reports of chapter regents and an earnest effort made that each chapter should have full and just representation.

In accordance with the laws governing this body, there are: One president general, twenty vice-presidents general, and nine active officers, forty-seven state regents, six hundred chapter regents, and two hundred and forty delegates entitled to vote in the Eleventh Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, making a total of nine hundred and seventeen votes, an increase of fifty-seven over last year.

Many of the chapters bear the honored names of those noble men and women who, by their patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice through those seven long years of the American Revolution, made this congress possible. It seems most fitting that the roll call should be called by chapters, thus commemorating not only those sacred names, but emphasizing the record of historical places.

By the recommendation of the Board, the official reader will call the roll in this manner: State regents responding for states, and chapter regents for chapters, subject to the approval of congress.

The credential work includes this year one hundred and seventeen letters received, and one hundred and eighty-one letters written.

Respectfully submitted.

MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,
MARSHA L. STERNBERG,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the credential committee, what is your pleasure in regard to it?

MRS. KINNEY. I move the adoption of the report.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to adopt the report.

MRS. DRAPER. May I ask a question for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

MRS. DRAPER. I simply wanted to ask if this method that is suggested by the credential committee is not the same one that was presented last year by Mrs. McLean of New York and voted upon last year—according to chapters?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not recollect. This is now presented by the chairman of the credential committee. Is that all you wish to inquire?

MRS. DRAPER. I could not hear the chairman of the credential committee and I simply asked for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. Did you all understand the report of the credential committee?

(Cries of “No!”)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will kindly re-read the report of the credential committee, if the chairman of the committee will hand it to her. It will only be necessary to re-read that portion of the report about which Mrs. Draper inquires.

READER. “By the recommendation of the board, the official reader will call the roll in this manner: State regents responding for states, and chapter regents for chapters, subject to the approval of the congress.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has that been fully heard and understood?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of accepting this report will signify it by saying “aye,” those opposed “no.” The “ayes” seem to have it. (After a pause) the “ayes” have it, and the report is accepted.

MRS. McLEAN. May I express my gratification that the
chapters are, at the hands of the Board and the congress, receiving the recognition which is their due. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly, Madam. The official reader will now proceed to the roll call.

Mrs. TULLOCH. The state regents will answer for their states, and the chapter regents for their chapters.

(After the roll call had been commenced, and during the reading of the California chapters, the following debate took place:)

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I think it has been usual, as a matter of courtesy to the National Board, to read their names first.

READER. I have read the list just as it was handed to me by the credential committee.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I beg pardon, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair directs that the names of the members of the National Board be called before the further roll call of the states.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

1901.

President General,
Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,
Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch,

Vice-Presidents, General

Mrs. William Parker Jewett, Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle,
Mrs. John A. T. Hull, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman,
Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, Mrs. James D. Wynkoop,
Mrs. Jay Osbourne Moss, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan,
Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan, Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,
Mrs. William Lindsay, Mrs. Jas. R. Mellon,
Mrs. Geo. M. Sternberg, Mrs. Moses Moorhead Granger,
Mrs. Clark Waring, Mrs. Frank Wheaton,
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. Addison G. Foster,
Mrs. A. A. Kendall, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.
Chaplain General,
Mrs. William A. Smoot.

Secretaries General.
Recording Secretary General, Corresponding Secretary General,
Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

Registrar General,
Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley.

Treasurer General,
Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin.

Historian General,
Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel.

Assistant Historian General,
Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe.

Registrar General,
Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley.

The roll call of the states then proceeded as follows:

CREDENTIAL LIST—ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.

Delegates.
State Regent—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.
Vice-State Regent—
Andrew Jackson Chapter, Talladega.
Regent, Miss Mittie McElderry.
Frederick William Gray Chapter, Anniston.
Regent, Mrs. John S. Mooring.
General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham.
Regent, Mrs. L. G. Woodson, Mrs. J. Fred Robertson.
John Wade Keyes Chapter, Athens.
Regent, Mrs. Aurora P. McClellan.
Lewis Chapter, Eufaula.
Regent, Mrs. Leonard Yancey Dean.
Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn.
Regent, Mrs. Patrick H. Mell.
Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Opelika.
Regent, Mrs. John L. Cowan.
Mobile Chapter, Mobile.
Regent, Mrs. R. H. Clark.

Alternates.
Mrs. J. N. Johnson, 1st, Mrs. Nellie L. Storey.
Mrs. Eugene L. Turner.
Mrs. W. F. Northington, Mrs. R. H. Carter.
Mrs. Annie B. Sanders.
Miss Ethel Heard.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery.
Regent, Mrs. Katharine A. F. Wyly. Mrs. F. G. Glass.

Tuscaloosa Chapter, Tuscaloosa.
Regent, Mrs. Ellen Peter-Bryce. Mrs. Alice Cochrane.

ARIZONA.
State Regent—Mrs. Hugh H. Price.
Vice-State Regent—
Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix.
Regent, Mrs. Walter Talbot. Mrs. Sarah Allen Kendrick,
Mrs. Harriet Adams Hine,
Mrs. Miriam Talbot Martin.

ARKANSAS.
State Regent—Mrs. Helen M. Norton.
Vice-State Regent—
Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock.
Regent, Mrs. William W. Dickenson.
Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Van Buren.
Regent, Miss Clara B. Eno. Mrs. Fannie I. Scott.

CALIFORNIA.
State Regent—Mrs. John F. Swift.
Vice-State Regent—
California Chapter, San Francisco.
Regent, Mrs. Joseph L. Moody, Mrs. J. Malcolm Henry.
Mrs. Adele Brooks.
El Toyon Chapter, Stockton.
Regent, Mrs. J. D. Peters.
Miss Genevieve Peters.
Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles.
Regent, Mrs. Gertrude B. Eastman.
La Puerto del Oro Chapter, San Francisco.
Regent, Mrs. W. H. Mills, Mrs. Austin Sperry,
Mrs. S. W. Harper, Mrs. F. J. Huse.
Oakland Chapter, Oakland.
Regent, Miss Maria R. Babson.
Santa Ysabel Chapter, San Jose.
Regent, Mrs. Lida G. C. Lieb.
Mrs. Chauncey Rea Burr
Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco.
Regent, Mrs. Irving F. Moulton,
Mrs. MacLean Martin.

COLORADO.
State Regent—Mrs. William F. Slocum.
Vice-State Regent—
Denver Chapter, Denver.
Regent, Mrs. Harriet P. Campbell, Mrs. Alice Polk Hill,
Mrs. Marilla Barney, Miss Josephine Anderson.

Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado Springs.
Regent, Mrs. Ella Hildreth Frost, Mrs. Josephine R. Gile.
Mrs. Sara Coolidge Brooks, Mrs. Rebecca J. Humphrey.

Arkansas Valley Chapter, Pueblo.
Regent, Mrs. Chapman Noble.

CONNECTICUT.
State Regent—Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney,
Vice-State Regent—Mrs. Lucy B. Warren.

Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury.
Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Wood, Mrs. George C. Eno,
Mrs. James K. Crofut, Mrs. Aaron L. Eno.

Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor.
Regent, Mrs. Lucien B. Loomis, Mrs. Arthur P. Wilson,
Miss Ella Kinney.

Abi Humaston Chapter, Thomaston.
Regent, Mrs. M. Josephine Blakeslee,
Miss Edith Sutcliffe.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton and Stonington.
Regent, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocumb,
Mrs. Orson Rogers.
Miss Clara LeBaron Morgan,
Miss Cassie Holman.

Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City.
Regent, Mrs. Hannah C. A. Partridge.
Mrs. Ida Browning Ladd,
Mrs. Alice J. Bugbee.
Mrs. Albert G. Brewster,
Miss Eliza W. Tiffany.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic.
Regent, Mrs. Martha A. Chaffee, Mrs. Isabel M. Chappell,
Mrs. Alice J. Bugbee, Mrs. Lizzie F. Litchfield.

Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Plainfield.
Regent, Mrs. Luther S. Eaton.
Mrs. William W. Adams,
Miss Ella Gallup.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport.
Regent, Mrs. Howard N. Wakeman,
Mrs. Simon C. Sherwood.
Mrs. Edward Guilbert,
Mrs. John H. Perry,
Miss Grace E. Banks.
Mrs. Royal W. Sherwood,
Mrs. W. B. Dayton.

Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia.
Regent, Mrs. Isabel H. Bartholomew.
Mrs. W. A. Fellows,
Mrs. Emma J. Powe,
Mrs. Chester Tolles.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam.
Regent, Mrs. Mary B. Nichols,
Mrs. Ellep Shaw.

Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Berlin.
Regent, Mrs. George H. Sage.

Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain.
Regent, Mrs. Charles J. Parker,
Mrs. Mary S. Foster.

Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Fairfield.
Regent, Mrs. William B. Glover.

Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich.
Regent, Mrs. Frank A. Roath,
Mrs. F. W. Robinson.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic.
Regent, Mrs. Phebe E. Grinnell,
Miss Mary Burrows.

Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford.
Regent, Mrs. Mary Merwin Tibbals,
Mrs. Warren A. Conover.

Green Woods Chapter, West Winstead.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah Boyd Camp,
Mrs. Laura B. Woodford.

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, New Canaan.
Regent, Mrs. Lawrence Alexander.

Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington.
Regent, Mrs. Jane C. T. Pultz,
Mrs. Stella Drake Frost.

Judea Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Carter.

Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol.
Regent, Mrs. Wilbur F. Brainard,
Mrs. Harry W. Barnes.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London.
Regent, Miss Alice Chew,
Mrs. Herbert L. Crandall.

Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, East Hartford.
Regent, Miss Anna M. Olmsted.

Mrs. Helen M. Kent,
Mrs. Blanche Vaughan.

Miss Sara N. Norton,
Mrs. Sidney M. Cowie.

Miss Alice C. Stanley,
Mrs. Jas. S. North,
Mrs. Charles E. Wetmore.

Miss Loretta Perry.

Miss Ellen Geer,
Mrs. George A. Haskell.

Mrs. Sarah J. Buckley,
Mrs. E. A. M. Denison.

Miss Sara E. O'Connor,
Mrs. G. Franklin Smith,
Mrs. Noah Norris,
Mrs. Charlotte Nettleton.

Mrs. Alice D. Vaill,
Miss Mary B. Dudley.

Mrs. R. H. Neide.

Mrs. Layette Newell Todd,
Mrs. Kate M. S. Nichols,
Miss Edna L. Woodruff,
Mrs. Cora B. Curtiss.

Mrs. Martha Gold.

Mrs. Sara C. Goodwin,
Mrs. Edward D. Rockwell.

Mrs. Alfred Coit,
Miss Fanny J. Heeley,
Mrs. Horace Coit,
Mrs. Ernest E. Rogers.

Dr. Mary S. Tudor.
Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven.
  Regent, Mrs. Wm. Hamilton Moseley,
    Mrs. N. D. Sperry,
    Mrs. G. F. Newcomb,
    Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge.
  Mrs. W. L. Phillips,
    Mrs. C. W. Pickett,
    Mrs. Benjamin R. English,
  Mrs. C. Berry Peets,
    Mrs. F. B. Street.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield.
  Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barney Buel.
    Miss Minerva D. Büel.

Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport.
  Regent, Mrs. William E. Seeley,
    Miss Jessie Sherwood,
    Mrs. Tracey Warren,
    Mrs. John Rusling,
    Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley.
  Mrs. W. L. Phillips,
    Mrs. Sadie Routh.

Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury.
  Regent, Mrs. Henrietta H. Pearce,
    Mrs. Otis S. Northrop,
    Miss Minerva D. Büel.
  Mrs. Julia A. Brush.
    Mrs. Mary J. Peck.

Melicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury.
  Regent, Mrs. Otis S. Northrop,
    Mrs. Sue P. Tweedy,
    Mrs. R. R. Stannard.
  Miss Florentine Hayden.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, East Haddam.
  Regent, Miss Marian E. Gross.
    Mrs. Florence G. Hatstat.

Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk.
  Regent, Mrs. Samuel R. Weed,
    Mrs. Jessie B. Gerard,
    Mrs. L. T. Waterbury.
  Mrs. Jabez Backus.

Orford Parish Chapter, South Manchester.
  Regent, Mrs. C. D. Talcott.
    Miss Mary Cheney,
    Mrs. Charles Benton,
    Mrs. F. R. Whiten.
  Mrs. S. A. Talcott,
    Mrs. Grace House.

Putnam Hill Chapter, Greenwich.
  Regent, Mrs. H. H. Adams.
    Mrs. Howard Morton.

Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford.
  Regent, Mrs. Nancy Faxon Mygatt.
    Miss Helen M. Boardman,
    Miss Kate T. Boardman.

Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden.
  Regent, Mrs. Benjamin C. Kennard,
    Mrs. James A. Curtis,
    Mrs. Hiram Yale,
    Mrs. C. L. Upham.
  Miss Kate Risley,
    Mrs. Wm. H. Catlin.
    Mrs. Mary M. Grannis,
    Mrs. John Ives.
LIST OF DElegates.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford.
Regent, Mrs. John Marshall Holcombe,
Miss Fannie M. Olmsted,
Mrs. J. Gilbert Calhoun.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville.
Regent, Mrs. Alvah Norton Belding.

Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour.
Regent, Mrs. H. Maria Barber,
Mrs. Julia C. Culver.

Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Derby.
Regent, Mrs. James R. Mason,
Mrs. Charles H. Pinney.

Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, Killingly.
Regent, Mrs. Charles A. Russell.

Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield.
Regent, Mrs. Frances Montgomery.
Miss Helen M. King.

Stamford Chapter, Stamford.
Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Hart,
Mrs. Elisabeth P. Anderson.

Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden.
Regent, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe,
Miss Hannah S. Holbrook,

Torrington Chapter, Torrington.
Regent, Mrs. Anna S. Calhoun.

Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown.
Regent, Mrs. William W. Wilcox,
Mrs. W. V. Pearne.
DELWARE.

State Regent—Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman.
Vice-State Regent—
Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington. 
Regent, Miss Sophie Waples,
Mrs. Josephine Kingston.

Colonel Haslet Chapter, Dover. 
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth King Anderson.

Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Smyrna. 
Regent, Mrs. Caroline E. C. Speakman.

John Pettigrew Chapter, Milford. 
Regent, Miss Syrena J. Hall,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

State Regent—Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.
Vice-State Regent—
American Chapter, Washington. 
Regent, Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking.

Army and Navy Chapter, Washington. 
Regent, Mrs. David Smith, 
Miss Katherine Miller.

Columbia Chapter, Washington. 
Regent, Mrs. Sarah J. Croissant, 
Mrs. Alice Akers.

Constitution Chapter, Washington. 
Regent, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.

Continental Chapter, Washington. 
Regent, Mrs. Lucy M. Osgood
Mrs. Adelaide K. Lowe.

Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington. 
Regent, Mrs. Frances E. Mann, 
Mrs. Clara D. Pitney.

Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, Washington. 
Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Wysong.

Mrs. Helen Van Trump, 
Mrs. Elmer Mitchell, 
Mrs. Edward Moody, 
Mrs. H. G. Ross.

Mrs. Lucy M. Richardson, 
Mrs. Sallie B. Holmes.

Miss Anna Cunningham, 
Miss F. Agnes Cunningham.

Miss Helen C. Bartlett, 
Miss Mary Hazzard Fisher.

Mrs. Lottie F. Holmead.
Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, 
Mrs. Fannie Neely La Garde.

Mrs. Mary Hartsock, 
Mrs. Mary E. S. Davis.

Mrs. F. A. Lewis.

Mrs. Martha C. Fowler, 
Mrs. Adelaide Van N. Snowden. 
Mrs. Jane D. B. Chany.

Miss Margaret F. Brady, 
Mrs. G. W. N. Custis.

Miss Emma Hoopes.
Mrs. G. W. Donnan.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Katherine Montgomery Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Miss Mary Desha. Mrs. M. C. Bradford,
    Mrs. L. Ames Crandell, Mrs. F. I. Matthews.

Lucy Holcombe Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Mrs. J. N. Holcombe. Miss Elizabeth P. Holcombe.

Manor House Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Mrs. Francis M. Ballinger. Mrs. Mary T. Merwin,
    Miss Virginia Dade, Mrs. I. J. Bankhead.

Martha Washington Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Mrs. Wm. Oscar Roome. Mrs. Clara O. Bland,
    Mrs. Wm. H. Babcock.

Mary Washington Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, Miss Virginia Miller,
    Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston,
    Miss Cornelia Clay.

Miriam Danforth Chapter, Washington.
    Regent, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Mrs. C. C. Bryan.

FLORIDA.

State Regent—Mrs. Dennis Eagan.
    Vice-State Regent—

Dorothea Walton Chapter, Pensacola.
    Regent, Mrs. Harriett N. Saunders. (Not entitled to alternate.)

Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville.
    Regent, Mrs. Frances E. B. Taylor. Mrs. Elizabeth V. Long,
    Mrs. D. G. Ambler.

Maria Jefferson Chapter, St. Augustine.
    Regent, Mrs. Annie P. Leggett. Mrs. Annie S. Woodruff,
    Miss Ellen Perry Sampson.

GEORGIA.

State Regent—Mrs. Robert E. Park.
    Vice-State Regent—Mrs. S. R. Miller.

Atlanta Chapter, Atlanta.
    Regent, Mrs. Ira Yale Sage. Mrs. George M. Brown,
    Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan. Mrs. T. J. Simmons.

Augusta Chapter, Augusta.
    Regent, Mrs. J. B. Cumming, Mrs. C. H. Phinizy,

Elijah Clarke Chapter, Athens.
    Regent, Miss Margaret Annie Camak. Mrs. Billings Phinizy.
Francis Marion Chapter, Thomasville.
  Regent, Mrs. Joseph T. Merrill.
  (Not entitled to representation.)

George Walton Chapter, Columbus.
  Regent, Mrs. Elisha P. Dismukes. Miss Mary Lewis Redd.

John Adam Treutlen Chapter, Waynesboro.
  Regent, Mrs. Inez Wilkins Jones.

Jonathan Bryan Chapter, Waycross.
  Regent, Mrs. J. H. Redding.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request a cessation of
the roll call for one moment while she reads a telegram which
is of general interest:

"ALBANY, NEW YORK, February 17, 1902.

To MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
President General, Chase’s Opera House,
Washington, District of Columbia:

Heartfelt greetings to my Daughters and yours. With best
wishes for a successful congress."

M. MARGARETTA MANNING,
Honorary President General.

[Great applause.]

Proceed with the roll call, Madam Reader.

Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta.
  Regent, Mrs. Wm. Lawson Peel,
  Miss Helen M. Prescott.

Kettle Creek Chapter, Washington.
  Regent, Mrs. T. M. Green.

Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, Savannah.
  Regent, Mrs. Savannah C. Bryan.

Macon Chapter, Macon.
  Regent, Mrs. J. B. Cobb,
  Mrs. Mary R. Banks.

Nancy Hart Chapter, Milledgeville.
  Regent, Mrs. J. Harris Chappell.

Oglethorpe Chapter, Columbus.
  Mrs. A. B. Steele,
  Mrs. A. D. Candler,
  Mrs. George J. Dexter,
  Mrs. F. B. Dancy.

  Mrs. Walter Virgin,
  Mrs. John Montgomery.

  Mrs. William A. Bisbee.

  Mrs. J. Marshall Hatcher.

  Miss Rosa S. Whitaker.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Regent, Miss Anna Caroline Benning,
Mrs. S. P. Flewellen,
Mrs. S. Spencer,
Mrs. R. P. Spencer,
Mrs. Ellen Frederick.

Mrs. Reese Crawford.
Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta.
Regent, Mrs. Wm. Henry Yeandle,
Miss Estelle Whelan,
Mrs. T. J. Brown,
Miss Ruby Ray,
Mrs. John Moody.

Mrs. Edwin A. Hardin.
Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski.
Regent, Mrs. Robert J. Redding.
Mrs. W. J. Kincaid,
Miss Roselyn Reid.

Savannah Chapter, Savannah.
Regent, Mrs. Edward Karow.
Mrs. J. S. Wood,
Mrs. Otis Ashmore.

Sergeant Newton Chapter, Covington.
Regent, Mrs. Caroline H. Godfrey.
Mrs. E. F. Edwards.

Stephen Heard Chapter, Elberton.
Regent, Mrs. Alexander O. Harper.
Mrs. Lavonia Gairdner,
Mrs. N. G. Long,
Miss Roberta Heard.

Thomas Jefferson Chapter, Atlanta.
Regent, Mrs. W. Norwood Mitchell,
Miss Ruby Scruggs.
Thronateeska Chapter, Albany.
Regent, Mrs. L. E. Welch.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Xavier Chapter, Rome.
Regent, Mrs. Charles D. Wood,
Mrs. Marion Taillard,
Mrs. A. V. Mitchell.

ILLINOIS.

State Regent—Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles.
Vice-State Regent—
Amor Patriae Chapter, Streator.
Regent, Mrs. Helen A. Haskell.
Chicago Chapter, Chicago.
Regent, Mrs. J. A. Coleman,
Mrs. C. F. Millsapgh,
Mrs. B. A. Fessenden,
Mrs. F. W. Lee,
Mrs. C. H. Conover.

Mrs. Walter Reeves.
Mrs. F. L. Gordon,
Mrs. W. W. Abbott,
Mrs. Mary C. Hopkins,
Mrs. O. J. Dickinson,
Mrs. S. W. Earle.
Mrs. E. J. Preston,  Mrs. H. D. Osgood,  
Mrs. F. L. Fake,  Mrs. E. B. Toleman,  
Mrs. L. L. Barbour,  Mrs. F. W. Walker.  

Decatur Chapter, Decatur.  
Regent, Mrs. S. C. E. Clokey.  

Dixon Chapter, Dixon.  
Regent, Mrs. Dorothy N. Law.  

Mrs. Anna Eusted Shaw,  
Mrs. Nellie Downs Tillson,  
Mrs. Elizabeth Hill Hughes.  

Dorothy Quincy Chapter, Quincy.  
Regent, Mrs. Frances E. Woodruff. Miss Julia Sibley,  
Mrs. Adelaide H. Woodall.  

Elder William Brewster Chapter, Freeport.  
Regent, Mrs. Charles D. Knowlton.  
(Not entitled to representation.)  

Elgin Chapter, Elgin.  
Regent, Mrs. Lois A. Wilcox.  
Mrs. Bertha W. Stone.  

Fort Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island.  
Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Carter.  

Mrs. Elmer W. Hurst,  
Mrs. James R. Kimball,  
Mrs. Frank Mixter,  
Mrs. Phil. Mitchell.  

Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston.  
Regent, Mrs. Frances B. G. Spining,  
Mrs. Herbert I. Keen.  
Mrs. William Hudson Harper.  

Geneseo Chapter, Geneseo.  
Regent, Mrs. Ella N. Taylor.  
Mrs. W. H. Foster.  

George Rogers Clark Chapter, Oak Park.  
Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Hutchinson, Mrs. Frances A. Lacky,  
Mrs. Winifred L. Worthington.  

Mrs. Minnie J. Owen.  

Illini Chapter, Ottawa.  
Regent, Mrs. M. N. Armstrong,  
Mrs. Milton Pope.  

Mrs. A. B. Trumbo,  
Mrs. Ewing Porter.  
Miss Fannie Eichelberger.  

Kewanee-Illinois Chapter, Kewanee.  
Regent, Mrs. Lettie H. Nicholson. Mrs. Amy Blish.  

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington.  
Regent, Mrs. John T. Lillard,  
Mrs. C. F. Kimball.  

Mrs. Sain Welty,  
Mrs. H. D. DeMotte.  

Lincoln Chapter, Lincoln.  
Regent, Mrs. Lizzie L. Morrison. Mrs. Caroline Lutz.  

Moline Chapter, Moline.  
Regent (Resigned),  

Mrs. Katherine D. Butterworth,
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Nelly Custis Chapter, Bunker Hill.
Regent, Mrs. William P. Dickie.
North Shore Chapter, Highland Park.
Regent, Miss Henrietta Flint.

Mrs. Nannie S. Stephens, Mrs. Lucy D. Evans,
Mrs. Stella D. Ainsworth.
Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn,
Miss Florence L. Gould,
Mrs. Minnie S. Allen.

Peoria Chapter, Peoria.
Regent, Mrs. Louise D. Elder,
Miss Eliza Mansfield.

Mrs. Fannie H. Bubb,
Mrs. Erminia Gridley Kirk,
Mrs. Ellie Ferry Patton.

Peoria Chapter, Peoria.
Regent, Mrs. Louise D. Elder,
Miss Eliza Mansfield.

Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng,
Mrs. Isabella F. Mansfield,
Mrs. W. C. Hanna,
Mrs. S. A. Grier,
Mrs. George T. Page.

Princeton-Illinois Chapter, Princeton.
Regent, Mrs. Charles N. Keith.

Rebecca Park Chapter, Galesburg.
Regent, Mrs. Robert W. Colville.

Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, Jacksonville.
Regent, Mrs. Gates Strawn.
Mrs. Charles Dickson.

Rochelle Chapter, Rochelle.
Regent, Mrs. Josephine W. Barker.

Mrs. Margaret C. Landon.

Rockford Chapter, Rockford.
Regent, Mrs. C. S. Brett.
Mrs. Ralph Emerson.

Shadrach Bond Chapter, Carthage.
Regent, Mrs. Laura J. Miller Noyes.
Mrs. Julia E. Ferris.

Springfield Chapter, Springfield.
Regent, Mrs. Charles Ridgely.
Mrs. Charles V. Hickox.

Mrs. Amanda E. Schultz,
Mrs. Anna Berry.

Springfield Chapter, Springfield.
Regent, Mrs. Charles Ridgely.
Mrs. Charles V. Hickox.

Mrs. James A. Creighton,
Mrs. P. W. Harts,
Mrs. Harry Hickox,
Mrs. Edwin Dana,
Mrs. G. Clinton Smith.

Warren Chapter, Monmouth.
Regent, Mrs. James C. Burns.

Miss Sarah Bond Hanley,
Mrs. Cordelia Straat,
Mrs. Marian Sexton,
Mrs. Anna Bond.
Mrs. DeMotte. A protest has already been given to the chairman of the credential committee, and we wish to enter a formal protest against the seating of the delegate of Warren Chapter. In order that organization may not be impeded, or business interrupted, we will do nothing further at this time.

President General. Send up your protest in writing. Proceed with the roll call.

Reader:

Indiana.

State Regent, Mrs. James M. Fowler.
Vice-State Regent—
Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Jeffersonville.
  Regent, Mrs. Fannie B. P. Sparks, Mrs. Bettie Heaton Hartwell.
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis.
  Regent, Mrs. John Newman Carey, Mrs. Frank A. Morrison,
  Mrs. Samuel E. Perkins, Mrs. Robert Geddes.
Dorothy Q. Chapter, Crawfordsville.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary Johnston Campbell.
  Mrs. Rose Campbell Anderson.
General de Lafayette Chapter, Lafayette.
  Regent, Mrs. Katherine L. Andrew,
  Mrs. L. S. Parker, Mrs. G. A. Stormount,
  Mrs. Blanche V. Stahl.
General Miranda Chapter, Peru.
  Regent, Mrs. George W. Kenny, Mrs. J. J. Skinner.
General Van Rensselaer Chapter, Rensselaer.
  Regent, Mrs. Thomas J. McCoy.
Huntington Chapter, Huntington.
  Regent, Mrs. Frank Felter, Mrs. David Hawley.
Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Fort Wayne.
  Regent, Mrs. Frances M. Robertson.
  Mrs. Minnie Thompson White.
Paul Revere Chapter, Muncie.
  Regent, Mrs. Ella Edwards Durham.
Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany.
  Regent, Miss Theodosia M. Hedden.
  Miss Anna Fitch Bragdon,
  Miss Clara K. Bragdon.
Spencer Chapter, Spencer.
  Regent, Mrs. Lovina H. Fowler.
  (Not entitled to representation.)
Vanderburgh Chapter, Evansville.
  Regent, Dr. Frances A. Cantrall.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

IOWA.

State Regent, Mrs. Julian Richards.
Vice-State Regent—
Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines.
  Regent, Mrs. C. H. Gaylord, Miss H. Fanny Baily,
Cedar Falls Chapter, Cedar Falls.
  Regent, Mrs. Georgia S. Nims. Mrs. Cornelia L. Bryant.
Cedar Rapids Chapter, Cedar Rapids.
  Regent, Mrs. Adeline L. W. Preston.
Clinton Chapter, Clinton.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary P. Ware, Mrs. M. A. Given,
  Mrs. Valeria M. Ankenny. Mrs. M. F. Thayer.
Council Bluffs Chapter, Council Bluffs.
  Regent, Mrs. Sophie H. Bushnell. Miss Mary O. C. Key,
  Miss Mary M. Search, Miss Caroline L. Dodge.

De Shon Chapter, Boone.
  Regent, Mrs. G. E. Knowlton.
Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque.
  Regent, Mrs. Sarah Curtis Glover,
  Miss Rebecca McKnight. Mrs. John A. McFadden,
  Mrs. Horace Poole.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa.
  Regent, Mrs. Harrison Devin, Mrs. Martha F. Thrall,
Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa.
  Regent, Miss Helen L. Shaw, Mrs. Laura Millard,
  Mrs. Frances Dutton. Mrs. C. A. Millard.
Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport.
  Regent, Mrs. C. M. Waterman. Mrs. M. P. Peck,
  Mrs. J. S. Wylie.

Jean Espy Chapter, Fort Madison.
  Regent, Mrs. George B. Stewart. Miss Genevieve Morrison.
Keokuk Chapter, Keokuk.
  Regent, Mrs. H. Scott Howell.
Martha Jefferson Chapter, Manchester.
  (Not entitled to representation.)
Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City.
  Regent, Mrs. Augusta R. Dean.
Mayflower Chapter, Red Oak.
  Regent, Mrs. H. C. Houghton.
Old Thirteen Chapter, Chariton.
  Regent, Mrs. Lillian G. Howard.
Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City.
  Regent, Mrs. Fanny O. Startsman.
Spinning Wheel Chapter, Marshalltown.
  Regent, Mrs. G. F. Kirby.
Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington.
  Regent, Mrs. Florence Burt.
Waterloo Chapter, Waterloo.
  Regent, Mrs. Julia A. B. Richards.

Mrs. Flora E. Girton

KANSAS.

State Regent, Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston.
Vice-State Regent—
Betty Washington Chapter, Lawrence.
  Regent, Mrs. Edna Bradford Fuller.
Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita.
  Regent, Mrs. Emma L. Stanley.  Mrs. Emma L. Reed.
General Edward Hand Chapter, Ottawa.
  Regent, Mrs. M. L. Ward.
Topeka Chapter, Topeka.
  Regent, Mrs. Fanny G. Thompson,
     Mrs. Florence B. Gilmore.

Mrs. Nettie H. Ware.
Mrs. Florence S. Smith,
Mrs. Orpha Kellam.

KENTUCKY

State Regent, Mrs. William Lee Lyons.
Vice-State Regent, Mrs. Louisiana Gibson Maxfield.
Boonesborough Chapter, Richmond.
  Regent, Mrs. Sallie G. H. Chenault.
(Not entitled to representation.)
Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington.
  Regent, Miss Helen Lyle.  Miss Mary Cloud,
     Mrs. T. D. Mitchell.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Covington.
  Regent, Mrs. W. S. Giltner.  Mrs. J. S. Cassidy.
General Evan Shelby Chapter, Owensboro.
  Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. T. Wanding.

Miss Clara Hawes Tyler,
Mrs. Josephine M. Henry.

General Samual Hopkins Chapter, Henderson.
  Regent, Mrs. Stanley McAllister.  Mrs. Fannie A. Green.
Miss Mary S. Bunch,
Mrs. Mary A. Cunningham.

Henry Claggett Chapter, Shelbyville.
  Regent, Mrs. Katie Kinkead.  Mrs. Ella Pepper.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Isaac Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary V. T. Guthrie.
  (Not entitled to representation.)

Jemima Johnson Chapter, Paris.
  Regent, Miss Emma Payne Scott. Miss Margaret P. Butler,
  Mrs. Florence K. Lockhart,
  Miss Lucy B. Simms.

John Marshall Chapter, Louisville.
  Regent, Mrs. John T. Bate, Jr., Mrs. Clarence Martin,
  Miss Betty Grant.
  Mrs. William R. Hughes, Mrs. Austin Speed,
  Mrs. Y. C. Worthington, Mrs. Charles Roberts

Judge Samuel McDowell Chapter, Cynthiana.
  Regent, Miss Susan T. Patterson, Miss Margaret Lyon.

Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Newport.
  Regent, Mrs. Samuel C. Bailey.

Lexington Chapter, Lexington.
  Regent, Mrs. Eva C. Stevenson, Mrs. W. L. Threlkeld,
  Mrs. J. P. Reese,
  Mrs. W. J. Longbridge.
  Mrs. M. J. Durham,
  Mrs. William T. Maxfield.

Madison County Chapter, Richmond.
  Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster.
  (Not entitled to representation.)

Paducah Chapter, Paducah.
  Regent, Mrs. M. B. Nash.

Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, Newport.
  Regent, Miss Cornelia Payne, Miss Marguerite Lyne.

St. Asaph Chapter, Danville.
  Regent, Mrs. John J. Hogsett.

Susanna Hart Shelby Chapter, Versailles.
  Regent, Mrs. R. T. Hart.

Valentine Peers Chapter, Maysville.
  Regent, Mrs. George W. Blatterman.
  (Not entitled to representation.)

LOUISIANA.

State Regent, Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault
  Vice-State Regent—

Spirit of '76 Chapter, New Orleans.
  Regent, Mrs. Robert C. Shortridge.

MAINE.

State Regent, Mrs. W. E. Youland.
  Vice-State Regent—
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland.
Regent, Mrs. Frank W. York, Mrs. John E. Palmer,
Mrs. Herbert York,
Mrs. N. Bishop,
Mrs. J. H. Barnes,
Mrs. Henry H. Davis,
Mrs. J. Spaulding,
Mrs. J. H. Horne.

Mrs. Fred Hooper.

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Skowhegan.
Regent, Miss Louise H. Coburn. Mrs. Grace Coburn Smith.

Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Bangor.
Regent, Mrs. Jennie D. White. Miss Isabella G. Eaton.

General Knox Chapter, Thomaston.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah W. Washburn.

Hannah Weston Chapter, Machias.
Regent, Miss Lucy Talbot Ames.

Koussinoc Chapter, Augusta.
Regent, Mrs. Emma Huntington Nason.

Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland.
Regent, Mrs. Jennie T. White.

Mary Dillingham Chapter, Lewiston.
Regent, Mrs. F. H. Packard.

Rebecca Emery Chapter, Biddeford.
Regent, Miss Sophie Tarbox.

Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardiner.
Regent, Miss Della Hortense Collins.

Mrs. Lizzie Clason,
Mrs. Nora Grant Rice.

Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Waterville.
Regent, Mrs. Ellen L. F. Arnold. Mrs. Clara E. Bessey,
Mrs. Abbie F. Johnson.

MARYLAND.

State Regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.
Vice-State Regent—

Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore.
Regent, Mrs. A. Leo Knott.
Mrs. John T. Mason.

Mrs. Chas. G. Nicholson,
Mrs. Eric Bergland.

Frederick Chapter, Frederick.
Regent, Mrs. Edward S. Eichelberger.
Miss Emily Nelson Mauelsby,
Mrs. William F. Sicard.

Maryland Line Chapter, Baltimore.
Regent, Miss Lilian Griffen.
Miss May Barroll,
Mrs. Matthew Gault,
Mrs. Frederick Savage.
Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis.  
Regent, Mrs. L. Dorsey Gassaway.  
Miss Agnes McK. Walton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Regent, Miss Helen M. Winslow.  
Vice-State Regent, Miss Marie Ware Laughton.  
Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, Nantucket.  
Regent, Miss Gertrude M. King. Mrs. Sarah C. Raymond.  
Abigail Adams Chapter, Boston.  
Regent, Miss Gertrude M. Graves. Miss Alice D. Colburn.  
Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, Somerville.  
Regent, Miss Helen E. M. Heald. Miss Adaline L. Sanborn.  
Attleboro Chapter, Attleboro.  
Regent, Mrs. Marion Pierce Carter.  
Miss Gertrude Horton. Mrs. Evangeline Merritt,  
Mrs. Harriet Bushee.

Betsy Ross Chapter, Lawrence.  
Regent, Mrs. Abbie Bennett Shepard.  
Mrs. Julia H. Barker.

Betty Allen Chapter, Northampton.  
Regent, Miss Mary M. Walker.

Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston.  
Regent, Mrs. Edmund B. Cowles, Mrs. Abbie F. Rossi,  
Miss Mary Holland. Miss Abbie Chamberlin,  
Miss Sarah J. Colburn.

Bunker Hill Chapter, Boston.  
Regent, Mrs. Ella Worth Pendergast,  
Miss Marie Ware Laughton,  
Miss Sarah E. Laughton. Mrs. John H. Gibbs,  
Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles.

Captain John Joslin, Jr., Chapter, Leominster.  
Regent, Mrs. Martha D. J. England.  
Mrs. Annie H. Chase.

Captain Samuel Sprague Chapter, Chelsea.  
Regent, Mrs. Electa A. Brown.  
(Not entitled to representation.)

Colonel Henshaw Chapter, Leicester.  
Regent, Miss Adeline May.  
Mrs. Wilfred Lewis.

Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Cohasset.  
Regent, Miss Ella Bates,  
Miss Alice Arthur,  
Mrs. Charles W. Gammons,  
Mrs. Walter B. Ellis,  
Miss Abbie A. Bates.

Mrs. L. S. Brigham.
Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester.
   Regent, Mrs. Daniel Kent, Mrs. Rufus B. Dodge,
   Mrs. William Forbes,
   Mrs. Hosmer Gage,
   Mrs. F. A. Leland,
   Mrs. Theodore C. Bates. Mrs. Charles C. Baldwin,
   Mrs. A. E. Smith,
   Mrs. M. S. Harrington,
   Miss Frances C. Morse,
   Mrs. James B. Stone.

Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton.
   Regent, Mrs. L. B. Hatch,
   Mrs. Clare L. Atwood.
   Mrs. Mary E. Page,
   Mrs. Rebecca C. Boomer.

Dorothy Brewer Chapter, Waltham.
   Regent, Mrs. Adaline A. Blandin. Mrs. Ida A. George.

Dorothy Quincy Hancock, Greenfield.
   Regent, Mrs. Harriet I. Cutler. Mrs. Frank E. Lowe.

Faneuil Hall Chapter, Wakefield.
   Regent, Mrs. Harriet E. Page,
   Mrs. Nancy W. Carson.
   Mrs. Anna J. Adams.

Fitchburg Chapter, Fitchburg.
   Regent, Mrs. Ellen M. Cushing.
   Miss Mary Jaquith,
   Miss Sarah J. Wyman,
   Mrs. J. A. Tufts.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter, North Adams.
   Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Thayer, Mrs. Jennie G. Goodrich,
   Miss Anna M. Pugsley.
   Mrs. Clara S. Robinson.

Framingham Chapter, Framingham.
   Regent, Mrs. Nettie L. Howe,
   Mrs. Sarah E. White,
   Mrs. Anna J. Cutler,
   Mrs. Annie E. Reed,
   Mrs. Nettie Rice Fiske,
   Mrs. Carrie E. Fisk,
   Miss Marcella Davis,
   Mrs. Adaline Entwistle.

General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston.

General Israel Putnam Chapter, Danvers.
   Regent, Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury. Mrs. Isabel B. Stimpson,
   Mrs. Ellen A. Morgan.

General Joseph Badger Chapter, Marlborough.
   Regent, Mrs. Hattie M. Manning. Mrs. Abbie Jefts Beebe,
   Mrs. Cornelia F. Robinson,
   Mrs. Emily B. Howe.

Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline.
   Regent, Miss Bertha Langmaid,
   Miss Harriet A. Howe. Miss Louise Howe.
   Miss H. Alma Cunningham.
Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge.
Regent, Mrs. Annie L. Wentworth, Miss Laura B. Chamberlain,
Mrs. Louise M. Swan.

Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, Brookline.

John Adams Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Miss Floretta Vining, Mrs. Walter Torrey,
Mrs. Harriet Simpson. Miss C. E. Simpson.

John Hancock Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Mrs. Washington G. Benedict.

Lexington Chapter, Lexington.
(Will not be represented.)

Liberty Tree Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Mrs. G. S. Hale. Mrs. Chas. M. Greene.

Lucy Jackson Chapter, West Newton.
Regent, Miss Fanny B. Allen, Mrs. Ellen M. Story,
Mrs. Arthur C. Walworth.

Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester.
Regent, Miss Marietta M. Wonson,
Miss Alice Perkins. Mrs. Parker H. Burnham,
Mrs. Harvey C. Smith.

Lydia Cobb Chapter, Taunton.
Regent, Mrs. Emily F. Hack, Mrs. Isadore L. Montgomery,
Mrs. Flora Shumway. Mrs. Fannie S. Presbrey.

Lydia Darrah Chapter, Lowell.
Regent, Mrs. Maria M. Neale. Mrs. Katherine E. Humphrey.

Margaret Corbin Chapter, Chelsea.
Regent, Mrs. Lucy A. Fay. Mrs. Annie C. Pratt,
Mrs. M. Ella Campbell.

Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown.
Regent, Mrs. Caroline F. Warren. Miss Carolyn J. Nevin,
Miss Harriet M. Pease. Mrs. Emma R. Winpenny.

Mary Draper Chapter, West Roxbury.
Regent, Mrs. Harriet A. Joslin, Mrs. Mary C. Shatswell,
Mrs. Lizzie S. Irving,
Mrs. Rebekah J. Wilder. Mrs. Clara E. Luscombe,
Mrs. Mary C. Davis.

Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst.
Regent, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd.

Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield.
Regent, Mrs. George F. Fuller, Mrs. D. F. Folsom,
Mrs. J. L. Brooks, Mrs. Waldo B. Pricketts,
Mrs. Mary J. Seymour, Mrs. Wm. H. McContee.
Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell.
   Regent, Miss Mary Ida Howe, Mrs. Esther J. Hylan,
   Mrs. Marion C. G. Barton,
   Mrs. Harriet F. Brock,
   Mrs. Anna M. F. Irish.

Old Bay State Chapter, Lowell.
   Regent, Miss Rosalie A. Williams, Miss Bernice B. Jewett,
   Miss Bernice D. Ranlett.

Old Colony Chapter, Hingham.
   Regent, Mrs. J. H. Robbins,
   Mrs. H. A. Miles.

Old Concord Chapter, Concord.
   Regent, Mrs. Harriet A. Osgood, Mrs. Susan A. Conant,
   Mrs. Emma B. Leland, Mrs. Sarah J. Brown.

Old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport.
   Regent, Mrs. J. E. Moody,
   Mrs. J. H. Maynard.
   Mrs. H. B. Little,
   Miss Mary A. Toppan,
   Miss Edith Wills.

Old North Church Chapter, Boston.
   Regent, Mrs. E. E. C. Dinsmore.

Old South Chapter, Boston.
   Regent, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler,
   Mrs. Louise Turner Hodgdon,
   Mrs. Sarah A. Tuttle,
   Mrs. Martha Stratton Ensign.
   Mrs. Eliza M. Chick,
   Mrs. Caroline S. Ross,
   Mrs. Vesta H. Richardson.

Paul Jones Chapter, Boston.
   Regent, Miss Marion H. Brazier, Miss Florence Goodhue,
   Mrs. Anna Pevey,
   Miss Anna C. Pevey.

Paul Revere Chapter, Boston.
   Regent, Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey,
   Mrs. Charles H. Bond.
   Mrs. Henry B. Jackson,
   Mrs. Willis R. Russ,
   Mrs. E. M. Taylor.

Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield.
   Regent, Mrs. James B. Crane,
   Mrs. H. Neil Wilson.
   Mrs. J. H. Hinsdale.

Polly Daggett Chapter, Boston.
   Regent, Mrs. Alice B. Newell.
   Miss Grace E. Loomis.

Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell.
   Regent, Mrs. S. Elizabeth B. Heald,
   Mrs. Nancy E. Merrill.
   Miss Annette S. Merrill.
   Mrs. Grace P. Greenhalgh.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Quequechan Chapter, Fall River.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary P. Hartley, Mrs. Marion H. T. Read,
  Mrs. Bradford D. Duval,
  Mrs. Lucy A. Allen,
  Mrs. Chas. Coburn.

Samuel Adams Chapter, Methuen.
  Regent, Mrs. Lewis Edgar Barnes, Mrs. Helen R. Gabeler,
  Mrs. Sarah A. Kimball, Mrs. Mary Gage Marston.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Medford.
  Regent, Miss Helen T. Wild, Mrs. Annie M. Page,
  Mrs. Harriet E. Green, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Chaney.

Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Vineyard Haven.
  Regent, Mrs. Grafton L. Daggett, Mrs. M. S. Hough,
  Mrs. N. M. Berry, Mrs. M. B. Whittemore.

Submit Clark Chapter, Easthampton.
  Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Johnson, Miss Lucy S. Smith.

Susannah Tufts Chapter, Weymouth.
  Regent, Mrs. A. G. Bowditch, Miss Lillian Moore.

Uxbridge Chapter, Uxbridge.
  Regent, Miss Katherine M. Capron.

Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston.
  Regent, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Mrs. Charles E. Grinnell,
  Mrs. David Hull Rice, Mrs. J. Howard Nichols.
  Miss Helen Tinkham.

Watertown Chapter, Watertown.
  Regent, Mrs. Annie E. Davenport.

MICHIGAN.

State Regent—Mrs. William Chittenden.
Vice-State Regent—Mrs. E. S. Brayton.

Alexander Macomb Chapter, Mt. Clemens.
  Regent, Mrs. Helen M. Skinner, Miss Genevra Weeks.

Algonquin Chapter, St. Joseph.
  Regent, Miss Stella L. Winchester, Mrs. W. A. Preston,
  Mrs. N. A. Hamilton.

Ann Arbor Chapter, Ann Arbor.
  Regent, Mrs. Geo. H. Pond, Mrs. Clara Slauson,
  Miss Mary L. Hutchins (for Regt.),
  Mrs. Ellen S. Carhart, Mrs. Ella Babcock.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, Bay City.
  Regent, Miss Louise Whitney, Mrs. M. C. H. Wells.

General Richardson Chapter, Pontiac.
  Regent, Mrs. A. B. Avery.
Genesee Chapter, Flint.
    Regent, Mrs. Harriet P. Thompson.

Lansing Chapter, Lansing.
    Mrs. Emma S. Brayton.    Miss Mary E. Mott.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit.
    Regent, Mrs. R. H. Fyfe,    Mrs. John S. Newberry,
    Miss Clara Avery,    Miss Lillian Reynolds,
    Mrs. Henry B. Joy.    Miss Blanche Wetmore.

Lucy Sprague Tracy Chapter, Big Rapids.
    Regent, Mrs. Mattie L. Griswold.    Mrs. Stella Bennett Roben,
                                         Mrs. Henrietta Nilsen,
                                         Mrs. A. Lauretta J. Clark.

Muskegon Chapter, Muskegon.
    Regent, Miss Susan M. Wood.    Miss Fannie T. Erwin.

Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter, St. Clair.
    Regent, Mrs. B. F. Crampton.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Grand Rapids.
    Regent, Mrs. Harvey J. Hollister,
    Miss Annie H. Read.

Ypsilanti Chapter, Ypsilanti.
    Regent, Mrs. Eunice R. W. Watling.
    Mrs. Emma M. L. Hatch,
    Miss Emilie Comstock,
    Mrs. Lydia DeCamp Goodrich.

MINNESOTA.

State Regent—Mrs. D. A. Monford.
Vice-State Regent—

Anthony Wayne Chapter, Mankato.
    Regent, Miss Carrie A. Brewster. Miss Nettie Severance.

Charter Oak Chapter, Faribault.
    Regent, Mrs. E. H. Loyhed.

Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis.
    Regent, Mrs. C. T. Thompson,    Mrs. T. S. Gray,

Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Duluth.
    Regent, Mrs. E. W. Markell.    Mrs. Page Morris.

Distaff Chapter, St. Paul.
    Regent, Mrs. J. W. Bishop,    Mrs. A. H. Warren,
    Miss Helen Castle.    Miss Margaret Castle.

Fergus Falls Chapter, Fergus Falls.
    Regent, Mrs. Emma Clement Shonts.
    Mrs. I. McMahon.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Duluth.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah S. McGonagle.
Mrs. Julia M. Barnes,
Mrs. N. F. Hugo.

Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis.
Regent, Mrs. Robert Stratton, Mrs. A. K. Powers,
Mrs. Annie M. Torrence. Mrs. Thurza Bruchholz.

Monument Chapter, Minneapolis.
Regent, Mrs. C. C. Wyman.
Mrs. T. K. Gray.

Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul.
Regent, Mrs. John Knuppe,
Mrs. Hascal R. Brill.

St. Paul Chapter, St. Paul.
Regent, Mrs. Edward R. Sanford, Mrs. Marie McKenny,
Mrs. W. M. Liggett. Mrs. J. E. Schadle.

Wenonah Chapter, Winona.
Regent, Mrs. S. R. Van Sant, Mrs. F. A. Rising.
Mrs. O. B. Morrison.
Mrs. Agnes Marfield.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Regent—Miss Alice Quitman.

Vice-State Regent—

David Reese Chapter, Oxford.
Regent, Miss Ella F. Pegues.

Natchez Chapter, Natchez.
Regent, Mrs. T. C. West. Miss M. J. Warren.

Ralph Humphries Chapter, Jackson.
Regent, Mrs. Mary Thompson Howe.
Mrs. Chalmers Williamson,
Miss C. H. Hinsdale.

MISSOURI.

State Regent—Mrs. George H. Shields.
Vice-State Regent—Mrs. Wallace Delafield.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City.
Regent, Mrs. John R. Walker, Miss Caray May Carroll,
Mrs. Justin Bowersock. Mrs. F. K. Bristol.

General John Lacey Chapter, Kirkwood.
Regent, Mrs. Campbell Shaw.
(Not entitled to representation).

Hannah Arnett Chapter, St. Louis.
Regent, Miss Agnes H. Delafield. Miss Josephine Cobb.

Hannibal Chapter, Hannibal.
Regent, Miss Elizabeth Harrison.
Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, Jefferson City.
Regent, Mrs. Florence E. Towles.

Jefferson Chapter, St. Louis.
Regent, Mrs. C. G. Chappell. Mrs. Walter Tipton Adair.

Leclede Chapter, St. Louis.
Regent, Mrs. Edwin A. Wolf. Miss Jane Beal Glover.

Nancy Hunter Chapter, Cape Girardeau.
Regent, Mrs. H. F. Hauck. Mrs. Mary H. Pierce.

Osage Chapter, Sedalia.
Regent, Mrs. Thompson P. McCluney.

St. Joseph Chapter, St. Joseph.
Regent, Mrs. J. I. MacDonald.

St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis.
Regent, Mrs. John N. Booth, Mrs. Oliver Filley, Mrs. W. M. Van Slyke, Mrs. Anderson Gratz, Mrs. T. D. Kimball, Mrs. D. K. Powell, Mrs. Western Bascome. Mrs. R. P. Hanenkamp.

MONTANA.

State Regent—Mrs. Walter Tallant.

Silver Bow Chapter, Butte.
Regent, Mrs. Emil H. Renisch. Mrs. Walter H. Weed.

NEBRASKA.

State Regent—Mrs. Laura B. Pound.

Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln.
Regent, Mrs. Adelia M. Everett, Mrs. John G. Morrison; Mrs. W. C. Phillips. Miss Cora F. Smith.

Omaha Chapter, Omaha.
Regent, Mrs. Caroline L. McN. Barkalow, Mrs. Anna Morse Hoel, Miss Anna S. Bishop. Mrs. Amy Wells Carpenter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles S. Murkland.

Anna Stickney Chapter, North Conway.
Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Eastman.
(Not entitled to representation.)
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Ashuelot Chapter, Keene.  
Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Abbott,  
Mrs. Frank H. Stearns.  
Mrs. Alfred T. Batchelder,  
Miss Mary A. Tuttle,  
Mrs. William H. Prentiss,  
Mrs. Oscar J. Howard,  
Miss Annie M. Hubbard,  
Miss Ella F. Gee.

Buntin Chapter, Suncook.  
Regent, Miss Annette L. Dowst.  
Miss Sallie Head.

Elsa Cilley Chapter, Nottingham.  
Regent, Miss Jennie Neally Bartlett.  
Miss Jennie Cilley Burley,  
Miss Elizabeth W. Cilley.

Epping Chapter, Epping.  
Regent, Miss Ella Frances Pike.  
Eunice Baldwin Chapter, Hillsboro Bridge.  
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Holman.  
Mrs. Sarah A. Grimes,  
Miss Emma W. Mitchell.

Exeter Chapter, Exeter.  
Regent, Miss Sarah C. Clark.  
Mrs. Dora B. Wetherell,  
Miss Ellen L. Wentworth,  
Mrs. Betsey H. Quimby.

Liberty Chapter, Tilton.  
Regent, Mrs. Dora D. Davis.  
Mrs. Georgia L. Young,  
Mrs. Frances S. Spencer,  
Mrs. Ida M. Foss,  
Miss Bessie B. Sargent.

Margery Sullivan Chapter, Dover.  
Regent, Mrs. Frank French.  
Matthew Thornton Chapter, Nashua.  
Regent, Miss Katharine M. Thayer,  
Miss Stella F. Ripley.  
Mrs. George A. Wason,  
Mrs. Urania E. Bowers.

Milford Chapter, Milford.  
Regent, Mrs. Josephine S. French.  
Miss Isadore Richardson,  
Mrs. Evangeline Harrison.

Molly Reid Chapter, Derry.  
Regent, Mrs. Martha S. Stevens,  
Miss Sarah F. Webster.  
Miss Isabelle H. Fitz,  
Mrs. Mary L. Chase.

Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester.  
Regent, Mrs. Frank Preston,  
Mrs. J. W. Johnston.  
Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke,  
Mrs. George S. Eastman,  
Mrs. Henry E. Burnham,  
Mrs. I. W. Smith,  
Miss Rebecca C. Hall.

Reprisal Chapter, Newport.  
Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Boatwick.  
Miss Georgie C. Wilcox.
Rumford Chapter, Concord.
  Regent, Mrs. Laura S. Hill. Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter.
Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont.
  Regent, Mrs. Minnie A. L. Leete.

NEW JERSEY.

State Regent—Miss E. Ellen Batcheller.
Vice-State Regent—
Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary Nicoll Putnam. Mrs. Everett T. Tomlinson.
  (Not represented.)
Broad Seal Chapter, Trenton.
  Regent, Mrs. James B. Breese. Mrs. Leroy H. Anderson.
Buff and Blue Chapter, Trenton.
  Regent, Miss Helen G. Green.
  (Not represented.)
Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook.
  Regent, Mrs. W. J. Taylor. Miss E. M. S. Herbert,
  Mrs. John Olendorf.
Capt. Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, Trenton.
Colonel Lowrey Chapter, Flemington.
  Regent, Mrs. Hiram E. Deats. Mrs. Charles D. Foster.
Continental Chapter, Plainfield.
  Regent, Mrs. C. W. McCutcheon.
Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair.
  Regent, Mrs. Michel LeBrun, Mrs. Henning Taube.
  Mrs. George Lane Benedict,
  Miss Caroline Hobart,
  Mrs. Allan Nichols.
Essex Chapter, The Oranges.
  Regent, Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley. Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth.
General David Foreman Chapter, Trenton.
  Regent, Mrs. John Moses. Miss Julia Blackfan,
  Miss Agnes Blackfan.
General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville.
  Regent, Mrs. Henry Hardwicke. Mrs. Hugh B. Reed,
  Mrs. Wm. H. Hoppock,
  Mrs. Spencer Weart.
General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City.
  Regent, Miss Sara N. Doughty, Mrs. L. B. Corson.
  Mrs. H. C. James,
  Mrs. J. J. Gardner.
General Mercer Chapter, Trenton.
  Regent, Mrs. Howell C. Stull.
  Mrs. Julia B. Winans.
Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield.
  Regent, Mrs. Henry D. Moore.
### LIST OF DELEGATES.

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<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Regent</th>
<th>Vice-Regent</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick</td>
<td>Regent, Miss Kate Deshler</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry G. Cooke</td>
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<td>Mrs. Edward Barbour</td>
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<td>Monmouth Chapter, Red Bank</td>
<td>Regent, Mrs. Annie Hull White</td>
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<td>Morristown Chapter, Morristown</td>
<td>Regent, Mrs. Sarah Perry Merrell</td>
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<td>(Not represented.)</td>
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<td>Nassau Chapter, Camden</td>
<td>Regent, Mrs. Mary Ayer Godfrey</td>
<td>Miss Mary McKeen</td>
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<td>Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark</td>
<td>Regent, Mrs. Henry L. Jenkinson, Mrs. William Scheerer, Mrs. Elias Ward</td>
<td>Mrs. Cyrus Lawrence</td>
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<td>Oak Tree Chapter, Salem</td>
<td>Regent, Miss Ellen Mecum</td>
<td>Mrs. Ellen B. Smith (M. D.), Mrs. Robert N. Vannaman, Mrs. Wm. L. Clayton</td>
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<td>Paulus Hook Chapter, Jersey City</td>
<td>Regent, Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, Mrs. Oliver R. Blanchard, Mrs. James Robottom</td>
<td>Mrs. Solon Palmer</td>
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<td>Peggy Warne Chapter, Phillipsburg</td>
<td>Regent, Mrs. Jessie Glen Schultz, Miss Florence Shimer</td>
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<td>Princeton Chapter, Princeton</td>
<td>Regent, Mrs. Josephine Ward Swann</td>
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<td>Tempe Wicke Chapter, Sea Girt</td>
<td>Regent, Mrs. J. H. Oglesby</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank Durand</td>
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<td>(Not represented.)</td>
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<td>Trent Chapter, Trenton</td>
<td>Regent, Mrs. A. F. Jamieson</td>
<td>Mrs. David Perry</td>
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**NEW MEXICO.**

State Regent—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.
Vice-State Regent—
Sunshine Chapter, Santa Fe.
Regent, Mrs. Ella C. Wentmer.

**NEW YORK.**

State Regent—Mrs. Samuel Verplanck.
Vice-State Regent—
Adirondack Chapter, Malone.
Regent, Mrs. Daphne Taylor Fay, Miss Alice L. Hyde.
Amsterdam Chapter, Amsterdam.
Regent, Mrs. Anna M. McEwen. Mrs. John K. Stewart.
Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls.
Regent, Mrs. Francis A. Lamb. Mrs. Adra Ives Douglass.
Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath.
Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley. Mrs. Lydia Robie Jackson, Mrs. Reuben E. Robin.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia.
Regent, Mrs. Martha Jane Prescott, Miss Belle White, Mrs. Rose Waterhouse. Miss Mary Hall.

Bronx Chapter, Mt. Vernon.
Regent, Mrs. Roger M. Sherman. Miss S. M. Stone.

Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo.
Regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mrs. Esther C. Davenport, Mrs. Trueman G. Avery, Mrs. William I. Master, Mrs. Joseph T. Cook, Mrs. Franklin J. Sawyer, Mrs. Francis N. Trevor, Mrs. Charles Rohls, Mrs. Richard W. Goode. Mrs. E. C. Hawks.

Camden Chapter, Camden.
Regent, Mrs. Ella M. Conant, Mrs. E. H. Conant. Mrs. W. Stevens, Mrs. W. J. Frisbie, Miss Bessie Dorrance.

Catharine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont.
Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Miss Sophie Reynolds, Mrs. Joseph F. Rice, Mrs. A. B. Hall, Mrs. Frank S. Smith, Mrs. E. B. Vreeland.

Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca.
Regent, Mrs. Caroline L. R. Williams. Mrs. Isabella C. Dean, Mrs. Annie Cooper Baker.

Chemung Chapter, Elmira.
Regent, Mrs. Julia Diven, Mrs. E. S. Wychoff. Mrs. J. D. Fletcher Slee, Mrs. Norman J. Thompson, Mrs. Edw. A. Ryon.

Cherry Valley Chapter, Cherry Valley.
Regent, Miss Lucy S. Smith. Mrs. Mary Stacey Leaning, Mrs. Joseph C. Gibbons.

Deborah Champion Chapter, Adams.
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Nickelson, Mrs. Mary Hawes Waite, Mrs. Nellie C. Warriner, Mrs. Francis Hunt Waite.

Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, Batavia.
Regent, Mrs. Henry F. Tarbox, Mrs. C. H. Dolbeer, Mrs. J. H. Blake, Mrs. J. H. Bradish, Mrs. F. I. Judd, Mrs. A. E. Rice.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn.
Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Mrs. Isaiah Hanna,
Mrs. S. V. White, Miss Minnie Tilden,
Mrs. Frank Lupton, Mrs. John Titcomb.

Fort Plain Chapter, Fort Plain.
Regent, Miss Anna Maria Whitwell.

Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome.
Regent, Mrs. James H. Searles, Mrs. John Haselton.
Mrs. Herbert Van Wagenen.

Gansevoort Chapter, Albany.
Regent, Mrs. Samuel L. Munson,
Mrs. E. B. Holden. Mrs. F. C. Custis.

General James Clinton Chapter, Springfield.
Regent, Miss Louise W. Gilchrist. Mrs. T. Hyde Clarke.

General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer.
Regent, Mrs. Henry G. Munger, Mrs. J. D. Henderson,
Mrs. A. B. Steele. Mrs. C. L. Earl.

General Richard Montgomery Chapter, Gloversville.
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Churchill.

Gouverneur Chapter, Gouverneur.
Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Neary. Mrs. Arthur Orvis,
Mrs. George E. Pike, Mrs. Nettie S. Whitney.

Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Hudson.
Regent, Mrs. Frederick J. Collier, Mrs. H. Lyle Smith,
Mrs. Isaac N. Collier. Mrs. Herman V. Esselstynne.

Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester.
Regent, Mrs. William S. Little, Mrs. H. C. Brewster,
Mrs. F. F. Church, Miss Marian Wright,
Mrs. A. J. Townsend, Mrs. C. Strobridge,
Mrs. M. W. Cooke, Mrs. M. H. McMath,
Mrs. Vander Beek.

Israel Harris Chapter, Granville.
Regent, Mrs. Lucy M. Bishop Henry. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Woodard.

James Madison Chapter, Hamilton.
Regent, Mrs. Rosalie R. Barker. Mrs. Lois B. Langworthy.

Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown.
Regent, Miss Stella F. Broadhead, Mrs. Jennie W. Cadwell,
Mrs. Imogene P. Cameron, Miss Mertie M. Broadhead,
Mrs. Lucy Mason Hall.

Jane McCrea Chapter, Fort Edwards.
Regent, Mrs. Josephine M. King. Miss Anne Batcheller,
Mrs. R. O. Bascom.
Johnstown Chapter, Johnstown.
Regent, Mrs. Wm. B. Van Vliet, Mrs. Levi Yanney.
Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornellsville.
Regent, Mrs. Harriet McConnel, Mrs. Ella S. Hammond.
Keskeskicb Chapter, Yonkers.
Regent, Mrs. Frances A. Crandall, Mrs. Henry Howison,
Miss Katharine Prime, Mrs. Wm. Beer.
Knickerbocker Chapter, New York City.
Regent, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck,
Mrs. Charles E. Taft, Mrs. Simon Baruch.
Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown.
Regent, Mrs. F. C. Peterson,
Mrs. J. D. Ellis.
Mahwunawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie.
Regent, Miss Myra Avery,
Mrs. John Thompson.
Manhattan Chapter, New York.
Regent, Mrs. Sylvanuss Reed.
Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York.
Regent, Miss Mary Van B. Vanderpoel,
Mrs. V. P. Humason.
Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton.
Regent, Mrs. E. F. Bassett.
Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill.
Regent, Miss Emily de W. Seaman,
Miss Margaret Roosa.
Mohawk Chapter, Albany.
Regent, Mrs. Samuel B. Ward,
Mrs. James Bailey.
Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion.
Regent, Mrs. O. B. Rudd,
Miss Marion Carpenter.
Mohegan Chapter, Ossining.
Regent, Mrs. Henry S. Bowron.
Monroe Chapter, Brockport.
Regent, Mrs. William B. Sylvester, Miss Electa Minot,
Miss Mary Minot.
Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins,
Mrs. William E. Barlow.
Mrs. W. H. Coleman,
Mrs. George Reichel,
Mrs. T. H. Dobson.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, New York.
Regent, Mrs. Alice Woodhull Clark.
  Mrs. Nellie L. Sherman,
  Mrs. Susie E. Potter,
  Mrs. Ida F. G. Lane.

New York City Chapter, New York.
Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean,
  Mrs. Edward Hall,
  Mrs. Frank B. Jordan,
  Mrs. Wilbur McBride,
  Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney,
  Mrs. Zachary Taylor Jones,
  Mrs. Xavier Donoghue,
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  Mrs. Ronald E. Bonar.

Miss Mary E. Springer,
Mrs. Janvier LeDuc,
Mrs. Vernon M. Davis,
Miss E. G. Lathrop.
Patterson Chapter, Westfield.
  Regent, Mrs. Frances D. Patterson.
      Miss Laura A. Skinner,
      Miss Lizzie F. Simmons.

Philip Schuyler Chapter, Troy.
  Regent, Mrs. Russell B. Benson, Mrs. Wm. F. Gurley.
  Mrs. J. W. Rider.

Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh.
  Regent, Miss Adelaide Skeel, Mrs. J. H. Ray.
      Mrs. Wm. V. Randall,
      Miss Anna Betts.

Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls.
  Regent, Mrs. Edward W. Addison.

Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg.
  Regent, Mrs. Joseph Gamble, Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard.
  Mrs. Charles A. Spaulding.

Saratoga Chapter, Saratoga Springs.
  Regent, Mrs. Louise Hill Mingay, Miss E. W. Brown,
  Miss Anna M. Jones. Mrs. George P. Lawton.

Saugerties Chapter, Saugerties.
  Regent, Mrs. Charles A. Spaulding.
      Mrs. G. E. French.

Seneca Chapter, Geneva.
  Regent, Mrs. Dwight B. Backenstose.

Swekatsi Chapter, Ogdensburg.
  Regent, Miss Harriet L. S. Hasbrouck,
      Mrs. W. L. Proctor,
      Mrs. Mary P. Hall.

Tioughnioga Chapter, Cortland.
  Regent, Mrs. S. W. Sherwood. Mrs. Alden M. Jewett,
      Mrs. N. H. Gillette.

Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton.
  Regent, Mrs. Anna C. Gregg, Mrs. George Bayless.
      Mrs. Mary L. Oast,
      Miss Anna I. Noyes.

Vassar College Chapter, Poughkeepsie.
  Regent, Miss Lucy M. Salmon.
      (Not entitled to representation.)

Washington Heights Chapter, New York.
  Regent, Mrs. Henrietta M. Bostwick.
      Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer.

West Point Chapter, New York.
  Regent, Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Isaac S. Platt.

Willard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich.
  Regent, Miss Mary L. McMaster, Mrs. J. G. Sherman.
      Miss Anna Newbury.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston.
Regent, Mrs. Anna V. V. Kenyon, Miss Elizabeth Deyo,
Mrs. Augustus Schoonmaker.
Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth,
Mrs. Hewitt Boice,
Mrs. Augustus H. VanBuren.

Women of '76 Chapter, Brooklyn.
Regent, Miss Kate Carleton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Regent—Miss Mary Love Stringfield.
Vice-State Regent—
Arden Chapter, Arden.
Regent, Mrs. Maria P. T. Beale, Miss Bertha F. Beale,
Mrs. Mabel S. C. Pelton,
Miss Esther King Martin.

Dorcas Bell Love, Waynesville.
Regent, Miss Elizabeth F. Briscoe, Miss Annie E. Gudger,
Miss Amelia P. Butler.

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, Salisbury.
Regent, Mrs. Minnie P. Quinn.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Guilford Battle Chapter, Greensboro.
Regent, Mrs. Addie VanNoppen. (Not entitled to alternate.)

Mecklenburg Chapter, Charlotte.
Regent, Mrs. John Van Landingham,
Mrs. J. C. Burrows,
Mrs. W. G. Durant,
Miss Fannie A. Burwell, Mrs. V. L. Smith,
Miss Julia Alexander,
Mrs. E. D. Latta.

Whitnel Blount Chapter, Henderson.
Regent, Mrs. W. O. Shannon.
Mrs. E. G. Davis,
Mrs. Henry Perry,
Mrs. F. R. Harris.

NORTH DAKOTA.

State Regent—Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry.
Vice-State Regent—
William Mason Chapter, Fargo.
Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Pinney.
(Not entitled to representation.)

OHIO.

State Regent—Mrs. John A. Murphy.
Vice-State Regent—Mrs. William Brooks Maccracken.
Catherine Greene Chapter, Xenia.
  Regent, Mrs. William M. Wilson. Miss Sarah C. Bontecou,
  Mrs. Charles Darlington.

Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati.
  Regent, Mrs. Thomas Kite, Mrs. Margaret C. Morehead,
  Miss Anna P. Burkam, Miss Nellie Bechtel,
  Mrs. H. R. Probasco. Miss Estelle A. Sharpe.

Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Freemont.
  Regent, Miss Julia M. Haynes.

Columbus Chapter, Columbus.
  Regent, Mrs. James Kilbourne, Mrs. Alfred Kelley,
  Mrs. Edward Orton, Mrs. James Anderson,
  Mrs. H. R. Probasco. Mrs. George W. Gill,
  Mrs. H. R. Probasco. Mrs. Charles Burr.

Cayahoga-Portage Chapter, Akron.
  Regent, Mrs. Ella S. Allen, Mrs. Sarah Seymour Parsons,
  Mrs. Minnie W. Hayne, Mrs. Jesse Wolf Otis,
  Mrs. William Harmon, Miss Sarah C. Hart.

Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Tiffin.
  Regent, Mrs. William Harmon. Mrs. W. B. Maccracken,
  Mrs. Minnie W. Hayne, Miss Cora Rigoy.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, Lancaster.
  Regent, Miss Mary F. Mumaugh. Mrs. W. B. Maccracken,
  Mrs. Elizabeth W. Seys, Miss Cora Rigoy.

Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay.
  Regent, Miss Marian Stephenson. Mrs. Alice Anderson Bish.

George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington.
  Regent, Mrs. J. W. Miller. Mrs. Susan Telfair Daugherty,
  Mrs. J. W. Miller. Mrs. Katherine S. Foos.

Hetuck Chapter, Newark.
  Regent, Mrs. Sylvia W. Woodbridge. Mrs. Evelyn M. Graham,
  Mrs. William W. Woodbridge, Mrs. Clinton A. Metz.

John Reily Chapter, Hamilton.
  Regent, Mrs. Lou J. Beauchamp. Mrs. Lee Danser,
  Mrs. John Heiser.

Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary Ellen Gebhart, Miss Rebekah Strickle.

Joseph Spencer Chapter, Portsmouth.
  Regent, Mrs. Alice K. Hutchins, Mrs. William Elliot Lowes,
  Mrs. Alice K. Hutchins. Mrs. Jennie Corson,
  Mrs. Evelyn M. Graham, Mrs. E. Tracy Lowes.

Lagonda Chapter, Springfield.
  Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Seys. Mrs. Howard B. Hills.

Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown.
  Regent, Mrs. J. L. Botsford, Mrs. W. D. Euwer.
  Mrs. William W. Woodbridge, Mrs. W. J. Hitchcock.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky.
  Regent, Mrs. Sarah M. C. Sloane, Mrs. C. C. Warren.
Mary Washington Chapter, Mansfield.
  Regent, Mrs. Cora Eichelberger. Mrs. Howard B. Hills.
Miami Chapter, Troy.
  Regent, Mrs. Emma S. Freshour. Mrs. Eleanor D. Coleman.
Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville.
  Regent, Miss Mary F. Linn. Mrs. Henry E. Alexander.
Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe.
  Regent, Miss Eliza Irwin Vanmeter.
New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary G. McAbee. Mrs. Mary E. T. Wyman.
Old Northwest Chapter, Ravenna.
  Regent, Mrs. Ellisif R. Beebe.
Piqua Chapter, Piqua.
  Regent, Mrs. Frances E. E. Nelson.
Urbana Chapter, Urbana.
  Regent, Mrs. Laura L. McDonald. Mrs. Clifford Warnock.
Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary E. R. Welch, Mrs. Alice F. Doyle,
  Mrs. Alice E. Bowman. Mrs. Mary W. Tolerton.
Wah-wil-a-way Chapter, Hillsboro.
  Regent, Mrs. Emily L. Crossland, Mrs. Mary P. Steele.
Walter Deane Chapter, Conneaut.
  Regent, Mrs. Rowena B. Hickox.
  (Not entitled to representation.)
Washington Court House Chapter, Washington C. H.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary Stimson Stutson,
  Miss Florence Ogle,
  Mrs. May McL. Howat, Mrs. Carrie S. Fullerton.
Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland.
  Regent, Mrs. O. J. Hodge,
  Mrs. Charles H. Smith,
  Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins,
  Mrs. Wm. G. Rose,
  Mrs. Elroy M. Avery,
  Mrs. Merrick E. Johnson,
  Mrs. Clara H. Hower,
  Mrs. Mars E. Wagar,
  Mrs. P. H. Babcock,
  Mrs. Harvey D. Goulder.
Wyoming Chapter, Wyoming.
  Regent, Mrs. Reuben Tyler.
  Miss Mary E. Laurence.

OREGON.

State Regent—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery.
Vice-State Regent—
Multonomah Chapter, Portland.
  Regent, Mrs. Katharine S. McCamant.
  Mrs. F. P. Sherman.
State Regent—Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer.
Vice-State Regent—
Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte.
Regent, Mrs. Deborah D. Mitchell, Mrs. E. G. Reeder, Mrs. Jennie R. Hastings.

Bucks County Chapter, Reading.
Regent, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim.

Brookville Chapter, Brookville.
Regent, Mrs. Lora Haines Cook, Mrs. Alice H. Van Tassel.

Canadahta Chapter, Titusville.
Regent, Mrs. Alma S. Sherman.

Chester County Chapter, West Chester.
Regent, Mrs. Joseph T. Rothrock, Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker, Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Miss Genevieve Zane.

Colonel Crawford Chapter, Meadville.
Regent, Mrs. Emma A. S. Merwin.

Colonel Hugh White, Lockhaven.
Regent, Mrs. Charles Corss, Mrs. W. C. Kress.

Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, Danville.
Regent, Miss Amanda H. Gearhart.

Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selinsgrove.
Regent, Mrs. Laura E. R. Schoch.

Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle.
Regent, Mrs. Edmund Paulding, Mrs. Walter Beall.

Delaware County Chapter, Media.
Regent, Mrs. Richard Peters, Miss Lucy B. Price, Mrs. Walter M. Sharples, Mrs. L. B. Luckie.

Dial Rock Chapter, Pittston.
Regent, Mrs. Elvira A. Fear, Mrs. Katherine Wilcox.

Donegal Chapter, Lancaster.
Regent, Miss M. Louise Rohrer, Miss Mary Goodell, Miss Laura Slaymaker, Mrs. John Baumgardner.

Du Bois Chapter, Du Bois.
Regent, Mrs. L. M. Truxal.

George Clymer Chapter, Towanda.
Regent, Mrs. Rodney A. Mercur, Mrs. John Rahm, Mrs. Stanley M. Little.

George Taylor Chapter, Easton.
Regent, Mrs. Ellen D. Hapgood, Mrs. Annie Young.
Germantown Chapter, Germantown.
   Regent, Mrs. Herman Burgin. Mrs. Charles Hodge,
   Mrs. Charles W. Stone.

Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg.
   Regent, Mrs. Levi B. Alricks,
   Miss Helen C. Clark. Miss Cora Lee Snyder,
   Mrs. Levi Brandt.

Independence Hall Chapter, Philadelphia.
   Regent, Mrs. A. S. Quinton,
   Mrs. D. S. Stetson. Mrs. James G. Leiper,
   Miss L. H. Haynes.

Lawrence Chapter, New Castle.
   Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Royer.

Philadelphia Chapter.
   Mrs. Joseph P. Mickley,
   Mrs. Robert Tridell,
   Mrs. Robert Berger.

Lebanon Chapter, Lebanon.
   Regent, Mrs. Horace Brock.

Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown.
   Regent, Mrs. Alfred G. Seager.

Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport.
   Regent, Mrs. Mary White Emery, Mrs. Anne Perley,
   Mrs. Rebecca Y. Robinson.

Merion Chapter, Bala.
   Regent, Miss Margaret B. Harvey, Mrs. J. G. Walker.
   Miss L. H. Deemer.

Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia.
   Regent, Mrs. Edward Ogden,
   Mrs. Henry C. McIlvaine, Mrs. Ethan Allen Weaver,
   Mrs. Thomas C. Musgrove,
   Mrs. Samuel S. Stryker. Miss Mary E. Converse.

Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg.
   Regent, Mrs. Jeffreys Taylor.
   (Not entitled to representation.)

Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh.
   Regent, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Mrs. Frank B. Nimick,
   Mrs. William D. Hamilton.
   Mrs. Sullivan Johnson,
   Mrs. William S. Foster.
   Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Mrs. Albert A. Horne,
   Mrs. Frank H. Murdoch.
   Mrs. Charles T. Neale,
   Mrs. Willis F. McCook.
   Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh,
   Mrs. L. Halsey Williams,
   Mrs. Howard Morton.
Presque Isle Chapter, Erie. Regent, Mrs. M. B. Morrison.
Miss Nina Moore.
Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia. Regent, Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr.
Mrs. H. H. Fisher,
Mrs. Lewis T. Ford,
Mrs. James Dunn,
Miss E. E. Massey,
Mrs. Parke Shock.
Miss Emma Crowell,
Miss Katherine Bruce.
Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg. Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Heim.
Mrs. Charles A. Godcharles,
Mrs. Rebecca Nesbit.
Miss Emma Crowell,
Miss Katherine Bruce.
Sunbury Chapter, Sunbury. Regent, Mrs. Frances M. F. Donnel.
Sun Valley Donnel Clay.
Susquehanna Chapter, Clearfield. Regent, Mrs. D. L. Krebs.
Susquehanna Chapter, Clearfield. Regent, Mrs. D. L. Krebs.
Miss Elizabeth Donnel Clay.
Tidioute Chapter, Tidioute. Regent, Mrs. Charlotte S. Cumings.
Mrs. Cyrus Gordon.
Miss Nellie Turner.
Tioga Chapter, Athens. Regent, Mrs. C. S. Maurice.
Mrs. Howard Elmer.
Tunkhannock Chapter, Tunkhannock. Regent, Mrs. Frances O. Piatt, Mrs. Sara Overfield Rinebold.
Miss Elmer W. Wells.
Miss Eulalie Mae Piatt,
Mrs. Sara Overfield Rinebold.
Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown. Regent, Mrs. Margaret Hunsicker. Mrs. Rebecca McInnes, Mrs. Mary P. Beaver.
Mrs. Howard Elmer.
Venango Chapter, Franklin. Regent, Mrs. James D. Hancock. Miss Ella C. Hancock.
Witness Tree Chapter, Marietta. Regent, Mrs. Jane S. Lineaweaver, Miss Lillian S. Evans, Miss Martha Mifflin.
Wyoming Valley Chapter. Wilkesbarre. Regent, Mrs. Katherine S. McCartney,
Miss Elizabeth Sharpe.
Mrs. Henry H. Harvey,
Miss Martha Sharpe,
Mrs. Levi Waller,
Mrs. Thomas Worden,
Miss Mary Harvey.
Mrs. Charles A. Godcharles,
Mrs. Rebecca Nesbit.
Miss Elizabeth Sharpe.
Miss Louise Fulton,
Mrs. John H. Small.
Yorktown Chapter, York. Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Spangler.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt.
Vice-State Regent—
Bristol Chapter, Bristol.
  Regent, Mrs. Annie E. McDougall, Miss Carrie Persis Church,
  Mrs. B. O. Wilbour. Miss Isabel E. Bosworth.
Flint-lock and Powder-horn Chapter, Pawtucket.
  Regent, Mrs. Susan J. S. Fisk. Miss Josephine Field.
Gaspee Chapter, Providence.
  Regent, Mrs. John F. Huntsman, Mrs. William S. Granger,
  Mrs. William Ames, Mrs. John R. Hess,
  Mrs. Richard J. Barker, Mrs. W. L. Chapman.
  Mrs. J. A. Nealey.
General Nathaniel Greene Chapter, East Greenwich.
  Regent, Mrs. Louis R. Potter. Miss Anna F. Holden.
Narragansett Chapter, South Kingston.
  Regent, Mrs. John H. Washburn. Mrs. Martha A. Gardner.
Pawtucket Chapter, Pawtucket.
  Regent, Mrs. Ida E. Beede, Miss Jennie W. Gooding,
  Mrs. C. E. Longley, Miss Delia Allen,
  Mrs. Hattie S. Voelker.
Phebe Green Ward Chapter, Westerly.
  Regent, Mrs. George N. Burdick. Mrs. Harriet S. Langdon.
William Ellery Chapter, Newport and Jamestown.
  Regent, Mrs. Isabella Higbee Sanborn,
  Mrs. Kate F. Burlington. Miss Susan P. Swinburne,
  Mrs. J. Henrietta Titus.
Woonsocket Chapter, Woonsocket.
  Regent, Mrs. Fendora S. S. Clarke,
  Mrs. Adin B. Capron. Mrs. Etienne C. Delabarre,
  Mrs. George P. Warfield.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Regent—Mrs. H. W. Richardson.
Vice-State Regent—
Andrew Pickens Chapter, Seneca.
  Regent, Mrs. Ludie M. Coleman. (Not entitled to alternates.)
Catawba Chapter, Rock Hill.
  Regent, Mrs. H. B. Buist. Miss Aline Mobley,
  Miss Annie Lewis Cole,
  Miss Emma Watson Roach.
Cateechee Chapter, Anderson.
  Regent, Mrs. Sylvester Bleckley. Mrs. J. L. McGee.
Columbia Chapter, Columbia.
   Regent, Mrs. Annie I. Robertson. Miss Mary E. Lyles,
   Mrs. Susan P. Henning.

Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg.
   Regent, Mrs. Minnie L. Nicholls. Mrs. Lucy Ligon,
   Mrs. Walter S. Montgomery.

Esther Marion Chapter, Aiken.
   Regent, Mrs. D. S. Henderson.
   (Not entitled to representation.)

Kate Barry Chapter, Spartanburg.
   Regent, Mrs. Mabel F. Simpson. Miss Dot Dean,
   Miss Mary Owen Dean.

King's Mountain Chapter, Yorkville.
   Regent, Mrs. Be Neely Moore.
   Mrs. S. E. White,
   Miss Jennie Adele Hart.

Mary Adair Chapter, Chester.
   Regent, Mrs. Mary I. H. Stringfellow.
   Mrs. Mary L. Darwin.

Moultrie Chapter, Orangeburg.
   Regent, Mrs. Albert C. Ligon.
   Mrs. Mary H. D. Watson,
   Mrs. John Elliot Bull,
   Mrs. Robert Jennings.

Nathaniel Green Chapter, Greenville.
   Regent, Mrs. Flora P. Dill,
   Mrs. Fannie McDavid,
   Mrs. M. J. S. Putnam.

Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston.
   Regent, Mrs. Frances M. Jones,
   Mrs. Francis S. Nash.
   Miss Alice Taylor,
   Mrs. Edward Willis.

Sumter's Home Chapter, Sumter.
   Regent, Miss Edith M. DeLorme.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State Regent, Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar.
Vice-State Regent—

TENNESSEE.

State Regent, Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain
Vice-State Regent—

Bonry Kate Chapter, Knoxville.
   Regent, Miss Mary B. Temple,
   Mrs. Hugh Lynd.
   Mrs. Margaret Hooper,
   Miss Helen Turner,
   Mrs. Jonathan Tipton,
   Mrs. M. L. Patterson,
   Mrs. John Frazee,
   Miss Pauline Woodruff.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Campbell Chapter, Nashville.
Regent, Mrs. James M. Head,
Mrs. John C. Brown.

Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga.
Regent, Mrs. Katharine D. Rathburn,
Mrs. Alice B. W. Hill.

Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis.
Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan,
Mrs. S. C. Toof.

Cumberland Chapter, Nashville.
Regent, Miss Elizabeth Atchison,
Mrs. Charles H. Eastman.

Hermitage Chapter, Memphis.
Regent, Mrs. T. J. Latham.

Jackson-Madison Chapter, Jackson.
Regent, Mrs. Harriet Holland.

Jane Knox Chapter, Columbia.
Regent, Mrs. William Porter Morgan.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon.
Regent, Mrs. Susan S. Tarver.

Old Glory Chapter, Franklin.
Regent, Miss Susie Gentry.

Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski.
Regent, Mrs. Florence B. Wilkes.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.
Regent, Mrs. Jennie M. Wilhoit.

Watauga Chapter, Memphis.
Regent, Mrs. Dabney Scales,

TEXAS.

State Regent, Mrs. John Lane Henry.
Vice-State Regent—
George Washington Chapter, Galveston.
Regent, Mrs. Thomas J. Groce. Mrs. W. V. Judson, Miss Julia Settle.

Henry Downs Chapter, Waco.

Jane Douglass Chapter, Dallas.

Lady Washington Chapter, Houston.
Regent, Mrs. Ella Hutchins Sydnor. Mrs. William C. Crane, Miss Caroline E. Cargill.

Mary Isham Keith Chapter, Fort Worth.
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bell. Mrs. W. B. Harrison.

Thankful Hubbard Chapter, Austin.
Regent, Mrs. Ira H. Evans. Mrs. James B. Clark.

UTAH.
State Regent, Mrs. Inez G. H. Wallace.
Vice-State Regent—
Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City.
Regent; Mrs. Corinne M. Allen.

VERMONT.
State Regent, Mrs. Julius J. Estey.
Vice-State Regent—
Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
Regent, Mrs. A. D. Smith, Mrs. C. R. Moor,
Mrs. M. J. Francisco. Mrs. H. H. Dyer,
Mrs. A. G. Coolidge.

Ascutney Chapter, Windsor.
Regent, Mrs. H. E. J. Davis. Miss Louise Spencer.

Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans.
Regent, Mrs. E. A. Chittenden. Mrs. F. S. Stranahan,
Mrs. E. C. Smith.

Bennington Chapter, Bennington.
Regent, Mrs. Fanny G. Pratt. Mrs. H. G. Root,
Mrs. C. H. Darling. Mrs. L. A. Graves,
Miss Eliza S. Abbott.

Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro.
Regent, Mrs. Edwin H. Putnam. Miss Maria Stedman,
Mrs. Annie G. Cobb. Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne,
Miss Genevieve Slate, Miss Lucy J. C. Daniels,
Mrs. E. A. Starkey.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

Brownson Chapter, Arlington.
   Regent, Mrs. Adelbert Stone.  Mrs. James Dalgleish.

Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury.
   Regent, Mrs. Frances Westfall Wales.  Mrs. E. H. Thorp,
   Miss Susan D. Parker.

Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington.
   Regent, Mrs. Nelson W. Fisk.  Mrs. Joseph Auld,
   Mrs. Frederick Pease, Mrs. E. Henry Powell.

Hand’s Cove Chapter, Shoreham.
   Regent, Mrs. Clayton Nelson North.
   Mrs. William N. Platt,
   Mrs. Emeline B. Clark,
   Mrs. Ellen G. Bascom,
   Mrs. Ada Smith Smith,
   Mrs. Charles W. Howard,
   Miss Nellie Ray Platt.

Heber Allen Chapter, Poultney.
   Regent, Mrs. Elmira Vail Ross.  Mrs. Clara B. Platt.

Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon.
   Regent, Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee.
   Mrs. J. G. Barber,
   Mrs. Aaron Vail,
   Miss Julia A. C. Jackson.

McKinley Chapter, Middletown Springs.
   Regent, Mrs. John Emory Buxton.  Mrs. Leonidus Gray.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier.
   Regent, Mrs. Emelia F. Briggs, Mrs. Amanda T. Newcomb,
   Mrs. Calista R. Jones.

Ormsby Chapter, Manchester.
   Regent, Mrs. Mary U. Robbins.  Mrs. Albert A. Botsford,
   Mrs. Warren R. Dunton.

Ottauquechee Chapter, Woodstock.
   Regent, Miss Alice Lovell Eaton.  Miss Ellen A. Fairbanks,
   Miss Grace G. Marble.

Oxbow Chapter, Newbury.
   Regent, Mrs. Louise F. Wheeler.

St John de Crevecœur Chapter, St. Johnsbury.
   Regent, Mrs. Minnie B. Hazen.

   VIRGINIA.

State Regent, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page.
Vice-State Regent—
Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville.
   Regent, Miss Mildred Page.  Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons.
Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, Fredericksburg.
Beverly Manor Chapter, Staunton.
  Regent, Mrs. Franklin M. Hanger.
  Mrs. G. G. Gooch.
Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg.
  Regent, Mrs. Lena Hannah Lewis.
  Mrs. Mary M. D. Halsey,
  Mrs. Evelyn Quinn.
Commonwealth Chapter, Richmond.
  Regent, Mrs. Warner Moore.  (Not entitled to alternates.)
  (Not represented.)
Dorothea Henry Chapter, Danville.
  Regent, Mrs. James G. Penn,
  Mrs. Claude Swanson.
  Miss Edmonia Slaughter,
  Mrs. John Swanson,
  Mrs. E. P. Sangston.
Fort Nelson Chapter, Portsmouth.
  Regent, Mrs. Charles R. Nash.
Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, Petersburg.
  Regent, Mrs. Alice M. Finch.
  Mrs. Mary B. Cameron.
Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk.
  Regent, Mrs. James Riddle,
  Mrs. Walter H. Doyle.
  Mrs. Thomas J. Randolph,
  Mrs. Robert B. Cooke.
Hampton Chapter, Hampton.
  Regent, Dr. Frances Weidner.
  Mrs. Mary Morris Sayre.
Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke.
  Regent, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison.  Mrs. Mary W. Bogg.
Massanutten Chapter, Harrisonburg.
  Regent, Mrs. Lucy L. B. Heneberger.
  (Not entitled to representation.)
Montpelier Chapter, Orange.
  Regent, Mrs. Anne W. Harper.  Mrs. Fenton Somerville.
Mount Vernon Chapter, Alexandria.
  Regent, Mrs. Eliza S. Washington Hunter,  Mrs. Mary Z. Herndon,
  Mrs. H. C. Ansley,  Mrs. Rebecca Ramsey Reese,
  Mrs. Frances Snow Monroe.
  Mrs. Bettie F. Miller,
  Mrs. Frances V. J. Robinson,
  Miss Dora Chinn.
Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond.
  Regent, Mrs. John A. Coke.
Stuart Chapter, Wytheville.
  Regent, Mrs. Susie Stuart Campbell.
LIST OF DELEGATES.

WASHINGTON.

State Regent, Mrs. George W. Bacon.
Vice-State Regent—
Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane.
Regent, Mrs. Augusta Plummer Foster.
Lady Stirling Chapter, Seattle.
Regent, Mrs. Mary E. P. R. Phelps.

Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma.
Regent, Mrs. J. Q. Mason,
Mrs. Francis Cushman.
Mrs. Eugenie Moore.

Ranier Chapter, Seattle.
Regent, Mrs. Julia Hardenbergh,
Mrs. Lillie A. Greene,
Mrs. Martha W. Fulton. Mrs. Susan C. Smith.

Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma.
Regent, Mrs. John A. Parker. Mrs. D. G. Foster.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Regent, Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw.
Vice-State Regent—
Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Point Pleasant.
Regent, Mrs. Livia S. Poffenberger.
William Henshaw Chapter, Hedgesville.
Regent, Miss Martha Jane Silver. Mrs. J. D. Hendrickson.

WISCONSIN.

State Regent, Mrs. James Sidney Peck.
Vice-State Regent—
Beloit Chapter, Beloit.
Regent, Mrs. Henrietta H. Paley, Mrs. W. M. Brittan,
Mrs. P. B. Yates. Mrs. L. D. Forbes.

Fay Robinson Chapter, Reedsburg.
Regent, Mrs. Ralph P. Persy.
Fond du Lac Chapter, Fond du Lac.
Regent, Mrs. Anna G. Sweet.

Fort Atkinson Chapter, Fort Atkinson.
Regent, Mrs. Edward Rankin. Mrs. A. R. Hoard.

Janesville Chapter, Janesville.
Regent, Mrs. O. H. Fethers,
Mrs. M. G. Jeffris.

John Bell Chapter, Madison.
Regent, Mrs. Mary L. Atwood.
Mrs. Lucius Fairchild,
Mrs. E. M. Fuller,
Miss Amelia E. F. Stevens.
Kenosha Chapter, Kenosha.
Regent, Mrs. Mary Thomas Grant.
Miss Anna Kimball,
Mrs. Ezra Simmons,
Miss Edna Farr.

La Crosse Chapter, La Crosse.
Regent, Mrs. C. B. Shouse,
Mrs. Angus Cameron.
Mrs. Ellis B. Usher,
Miss Marjorie Sill.

Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee.
Regent, Mrs. Anna L. Wall,
Mrs. Charles Quarles,
Mrs. Thomas H. Brown.
Mrs. Walter Kempster,
Mrs. Theodore Yates,
Mrs. J. V. Quarles,
Mrs. F. H. Shepard.

Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh.
Regent, Mrs. Caroline M. Burnell.
Mrs. Mary E. J. Sawyer,
Mrs. Jessie J. Hooper.

Racine Chapter, Racine.
Regent, Mrs. Fanny B. Stone.

Stevens Point Chapter, Stevens Point.
Regent, Mrs. Alice S. McDill.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Tyranena Chapter, Lake Mills.
Regent, Mrs. Carrie B. Douglass.

Wau Bun Chapter, Portage.
Regent, Mrs. Susan J. B. Holden. Mrs. Lydia Flanders.

Waunkesha Continental Chapter, Waunkesha.
Regent, Mrs. Clara Noble Bacon.

Waupun Chapter, Waupun.
(Will not be represented.)
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hinkley.

WYOMING.

State Regent, Mrs. Harriet Richards.
Vice-State Regent—
Cheyenne Chapter, Cheyenne.
Regent, Mrs. H. B. Patten.
Mrs. Willis Van Devanter,
Miss Alice Richards.

Jacques Laramie Chapter, Laramie.
Regent, Miss Grace Raymond Hebard.
Mrs. Ida Harris Mondell.

HAWAII ISLANDS.

Aloha Chapter, Honolulu.
Regent, Mrs. Agnes H. B. Judd.
Mrs. BRYAN. Madam President General, there are many delegates who are so far back in the rear of the house that they cannot hear; may they not come forward and occupy the vacant seats in front this afternoon?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair sees no objection to their occupying those seats for the present; they may have to give them up when the proper delegates come.

Mrs. BRYAN. Of course we will vacate when the delegates who are entitled to the seats arrive.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish to say that you may occupy the vacant seats reserved for delegates who have not yet arrived.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Madam President General, may I rise to a question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question of privilege, madam.

Mrs. MCLEAN. It relates to the death of the late President McKinley.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly, madam; the Chair will immediately grant that request if there is no objection. The Chair hears no objection and the request is granted. Mrs. McLean, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. McLEAN. Whereas, this meeting of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, is the first convened since the death of the late President McKinley; and whereas, this society represents the pure American spirit of the women of the nation, that nation which gives liberty but not license to its citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Continental Congress, in meeting assembled, does, as its first business record its detestation of the crime which removed from life the late President McKinley, and its abiding sympathy with Mrs. McKinley; and further, that such expression of sympathy from this body be conveyed to her whose loss is unutterable. Signed, Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.]

Miss Batcheller. I second that resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey, is recognized.
Miss Batcheller. The state of New Jersey desires to most cordially and emphatically second the resolution of the regent of the New York City Chapter, Mrs. Donald McLean. (Applause.)

President General. It has been moved and seconded that this congress, upon its first meeting since the sad death of President McKinley, record its horror at the sad calamity to the country and send its sympathy to Mrs. McKinley. All in favor of this resolution will please say "aye."

Mrs. Roome. I move that this be made a rising vote.

President General. This resolution is unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The credential committee wishes an announcement made. Please give your attention.

Reader. Any further corrections to the roll will please be sent in writing to Mrs. Tulloch, chairman of the credential committee, each chapter stating the number of votes to which it is entitled.

"So many are uncertain as to this evening's reception, whether it will be, as usual, evening dress, and whether it will be at the Arlington or the National Museum, that I will ask you to announce from the platform, if it is not too great trouble."

President General. The facts in regard to the reception will be recapitulated to you by the chairman of the reception committee. Please come forward, madam.

Mrs. Burrows. I had intended to rise to a question of privilege to make an explanation to the congress in regard to that matter, but the chairman of the program committee tells me that she is going to cover the point in announcing her program.

President General. The chairman of the reception committee, Mrs. Burrows, states that she had intended to come forward and request as a question of privilege that she be allowed to make known the change in the place of holding the reception, but that the chairman of the program committee will announce that when she brings forward her report. Is that satisfactory to you? If it is, it shall be so ordered.

Several Members. Yes.
Mrs. McCARTNEY. Can we get to the report of the program committee in time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is a very pertinent one, and the Chair will take the liberty of forestalling the chairman of the program committee by stating that our reception will be held at the National Museum, the authorities of that institution having given to the Daughters of the American Revolution this opportunity to view their historical collections. The president general and the members of the National Board will be present to receive you. Inquiries have been made as to whether evening dress shall be worn. Follow your own pleasure. There will be some to keep you company either way you dress. [Laughter and applause.] The chairman of the house committee desires to make an announcement to you.

Mrs. RICHARDS. I would like to say for the information of the delegates and alternates that the house will seat on the lower floor only 763 persons and there are 917 delegates; so you see I have to approximate the seats. The gallery seats only 520 and there are supposed to be 900 alternates. You will therefore understand the difficulty of seating all the members satisfactorily and be as patient as possible. You will all have your seats to-morrow, and we would like to close this theatre at five o'clock this afternoon, as there is an entertainment to be given here to-night.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. Is a motion in order? I wish to present a resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is in order, inasmuch as the chairman of the credential committee has reported. Kindly be as brief as possible, madam, because we wish to hear the report of the program committee.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. We, the undersigned of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, request of this honorable body the adoption of the resolution herewith presented for the appointment of a special committee to investigate and determine the matter in dispute among the members of Warren Chapter of Monmouth, Illinois.

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this
congress, not national officers nor state regents, be appointed by the Chair to investigate the matter of Warren Chapter of Monmouth, Illinois, from its beginning and upon its merits, and report to this congress its finding for final action.

Signed, Carolina M. Murphy, state regent, Ohio; E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent, New Jersey; Helen M. Boynton, Chicamaugua, Tennessee; Mrs. Martha W. Foster, vice-president general; Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, vice-president general; Minnie F. Mickley, registrar general; Mary Desha, founder and honorary vice-president general; Mary S. Lockwood, state regent, District of Columbia; Fanny Griswold Moss, vice-president general; Mary Sawyer (Foote) Thomas; Mrs. Walter Reeves; Florence May Estey, state regent, Vermont; Mrs. Donald McLean.

Madam President, I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mrs. Scott. I second that motion.

Mrs. Lee. I wish to know whether—

President General. Wait one moment until the question is stated by the Chair.

Mrs. Scott. I have seconded that motion.

President General. The Chair requests Mrs. DeMotte, of Illinois, to kindly send up her motion in writing to the desk, and hereafter every motion must be sent up to the desk in writing before it can be announced. The official reader will read the motion.

Reader. Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this congress, not national officers nor state regents, be appointed by the Chair to investigate the matter of Warren Chapter of Monmouth Illinois, from its beginning and upon its merits, and report to this congress its findings for final action.

President General. Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, you have heard this motion. Are there any remarks?

Mrs. Scott. The motion has been seconded.

Mrs. Lee. My question is whether the Monmouth Chapter has ever received any investigation appertaining to its troubles?
Mrs. Murphy. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.

President General. The Chair recognizes Mrs. John A. Murphy, state regent of Ohio.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President—

Mrs. Lee. A question of privilege, Madam President. I have received no reply from the Chair.

President General. The Chair is really not competent to answer your question.

Mrs. Lee. Will you kindly ask if there is some one here who can answer the question.

Mrs. Murphy. I propose to answer that question, Madam President.

President General. You shall have the floor to discuss the question in good time. The state regent of Ohio is recognized.

Mrs. Murphy. I propose in a very few words to answer that question according to my light. I was present in 1900 when the congressional committee was called on the challenge of Miss Desha of the sitting delegate from the Burns faction of the Warren Chapter, Illinois, and the congressional committee was ordered to investigate the said trouble on its merits. That committee was appointed and went out to deliberate, and later in the week brought in a report; this report distinctly said, and it is recorded and stated in the minutes of the congress of 1900, that that committee refused to go into the merits of the question, and further said as there was nothing new in the matter, the committee would simply act on the report of the credential committee. Now to-day, ladies, the credential committee has passed upon the matter; the delegate is seated, including the Burns faction, Warren Chapter delegate; the house is organized; business is proposed; and a congressional committee is called on now to do what that committee in 1900 failed to do—its duty. [Applause.]

President General. The Chair requests that you refrain from applause so that the progress of business will be facilitated.

Mrs. Murphy. May I continue?
President General. Yes, madam.

Mrs. Murphy. That committee having failed to do its duty, this chapter keeps coming here yearly for justice, saying it is unjustly treated, and keeps knocking at the doors for admission to every congress, and asking for a committee at every congress to investigate this question. Ladies, there are two or three reasons, and very potent reasons, why this should be done. One is that every American citizen—which term, by the way, includes every Daughter of the American Revolution—should have a chance to be heard, if he complains of an injustice. A second reason is that it is crying shame that a body of women who profess to teach patriotism to the rising generation, and good citizenship, so to outrage all ideas of good citizenship as to deny a hearing on its merits to any case brought before it. [Applause.] That is the second reason. [Applause.] The third, and last reason, ladies, is if it were for nothing but our own ease and comfort, let us give them this investigation. [Applause and laughter.] We are tired of Warren Chapter. We would like to stop their mouths and send them home and quiet them forever. Let us give them a committee that will investigate them from the inside out, from the beginning to the end, and from the top to the bottom, on their merits, and close their mouths forever. [Great applause and laughter.]

Mrs. Wynkoop. I take exception to the statement that has just been made by the state regent of Ohio. The committee appointed by order of the congress of 1900, which was appointed by the president general, was not appointed to investigate all the affairs of the Warren Chapter. I have here the motions which led up to the appointment of that committee, and with the permission of the Chair I will read these motions; they are simply—

President General. There is a motion before the house.

Mrs. Wynkoop. These are simply the motions which led up to the appointment of the committee in 1900. May I state them, Madam President?

President General. The Chair is exceedingly willing that every light shall be thrown upon this subject. The Chair
declares, however, that this is not the time for that discussion at present, unless you can confine yourself closely to the resolution which has been offered.

Mrs. WYNKOOP. This is the very point. A statement has been made here that the committee failed to do its duty in investigating this matter. The committee was not appointed to investigate, except so far as seating the delegate in question was concerned. The motions I have here are simply the motions under which the committee worked in 1900. May I read them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may read them, if they are brief.

Mrs. WYNKOOP. "Inasmuch as a delegate from Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois, has now arrived and is the only delegate from that chapter who is accredited by the credential committee and the state regent of Illinois, I move that she be now accredited as a member of the Ninth Continental Congress." That motion is signed by Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois. "I move that this matter be referred to a committee. Signed, Anita Newcomb McGee." "I move that this committee consist of five members and be appointed by the president general. Alice Bradford Wiles, Illinois." "Amendment, that such committee report to this Continental Congress. Mrs. Donald McLean." Those are the motions under which the committee of 1900 worked. There is no word in any of those motions or amendments calling for an investigation. It was simply a question of seating of the delegate present. Her credentials were the same as those of any other regent upon the floor; the chapter was in good standing, its dues were paid, and that regent had the same right upon the floor of the congress as any other regent present. I wish to state this in defense of the committee which served for two whole days at that time, and did its duty conscientiously. I do not say this in objection to any investigation of this matter. I have no objection whatever, but I simply make these statements in defense of the women who served faithfully and conscientiously on that committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before any further remarks are permitted, the Chair must state that all remarks must be confined to the consideration of this resolution, as to whether there
shall be a committee appointed. The discussion will come later; so you will please confine your remarks to the motion.

Mrs. Lillard. Ladies of the congress, I wish to say that I have read the stenographic minutes of three congresses very conscientiously, and very earnestly, and I am ready to say now—and you can verify it very easily by reading these reports—there has never been an official investigation of this difficulty from the floor of this house. Ladies, this matter will come before you, and we believe that it should come before you for generations to come, until this investigation takes place. [Laughter.] This is in the interest of the peace and the dignity of the national congress and of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Ladies, I have heard it stated that the Continental Congress has no business wasting its time on such a trifling matter. The women in Illinois who have been striving for almost four years simply to have this final court of appeal decide whether they acted rightly or wrongly do not consider this a trifling matter; and, ladies, are we to say what is a trifling matter to some of our members? It may not directly and personally concern us, but shall we raise monuments, and shall we build a magnificent colonial hall, where the call for justice, where the right of appeal can never be heard? Will the Daughters of the American Revolution deny the simple right of appeal? Ladies, this motion is not put to you in the interest of either side. We can trust the Daughters of the American Revolution. We are not afraid to accept their final decision. All we ask is that you who, really, are the rightful judges, decide this matter, and bury it. We in Illinois never understood it until this year; it had been really kept from us; and when we understood it, we saw that it is not a disgrace; it is not a scandal; it is not a personal matter; it is simply and absolutely a legal and constitutional point. There is an issue and we lay it before you, believing that there is not a Daughter in this house but that can support this motion. If there is any Daughter in this house who believes that the matter has been settled exactly right, she will be very glad to have this motion, because it will vindicate the action that has been taken. If
there is any Daughter who does not understand anything whatsoever about the merits of the case, she can support this motion, because to her it simply involves the right of appeal. If there is any Daughter who feels that a mistake has been made, and that thereby injustice has been done, she can support this motion and do it very willingly. Ladies, I want to say in behalf of the signers of this resolution that there is not the slightest intention or desire of casting any reflection whatsoever upon the dignity, or authority, or the integrity of the National Board. We feel that the magnificent women who have served us from time to time on the National Board not only deserve our respect, but we gladly render them our highest respect and admiration. But, ladies, we do not feel that the National Board may never made mistakes; they themselves have never claimed that they are infallible. This is simply a question as to whether they understood the law rightly; as to whether they interpreted the law correctly. They are not the final court of resort of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Continental Congress assembled is the final resort. It is no disgrace, ladies, to appeal from a lower court to a higher court. Back in Illinois we have three courts, and if a citizen brings a grievance to one court and takes it to another higher court, he is not considered a disturber of the peace, a disgraceful person, because he wishes to carry his matter before a final court. Ladies, I beg of you the unanimous support of this resolution.

President General. The Chair requests in the further discussion of this question that ladies desiring to speak indicate clearly upon which side of the question they desire to address the house; whether they are for this motion or against it. Briefly and pertinently explain your position.

Mrs. Eagan. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: I desire to speak in favor of this resolution—

Mrs. Wiles. I rise to a question as to the conduct of this debate. May we not have the usual rule followed of having first one speaker on one side and then one on the other?

Mrs. Roome. How will you know them?
President General. Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, as far as the president general understands upon which side a lady is to speak, she will assign her to a proper place in the debate. The Chair will request ladies desiring to speak to state upon which side of this question they wish to address the house, whether for or against the pending motion; otherwise the Chair cannot know upon which side they are.

Mrs. Eagan. Can we afford to pass—

Mrs. Wiles. Madam President, will you ask the ladies to state upon which side of this question they desire to speak.

President General. Mrs. Eagan, will you kindly state upon which side of this subject you are?

Mrs. Eagan. I will speak in favor of the resolution. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, can we afford to pass this question—

President General. The Chair is forced to interrupt you for one moment. There is a question of privilege before us. It has been demanded that we should alternate between speakers first on one side and then on the other; so, Madam Regent, will you kindly allow some one to speak against this motion first? The Chair recognizes the state regent of Illinois.

Mrs. Wiles. Ladies, as we have had three speeches on one side of the question, it seems to me only fair that something should be heard upon the other side. I wish that my position shall be very clearly understood at first. In recognizing the fact that the congress has a perfect right, of course, to appoint this committee, if it sees fit to do so; there is no question but that the Continental Congress is the court of last resort; there is no question but that the Continental Congress can do with this question just what it pleases; there is also no question but that everyone who is on what I call the official side of the question, that is who is in favor of the official decisions that have been made in the past by the National Board, and by the Continental Congress—

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

Mrs. Wiles. My statement that these decisions have been made by the Continental Congress is objected to. That is
simply because the ladies do not understand what I said. I said such decisions as had been made by the Continental Congresses. Certainly there are many ladies here who know that this matter has been discussed in this hall. There are certainly many members here who will remember having heard this affair discussed in November, 1900. It would be quite impossible for many of us to forget that, and I simply say that in supporting such decisions as were made, every woman who stands on that side has absolutely nothing which she does not wish to be known to you. There is absolutely nothing in regard to the action of the state regents of Illinois or of the National Board, or of this committee, which is not an open book to you all. There is absolutely nothing which may not be—

Mrs. Murphy. Is not the lady out of order? Is she speaking to the resolution? She seems to me to be digressing.

Mrs. Wiles. I am speaking to the resolution. I did not interrupt the ladies who spoke on the other side, and I shall be very glad not to be interrupted. I say, we come before you acknowledging your right to investigate this subject, and with the perfect willingness that you should investigate it again, if you think it is wise to do so, but we do not consider it expedient to open this matter again for various reasons. In the first place, it was simply a question as to who were the officers in Warren Chapter, in Monmouth, Illinois, in the fall of 1898. This seems to me to have been—

Mrs. Murphy. Is not the lady out of order; we simply ask for a congressional committee, not to enter into the merits of the question on the floor of congress.

President General. If the state regent is diverging upon what shall hereafter come before a committee—

Mrs. Wiles. I am not.

Mrs. Murphy. She is.

Mrs. Wiles. I am giving the reasons why I think a committee unnecessary, and I think that at least the state regent of Illinois should receive courtesy from the state regent of Ohio. I am giving the reasons why I think a committee unnecessary. The minutes of the National Board of 1898 and
1899 show that this was taken up after September, at almost every meeting which the Board held, and the minutes of the next Board, when the new state regent came into office, show that this matter was taken up by the next Board and carefully investigated. The minutes and the official records show that your president general at that time, the state regents of Illinois and the vice-presidents consulted legal authority and did the very best thing which was possible, in their judgment. Now, when the National Board and various committees appointed by the National Board, and state regents have taken advice in a legal question, is it advisable for a large body of 300, 400, or 500, or 600 women to take up such a question, which has been admitted to be a legal question, in which legal advice is necessary, and in which we must go into all the intricacies of law—If this were a new matter, would it not be wise to refer it to the National Board with power to act?

(Cries of "No!")

Mrs. WILES. I would prefer to have the ladies answer me in speeches, in order that I might not be interrupted, as it consumes so much time. Then in considering whether a committee should be appointed or not it certainly is a very vital matter to know how serious a question is at issue. Of course I, as well as every Daughter of the American Revolution, desire justice; we all desire justice; but the question is whether justice has been done. Is it not the rule in every chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution that the majority shall rule? Should not the majority of the chapter have the officers which it pleases to have? Now, we will suppose that the National Board—

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is going into the merits of the case.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please confine yourself to the consideration of the resolution.

Mrs. WILES. I am giving the reasons why I think a committee entirely unnecessary. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Allow the lady to finish her remarks. Proceed, madam.

Mrs. WILES. The interruptions make it very difficult, ladies, for me to follow the thread of my argument; there is where
the discourtesy comes in. These constant interruptions make it very difficult to follow a logical line of thought. The point, I believe, that I was trying to make was that no injustice has been done, because this chapter has always had the officers that the majority wished to have. If a decision had been made in exactly the opposite way four years ago, at the next annual meeting the chapter would have chosen its own officers again, and the majority being on that side, the present officers would have been chosen, and everything would have been just as it is now, three years ago. So that there is really no question of justice involved. It was a question of administration in the fall of 1898 which our National Board settled for us, and when it was contested before the Continental Congress, the committee gave reasons for not going back of these official results, just as I am trying to give you the reasons now why it seems to me that it is unnecessary to go back and appoint a committee; although if you wish to take up every little chapter affair that happens to come before the congress from all over the country, and review the decisions of the National Board year after year, while I think it inexpedient, I should certainly interpose no personal objections.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, I simply want—

President General. Have you spoken upon this subject?

Mrs. Draper. I have not.

President General. Mrs. Eagan is entitled to the floor first.

Mrs. Eagan. Ladies, Florida wants to cast her influence on the side of justice. We do not care whether a chapter is small or large; we do not care whether we take up the time of the congress or not; but we want every Daughter to have justice, and if these Daughters have not had justice, we simply want to go into this case and have it settled justly and rightly. It has become almost a question of national importance amongst the Daughters, and I do not think we can afford to pass it without this committee. Florida wants to cast her influence for justice.

(Cries of "Question!")
Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I simply want to make this motion, that as the committee was limited—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move the previous question, Madam President; I simply wanted to give my reasons for doing that.

Mrs. ROOME. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for. Those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed.

[Applause.] The question is now upon the adoption of the resolution presented by Mrs. DeMotte, of Illinois. The reader will read it.

READER. Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this congress, not national officers, nor state regents, be appointed by the Chair to investigate the matter of Warren Chapter of Monmouth, Illinois, from its beginning and upon its merits, and report to this congress its findings for final action.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." Carried. [Applause.]

Mrs. STERNBERG. May I report my program?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will announce the committee later. We will now listen to the chairman of the program committee; she will present her program to you.

Mrs. STERNBERG. Madam President and members of the congress, before I present my report as chairman of the program committee, I will ask the members of this congress to make the following corrections. When the program went to the printer we expected to have our reception on Monday night at the Arlington hotel. A short time since, a great compliment was paid the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and we are invited to the National Museum between the hours of eight and eleven this evening. The reception will take place at the National Museum, instead of at the Arlington hotel, as stated on the program. The
printer omitted the report of the auditing committee, which should follow that of the treasurer general, Tuesday, February 18. On Wednesday, just after the report of the committee on Continental Hall, the committee of ways and means should report. The name of Mrs. Hepburn Smith, of Connecticut, has been accidentally omitted from the list of vice-presidents general. With these corrections, I trust the program may meet with your approval and be a satisfactory guide for conducting the important work of the Eleventh Continental Congress, and that we may have a successful and harmonious meeting; and with these corrections I submit to you my program.

Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, I move the acceptance of the program.

Mrs. Nash. I second that motion.

Miss Miller. I move the adoption of the program as presented to us, and would suggest, in order to prevent the postponement of important business to the last days of our session, as has been the case in former years, that the program be carried out *seriatim*, taking recesses from day to day instead of adjourning.

President General. Madam, your motion can be presented a little later. We have now before us the motion to accept the report of the program committee.

Mrs. Morgan. How much time have we left now for the rest of this meeting? I think we have very important matters before us—amendments, for instance.

President General. We have forty-nine minutes.

Mrs. Morgan. Could we accept the program—

President General. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the program committee be accepted.

Mrs. Morgan. Can we move a recess of this session until to-morrow morning, and take up the amendments then, having only forty minutes left, or do we drop all that is on the program?

President General. What do you wish to drop?

Mrs. Morgan. I want to know when the amendments will be considered.
Miss MILLER. That was covered in my motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendments come the very next thing after the acceptance of the program.

Mrs. MORGAN. The body of the house will have exactly forty minutes to discuss these very important matters, the amendments. I hope the body will understand that thoroughly. I believe that the most important business before us at this session of the congress is the consideration of amendments. Last year I moved that we have an opportunity to discuss amendments immediately after the organization of the congress, but I had no idea that organization would require all this time; the recess has taken up an important hour or two, and I beg the congress will insist upon the consideration of these amendments. If they are good, let us adopt them. If they are bad, let us throw them aside, and be through with them. Some of these amendments we have attempted to consider for three years, and I hope that the congress will insist upon the consideration of these amendments before the program is adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has before it a motion to accept the report of the program committee. What is your pleasure? All in favor of this motion—

Miss DESHA. If we accept the report of the program committee, we accept it as it stands; if we accept Miss Miller’s amendment, we accept the program as amended.

Miss MILLER. That is the reason I offered it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has it been sent to the desk?

Miss MILLER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read it.

READER. I move the adoption of the program as presented to us and would suggest in order to prevent the postponement of important business to the last days of our session, as has been the case in former years, that the program be carried out seriatim, taking recesses from day to day instead of adjourning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this motion?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this amendment of Miss Miller in regard to taking the program seriatim, and tak-
ing recesses instead of adjourning, will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. The question is now upon the adoption of the motion to accept the report of the program committee as amended. The official reader—

Mrs. McLEAN. A question of information. There have been two terms used in relation to the program; one of them is the "acceptance" of the report, and the other is the "adoption" of the report. I understand that occasionally on the floor of this house there has been a difference made between those two terms. Is there a difference now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. According to Robert's rules of order "accept" and "adopt" are synonymous.

Mrs. McLEAN. That is the point of information on which I wished your ruling. Then, in adopting this report, we adopt its every suggestion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As amended.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then, may I ask the Chair to rule on this point. Taking a recess instead of an adjournment, I think, means simply that after taking a recess at five o'clock this afternoon, when we come together in the morning, we proceed with the business which was before us at five o'clock rather than to take up Tuesday morning's business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the idea.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then, if the amendments come before us this afternoon for only five minutes, when we come together in the morning we proceed with them rather than with the Tuesday morning's program.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the idea.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Would not that come under new business?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would have done so, possibly, had not this amendment been adopted, but this amendment alters the case. The motion is before you to adopt the program as amended. All those in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it, and the pro-
gram is adopted as amended. The house will please come to
order and we will proceed to the consideration of amend-
ments.

Mrs. Roome. Is a motion in order now?

President General. We are now to proceed to the con-
sideration of amendments.

Mrs. Roome. Is a motion in regard to the amendments in
order?

President General. First I think we will take up the
amendments in the order in which they are proposed, and then
whatever you have regarding that subject you can bring for-
ward. We are going to proceed to the consideration of
amendments in the order in which they are printed. The
official reader will please read the first one. The Chair will
rule that the official reader may read the article of the consti-
tution or of the by-laws which is to be amended, and then
read the article as it will be when it is amended. It, therefore,
is very necessary for you to keep quiet and listen attentively,
as these are important considerations.

Reader. The first proposed amendment is to article X,
section 1, pertaining to the officers of the National Society.
The constitution reads, originally, in section 1: "The officers
of the National Society shall be a president general; one vice-
president general in charge of organization of chapters; vice-
presidents general; one registrar general; one treasurer gen-
eral; one historian general; one chaplain general; one librarian
general, and such other officers as shall be found necessary."
And then it goes on to provide how they shall be elected:
"These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, etc." It
is not necessary to read it all, I think, Madam President, be-
cause the additional clause is simply this: "Amend by adding
to the second paragraph the words 'and no one shall be eligible
to hold office in the National Society until she has been a mem-
er of the National Society two years.' " It will then read:
"These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote
of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the
Continental Congress of the society, and shall hold office for
two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at
which their successors shall be elected, except that at the Con-
tinental Congress of 1889, ten vice-presidents general shall be
elected for one year, and ten vice-presidents general shall be
elected for two years, and thereafter ten vice-presidents general
shall be elected each year, to hold office for two years. No
officer shall be eligible to the same office more than two terms
consecutively, and no one shall be eligible to hold office in the
National Society until she has been a member of the National
Society two years. Mrs. J. A. Coleman, Chicago, Illinois."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this amendment, and
it is now open for discussion.

Mrs. HELMUTH. I move to adopt this amendment.

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that
this amendment be adopted. It is now open for discussion.

Mrs. ROOME. I move as an amendment to this amendment
that it shall be one year instead of two.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up your amendment in writing.

Mrs. ROOME. I will be very brief. I make this amendment
to the amendment for the reason that we may have a very
valuable member of the society who has only been a member
for one year, and whom we desire to place in nomination for
some national office, and this amendment making her ineligi-
bile for two years would cut us off from this valuable material,
and that is the reason I make the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must request perfect order
in the house; it is evidently very difficult for the members to
hear.

Mrs. ROOME. If a lady has been a member of the National
Society for one year, she has proved her merit or demerit,
almost as much as if she were a member for two years, but we
might lose some very valuable material by waiting two years;
that is my reason for making the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion desired
on this amendment offered by Mrs. Roome? Is it fully under-
stood? The reader will read the proposed amendment.

READER. Amendment to the amendment, by Mrs. Roome:
"I move that instead of two years it shall be one year." That is her amendment, the word "one" being substituted for the word "two," the whole clause being: "No one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years." It merely amends by changing the word "two" to "one" year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey.

Miss BATCHELLER. The question has been asked if that refers simply to what are known as members of the National Board; whether it refers to states and chapters also—state regents, state vice-regents, and chapters.

Mrs. ROOME. No; simply to national officers.

Miss BATCHELLER. I mean not only the amendment to the amendment, but the amendment itself.

Mrs. ROOME. I was informed by some one who knows what the purpose of the framer of the original amendment was, that it was intended only to apply to national officers.

Miss MILLER. I think the text will show that it is only to refer to national officers, officers of the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this amendment?

Miss BATCHELLER. It seems to me that the wording is inadequate and faulty.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The idea of the amendment, according to the Chair's comprehension of it, is that Mrs. Roome desires that persons who have been members of the National Society for one year may be eligible for appointment as national officers; that is the understanding of the Chair.

Mrs. ROOME. That is right.

Miss BATCHELLER. It is not so stated in the amendment to the amendment, or in the amendment itself. It seems to me that everything should be very clear and specific.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Everything should be so, it is true.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Are we not all members of the National Society? Could not that apply to every member of the National Society; that is a question I would like to ask. It seems to be very sweeping and very general.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. You understand her idea is that persons who are members of the society for one year are eligible to become candidates for election as national officers; you understand that?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. From its wording, it seems to me that it takes in every member.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I state that I think the difficulty is because the ladies have not the constitution before them. If they will look in the constitution, it distinctly says in section 1st that “the officers of the National Society shall be,” and so on, and then it says who they are, “president general, vice-presidents general,” and so forth and so on. This second paragraph, which is now before us for amendment, referring to the first paragraph of this section 1, says: “These officers shall be elected by ballot,” etc. It does not refer to chapter officers in any way, but to officers of the National Society who are distinctly limited in this first section. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that explanation fully understood?

Miss BATCHELLER. I think I fully understood what was intended, but at the same time I always wish to make an effort for clear and specific wording, so that there may be no misinterpretation.

Mrs. THOMAS. I believe in using every bit of available material; we none of us have a certain tenure of life, and therefore I disapprove of this amendment. As I understand the constitution, every Daughter of the American Revolution is eligible to office from the day her application is accepted by the National Board of Management.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Therefore you desire neither a restriction of one year nor two years?

Mrs. THOMAS. Neither one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion? The Chair requests that there be no conversation. Please preserve perfect quiet in the hall?

Mrs. COLEMAN. I feel that one year is too short a time for a woman to become sufficiently educated to serve upon the National Board. [Applause.]
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests the congress to dispense with applause, to facilitate business.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I feel that if they serve acceptably at home two years and then come to this national congress they will be prepared for it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this matter?

Miss HETZEL. I should like to say that it could not be very valuable material that could not stand the test of one more year. [Applause.]

Mrs. HOPKINS. I agree perfectly with this amendment, that there should be a test of two years before members of the society could occupy the place of a national officer. As some of the members have said, one year hardly gives a sufficient test of the material for such a high office.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. I move the previous question.

Mrs. HELMUTH. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called, which means the closing of debate. All those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. The question now recurs to Mrs. Roome’s amendment, which is to insert “one” year in place of “two” years.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no discussion now, I am sorry to say.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I do not wish to discuss this question, but simply wish to make a statement which I think is germane to the question, although not relating to the amendment. As a question of privilege, may I state the point?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not unless it is a question of order or of privilege. Discussion is now out of order. Later, we will listen to you with pleasure.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I accept the ruling of the Chair, but what I have to say has so much to do with every amendment that is to come before this body that I would like to make my statement as a question of privilege; it will only take one second.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it a question of privilege?
MRS. MCLEAN. Yes.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is a question of privilege, you may state your question.
MRS. MCLEAN. We are establishing a certain precedent now if we act upon an amendment to the amendment. We have had amendments sent to us, printed according to the constitution, a certain length of time before the Continental Congress. We have considered them at home. Our chapters have considered them. We come prepared to vote upon them intelligently. If, upon the floor, an amendment to the amendment is offered, and we vote upon that instantly, it is without due consideration. I am aware that Robert gives permission to amend an amendment to the constitution, upon the floor. On the other hand, Robert, while we have accepted him as our guide, is not necessarily our binding law, if the congress chooses to take a different standard, and it would seem that in all fairness to the amount of time allowed, and as a matter of general discrimination and discernment that we should have an opportunity to consider all these points before we come here, and not take flash-light action upon an amendment to the amendment, which would hardly express the real views of the society throughout the country. [Applause.] That is all I desire to say.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment to the amendment is now before you. Those in favor of substituting “one” year for “two” years will signify it by saying “aye;” those opposed, “no.” The “noes” seem to have it. (After a pause.) The “noes” have it, and the amendment is lost. The question now recurs to the amendment as printed. Those in favor of that amendment will please signify it by saying “aye;” those opposed “no.” The “ayes” seem to have it. (After a pause.) The “ayes” have it. The reader will now read the next amendment.
READER. Article IV is still under consideration. Section 1. Amend by substituting in second paragraph, after the words “hold office two years,” the words “no person shall hold office more than two terms successively.” It will then read: “These
officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten vice-presidents general for two years, and thereafter ten vice-presidents general shall be elected each year to hold office for two years. *No person shall hold office more than two terms successively...* Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney."

Mrs. HELMUTH. I move the adoption of the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has some one seconded that motion?

Mrs. WARING. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the question?

Mrs. DARWIN. I wish to ask a question for information. Is not that already in the constitution as it has been amended in previous years?

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, will you please call the house to order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will please come to order. State your question, Mrs. Darwin.

Mrs. DARWIN. I wish to ask if that amendment providing that officers cannot hold office for more than two terms successively is not already in the constitution, as it has been amended in previous years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please draw attention to the paragraph in the constitution or by-laws to which you refer?

Mrs. THOMAS, I was about to call attention to the fact that there is already a provision in the constitution that no officer shall be eligible to the same office more than two terms successively.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. As I understand it, that is not the spirit of this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the spirit of it?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It is this. We will say that we have a historian and she is elected for two terms. That would be four years, but you cannot turn around and elect that historian to another office. That is what this amendment means.
President General. That is what this proposed amendment means?

Mrs. Lockwood. It does not say so, but that is what it means. There are a good many things to think about in that connection. Remember, ladies, that the active office work has to be done by women who reside here in Washington, and the time is coming when it is going to be a very hard matter to find women who are willing to stay all day and almost all night doing this hard work, and it seems to me if we do find a woman who has the time and leisure to do it, after she has served four years as historian, she might serve another term as librarian, because the time is coming when you will not find the women who have the leisure and willingness to do this work, unless you hire all that work done. In passing that resolution, I think you would be cutting off your right hand.

Mrs. Room. And limiting yourselves too.

Mrs. Lockwood. And limiting yourselves too. Understand, it is utterly impossible for any one living outside of the city to do this daily work, which has to be done from nine o'clock until five o'clock every day, and there are very few women, after all, in a city like this, that can give year after year to such service, and when they are willing, why do you want to cut yourselves off from the benefit of their services?

Mrs. Room. And they do it for nothing too.

Mrs. Lockwood. Yes.

President General. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Page.

Mrs. Page. In the constitution it says no officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively. This amendment provides that no one shall hold office for more than two terms successively. One provides that no one shall be eligible, and the other that no one shall "hold office" for more than two terms consecutively. I think that is the explanation of the matter.

Mrs. Burrows. There is a greater difference than that. As it stands, no officer shall be eligible to the same office, but they can be elected after having held an office for two years to some other office. The proposed amendment cuts them off from the
possibility of being elected to any office for more than two terms.

President General. The Chair requests that there be perfect quiet as the whispering and conversation makes it difficult for the members to hear.

Mrs. Helmuth. I speak in favor of this amendment. If we can elect an officer from one office to another, we can have that woman continually in office as long as she lives. [Laughter and applause.] She could be passed along from one to the other continually, and I feel quite sure that the congress would do well to accept the amendment.

Mrs. Murphy. Inasmuch as it has been affirmed that many ladies work themselves out, working at night, and working so arduously in these offices, I would like to ask, Madam President, the National Board and the ladies of this congress, if, after having done that for two terms consecutively, it would not be well to accord such officers a vacation. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Lee. I think the greatest argument in favor of the amendment is the fact that we all want to rise to be president general some day if we are worthy of it. I think the national offices should be passed around.

Miss Hetzel. Madam President, the question is, who is to do the work?

Mrs. McCartney. The people we elect. [Laughter.]

President General. Miss Hetzel has the floor.

Miss Hetzel. Are we always to elect people from Virginia or the District of Columbia? because I do not see how else they are to do the work?

Mrs. Swift. It has already been stated in a good many places that this National Board is a permanent board; that they elect themselves each year by swapping the offices around. This amendment prevents that. Let us try it this way, and if we cannot find people enough to do the work, we can make another amendment at any time. [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. Eagan. I would like to say that possibly, with all the money that the Daughters of the American Revolution are accumulating, we may be, some day, in a position to pay for this work.
Mrs. Park. Madam President, I wish to speak just one moment in opposition to this amendment. Perhaps it is an unwise thing to continue the officers of the board, from one office to another, but on the other hand, when we have a very valuable woman who can serve us in a certain capacity, I see no reason in the world why we should be cut off from the services of such a woman, and I appreciate the fact that it is a difficult thing to get a sufficient number of able officers living in the District of Columbia and in Virginia, contiguous to Washington City, and I therefore am opposed to the amendment.

Miss Batcheller. I would like to endorse every word that the state regent of Georgia, Mrs. Park, has just said.

President General. The Chair thinks Mrs. McCartney endeavored to get the floor.

Mrs. McCartney. I want to make one remark of explanation in this matter; perhaps it is not exactly pertinent, but it seems to me that our National Board is something on the order of a merry-go-round or Ferris wheel, [laughter] and I think that we should remedy that condition.

President General. The Chair recognizes the state regent of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Lippitt. I fully agree with Mrs. Park. There is no necessity of making this a merry-go-round, if the officers are not good; if the officers are good, it is perfectly allowable for the benefit of the society to elect them to another office.

Mrs. Millspaugh. I think it has been the experience of everybody present that when a woman who seems invaluable is compelled to go out of office, because of a by-law limiting her term, we have always found another who was equally valuable. [Applause.] Also, Madam President, if any valuable woman gives four years of valuable time and service to an office, have we a right to burden her further?

Miss Miller. I should like to ask, if this amendment is adopted, how we are ever going to get our president general from among the vice-presidents general, for instance. We do want some one who has had some experience in the work on the board to be advanced from one office to the other, and
to be changed sometimes from one place to another, and if this amendment is adopted we could simply elect a woman as vice-president general and after two terms of service she would have to go out, and we would not have the benefit of her experienced services on the National Board. It seems to me that the adoption of this amendment would work a great injustice to the society.

Miss Desha. I would like to except from this amendment the president general, because sometimes it is very necessary that we should elect a vice-president general as president general, but I most heartily endorse this amendment. I think we ought to have a chance to elect some of the other good material and I have known instances when some among the 35,000 women of the society have been elected to office, they have moved to Washington, and I certainly believe the adoption of this amendment would relieve us from embarrassment and be a benefit to the society. Members of the Board are frequently proposed for another office, and we are embarrassed in not wanting to vote against them and yet wishing to have new material; we don't want to hurt the feelings of our friends, and this amendment would relieve us from that embarrassment, and bring in new thought and new blood, and I most heartily endorse it. [Applause.]

Mrs. Orton. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

President General. The previous question has been called.

Mrs. Burrows. The question has just been asked me as to whether one who had held office for two consecutive terms as vice-president general could be elected as president general if it was the wish of the congress to do so?

President General. No, she could not be.

Mrs. Burrows. I certainly do not think we ought to place ourselves in that position.

President General. The previous question has been called for, which means that debate will close if it is ordered.

Mrs. Morgan. A question for information. Does this amendment mean that these officers can never be brought back again into office? I think not. I think they do not understand
that after an interregnum the services of a particularly valuable woman would be available to the society again, but that we must make them change every now and then.

Mrs. McCartney. I want to state, as a question of privilege, that I do not think we ought to give any other officer a greater term than our president general.

President General. The Chair regrets to say that the esteemed delegate from Pennsylvania is out of order.

Mrs. McCartney. I know I am out of order, but that is what I wanted to say. [Laughter.]

President General. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed.

Mrs. Draper. I rise to a point of order. Does not the previous question demand a two-thirds vote?

President General. It does sometimes; it always does, I presume.

Mrs. Draper. Doesn't it always require a two-thirds vote?

President General. The Chair has declared it carried. It certainly was carried.

Mrs. Roome. Only by a bare majority.

President General. Division is called for.

Mrs. Waring. That was only to close debate.

President General. You voted on the proposition to close debate, and as there seems to be dissatisfaction with the vote, the Chair will call for it again. Those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. We will now revert to this amendment which you have heard read. All those in favor of this amendment will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." (After a pause.) The Chair is in doubt. We will call for that vote again. Those in favor of this amendment will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Mrs. Roome. I call for a rising vote.

Mrs. Draper. I do not want to object again, but will you
not please have the reader read the section of the constitution in regard to amendments.

**President General.** There has been a request for the reading of the section of the constitution relative to the making of amendments.

**Reader.** Article IX, section 1. "Proposed amendments to the constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress, and such amendments, if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall be in full force thereafter as part of this constitution." It takes a two-thirds vote.

**President General.** If the Chair hears no objection, she will call for a *viva voce* vote in order that business may be facilitated.

**Mrs. Henry.** How can you tell whether it is a two-thirds vote or not?

**Mrs. Roome.** I demand a rising vote.

**President General.** If you desire it, we may have a rising vote.

**Mrs. Roome.** I demand a rising vote.

**President General.** The Chair will appoint for tellers Mrs. Wm. Todd Helmuth, of New York, and Mrs. Clark Waring, of South Carolina.

**Mrs. Waring.** Please excuse me from that duty, Madam President.

**President General.** The Chair will appoint Mrs. Draper, of the District of Columbia to be one of the tellers. Mrs. Wm. Todd Helmuth and Mrs. Draper will count this vote. Those in favor of this amendment, that no person shall hold office for more than two terms successively, offered by Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney, will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The Chair wishes to announce that this vote that you are now taking is in favor of the amendment of Mrs. McCartney, that no person shall hold office for more than two terms successively. Do you fully understand it?

**Several Members.** Yes.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of that amendment will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The tellers request that you will rise row by row, beginning at the rear of the house, to facilitate the count. (After a pause.) Those in favor of the amendment will be seated, and those opposed will rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After a pause.) The Chair will announce the vote: 351 in favor of the amendment; 61 against it. [Applause.] The amendment has been carried. The hour for recess having arrived, the reader will make a few announcements before we take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The following communication was read to the Congress:

"Ladies' Union Veteran Legion, Washington, District of Columbia, February 17, 1902. To the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: The Ladies' Union Legion, Auxiliary No. 32, of Washington, District of Columbia, representing the wives, widows, sisters, daughters and granddaughters of the men who offered their lives that the nation which had been handed down to them by the soldiers of the Revolution might be preserved free and undivided, and being like you engaged in the diffusion of patriotism, a love for the flag and the preservation of the glorious history of the past by keeping the names of those whose brave deeds and heroic sacrifices made it possible for us to perform these labors of love, hereby extend to you our most cordial and fraternal greetings, with the expression of our hearty appreciation of the noble work you are accomplishing, and pledging you our sympathy and cordial support. Very sincerely, Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, President, Auxiliary No. 32, Mrs. Harriet S. Scribner, Mrs. Flora A. Lewis."

Announcements by the reader.
Recess taken at 5 p. m.
MORNING SESSION, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1902.

At 10.08 a.m. the congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The hour for convening the congress has arrived. Will the delegates please be seated. We will unite with our chaplain general in invoking the divine blessing upon our proceedings.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us unite in prayer. Almighty and everlasting God, Who art always ready to hear us when we pray, and art wont to give us more than we ask or desire, we humbly beseech Thee to hear and receive the prayers of Thy servants who are here assembled in Thy presence. Give them success in their efforts to cherish, maintain and extend the institution of American freedom whereof the perpetual foundations were laid by our forefathers. Grant us true wisdom in the things which are at this time committed to our charge, and be pleased to prosper our consultations to the advancement of Thy glory and the welfare of the great and good cause which we have in hand. Preserve us from all error, ignorance or prejudice, and inspire in us harmony of action and unity of purpose that in all our works we may glorify Thy Holy Name, and in the end obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Mr. FOSTER. Let us all unite in singing “My Country ’Tis of Thee.” Please rise.

The congress accordingly rose and sang, “My Country ’Tis of Thee.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. According to our action of yesterday,
the first thing in order is the consideration of the amendments. The consideration of the amendments is before you.

Mrs. Draper. I ask unanimous consent, if it is agreeable to the president general, that the minutes be read first before we consider the amendments.

President General. It is requested by one of the delegates that there be unanimous consent given to the reading of the minutes before the amendments are considered. What is your pleasure? If the Chair hears no objection, it shall be so ordered. (After a pause.) The Chair hears no objection and the official reader will read the minutes for the recording secretary general.

Reader. I am instructed by the Chair, at the request of the recording secretary general, to say that this is merely an outline report. The stenographic report in full of yesterday's proceedings will appear in the congressional record later. The ladies will, therefore, understand the brevity of this report.

The minutes were accordingly read by the official reader.

President General. You have heard the minutes of the preceding day; what is your pleasure in regard to them? If there are any corrections, please send them to the desk. If there are none, the minutes will stand approved.

Mrs. Knott. I would like to submit to the congress a motion which I deem of some importance—

President General. Does it relate to the minutes?

Mrs. Knott. No, Madam President, but it relates to some very important business of the congress, and unless it is presented this morning—

President General. The minutes have first to be settled.

Mrs. Knott. I thought they were settled already.

President General. The Chair has asked whether there are any corrections to the minutes. If there are, this is the time to make them. If the Chair hears no objection, the minutes will stand approved. The Chair hears no objection and they are approved.

Mrs. Henry. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

President General. State your question.

Mrs. Henry. I would move that the persons occupying seats
in the upper gallery be allowed to take the vacant seats in
the dress circle. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears no objection to that
and it will be so ordered. Those sitting in the upper gallery
may take seats in the dress circle, or this first balcony—I do
not know the technical term.

MRS. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Possibly you would prefer to wait
until the change of seats is effected. You may do as you
choose, but the Chair would suggest that you wait one moment
so that you may be heard to better advantage. The congress
will please come to order and listen to some announcements
which are to be made by the official reader.

Announcements by the reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Draper, of
of the District, upon a question of privilege.

MRS. DRAPER. Madam President, and ladies of the Continental
Congress. I have the honor and privilege of presenting to
the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,
in the name of Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, ex-registrar and ex-
historian general of the National Society, this valuable volume
containing the pictures of forty-one "Real Daughters" of the
American Revolution and over thirty sketches. [Applause.]
Mrs. Seymour became very much interested in historical re-
search when she was registrar of her own chapter, the Mercy
Warren Chapter, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and her in-
terest and work were continued when she became a national
officer, and when she first became historian general she con-
ceived the idea of collating all the pictures and sketches that
could be obtained, and she met with very favorable response.
She has now had them carefully preserved and bound, and
presents them to the National Society as the result of her labor
of love. These "Real Daughters" come from eighteen states,
Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut; New York, Penn-
sylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Michigan,
Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and
Nebraska.

First, there are the pictures and autobiographical sketches
of the first two "Real Daughters" in the society, over their own signatures, Mrs. Mary Anne Washington, of Georgia, who has since passed away, and Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, of the New York City Chapter. There is also an autograph letter from Mrs. Sophia Van Dolson Andrews, regent of the Abigail Adams Chapter, of Des Moines, Iowa. There is a sketch of three sisters, daughters of Samuel Shelley, a fifer in the Revolution, and these three ladies have been members of the Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, of Watertown, New York. There is a picture of Mrs. Abigail Foote Loomis, of Wadsworth Chapter, Connecticut, who is represented as she sat on her hundredth birthday, with the hundred roses by her side in a vase on the table, that were presented to her by the Wadsworth Chapter on that day. [Applause.] There is also a number of different ladies whose signatures are here and one especially, sitting by her spinning wheel, and another, the daughter of a fifer, who has taken the remains of the much-beaten drum of her father and had it made into a box in which she preserves with care the gold spoon presented to her by the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

President General. I am sure that the congress very greatly appreciates this gift of our former distinguished and efficient official, and I am sure that they will by a rising vote of thanks express their gratitude.

The congress accordingly, by a rising vote of thanks, expressed its appreciation of this gift.

President General. Be seated.

Mrs. Knott. Madam President and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress—

Mrs. Millspaugh. I rise to a question of privilege.

President General. Mrs. Knott, of Maryland, has the floor.

Mrs. Knott. I wish to submit to the congress a motion which I deem of some importance, certainly of importance from a business standpoint. The motion is to prevent hasty and ill-considered action on matters of great concern during the last moments of the congress. The motion reads thus: "Moved that no"—
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Knott, of Maryland, the Chair regrets to say that unless this bears directly upon the amendments, or something that is pending now, it is out of order at present, and we shall be happy to hear it a little later. It is now out of order, however, as the amendments are pending.

Mrs. Knott. It is, I think, a very important subject, because it concerns motions that are brought up before the house during the next two or three days; but of course I submit—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is a question relating to the procedure of the business of the congress, it may be entertained.

Mrs. Knott. I think it is such a question; if you will listen to it, you will be the better judge of that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed; I will take your word for it.

Mrs. Knott. I move that no motion or resolution involving the expenditure of money, or giving the sanction of the congress to any enterprise of a personal or private character, or committing the congress to undertaking any contract obligations of any kind, be received or considered in order after the evening session of Wednesday the 19th instant.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will consider that a little later, Mrs. Knott; not just at present.

Mrs. Millspaugh. A question of privilege. The Illinois delegation is seated under the gallery and our unpleasant position is aggravated, as I might say, by these very pretty banners, which from some points of view hide entirely the presiding officer and the speaker. Would it be possible to have them lowered? They are directly on the line of vision of many of our members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it possible to do so? Where is the chairman of the house committee? If there are any hooks lower down on the poles, you may proceed to lower the banners.

Miss Batcheller. In former congresses we have experienced the same difficulty, and the little banners have been taken off and attached to the seats, the pole being dispensed with.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly send up your motion in writing. Was it a motion?
Miss Batcheller. Did you desire me to put it in the form of a motion?

President General. If the Chair hears no objection, these banners may all be lowered in order to facilitate the business.

Mrs. Park. May I speak for one moment?

President General. Is it a question of privilege?

Mrs. Park. It is about this same question, to expedite business. I do not think it is possible to lower these banners without taking up some of the time of the house, and as a practical suggestion I would urge that it be deferred until the noon recess. [Applause.]

President General. It seems to be the feeling of the house that the lowering of these banners should be deferred until the noon recess. Therefore, they will be lowered at that time. We will now proceed with business. The third amendment will be read by the official reader.

Reader. Amendment to article V. I have been instructed to read the constitution first, article V, pertaining to the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Millsbaugh. It is impossible to hear one syllable back here.

President General. The Chair will request those standing in the aisles to be seated. All engaged in private conversation will please desist, in order that our delegates seated beneath the balcony can hear the business which is being transacted from the stage. Will you kindly favor me thus by being seated and remaining so? Will those ladies beneath the gallery come forward and take these vacant seats in front, and be seated as rapidly and quietly as possible?

Mrs. Thomas. The Maine delegation cannot find their seats.

President General. Here are vacant seats in front; let them take these and we will proceed to business. There are numerous vacant seats here. Proceed with the reading of the amendment.

Reader. The third amendment on page 4, the amendment to article V. The article in the constitution reads as follows pertaining to the Continental Congress: "Section 2.
The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one state regent from each state, and the regents and delegates of each organized chapter in the United States." Then it gives the representation upon which we are at present working. The proposed amendment is as follows: "Sec. 2. Amend by adding after the words 'one state regent from each state,' the words 'and four additional representatives, these representatives to be elected at an elective conference to be called by the state regent, and to be composed of the chapter regent, vice-regent, and one delegate from each chapter in the state, said conference to be called by the state regent at some place designated by her before the first of February of each year.' Sec. 3. The election of four representatives to the Continental Congress and six alternates shall be the only business of the elective conference. I also move that any wording in the constitution that conflicts with this amendment—if it be adopted—shall be changed to be in conformity with it."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Section 2 was the only one to be read at present.

Miss RICHARDS. Madam President, this amendment is signed "Janet E. H. Richards, of the District." May I speak to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may read the whole for information and then we will act upon it by sections.

Miss RICHARDS. That is what I supposed. The remaining part of it reads: "I also move that any wording in the constitution that conflicts with this amendment—if it be adopted—shall be changed to be in conformity with it. Janet E. H. Richards." Madam President, may I speak to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Richards is recognized.

Miss RICHARDS. Ladies, I speak not as reader, of course, for I have no voice in this congress as reader, but as delegate's alternate, having at present the badge of the delegate upon me. With the permission of the Chair, who recognized me, I desire to speak to my own amendment. In writing this amendment last year, I confess that for so important a question I did not give it all the consideration which a question of such im-
importance deserves. Since then, the Daughters of the delegation from the District have considered my amendment and have torn it to pieces, and I am free to confess that under the instruction of this delegation improvements have been made which I am prepared to accept. Hence, I should like to move this amendment to my own amendment, having learned from the parliamentarian that it is perfectly parliamentary for one who made the amendment to propose an amendment thereto. I therefore would wish it as follows, and ask the permission of the Chair that the pages may distribute these proposed amendments to the amendment amongst the body, so that the ladies may have the leaflets in their hands.

President General. The pages will distribute them.

Miss Richards. I think we all recognize the fact, ladies of the congress, that this is one of the most important questions which will come before our honorable body, the question of reducing, not the representation throughout the country, but raising the basis of representation so as to reduce the number who come to the congress. Every year the congress is increasing, because our membership increases. With every new chapter that is formed a new chapter regent may come, and when the chapter reaches fifty it may have a delegate; when it reaches a hundred—

President General. Pause for a moment, Miss Richards. The Chair desires the pleasure of presenting to the Eleventh Continental Congress one of the distinguished founders of the society, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth [Great applause.] Proceed, Madam.

Miss Benning. I move that the house rise in recognition of one of the founders of the society.

President General. Thank you for the motion.

The congress accordingly rose, in honor of Mrs. Walworth.

President General. You may proceed, Miss Richards.

Miss Richards. I think the importance of this question, ladies, is well recognized by the fact that there are four proposed amendments in this leaflet which we have before us for consideration on this same question, four different ladies having proposed something to remedy this trouble. My idea in
making the original amendment, which I now propose to amend was, of course, to reduce the size of the congress in some perfectly fair way to all. As originally proposed, I use the word "representative" for those who come to the congress, and "delegate" for those in the state conferences who elect. There is nothing new in that idea. It is the same as our national legislators electing delegates to send representatives to congress. Why should we not use the more dignified word "representative" in this body. We are twice as large now as the national congress, and we are certainly entitled to as large and dignified names as they. In my proposed amendment to the amendment, these changes have been made. I first proposed the elective conference in each state should get together, being called by the state regent, and send one delegate; that four additional representatives only from each state should be sent with the state regent; that would have given five from each state only. It was thought that was hardly fair, as some states have such a very large membership of Daughters, and some such a very small number. Some have over a hundred chapters, and some have but two. Hence, I was willing to accept an amendment to this amendment, based upon a ratio of membership. In figuring the question, we found that the number of active members on our rolls to-day is about 34,000. We therefore had recourse to a little arithmetic, and we found that by dividing 34,000 by 150, we had 220. So we thought a basis of 150 in each state would be the correct ratio upon which to act. We are open, however, to suggestions. That would give us 250 representatives. Now to that we add 45 state regents; we also provide for one delegate at large from each state, which, with the state regent would stand in the relation of two senators, though we do not make any distinction when we get here in the body, of course. There would be one delegate at large from each state, no matter how large or how small the membership, the state regent, and as many more representatives as could be elected on that ratio or basis of representation. So, the proposed amendment to the amendment reads as follows: "Amend by adding after the words 'one state regent from
each state,' the words, "and a representative at large, also one
representative for every 150 members in the state. Alternates
for the state regent and representatives shall also be elected.
Sec. 3. Representatives and alternates shall be elected at an
elective conference"—I will read the whole first, if I may, to
get the idea—

Mrs. Morgan. A point of information. Are we not act-
ing upon the amendment as sent out to the membership
throughout the National Society.

President General. That is the amendment you are going
to act upon.

Mrs. Morgan. Was it not ruled that we must not radically
amend an amendment here?

Miss Richards. It was not so ruled, that you could not
amend an amendment.

Mrs. Morgan. That comes in, if I mistake not, in the re-
duction of representation.

President General. Miss Richards, you are offering an
amendment to your amendment?

Miss Richards. Yes.

President General. The Chair will state that when an
amendment is germane to the amendment, it may be stated;
even after this amendment has gone forth to you and you
have talked upon it, still if it is amended, it can be acted
upon if it is germane.

Mrs. Morgan. My question was based upon the fact that
the amendment as sent out is not now being presented to us
in that form. She is changing it before presenting it. [Ap-
plause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. The presentation last year, at the last
congress.

President General. Yes.

Miss Richards. And the amendment comes now?

President General. Have you read the whole amend-
ment?

Miss Richards. I have not finished.

President General. As it was presented to the congress?

Miss Richards. Yes.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. And you are now reading your amendment to that amendment?

Miss RICHARDS. Yes, I was right in the middle of it when I was interrupted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand that she has read her amendment as it was presented to the last congress, and she is now reading an amendment to that amendment. Do you understand that?

Mrs. MORGAN. Yes, thank you; I understand it.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. I would like to inquire if the amendment now proposed by the third amendment as printed restricts the right of the body to make another amendment; whether we must vote upon the amendment as here presented without further amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, Miss Avery. Still another amendment is possible.

Mrs. HOOEES. Would it be proper to move a postponement of the consideration of this amendment, or this section, until the ladies have time to consider the leaflets that have been passed around? They have only had a moment to look at them. I move that, if it is proper—I am not a parliamentarian, and consequently have to ask the question. If it is proper, I would like to move it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will say that a motion of that kind will be proper, but not while the delegate is reading her amendment.

Mrs. McILVAIN. Let the reader read this without any interruptions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request that there shall be no more interruptions during the reading of this amendment, until we arrive at a full knowledge of the matter being read. Proceed, Miss Richards. Where did you leave off?

Miss RICHARDS. "Sec. 3. Representatives and alternates shall be elected at an elective conference called by the state regent before the first of February of each year, at some place designated by her. Said conference shall be composed of all chapter regents in the state and one delegate at large for each chapter of twenty-five members or less; also a delegate for
every additional twenty-five members. Sec. 4. The treasurer general shall inform the state regent of each state, not later than January 1st of each year, or earlier, upon application of the state regent, of the number of representatives to which the state is entitled, according to the foregoing basis of representation. (Sec. 2) Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation.” I therefore move, Madam President, to amend the original amendment by the adoption of this, which is now presented to the house. The leaflets can be passed if the delegates would like to read them.

Mrs. Roome. I desire to speak against this amendment.

President General. It is your privilege to do so.

Mrs. McLean. Is there a motion now before the house?

President General. There is a person about to speak upon the amendment; one of our delegates is about to speak upon this amendment as presented.

Miss Desha. Don’t you think it would be well to have all these amendments relating to representation read before we speak on any of them?

President General. The Chair would rule that it would be better to take them one by one. She thinks it is better to take them one by one; that they will be better understood in that way.

Miss Desha. All right.

President General. Unless there is some objection to that method offered by the house.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Was there not a committee ordered at the last congress to report at this congress, on the question of the reduction of representation?

President General. Yes.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Would it not be in order for that committee to report before a vote is taken on this amendment? [Applause.]

President General. Mrs. Weed, it may be so done, but Mrs. Roome, of the District, now has the floor; the Chair recognizes her.

Mrs. Roome. I am willing to postpone my remarks, if all
the amendments relating to the reduction of representation are postponed until after the report of the committee on representation. I am perfectly willing to defer my argument until that has been done, if the house desires it.

Mrs. Park. I second that motion, that the committee shall be heard from first.

Mrs. McLean. It was positively decided yesterday that we would proceed with action upon the amendments. Would it not be a mistake to interpolate reports from anybody until we act upon the amendments?

President General. We are proceeding with the amendments at present.

Mrs. McLean. There is a motion to receive the report.

Miss Batcheller. I wish to enter a protest against considering amendments, even amendments to amendments, that we have not had proper time to appreciate. It seems to me that we should act with great deliberation and discretion in this matter. [Applause.]

President General. The Chair will say that the house is at liberty to postpone the further consideration of these amendments if it so desires.

Mrs. Roome. Until after the report of the committee on representation has been received.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. I move that the regular order of business be suspended and that the committee on the reduction of representation may make their report at this time.

Seconded.

Mrs. Roome. I am to speak first after the report of the committee?

President General. You will be recognized afterwards. Your motion is now in order, Mrs. Weed, of Montana.

Reader. Mrs. Hoopes, of Pennsylvania, moves the postponement of the consideration of the amendment to article V until after the noon recess.

President General. Mrs. Weed, does that embody your idea?

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. I was writing my motion and did not hear it.
President General. Mrs. Hoopes' motion on the subject came first and therefore that will be entertained. Is there a second to this motion?

Mrs. Cummings. I second that motion.

Mrs. Roome. I also second it.

Mrs. Helmuth. I wish to inquire if it is the idea of postponing these that we may consider this amendment to the amendment; is that the idea expressed by the proposer of that motion?

President General. The idea is that all the amendments of course will be considered duly after the committee upon the reduction of representation has reported.

Mrs Morgan. I think the mover meant that merely this one amendment bearing upon representation should be laid upon the table or suspended, and take up the regular order of business.

Mrs Roome. The two amendments.

Mrs. Coleman. Are we voting now to suspend the regular order of business in order to take this up?

President General. The motion has not yet been put to the house.

Mrs. Coleman. Excuse me.

President General. The motion is to postpone and not to suspend the business.

Mrs. Emerson. Are we going to be presented with this circular of Miss Richards?

President General. They are being carried through the house at the present time, the Chair understands.

Mrs. Emerson. Otherwise, we cannot act intelligently.

President General. Please read the motion you have, Madam Reader.

Reader. The motion of Mrs. Hoopes, of Pennsylvania, "I move the postponement of the consideration of the amendment to article V until after the noon recess."

President General. This has been seconded.

Miss Batcheller. I rise to a question of information. If we wait until after the noon session, shall we then have the
report of the committee on reduction of representation, which certainly bears on this amendment?

President General. We shall have the report of the committee on the reduction of representation immediately, if the house so desires.

Miss Batcheller. I move that we have that report.

President General. Your motion is now out of order, as there is a motion now pending.

Mrs. RoomE. I move to amend the motion; the amendment is, that we postpone the consideration of both amendments on the reduction of representation until after the committee on the reduction of representation have reported. [Applause.]

Miss Batcheller. I second that motion.

President General. Will you kindly send up your amendment to the desk?

Mrs. McIlvain. I wish to ask a parliamentary question. I want to know if the consideration necessarily means voting upon the question? Would it not be wiser for the consideration of this matter if we heard all the amendments before the recess, then took the vote afterwards.

President General. If such is the desire of the house it may be done.

Mrs. McIlvain. I think that is the meaning of the mover—to postpone the consideration of all amendments and then take a vote afterwards, when we thoroughly understand them. I cannot see why we should not hear all the amendments, and not vote until after the recess.

President General. The same idea was offered before by the lady from Kentucky, and if the congress desires, it will be carried out, but if you have a motion to make, you must send it up in writing, duly seconded. The amendment is to be read.

Reader. Mrs. Roome's amendment to Mrs. Hoopes' motion is: "I move that the vote upon the two amendments be postponed until after the committee on representation has reported."
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion. All in favor of it—

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it in order to amend an amendment? Is it in order to make a second amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is now in order.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I speak to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To this amendment offered by Mrs. Roome?

Mrs. DRAPER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. DRAPER. I wish to amend it by substituting the word "three" for "two," because there are three amendments to the constitution in regard to the reduction of representation.

Mrs. ROOME. I am perfectly willing to accept that.

Miss RICHARDS. May I answer Mrs. Draper? I think that Mrs. Roome refers to the proposed amendment to the amendment.

Mrs. ROOME. No, I did not.

Miss RICHARDS. You meant all on this subject?

Mrs. ROOME. I meant Miss Richards', and Mrs. Burrows' amendments.

Miss RICHARDS. Say "all," instead of "two." That will cover them entirely.

Mrs. ROOME. All right.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There can be no motion made in reference to Mrs. Burrows' amendment, because it has not yet been presented to the house; therefore, Mrs. Roome's amendment, or resolution, is in order as it stands, and we will vote upon it.

Mrs. ROOME. I am willing to strike out "two" and say "all" amendments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot do so.

Mrs. ROOME. I mean referring to representation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot do so, because the later amendments have not yet been presented to the house. Ladies, you have heard this motion. Mrs. Draper, of the District, I think, asked to speak upon it. Did you, or have you already spoken?
Mrs. Draper. If the Chair rules it out of order, may I ask why you cannot make a motion in regard to Mrs. Burrows' amendment, and can in regard to Mrs. Hamilton Ward's amendment?

President General. It is under consideration.

Mrs. Draper. Mrs. Hamilton Ward's is not under consideration. It is also a proposed amendment.

President General. The Chair has stated the rule upon that; nothing can be amended which has not yet been considered. Are you ready for this motion of Mrs. Roome? It does not make any difference whether it is specific or not; it is the motion before the house.

Miss Desha. Just merely to simplify things, why could not Miss Richards read all the amendments relating to representation, and then say that we would not act on any of them until we heard the report of the committee on representation; then we would have it all together, and that is what we want, and it is a simple way to do it.

President General. When the next one comes up, it can be disposed of in the same manner in which we propose to dispose of Miss Richard's amendment; all will be treated in the same manner.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Is an amendment to the amendment in order?

President General. No; we have two amendments already.

Mrs. Hoopes. Might I ask one moment for an explanation. My desire for putting in a motion and asking for information was merely for this second slip that was given to us this morning; the delegates have not had time to consider more than the amendment at home. My intention was merely to give the delegates a little more time for this altered amendment, not for the other amendments.

President General. The Chair has fully understood the idea.

Mrs. Hoopes. I thought the members and delegates did not.

President General. Please read Mrs. Roome's motion.

Reader. Mrs. Roome's amendment to Mrs. Hoopes' motion
is: "I move that the vote upon the two amendments be post-
poned until after the committee on representation has re-
ported."

Mrs. McCartney. I would like to second that amendment. It is a most important motion.

Mrs Ammon. A question for information. Does this re-
port from the committee on the reduction of representation—
the committee of state regents appointed by the Chair, come in
the form of an amendment? If it is only a resolution, does it
bear on the amendments, and can it come in here for con-
sideration with the amendments?

President General. Mrs. Ammon, it depends on what the
house will do with it after we hear the report.

Mrs. Ammon. I understand we are considering amend-
ments, and that this report was a resolution, the report of the
state regents, and if it was an amendment it would have to
come in as an amendment and be considered next year.

Mrs. Helmuth. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

President General. The previous question is called for.
All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye."
Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After
a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. The ques-
tion now reverts to the amendment offered by Mrs. Roome.
All in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying "aye."
Those opposed "no." Read it again, as there does not seem
to be a very full vote.

Reader. Mrs. Roome's amendment: "I move that the vote
on the two amendments be postponed until after the commit-
tee on representation has reported."

Mrs. Verplanck. Perhaps it will simplify matters if I, as
the chairman of this committee, will merely state that my re-
port is a very simple one; there is no recommendation in it,
and it will not interfere with any amendments that may be
proposed or read afterwards. [Applause.]

President General. Thank you; that helps a great deal.
[Applause.] The Chair now requests that you will vote upon
this amendment of Mrs. Roome's. The Chair will have it read
again, and declines to recognize any further remarks until this vote is taken. Read the amendment again, Madam Reader, so that it may be fully understood.

READER. "I move that the vote upon the two amendments be postponed until after the committee on representation has reported."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered. Are you ready to adopt the amendment of Mrs. Roome? You have heard it read and it is before you.

Mrs Burrows. We voted on that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, I beg your pardon, you voted on Mrs. Hoopes' motion. You are now to vote on the substitute motion of Mrs. Roome.

READER. "I move that the vote upon the two amendments be postponed until after the committee on representation has reported. Mrs. Roome."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Miss Richards. We have voted on that twice.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is the pleasure of the house, we will now proceed to listen to the report of the committee on representation. If the Chair hears no objection, it will be so ordered.

Mrs. Morgan. A question of information. I think this motion merely meant that we were to suspend judgment upon these three amendments and to proceed to the consideration of the others.

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, no! that is not the idea. That is a mistake, Mrs. Morgan, and it has been just stated that these were suspended until after the report of the committee on representation.

Miss Richards. I rise to a question of information.
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PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection to this, we will listen to the report of the committee on representation. The chairman is Mrs. Samuel A. Verplanck. Come to the platform, madam.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REDUCTION OF REPRESENTATION.

MRS. VERPLANCK:

Madam President and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution:

The committee composed of all the state regents appointed to consider the subject of "reduction in the ratio of representation to the Continental Congress" begs to present the following report:

Last July the chairman communicated with every state regent, requesting them to give this subject their careful consideration, to bring it also before the chapters in their respective states, and to be prepared to present some plans at a meeting to be called in December in Washington.

This meeting was held in the board rooms of the society on Wednesday evening, December 4th, according to the announcement sent out by the chairman, but only eight were present, though letters had been sent by a large number of absentees, which were read.

Discussion followed as to the best methods to propose in regard to a reduction, and the following decision was arrived at, viz: That two forms should be sent out to the state regents, with the request that they should sign one or the other of them, and return to the chairman, and from the result of this a report would be based, to present to the congress in February, 1902.

One of these methods proposed for reducing the number of delegates, is based on the ratio of one representative and alternate to every two hundred and fifty in a state, counting only members in good and regular standing in chapters; these representatives to be elected as a state conference not later than the first of February preceding the congress. The delegates to this state conference shall be a regent or alternate and one delegate from each and every chapter, irrespective of size of chapter, and the states to be divided into districts based on the membership. These districts may be arranged by a committee composed of the state regent, state vice-regent, and three members chosen from different sections of the state, and these members may be appointed by the state regent, or elected at a state conference. The state shall also be represented by the state regent or her alternate.

The advantages claimed for this method are as follows: A representation by ratio is the most equable and fair way of solving the difficult
question of reduction, in view of the rapidly increasing membership to the society, such increase being at the average of about three thousand a year, while chapters are increasing at the rate of about thirty a year. There are now 609 chapters in the society. The average annual increase in delegates to the congress has been about 75.

The second method proposed was that each and every chapter should be represented at the congress by its regent or alternate, irrespective of the size of chapter. The advantages claimed for this are, that chapters will have much greater interest in the national work of the society by being directly represented at the congress, and that the regents, meeting with others in Washington, receive much enthusiasm, which they carry back to their respective chapters. In this method, as in the other, the state is also represented by the state regent or her alternate.

The ballots that have been signed and returned to the chairman are as follows:

For method No. 1, which is representation in the ratio of one delegate to the Continental Congress to every 250 in the state, eight (8).

The ballots signed for the second method, which is that each and every chapter shall be represented at the congress by its regent or alternate, irrespective of the size of chapters, twenty-seven (27).

To sum up this report, the majority of state regents are for chapter representation, the minority for the ratio representation of one delegate to every 250. Respectfully submitted. Katharine R. Wolcott Verplanck chairman, New York state regent; Sara T. Kinney, state regent, Connecticut; Mrs. Jas. M. Fowler, state regent, Indiana; Florence Gray Estey, state regent, Vermont; Mrs. John A. Murphy, state regent, Ohio; Mrs. John F. Swift, state regent, California; Mrs. Wallace Delasfield, vice-regent, Missouri; Sara B. Lounsberry, state regent, North Dakota; Mrs. Dennis Eagan, state regent, Florida; Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent, New Jersey; Mrs. W. E. Youland, state regent, Maine; Irene W. Chittenden, state regent, Michigan; Valley Virginia Henshaw, state regent, West Virginia; Helen M. Murkland, state regent, New Hampshire; Susan Carpenter Frazer, state regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Julian Richards, state regent, Iowa.

[Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course the chairman of the committee on reduction of representation is entitled to speak first upon her report.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Ladies, members of the Continental Congress, you will see there is no recommendation whatever in my report, and I therefore move its adoption.

Mrs. W. A. JOHNSON. I second that motion.
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PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

MRS. McCARTNEY. With thanks, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean, of New York, is recognized.

MRS. McLEAN. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

MRS. McLEAN. If this report is adopted, and it contains no recommendation, what is the propriety of adopting it; I mean what is the effect of adopting it?

MRS. HELMUTH. May I offer an amendment, that this report be received?

MRS. McLEAN. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this report be received. Do you desire it to be entered upon the minutes?

MRS. HELMUTH. Naturally, I wish to say with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Helmut. Is it seconded?

MRS. McLEAN. I seconded that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was seconded by Mrs McLean.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I understood that when a report is read it is received.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is accepted.

MRS. WARING. Is not “accepted” the proper word?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. “Accepted” is the word the Chair understood Mrs. Helmut to use.

MRS. HELMUTH. No, I said “received.”

MRS. LIPPITT. It was stated here yesterday that Roberts says “accept” and “adopt” mean the same thing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was your further remark?

MRS. LIPPITT. That was all I said; nothing further.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is very true.

MRS. ROOME. I ask for information. I know that there is no recommendation in the report, and that in accepting the report we do not accept any recommendation, but will not those two methods of reducing the representation go upon our record as amendments? That is what I am afraid of.
President General. Not unless the congress so orders or votes.

Mrs. Room. But we do not wish them on as amendments, some of us. [Laughter.]

President General. You will all have a chance to record your opposition or adherence.

Mrs. Room. I mean the mere fact of accepting the report does not pledge us to take them as amendments?

President General. Yes; it does.

Mrs. Room. That is what I feared.

(Cries of "Question!")

President General. The motion to receive the report and place it upon the minutes does not pledge the congress to anything.

Mrs. Room. To receive it?

President General. To receive it, yes. All those in favor of the motion of Mrs. Wm. Todd Helmuth will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Mrs. Lippitt. The original motion was to adopt it.

Mrs. Lockwood. I do not think the house understands yet whether that member back there says she wants the report received or adopted. [Laughter.] There is quite a difference in the two terms.

President General. There is a great difference. The Chair understands that Mrs. Helmuth's motion was to substitute the word "receive" in place of the word "adopt."

Mrs. Helmuth. Yes, Madam President.

President General. Is that clear to you?

Mrs. Lockwood. It is not, because I see that Robert says we receive a thing when we have heard it; we have certainly heard it.

Mrs. Helmuth. A question for information. After a motion has been adopted, is it in order to discuss it, as is continually being done in the house?

President General. It has not yet been voted upon.

Mrs. Burrows. There was a motion before the house that it be adopted, and it was seconded, before this lady made her motion; there was no action—
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment to a motion is always voted upon—

MRS. BURROWS. Did she offer this as an amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

MRS. WILES. I wish to repeat what Mrs. Lockwood said, simply because it was not heard. The motion to adopt was before the house. According to Robert's rules of order, when a report is read it is received. [Applause.] So that this report has already been received, and the motion to change the word "adopt" to "receive" would seem to me out of order, because it has been received; but the amendment to place it on the minutes, of course, could be voted on. I want it understood that I am only repeating what Mrs. Lockwood said, because she is entitled to the credit of making the point.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion was to receive the report and enter it upon the minutes.

MRS. WILES. But the motion was already before the house to adopt it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment was to receive, and enter upon the minutes.

MRS. WILES. Then my point of order would be that it is already received, because it has already been read, and according to Robert, the reading of a report is the receiving of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The word "receive" was, of course, superfluous, but it does no harm. The main part of the amendment was that it should be placed upon the minutes.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I agree to that.

MISS DESHA. Everything that is read here is placed on the minutes; that could be done without any motion; that is superfluous also. [Laughter.]

MRS. WILES. May we just vote on that part of the amendment which is not superfluous, that it be placed on the minutes, and then we will all understand.

MRS. TIBBALS. Is not this simply a matter of courtesy towards the chairman of this committee, that her report be accepted. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is so; it is a matter of courtesy
towards the chairman of this committee that her report should be accepted.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. McCartney. As this is the most important thing to come before the Continental Congress, do you not consider that it is most important that we thoroughly understand whether we are accepting this report with its amendments or not? I do not believe that this congress understands that; whether it carries with it amendments to the constitution or not. If that be the case, I think that no one on this floor understands it. I would like information on that.

President General. The receiving of this report does not in any way effect the amendments.

Mrs. McCartney. Not the receiving, but the adopting of the report. What does that do with it—or the accepting of it. It is not on the word "receive" that I am asking for information, but on the word "adopt."

President General. The adopting of it would cause you to receive everything that is in the report.

Mrs. McCartney. Does that report carry with it amendments to the constitution?

President General. It does not.

Mrs. McCartney. Very well, then, I move the previous question and that will settle the matter. [Applause.]

Numerously seconded.

President General. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. The action you have now to take is to vote upon the motion to accept and place in the minutes the report of the chairman of committee upon the reduction of representation. All in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it, and the report is accepted.

Miss Desha. Regular order.

President General. The Chair should have said that this report was received and placed on file; the Chair made a mistake in saying that it was accepted. It is received and placed
in the minutes. The Chair believes that Mrs. McLean, of New York, desires to be recognized.

Mrs. McLean. Thank you, Madam President; I merely wished to draw attention to the difference between the words "receive" and "accept," that is all.

Mrs. Roome. Does the question now recur to Miss Richards' amended amendment?

President General. The question now does recur to the amendment upon the amendment, because we are now going to consider all the amendments, having received the report.

Mrs. Roome. I am entitled to the floor, I believe.

President General. Observing all parliamentary forms, the motion to adopt Miss Richards' amendment is now before the house.

Mrs. Kent. The amended amendment, I believe; I am sure that many of us have not read those printed slips in regard to Miss Richards' amendment; I cannot procure one and I would like to know exactly what they are.

Several Members. None of us have them.

Miss Richards. May I say that there was a pile of almost a thousand of those printed slips up here on the platform, and they were put into the hands of the ushers to be distributed among the delegates. I do not know what has become of them.

Mrs. Burrows. The ushers have them.

Miss Richards. Certainly enough were distributed for every lady in the house to have a copy.

Mrs. Kent. I have asked two ushers, and neither of them has had any of them, and said they could not be procured.

Miss Richards. I do not know what has become of them. There were a great many of them here.

Mrs. Burrows. One usher came here a few moments ago with her hands full of them.

President General. Have you all received them there?

Mrs. Knott. Madam President, I just want to say—

President General. Mrs. Roome has the floor.

Mrs. Knott. Just one word. The discussion on this subject should be limited to five minutes; I move that no lady be allowed to speak over five minutes on this subject.
Mrs. Thomas. I second that motion.

President General. The motion has been made and seconded that this debate upon the reduction of representation be limited to five minutes for each speaker, and of course it is an understood law that no person speaks twice on the same side until every one has spoken who desires to do so.

Mrs. Coleman. A question of information. Is there a motion before the house? Has the motion been made to adopt this amendment so that we may speak to it?

President General. It has not been formally stated. Miss Richards' motion to amend the amendment should now come up.

Miss Richards. I rise to a question of privilege. I would like to say, about these little leaflets that have been distributed, that through some error of the printer, or in sending in the copy, one little phrase was left out, which has been written in in a great many of them, but not in some others. The phrase is: "and a representative at large." If any of the ladies have the leaflets without those words written in, will they kindly insert them, just before the words "also one representative for every 150 members in the state." Then you will have it correct.

Mrs. Roome. Madam President, I would like a chance to speak—

President General. Mrs. Knott, you made a motion a moment ago, to limit debate to five minutes for each speaker.

Mrs. Knott. Please put it to a vote.

President General. I will present it to the house now. Write your motion and send it up to the desk.

Mrs. Knott. Yes.

President General. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Knott, of Maryland, that the debate upon the reduction of representation shall be limited to five minutes for each person. All in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried. Each speaker will be allowed five minutes. Mrs. Roome is recognized.

Mrs. Roome. Madam President, I will only—

Miss Benning. Just one question of information.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.
Miss Benning. My question is, has the amendment that
Mrs. Roome is going to speak upon been stated?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can be stated now, before Mrs.
Roome begins. It has already been stated, I think, but it can
be re-stated.

Mrs. Roome. Read it as amended.

READER. This is from the leaflet, the amendment to the
amendment. Amendment to article V, section 2. "Amend by
adding after the words 'one state regent from each state,' the
words 'and a representative at large; also one representative
for every 150 members in the state (as provided by section
4 of this article).’ Alternates for the state regent and repre-
sentatives shall also be elected. Section 3. Representatives and
alternates shall be elected at an elective conference called by
the state regent before the first of February of each year, at
some place designated by her. Said conference shall be com-
posed of all chapter regents in the state and one delegate at
large for each chapter of twenty-five members or less; also
a delegate for every additional twenty-five members. Sec-
tion 4. The treasurer general shall inform the state regent
of each state, not later than January 1st of each year, or
earlier, upon application of the state regent, of the number of
representatives to which the state is entitled, according to the
foregoing basis of representation. (Section 2). Only mem-
bers who have paid their dues for the official year then cur-
rent shall be entitled to representation.” I will say, however,
that I also wish to have included in my amendment the idea
that any wording in the constitution which conflicts with it,
which is not in conformity with it, shall be stricken out. My
motion was to adopt the amendment to the amendment.

Mrs. Roome. Madam President and Daughters of the
American Revolution. The proposed amendment purports to
be solely intended to reduce representation, and so far as that
purpose is concerned would be efficacious. The question is
whether it is so important to attain that object as to induce
us to change our entire system of government. From the year
1891 the National Society has been carried on through and
by the chapters. Now it is proposed to take from the individual chapter its representation in the congress and merge it in a delegation selected by a majority of the chapters in a state conference. On the face of it that seems to give each chapter an equal chance, but its practical effect would be to reduce the smaller chapters in each state to one of two conditions, either of "innocuous desuetude," or of vassalage to the larger chapters. [Applause.] In some states it would only be necessary for one or two of the latter, that is the larger chapters, to form a coalition to sweep everything before them in the state conference. [Applause.] They having the power to choose all the delegates from their own ranks, or if that were inadvisable to select one or two from such smaller chapters as might be subservient to them. [Applause.] So that the delegates elected apparently by the people of all the society in the states, would really and truly represent only the chapters of which they were members. The majority of chapters in a state might also refuse to vote for a chapter regent for delegate, and immediately nominate and elect a member of her chapter, who might be the very person that chapter would be most unwilling to have as its representative. The great mistake made by many persons is in thinking that our congress is modelled on the same lines as the congress of the United States. [Applause.] This is only so far true as that our chapters correspond somewhat to districts in a state, and so our congress is somewhat like the house of representatives. In some respects our organization resembles a masonic organization, having subordinate bodies governed by a central power, but theirs is more like an oligarchy, ours more like a democracy. If this amended amendment should be carried, each state will be governed by an oligarchy, and our congress will cease to be a body of representatives of the people of the society. Moreover, it will sound the death knell of the smaller chapters, [applause] and check the growth of the society. [Applause.] What regent would labor and suffer to build up her chapter if she were to be denied the privilege of representing it in the Continental Congress? [Applause.] What advantage would such a chapter have over the members at large,
and who would desire to be a member of it? Moreover, if they are willing to limit representation to 150 members, why not do so in the chapters, so far as the delegates are concerned? Why not amend Mrs. Burrows' amendment by replacing 100 by 150? Of two evils, choose the least; and that would be a lesser evil than to change the whole structure of our government. We have grown and prospered wonderfully—

President General. The Chair regrets to remind Mrs. Roome that her five minutes has elapsed.

Mrs. Roome. May I ask the courtesy of the house? I have only one little page more.

President General. If the house grants you the privilege, of course you may proceed.

(Cries of "Go on!")

President General. Proceed, Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. Roome. Have I the privilege?

President General. Yes; proceed.

Mrs. Roome. We have grown and prospered wonderfully under our present system. Let us beware of too much experimental legislation and of too radical a change. Let the whole body of the society have a year to consider such a revolutionary measure as this. Then, whatever may be the result, you will have discharged your full duty and your conscience will be acquitted of all responsibility for the consequences of such ill-considered legislation. [Prolonged applause.]

President General. The Chair recognizes Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Foster. Madam President General, and ladies of the congress: I speak in my own behalf, having given this amendment such attention as I was able, and in behalf of the District of Columbia, being honored as the regent of a small chapter, with a seat in this delegation. I favor Miss Richards' amendment as amended, for several reasons. The first is that it is the mature judgment of a large part of our membership that it will be better for us that the members of this body be fewer than they now are. [Applause.] If any lady present believes that it is better that we should have a congress of
hundreds and hundreds of delegates, there being no place large enough to comfortably accommodate them, and very few ladies whose voices are strong enough to be heard, if any delegate believes that this condition, involving necessarily confusion and inconvenience, is better, why then, what I shall say will not have any effect upon her at all. If she believes that we should gain in force and dignity and information, and therefore in resultant good to the body, then I would like to have her listen, and I will speak as rapidly as I can, because of the short time allowed. First. The committee to which this question was referred made no recommendation as to an amendment, but it did act upon the specification that the number was to be reduced. [Applause.] It gave us methods of reduction. It did not recommend a method, but it acted upon the proposition that we wished to lessen our numbers. Second; there are two methods of reducing representation. One is by the chapter; the other is by pro rata representation of our membership in the state. It has been stated that the germ of our organization is the chapter. That is not correct. We are individual members of the national body first. [Applause.] There can be no membership in this body until our names have been sent to this honorable Board and they have been passed upon by it, through the ladies delegated here, the genealogists and all those persons having passed upon us individually. Therefore, primarily, we are an organization of women, individual Daughters. [Applause.] After that, chapters are organized for the convenience of the conduct of our business. Therefore, first, Daughters; then, chapters. [Applause.] We are all the time a little puzzled by trying to establish a similitude between our government and the government on the hill, the capitol. [Laughter.] The representative branch and the senate. It is sometimes said that the state should be represented in a senate; that the people should be represented in a house. We combine both these forms. The thing that our fathers tried to do in that great Philadelphia convention in 1787, they could not do. They said they must have a senate and a house of representatives. We said we will have the two things combined in one house, and therefore our regents
represent our bodies, and our membership pro rata gives us the others. I think we will have to hold to that. I do not believe we can have two houses here. If we could have a house of regents, if we could have a house of delegates, that would be a thing to be considered. We must combine both chapter representation and individual representation, must we not, ladies? [Applause.] The ladies who hold to the present condition must agree that we must have chapter representation and we must have individual representation. How shall we get it? Miss Richards' amendment says, give us a state conference in which the chapters are represented, and this is contained in the little slip which you have; then let that state conference send to this body individual representation. [Applause.] So that we have here a broad democratic body representing the whole people of our membership. Let us have in the states representation of the chapters. I am sorry to speak from a personal standpoint. I am sorry to hear any lady appeal to sentiment, as if we were anxious simply because we are small chapters or large chapters to have control. [Applause.] We are not. I represent a small chapter. I am here alone. I have no representation; my chapter has none, except through its regent. This will wipe me out. I shall have no seat again; not at all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Unless the house will lengthen the time of Mrs. Foster, her time has expired.

(Cries of "Go on!" and "Time!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed, Mrs. Foster.

Mrs. LIPPIITT. A point of order, Madam President.

(Cries of "Time!")

Mrs. FOSTER. Perhaps, Madam President—

(Cries of "Time!")

Mrs. FOSTER. Perhaps, ladies, your fear to have me go on means you are afraid of the things I am saying. [Applause.]

Mrs. LIPPIITT. Madam President, a point of order—

Mrs. ROOME. I move that Mrs. Foster be allowed two minutes more.

Mrs. LIPPIITT. I think the Chair ruled yesterday that ap-
plause was out of order. May I ask for another ruling of the Chair on that point to-day?

President General. The Chair requested yesterday that there should be no applause, however much you may applaud remarks secretly, because it interferes with business. The president general has recognized Mrs. McLean, of New York. [Applause.] She is to speak, I believe, upon the opposite side of the question.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President and members of this great congress. Interesting as was the argument to which we have just listened from the regent from the District, no argument can be successfully concluded that is based on a false premise. The premise she adopted that this body has already decided it should be made smaller, was a false premise. We may decide to make our numbers fewer. We have not yet taken any resolution to that effect. Therefore, we must first decide that it is wise to reduce the representation of this great body before it would seem best to proceed to discuss methods whereby to reduce it. However, the amendment to the amendment now in our hands is under discussion, and it does proceed to both. If adopted, it will reduce the representation, and therefore the size of the congress, and will reduce it how? By barring absolutely from the floor of this congress the great majority of its members, the life blood of the organization, the chapters. [Applause.] As a member and regent of one of the largest chapters in the country, I would say in reply to the first lady who spoke, that the large chapters desire to be as absolutely just to the smallest chapter just formed, as it is possible to carry justice into effect. [Applause.] I would stand side by side with the youngest regent of the smallest chapter here in saying that we cannot yet, as a Revolutionary society, permit any project which looks towards taxation without representation. [Applause.] It is a fallacy to state that we will have no taxation without representation, if we have individual representation. Why? Because the taxes or the dues, reach the national treasury through chapter treasuries, and are therefore chapter dues, and therefore if you eliminate chapters, you eliminate the body which
pays its dues, or in other words its taxes. [Applause.] That would seem to settle all points in my straightforward American mind. We are here to live up to the blood of the ancestry which we cherish. They fought and maintained their liberties on just that Shibboleth—no taxation without representation. When the national treasury feels that it can live without the dues of the chapters flowing annually into its treasuries, it may be then that the chapters will consider the propriety of remaining at home and appropriating their own dues. [Applause.] So long as we pay our dues, we would like to maintain the constitutional right given us when this constitution was formed, and given us just as absolutely as it is to any national officer here. The chapters maintain just as fine a constitutional standing upon the floor of this congress as does any individual member of it. [Applause.] Do not take from the chapters the life, the interest, the vitality they have when they come here and draw from that which should be their fountainhead of inspiration, for they come here to get this inspiration and return and pour it out into the different localities where they live. Do not take this great body and disintegrate it. Is this congress Procrustes' bed? So that when we come here, if we are too large, our head or our feet must be chopped off to suit the arbitrary size established for this body? No! Lengthen your bed. Be no heartless mother, and because you have a fine, large growing family, say that you do not want them to come into the house because the house is too small. If the house is too small, find another home for them. This is our home. We love it. We are members of the National Society. Your chapters are members of the National Society. It is our home as well as your home. Deprive us not of it, and we will deprive you not of our support. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lockwood, of the District, is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I am only going to occupy your time for a moment, but I do want to rectify one mistake. I would like to know if the chapters are so generous to the National Society, or is it that the National Society is so generous to the
chapters? If I understand it aright, when you become a national member you give two dollars to the National Society. If you go into a chapter, they make you a present of that dollar and send it back to you. Now that is where you get your income from. The chapters do not support the National Society; the National Society supports the chapters. [Applause.]

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order in the house.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. One word in regard to our representation. I have always stood here and talked for the chapters, big and little, but I do recognize that we have arrived at the point where something will have to be recommended. If those ladies who talk so much about the chapters would recommend some way that we could build a house that would be big enough to hold us, then we could consider it, but I tell you the time is coming when we cannot do that. You know we have 900 to-day that could have come here and demanded seats from us. Some of them have been generous to us and stayed away; and it is only owing to that fact that we have been able to cover you. [Laughter.]

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

Mrs. Lockwood. Now, we have 609 chapters, which means 609 members, without anybody else; then you have all the regents; you have all the officers, making about 80 or 100 more. Those are the numbers to-day. What are you going to do next year? You are growing fast. I do not believe it will be impossible to take care of you next year and have a house that will be big enough; however, the time is surely coming within the next two or three years when we cannot do it. I love the chapters as much as anyone, and I wish you could all be here. I wish you would present some suggestion instead of voting down everything that is brought forward as a solution of this difficulty. Suggest some reasonable and sensible way out of this difficulty and we will all vote for it; I will.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to request that this debate be divided as we mentioned yesterday, that is, that the
speakers shall alternate, first a speaker on one side and then one on the other side. Mrs. Knott, which side do you espouse?

Mrs. KNOTT. Against the chapter's representation by the—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Against this amendment?

Mrs. KNOTT. No; I don't think it is against the amendment. It is in favor of the amendment. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You want to be represented by chapters?

Mrs. KNOTT. No, I do not. I want to be represented by members, by a ratio or proportion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed.

Mrs. KNOTT. Madam President and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I have listened to a great many extremely interesting remarks upon the subject of the reduction of representation in this congress. I beg you will listen to me for at least five minutes as I have given the subject some consideration and would like very much to have you hear my remarks. In the beginning of our society legislation years ago, our members were small, and our congresses were composed of a proportionately small number of delegates, but we have grown to a large organization spread throughout the land, and having chapters in nearly every state and territory, with a total membership of about, I understand, 36,000. I have seen this great and rapid growth take place under my own eye. I recall very well the occasion when we congratulated ourselves on our membership reaching 100. [Laughter.] Our first congress assembled in the little Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and N streets, and numbered less than 50 delegates, and we had room to spare. We now number 36,000 members and have 900 delegates in congress, at the present ratio. It is manifest from these statements and these figures that we must change this ratio of representation, if we do not wish our congress to become too unwieldy for deliberate and practical purposes. Under the operation of the system adopted by our government, of keeping down the number of representatives in congress to a reasonable limit, by increasing the constituency they represented, in 1842 the number of representatives in congress was cut down from 242 to 223 members
of congress. But, in avoiding one extreme, let us take care not to fall into the other and opposite one, that of a too small and inadequate representation. This is the problem we have to solve, and I have the honor to present, with great deference, the following plan as a possible solution:

1st. A representation in congress according to the membership of the National Society.

2nd. With a view to a more convenient selection of this representation, the formation of state organizations of the National Society.

It has long been my opinion that these two ideas, which are in consonance with the principles of our federal constitution, and of our state constitutions also, furnish the only just ground on which the basis of representation in our congress can be satisfactorily adjusted, and on which a properly adequate representation of the whole body of the society could be consistently reconciled with the proposed reduction in the number of representatives in the congress. It has been suggested in an able paper presented to our consideration to make the basis of representation in the proportion of 250 members to one delegate. Upon the present membership estimated at 36,000 this ratio would give, with the state regents and ex-officio members, a congress composed of 217 delegates. I think all will agree with me on reflection that this number would be too inadequate a representation of the whole body of the society. The democratic idea of representation according to numbers, or population—the foundation of all our political institutions—would be entirely lost sight of. If this ratio were applied to our state, Maryland, it would reduce our representation to one delegate. It would also considerably reduce the representation of other states. I do not see any reason or necessity for dividing all the states into districts. There may be some reason, possibly, for the adoption of such a rule in some of the larger states, such as New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, where there are a great number of chapters, a large membership, and an extensive territory. There is certainly none in my own state and in several of the other states. This question might be left to the states themselves, which would obviate
all objection. Each state organization might determine for itself whether it would elect its delegates by separate district conventions, or on a general ticket by one state convention.

I have taken as the ratio one delegate to every one hundred members. On the present membership this would give with the state regents and ex-officio members a congress of 437 delegates. This representation would increase with the increase of membership which we must look forward to, and would not be too large, nor on the other hand so small as to be an inadequate representation of the whole society. Provision should also be made for a readjustment of the ratio every five years.

2nd. The second part of my plan is to have state organizations which shall take charge of the election of delegates in each of the states on some general and uniform plan. I would suggest that it be provided as an amendment to the constitution that state conventions or conferences be held in October or November preceding the meeting of the congress, which shall upon the basis proposed above, of one delegate to every 100 members in the state, elect a body of delegates to represent that state in the congress. If it be deemed more convenient and advisable in the larger states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and some others, as I have already suggested—and the state organization should make such districts—then these district conventions or conferences should meet in the same months and elect delegates to represent each of these districts in the congress of one delegate to each hundred members in the district.

3rd. In constituting these state or district conventions, I would propose a further amendment to the constitution to this effect, namely, that each chapter in the state or district should be represented in such convention by its chapter regent and one delegate for every twenty-five members. This proportion would furnish a sufficiently broad and popular basis for these representative bodies, while at the same time it would not make them too large or unwieldy.

The presidents and secretaries of these state conventions, and of the district conventions, in the states in which the
system of district conventions be adopted, should be required to sign and give certificates of election to the delegates chosen to be presented by them as credentials to congress. As a matter of course, my plan contemplates the election of alternates at the same time.

Miss Vining. Madam President I believe in—

President General. Upon which side do you speak?

Mrs. Millspaugh. A question for information. Are we not considering the amendment to the amendment as proposed by Miss Richards? Are papers presented to us which are advocating a different plan in order?

President General. Miss Vining is going to speak to the amendment of Miss Richards.

Miss Vining. I am going to speak to the question.

President General. Speak to the motion.

Miss Vining. I believe in chapter representation. I am against the amendment.

President General. Are you speaking on a different side?

Miss Vining. I agree with Mrs. McLean.

President General. Then you may proceed.

Mrs. Morgan. A parliamentary inquiry.

President General. What is your inquiry?

Mrs. Morgan. May I get a ruling from the Chair? Can a proposed amendment to the constitution, which has been under consideration by the chapters for a year, be amended at the congress at which this first amendment was to be acted upon by substitution of an amendment to the amendment, which, while germane, entirely changes the complexion of the first proposed amendment, without such substitution being in turn submitted for the consideration of the chapters?

President General. You can move to amend by substitution. If the congress so desires, it can be done.

Miss Vining. It seems to me it is perfect as it is. The chapters should be represented. Massachusetts, I think, quite agrees with Mrs. McLean, of New York, that the chapters should be represented. There is plenty of room this year, and if we build a Continental Hall by another year we would have plenty of room for the chapters and delegates, as we are
to-day. [Applause.] It seems to me that it is just as perfect as it can be, for the chapters and delegates, and if we have a Continental Hall by another year, and if the chapters put in their money to build the Hall, we could come here one and all. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs Quinton, of Pennsylvania, is recognized.

Mrs. QUINTON. Madam President and members of the congress. Certain facts stand out very clearly from this discussion. I think it is generally recognized that a body growing so rapidly will soon be an impossible body to be gathered in any one hall. I want to say a word in favor of the amendment, and in answer to the objection that there is danger of the chapters being blotted out. It is all on the principle of representation, the principle that is in every part of our country, and already recognized in this congress, in the whole National Society and all its chapters. We have representation by numbers in the matter of delegates, already. The principle is the same. I read this in the amendment: "Said conference shall be composed of all chapter regents in the state, and one delegate at large for each chapter of twenty-five members or less; also a delegate for every additional twenty-five members." That is the state conference, which elects the representatives to the national body. How is the chapter blotted out by that? It is very clear that the chapter is as thoroughly recognized in that plan as under the existing plan or any other. In the matter of representation, the point is this. Can we all come here? We might make the point that every chapter member ought to come to this congress and be heard and have all the privileges. Of course we recognize the absurdity of that at once. Then, how many shall come? A specified number agreed upon. This plan is perfectly just; it recognizes the chapters just as much as any plan proposed here. The chapter is to be represented by two or more members in the state conference, to have equal privilege in discussion, to have equal privileges in every possible respect, and then the representatives agreed upon by all that body shall compose the national congress. Unhappily, all American women are good talkers.
[Laughter.] And it is a privilege that they like to exercise pretty nearly continually, as we have observed here. [Laughter.] It has been very difficult for the members of this body to hear the things that were of immense interest to us, because of that attribute of the American woman, and its constant exercise. [Laughter.] We do not want a congress so large but that we can hear all that is said, and that order can be maintained. I am very strongly in favor of this amendment, and I want to add one more thought. When the plan was first mentioned to us, I suppose the first thought in every heart was: "I want the chapter to be remembered, to be recognized, to have its due weight and importance," and our first feeling was that we ought to have a delegate from every chapter, along with the regents for the national body. But a little reflection showed that that would make entirely too large a body; it would be too large next year, and certainly in the following years, for this congress has grown to such a size in a very short time comparatively, and patriotism in the American woman has just begun to express itself. The next thought was that we must have the representation of the chapters, as this plan proposes, and get a body not too large. The chapter which I represent voted in favor of having the special chapter representation which has been mentioned here by those speaking on the other side, but I am very strongly convinced that the wise thing is to adopt the principle of our government, to have the representation by numbers, a certain number of persons, thinking on a certain point, and getting together and selecting the one who is to represent them. That is perfectly fair.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam President, if I may have a moment—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform and take the top step, Madam, so that the congress may hear you. The Chair wishes to make it a rule hereafter that every member wishing to address the congress shall come to the steps and face the members so that she may be heard.

Mrs. ROOME. I make a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?
Mrs. Roome. Is Mrs. Coleman for or against the amendment?

Mrs. Coleman. Mrs. Coleman is against the amendment. [Applause.]

President General. She may proceed.

Mrs. Coleman. Mrs. Coleman is also, unlike the ordinary American woman, a poor speaker, but she does wish to place herself on record as being against this measure. [Applause.] I do not represent a small chapter. My chapter numbers 765. [Applause.] But I do stand for the small chapters. I feel that you are depriving them of their rights when you take away their representation. Many of these women here who are in favor of this have been here year after year. They know the workings of this congress. Our women who are yet to come to the front know nothing of this congress, and they want to learn, and they must learn here; and why take away their life interest and their ambition? It seems to me unjust. Why not let well enough alone? It seems that this house is large enough for the coming few years, for the next five years. Later we can make different plans, if necessary. [Applause.]

Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee. Madam President and ladies of the congress. If I cannot say—

President General. Which side do you wish to speak upon?

Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee. Against the amendment.

President General. But we have just heard someone on that side. I will allow Mrs. Bryan to speak, however, because a short time ago two spoke on the other side and this will make it even. [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee. Madam President and ladies of the congress. If I cannot say in three minutes all that I want to say, I will ask some one to teach me the interpretation of the English language. When President McKinley was with us last April, in Memphis, Tennessee, he addressed ten thousand people in our square, and said that Tennessee furnished more troops for the Spanish-American war than any state in the union. [Applause.] And yet, as Daughters of the
American Revolution, we number 500. Can we have no more voice in the doings of this congress than the Illinois Chapter of 700 members? One chapter is to rule the state of Tennessee. I demand in the name of justice that the chapters be represented. Leave them out, and this body is destroyed. It resolves itself into state organizations. [Applause.] (Cries of "That's it!") Every chapter, every chapter regent, every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution forms an integral part of this body. We are here, and we are here to stay. [Applause.] It does very well for people to say, "reduce representation." Miss Richards here wants one representative for every 150. That gives the great, old, volunteer state just four votes in this congress. Miss Richards says, "Arrange it as the house of representatives is arranged. Have a delegate at large and a state regent to correspond with a senator of the United States." Yet, we are all to sit here, and the big chapters will gobble up all the small ones, because the whole body is together. How does our congress manage this? Every representative in congress is sent by only so many voters, but our national legislature is divided into two bodies, and that we should not be deprived of state rights, every act that is passed in congress comes before the senate of the United States, where every state has the same voice. We know that when this congress organized, it was not to say that 10, 20, 50 or 75 should rule us, but that every woman whose ancestors fought to deliver this country from the tyranny and oppression of the British should have a word in its halls.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. Madam President and ladies of the congress—

President General. Come to the platform, please. Which side do you represent?

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. I speak for the amendment.

President General. Come to the highest step and speak loudly.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. Ladies of the Board, and ladies of the congress. I only have a few words to say.
I have not made any preparation to speak upon this subject, but as I come from a state made up entirely of small chapters, I think it is only right to say a few words for South Carolina. We have had a state conference for over six years, and in that conference we have discussed this matter in an embryo way, not with any regard to the amendment before the house to-day, but we have come to the conclusion that it will not be depriving the small chapters of any rights whatsoever to adopt this proposition, because we have it in our hands to elect them or not, in any way that we see fit. As it is a greater honor for a man to be a United States senator than a congressman, so they deliberate on whom they will send to the senate—the salary is exactly the same. [Laughter.] Now, many chapters, I can say, in my own state and others, elect a delegate very often not with any view whatsoever to her fitness as a delegate to come before this august assembly of women, but they elect her because of the feasibility of her coming here—

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. Some can come more conveniently than others. "I am not a proper delegate for this congress," one will say, "send Mrs. So-and-So. She can speak. She is a parliamentarian." Then Mrs. So-and-So says she cannot go. So they just elect any one who will say she will come here, and frequently she never gets here. [Laughter.] Now, I say, if we place this before the chapters in conference of every state, there are hundreds during a few years, or in one year, that can come to a conference, but they cannot come to the city of Washington. And in that conference they have just as much right to speak and express their views as we have here, and then if they do not send a proper delegate who can make herself understood and appreciated, that is the fault of the chapters. I would be the last one to take from the chapter any right, for we all are small chapters in South Carolina, and if we joined the Daughters of the American Revolution for patriotic motives, I do not think it will keep us from enthusiasm or interest in our grand society.
Miss Avery, of Michigan. I speak in opposition to the amendment.

President General. Please come to the stage and stand on the highest step; that has been heretofore requested, so that the speakers may be heard.

Miss Avery, of Michigan. Madam President General, and ladies, we have heard to-day that the chapters lack fair representation. It would seem that that is a mistake, for the chapters certainly have been very generously represented heretofore; but I am in opposition to this amendment for several reasons. I represent one of the states of the middle west—we no longer call it west. Our state is very large, like many of the western states. The distances are very great, and therefore the expenses of attending state conferences are also great. Interest is also waning very much in small societies from year to year. It is hard to keep up membership. The state regent struggles in our state to keep up enthusiasm. If there is no representation of the chapters at the national body, we fear that that which reflects the greatest honor on this national body will be much lessened, that is the numbers. It is glorious to think of over 30,000 American women interested in memorializing the glorious deeds of their ancestors, and if we curtail the membership, we curtail the funds and the interest, and we think, with the member from Maryland and the member from New York, that the national body will suffer grievously. We therefore feel that the chapters should be represented by their regent and one delegate, or alternate, at least, whatever else may come. We also feel that the states deserve to stand by themselves, regardless of the cities. We ourselves represent the largest chapter in the state, 275 members. It seems to us absolutely wrong that the small chapters should not have fairer representation than that outlined by the amendment before us. We, therefore, hope that it will not prevail.

Mrs. Draper. As it is now half-past twelve, I move that we take a recess until two o'clock.

Numerously seconded.

President General. All those in favor of this motion will
please say "aye." The Chair refuses to recognize any other motion until this motion to take a recess until two o'clock is acted upon. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye." Those opposed "no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it and the motion is lost.

Mrs. Camp. I wish to speak for Mrs. Kinney, who is suffering from a severe cold.

Mrs. Sherman. A question of privilege.

President General. State your question of privilege, Mrs. Sherman, of New York.

Mrs. Sherman. I brought it up thinking you were about to take a recess, but I wish to move it anyway. I move that this Eleventh Continental Congress send a suitable acknowledgment of her telegram of greeting to Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Miss Temple and many others seconded the motion.

President General. The Chair will certainly entertain that motion. It is not a question of privilege, but she is glad to entertain it for the moment. All in favor of that motion will please signify it by rising. The motion is carried unanimously. Please send up your motion to the recording secretary general, Mrs. Sherman. Proceed, Mrs. Camp.

Mrs. Camp. I am going to speak for our regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney.

President General. The speaker cannot be heard unless there is quiet in the house.

Mrs. Camp. Mrs Kinney has such a severe cold that she cannot make herself understood, and therefore I speak for her. She wishes me to say that we in Connecticut have forty-four chapters; thirty-one of them voted that they are willing to give up chapter rights for the sake of the greater good for the greater number, and for the greater good of the National Society. Our little chapters are not afraid of being gobbled up. Twelve have voted that they prefer a ratio on state membership; that we would accept this amendment which is before us, but that we prefer to be on a ratio of the membership of the state. [Applause.]

Mrs. Ammon. I regret that I have not the eloquence of the regent of the New York City Chapter, and of others who
have spoken against this amendment. They have, however, spoken my thoughts. I speak from a chapter of 418 members and the five delegates from the Pittsburgh Chapter, including myself, agree that any method of representation must include, for the good of this society, representation from all the chapters, large and small. [Applause.]

President General. The Chair recognizes Miss Temple, of Tennessee. Are you upon the same side as the last speaker or the other side?

Miss Temple. I am against the amendment.

President General. We have had a speech against the amendment. We wish now to have one for the amendment in order that we may keep matters even.

Mrs. Hopkins, of Illinois. Madam President, I would like to speak—

(Cries of “Question!”)

President General. The Chair announces that members need not call “Question.” If they wish to have the previous question ordered, let them say so. [Applause.]

Mrs. Helmuth. I move the previous question.

President General. A member now has the floor and has been recognized. The call for the previous question is, therefore out of order. Proceed, Mrs. Hopkins, of Illinois.

Mrs Hopkins, of Illinois. Madam President and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I do not know whether I can make my voice heard or not.

President General. Ladies, preserve quiet while Mrs. Hopkins addresses you. Come up higher on the steps, Mrs. Hopkins.

Mrs. Hopkins. I do not wish to make any long speech, but I want to say that I am rather in favor of the amendment, for a great many reasons. Now, our chapter of Illinois, as has been stated, is a large chapter, and when there is to be an election of delegates—

Mrs. Ogden. We cannot hear. There is so much noise.

President General. The Chair requests every one who is standing up to sit down and keep quiet, ushers and all; because we wish to hear this lady.
Mrs. HOPKINS, of Illinois. I wish to say, as before stated, that it has been said that our chapter of Illinois is very large, and as I said, when an election is to be had everyone is anxious to be a delegate or an alternate, and come to this congress, and when they get through it simmers down to about one-third of the representation, and not because a great many of them cannot come, but they will accept and say they will come until the last moment, and then some question comes up that offends them, and they back out and leave us without a fair representation to our chapter. [Laughter.] That is the case at present, Madam President. I state it fully, because I have felt very much put out with members on that account. I am at the present time a delegate without an alternate. I am obliged, sick or well, to sit in this house, when I would like to have a rest.

A MEMBER. I think the lady is out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady may proceed.

Mrs. HOPKINS, of Illinois. Therefore, I think that if the representation as proposed by this amendment were adopted, it would cause less confusion. I do not see but what we could be fully represented. For my part, I stand perfectly willing to be represented by women more able to come than I am. We have already had state conventions and congresses, at which we have done business, and we can elect our representatives to bring to this congress. Now, ladies, I do not see why we should think that the chapters are going to be lessened, or not going to be recognized, simply because we reduce our representation. I can read what is done in this congress understandingly, and I am perfectly willing to do it because I suppose we send representatives, not because they can dress well or look well, but because they are women that have the brains. [Laughter.] I do not wish to add anything further on that point.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President, I desire to ask—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Temple. of Tennessee, whom she recognized previously, if she wishes to speak on the other side of the question.

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President and ladies of the congress,
I only have a word to say to you, and that is in behalf of the distant sections of this country, where the enthusiasm among the chapters and among the members is not such as it is in Connecticut, in New York, in Illinois, and the states that have the larger number and where the patriotism and the facilities for travel are greater than in some of the distant portions of the country. That is one point against the reduction of chapter representation, that in these states it is difficult for us to stir up the same enthusiasm that you have in other portions of the country. Therefore, the chapter regents have all that they can do to get representation at its best, to take these long trips and come these long distances to Washington, and we need the contact with this great national body. The enthusiasm and spirit of this body is what makes it the magnificent organization that it is. The other point that I would make is, let us not act too quickly; let us not make too radical changes suddenly. Let us reduce our numbers gradually. Let us act upon the amendment of Mrs. Burrows and allow each chapter to have one representative before we curtail ourselves to the state representation. Let us go at this gradually, and take this intermediate step first. Try that, and then, later, when the necessity absolutely comes for us to reduce our numbers to the state representation, which will be a very difficult thing in my state of Tennessee, on account of its great distances, and the difficulty in getting the members to go to a state convention—let us try this intermediate step and have each chapter represented by one member, by its regent, who necessarily is its most enthusiastic member, and by a certain proportion, one delegate to 150 for the larger chapters. [Applause.]

Mrs. Moorehead. Madam President—

Mrs. Ward. Madam President—

President General. The Chair is at the moment recognizing a member upon the floor.

Mrs. Ward. I wish to ask Mrs. Lockwood, the District regent, in her great generosity to the country chapters, who pays the expenses of this national congress, and who pays the ex-
penses of the clerk hire, etc., here; do not the country chapters help to pay them?

(Cries of "Out of Order!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is out of order.

MRS. WARD. If the country chapters are eliminated, they will not pay the expenses.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair considers this rather out of order. She recognizes Mrs. Moorehead.

MRS. MOOREHEAD. I move the previous question. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules that the maker of this amendment has the right to speak before the previous question is called, unless some other person wishes to speak.

MRS. YEANDLE. I speak from a different standpoint altogether. I come to Washington—I love to come—to attend the Continental Congress. I would be very lonely without it, and I believe in the old adage, "Rather bear those ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of [Shak., Hamlet, act iii., scene 1]. I think that has a direct application here. Everybody should be able to come here and be hospitably entertained. Leave things as they are and let us alone. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Moorehead requested the previous question.

MRS. WILES. A parliamentary question, Madam President. As to the mover of the motion speaking last upon it. If the previous question is ordered, am I not correct in thinking that she is then entitled to speak after it is ordered? There are many ladies who wish to speak on this question, and do not wish to be cut off from doing so by the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have the right to vote upon the previous question.

MRS. WILES. Is my parliamentary question correct, that the mover of the amendment speaks, if the previous question is ordered by the house, afterwards?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so; she has the right to do so. MRS. WILES. Thank-you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of closing debate will
signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The Chair will take the question over again, as she is in doubt about it. Those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it.

Mrs. Roome. But it is not a two-thirds vote.

President General. Debate is closed, but the maker of the amendment—

Mrs. Roome. It is not a two-thirds vote.

President General. You can call for a division if you choose.

Mrs. Wiles. Division, Madam President.

President General. Division is called for.

Mrs. Tibbals. This is simply as to closing debate?

President General. Simply as to closing debate upon this amendment.

Mrs. Coleman. The Chair has announced the decision.

President General. If the house calls for a division, she has the right to call for the vote again. Do you call for a division?

(Cries of "Division!" and "No!")

President General. It seems that you do not call for a division.

Mrs. Wiles. I called for a division, because it takes a two-thirds vote.

Mrs. Roome. Exactly. [Laughter.]

President General. Those in favor of closing debate will rise and remain standing until they are counted.

Mrs. Roome. Madam President, I want to say—

President General. Wait a moment. The Chair must appoint some tellers. The desire for the previous question seems to be carried. You may be seated. Those opposed to closing debate may rise and remain standing until they are counted. The Chair requests you to be seated. The Chair is about to appoint tellers. She will appoint Mrs. Carey, of Indiana, and Mrs. Draper, of the District, to take the count. Will the tellers please come to the platform?

Mrs. Roome. Is it in order to move a recess?
President General. No; not now.
Mrs. Room. And then finish the debate afterwards.

Mrs. Draper. If agreeable to you, Madam President, it
would be a great deal easier for the tellers if you were to take
the vote a little differently from the way we did yesterday.

President General. How?
Mrs. Draper. I wish that all in favor would rise, and then,
as we say, for each row to sit down. In that way we can
count more accurately.

President General. Do you understand, ladies, what the
teller has requested? The Chair now requests all those in
favor of closing debate to rise and remain standing until they
are counted. (After an interval.) The tellers request that
those who are in favor of closing rise again.

Mrs. Kent. Do you mean those in favor of closing debate?

President General. Yes.

Mrs. Kent. I think many misunderstand it.

President General. The Chair means that those who are
in favor of closing debate are to rise and remain standing
until they are counted.

Mrs. Kent. That is, we are taking the vote over again.

President General. Yes; at the request of the tellers.

Mrs. Morgan. A question of information. If debate is
closed, and the previous question prevails, do we take an im-
mediate vote upon Miss Richards' amendment as she has
amended it, which is entirely different from the amendment
which has gone to the chapters, and which they decided upon,
and upon which their delegates have come here with instruc-
tions to vote? It is very radical and very important, and it
does seem to me that we ought to have the same opportunity
for considering this that we had of considering the other
amendments that were sent to every state. I think the mem-
bership surely do not understand this radical change and how
important this matter is.

President General. Does the Chair understand that Mrs.
Morgan, of Georgia, would desire that the congress and the
whole society should take a year to consider this change?

Mrs. Morgan. Yes; this is really another amendment as of-
ferred by Miss Richards. Our delegates have come here instructed, many of them, by their chapters, to vote for Miss Richards' amendment as it stands printed and was sent out to the country. By this amendment, the whole nature of the thing is changed, and I do not see how those instructed delegates will know how to vote upon this question. It is too important to take action upon immediately.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will instruct the tellers to proceed with the vote.

MRS. THOMAS. What are we voting upon?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In favor of closing debate.

MRS. THOMAS. I want to close debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of closing debate have been counted and may be seated. Those opposed will please rise and stand until they are counted. The motion to close debate has been carried by a vote of 298 in the affirmative to 112 in the negative.

MRS. McILVAINE. A great many of the ladies did not know the negative vote had been called for, and ask that it be called over again. I am very sorry to make this point.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes, before calling for this, which of course she will do, to request all ladies to abstain from conversation when there is voting going on, and you will not so often need to have votes repeated. The Chair now calls for the vote to be taken again. All those opposed to the closing of debate will kindly rise and remain standing until they are counted.

MRS. COLEMAN. The ladies in the back part of the house do not know what they are voting upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, if you will listen, the Chair will tell you. You are voting now in opposition to closing debate. Those who are opposed to closing debate will all rise.

MRS. ROOME. Have we been counted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, you have all been counted, and you may kindly be seated now. The motion to close debate is carried by 298 votes in favor of closing debate, and 94 votes
against. [Applause.] Therefore, debate is closed, and Miss Richards, as the maker of the amendment has the floor.

Mrs. Roome. I move that we take a recess until two o'clock, and then proceed with the consideration of these matters.

Seconded.

Miss Richards. I have only a few remarks to make, and in five minutes we will have finished.

President General. Will you kindly withdraw your motion for a recess, Mrs. Roome?

Mrs. Roome. I will.

President General. The motion for a recess is temporarily withdrawn.

Miss Richards. Madam President and ladies, from the frequent and emphatic applause with which the remarks of those in opposition to my amendment have been greeted, I feel fully convinced that I represent a hopeless minority. [Applause.] However, I hope you will find that I am able to accept defeat gracefully. [Applause.] If this body can propose anything better, I am ready to subscribe to it. I stand upon the principle that we are working for the greatest good for the greatest number. Hence, I do object to having the idea, or the spirit, of my proposed amendment misrepresented, or misunderstood, either by inference, or otherwise, by any speaker. I do not wish to indulge in personalities, but I do feel that I have been somewhat misrepresented. One lady used the expression that the adoption of Miss Richards' amendment would reduce the small chapters to a state of vassalage, would sweep the small chapters out of existence. I assure you, ladies, I had no such idea in view. As a member of a small chapter, and having been several times honored by my chapter with election to office, I feel very sure that I, individually, would be swept out of existence, and probably never appear in your congress again, if my amendment were accepted. I was, therefore, ready to make a personal sacrifice, and not have come here again, if what I understood to be the greatest good for the greatest number could be effected, my only object being in that direction. If anything better can be proposed I am prepared to subscribe to it, as I said. It has
been stated that if state conferences upon this basis of representation of 150 were adopted, there would be more ladies elected in the state conferences who would be sure that they could come to this body than those who are elected at random, and very many of whom fail to come at all, as we know. In state conferences, ladies would take great pains to ask whether proposed candidates could certainly come to the congress, and then we would be sure to get the representation that we want. I do not think that in any sense of the word there is danger that basing our representation upon a fixed ratio will in any way eliminate any of the rights or privileges of the individual members of this congress. Far be it from my intention to propose any such idea. I stand for equal representation and taxation for all. Hence, we very carefully put this clause in the proposed amendment, in trying to get it perfect, I surrendered my original idea and yielded to the body in conference in Washington to something which I considered much better. The first clause reads as follows: "One state regent from each state," "and a representative at large," that is giving us two from every state, and then "one for every 150 members in the state" in addition. Take a state having 5,000 members for example, 33 members would come elected in the state conference. Are we not sure that out of these 33 we would get the very best women in the state? Would not that conference be likely to pick out the best and most able women as representatives? A state having 4,000 members would have 25 representatives. Is not that a fair representation? Some ladies think not, and they are entitled to their opinion. I have no objections. Now, let us take a few facts and figures. On the basis of one representative for every 150 members, with the present size of our society, you would have 220 delegates on that basis, 45 additional at large, 45 regents, and the board of 30, making a congress of 340. Upon the chapter idea of a regent from each chapter, we would have at least 609 representatives, if one from each chapter should come. With the addition of the delegate, we would have at least twice that number, or 1,218. That is the very least we could propose upon the other plan. If the other plan seems
feasible, in the face of these figures, I am prepared to accept it. Let us go further. Six hundred and nine chapters, each chapter having a regent, 45 state regents in addition, 30 members of the National Board, make a congress of 684, without having elected one single chapter delegate. Then, of course, if we have an additional delegate, we swell the number up to almost 1,300. Ladies will say that they will not all come. Personally, I would prefer a plan under which the best could be chosen, the ones capable of coming, who would pledge themselves to come, and that we should have a working body of 240 or 350 representatives. Amend by making it one representative for every 100 if you choose, and we may have a larger body, if you think 240 too small. The plan I proposed seemed good, and therefore, I was in favor of it. If a better plan can be proposed, which will give us the desired results, I give you in advance my loyal allegiance and support for any such plan. [Applause.]

President General. No further debate can be allowed on this question.

Mrs. Hopkins. I move that we take a recess.

President General. It is not quite time for a recess as yet, inasmuch as there are a few announcements to be made.

Mrs. Bate. I move that we take a recess until two o'clock.

Mrs. Draper. I second that motion.

President General. Wait a moment, please. We have a few announcements to be made. Kindly withhold your motion for a few moments.

Mrs. McLean. Is it not so that after the previous question has been ordered and no further debate is to be allowed, and the maker of the amendment has made her final remarks upon it, that amendment should be voted upon immediately?

President General. That is very true.

Mrs. McLean. That being the proper sentence, I move that we proceed to the vote at once.

President General. The motion to take a recess comes before it.

Mrs. Bate. I withdraw the motion.

President General. Do you withdraw your motion?
Mrs. Bate. Yes.
Mrs. Roome. I made a motion to take a recess until 2 o'clock.
President General. Mrs. Bate, you have withdrawn your motion, but Mrs. Roome has made the same motion.
Mrs. Roome. I will amend my motion by moving to take a recess until half-past 2, if it is thought better.
President General. After hearing the announcements, we will take a recess.
Mrs. McLean. Madam President—
President General. The official reader will read the announcements. Have you a question of privilege, Mrs. McLean?
Mrs. McLean. I ask it now as a question of privilege.
President General. State your question.
Mrs. McLean. It relates to the rights of the house. Are we not now in the proper position to vote upon the amendment?
Several Members. "Yes."
Mrs. McLean. And if so, why do we not do so? As I understand it, the lady has withdrawn her motion for a recess.
Mrs. Roome. Only temporarily.
President General. The motion was offered, followed by another motion to the same effect, which was not withdrawn.
Mrs. Draper. It was not carried, or even seconded.
Mrs. Roome. It was withdrawn temporarily and renewed.
President General. It was withdrawn temporarily and renewed.
Mrs. Roome. And it was seconded.
President General. It was seconded. It was not put to the house, because we are going to listen to the announcements.
Mrs. Thomas. I rise to a question of privilege. Is it not necessary that a vote upon the amendment should immediately follow the action upon the previous question; that there should be no debate or anything else intervening?
President General. It entirely depends upon the assembly.
Mrs. Thomas. Can we intervene in the midst of voting? We have voted upon the previous question. Is it not requisite to immediately follow with a vote on the main question? I rise for information.
Reader. I am requested by the Chair to read the following ruling of Roberts: “After the demand for the previous question, up to the time of taking final action upon it, it is in order to move an adjournment, or that the main question be laid on the table.”

Mrs. Thomas. Thank you.

President General. And a recess amounts to the same thing as an adjournment.

Mrs. Coleman. I rise to a question of information. If the motion to take a recess has been voted down, as it has been, then can another motion to take a recess be made?

President General. It has not been voted down. It has been merely withheld.

Mrs. Coleman. It is withdrawn?

Mrs. Bate. A motion was made. It has never been stated to the house or voted upon.

President General. Mrs. Roome made a motion some time ago to take a recess, which was seconded. It was temporarily withheld. Another lady made a motion for a recess and she withdrew it. It was also seconded.

Mrs. Bate. Have we voted upon that motion yet?

President General. We have not. The Chair is endeavoring to have these announcements read.

Mrs. McLean. Do you not think the house would feel it more appropriate to take the vote upon a recess immediately and then listen to the announcements?

President General. Mrs. McLean, I would be very happy to gratify you, but it seems necessary that these various announcements should be made.

Mrs. McLean. I yield to the ruling of the Chair, Madam President.

President General. Thank you. The reader will proceed with the announcements.

Announcements by the reader.

President General. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the house committee.

Mrs. Richards. Since the roll call yesterday, the seating has been changed to bring you all as close to the stage as pos-
sible. I will ask the state regents who have not received their tickets to come to the stage at the close of the session this noon.

President General. The recording secretary general requests that the Chair will ask the congress to give her direction as to whether she shall send a telegram or a letter in answer to the very kindly message from our former president general, Mrs. Manning, which was received by us yesterday. What is the pleasure of the house?

Mrs. Waring. I move that it be a telegram, by the president general.

Mrs. Park. I second that motion.

President General. It is moved and seconded that there be a telegram sent to our former president general, acknowledging and reciprocating her good wishes. Carried unanimously.

[Editor's Note.—The telegram as sent, was as follows:

"To Mrs. Daniel Manning, Honorary President General:
Cordial greetings of the Eleventh Continental Congress unanimously carried by rising vote acknowledging your gracious message of good will to the Daughters in congress assembled.
(Signed)
Eleanor S. Washington Howard.
Recording Secretary General N. S. D. A. R."

President General. The vote upon the motion to take a recess until 2 o'clock is now in order.

Mrs. McLean. Is the hour for the recess 2 o'clock? It is now half-past one.

President General. Is it now that late?

Mrs. Roome. Say half-past two.

President General. Do you wish to amend your motion so as to move a recess until half-past two?

Mrs. Roome. I do; please make it half-past two.

President General. The hour is changed from 2 to half-past 2. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

Recess taken at 1.20 p. m. until 2.30 p. m.
The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 2.40 p.m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will kindly be seated and come to order. As soon as the congress is seated, we will proceed to business.

Mrs. CAREY. Will the house committee please see to the removal of these poles?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was there a motion made to that effect—that they should be removed?

Mrs. CAREY. This morning there was some sort of a promise made to that effect.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will call upon the chairman of the house committee to see that these standards and banners are removed. Is the chairman of the house committee present?

Mrs. RICHARDS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam chairman of the house committee, it is desired, according to a motion made this morning, that these standards shall be removed and the banners placed upon the seats. Have it done, please. The Chair will state to the lady from Indiana requesting information on this subject that the motion was made simply to lower the banners, not to remove the poles. It was a request, not a motion, I am informed. The request was granted that the banners might be lowered if there was any way in which to do it.

Mrs. RICHARDS. I would like to say, as chairman of the house committee, that if you do that the pages will be completely lost and will be unable to find the regents and members on the floor. If you want to receive your notes and other communications you must have your banners, and if you want to find your delegations you must have them. It would upset the whole house if they were removed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the house sustain the objection of the chairman of the house committee in this matter?

(Cries of “Yes!”)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, she
will order the continuance of the business before the house, which was the vote upon the amendment printed on the slips which were handed to you for your consideration, the amendment which was offered by Miss Richards, of the District, to her own amendment made a year ago, which you have under consideration. Have you fully considered that amendment, and are you ready for the vote?

Mrs. Bate. I rise to a question of privilege. The Kentucky delegation—

President General. The Chair can hear nothing, owing to the noise in the house. Will the delegate wait for one moment?

Mrs. Bate. Certainly. (After a pause.) The Kentucky delegation goes on record as considering the amendment to the amendment as unconstitutional.

President General. This is considered out of order. It is debate, and debate is closed.

Mrs. Bate. I did not mean to debate, Madam.

President General. Debate is closed now. Are you ready to vote upon this question?

Miss Avery, of Michigan. Have we a quorum present?

President General. Yes; one hundred is a quorum and there seems to be fully that number here. If you desire, we will have the delegates counted. It seems to the Chair that there must be many more than one hundred here.

Miss Avery, of Michigan. I ask a roll call, Madam President General.

President General. The Chair requests that every person rising to make a motion or state a question of privilege, or anything whatever, shall state her name and state, in order that her remarks may be clearly and correctly recorded.

Miss Batcheller. There was very great dissatisfaction this morning in my delegation in regard to the closing of debate, and at the present time they say they are not ready to vote on the question.

President General. The Chair desires to say to you, and to others who think as your delegation does, that there was a large majority in favor of closing debate.
Miss Batcheller. We are quite well aware of that. But at the same time, Madam President General, you just asked if we are ready to vote, and therefore I state that the New Jersey delegation is not ready to vote.

Mrs. Foster. I rise to make an inquiry of the Chair; was not the previous question called this morning?

President General. It was.

Mrs. Foster. Then why have we anything to do but vote?

President General. We have nothing to do but vote; the Chair has simply extended courtesy to those desiring to make inquiries. Those in favor of Miss Richards' amendment to her amendment, printed upon the slips which have been distributed, will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." (After a pause.) In the judgment of the Chair the "noes" have it. [Applause.] The question is now upon the amendment as it was given to you a year ago. Those in favor of that amendment will signify it by saying "aye."

Mrs. Warren. May it be read?

President General. The Chair will request the parliamentarian to read it.

Parliamentarian. "Article V, section 2. Amend by adding after the words 'one regent from each state,' the words 'and four additional representatives, these representatives to be elected at an elective state conference to be called by the state regent, and to be composed of the chapter regent, vice-regent and one delegate from each chapter in the state, said conference to be called by the state regent at some place designated by her before the first of February of each year.'"

President General. Those in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying "aye." (No replies.) [Laughter.] It seems to be unanimous. "Silence gives consent." [Laughter.] Those opposed to this amendment will signify it by saying "no." The "noes" have it unanimously, and the amendment is lost. [Applause.] The parliamentarian will read the next section of that amendment for your consideration.

Parliamentarian. "Article V, section 3. The election of four representatives to the Continental Congress and six alter-
nates shall be the only business of the elective conference." Madam President, may I say, in courtesy to Miss Richards, who is not here, that if she were present she would doubtless want to bring before the house her amendment as printed on the slips which have been distributed through the congress, and I will therefore read that proposed amendment: "Section 3. Representatives and alternates shall be elected at an elective conference called by the state regent before the first of February of each year, at some place designated by her. Said conference shall be composed of all chapter regents in the state and one delegate at large for each chapter of twenty-five members or less; also a delegate for every additional twenty-five members."

Mrs. Roome. That is an interpolation. The amendment that was offered last year, as sent out to us has been read previous to this amendment on the printed slip. This amendment is something new which has been added. We cannot come to that now. That is what we voted down; that was part of the amendment.

Mrs. Draper. I call for the order of the day, which is, as I understand it, the consideration of Mrs. Hamilton Ward's amendment. We had the previous question on the amended amendment of Miss Richards, and on her amendment, and is it in order to bring another amendment which Miss Richards might have brought in if she were here? As I understand it, the order of the day is Mrs. Hamilton Ward's amendment.

Mrs. Roome. The order of the day calls for the amendments in regard to the reduction of representation, because they were simply postponed until after the report of the committee on representation, and then we proceed immediately to the consideration of those amendments. We are in the midst of considering one of those amendments, and we have not finished with that amendment, and therefore cannot go on to the next one until we have finished with that.

President General. We are now ready for another section of that amendment, and the parliamentarian has read it to you. She can read it to you again so that you may have a full knowledge of the subject upon which you are to vote.
ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SECOND DAY. 805

Miss Cloud. I rise to a question of privilege. Please ask the speakers to take the platform, as otherwise we cannot hear in this part of the house.

President General. Everything in the way of a motion will be repeated by the Chair. Will that be satisfactory?

Miss Cloud. Yes; but when ladies have any arguments to present, we would be glad to have them go to the steps and state them, so that we may hear.

President General. When ladies are to speak upon this subject, they will come to the platform. It is understood that everyone will come to the platform who wishes to speak.

Mrs. McLean. Do I understand we are about to take further action on section 3, Miss Janet Richards' amendment?

President General. It is section 3.

Mrs. McLean. That is practically a part of the amendment. It is simply information as to how to elect the state representatives. We have just decided not to adopt the amendment, and I should think the sections were all included in the one article.

President General. The parliamentarian may give a word of explanation upon that subject.

Parliamentarian. As a matter of fact, you virtually settled the question of adopting section 3 when you just voted on section 2, but as a matter of following the order and considering every amendment which has been proposed, you are in duty bound now to follow your precedents of preceding years and take up this next section. It need not take thirty seconds to get it out of the way.

(Cries of "Question!")

President General. The question has been called for. All in favor of the third section of Miss Richards' amendment signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it and the section is lost.

Parliamentarian. Then you should vote on the amendment to section 3 as presented one year ago, "The election of four representatives to the Continental Congress and six alternates shall be the only business of the elective conference."

President General. Those in favor of this section of Miss
Richards' amendment will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it, and that clause is lost. The Chair must request the cessation of conversation, and also that all delegates remain seated; she also desires that the pages shall be seated and that there shall be perfect order in the foyer and in the aisles. The matter for your consideration now is the substitute for section 3, the following: "Each chapter of 100 members or less shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by one delegate or alternate. All chapters having over 100 members shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by two delegates or alternates. Mrs. Hamilton Ward, regent of the Catharine Schuyler Chapter."

Mrs. WARD. Madam President and ladies, in presenting this amendment for your consideration, I have tried to do justice to not only the larger chapters in the National Society, but the smaller ones. The smaller chapters wish to have a vote and a voice in this national congress. We are taxed to run the machinery of this congress. We are asked constantly to send funds to build a Continental Hall, which we all want to see erected in the city of Washington, but we want to have a place in it for the smaller chapters. I am afraid if you build a Continental Hall, which we are asked to do, to seat 5,000 people, and you reduce your representation, as has been proposed by some of the amendments, that our president general will be very much like the nervous old woman who kept on every night calling her one child in to be counted; there will be so many vacant seats in this hall, and the congress does not want to do injustice to the smaller chapters. We gladly send our dues, and we have asked each year to have the dues reduced, but as Mrs. Lockwood said this morning, the smaller chapters are supported by the larger ones, or by the National Society—

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

Mrs. WARD. If we are supported by them, why are we refused each year the reduction in dues? This amendment which I propose, of one delegate for 100 members or less, and only one delegate extra for the larger chapters, does not do injustice
to the larger chapters, and at the same time it does justice to the smaller ones. The larger chapters should trust their interests to two delegates, just as well as the great state of New York, that has seven millions of inhabitants, trusts its interests to two senators in the United States senate. The small state of Rhode Island, with half a million, has the same number of representatives, and we feel that the interests of the smaller chapters will be certainly increased by representation in this congress. Our members are all too good historians to forget the record of Great Britain in trying to force taxation without representation, and in this way, with this amendment, every chapter will be represented in the national congress. If the members and representation are to be reduced, begin at the top and reduce the representation there. Is it necessary to have each state represented on the National Board by vice-regents, state regents, and vice state regents? Every year the representation is increased. Last year it was increased by the vice state regents. Now, it does seem to me, if the reduction is to be brought about, that it should begin there, and not in the smaller chapters.

Mrs. Waring. I would like to call attention to a mistake of the last speaker. The vice-regent does not increase the representation of the state. She only serves in case the regent is unable to do so.

Mrs. Wiles. Madam President and ladies, I wish to speak against this amendment. I speak not only as representing my own opinion, but as representing the opinion of the chapters of Illinois, as expressed at our state conference in June. Of course the delegate body here to-day is not just the same as the delegate body that our state conference held last June; but at that conference we took up all these proposed methods of reduction of representation in the congress, and at that time there was no expression in favor of reducing the present representation, and Illinois then stood unanimously against reducing the representation provided by the present method. We were told last year that the congress this year would be so large that we could not have seats on the floor, and yet this morning there were empty seats on the floor of the house. We all be-
lieve that the interest in our society is much greater if we can have a very large representation. I think it is not disputed that the personal interest and enthusiasm, the spirit of fellowship, is greatly increased by coming here personally to these congresses and taking a part individually in them. The only objection, the only argument of great force, in fact about the only argument brought against it is that the body is unwieldy—so large that we are simply forced to have reduction. Now, that does not seem to me to be so, because there are many bodies of representative women which are larger than ours, and which meet every year, or biennially or triennially, and these bodies are not unwieldy. They conduct their business; they come together and attend to their affairs and adjourn; and I hold that the Daughters of the American Revolution are fully as capable as any other body of women of controlling a large assembly, and of showing the best representation of the democratic spirit, in a very large body of women. Many of the alternates who sit in the gallery have told me this year and preceding years that they could hear very much better in the gallery than on the floor of the house, and certainly a lady speaking from the gallery, if she had a voice that could be heard at all, could be heard much better speaking from the gallery. It seems to me that it is very much better not to reduce our representation until we have filled at least the first gallery of such a building as this with delegates. I do not say this from a theoretical standpoint, but from a practical standpoint. I have attended a very large convention, in which I was a delegate, in which I sat in the gallery myself, and in which I spoke from the gallery, and that convention was in perfect order from the beginning to the end; the business was understood; the speeches were fully discussed. Therefore, it seems to me the one argument made in favor of reducing representation, that the representation must be reduced, because people cannot be heard, is not a valid one, because in other assemblies it is done, and we can do what other women do. I do not wish to repeat the arguments used this morning, but certainly I will just refer to the argument that the interest in the chapter in increasing the membership of the chapter is
very much greater if as soon as a membership of 50 is obtained another delegate can come to congress to represent that chapter. [Applause.] I do not make these remarks from any selfish motives. It is simply human nature. Just as sure as we are human, we have personal interests in life, and the members cannot help people feeling a greater interest if they can have a personal part in their own affairs, if they can conduct them themselves, and we should find our society not growing so rapidly, if they could not have an additional delegate until they reached a membership of 100, because in our smaller towns, with our smaller chapters, a membership of 100 is almost an impossibility; in many states it is an absolute impossibility, whereas the membership of 50 can be obtained. That is one point in the present amendment, and it was so fully spoken of this morning that I do not wish to repeat it in full. A second point in the amendment before us is that no matter how large a chapter is, it shall have only one delegate in addition to the first. That is not fair. That is taxation without representation again. What is more, you would accomplish almost nothing by it. You would cut off the representation of 500 or 600 women in the country—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to stop the speaker, but her time has expired, unless the house desires to grant her another minute or two of time.

Mrs. ROOME. I move that the time of the lady be extended two minutes.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Might I ask, as a question of privilege, if the time is given to one, should it not be given to all? Cannot the rule which is established for one be applied to all? The privilege of an extension of time was granted the first speaker.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is altogether as the house decides. It belongs to the house to say.

(Cries of "Time!")

Mrs. ROOME. I move that the lady be allowed two minutes more in which to finish her remarks.

Mrs. WILES. Half a minute more would do.

(Cries of "Go on!")
President General. Proceed. There seems to be a sentiment in favor of hearing you.

Mrs. WILES. I am directed to proceed for half a minute. I simply wanted to finish my sentence, in the middle of which I was interrupted. You would accomplish almost nothing by cutting off the extra representation from these large chapters. Perhaps you would have 20 less delegates, at the expense of doing very great injustice, also causing these chapters to wish to divide into smaller chapters, and many of them would do it; so that you would not even lose that extra representation. They would divide up in order to get the extra representation.

[Applause.]

President General. The Chair will request a speaker upon the opposite side of the question to address the house.

Mrs. PARK. I speak in favor of the amendment.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. A question of privilege. I would like to know if by the adoption of this amendment we shall eliminate from other portions of the article all wording which would conflict with the amendment as adopted.

President General. To be consistent, the congress would undoubtedly do so. Mrs. Park, of Georgia, is recognized. Kindly come to the platform.

Mrs. HELMUTH. May we ask that the time limit be strictly adhered to hereafter?

Mrs. PARK. I am perfectly willing. I shall be very brief. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress. I feel it but just to Georgia to state the action of Georgia at her state conference, which was decidedly in favor of chapter representation; [Applause] that each chapter should have a representative; but I speak in favor of this amendment before you, that there shall be but one delegate to every 100 members, and I will add an amendment to this in favor of one delegate to every additional 100 members. For every chapter under a hundred you have one delegate, and for every additional 100 an additional delegate.

Mrs. BURROWS, and others. That is just what it is.

President General. The Chair will recognize some one
upon the other side. The Chair is waiting for further discussion. Are you ready for the vote?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair awaits further discussion.

(Cries of "Question!")

Miss Pugsley. I would like to know what the size of the Continental Congress would be in case this amendment were adopted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is stated that the number of delegates here would be 1,218, according to this amendment.

Miss Richards. Madam President, I would like to answer the question, if I may. At present we have 609 chapters, each having a regent entitled to come. If we accept this amendment, it gives every chapter one delegate, having twelve members or upwards, or less than a hundred. That gives double the representation at once, making 1,218; then you have the 30 members of the Board of Management to add to that, and the 45 state regents, making 75, or a grand total of 1,293 for the full representation, without the additional delegates from the large chapters having several hundred, so we would be working in the direction of largely increasing our congress instead of decreasing it, if we accept this amendment.

Mrs. Wiles. A question of information? It was not understood here why the number of chapters was doubled. The present method does not give the extra delegate to every chapter until it has reached the size of 50. We do not understand what Miss Richards said.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She has reference to this amendment.

Miss Richards. I am speaking of Mrs. Hamilton Ward's amendment, which says: "Each chapter of 100 members or less shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by one delegate or alternate," so that if they have the requisite 12, they would get one delegate.

Mrs. Wiles. They already do that.

Miss Richards. Of course they cannot have a chapter unless they have 12.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires every one to address the Chair, and to be recognized before speaking.
Miss Richards. I think I correctly interpret this, Madam President, if I may continue, by saying that every chapter of 100 members or less shall be entitled to be represented by one delegate, which means that every chapter shall be represented by one delegate, no matter what its size is.

Mrs. Wiles. A question for information. Will some one tell us what the representation is if we leave the matter just as it is now. We do not want 1,200 or more.

President General. What is the number of delegates now?

Mrs. Howard. A little over 900, Madam President. The recording secretary general is unable to give the exact number, as she has not received the report of the credential committee.

President General. The Chair is trying to find the necessary information to answer Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois. The present number of delegates is something over 900, the number we are entitled to. Mrs. Ward, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. Ward. Madam President and ladies. I am sure this amendment reduces the representation. I think the ladies do not understand. I do not mean a delegate and regent; I mean that the regent is the delegate, or that each chapter shall elect whom they choose, not necessarily the regent. Each chapter of 100 members or less can send one representative to this congress.

President General. The Chair requests that the discussion be on the floor of the house and not in the seats.

Mrs. Draper. I was simply going to ask that the mover of the motion, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, might answer the question which has been asked before; as I understand it, she has stated that each chapter shall be represented by one delegate. Now, although I am a chapter regent, I am a delegate in this house. That, as I understand it, is Mrs. Hamilton Ward's idea.

Miss Pugsley. I would like to ask Mrs. Hamilton Ward, in case this amendment be adopted, as it is understood now, meaning simply one representative from each chapter under 100, what would be the size of the Continental Congress?
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ward, will you answer that question if you can?

Mrs. WARD. I cannot; but I think Miss Richards can. I do not know how many chapters there are. This would give one representative for chapters of 100 or less. The chapters over 100 would have one extra representative, so of course that would reduce the number greatly. Now we have two representatives from chapters over 50.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will announce to you that we have 609 chapters. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. PARK. In regard to this amendment, I desire to speak in favor of it, because I supposed it to mean just what Mrs. Ward has said, that up to 100 members the chapter should be entitled to only one delegate, and then, my own idea of the amendment was that every successive hundred should give the chapter a right to another delegate. I wrote to Washington to obtain that necessary information. I had not received the directory, and so I did not have the opportunity to count the number of chapters there are in our delegation having 50 members. I wanted to see what reduction it would make, and the registrar general and the treasurer were both so very busy that they were unable to answer that question, although I had very courteous letters from them; they said they would give me the information I desired as soon as possible. Therefore, I am not prepared to state what reduction that would make.

Mrs. SWIFT. That would rule out every chapter under 100 members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is unable to hear Mrs. Swift, owing to the noise. The Chair requests all conversation to cease.

Mrs. PARK. No; every chapter up to 100 is entitled to one delegate. I would like to offer that amendment formally, to amend this amendment by adding "and one delegate for every additional 100 members."

Miss FRANCIS. In regard to this substitute amendment for section 3 that is presented, I would like to ask whether when a chapter has over 100 members, 105, for instance, it is entitled to two delegates?
PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is, according to the wording and the meaning of this particular amendment.

Mrs. PARK. Am I not entitled to have that amendment put before the house? I raise that point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you will write it and have it seconded, and send it to the desk, it will be put before the house.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I rise to a question of information pertinent to this matter. My question is, Madam President, will every 12 members be allowed, under these conditions, to form a chapter, thus increasing the representation? They secede now from chapters in Pennsylvania, and are continually forming new chapters, disrupting old ones, and under this condition, there is no reason why any number of chapters should not be formed and still have one delegate from every chapter. You would not reduce representation. I simply ask if that will be allowed henceforth?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to answer the question of Mrs. McCartney. As far as the Chair understands, if a member in good and regular standing wishes to leave her chapter and become a member at large of the National Society, and then receives permission to organize a chapter, she has that right.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. She must be in good and regular standing in the chapter which she leaves, as I understand it. That is a point I would like to make, not to have answered, Madam President.

Miss CHAMBERLAIN. I would like to answer the question that was asked a few moments ago, with regard to the chapters, in the new directory. I have been looking over the new directory, and I find that there are 59 chapters of 100 or more in the last directory. I simply wish to give this as a point of information in answer to the question which was asked a few moments ago.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please repeat it.

Miss CHAMBERLAIN. There are, according to the new directory, published this last summer, the only basis we have for making estimates, 59 chapters of 100 and more.

Miss RICHARDS. I rise to make an inquiry of Mrs. Hamilton Ward. Will she please answer? I would like to have a
little more light thrown upon the intention of her amendment. Does she mean this: That every chapter having less than 100 sends one, and one only, elected by the chapter, and every chapter of more than 100 sends two, and no more can be sent for every subsequent 100, limiting every chapter to two? Will Mrs. Ward please answer that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you heard the question of the delegate?

Mrs. Ward. I beg pardon, Madam President; I did not hear it. [Laughter.]

Miss Richards. I was asking for further light on the amendment. We understand primarily that your amendment is in the direction of reducing the congress, is it not?

Mrs. Ward. Yes.

Miss Richards. Does it mean this: That a chapter having 100 or less has only one representative, and a chapter having 100 or more has only one more, and there we stop?

Mrs. Ward. That is right.

Miss Richards. No more, no matter how large they are?

Mrs. Ward. That is right; one for every chapter—one representative I mean, whether the regent or not.

Miss Richards. You do not mean that the regent should come by virtue of her office?

Mrs. Ward. Not at all. Some one must be elected. The regent can come if she is elected.

Miss Richards. If that is the answer, I might throw a little more light on what Miss Chamberlain has told us. We have now 609 chapters. That would give us one from every chapter to start with; we have 59 chapters with more than 100, making 59, which would give 668, plus the state regents and the board, 75, so that we would have 743 as we stand to-day. I think we want to get at the figures.

Mrs. Ward. That reduces it.

Miss Richards. It does; it reduces it to 743, but there is nothing to check the multiplication of chapters, and with every new chapter we get one more delegate.

Mrs. Burrows. I rise to a point of inquiry. I merely wanted to ask for an explanation as to the clause, which it seems to me is not very clear as to its intent. It reads as
though if a chapter had 101 members it would be entitled to two delegates, whereas if they had 100 only, they would only be entitled to one delegate. That does not seem to me quite a fair way of being represented.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does Mrs. Hamilton Ward hear the inquiry of the vice-president general from Michigan? She inquires of you if a chapter has 101 members whether it would be entitled to two delegates under your proposed amendment.

Mrs. WARD. I suppose that will be the way under this amendment. If they have over 100 members, they will be entitled to an extra representative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If they have 101?

Mrs. WARD. Yes, or 500.

Mrs. BURROWS. I think that every chapter that has 100 members would work very hard to get 101 in order to get the additional representative.

Mrs. ROOME. I move the previous question.

Mrs. WARD. May I say one word?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ward, if this previous question is carried, you will have the privilege of final speech.

Mrs. PARK. I ask for a statement of the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As the previous question was not seconded, this proposed amendment of Mrs. Park, of Georgia, may be read. Was that amendment seconded?

Mrs. PARK. It was.

READER. Mrs. Park, of Georgia, proposes to amend by adding "And one delegate for every additional 100 members."

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. Would it be possible to have the following amendment, the one by Mrs. Burrows, read to the house? They all have not this printed list of amendments, and it seems to me her amendment quite elucidates and clears up what Mrs. Ward, of New York, wants done. I would very much like to have the house hear both read, because we have got to act upon the second amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is true. Are you requesting that the amendment of Mrs. Burrows be read?

Mrs. MORGAN. Yes; if it is in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no objection to the amend-
ment of Mrs. Burrows being read, inasmuch as it will throw light on the subject.

READER. "Article V, section 3. Strike out the whole of the second paragraph, beginning 'The chapters shall be entitled,' etc., and add to the first paragraph the following: 'And one delegate, or her alternate, for every one hundred members.' It will then read: 'Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its regent, or her alternate, and one delegate, or her alternate, for every one hundred members.' Frances P. Burrows." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is Mrs. Burrows' amendment. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Swift, of California.

Mrs. Swift. I wanted to inquire for information—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must again request order. The Chair would like all conversation to cease entirely in all parts of the room.

Mrs. Roome. A question of information. Can we act upon Mrs. Burrows' amendment until we—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are not acting upon Mrs. Burrows' amendment. You are at present, going to act upon the amendment of Mrs. Hamilton Ward. First, the amendment offered to it by Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. Roome. We have called the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has not been seconded.

A MEMBER. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not been put to the house. The Chair did not hear a second.

Mrs. Swift. I would like to inquire if we are discussing the reduction of this house or the increasing of it. [Laughter.] If we are discussing the increasing of this house, we are on the right track. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We started out to discuss the reduction of representation. "All roads lead to Rome." [Laughter.]

Mrs. Swift. I am afraid this road will not lead to Rome. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ward's amendment is now before the house. Read the amendment.
Mrs. Dana. A question of privilege. May we have that read as it stands now and then the amendment?

President General. Read it as it stands now and then the amendment.

Reader. "Each chapter of 100 members or less shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by one delegate or alternate. All chapters having over 100 members shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by two delegates or alternates." The amendment goes on: "And one delegate—"

Mrs. Park. I move a substitution, instead of an addition. I said amend by "adding," but I did not see the force of that last. I should amend by substitution instead of by adding the last clause. Please substitute what I moved there by adding.

Reader. "And one delegate for every additional 100 members."

President General. Is there a second to this amendment?

Mrs. Dana. I would like to have it stated as it is now. We have a representation of one delegate for every 50. I want it as it is now, section 3.

President General. Will the congress please preserve order? The Chair requests that this private discussion may stop.

Reader. The present reading of the constitution is as follows: "The chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their regent and delegate for the first fifty members; when one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate."

President General. This is being read for the purpose of explaining your amendments, ladies. Silence, please.

Reader. "After the first hundred, the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate to every subsequent one hundred."

Mrs. Dana. Thank you.

President General. Read the amendment of Mrs. Park, of Georgia, by substitution.

Reader. Mrs. Park amends: "And one delegate for every additional 100 members," to be added to Mrs. Hamilton Ward's proposed amendment.
Mrs. Park. By substitution.

President General. Ladies, you have heard this amendment. All those in favor of it will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The Chair thinks there cannot be a very general understanding of the amendment to the amendment. The Chair begs that you will express your feeling one way or the other. All in favor of the amendment will please say "aye."

Mrs. Wiles. If you think that is not understood, as the seconder of the amendment, I would like to speak half a minute to it.

President General. You may.

Mrs. Wiles. The object of that was simply to prevent the large chapters from being taxed per capita without being represented per capita. It was to keep it just as it is now, as far as it affects the large chapters, that there should be one delegate for every extra 100 members after the first 100, and that would make a very slight difference in the size of the congress, because there are comparatively very few chapters of over 100 members. It is merely fair that representation shall be in the ratio of taxation.

President General. Ladies, are you ready to vote upon this amendment to the amendment? This is an amendment by substitution.

Mrs. Murphy. I think we would be able to vote more intelligently if the whole thing could be read together as amended, if the reader would read the substitution and let us clearly understand the whole thing.

Mrs. Park. I think I can be heard from here. I have been asked the question by one of the state regents, if this amendment is passed, whether it will allow any representation to a chapter of 12. Why, of course. Every chapter up to 100 is allowed one representative. Naturally, the regent, or if the regent cannot come, her alternate is the delegate. Every chapter up to 100 is allowed one delegate, and every additional 100 is entitled to another delegate. It does not make a reduction. There are a number of chapters in our society from 50 up to 100—I think perhaps the greater number. It makes a reduction, and many of them are opposed to any violent reduc-
tion of the members of this house, and this seems to satisfy the demand that there be a reduction. This would make a sensible reduction, and not a violent reduction, which we do not need. If we reduce this house by a too violent reduction, it will unquestionably be the death-blow to the society, and not one patriotic woman here wishes that, but this amendment, I believe, is offered as a medium measure.

President General. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Hamilton Ward, of New York.

Mrs. Ward. I think it is not understood; I know it is not.

Mrs. Bate. Why limit debate to five minutes and then let members speak four or five times on the same side?

Mrs. Ward. It is not understood that the chapters now of 50 have one representative. Then, our constitution says from 50 to 100 still one delegate. That means the regent and one delegate. As it now stands, the chapters over 50 up to 100, up to 200, have two representatives here on the floor. Up to 50 we have one; over 50 to 200 we have two, the regent and delegate. My own amendment provides for just one representative up to 100.

President General. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. Murphy. I simply wish to ask one question. If this amendment as amended by Mrs. Park should carry, what will become of chapters in this country that can by no possibility ever attain to the number of 100? [Applause.]

Mrs. Kent. I am sure it cannot have been understood. It cannot have been read, when the question is asked which has been asked, for it says distinctly, "Each chapter of 100 members or less." We cannot have a chapter until we have 12 members; therefore, any number of members from 12 to 100 is entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by one delegate or alternate; over that, every 100 additional one delegate. Every chapter of 12 members is entitled to one delegate according to what we are voting upon.

Mrs. Roome. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

President General. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." Carried. All in favor of Mrs. Park's amendment will signify it by saying
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"aye." (After a pause.) The Chair wishes a better vote than that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot recognize any one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot recognize anyone during the taking of a vote. The Chair wishes to know if all voted upon the affirmative who desire to do so, upon Mrs. Park's amendment.

MRS. KENT. What is that amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it and the question now reverts to the original amendment of Mrs Hamilton Ward. The reader will kindly read it.

READER. "Each chapter of 100 members or less shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by one delegate or alternate. All chapters having over 100 members shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by two delegates or alternates."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this amendment will please signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it and the amendment is lost. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina.

MRS. NASH. I move to reconsider the vote taken yesterday upon article IV, section 1. We voted on that, I am afraid, in haste, and I do not think that this congress realized what it was doing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order in the house, in order that the member from South Carolina may be heard.

MRS. HOPKINS. I just simply wanted to state that I wish the ladies would obey the Chair, for, certainly there is so much conversation we cannot understand the speakers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Mrs. Hopkins. I wish the members of the congress would observe your request. The Chair has recognized Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina.

MRS. NASH. Thank you, Madam President. I move to reconsider the vote taken yesterday on article IV, section 1. Mrs. Murphy. Did the lady vote affirmatively yesterday?

MRS. NASH. I am afraid the lady did, as a great many other
delegates did who voted in a hurry, and did not realize what she was doing.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Is there a second?

Seconded.

**MRS. NASH.** Ohio has seconded it.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Did you move to reconsider?

**MRS. NASH.** To reconsider the vote on that amendment.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** It has been moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday upon section 1, article IV. The Chair will request the reader to read it to you.

**READER.** "Amend by substituting in the second paragraph, after the words 'hold office two years,' the words 'no person shall hold office more than two terms successively.' It will then read: 'The officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten vice-presidents general shall be elected for one year, and ten vice-presidents general for two years, and thereafter ten vice-presidents general shall be elected each year to hold office for two years. No person shall hold office more than two terms successively.' Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney."

**MRS. MCCARTNEY.** May I rise to a question of information. I would like the privilege of asking of the mover of this resolution to reconsider to give her reasons for her request.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Does the mover of the resolution hear the request of Mrs. McCartney?

**MRS. NASH.** I beg pardon.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Did you hear the request of Mrs. McCartney of Pennsylvania?

**MRS. NASH.** I did not.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Give her attention for a moment.

**MRS. MCCARTNEY.** Will you be kind enough to give your reasons for moving a reconsideration of a motion so overwhelmingly carried by this house yesterday, by a vote of 351 to 61? You must have a very potent reason for reconsidering, and I should be very much obliged to hear the reason.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Nash has the floor. The Chair requests that the member from South Carolina will take the top step here in order that the members may hear what she says.

Miss Batcheller. I desire to ask a question for information. There is a misunderstanding as to what this amendment that was carried yesterday by so large a majority refers to. Whether it refers to two successive terms of the same office, or of any office or all offices.

Mrs. McCartney. It refers to two successive terms.

Mrs. Nash. May I reply to the mover of that amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The mover for a reconsideration has by right the floor.

Mrs. Nash. Thank you, Madam President. I want to reply.

Mrs. McIlvain. Can a lady who voted in the negative move a reconsideration? I think parliamentary law says she must have voted in the affirmative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This lady stated that she voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. Nash. Mrs. McCartney, the mover of this amendment, desires to know my reasons for moving a reconsideration. I have the very best reason, the most potent reason, I think, that should govern the members of this congress, and that is that we would lose our president general. We could not have her for a second term, and that, I am sure you all want.

Mrs. McCartney. How do you know she will want it?

Mrs. Nash. This amendment says no person shall hold office more than two terms successively.

Mrs. McCartney. How do you know she will want it?

Mrs. Nash. I was not considering her. I was selfish enough to consider myself.

Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee. The term of office for the president general now is two years.

Mrs. Nash. That is not stated in this resolution.

Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee. Excuse me; that was passed years ago. The term used to be one year, and it was moved and carried that the term of the president general should be
two years; therefore two terms would mean four years.

[Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is exactly so.

Mrs. NASH. That is not the question. Any woman who
had served two years as a vice-president general would not
be eligible for election to the office of president general. It
would be impossible.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is not pertinent to the question at
all.

Mrs. NASH. We should look into the future before we adopt
this amendment, and we are providing for the future.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must say that the delegate
from South Carolina has the floor. She declines to recognize
any one else until the delegate from South Carolina has
finished.

Mrs. NASH. Thank you. We may have on our board a
very valuable vice-president general, who may serve us faith-
fully for two consecutive terms, and it may then be the wish
of this congress to honor the vice-president general by putting
her at our head as our president general. If you were to
allow this amendment to remain as it is, we put it out of our
power to elect that woman to any other office.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. For two years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The member from South Carolina has
the floor.

Mrs. NASH. So that I think it is the wish of this congress
to reconsider this and to make it plain. If it is meant that
no person shall hold the same office for more than two consecu-
tive terms, it should be so stated.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I meant just what I said.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please allow Mrs. Nash to proceed
and afterwards others can reply to her if they desire to do so.

Mrs. NASH. I think I have said all I have to say. [Laugh-
ter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then you will be excused. The
Chair will recognize Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Daughters of the American Revolution
of the Eleventh Continental Congress—
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly come forward so they can all hear you.

Mrs. McCartney. I can be heard here. I have never, as a mover of that amendment had the slightest thought of preventing the election or re-election to office of our president general, if she desires to have it.

Several Members. We can't hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly take the top step, so that all may hear.

Mrs. McCartney. This is an elevation, Madam President General, which I never expected to attain. [Laughter.] Daughters of the American Revolution of the Eleventh Continental Congress, it was never my intention to cast the slightest reflection upon our esteemed president general. No one worked harder for her election than myself last year, and I would be very glad, no matter what my constituents think, to amend my resolution and have it read "except the president general."

Mrs. Nash. That is the reason I want that vote reconsidered.

Mrs. McCartney. I would like to have a legal opinion that we obtained last night, through a member of our constituency, read to this congress. It was obtained from a justice of the supreme court of this district, in regard to the effect of this resolution. I thank you, Madam President.

Mrs. Nash. Let us hear the opinion.

Mrs. McCartney. Mrs. McIlvain, of Philadelphia, will read the opinion.

Mrs. McIlvain. "Finding that there existed a doubt in the minds of some of the Daughters of the American Revolution as to the effect of the passage of the second amendment voted on yesterday, and orginally proposed by Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, it was deemed wiser to seek legal advice; and Judge Alexander B. Hanger, of the supreme court in Washington, has given us this opinion, viz:

Whereas article IV of the constitution of the National Society distinctly states that 'These officers shall be elected biennially and shall hold office for two years, and until the close
of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected; etc.

And whereas, last year, 1901, was the year of election and there can be no other election (biennially) until next year, 1903.

And whereas, the alteration of the last clause of any article not only does not alter anything which precedes said clause, but in law reiterates and confirms it.

Therefore, all officers elected in 1901 shall be in office till the close of the Continental Congress of 1903, and shall then only be eligible for election to any office on the National Board if they have only served on it in any capacity one previous term. He further said that in law tel res magis voleat, quam pereat, which, translated reads, In all great things, the wish (or intention) is not to destroy. In other words, any other reading would be suicidal and contrary to the spirit of the law, which is equity. The vote of 351 in favor, to 61 against this amendment speaks for itself as to the sentiment of the Daughters of the American Revolution through the country, and needs no comment of mine.”

Mrs. Freeman. I move to table the motion for a reconsideration.

Seconded by Mrs. McCartney and many others.

President General. All in favor of tabling the motion for a reconsideration will signify it by saying “aye.” Those opposed “no.” The Chair thinks the “ayes” have it. (After a pause.) The “ayes” have it, and the motion for a reconsideration is tabled.

Mrs. Lindsay. I rise for a question of information.

President General. What is your motion, Madam.

Mrs. Lindsay. I dislike very much to disturb the order of business—

President General. Will you kindly come here to the steps. I do not think they can hear you from where you stand, Mrs. Lindsay.

Mrs. Lindsay. I dislike very much to disturb the order of business, but I am sure the congress will realize the importance of this. I wish to ask if any appreciation has been expressed for our entertainment last night?
President General. No official appreciation has been expressed, Madam.

Mrs. Lindsay. Then, Madam President, I wish to offer the following motion: I move that this congress give a rising vote of thanks to the board of regents, and officers of the Smithsonian Institution and their assistants, for their gracious courtesy and kind attention to the Daughters of the American Revolution last evening.

Mrs. Burrows. I would like to second that motion.

President General. It has been moved and seconded that this congress give a rising vote of thanks in recognition of the kindness and liberality of the authorities of the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution for the entertainment afforded to the Daughters last night. A standing vote is called for.

Mrs. Page. And the Minute Men. Add them by all means.

President General. Will you accept the addition, Madam?

Mrs. Lindsay. Yes.

President General. And the Minute Men. (After a pause.) The Chair thinks that the vote is unanimous.

Mrs. Morgan. I move a vote of thanks be given to the committee on reception for their arduous labors for our pleasure. Seconded.

President General. Kindly state your motion. The next amendment is to article V, by Mrs. Burrows. Shall we wait for your resolution now, Mrs. Morgan? Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, has offered a resolution that the thanks of the congress be extended to the committee which arranged the reception. A rising vote will be in order for that also. It has been seconded. All those in favor of this resolution will please rise and express their thanks to the reception committee. (After a pause.) The rising vote is unanimous. The next business before you is the consideration of the amendment to article V, of Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan. The reader will read this amendment.

Mrs. Roome. I wish to offer an amendment. Shall I wait until that is read?

President General. I think so. The Chair requests that each member of the congress will take her seat, and that the
pages be seated also. Let there be no conversation in the hall during the reading of this amendment and the voting upon it.

**READER.** Article V, section 3. "Strike out the who'e of the second paragraph, beginning 'The chapters shall be entitled' etc., and add to the first paragraph the following: 'And one delegate, or her alternate, for every one hundred members.' It will then read: 'Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its regent, or her alternate, and one delegate, or her alternate, for every one hundred members.'"

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Mrs. Burrows is entitled to the floor.  
Mrs. Burrows, Madam President.

Mrs. Roomé. I wish to offer an amendment—

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Mrs. Burrows is entitled to the floor.

Mrs. Burrows, Madam President General, and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I feel that we have arrived at, or at least nearly arrived, at the sentiment of this house in regard to the amendments that have been offered looking towards a reduction of representation in our congress. I supposed, when I offered this amendment a year ago, that it was the very general and almost universal feeling that there must be some step taken in this direction; that our body was getting to be so large that it was really unwieldy, and that it would be simply impossible to receive or entertain and to seat and care for so large a body as this congress would grow to be. To that end, I offered this amendment, which is a very mild reduction. You will see that it is not at all radical. But still, in changing the representation from a membership of 50 to that of 100, it would reduce very considerably the attendance, although recognizing every chapter, and on the basis of representation of membership for every 100, it seems to be a very fair and just and equal distribution of representation. I submit it for your consideration.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Mrs. Perkins, of Indiana, is recognized.

Mrs. Perkins, Madam President, and ladies of the congress, considering the amendments as they were sent to our chapters, it was taken for granted that a reduction was to be expected.
Therefore, the chapters instructed their delegate to submit the following, which is an amendment to the change that has just been read. They moved to change by striking out the last clause, and add, after "alternate:" "This regent or alternate having the privilege of casting one vote for every 100 or less members of her chapter." This does not reduce the number of votes in the convention, but it does reduce the attendance. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLean. I understand that the laws of the District will not allow proxy voting. [Applause.]

President General. This amendment has not been seconded, nor has it been stated by the Chair, and therefore it is not before the house. The motion of Mrs. Burrows is now to be considered, and the Chair recognizes Mrs. Roome, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Roome. I move the following amendment; which the reader will please read.

Reader. Mrs. Roome, of the District, moves the following amendment to Mrs. Burrows' amendment: "I move, as an amendment to Mrs. Burrows' amendment, that hereafter no chapter shall be accepted as organized with less than twenty-five members. That after the ensuing year, no chapter with less than twenty-five members shall be represented in the Continental Congress."

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

President General. It is the ruling of our parliamentarian that this amendment is not germane and cannot be entertained, therefore—

Mrs. Eagan, of Florida. I rose on that point to ask if we would not have to change our constitution if that were adopted. You answered it by ruling it out of order.

President General. It is not germane. The question is still upon the amendment offered by Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan. The Chair invites discussion of this amendment.

Mrs. Lillard. May I speak from here?

President General. You had better come to the steps so that you may be heard.

Mrs. Lillard. I have just a word to say.

President General. I am anxious that that word should
be heard by the congress, and you will insure that by occupying an elevated position. [Laughter.]

Mrs. LILLARD. Ladies, I simply want to say this; that it seems to me since I have been listening this afternoon, that it is a theory that confronts us rather than a condition. I do not believe that our membership has become unmanageable. We seem to get along with it very nicely, and I do not believe in disturbing a constitution annually. I think we had better go very slowly and be exactly suited before we pass any amendment on this subject. [Applause.]

Mrs. HARRISON HARVEY, of Pennsylvania. I wish to state that this amendment covers the ground that we have been going over all day, and I therefore move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it, and debate is closed. (Applause.)

Miss DESHA. I want to just make a personal explanation. May I?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your personal explanation?

Miss DESHA. My personal explanation is that I was accused to-day of not showing my colors.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the top step, Miss Desha. We are always willing to give our founders a high place. [Laughter.]

Miss DESHA. Madam President, and Daughters, I was accused to-day of not showing my colors. This is the eleventh congress I have attended, and those of you who have been here with me from the beginning know I never fail to show my colors, sometimes right and sometimes wrong, but I always show them. I was with Miss Richards and Mrs. Foster in writing the amendment they presented to you this morning. I supposed that you had made up your minds to reduce representation, as so many amendments were offered on that subject, and I went to work to see what I considered the best way of doing it. I spent five weeks with the District Daughters discussing the matter, and we finally agreed on that amendment. This morning I was called out of the room and
did not have an opportunity to speak. I did not want the District Daughters to think I had deserted my flag, and so I speak to you this afternoon, and I will submit that same amendment for your consideration ten years hence. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Day. In the interest of the smaller chapters, I move that we table the amendment.

Seconded by Delaware.

President General. The previous question has been called.

Mrs. Day. I did not hear that the previous question had been called.

President General. It has been called and voted upon. A motion to lay upon the table, our parliamentarian assures me, can be made, even after the previous question has been called and voted upon, if you desire to make that motion.

Mrs. Day. I simply moved to table the amendment.

Miss Desha. That tables everything.

Mrs. Day. Mrs. Burrows' amendment.

President General. You will kindly write your motion and send it up. There is a motion before the house made by Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, to table this amendment to article V. All those in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The motion for tabling is lost. The question is now upon the adoption of this amendment: "Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its regent, or her alternate, and one delegate, or her alternate, for every one hundred members." All in favor of that will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no."

Mrs. Lockwood. Division.

President General. The Chair is in doubt. Division is called for. Those in favor of this amendment will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The chair will summon the two ladies for tellers who acted this morning, Mrs. Carey, of Indiana, and Mrs. Draper, of the District.

Mrs. Coleman. I rise to a question of information. Is it possible that all of these ladies understand that they are voting to reduce representation?

(Cries of "Yes!")

Mrs. Burrows. Very slightly.

President General. The Chair wishes to say, before she
calls for a vote, that the recording secretary general states to her that she must have Mrs. Day's motion for tabling or she cannot record it in her minutes. Therefore, it must be sent up immediately. All those in favor of Mrs. Burrows' amendment will please rise and remain standing until they are counted.

Mrs. Boynton. Madam President—

President General. This is in the midst of a count.

Mrs. Boynton. They do not understand what they are voting upon.

President General. The official reader will state it.

Reader. Ladies, I am instructed by the Chair to state the question. You are now requested to rise, those who are in favor of Mrs. Burrows' proposed amendment.

Mrs. Proctor. It is not understood yet what the amendment is.

President General. Please read the amendment, Madam Reader.

Reader. The amendment is: "Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its regent, or her alternate, and one delegate, or her alternate, for every one hundred members."

Mrs. Proctor. If they have not 100 in the beginning, they have no vote?

Reader. They are represented then by the regent of the chapter. Every chapter will have some one to represent it but not a delegate.

President General. I regret to say that you cannot speak during the taking of a vote. All those in favor of this amendment will rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After a pause.) Those opposed to Mrs. Burrows' amendment will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The result of this vote will be announced by the official reader.

Reader. Those in favor of Mrs. Burrows' amendment, 121; those opposed, 214. [Applause.]

President General. The amendment is lost. Mrs. Lockwood, state regent of the District of Columbia, is recognized.

Mrs. Lockwood. I do not know that this is in order, and if
it is not, Madam President, you may call me to order, but I will tell you what I wish, that there would not be a single amendment proposed this year for us to spend so much time over next year. I therefore move that no amendments be received this year to work over next year, for the reduction of representation. [Applause.]
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair fears that that motion is out of order. She cannot preclude public sentiment. Public opinion has a right to be heard.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes; I have given mine. [Laughter.]

Mrs. EAGAN. Madam President and ladies, I come from a small state and very few Daughters, and believe the chapters should be represented every time. Mrs. Burrows' amendment met with my favor, although I think that by the number of empty seats in this house to-day, yesterday and possibly to-morrow, there is no fear of there being insufficient room to accommodate the members of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to interrupt Mrs. Eagan for one moment. Are you speaking of the amendments? There is no amendment before the house, but amendments are under discussion.

Mrs. EAGAN. Am I out of order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear you are a little out of order.

Mrs. EAGAN. Really, what I wanted to have understood when we were voting, was what we were voting about. I have hardly understood an amendment that has been before the house, and I wanted to know whether we had carried the amendment for reduction or not.

Mrs. BURROWS. We have just killed it. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next in order is an amendment by substitution to section 4.

READER. "Section 4. Substitute the following: It will then read: 'The biennial meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, beginning the first Monday in May. At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business
transacted as the good of the society may require.' Mrs. Hamilton Ward."

President General. You may speak to that amendment, Mrs. Ward. You have that right.

Mrs. Ward. Madam President and ladies, this is positively my last amendment. [Laughter.] I have put in an amendment for biennial sessions for this reason: It seems to me the business of this congress can be transacted once in two years as well as by coming here every year. Of course many of us from New York like to come here every year. Those from Dakota and the far distant states find it quite a journey—

Mrs. Burrows. But we like to come. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Ward. And then the expenses of the hall here, and the other expenses of the congress, which you know are very great, can be put in the Continental Hall fund, and it is very near to all our hearts to get that building. I have lived in Washington a good many years, and I know February to be the worst month of all the year. We come here and we have snow or rain, and people go home sick. Last year one delegate came here and died, as I understand, from cold and exposure in this climate. May is the most delightful month of all the year in Washington, neither too warm nor too cold, and the congress of the United States and senate hold their long sessions every other year, and we want to be here when the congress of the United States is in session. Our senators' wives and representatives' wives will be here then and it will save them an extra journey in order to enable them to attend the congress, and they always remain here during the sessions of the national congress. The session lasts until June or July, so that in May we would have the advantage of being here at the time the United States congress is in session, and at the same time have better weather than we have now. Furthermore, the 22d of February is the day of all the year that chapter regents and patriotic women want to be with their chapters. Here we have nothing on the 22d of February; we perhaps attend to a little business, but we have no patriotic ceremonies at all. We could have those in our own chapters. A further reason, which perhaps ought not to influence this congress but might influence some of its members, is that the
sessions as we now have them come in Lent always, and many of our members do not like to come here and participate in the social functions in Lent, and we do not like to come here without having such functions. I hope the ladies will consider this amendment and I hope that it will be adopted.

Mrs. PARK. I think I can be heard from here. I only wish to speak for a moment. I would like to speak heartily in favor of Mrs. Ward's amendment as to the time. I endorse every word she says about the inconvenience of the present time, especially for the members from the South. It is a very inclement season; many of the members are not allowed by their physicians to come who could otherwise do so. Delicate women do not dare to come to the congress in February in Washington, and it is especially desirable that this change be made since the president will be hereafter inaugurated, as I understand, the last Thursday in April. Is it not so?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Such a change is being discussed, I believe.

Mrs. PARK. But I would not endorse this, in toto. I desire to amend Mrs. Ward's amendment again by substituting "annual" for "biennial."

Mrs. WARD. I accept Mrs. Park's amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did the Chair understand that Mrs. Ward accepts the amendment of Mrs. Park?

Mrs. PARK. She does.

Mrs. WARD. I accept it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. We have just passed a law that we should have ten vice-presidents general every two years. This says, "All officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot" at the annual meeting, under this amendment; therefore, what becomes of our action of yesterday?

Mrs. WARD. I accept Mrs. Park's amendment, substituting the word "annual" for "biennial."

Miss HETZEL. I wish to say that I agree perfectly with Mrs. Ward's amendment. I think May is a beautiful month. To be sure General Washington was born on the 22nd of February, but he was inaugurated on the 30th of March—

SEVERAL MEMBERS. April.
Miss Hetzel. On the 30th of April. Why should we not keep that day sacred?

Mrs. Lockwood. That is a mistake.

Mrs. Ammon. Madam President. I would like to speak—

President General. Have you finished speaking, Miss Hetzel?

Miss Hetzel. I only wish to express my appreciation of Mrs. Ward's amendment.

President General. Very well. Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mrs. Ammon. I would like to speak for the cities and towns which are, like my own, neither north, east, south nor west.

Several Members. We can't hear.

President General. Kindly come to the platform.

Mrs. Thomas. Would an amendment to the amendment be in order now?

President General. We have none before us.

Mrs. Thomas. I would like to offer, then, as a substitute motion, that the congress meet the week in which April 30th occurs, the day of Washington's first inauguration. Then we will combine practicability and sentiment. It will be an inspiration for us to celebrate the date of his inauguration, as well as the date of his birth. Shall I write my motion?

President General. You are discussing the motion before it is made and seconded.

Mrs. Thomas. The motion was seconded.

President General. It has not yet been presented to the house and is not open to discussion yet.

Mrs. Ammon. Madam President and ladies, I wish to speak against this amendment, as one who comes from a city which is neither north, east, south nor west especially. We find it most convenient to come to Washington at this season of the year. Many of the delicate people that have been referred to are going south now, and as to the spring, in May and April, we all know that May is our most beautiful month, probably the world over. I have heard it said that if we could be the world over in May we would find the whole world beautiful; but we need to be in our own homes in April and May. February is midway, and we of the middle part of the country
find it most convenient to be in Washington in February. I speak for the middle of the country, if you would put it so, or part of the way west.

Mrs. McCartney. I would move to lay this on the table.

Mrs. Lockwood. I wish to say one word in regard to the 30th of April. There is a date in April which would be very appropriate—

President General. That motion is not before the house in regard to the 30th of April.

Mrs. Lockwood. I would like to say that a great mistake has been made. It was such bad weather that a quorum did not go to New York; the date was the 4th of March, but they did not get there.

President General. That is not open for discussion.

Mrs. McCartney. I move to lay it on the table.

President General. It has not yet been presented to the house and cannot be laid on the table.

Mrs. Orton. I would like to ask that when the ladies from the other side of the house speak, they shall get up on the platform, and stand on the top of it. It is absolutely impossible to hear any of the ladies from the other side of the house, Mrs. McCartney particularly. [Laughter.]

President General. The Chair hopes that the other side of the house will bear this request in mind, but she wishes to inquire whether that side can hear the speakers on the other side.

Mrs. McCartney. I heard that. [Laughter.]

President General. Read Mrs. Thomas' proposed amendment, the amendment about to be presented to the house.

Reader. Mrs. Thomas' amendment to Mrs. Hamilton Ward's amendment: "I move to amend the amendment that the annual meeting shall be held during the week on which April 30th occurs."

Mrs. Thomas. May I speak to that?

President General. This motion for amendment does not seem to be in perfect order. Will the parliamentarian kindly read what is required in the presentation of an amendment.

Parliamentarian. On these little slips, which were prepared for your convenience and distributed through the house,
you will see that amendments must be offered in one of the following forms, and this is strictly according to Roberts, these slips being printed merely for your convenience: By adding words, by inserting words, by striking out words, by striking out words and inserting others, (and that of course may include groups of words and phrases and sentences and paragraphs, and sections, etc.) or substituting, which is really the same thing as striking out and inserting, or by dividing. Now this amendment is in the form of a new motion. It is not in the form of an amendment by any of those methods.

Mrs. THOMAS. I will write it in proper form and send it up.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. A question of privilege. I would like to know, as we do not fully understand, whether Mrs. Hamilton Ward, the mover of the motion, accepted the amendment which substituted the word “annual” for “biennial.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She did accept it, the Chair will state.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege. I ask that while Mrs. Thomas is writing her amendment, the reader repeat the announcements of the entertainments, for the benefit of the visiting Daughters that were read this morning, as a great many of the ladies could not hear them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader has been requested to read the various announcements over again that were read this morning.

The reader re-read the amendments as requested.

Mrs. WARD. I move the previous question upon my amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Thomas’ amendment to your amendment will first have our attention. Read the amendment of Mrs. Thomas.

READER. Mrs. Thomas: “I move to amend Mrs. Ward’s amendment by striking out the words ‘beginning the first Monday in May,’ and inserting: ‘the week in which April 30th occurs.’”

Mrs. THOMAS. May I speak to that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. THOMAS. It is only a word.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly come to the platform.

Mrs. THOMAS. I think I can make myself heard from here.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Well; turn around, and face the audience.

MRS. THOMAS. The reasons were stated by the mover of this amendment, as to why the congress should meet at that season of the year instead of this time of the year. Practically, it meets Mrs. Ward's amendment, for her motion is that the congress shall convene in May, and I offer as an amendment that it shall meet on the week in which April 30th occurs, for the reason that we may also at that time celebrate Washington's first inauguration. Practically, it will be at the same time of the year.

MRS. COLEMAN. I move that the amendment to section 4, of article V, be tabled.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion of Mrs. Coleman, of Chicago, to table the amendment offered carries with it also the other motions before the house. All in favor of this motion to table the amendment will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

MRS. WARD. May I say a word in relation to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is somewhat in doubt. She asks for the vote upon that question again. All those in favor of tabling the amendment of Mrs. Thomas will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

MRS. McCARTNEY. Some of the ladies cannot hear. They are asking for silence that they may hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please give this amendment to Miss Richards to be read.

READER. It is upon the question to table the amendment—not upon the amendment itself, but to table the amendment. You are voting to table the amendment which Mrs. Thomas offered to Mrs. Ward's amendment, and it takes with it the entire amendment. If this motion is carried, you have this whole amendment disposed of.

MRS. THOMAS. I think the question of climate alone should make a change in the time of our annual meeting, if for no other consideration.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of tabling this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.
This vote has disposed of the amendment before the house of Mrs. Ward.

Mrs. Thomas. I call for a division. I do not think it was clear.

President General. The motion to lay on the table was carried. Is there dissatisfaction existing in the mind of any one in regard to that decision?

Several Members. No.

Mrs. Tibbals. I should think the present roar of the elements would be a pretty good object lesson towards making some change in the time of meeting in the city of Washington.

Mrs. Wiles. I move to take a recess until 8 o'clock.

Seconded.

Mrs. McCartney. The motion to table has not been decided.

President General. You will have to hold your motion for the recess, Mrs. Wiles, and the Chair calls for a division. The tellers will please count this vote. Before calling for the vote, the Chair wishes you to understand that in voting to table this amendment you also table the amendment offered by Mrs. Ward. It is necessary that you understand this, that a motion to table carries all the motions with it which are under consideration.

Mrs. Swift. That is what we want to do.

President General. The Chair now calls for a vote upon laying this amendment upon the table. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by standing, and remaining until they are counted. The Chair grants authority for the visiting Daughters to occupy the vacant seats in the first balcony; take those seats if you wish them. The Chair thinks that the tellers will have a difficult time if the members are moving about all the while. (After an interval.) The Chair now calls for the vote of those opposed to tabling.

Mrs. Draper. I rise to a question of privilege. As one of the tellers, it is impossible for me to make an accurate count, which we all want, and I want more than any of you, unless the ladies will be seated who are not voting.

President General. The ladies who are not voting must be seated and remain so until the vote is counted.
Mrs. Thomas. It is understood the negative vote is being taken?

President General. Yes. Those opposed to tabling the amendment of Mrs. Thomas will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The Chair desires that conversation shall cease. Those of you who are opposed to the tabling of Mrs. Thomas' amendment, rise and stand until you are counted, everybody else being seated. (After a pause.) You may be seated and the result of the vote will be announced. Please keep silent and hear the report.

Reader. In favor of tabling, 127; in the negative, 123.

President General. The amendment to the amendment is tabled, and also the amendment itself is carried with it.

Mrs. Wiles. My motion for a recess is now in order.

President General. Is it seconded?

Mrs. Wiles. It was seconded.

President General. It has been moved and seconded that this congress do take a recess until the hour of 8 o'clock this evening. Carried. Wait for one moment until the announcements are made by the official reader.

Announcements by the reader.

Recess taken at 5 p. m. until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 8 p. m.

President General. Will the delegates kindly take their seats. The Chair wishes to announce that the first piece of business this evening is the announcement of the appointment of a committee. It is the committee appointed upon the case of the Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois. The Chair has appointed Mrs. Caroline R. Nash, of South Carolina; Mrs. Frances D. Ormsbee, of Vermont; Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Elizabeth D. G. Foster, of Washington state, and Mrs. Mary Anderson Orton, of Ohio.

The official reader will please read the amendment to section 4, offered by Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

Mrs. Hoopes. I am instructed by the framer of that amendment to ask the privilege of the house of withdrawing it.
President General. If the Chair hears no objection, the request of the framer of this amendment may be granted. Have you any objection to its being withdrawn? (After a pause.) The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

Mrs. Morgan. Have we a quorum?

President General. We have one hundred and more; one hundred is a quorum.

Mrs. Waples. Read the amendment, please, the one that is withdrawn.

President General. Kindly read it?

Reader. "Section 4. Amend by adding ‘Arrangements for such Continental Congress shall be made by a joint committee from the congress and National Board, to be appointed by the president general, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.’ It will then read: ‘The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, during the week in which the 22nd of February falls. At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business transacted as the good of the society may require. Arrangements for such Continental Congress shall be made by a joint committee from the congress and the National Board to be appointed by the president general, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.’ Mrs. Thomas Roberts.”

President General. Is that all you desire, madam?

Mrs. Waples. Yes.

President General. We will then proceed to article V, section 1. Kindly read it.

Reader. “Amend by adding after the words, ‘delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting,’ the words ‘or state conference.’ It will then read: ‘The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and a state regent from each state or territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting, or state conference.’ Mrs. McCartney.”

President General. Ladies, you have heard this amendment. It is now open for discussion.
Miss Richards. Mrs. McCartney is not here. It is her own amendment.

Mrs. Burrows. I should think this makes it more explicit, that they may be chosen at the state conference, which some states may call their annual meeting. I do not see that it changes in effect anything at all, and I see no objection to it.

Mrs. Morgan. I rise to a question of information. I think there is a little doubt in the minds of many in the congress as to whether the conferences have the power to elect their state regent. I think for the last two congresses it was decided that a state elected its state regent at the state conference, and only announced the fact after they arrived at this place. Am I correct about that?

Mrs. Eagan. I think that is a mistake about the state regent being elected by their conference. I know a number of states have elected their regent since they have been here.

President General. The official reader will read the constitution upon the subject.

Reader. "Article VI, section 1. The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and a state regent from each state or territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting. The officers of the National Society shall be ex-officio officers of the Board of Management," etc. The rest does not pertain to this question.

Mrs. Morgan. I was quite aware of that by-law, or constitutional requirement, but I think the congress two years ago decided that the choice was really made at our state conference. Otherwise, there is very little use of a state conference, unless we can decide such matters, simply an announcement being made here. It is made really by the gathering of the delegates, right in the electoral college, and they come here with their information as to who is to be their state officer.

President General. The Chair will recognize Miss Baird-Huey, of Philadelphia.

Miss Baird-Huey. May I ask how a state conference can elect a state regent when the state conferences are not delegate bodies? I ask for information.
President General. The Chair will be obliged to any member of the congress who will answer Miss Baird-Huey's inquiry.

Mrs. Park. I think that an amendment to the constitution covering this point was passed last year, in which the words "or state vice-regent" in this very paragraph were inserted, and those words do not appear in this pamphlet; and also the fact that in that amendment it was stated that the delegates could be elected at the state conference. That is my recollection of that amendment as it passed. I am heartily in favor of Mrs. McCartney's amendment, with the exception that it is not perfect in that respect.

President General. It is the recollection of the Chair, Mrs. Park, that we have an amendment passed which says that the delegates may elect their state regent either at their own annual conference, or at the annual meeting.

Mrs. Park. That was the intention of that, and that was my recollection of it. I do wish now to support this amendment of Mrs. McCartney again, if there is any doubt in the minds of the delegates that it is a wise thing to have the election of your regent in your state conference. We have nominated in Georgia, up to this time, our state regent, but confirmed the election here—the nomination being made in the state conference.

President General. It appears to the Chair that this amendment of Mrs. McCartney is simply a repetition of an amendment that has already been adopted, offered by Mrs. Park, of Georgia. Kindly read it.

Reader. In the constitution on the last page you will find this already existing: "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one state regent, or in her absence, one state vice-regent from each state and territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting or annual state conference." Almost the same as this.

Miss Baird-Huey. There is a difference in the two amendments.

President General. What is the difference?
Miss Baird-Huey. The one of last year was for the vice state regent. The one this year is for the state regent. But my point is, Madam President, that I do not think either amendment is constitutional. We have no delegate state conference. In the state of Pennsylvania, at our last state conference, we had 135 members, and they represented only a very few of our chapters. A state regent elected at that time could not have been said to be the choice of the state; and I think that is probably the case in the most state conferences, that the chapters near to the place where the conference is held, of course, have the predominance of the members of the conference. It is not a delegate body. I would like a ruling on the subject. I ask the question for information.

President General. The understanding of the Chair upon this subject is that a state conference is simply for conference upon matters perhaps affecting the National Society or the state, and that the conference can take no vote. That is the understanding of the Chair.

Miss Baird-Huey. Thank you very much.

President General. That is the opinion of the Chair on the subject of the state conferences.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. I would like to ask for information whether all the states and territories hold conferences? I would like to know whether every state and territory holds a conference at which this election could take place. Suppose there is some state or territory that does not have a conference.

President General. There are a good many states and territories that do not have conferences; many have been organizing them during the past year.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. If it is to elect our state regents, how can it be carried out if some of the states do not have conferences?

Mrs. Park. May I answer that question?

President General. Certainly.

Mrs. Park. It is not obligatory. It does not so state at all. It says they may be elected either at the Continental Congress or at the state conference. That was the whole action.
Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. That is what I wanted to know.

Mrs. Park. It is not at all obligatory.

Mrs. Chittenden. It seems to me that this is a choice in the state; an opportunity perhaps for a larger number in the state to choose their state regent, and of course those who do not choose to have that method may select their state regent at the time the congress meets. It merely gives them the choice, or opportunity to elect at the state conference, and I hope it will prevail.

Mrs. Murphy. I am heartily in sympathy with the last speaker, Madam President. It does seem so rational that a state should elect its own state regent; so much more so than to wait to come from the Pacific almost to the Atlantic to do so. It is so much easier, and my experience goes to show that we would get more people to go to a state conference if that were to be done, and we do have now quite as much and more representation at our state conference than we do at the delegate meeting in Washington. It seems to me a much more simple and rational way of getting to know the will of the state. There are so many chapters that are never represented here. Ohio, out of 32 chapters, has only 19 represented here now. Therefore, if they choose their state regent in conference, it will be more really the choice of the state.

Mrs. Hoopes. The amendment adopted last year, offered by Mrs. Park, of Georgia, does not appear in our constitutions now.

President General. On page 33 of the constitution.

Mrs. Hoopes. Not in the one I have. But I have heard from that that we might elect our state regent and our vice state regent also at our state conference. Oh! Yes. This is it. It says, "One state regent, or in her absence one state vice-regent." Does that not cover the ground also of this amendment that we are working on now?

President General. It has been stated that this amendment offered by Mrs. Park, of Georgia, at the Tenth Continental Congress is almost exactly the same as that which Mrs. McCartney has offered in this congress.
Mrs. Hoopes. That is what I thought in reading it over. I have not Mrs. Park's amendment in the constitution which I have.

Mrs. McCartney. Is Mrs. Park's amendment here, Madam?

President General. It is here in the constitution.

Miss Desha. Will you explain that the amendments were placed in the back of the constitution because we had so many we did not want the additional expense of printing an entirely new constitution.

President General. Have you heard the remarks of Miss Desha?

Several Members. We did not hear them.

President General. She states that the amendments which we have here, which were to be placed in our constitution and by-laws, were pasted in our old constitutions at the back of the book, and you will find them there. I do not remember exactly how many, but I think that all that we had were pasted in the book.

Mrs. McCartney. This does not cover the same point, Madam President.

President General. The point that I had in mind was to request information of Mrs. Lockwood, state regent of the District of Columbia upon the subject of how many books of our constitution have the amendments placed in them. Is there any one here who can give the information? Those books are the ones which should be used by the congress; those having the amendments pasted in them.

Miss Miller. Mrs. Lockwood has not come yet.

Mrs. Wiles. I would like to have Mrs. Park and Mrs. McCartney explain whether they mean that the state regent, under this new amendment, and the state vice-regent under Mrs. Park's amendment last year, must be chosen by the delegates to the Continental Congress, those delegates meeting in state conference before they come here. There is an ambiguity in the wording of the resolution last year, and it has never been settled whether it means that the same delegate body that comes here may choose the state vice-regent in state conference assembled before they come here, or whether the state confer-
ence may be an entirely different body of delegates, chosen under different rules. For instance, in choosing our delegates to come to the Continental Congress, we must follow the national constitution. In choosing our delegates to go to the state conference, we may follow any rules that we please. For example, in Illinois at our state conference, we send two delegates from every chapter, whatever is the size of the chapter, which, of course, is a very different basis of representation from the one here; and there is just the same ambiguity in this amendment offered this year, and I would like to know what Mrs. Park's intention was. I should like to have a ruling as to what it means.

President General. Will you kindly explain?

Mrs. McCartney. I would like to have the same ruling.

President General. Explain the meaning of your amendment?

Mrs. McCartney. I will state this. I offered that amendment at the time it was passed, thinking it would expedite matters very much, if at the same conference at which we elected our vice state regents we could elect our state regents, other than at the annual congress. Under both of these laws they could be elected either at the conference or at the annual meeting here, but I recognized afterwards the ambiguity of it, and I have rather questioned the constitutionality of that amendment of Mrs. Park adopted last year, and would like to have it discussed here.

President General. Then, Madam, what is the difference between your amendment and that of Mrs. Park, of Georgia?

Mrs. McCartney. Mine is that state regents shall also be chosen at that conference, as well as the vice state regents; that is the difference; both at the same conference.

President General. And you said nothing about the vice state regents?

Mrs. McCartney. No; nothing at all.

Mrs. Burrows. Mrs. Park's amendment includes both.

Mrs. McCartney. Mrs. Park's amendment is that "the National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one state regent, or in her
absence one state vice-regent, from each state and territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting or annual state conference."

Mrs. Burrows. That applies to the state regents as well as the vice-regents.

Mrs. McCartney. I want to state right here that during the discussion of this last year I came to the front while they voted and asked Mrs. Manning, our ex-president general if in making this amendment we were not recognizing state organizations, and she said to me that we were. And I said, "Remember, ladies, if you pass this, the board or the congress, recognizes state conferences or organizations, in this fashion." Perhaps some of you may recall that. But it does not mean, and I do not think Mrs. Park meant at that time that the state regents should be elected at that conference. If she did, then my amendment is void.

President General. What does the congress desire to do with the amendment of Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania?

Mrs. Terry. This will work very badly in New York state, as the state conference in New York has more of a social character than anything else; and while we have two delegates, the regent and one delegate to represent the chapter, large or small, it has more of a social character, and it is far better, as we have always done, to elect our state regents here, because delegates are obliged to come, while at the state conference there is no special obligation, and while we transact, perhaps, a little business we have no large representation such as we would have here at the congress. I should be very much against this amendment.

Mrs. McCartney. I am very willing to withdraw the amendment. I think, myself, it ought to be withdrawn.

Mrs. Thompson. I think it would be a very great mistake to withdraw this amendment.

President General. What is your reason?

Mrs. Thompson. The reason is a very good one; that it gives some interest to the state conference, a very great interest to the women of the state, to have some share in the
choice of their state regent. The regent may be elected by
the persons who are delegated to come to this congress, but
they are more or less influenced by the women in attendance
at the conference, and it adds a great deal of interest, and
gives the state conference a standing in the state that it will
not have if there is nothing to be done that is of any real value
in the organization.

Mrs. McCartney. We would have to have the same dele-
gates in the state conference that we have to the Continental
Congress to make that of any standing, and I do not see how
we are going to have it. I would like to withdraw the amend-
ment.

Miss Benning. Madam President and ladies. I hope that
the lady from Pennsylvania will not insist upon withdrawing
her amendment. We want to be courteous to her, but some
of us want to pass this amendment. It says, at the Continental
Congress, or the state conference. Those ladies who do not
want to elect their regents at the state conference can come
here and elect them here in Washington; and those who can
go to the state conference and elect them there will be satis-
fied. They will have relieved themselves of their duty. If the
state conferences elect, it is merely the primary, and it comes
here and is ratified. It does not hurt anybody here, and cuts
off no powers of those that wish to come here, and at the same
time gives those who cannot come here the privilege of parti-
cipating in the election of their own officers.

Mrs. Burrows. I simply want to state that the amendment
is identical with the one which was accepted and adopted last
year, signed by Mrs. Park. With the exception of that one
little sentence, which should be in a parenthesis, it reads identi-
cally the same. Mrs. Park's amendment, which we accepted
should read in this way: "The National Board of Management
shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society,
and one state regent," then, in parenthesis, (or in her absence
one state vice-regent from each state and territory,) "to be
chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the
Continental Congress at the annual meeting, or annual state
conference." It is identical with this, throwing that little
clause into parenthesis, as it should be—"or in her absence one state vice-regent from each state and territory," etc., so, do we want to take action upon an amendment, which we have already adopted?

Miss Baird-Huey. I merely wish to say, Madam President, that I do not think it is a question of electing the state regent and vice state regent, either at the annual conference or here. It is a question which I stated at first. Both of these amendments, to my mind, are unconstitutional, because our state conferences are not delegate bodies, and our constitution clearly states that these two officers are to be elected by the delegates to the Continental Congress. Mrs. McCartney made that point; that they should be elected by the same delegates that came here.

Mrs. Terry. I move to lay this matter upon the table.

Miss Baird-Huey. I second that motion.

President General. It is moved and seconded that this amendment of Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, be laid upon the table. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and it is laid upon the table. Will you kindly send your motion to the desk, Mrs. Terry.

Mrs. Wiles. A question of privilege. I wish to know in regard to the amendment passed last year on this same subject whether it is not necessary that the delegate body which elects the state vice-regent be chosen on the same basis of representation as the body electing any other member of the National Board. My question as to the ambiguity not only referred to this amendment which is tabled, but to last year's amendment, about which everyone is at sea.

Mrs. Murphy. It was passed last year.

Mrs. Wiles. Certainly. I do not question that, but what does it mean; that is the question. Must that be as it reads, or delegates to the Continental Congress, and those delegates acting either here in Washington or acting at the state conference?

President General. The Chair will request Mrs. Park, of Georgia, to answer that question.
Mrs. Park. That question was asked on this floor a number of times last year, and the whole question was debated at considerable length. The question was put to the chairman whether or not in electing in this way we were recognizing state organizations, as you heard a member state, and it was answered in the affirmative. My intention was—it may be ambiguous,—but the intention of the framer of this amendment was that these delegates at the state conference should have the full right to elect their state regent at their conference; that was the point. I was aiming to get recognition for state organizations. That was the point aimed at in the amendment. I am very sorry I was so unhappy in framing it as to leave any ambiguity about the matter.

President General. Do you understand the meaning of Mrs. Park, Mrs. Wiles?

Mrs. Wiles. This answer does not cover my point at all, for I grant, and think there is not the slightest question that state organizations were recognized by the amendment passed last year. That is not the point. They certainly were recognized. The point is whether this body of delegates to choose the vice state regent must be the body of delegates to the Continental Congress, but that body acting either here or acting in the state; the same body of women acting in either one of two given places.

Mrs. Park. That was not my intention, that it would be absolutely every delegate in the state. The regents of the chapters, of course, generally attend both conferences, but there will be always a difference of a few delegates. That was not my intention, that they should be absolutely and identically the same; no conference is composed of exactly the same delegates as those which come here.

Mrs. Lillard. Is it in order to amend this amendment?

President General. Which amendment do you mean?

Mrs. Lillard. The amendment in regard to the electing of the state regents at the state conference.

President General. You are referring to the amendment of Mrs. Park, of Georgia, in regard to election?

Mrs. Lillard. Mrs. McCartney's.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. That amendment is laid on the table.

MRS. LILLARD. Oh! I just came in [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. The Chair calls the attention of the congress to the point raised by Miss Baird-Huey, as to whether these amendments are constitutional.

MRS. DRAPER. Notwithstanding what a person thinks an amendment means, if this body passes it, is it not what it really says that passes, no matter whether the mover meant what she wrote or not? Is not that considered so?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is certainly so.

MRS. DRAPER. Now, Madam President, if you will just read once more this amendment which Mrs. Park offered, whether she meant it or not, Mrs. Park has limited the body who can appoint this state regent and the vice state regent. They are limited to the delegates to the Continental Congress. That is, the chapters can send only as many delegates to the state conference who will have power to vote as they have power to send to the Continental Congress. They may send other delegates, as we did in the District to our state conference, who would enjoy all the discussion, etc., but when the time came to elect our state regent and our vice-regent, the line was drawn very strictly and only those delegates to the Continental Congress had any power to vote for either one. We chose to vote a week ago. We took the opportunity of choosing, as we supposed we had the right under this amendment, but it was the same body who had the right to come to this congress if they chose.

MRS. McLEAN. Are we discussing the amendment which was passed a year ago?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

MRS. McLEAN. Why are we discussing an amendment passed a year ago? It is now part of the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is nothing really before the house, Mrs. McCartney's amendment having been tabled.

MRS. McLEAN. I move that we proceed with the regular business.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Section 2, or article VI, is now to be considered.
READER. "Section 2. Strike out section 2, and substitute therefor: 'The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body. They shall carry out the ordering of the congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office. All actions shall be considered valid unless disapproved by the Continental Congress.' Bell M. Draper."

MRS. DRAPER. Have I a right to speak to that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have.

MRS. DRAPER. As I presented this amendment at the request of a lady who was not allowed on the floor at that time, and as she does not care to have it pressed, I would like the privilege of withdrawing it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, this amendment will be withdrawn, at Mrs. Draper's request. First, it shall be read, so you may know upon what you are voting. Read it.

READER. "The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body. They shall carry out the ordering of the congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office. All actions shall be considered valid unless disapproved by the Continental Congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hear no objection, this shall be withdrawn at the request of Mrs. Draper. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

MRS. MccARTNEY. I object to that being withdrawn. I think that resolution, that all acts of the general Board shall be considered valid unless disapproved by the Continental Congress is a very important one. I think that the Board should have more power. I think we have been criticizing the Board severely the last two years for taking power that they absolutely did not have, it being considered that they are an administrative and judicial body, to carry out the orderings of congress. They have had to do things they had not really the constitutional power to do, subject to the approval of the Continental Congress, and the Continental Congresses have never had anything submitted to them to approve since that was passed, and since they are obliged to take power into their own hands, I think we should give them more power.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Board already possesses the administrative power; therefore this amendment is unnecessary, and it is proper that it should be withdrawn, if the author of it wishes to have it withdrawn, unless there is an overwhelming vote in favor of it.

Mrs. McCartney. Subject to the approval of the Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; subject to the approval of the Continental Congress. The Chair asked if there are any objections to its being withdrawn; and no objections were offered, excepting your own, afterwards. However, the Chair will call upon the congress to vote in this way; those in favor of allowing the author of this amendment to withdraw it, signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it and the amendment is withdrawn. Read the next one.

READER. "Amend by adding the following section, to be section 5: 'That hereafter the Board of Management shall, on the first day of each congress, submit thereto an approximate estimate of the probable expenses of the National Society for the ensuing year, and shall, as nearly as possible, set forth, in detail, the items of such expense.' M. F. Ballinger."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this amendment. The author of it is not present here to speak upon it. It is now open for discussion.

Mrs. Lippitt. I move that the amendment under discussion be laid upon the table.

Miss Miller. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this amendment be tabled. Read it again, Madam Reader.

READER. "That hereafter the Board of Management shall, on the first day of each congress, submit thereto an approximate estimate of the probable expenses of the National Society for the ensuing year, and shall, as nearly as possible, set forth, in detail, the items of such expense."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this amendment, and you have heard the motion to table it. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."
The "ayes" have it and this amendment is tabled. The reader will now present to you section 1, of article VIII, to be amended.

READER. Before reading the proposed amendment, I am instructed by the president general to read it as it is at present in the constitution. "Article VIII, initiation, dues and liabilities. Section 1. The initiation fee to the National Society shall be one dollar, and the annual dues two dollars, payable in advance on or before the 22d day of February in each year." The proposed amendment is: "Payable in advance on or before the 11th day of October in each year."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper is permitted to speak to that amendment.

Mrs. DRAPER. As I made this amendment at the suggestion of the treasurer general, Mrs. Darwin, I will yield the right to speak first to my amendment, reserving, however, the privilege of closing debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the treasurer general, Mrs. Darwin. Will you kindly take the top step, so that the congress may hear you.

Mrs. DARWIN. Madam President, and ladies of the congress, in my first report, made to you I think in 1900, I said it would be better to change either the date of the fiscal year or the date of the congress. I hoped it might be the date of the congress that would be changed, because changing the date of the fiscal year will make some confusion in the accounts, but you have decided not to change the date of the congress by your vote at this meeting and last year. Possibly the only solution of the difficulty, therefore, will be to change the date of the fiscal year, although it will make considerable confusion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Darwin, will you kindly state why you desire this? I think there is a general desire to know that.

Mrs. DARWIN. The reason for my desiring it, at the first report, was that the time of the preparation for the congress makes the work so very heavy at the office, that it is almost impossible to get it done on time, but if the annual dues were coming in at an-
other time, there would be only the preparation for the congress to keep us busy at headquarters at this time, or if the date of the meeting of the congress were changed, then there would be only the attention to the annual dues in my office. Do I make it plan?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it understood by all? Is there any further discussion of this amendment?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, there is one point that I do not think Mrs. Darwin brought out quite clearly, and that is the almost impossibility of a new treasurer general coming in with the heaviest work of the year on the very first day, when all the working force is new to her. It is almost impossible for such a new treasurer general not to make mistakes. It is far better that there should be at least two, three or four months, in which the treasurer general can learn the duties—which are very, very arduous at the lightest—before the heavy dues come in from the whole society. Madam President, the date of October 11th was chosen because, as you know, that is the date of the organization of the society, and there was a motion made several years ago in regard to those who paid their dues after the first of September or the first of October, thus recognizing the fact that after the summer months were over, the working year might seem to begin. It seems to me that there can be but one voice in regard to this. The treasurer general has spoken about the confusion; I think that it will only be for the first year that there would be any confusion, until the date was fully known to all the Daughters, and the treasurer general going on with her work will be able to satisfy them, and will be much better fitted to have it changed at this time than she would be if the change were made later, when a new officer was obliged to come in.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion desired on this amendment?

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. I would like to offer an amendment to the amendment, to substitute the date of November 11th for the date of October 11th. It seems to me that
October 11th is a very early date. Many of the chapters do not meet until after that date in the fall. We hardly get home from the summer outing, and it is very early for the treasurers of the chapters to collect the dues and send them on.

Seconded.

President General. Is there any further discussion of this amendment?

Mrs. Roome. I think there is one difficulty that has not been touched upon. There will not only be confusion in paying the dues, but the question will arise as to how much will have to be refunded to the members for the over-due. For instance, now we pay on the 22nd day of February, that is to the 22nd day of February, 1903. Do we have to pay again on the next 11th day of October? We cannot be compelled to pay twice. How will we arrange about these four or five months? We cannot be compelled to pay twice for those four or five months, and how will we arrange about that?

President General. The congress hears the inquiry of Mrs. Roome, and the Chair will listen to any answer to it. Mrs. Darwin, will you kindly answer?

Mrs. Darwin. May I speak again on the same subject?

President General. Certainly; this is for the information of the congress.

Mrs. Darwin. Mrs. Roome, of the District, has voiced just exactly the difficulty. There will be many inquiries for the amount that should be returned to the chapters, and it will be very difficult to estimate just exactly what should be returned to the chapters, or if anything should be returned to them. Leaving this amendment as it is does not make any definite statement in regard to that, so that nobody will know how much should be returned, but if you had agreed to change the date of the congress, there would have been no difficulty about the dues, for they would stay as they are. Do you see? [Laughter.]

Mrs. Terry. I think anything that the treasurer general will suggest that will lighten the duties of her office, we should grant. I think this matter of chapter dues varies in different chapters. In New York city, in New York, every chapter
has its own month for receiving dues. That has nothing to do with the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order. Proceed, Mrs. Terry.

Mrs. Terry. I have said all I wish to. I think anything that will lighten the duties of the treasurer general should be done. I think the chapter dues have nothing to do with it, because some come in February, some come in November, some in January, and I know in our chapter, in order to lighten the duties of the treasurer and make it conform to the election of new officers, we have already changed our arrangements, to accomplish the same results and therefore I would approve of this for the treasurer general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Benning, of Georgia.

Miss Benning. What I wished to say was just what the treasurer said. In Columbus, Georgia, when this matter was brought up, the question was asked, "Shall we have to pay twice a year?" That is what they think, that they would have to pay twice a year, if the date is changed to October, and it would be hard to convince the chapters that they are not paying twice a year. If it could be made the first of January, I think it would be easier to explain it.

Miss Baird-Huey. Our treasurer general has suggested that had we changed the date of the congress, there would have been no trouble about the fiscal year. Might I ask, Madam President, if the treasurer general would state whether if we took the date for the dues which was suggested, the first of May, that would at all simplify the matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please answer, Madam Treasurer General. Miss Baird-Huey inquires whether choosing the first of May would simplify the matter.

Mrs. Darwin. I think, Madam President, it might even be as early as March, but some date after the congress. I think October 11th is too long after the congress meets. I think there was another amendment voted down last year which made it earlier. I think the first of April, or in March, would be better.

Mrs. Perkins. It seems to me in the transaction of busi-
ness it is almost necessary that the fiscal year of the treasurer should correspond with the fiscal year of the congress. I think most of the chapters insist upon the collection of dues before the first of February, that the reports may be made at that time, and yet the dues are paid until the 22nd of February. It seems to me there would be very little confusion if those dues were made payable on the 11th of November, but paid until the 22d of February. That is, if they are paid at this date, but they pay practically in the middle of the year, carrying the year to correspond with the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Shepard. I would like to ask if there is any reason why we should not take that matter from the table, in regard to the change of the date, and act upon it now. And then I would also like to suggest that the matter might be remedied by giving our treasurer general a month or two before she takes her seat, electing her, of course, at the congress, and then giving her the time, as they do in a bank or a city, to get her books ready to turn over in two or three or four months to the incoming treasurer. That might obviate the trouble about the date.

President General. The Chair requests the treasurer general to answer.

Mrs. Darwin. It would require another amendment, Madame President, to do that. The treasurer general, when she goes out of office, is immediately succeeded at the close of the congress by her successor, according to the present statute, and in order to do that it would require an amendment to the constitution, if she were to have extra time given to her.

Mrs. Chittenden. We all know it is very difficult to teach, and it is more difficult to un-teach. Would it not simplify matters if, instead of making a change, the various chapters all over the country be instructed to hold their dues until March and not send them to Washington until then. Let this same rule we have worked under for so many years stand, but let the dues be held by the chapter treasurer until such time as it will be convenient for the treasurer general to receive them.

Mrs. Darwin. May I answer that by saying that that is
exactly what I have done on my own responsibility. Every year preceding the congress, when the pressure gets to be too heavy—

Mrs. HELMUTH. I move the previous question.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Darwin has the floor at present. You cannot move it now.

Mrs. DARWIN. I am quite willing to give up the floor.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to hear Mrs. Darwin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed, Mrs. Darwin.

Mrs. DARWIN. I wish to say, ladies, that that is just what I have done, and exactly what I have carried out; it embodies what I have done on my own responsibility, for the last three years, when the pressure of work in my office gets so heavy that I cannot manage it at all, I write to the chapters saying we would be willing for them not to send any more dues until March. That does help out a good deal, and if that were a recognized practice, I think it would be well.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Would that help out of the dilemma?

Mrs. DARWIN. That would help out a good deal. We have tried to do that by quietly telling the chapters they need not send any more dues in until March.

Mrs. DAY. How about the seating of the delegates?

Mrs. DARWIN. The dues I refer to are mostly the advance dues, which do not affect the seating of the delegates at all—the dues which are due on the 22nd of February, which do not affect the congress at all. The congress is based on the dues of the preceding year. Many of the chapters do not understand that, and they hurry in their advance dues as early as December, thinking that it affects their standing in congress, when it does not. For instance, this year their standing in congress is based on the 1901 dues, which were due last February 22nd, and their standing in the coming congress will be based upon their 1902 dues, which are due this week. This congress was not affected at all by the payment of the 1902 dues.

Mrs. KAROW. I think that is not generally understood at all among the chapters, because I know we made a desperate effort to get our dues in so we could seat our delegates.
Otherwise, we understood that we could not take our seats in this congress, if our chapter dues were not paid.

Mrs. Darwin. I think it is very generally not understood.

Mrs. Karow. We would be glad to understand it in that way.

Mrs. Wiles. To my mind, the last explanation made by the treasurer general makes it seem that we could pass this amendment without any particular confusion. It evidently is simply a question of the dues, we will say for 1902. Now, it is a matter of the treasurer forwarding the dues and a matter of bookkeeping, whether they are forwarded on or before February 22nd, or on the or before the 11th of October, and if we should adopt this amendment, the chapters which had paid already for 1902 would not be asked to pay again until October, on or before October 11th, 1903. Instead of fearing they had paid twice, they might some of them think they had failed to pay for a year and got the better of the National Society, and that would please them. [Laughter.] I think we might very well pass this amendment and simplify the work of the treasurer general, and trust to the common sense and intelligence of the chapters to understand that it is simply a change of date as to when the dues for 1902 shall be paid.

President General. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. Terry. Is it in order to move the previous question?

Mrs. Draper. I believe I have the right, as the mover of the amendment, to speak even if the previous question is ordered. I will waive the right now.

Mrs. Terry. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

President General. The previous question has been called for, which will close debate. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying “aye.” Those opposed “no.” The “ayes” seem to have it. (After a pause.) The “ayes” have it and debate is closed.

Mrs. Draper. I simply wish to say that Mrs. Wiles voiced exactly what I have been trying to say. It was not the intention when this date was desired to be changed from February 22nd to October 11th, to cause any one to pay their dues
twice in one year. It as to give every one the extra six months without paying their dues, and in that way I think there would be much less confusion. It will simply make a little confusion the first year, and then after that everything will go on much more smoothly. If I may be allowed to speak personally, I wish to say that the reason that I saw the necessity for this was that the first day, or the first week, that the treasurer general came into office, I received a letter from her asking if I could come down to help her, as her bookkeeper had been taken ill and she hardly knew what to do. She had a pile of letters that high (showing). Every one of them contained money and every one of them had to be receipted for, and the books had to be examined to see if the amounts were correct. That is too much to ask any woman to do, whether she receives ten thousand dollars a year, or receives nothing, as is the case with the present treasurer general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will now take the vote upon this amendment of Mrs. Draper's. The reader will kindly read the section.

READER. "Strike out the words 'the 22nd of February,' and substitute 'October 11th,' making it read, 'payable in advance on or before the 11th day of October in each year.'"

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. The amendment to the amendment comes first, does it not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader has not had the amendment.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. Yes; I passed it to her myself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She has it now. Read it.

READER. "I move an amendment to substitute the words 'November 11th' for the words 'October 11th.' Mrs. Thompson, of Kansas."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The Chair is in doubt and will request that vote again. All in favor will say "aye." Those opposed "no."

READER. This is on the amendment substituting "November 11th" instead of "October 11th"—a month later.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have the privilege to vote upon it. Vote it down if you wish to do so. All in favor of this amendment will please say "aye." Those opposed "no." The Chair is in doubt upon this vote, and she will request those in favor of this amendment to stand and be counted. Will the tellers please come forward. Ladies, you are now voting as to whether you will adopt this date of November 11th instead of October 11th. Do you understand it?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it again. The Chair requests that you will be very quiet and the reader will read this amendment to you again.

MRS. ROOME. May I make an explanation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; quickly.

MRS. ROOME. The treasurer general does not think it will be any help to make it November. If you want to follow her wishes, she wants to have it late in March or early in April.

MRS. McCARTNEY. I think we should consult the wishes of the treasurer general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must rule that discussion is out of order.

MRS. ROOME. She is too diffident to say anything on the subject, and I thought I would say it for her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Discussion is not allowed during the taking of a vote. The Chair has called for the vote on the affirmative side of this amendment, as to whether you will have November 11th for your pay-day instead of October 11th. Those in favor of this amendment will signify it by standing and remaining standing until they are counted.

MRS. DRAPER. I ask to be excused from being a teller on this vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that Mrs. Helmuth will kindly officiate as teller upon this occasion, in connection with Mrs. Carey, of Indiana. (After an interval.) You may be seated now, and those upon the opposite side will please rise and remain standing until they are counted—those opposed to inserting November 11th instead of October 11th.

MISS BATCHELLER. Some of the ladies do not know what we are voting upon.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now taking the vote against the adoption of the date of November 11th.

MRS. McCARTNEY. I ask to have this vote reconsidered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are voting against November 11th, and the tellers are counting. You may be seated and the reader will announce the vote.

READER. Those in favor of substituting November 11th, 63; against it, 143.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This amendment for November 11th is lost. The question is now upon the substitution of Mrs. Draper, making it October 11th, making it all "payable in advance on or before the 11th day of October in each year."

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. Madam President, may I ask—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No one can be recognized during the taking of the vote.

MRS. ROOME. Can we not offer a new amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment will please signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." This amendment appears to be lost. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it and it is lost.

MRS. DARWIN. Can I offer an amendment? I cannot offer an amendment now; it is to be voted on next year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Next year?

MRS. DARWIN. Yes; I will hold it until afterwards.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well.

MRS. CAMP. I would like to have a little explanation of one clause, the last clause of the third section, of article V, of our constitution: "Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will ask the treasurer general to answer that.

MRS. DARWIN. Madam President, and ladies, the official year then current is the year from the 22nd of February in which the last congress occurred until the next February. For instance, the official year now current is from the 22nd of last February, until this 22nd of February. That is what we call the dues of 1901; most of the year is 1901. Those are the dues on which this congress was based, and as I said
before, from this 22nd of February until the next 22nd of February, will be the next current, official year, upon which the next congress will be based. Is that plain.

Miss Francis. As I understand it then, the current year for this year is until the next 22nd of February. Next year the 22nd of February will come on Sunday, as I understand it; how will it be the week after, because that will be another year still? The dues we pay now will only go until the 22nd of February next year, and after that will begin another year which will require still more dues.

Mrs. Darwin. It will not affect the next congress.

Miss Francis. Won't it?

Mrs. Darwin. No; if you have paid your dues now, on or before this 22nd of February, it will be all that is necessary for the next congress.

Miss Francis. Until the next 22nd of February; but next year the 22nd of February comes on Sunday, and of course the following week will be still another current year.

Mrs. Darwin. I know; but it won't affect the next congress. You can pay them as soon after the 22nd as you please.

Miss Francis. The next congress will come after, won't it?

Mrs. Darwin. It won't affect that at all. You can pay them on the 22nd or on the 23rd or the 21st, but it will not affect the coming congress. Is that plain?

Miss Francis. Thank you.

President General. If you wish to understand it, listen.

Mrs. Darwin. That is if all the dues are paid up to date, all that were due on this 22nd of February, if they are paid, whatever you pay after that will be all right for the next congress.

President General. The Chair thinks she sees an answer to the lady's inquiry; that the legal date, when the 22nd falls on Sunday, would be the 23rd. That would not be the beginning of the next year, but the end of this year.

Mrs. Dana. A question of information. Is a question of information in order?

President General. Yes.

Mrs. Dana. I think the treasurer general said it would
help her very much if she could have the dues in March or April. Is there any way now, since this has been voted down in October, that we can so arrange matters as to facilitate her work and help her out in some way?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can present an amendment this year to be acted on next year.

Mrs. Roome. May I make a suggestion? It has been stated, I am not sure whether it is so or not, that it can be done by unanimous consent of this body. Is that correct?

Mrs. Burrows. Cannot we reconsider anything?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. Burrows. Why cannot this be reconsidered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any one who voted on the prevailing side can always move to reconsider.

Mrs. Burrows. Any one who voted on the prevailing side? That was the negative. Then I move to reconsider.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you vote on the negative?

Mrs. Burrows. I voted against the changing of the date to the 11th of November.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the amendment, for the 11th of October?

Mrs. Burrows. Yes; the amendment which was offered by somebody on that side.

Miss Batcheller. I voted on the prevailing side, and I would be very glad to offer a motion to have it reconsidered.

Mrs. Draper. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to reconsider the vote taken upon the amendment making the dues payable in advance on or before the 11th of October in each year.

Miss Batcheller. Now, if you will be so kind as to tell me how I can have that amended to March 22nd, if that is the exact—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not fully hear, Miss Batcheller.

Miss Batcheller. Of April 19th, which was the date of the surrender of Georgetown. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to say that she has not heard Miss Batcheller.

Miss Batcheller. I would be very glad to do that.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must request order, and request Miss Batcheller to write her resolution and send it up to the table, in order that it may be read. It is a motion to reconsider, however, and it is debatable. What is the date you suggested in place of the 11th of October?

Miss Batcheller. The 19th of April.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have simply moved to reconsider and it is debatable.

Mrs. Brush. I rise to a point of order. When the vote on an amendment to the constitution has been announced does not that then and there become a part of the constitution, and can we vote to reconsider, after that has been announced, unless we go through the formula of article IX, which specifically states how our constitution may be amended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to reconsider is in order.

Miss Baird-Huey. I simply wish to ask, Madam President, for information. The lady stated that we could not reconsider because it had become part of the constitution, but we did not make any amendment. We killed an amendment, consequently we have not put anything into the constitution. [Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very good.

Mrs. Draper. May I speak to the motion to reconsider?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may. I do not know who seconded it.

Mrs. Draper. I seconded it. I would like to vote for the motion to reconsider because I am very sure that the treasurer general would like some different date, and October 11th evidently is not the date. It does not make the slightest difference to me what date is decided upon, but you will notice that the treasurer general said that in order to avoid this terrible stress of work that comes just at this time, she has been obliged to resort to writing to the different chapters asking them not to pay their dues just now, or in other words, asking them not to carry out the requirement of the constitution. Now, Madam President, I believe in making the constitution the way we want it and then obeying it, whether it is the way we want it or not, and coming here year after year until we can get it the way we want it, and obeying it every time
whether right or wrong. [Applause.] Therefore, I move to reconsider the amendment. I speak in favor of reconsidering.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion on this motion to reconsider? All those in favor of reconsidering this amendment will signify it by saying “aye.” Those opposed “no.” The “ayes” have it and it will be reconsidered. The amendment is now before the house.

Miss Batcheller. I move the date for the payment of dues be March 15th.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly make your motion in the form prescribed for amendments.

Miss Batcheller. I will.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To amend by striking out and inserting.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. The motion is to amend Mrs. Draper’s amendment by substituting “March 22nd” for “October 11th.” E. Ellen Batcheller.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This amendment is open for discussion.

(Cries of “Question!”)

Mrs. Thompson, of Kansas. Will the reader please read it again?

READER. “Amend Mrs. Draper’s amendment by substituting ‘March 22nd,’ for ‘October 11th.’”

Mrs. Burrows. Now read the whole thing.

Mrs. Roomé. As amended.

READER. “Strike out the words ‘the 22nd of February,’ and substitute ‘March 22nd,’ making it read, ‘Payable in advance on or before the 22nd day of March in each year.’” I suppose the word “in advance” would have to be dropped because that would be afterwards—in advance on or before March 22nd of each year.

Mrs. Delafield. I wish to ask the treasurer general, before we vote, as to whether she is not almost as busy just after this congress as she is just before it, or whether she would rather have some other date.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you hear the desire for information?
Mrs. Darwin. I did not quite understand the question.
President General. Kindly repeat the question.
Mrs. Delafield. I would like to know if you are not almost as busy after this congress as just before it, and whether some other date a little later would suit you better than the 22nd of March.
Mrs. Darwin. I think, Madam President, I am very busy, and any treasurer general will be very busy at that time. Of course my successor goes in next year—but it is not so hard when the congress is over and there is not that pressure to get the chapters all arranged ready for the congress. The work will be heavy anyway. It cannot be light whenever the dues come in, but when the congress is in preparation and the dues are coming in too, it is very heavy, and I think this date of March 22nd will give the chapters one more month and it will be a help to them as well as to the treasurer general.
Mrs. Delafield. That will suit you just as well as any other date?
Mrs. Darwin. I think it would.
President General. Is there any further discussion of this amendment?
(Cries of “Question!”)
President General. All in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying “aye.” Those opposed “no.” The “ayes” have it and the amendment is adopted. [Applause.] We now recur to the original proposition of having the 22nd of March instead of October 11th, or rather, the original proposition as amended, to have the 22nd of March in place of the 22nd of February. All those in favor of this amendment as amended will signify it by saying “aye.” Those opposed “no.” The “ayes” have it and it is adopted.
Mrs. Darwin. It does not affect this year’s dues, Madam President. I suppose they all understand that.
President General. It does not affect this year’s dues. Now, the next one.
Mrs. Barker. Must not the date August 22nd—I do not know what page it is on—be changed also, to September 22nd?
President General. August 22nd? Where is the page that you are referring to?
Mrs. Darwin. The lady refers to that resolution which was passed, I think, by the congress of 1898 and 1899, that members admitted after the 22nd of August would be exempt from dues until the 22nd of February of the second year ensuing. It could be changed, if they desire it, to be the 22nd of March next ensuing, instead of the 22nd of February.

President General. Mrs. Barker, does that answer your question, and give you the desired information?

Mrs. Barker. Yes.

President General. Read the next amendment.

Reader. "Section 3. Amend this section to read, 'the local chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of chapter dues each year until Continental Hall is an assured fact; then all dues from every chapter in the organization to be sent to the Continental Fund for one year.' Mrs. C. B. Bryan, Tennessee."

President General. Ladies, you have heard this amendment. Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, has a right to speak upon it first. Is she here?

Mrs. Boynton. Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, is not able to be here to-night. She regrets it very much.

Mrs. White. I move the amendment be laid on the table. Seconded.

President General. It is moved and seconded to lay this amendment to section 3, article VIII, on the table. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is laid upon the table.

Reader. "Section 3. Strike out section 3 and substitute, 'The local chapters shall retain three-fourths of the annual dues and one-half of the life membership fees. Mrs. J. C. McKenzie."

President General. If Mrs. McKenzie is present, she has the right to speak to this amendment first.

Mrs. Hartley. Mrs. McKenzie, the former regent of Que-quechan chapter, at Fall River, Massachusetts, is not here today, but I, as the regent of that chapter, would like to say that I fully endorse that amendment as presented by her at the
former congress, and would like the matter brought up for
discussion in this house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is now open for discussion.

MRS. MCLEAN. I move the adoption of the amendment.

MRS. THOMPSON, of Kansas. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this
amendment be adopted. Do you wish to discuss the amend-
ment? Mrs. White, of Brooklyn, is recognized.

Mrs. WHITE. I think we should build our house first, and
have room enough for all the Children and Daughters, and
some time we might invite the Sons. I am opposed to re-
ducing the dues.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. White states that she opposes
the reduction of the dues. The Chair recognizes Miss Batch-
eller, of New Jersey.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, last year we dis-
cussed this matter very thoroughly and if our treasurer general
is not too tired, would she kindly repeat for the instruction of
the house, the statement she made last year in regard to it?
I remember it quite distinctly, but I think she can state it so
much better than I can, that I would like to have her state it
to the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are requested to give information
on this subject, Mrs. Darwin. Kindly do so.

Mrs. DARWIN. Madam President and ladies, I do not know
exactly what is called for, but I think perhaps it may be the
statement which I made in response to a similar query from
the state of Illinois last year. I was asked if we could get
along with one-half the dues, or rather with three-quarters
of the dues.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. One quarter.

Mrs. DARWIN. One quarter of the dues. And I stated that
I did not think it would be possible to do so; it might pos-
sibly be that we could get along with seventy-five cents, but
that was very doubtful. I stated that I was sure we could
not possibly get along with fifty cents and do the work that is
now required of us. Is that what was desired?

Miss BATCHELLER. That is what was desired. Thank you.

Mrs. THUMMEL. The question of this reduction of dues
with regard to the local chapters is a mere matter of arithme-
tic. If we have only 100 members in a local chapter, and re-
tain an extra fifty cents, it does not give us a great deal more
money in the chapters to use. It gives us a small sum and
that is of no great advantage to us. If we take away fifty
cents from the National Society for each one of the nearly
forty thousand members, it is a very serious matter to the Na-
tional Society. And for that reason, I am very much op-
posed to this resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair invites discussion.

MRS. KAROW. I am very much in favor of this amendment.
I do not think that it is incompatible with our idea of build-
ing Continental Hall. I think we can do both.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order.

MRS. KAROW. I am very heartily in favor of this amend-
ment. I think we can do both. I do not think that if we pass
this amendment it is incompatible with our idea of building
Continental Hall, as I think we would be able to do both, and
it will leave us money enough in the chapters to do some
work, mark our historic spots, publish our priceless docu-
ments, and build monuments in the states where we have these
spots to commemorate.

MISS BATCHELLER. I do not see, and cannot comprehend,
how we can possibly reduce the dues beyond the amount nec-
essary to carry on the work of the society here in a dignified
and creditable manner, and I am sure that no one would wish
to lessen the dignity and standing that has always been main-
tained. We certainly want to continue it. I am very much
opposed to the reduction of the dues for that reason, if for
no other. In New Jersey we have a world of historical spots.
New Jersey was really the battlefield of the Revolution. We
are marking these historic spots, we are maintaining our
headquarters, we are fitting them up, and the more we give
the more we want to give. [Applause.]

MRS. FOWLER. This was thoroughly discussed last year. I
move we lay it on the table.

MISS HETZEL, and others. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this be
laid upon the table.
Mrs. McLean. Is it a debatable question when the motion is made to lay it upon the table?

President General. That is not debatable.

Mrs. McLean. I trust we won’t lay it there.

Mrs. Morgan. A question of information. May I ask of the treasurer general what surplus funds she has left, over the needs and requirements this year? Can we know how much she has left over? We can then judge whether we have money enough to run the organization and still reduce the dues.

President General. Can you answer that question without your report, Madam Treasurer General?

Mrs. Darwin. Yes.

Mrs. Morgan. I make the suggestion that the treasurer general be allowed to retain her seat on the stage until the discussion is over, as it must be very tiresome for her to go up and down the steps every time a question is asked.

Mrs. Darwin. We have in the current fund a balance of something over $12,000. We had, at least at the close of January, when my report closed. Of that amount, I think at least five or six thousand must be the dues of this coming year. Those of the state regents who were present at the last Board meeting will remember that I said we could safely dispose of perhaps $5,000 of the surplus, and I did not think we could do more than that, for any other purpose. Have I answered your question?

Mrs. Morgan. I do not understand.

Mrs. Karow. I ask the treasurer general if this matter could be settled satisfactorily by seventy-five cents instead of a per capita tax of fifty cents?

Mrs. Darwin. Possibly; I am not sure.

President General. There is a motion to lay this amendment on the table.

Mrs. Darwin. I beg pardon.

Mrs. Morgan. Pardon me. My question of information has not yet been fully answered.

President General. Have you not finished your question?

Mrs. Morgan. No; It has not yet been answered.

President General. Proceed with the answer.
Mrs. Morgan. The treasurer general was giving me some information. I believe we have scarcely finished with the subject. Do I understand you have a good deal of money on hand, which you are unable to state exactly, as dues are coming in to a considerable amount, that it is impossible for the treasurer general to know about until a month or two after the congress, to add to the sum you have already?

Mrs. Darwin. Yes; the dues which are now coming in.

Mrs. Morgan. That occurs every year and you still have that sum, or you will have it at the end of the other year?

Mrs. Darwin. Yes, probably, but I was speaking of the dues of last year, which I think we could dispose of. I thought it would not be safe to take more than that.

Mrs. Murphy. May I ask the treasurer general if I am wrong in stating that six thousand dollars of the surplus was turned into the Continental Hall fund last year by the congress?

Mrs. Darwin. It was.

Mrs. Murphy. Six thousand dollars of the surplus?

Mrs. Darwin. Yes; it was.

President General. Is that satisfactory?

Mrs. Murphy. Yes.

Mrs. McLean. One more question for information. I take it for granted that this is the correct report, and I note by it that the current receipts of the National Society during the past year have been $44,000. Is that statement made by the treasurer general?

Mrs. Darwin. I did not make any such statement.

Mrs. McLean. This is the printed statement. Is this the statement of the treasurer general?

Mrs. Darwin. There is a statement of the treasurer. I do not know which one you have.

Mrs. McLean. I think I have the current one. I simply wanted the figures of the current income year. I understand it to be $44,000.

Mrs. Darwin. The statement in the printed report is that the gross receipts were $44,000.

Mrs. McLean. Yes; that is the income.

Mrs. Darwin. That is not the income; not by any means.
Mrs. McLean. I am not talking of the net receipts; the gross receipts.

Mrs. Darwin. The gross receipts were $44,000.

Mrs. McLean. That is to say, the national treasury received during the past year $44,000?

Mrs. Darwin. Yes; but that is not the net receipts.

Mrs. Roome. Will the treasurer general explain to the congress exactly what the net receipts are?

Mrs. Darwin. Yes.

Miss Benning. And the gross expenditures, $31,000, as against the gross receipts of $44,000?

Mrs. Darwin. Yes.

Miss Benning. A difference of $13,000.

Mrs. Darwin. The net receipts are the receipts after we have deducted the annual dues which are continually being refunded to chapters, the initiation fees which are being refunded when papers cannot be verified, the amount which we receive from the sale of stationery, which hardly pays the expense of the stationery, and the amount we have received for new certificates, and for blanks, and for quite a number of items, which are balanced against the expense account, so that the net receipts are quite a good deal less than the gross receipts.

Mrs. Draper. May I ask a question for information? May I not ask the treasurer general if, in addition to this $44,000 of gross receipts this year there is not also ten thousand dollars of the current investment of the current fund?

Mrs. Darwin. There is. That is not in the cash account. That has been in the investment for several years and has been reported for several years, but it cannot very well be touched as it is in bonds, unless so ordered by the Board or the congress.

Mrs. Murphy. May I ask a question of the treasurer general? In this printed report which has been quoted, have we there printed the total expense of the past year?

Mrs. Darwin. It is put down here, the gross expenditure and the net expenditure.

Mrs. Murphy. May I ask what it is?

Miss Miller. May I ask if we are not calling upon the treasurer general to give her report a little in advance of the
time for it? I think the question was to lay the amendment on the table. [Applause.]

Mrs. Murphy. May I know how much the gross expenditures were?

Mrs. Lockwood. There is a motion to lay the amendment on the table.

Mrs. Darwin. I am quite willing to answer.

President General. All this discussion has been allowed, although it is really out of order. While several persons have spoken of questions of privilege, all of these matters are to come up to-morrow, or as soon as possible, in the report which our treasurer general will give to us. The Chair wishes to call to your attention the question that you are voting upon, which is as to whether you shall lay this amendment upon the table. All in favor of the motion will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is somewhat in doubt, and so will request that vote again.

Miss Desha. Is it not always in order for us to ask for information before we can vote? It seems to me sometimes there is a higher law than the mere parliamentary law. We have been struggling over this for four years. All that anybody wants is to get the views of this house. It is their money and they have a right to say whether they want to keep it home or send it here, and we have not been allowed a fair discussion. I would like to see the roll call by states, so that every state may rise and say what she wants.

Mrs. Morgan. I would like to endorse every word that Miss Desha has said. It is a question that has been before this body, or efforts have been made to bring it before this body, for three or four years, and no one wanted anything else than the will of the majority decides. I beg that you give us a full opportunity to discuss it. I am sure you desire to give the house an opportunity to discuss every question before it.

President General. Thank you very much. I do desire that you shall have full scope to discuss anything you wish. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lippitt. Madam President—

Mrs. McCartney. Do I understand—

President General. Mrs. Lippitt has the floor.
Mrs. Lippitt. It so happens that this amendment has always come up under very much the same conditions as now exist. Generally the house has been empty because it was at the end of the week. This time the house is empty for some other reason, and if there is any way in which it could be arranged so that it could be discussed with a full house, I think the whole congress would feel better satisfied.

Mrs. McLean. I should like to record myself as entirely in accord with Mrs. Lippitt. We ought to have a full house to discuss this matter.

Mrs. Morgan. Why not appoint an hour to-morrow, when a full congress is here, and let every Daughter express her opinion upon this subject? I believe the National Society will thank you.

President General. The Chair wishes to say that because an amendment is tabled, that is no reason why it should not be lifted from the table at the will of the congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCartney. Do I understand by this that we are only to send twenty-five cents here? [Laughter.]

President General. I think that is about it.

(Cries of "Question!")

President General. The Chair was in doubt about this motion to lay upon the table, and could not tell whether there were more in favor of laying upon the table, or opposed to it. She, therefore, will call for a vote again. All in favor of laying this amendment upon the table will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is laid upon the table.

Mrs. McLean. I move that this amendment be taken from the table to-morrow morning at eleven o’clock.

Mrs. Morgan. I second that motion.

President General. Mrs. McLean, of New York, your meaning is all right, but your motion is somewhat out of order at present. You can appoint that time to-morrow if you choose.

Mrs. McLean. When to-morrow arrives, I may make the point? Must I wait until to-morrow?

President General. You can make your motion to-morrow to take this from the table.
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Mrs. McLeAN. I give due notice that I shall make that motion to-morrow morning, to take this from the table at eleven o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is all understood. [Laughter.] The official reader will read the next amendment. Please let the house be quiet so that it may be heard?

READER. "Section 5"—

Miss Benning. I move that we take a recess until to-morrow morning.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of taking a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock will signify it by saying "aye," those opposed "no." Carried.

Recess taken at 10 p. m. until 10 a. m. Wednesday, February 19, 1902.
MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 10 o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests all the members of the congress to be seated, the hour for convening having arrived. Will the congress give attention to the chairman of the house committee for a moment?

Mrs. Richards. Madam Regents, I desire to say that your banners are in place, and they must be left there, because the pages cannot find you otherwise, and it would mean a great deal of trouble if the banners were removed. I wish you would leave your banners where they are and not take them down.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you heard the request of the chairman of the house committee?

Mrs. Richards. It is for your convenience only.

Mrs. Thomas. Cannot the poles be taken down at the noon recess? We, of the Maine delegation, have received requests from many of the delegates to remove our banner. California has attached her banner to the arm of the end seat.

Mrs. Richards. The pages cannot find the delegations unless the banners are left in place.

Mrs. Thomas. I move that the poles be cut down one-half.

Mrs. Lockwood. I object.

Mrs. Richards. If you keep the banners turned toward toward the stage, it will be all right.

Mrs. Thomas. We only wish to do all we can to make it so that all may see the speakers. We do not wish to hide them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman has a suggestion to make to you, Mrs. Thomas, about the position of the banners.

Mrs. Richards. Keep the banners turned edgewise to the stage, and there will be no trouble about their obstructing the view of other persons behind your delegation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you hear the suggestion? It seems, ladies, that the pages have great difficulty in finding the different delegations. They cannot, therefore, attend to their business so well, if they cannot see the banners.
The congress will unite with the chaplain general in invoking the divine blessing.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Almighty God, the fountain of all wisdom, who knowest our necessities before we ask and our ignorance in asking, we beseech Thee mercifully to incline Thine ear to us who now make our prayers unto Thee. Strengthen us, we pray Thee, by Thy Holy Spirit; assist us in the performance of the duties to which we shall this day be called, and enable us to render faithful, efficient and acceptable services to that great society which we represent. Be favorable to this nation, and so inspire the hearts of her rulers and representatives that the glorious principles of our fathers may be by them established among us for all generations. And to us and all Thy people give Thy Heavenly grace that we may truly serve Thee in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace and in righteousness of life, and this we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Mr. Foster. The congress will please sing "Hail Columbia," the first and third stanzas, on page two of the leaflet.

The congress accordingly sang the national song, "Hail Columbia," led by Mr. Percy S. Foster.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that those seats not occupied by alternates now in the balcony may be occupied by the guests of the congress, from the upper gallery, if they so desire.

Mrs. Burrows. I am told that Louisiana has no delegate here whatever, and therefore suggest that the banner of that state might be removed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Louisiana has no delegate?

Mrs. Burrows. No delegate whatever, and the banner might be removed and their seats occupied by other states.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will ascertain whether Louisiana has
a delegate. I find there is no delegate from that state and
the seats reserved for that delegation may be occupied by
members sitting in the extreme back of the room, and the
banner of Louisiana may be removed. If the Chair hears no
motion to read the minutes of yesterday, we will proceed to
the consideration of amendments.

Miss Francis. Is it possible to limit debate to five speakers
on each side and to five minutes for each speaker? If it is,
I wish to make such a motion.

President General. The Chair would refer that to the
attention of the congress. The Chair herself is greatly in-
clined to hear every Daughter speak upon all subjects con-
cerning their public interests. You can make your motion,
however, and if the congress desires to have it so, of course
the will of the congress is supreme.

Miss Avery, of Michigan. I move that the announcements
by the recording secretary general be made a special order
immediately to follow the minutes, read at each meeting, and
to precede the closing of each meeting after the motion to take
a recess has been made. This is to facilitate the work of the
secretary general.

Mrs. Chittenden. I second that motion.

President General. Ladies, you have heard the motion of
Miss Avery, seconded by the state regent of Michigan, Mrs.
Chittenden. Please read it.

Mrs. Ogden. It is impossible to hear anything here.

President General. The Chair requests you to be very
quiet in getting to your respective places, in order that those
who are seated may hear the transaction of business.

Reader. "Moved, 'that announcements by the secretary
general be made a special order immediately to follow the
minutes read at each meeting and to precede the closing of
each meeting after the motion to take a recess has been made.'"

Miss Lathrop. Did I understand you to say that the min-
utes of yesterday were not to be read this morning?

President General. They can be read by motion from the
house.

Miss Lathrop. I move that the minutes be read.

President General. There is a motion just now before
the house. Wait a moment, and hold your motion until this is acted upon, please. The inquiry is made as to what Miss Avery, of Michigan, means by "secretary general." Does she mean the recording secretary general?

Miss Avery, of Michigan. I meant the recording secretary general. Thank you for the correction.

President General. Ladies, you have heard the motion of Miss Avery, of Michigan, in regard to the announcements being made each morning after the reading of the minutes. All in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried. You can now make your motion, Miss Lathrop.

Miss Lathrop. I move that the minutes of yesterday be read now.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved and seconded that the minutes of yesterday be read at this morning's session.

Miss Lathrop. Do you wish the motion in writing?

President General. The recording secretary general has especially requested the presiding officer to ask that every motion be sent to the desk in writing. All those in favor of this motion of Miss Lathrop, of New York, will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and the reading of the minutes is ordered. The recording secretary general has requested the Chair to announce that she wishes every motion, whether to table, or for an amendment or whatever it may be, shall be sent to her, in order that she may keep a correct record of the doings of this congress. The house will please come to order while we listen to the reading of the minutes by the official reader.

The minutes of Tuesday, February 18, were read by the official reader.

Mrs. McIlvain. I request that some page be stationed outside the main entrance opposite this place, for the Pennsylvania delegation rarely hears one word. It is the main entrance to the hall, which is near our delegation, and every one comes in talking and it is perfectly deafening, so that we cannot hear the proceedings of the congress. I hope that a page can be stationed outside to preserve quiet.
President General. The Chair will request the chairman of the house committee to have a page stand outside and preserve quiet as far as possible, in order that the delegations seated near the door may hear. Have you finished with the reading of the minutes?

Reader. I have not read the minutes of the evening session. I am requested by the stenographer and secretary to state that it was impossible to get a full record of last night's minutes at that very late hour, and this is merely an outline report with the motions.

The reader then read the outline minutes of the evening session, with the motions.

President General. Ladies, you have heard the minutes of the last meeting, given to you by the recording secretary general. What is your pleasure?

A Member. I move that they be accepted.

Mrs. Sherman. I have a correction to make. I did not hear in the minutes of the morning session any reference to the message we sent to Mrs. Daniel Manning, which was carried by a rising vote of the house.

President General. It was there, duly recorded. Are there any other corrections?

Mrs. Fyfe. In the morning report, it should be Miss Avery, of Michigan, instead of Mrs. Avery, of Michigan.

President General. That correction will be made.

Mrs. Morgan. I asked for a parliamentary ruling of the Chair, which was not recorded in the minutes.

President General. Kindly state your wish.

Mrs. Morgan. I did so and it is not in the minutes, as to whether these amendments could be amended by substitution, when they were constitutional amendments and had been submitted to the membership for a year's discussion.

President General. I understand that it is so, Madam.

Mrs. Morgan. I mean simply that that was not recorded.

President General. Yes; was it not recorded?

Mrs. Howard. Please have them send their corrections to the desk in writing.

President General. The Chair is requested by the record-
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ing secretary general to ask that the delegates will kindly send their corrections to the desk in writing.

Mrs. Morgan. It was just a question of information. I asked for a ruling from the Chair. I do not know whether it is necessary to put it in.

President General. I think it is. There is so much transpiring, it is best to have everything go to the recording secretary general. If you will kindly send that to her in writing, she will see that it is recorded. Are there any further corrections? If there are no further corrections, the Chair will ask all those who are in favor of accepting the minutes as corrected to signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Karow, of Georgia.

Mrs. Karow. Madam President General, I wish to speak—

President General. The Chair wishes to know if it is new business that you wish to present?

Mrs. Karow. It is a resolution about General Greene.

President General. It is rather a question of privilege. If the congress will allow it, Mrs. Karow, of Georgia, has a resolution, I think, which she wishes to offer, which will please you all, and if the Chair hears no objection from the congress, she will allow her to proceed. The recording secretary general has called the attention of the Chair to the fact that we have just passed a motion that the announcements shall be made directly after the reading of the minutes. We will listen to you in a moment, Mrs. Karow.

Announcements by the official reader, among others the following:

“I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of the cablegram received in November from Her Most Gracious Majesty Margherita of Savoy, queen dowager of Italy, in acknowledgment of the memorial album forwarded to her by my chapter, on behalf of the the Daughters of the American Revolution, expressive of their profound sympathy with the bereaved wife and their abhorrence of all anarchism. Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, regent, Groton, Connecticut.”

“Daughters of the American Revolution and members of the Children of the American Revolution, whose officers signed the list in the beautiful memorial album prepared by the Anna
Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Groton and Stonington, for presentation to Queen Margherita of Italy on the anniversary of the death of King Humbert, will be interested in the fate of that elegant memorial. The album was prepared by Tiffany from the design of the regent of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, who had intended to present it in person to the queen. Mrs. Slocomb’s departure for Italy being delayed, her daughter, the Countess Cora Di Brazza, presented the memorial on Thursday, November 7th, at Stupinigi, the queen’s country palace near Turin. The Countess cabled, “Queen delighted.” This message was followed by a flattering message from her majesty’s self, cabled to Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, the regent, as follows: “Stupinigi, Nov. 8, 1901. Slocomb, New London, Conn., U. S. A. I gratefully wish you will, with the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, express my thanks to the national president and regents, Daughters of the American Revolution. I was deeply touched at the kind thought and admire the beautiful album brought to me by Countess Brazza. Margherita.” Mrs. Slocomb replied Saturday morning: “To Margherita, Queen Mother of Italy, Stupinigi (via Turin) Your majesty’s wish shall be faithfully executed. Slocomb.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has recognized Mrs. Karow, of Georgia.

Mrs. Karow. “Whereas, the mystery regarding the burial place of Major General Nathaniel Greene has been solved and the remains of this illustrious soldier of the Revolution have been authenticated beyond any further doubt; and whereas these remains are to be reinterred at some time in May, under the auspices of the Savannah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Georgia Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the municipal authorities of Savannah, with imposing ceremonies, attended with civic and military honors; and whereas it is desired to make this occasion one of not only local interest but of national importance, befitting the distinguished services of General Greene; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled ask that a committee be appointed by
the president general to represent the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, on this occasion and thus testify to the enduring love and veneration in which we hold the memory of this patriot and officer who, among the generals of the Revolution occupied a place only second to that conceded to the great Washington" Mrs. Karow, of Georgia.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. I rise to question of personal privilege. It is to extend an invitation to the congress.

President General. Will you please come forward and speak from the steps, Mrs. Richardson.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. Madam President and ladies of the Board, and ladies of the congress: I will endeavor to secure your attention at the start by saying that I am not going to make a speech. I have only asked this privilege to extend to you an invitation. I have been kindly permitted a little of your time to extend to you all, every one of you, the cordial invitation from the South Carolina chapters to our Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Interstate and West Indian Exposition, at Charleston, the 27th of February. It was impossible to send a card to the chapter regents, as I would have delighted in doing, but on each state regent's envelope, the address included the chapters, and I now emphasize that invitation in person. When I tell you that our admired and esteemed president general, our former president general, Mrs. Manning, who served us so faithfully, the distinguished Admiral Schley and the gallant Captain Hobson are the prominent speakers of this occasion, and we hope, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster also; need I give you greater assurance of the success of our day?

Mrs. Knott. While we are waiting, I move that we accept the invitation of the lady from Georgia to attend that celebration in honor of General Greene.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved and seconded that this congress accept the invitation of Mrs. Karow, of Georgia, to attend the celebration in honor of General Greene.

Mrs. Knott. I move that a committee be appointed to at-
tend the ceremonies connected with the removal of the remains of General Greene.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you desire to have a committee appointed, kindly send up your motion in writing. The Chair will be glad to present it to the house. Mrs. Knott, of Maryland, has presented a motion that the congress accept the invitation of Mrs. Karow, of Georgia, and appoint a committee to attend the ceremonies connected with the reinterment of the remains of General Nathaniel Greene, to be observed in Savannah, Georgia. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye."

Mrs. Knott. I desire that the president general shall appoint that committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Knott, of Maryland, desires that committee shall be appointed by the president general.

Mrs. Page. I wish to second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. Karow. It is the wish of Georgia that you, yourself, be a member of that committee and be our guest.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you very much. The president general will be very glad to accept that invitation if it is possible for her to do so.

Miss Benning. I move to accept the invitation of the lady from Charleston to the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, with the thanks of the congress.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the invitation to the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition be accepted with the thanks of the congress. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. McLean. The mystic hour of eleven having now arrived, I refer to the announcement made last night, that I should ask to have taken from the table the amendment to article VIII, section 3 of the constitution. I think the resolution will be offered by one who voted last night in the affirmative, to take it from the table and give it due consideration.
Mrs. Burrows. Did the lady who makes this request vote with the prevailing side?

President General. They say it does not matter.

Mrs. Burrows. I supposed the request had to come from one who voted with the prevailing side.

President General. Is the motion seconded to take that amendment from the table?

Mrs. Draper. I voted on the prevailing side to lay the motion on the table last night. I will either make the motion myself now, or I will second it, to take that amendment from the table, which ever the president general prefers.

President General. Has there been a motion to take the amendment from the table?

Mrs. Draper. I will make that motion.

Seconded

President General. The motion has been made and seconded. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no."

Mrs. McLean. I ask the unanimous privilege that you explain once more the question before the house.

President General. This motion was made last night. The president general having stated that the fact that a motion or an amendment was tabled was no reason why it could not be taken from the table after the intervention of business, Mrs. McLean stated that she would call the matter up this morning. Therefore, this amendment can be taken from the table if you wish to discuss this matter. This amendment is upon the question of the reduction of dues to the National Society and the Chair will request the official reader to read it.

Reader. "Section 3. Strike out section 3 and substitute, 'the local chapters shall retain three-fourths of the annual dues and one-half of the life membership fees.'"

President General. The Chair recognizes Mrs. McLean, of New York.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President General—

President General. One moment; the Chair will first take a vote as to taking it from the table, after the explanation which she has given. Those in favor of taking this
amendment from the table will signify it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt. Division was called for.

Mrs. McLean. I would like to make a statement—

President General. The motion cannot be discussed now while the vote is pending, Madam. You shall have full time later.

Mrs. McLean. I merely wish to make a statement; I do not wish to discuss it, but only to make a statement, that is apropos.

President General. Kindly wait until after the vote is taken. The Chair now requests the tellers to come to the platform, and asks those in favor of taking this amendment from the table to rise and remain standing until they are counted. The same tellers who served yesterday, Mrs. Carey, of Indiana, and Mrs. Draper, of the District, will count the vote. Those in favor of taking this amendment from the table will please remain standing until they are counted, and all ladies will kindly be as quiet as possible. The Chair understands there are some ladies standing who should not be counted. She requests the pages, and all other persons not having a vote, to remain seated while this count is going on. All ladies may be seated. (After an interval.) Those voting on the negative side will please rise and remain standing until they are counted. The Chair wishes to know if this is fully understood. You are now voting upon the opposing side. Do you understand that you are voting not to take it from the table?

Several Members. Yes.

President General. The Chair desires that there shall be a perfect understanding before you vote. (After an interval.) The official reader will announce the result of this vote.

Reader. Affirmative, 273; negative, 145. [Applause.]

President General. The congress has decided that the amendment shall be taken from the table, and the Chair recognizes Mrs. McLean, of New York. [Applause.] The Chair requests that you will dispense with applause.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President and members of the house. My reason in moving that this amendment should be taken from the table—

President General. One moment. The Chair would like
to request that Mrs. William Todd Helmuth come to the platform and time these speeches, if she is in the house.

A Member. She is not present.

President General. Mrs. Terry; ‘Will you come, then?

Mrs. McLean. If there is a time limit, I am entirely willing to allow the Chair to judge it.

President General. Yes; but the Chair requests that the congress attend to that matter.

Mrs. McLean. Is there a time limit this morning?

President General. There will be ten minutes—I believe five minutes is the time limit heretofore agreed upon. Was that requested this morning?

(Cries of “No,” and “Yes!”)

President General. All the speakers are granted ten minutes on this question.

Mrs. McLean. I have no idea of absorbing ten minutes in this first address. I may wish to speak upon the question again. As I understand, every member is entitled to speak twice upon the same question.

President General. If every one else who desires to do so has spoken before her second time.

Mrs. McLean. I started to say that my reason for moving that this amendment should be taken from the table was primarily, because I believe every question in which this house is interested should be brought before it for a full, ample, candid discussion. I do not consider that the fact that we take an amendment from the table necessarily either carries it or loses it. We take it from the table in order that the house may have that which is its right. It is an amendment which was sent out to the society months ago, and a similar amendment has been sent many previous years, but never to my knowledge—and I have attended every Continental Congress—have we had a full and free discussion of the question. My remarks now shall be limited entirely to this statement. I believe that the question should come before you for ample discussion, that every one may express a full and free opinion upon the matter, and I have not the slightest doubt that the will of the majority will be carried out heartily.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Each side is now to be recognized in turn.

MRS. FREEMAN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Upon which side will you speak?

MRS. FREEMAN. I wish to speak against this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Against the amendment? Kindly come to the platform.

MRS. FREEMAN. I have only a few words to say.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would be well to have the members hear them, however. The Chair desires that every word upon either side shall be heard.

MRS. FREEMAN. Madam President, I only have two or three words to say. I merely wish to say that I would like to emphasize by repetition the point made by a member upon my right, I think from Ohio, when she said if this reduction were carried out, it would mean very little to the chapters individually, and a great deal to the National Society. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that applause kindly be dispensed with.

MRS. FREEMAN. We all think more of the prosperity and welfare of our parents than we do of ourselves, and I think surely we ought to put the welfare and prosperity of the National Society before that of the chapters. Therefore, I hope this amendment will not be carried. [Applause.]

(Cries of "Right!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A speech from the other side is now in order.

MRS. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. Madam President, as a western—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please come forward; we want to hear you.

MRS. BURROWS. Request all who are going to speak to come forward and get ready, so as not to waste time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is requested by the recording secretary general to ask Mrs. McLean to send her motion in writing to the desk in order to facilitate business.

MRS. McLEAN. I made no motion, but reverted to my original proposition, and the motion came from Mrs. Draper, of...
the District. Otherwise, I should have sent it in writing to
the desk.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not been sent in writing to the
desk, and it has been credited to Mrs. McLean. Whoever
made that motion will please send it to the desk at once, with
her second upon it.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. As a western woman, and
regent of a western chapter, I am in favor of the adoption of
this amendment for two reasons. We are proud of our Na-
tional Society. We are glad to give what we can to defray
the current expenses of the society. We would be glad to see a Continental Hall, but we think it ought to be provided
for by subscriptions and donations rather than by sinking in
the project our small mites that are left after paying our dues.
Our chapter, the Colonial Chapter of Minneapolis, is very sel-
dom represented at this body. We live a long distance from
here, and it is often not possible to get any one to come. We
are doing a grand work in our chapter. We believe in patri-
rotic educational work amongst the foreign population in our
cities. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You simply interrupt the speaker by
applause. No doubt she is glad to be endorsed—they all are—
but it is better to dispense with applause, to facilitate business.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. During the past year we
have given prizes, not in money, but of flags, to be placed in
our public schools; we have given a flagstaff and a flag to be
placed in the vacation play-ground, where the flag is raised
in the morning and lowered at night with appropriate exer-
cises by the children. Thus we teach patriotism. We also
give patriotic entertainments amongst the foreign population.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Out of order. [Laughter.]

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. It takes money to do this.
[Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the speaker is getting to her
point, if you are willing to wait a moment. Proceed, Mrs.
Thompson.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. This all takes money, and
the little money that is left, the fifty cents, which we would
like to keep, would further our work and keep up interest
in our chapters What is a chapter worth if it has no interest in its work, something that it can see that it has accomplished. We are far away. People in the east cannot realize that western people have not the interest in the Continental Hall and in the proceedings of the National Society that they have in their own work that they are doing right then and there at home. What is better than patriotic education amongst the foreign population of our cities? My second reason is that the fifty cents that we keep might enable a smaller chapter to keep a reserve fund and send a clear-minded, able representative to the National Congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. Thomas. Madam President—

President General. Are you in the negative?

Mrs. Thomas. No, Madam. [Laughter.]

President General. The negative has just been heard. The Chair has recognized Mrs. Thomas. Are you on the affirmative side?

Mrs. Thomas. I want the dues reduced.

President General. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Hopkins, of Illinois.

Mrs. Hopkins. I have only a few words to say—

President General. Take the top step so that the congress may hear.

Mrs. Hopkins. I did not want to be so conspicuous. I voted on the negative side. I believe we have confidence in our national officers and in our National Society, and the little that they get from the chapters should go to the National Society. Some of the smaller chapters have small dues, and it goes rather hard with them, of course. We are all interested in having a home, the Continental Hall, and I think the chapters should be willing to contribute this much. This is my first appearance in the congress, and I for one am very anxious that the Continental Hall shall be built, and I did hope for it before I ever had an opportunity to come to the congress. I understand that the expenses of the National Board are very great and its members get no remuneration or salary for their work, and all the overplus of money they receive from the chapters is intended to go into the Continental Hall fund. Why should we begrudge that little mite from the chapters, if we
can help towards building that home for us. It is all going
toward the end in which we are so much interested, and I am
not so wrapped up in my own chapter that I cannot think of
all the Daughters in the National Society, and therefore I
think we ought not to begrudge giving our little mite for the
benefit of the whole.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests all conversation to
cease in the house. Give this lady the deference and atten-
tion she deserves.

MRS. HOPKINS. Then, Madam President, may I speak also
in regard to the site for Continental Hall?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; Madam, that is not under con-
sideration at present.

MRS. HOPKINS. I was very sorry that there should be any
opposition to the payment of these dues by the chapters. Of
course, I suppose there is some ground for it in the smaller
chapters. Ours is a large chapter. The dues we have in our
chapter are a little larger than those of smaller chapters, I pre-
sume, but at the same time I think our chapter is very willing
to give what the National Board asks of us. We must have
a connection between chapter and national interests certainly,
and therefore I think we ought certainly to be willing to give
our mite.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize some one
on the affirmative.

A MEMBER. I wish to make an amendment, if the house will
permit me to do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Some one on the affirmative is desired,
and when the next lady desires to speak, I hope she will come
forward without any further invitation or persuasion, as we
all desire to hear.

MRS. THOMAS. I was first; I wish to speak on the affirma-
tive.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Thomas,
of Maine, to speak on the affirmative.

MRS. THOMAS. Madam President and members of the
Eleventh Continental Congress, I wish that some one else
might take my place to speak, but I merely want to enter my-
self on record as in favor of the chapters retaining a larger
portion of the dues; and a portion of the life membership fees. I am acting also under the instruction of the chapter which I have the honor to represent, the General Knox Chapter, of Thomaston, Maine. I not only represent its decided, unanimous action, but my own personal convictions in the matter. For two years I had the honor of being upon the Board, and I speak of what I do know with regard to the income that comes into the treasury of the National Society. The expenses, of course, are commensurate with the growth of the society, but with the increasing expenses also we have an increased income. I think it would not in any way restrict the liberal action of the Board in any respect, or in any case whatever, if the chapters were allowed to retain three-fourths of the annual dues. I sincerely hope the measure may pass. The speaker who preceded me from the far west begs that the chapters may retain more of the dues. I am one of the representatives from the far east, Maine, and I clasp hands with the Pacific slope and cry to congress for the chapter to retain more of the money. The chapters in Maine beg this. The state regent will speak as representing the state, and I would prefer to leave further remarks to our honored state regent, or our vice-president general. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. I desire to speak in the negative. Mrs. Yeandle. Mrs. Yeandle, of Georgia, would like to speak from the southern standpoint. [Laughter.]

President General. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, to speak on the negative, as she has been waiting for some time.

Mrs. Fowler. Madam President and members of the congress, I had hoped to follow the lady from Minnesota, because I was going to begin by saying, I am also a western woman and I speak for Indiana when I say that we are decidedly against reducing the money that we send to Washington. [Applause.] We do much patriotic work in the state of Indiana also, but when we have things that we want to accomplish outside, we work for the money, and so we are decidedly in favor of sending our dollar to the National Society.

President General. We shall hear some one on the affirmative next.
Mrs. Weed, of Montana. I am not for reducing the dues.

Mrs. Yeandle. I can be heard from here all right. We want—

President General. The Chair refuses to recognize anybody until there is perfect order in the house. Are you for reducing the dues?

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. I am for not reducing the dues.

President General. The lady who just preceded you is on the same side, and you must wait until we have one on the affirmative.

Mrs. Draper. I am on the affirmative side.

President General. The Chair requests perfect order. I do not think you can be heard there. The Chair requests that you will come to the top step of the platform, and this applies to everybody who desires to speak in this matter. Are you in favor of this amendment?

Mrs. Draper. Madam President and ladies, I wish to speak in favor of this amendment, because I am in favor of Continental Hall. I believe that Continental Hall is the grandest thing that the Daughters of the American Revolution can spend their money for. I, for years and years, have waited to see the money saved from the dollar that is sent here for the Continental Hall. Now, Madam President and ladies, I have a few figures here to show how much has been saved, when the society numbered 10,000 and how much are the net receipts when the society numbers nearly 40,000. I have chosen deliberately a year when the treasurer general made a report for eleven months, because I wish to be perfectly fair, and the treasurer general states that her present report is based upon the receipts and expenditures for eleven months. I wish it distinctly understood that I by no means wish to attack the Board, or accuse them of extravagant expenditure, but Madam President, I am one of the old fashioned women who believe that women do not know any more than men in regard to business. [Laughter.] Therefore, I am going to ask your permission to read what a man says in regard to having a surplus in the treasury. This is a short extract taken from the report of the majority of the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives, and it says: "It cannot be
denied that a large surplus furnishes temptation for extravagant expenditure.” [Applause.] “While Congress generally may be relied upon to keep the national expenditure within reasonable bounds, it should be relieved from the pressure which comes from plausible schemes from every quarter to raid an overflowing treasury.” Now, Madam President, in the year 1895-96, the net receipts, that is the receipts which came in during the year, not counting the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, were $14,725, and $2,666 was saved of that from the current fund. In the present year, the net receipts were $29,860, and only $2,794 were saved. Therefore, we are not saving in the current fund in proportion to our members. We saved $2,600 when we were 11,000 members, and we only saved $2,700 now that we are 40,000 members. In the year 1895-96, the net expense of the magazine was $2,148. In the present year the net-expense of the magazine is $3,300, and yet, Madam President is it probable that if the treasury were not full the salary of the business manager of the magazine, with such a net expense, would have been increased from $50 to $75? Is it probable that other expenses would have been undertaken if there had been no money in the treasury to justify such expenses? I belong to a chapter which has authorized me to state that if this amendment carries, the chapter will vote the additional fifty cents immediately to the Continental Hall fund. [Applause.] I believe that the Continental Hall fund would be trebled this year if this amendment is carried. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now a speaker on the other side will be recognized.

Mrs. WARREN. Madam President—

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. Madam President, may I be heard—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Weed, of Montana, who has been waiting for some time.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Madam President, I had hoped—

Mrs. McILVAIN. These flags hide the speaker entirely. If she will stand on the top step, we can see her and hear her better too.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I had hoped to come after the speaker from Minnesota, as well as the former speaker, be-
cause I, too, represent a western state and a state much further west than the speaker from Minnesota—Montana. I represent a chapter of only twenty-six members. We are opposed to the reduction of dues; that is, we wish to retain one-half for the National Society, and one-half for the chapter. I wish also to refute the statement of the speaker from Minnesota that the small western chapters are not interested in Continental Hall fund, for my chapter of only twenty-six members, with an income of only twenty-six dollars, has this year appropriated twenty dollars to the Continental Hall fund. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Some one on the opposite side will now be recognized.

MRS. MURPHY. Madam President—
PRESIDENT GENERAL. On which side do you speak?
MRS. MURPHY. Against reducing.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the same side as the preceding speaker.

MRS. YEANDLE. Madam President—
PRESIDENT GENERAL. On which side do you wish to speak?
MRS. YEANDLE. I am in favor of the amendment.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then it is your turn.
MRS. YEANDLE. Madam President and ladies—
MRS. FRAZIER. Will you ask the ladies to stand on the stage so that we can see them? The flags are in our way now so that we cannot see them unless they do so.
MRS. YEANDLE. I have only a very few words to say, which I could just as easily have said in my seat—
MRS. MURPHY. You could not have been as easily heard.
MRS. YEANDLE. We Georgians owe a debt of gratitude. We are the most patriotic of American women, but we have a debt of gratitude hanging over us; we have no monument to our great founder, Oglethorpe, and Emerson says that "Gratitude is the memory of the heart." Let us build our monument to General Oglethorpe, who brought over the colonists and landed them on the Savannah river and founded this thirteenth colony. Let us build a monument to him and then we will turn over everything to this lovely National Board and build our grand Continental Hall.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Roome, of the District.

Mrs. ROOME. I will give away to Mrs. Lockwood.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The last speaker was on the affirmative.

Mrs. Lockwood. I shall be on the negative, if I know myself. Madam President, I am almost sorry that Georgia has made that plea, because it is quite in my remembrance when she came to the National Society and asked a fund to help her out, which they gladly gave, of $2,000. [Applause.] And undoubtedly we would do it again. I now want to say a word about a surplus fund. I remember a few years ago that a committee waited on congress to see if we could not get some authority for the protection of our battlefields in Ohio, and Speaker Reed would not recognize them, and what did he say to the committee—

(Cries of "Out of order!")

Mrs. Lockwood. He said: "We have not any surplus fund; we are too poor as a nation to even allow that paltry sum." Ladies, to-day the United States stands ahead of the nations of the world. Is she any the worse for it? She has a surplus fund with which she is able to do anything for the glorification of this great country, and she stands first among the nations of the earth, and I do not think a surplus fund is going to be a detriment to the Daughters of the American Revolution. That is my answer to the speaker who preceded me on this subject. I want this congress to settle this question as they think best, but just consider one thing: when you give us a dollar, we do not put it into the treasury, but take it right out and get all the printing that you have sent back to you, and if I had known this was to come up in this way, I would have had statements here showing where there were states, four or five years ago, that received more money back in printing than they had given to us—more than a dollar's worth, while some states did not receive more than half as much. All these application papers, all these constitutions, have to be sent back to you, and we pay for them out of the dollar that you send us; all that you get back, and if, after all this printing and all this work, and all this clerical work, we
are able to put by a surplus for Continental Hall, it shows what splendid financiers you have at the helm.

Mrs. Ammon. I simply want to say—

President General. Upon which side do you speak?

Mrs. Ammon. I only want to speak in reference to a statement made not on the question. A question of privilege.

President General. Very well, then. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. Ammon. Madam President and ladies, in reference to the remark just made that Georgia had asked for help and it had been given her, was not that help given by chapters, or by the national congress, because the object was one of national importance, and not strictly local? [Applause.]

Mrs. Draper. I rise to a point of information.

President General. What is your question, Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. Draper. I understood that that title deed was in the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I did not know that we gave anything to Georgia. Am I mistaken?

President General. It is given in the keeping of the Georgia chapters to hold.

Mrs. McCartney. It belongs to the National Society.

President General. For the honor of Georgia.

Mrs. Park. Madam President, the state regent of Georgia merely wishes to say that the title deeds to Meadow Garden are vested in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] That Georgia does not claim and has no ownership in that except that of care taking and paying the taxes on this property for the National Society. We do this duty with very great pride. I express my appreciation and gratitude to the National Society for the help that they have given Georgia in preserving this great monument, not only for the National Society, but for Georgia. I wish to say also that we do not believe that this is the appropriate time to speak of our work in Georgia in regard to the Oglethorpe monument as a reason that we should not help the Continental Hall fund. We believe that both things should be done. [Applause.]
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize some one on the affirmative of this amendment.

Mrs. Bate. I rise to a point of inquiry. I wanted to know if the chapters were not taxed throughout the country for this Meadow Garden Farm, ten cents per capita?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not the understanding of the Chair that that is so. The congress appropriated $2,000.

Mrs. Morgan. May I supplement the remarks of the state regent from Georgia?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. Morgan. I wish to supplement her remarks by stating that one of the great reasons why Georgia wishes a reduction in our dues is the fact that we may do our own work at home and not have remarks like this constantly thrown up to us. Georgia does not own Meadow Garden. The signature of George Walton was affixed to the Declaration of Independence, and surely that signature belongs to all the people of the United States. No matter what property the National Society may own after this, it will never get a more valuable piece, and I think it very ungracious that we should be constantly reminded that the society bought Meadow Garden and gave it to Georgia. Georgia does not own it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The society was very happy to do it. The Chair wishes to resume this debate.

Mrs. Millspaugh. I desire to speak against the amendment. Is it in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; some one in the affirmative must have the floor first.

Mrs. Torrance. Minnesota has already expressed her feeling on this platform. Four years ago, when I came here a state regent of Minnesota, I was not exactly instructed, but I was informed that our state was in favor of a reduction of the dues. On coming to Washington and conferring with our national officers I was told that it was not advisable at that time to reduce the dues, that the National Society really needed the money in order to carry on their business. But I was also told that in a year or in two years at most, that would be an altogether feasible matter, and that the Board would be perfectly willing that the dues should be reduced. That was
four years ago, ladies. You have heard the figures that have been given to-day in regard to the income and expenditure, and you can see that the income has largely increased, and yet I acknowledge that I can see reasons for continuing this income from a certain standpoint, I am in favor of building our Continental Hall, but those chapters that are willing to contribute, wish to contribute, can continue to contribute their fifty cents; and those chapters who wish to use the money for other purposes can do so. They will be at liberty to contribute or not to contribute, as they choose, to Continental Hall. Now I think as has been said, that there should be an increase in these contributions. Minnesota is a long distance away, and we, some of us, wish to use our money for other purposes. I think we should be at liberty to give this money to the National Board or to keep it ourselves as we may choose.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that there will be an announcement made by the official reader.

Announcement by the reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We may have some one on the negative now.

MRS. WARREN. I desire to speak in the negative. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I think the point that I am going to touch has not been touched upon so far. We all recognize that we would like more money, perhaps, at home, but I think the time will come when we will have it. I would like to ask that we look at this matter from a business point of view. There are 38,000 members and we gave last year, and will give this year, probably, $36,000 to the national treasury. If this amendment passes and we only give them fifty cents, they will have $19,000. Their expenses are more than $19,000, and who will make up the deficit?

MRS. THOMAS. They have the initiation fees.

MRS. WARREN. Will not the chapters be obliged to make up this deficit? Will it not come back to the chapters to pay for the printing and all these expenses that are paid for now by the Board and are sent to the chapters, which amount to a considerable sum? I do believe that the time is coming when we can do this, but can we cut off the income this year
from this Board and have a deficit at the end of the year? That is not business like. Now, if there can be some arrangement made whereby that deficit could be covered, that would be a different matter, but it seems to me that you or I, if tomorrow our income were cut in half, would find it very difficult to reduce our expenses accordingly. That is using an individual for an example, and you take a society of 38,000 people and their expenses here in Washington into consideration, and it will take at least a year to enable them to conform to the new conditions. There may be extravagance, but we all know it costs a great deal to run a society of these proportions. As I said before, we in Connecticut would like our money in our own chapters, but we are willing, as long as it seems necessary, for the Board to have these dues for the current expenses, rather than to have a deficit in the society. I must say that I do not speak for all the chapters in Connecticut, because we are not of one mind on this subject, but I do speak for my own chapter, which is the largest in the state. I thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must now recognize someone on the affirmative side.

Mrs. WARD. I am on the affirmation, for reduction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you are in favor of the amendment, kindly proceed, Mrs. Ward.

Mrs. WARD. Madam President and ladies, I am not here to speak of the good work of my own chapter, because I could not think of telling of our good work in five minutes. It would take all day. I merely wish to say that the small amount that is asked for in this amendment, would not be missed in the national treasury, and it would in the end double the amount brought into the national treasury from the local chapters. It would enable them to do more patriotic work than they are doing. The larger chapters, the Buffalo chapter, for instance, sends perhaps $500 to this national treasury. It spends about that amount, and other chapters do the same, in gold medals, in lectures among the Poles and Italians of the city of Buffalo. This money spent among these people will double the amount in the end to bring into the national treasury, and this small amount asked for—
Mrs. Burrows, and others. How will it double the amount?

Mrs. Ward. It will double the amount in this way: The small amount will in the end, all over the country, help to popularize the work of the Daughters and to show the good work that this national organization is doing.

Mrs. Burrows. Are they going to pay for it?

Mrs. Ward. They can, with the small amount asked for, make known the patriotic work and the need of this Continental Hall, and we, although we are a woman's organization, occasionally have to ask a little help from the men, and as we use this small amount asked for to make known our needs, and our patriotic work, the men will open their hearts and their purses to our needs, and I will pledge to you that the small amount asked for will bring in double, and that before the end of the reign of our popular and efficient president general is over we will have our much-wished-for Continental Hall. I hope the ladies will in their justice and good sense and judgment vote for this amendment.

President General. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio.

Mrs. Murphy. Madam President and ladies, I have been sent to the platform by the state of Ohio to speak its sentiments. Ohio is against the reduction of dues, at least for the present. While we have still to build our Continental Hall, and while we know that the National Society has in one year turned over $10,000 surplus to the Continental Hall fund, and last year $6,000 to the Continental Hall fund, we feel in Ohio that that is the quickest way to get the money for building Continental Hall. It will be much more easily gotten in that way than to wait for single subscriptions, or contributions from individuals. We get much larger sums that way, and while it has been shown from this platform that only a little was saved in one year and a little in another year, there are two incontrovertible facts, that we have turned $10,000 out of the surplus into the Continental Hall fund, and $6,000 in two different years. Now, how long will we be in getting that same amount of money from individual contributions? At the same time, while we deeply sympathize in Ohio
with all the memorializing and building of monuments to individual Revolutionary heroes, and are glad to own such property, we feel that it is the duty of this National Society to build a memorial to the unknown heroes of the Revolution [applause] who have no monument and who are scattered all over this vast country in pathetic unknown graves; and where can we build them a monument except in our capital city? Here is where it should be and this is a good way to get the money. Ohio therefore wishes to continue the dues as they are and perhaps when we have built this as a memorial to the rank and file who obtained the liberty for this country, then we may be in a position to cut down our dues and lessen our expenses, because we will then have the Continental Hall, in which we can meet, and be saved this large rent, and we will have in that hall rooms for our offices, which will also cut off the rent, and we will probably have an income from that building which will help to pay the expenses of the society, and then, and then only does Ohio think that the chapters ought to wish to cut down the dues. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any others in favor of the amendment?

Miss VINING. I am in favor of the amendment. Ladies, as regent of the John Adams Chapter, of Massachusetts, I have found not the slightest trouble in raising the money and sending it to Washington, but I am a firm believer in Continental Hall, and I do think it is the wish of most of the Massachusetts ladies that the fee should be reduced. The ladies that are interested in this amendment in Massachusetts are absent. Some of them are not represented and some of them are detained at home on account of sickness, and I speak in their behalf. For my own part, I have not found the slightest trouble in having plenty of money. We did have quite a fund, and we expect to give to the Continental Hall a thousand-dollar window. We have half of the money now. But for the sake of those in Massachusetts that have not the means, I ask the reduction of the dues for them. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey.
Miss Batcheller. Madam President and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I am sorry that I have to repeat a part of what I said last night. I shall not repeat it all, as the amendment has been so beautifully and clearly covered by those who have preceded me; but I wish to state one thing. The Board is accused, and has been accused of extravagant administration. I met a gentleman, purely by accident, this morning, in the parlor of the New Willard Hotel, who has been treasurer of the Sons of the Revolution, and I showed him our treasurer's report, and he said to me: ‘Miss Batcheller, do you do all that work for that amount of money?’ I said ‘Yes.’ ‘Well,’ he said, ‘Women have the reputation of being the economists of the nation, but I never believed it so much before as I do now.’ [Applause.] Then, another point which I wish to present is this. If any one of us should have to spend our last dollar and run into a big debt besides, we would all feel very sorrowful; and if you cut down the dues of this National Society, we will be exactly in that condition. The treasurer general stated, at my request last night, that the necessary expenses might possibly be paid on seventy-five cents, but that it would be impossible for fifty cents, and we do want a little reserve. You know very well that you want just a few dollars in the bank, and we do want our society conducted in a way that is a credit to itself, a credit to us, and a credit to the patriotic men and women who made this society possible [applause], and have made the women of America what they are in no other country in the wide, wide world; and I firmly believe that the greatest blessing bestowed on womankind, next to the gift of our Heavenly Father, is the citizenship of America. Nowhere else could we find anything like this possible. We want to stand for all that is noble, all that is pure, all that is right. New Jersey is a battlefield of the Revolution. We buy barracks; we buy all manner of things; we work hard at home to be able to do it, and we are so filled with patriotic love of our country that we can extend it all over the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the north to the south, and we want to do it with credit to ourselves. I beg and beseech of you, do not do what
would retard yourselves in the reduction of the dues at the present time. [Applause.]

Mrs. Boynton. Madam President—

President General. Mrs. Boynton is recognized.

Mrs. Coleman. I move the previous question.

President General. A lady has been recognized and the previous question cannot be entertained at this time.

Mrs. Boynton. I was instructed by the state of Tennessee to vote for the reduction of dues, and I did so, but all this ground has been covered so beautifully on both sides—and there is much to be said on both sides—that I would like merely to give one personal reason why I should think we would better attempt reduction of dues. When women want a thing, they generally want it very badly. [Laughter.] And they are very uncomfortable if they do not get it, and they have a way, sometimes, of making other people very uncomfortable also. I have been made uncomfortable, with many of the rest of you, for years, because we have been told that a majority of the chapters wanted a reduction of the dues, that they were dissatisfied, that they felt that too much money was going to Washington. Now, why not for one year try the reduction of dues. I would not advocate a sweeping reduction, but if our treasurer thinks they might possibly get through on seventy-five cents, why not try that for one year? One lady has said, on the opposite side, that we will have a deficit and run into debt. There are many ways for this congress to appropriate some sum or give the Board the right to use any certain sum if they find they are in debt, but if we try this for one year, we will have settled the question one way or the other. I believe in giving these chapters what they want unless something bad results from it, and the things they say will result from it are these: First, that we will run in debt for our current expenses, and next, that we will not get our Continental Hall. The current expenses, as I have said, can be arranged for easily by this congress by any plan that the treasurer general suggests. As to the Continental Hall, suppose you keep all the dues here unwillingly. Do you want any unwilling stone or unwilling bronzes in that building that you are to put up? You want the loving contribu-
tion of every Daughter in the society. Now, suppose you keep the money and have it in that way, how will it benefit you? Suppose, on the other hand, you give them the reduction of dues, then I believe, with one of the regents who spoke here before me, that they will turn it right back into the national treasury for the Continental Hall fund. I know that in every case that I have talked with members of the chapters, that is what they say, "Let us have the dues if we want them, and we will see that the Board does not suffer, that the current expenses are paid, and our Continental Hall is built," and I believe that if that is done you will find that there will be no lack of money for the Continental Hall. I should not wonder if you would get it sooner that way than the other way. [Applause.]

Mrs. MOOREHEAD. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, I am profoundly thankful that this magnificent society has a surplus. I want to keep that surplus. Those of us who have not looked into the minute details of expenditures necessary for such an organization as this, do not realize what they are. Those of us who have to pay all our own bills know something about it, as to how fast these bills come in. The expenses of such an organization will increase every year, more and more. It is much better, in my opinion, to keep a surplus and easier to keep it than it is to raise the money to pay the debt that is sure to come if you reduce the dues. It is easier to reduce the dues than it will be to raise them again. You have voted in this congress not to reduce representation. If you do not reduce representation, you must provide this Continental Hall in which these representatives can meet. The only solution you have is your Continental Hall. If it were only a question of letting this surplus remain, to be invested in securities or remain in a savings bank, I would say, reduce your dues, but that is not the question. It is the question of putting it aside for the purpose of increasing the fund for this Continental Hall. Therefore, I would vote to reject this amendment and let the money accumulate there for that purpose. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lippitt. I am on the affirmative.

President General. You may speak then.
Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President and ladies, if I were to speak to you from the notes I have taken, and from the suggestions that have been made to me, I think I would talk the rest of the day, so I am not going to do that, but while I do not think there is too much money sent to Washington, while I am very sure that the National Society and the officers cannot be accused of extravagance, I still think there is not money enough retained in the states. I think we all know—certainly everybody who has engaged in charitable work—that it is a poor plan to build a big orphan asylum when you have no home for your own children, and that is just exactly our position in Rhode Island. We want a Continental Hall; we are very anxious to see the Continental Hall; but we would like a meeting place for our Daughters, and I have had said to me, when I was regent of my chapter, "I am resigning because I cannot hear anything." We cannot afford to hire a hall, and we certainly cannot afford to send money to the Continental Hall. We are very anxious there, and have voted every time we have had a chance, and as many times as we have had a chance, for a reduction of the dues. The treasurer general, I think, said that she could get along with seventy-five cents.

Mrs. DARWIN. Possibly.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Possibly; I will add that. But we have a large surplus and while it is not a good idea to draw upon your capital, at the same time this body has never known any unwillingness to amend the constitution, and I do not agree with the lady who says it is easier to reduce than it will be to raise the dues. I think it has been very hard to reduce the dues, and it does not seem to me that it would be a very bad idea for a short time if for a year or so we could try this reduction. We have tried one side, tried sending money to Washington, and if now you would give those of us who are anxious for it an opportunity to try the other side, representing as we do a powerful minority—or at least I hope it is a powerful minority—give us our chance and let us have the reduction of the dues for a little while, and then if we find that it does not work well; if the society runs in debt; if this terrible deficit does confront us; we can go back to the present plan. I have just been told that it cannot run in debt. I am hearing
lots of suggestions here. One lady has just told me that the society cannot run into debt.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that the speaker be allowed to proceed.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I think I have lost the thread of my argument. I do not know that it was much of an argument anyway.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Allow the speaker to proceed. Every one shall have a chance to speak.

Mrs. HOPKINS, of Illinois. I do not think that individuals should interrupt the speaker when she is speaking on any question whatever.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I have been asked a great many times what the Daughters are doing, and I like to say something that the Daughters are doing in Rhode Island. We are trying to bring up this question of education. I do not like to say the only thing we are doing is trying to build a $250,000 marble hall in Washington. I would like to see it very much, but I do think that while our dead heroes should be honored in every possible way, that they themselves would be the first to teach the principle of remembering the living before the dead, and I believe if we can bring this country into such a condition that there is no man or woman ignorant enough to perpetuate such a crime as that which filled the whole country with horror last September, that we will be building a greater monument to the dead heroes than if we built a $250,000 marble building here. [Applause.] Let us educate the living first and then let us raise our Continental Hall; and to educate the living, let us have a little more money in the state, at any rate for a year or two. [Applause.]

Mrs. MILLSPAUGH. A question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question of privilege?

Mrs. SWIFT. I move that we take a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift, of California, moves that the house do take a recess. Until what time?

Mrs. SWIFT. Two, or half-past two o'clock.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of taking a recess will
signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The Chair is in doubt and you may take the vote over. All in favor of taking a recess from now until two o'clock will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is still in doubt, and that vote will be taken once more. Those in favor of taking a recess from now until two o'clock will announce it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it and the motion for a recess is lost.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. A question of privilege.

President General. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. Millspaugh. A question of privilege, Madam President.

President General. There is one which has precedence of you.

Mrs. Millspaugh. A question of personal privilege?

President General. Yes.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. I found myself just now in the same condition as the little boy who always tore out a page in his spelling book when he found a hard word, and that created confusion in the family. [Laughter.] I lost one of the pages of my manuscript and kindly ask your attention again.

President General. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. My question of privilege is to extend an invitation to our Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Charleston exposition.

President General. Your invitation was accepted with a great deal of pleasure some time ago, by the house.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. I did not understand that.

President General. It was accepted, with a great deal of pleasure. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Eagan.

Miss Batcheller. I move the previous question.

President General. Mrs. Eagan has the floor.

Mrs. Eagan. Madam President—

Mrs. Millspaugh. A question of personal privilege.

President General. State your question.

Mrs. Millspaugh. My question of personal privilege is that
the seats of this part of the delegation of Illinois are such that it is impossible to be recognized by the Chair. I have asked several times for recognition to speak against this amendment, but I have not been able to gain permission. I now waive that right and move the previous question.

Miss Batcheller. I second that motion.

Mrs. Draper. I rise to a point of order.

President General. What is your point of order?

Mrs. Draper. I think you had already recognized a lady on the floor, and to move the previous question is not a question of privilege.

President General. Mrs. Eagan, of Florida, will proceed.

Mrs. Eagan. If I had any train of thought, I think it is gone. [Laughter.] I simply wanted to say for Florida, that while we are such a small state and have so few chapters, we do not want any difference made in the way of managing this money. We feel that to build schools is a very good thing, but we feel that the people and the inhabitants in the towns where we live ought to be as much interested in this work as some of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Freeman. I move the previous question.

Miss Batcheller. I second that motion.

Mrs. McIlvain. I move the previous question.

President General. The previous question has been called for, which will close debate. All in favor—

Mrs. Thummel. This question was settled last night, the question of this amendment—

President General. I fear that you are debating the question.

Mrs. Thummel. I do not wish to debate it, but merely make that statement.

President General. Make your statement, then.

Mrs. Thummel. It was taken up again to-day in order that there should be a full and free debate, and that everybody should talk who desired to be heard. For that reason—

President General. The Chair regrets to call the delegate to order. She cannot discuss the previous question. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those
opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After pause.) The "ayes" have it, and debate is closed.

Mrs. Roome. Division.

President General. Division is called for. The Chair withdraws her decision.

Mrs. Morgan. It requires a two-thirds vote, does it not for the previous question?

President General. It requires a two-thirds vote. The Chair will take a *viva voce* vote upon this. Those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed.

Miss Desha. How do you know it was a two-thirds vote, with a *viva voce* vote?

President General. In the opinion of the Chair, there seemed to be about ten to one in favor of closing debate.

Miss Desha. That was only by sound.

President General. Yes. What is your wish?

Miss Desha. My wish is always that a motion to close debate should be carried by a two-thirds standing vote, so there can be no question.

President General. The Chair calls for a two-thirds vote, in accordance with the request of one of our noted founders.

Mrs. McLean. A question of information.

President General. State your question, Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean. If debate is now closed, directly after that, may I be allowed the privilege of making the concluding remarks, of which I spoke early in the day?

President General. Did you make the amendment, Mrs. McLean? That privilege belongs to the maker of the amendment by courtesy, but if she wishes Mrs. McLean to speak for her, her wish could be granted.

Mrs. McLean. She is not present to choose it, and I do not wish to usurp her place, but merely wish to know if I may have the privilege of which I spoke earlier in the day.

President General. The Chair wishes to say that she had no idea that Mrs. McLean was usurping the place of any one else.

Mrs. Davol. I am here in place of Mrs. McKenzie, and I
would be happy to have Mrs. McLean make the address for me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean may make the closing address, after we have taken the vote. The Chair calls for a rising vote upon this question, and the tellers will count it. A two-thirds vote is required to carry this motion for the previous question. Those in favor of closing debate—

MRS. DRAPER. First, ask the ladies moving about to sit down.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those moving about will please sit down immediately, because we wish to take this vote. Kindly all be seated, pages and all. Those in favor of closing debate, will rise and remain standing until they are counted. It seems to be unanimous. [Laughter and applause.]

MRS. DRAPER. There is no use in counting that vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to assure our honorable founder that there is no use of counting the vote, as everybody is standing. [Laughter and applause.]

MISS DESHA. As long as we keep our rules and there is no unfairness in taking the vote, I am satisfied.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are right. We all think so. The Chair now recognizes Mrs. McLean, of New York. [Applause.] Please come to the platform, Mrs. McLean. The Chair also desires that all applause shall cease, so that business may be transacted more expeditiously. Mrs. McLean, you have ten minutes in which to close your debate.

MRS. McLEAN. Madam President and members of this congress. I appreciate the courtesy accorded me both by the Chair and the house. I am not the mover of the amendment; neither does the amendment emanate from the New York City Chapter, or from New York. It emanates from another locality. I, therefore, shall simply take the business view of the situation and present it to you as it appears to me, and as I have knowledge that it appears to many women in this assembly. I make no appeal; it is not my personal amendment. The business view of the situation, in as few words as I can place in succinctly before you, is this: It is only a question of how much money comes here and how much money is reserved. It is a question of the principle involved. Shall the chapters which exist all over the country and manifestly do
all the local historical work of the country, send one-half of their entire income to the central organization, or shall they retain three-fourths of their annual income to provide for their responsible and patriotic work throughout the whole year? That is the question, and that is the principle involved. Every one of us, so far as I know, is loyal to the interests of Continental Hall. It has been one of the objects of this society, from its birth. I believe heartily in the erection of that building. That, however, is a building which may grow as the assembly grows, which will become so permanent a monument to this organization that we must make haste slowly in order that it may be worthy of the greatness of the organization in its own greatness. It is the object of our national work. It is not the object of our local work. Shall we then take half of our income away from the work as I have stated which we do month in and month out and send it to the central organization? If we were all sure or knew that one-half of that sum which we send here would be applied instantly to the permanent fund of Continental Hall, I consider the question would hold an entirely different aspect, for then we would know we were adding $20,000 a year to that fund, but one-half of our income which comes here is not applied to the Continental Hall fund. It is applied to current expenses. There is a very small surplus left—$6,000 is not a large surplus to give to Continental Hall from an income which reaches approximately $40,000. $6,000 is not $20,000. Were it $20,000, perhaps every one of us would say, take it for five years, and you will have $100,000 then from the chapters, but take it $5,000 or $6,000 each year, and you have only $25,000 or $30,000 accumulated in six years, and that is a different matter. However, put that out of the question for the moment, for I think it is clearly stated that one-half of the income which this amendment proposes we should retain in the local chapters is not applied in its entirety to the Continental Hall fund. Therefore, I should think that factor would be removed from this discussion. Next, we receive in this—I say "we," because we are all members of the national organization—there was received in Washington, according to the treasurer's statement, $44,000 during the past year in gross receipts. Were we to
cut off that income, making it but half, the Board here, and the clerks, etc., would receive $22,000. Is it not a question for consideration, as to whether or not $22,000 is a sufficient income to support the officers of the organization, to do such printing and attend to such business as is the legitimate work of the organization. So far as its sending back to the chapters a great deal of their dues which are sent here, in the form of printed applications, constitutions, etc., the chapters, so far as I know, receive application blanks; if they desire extra ones, they are required to pay for them; they receive constitutions and such printed matter as they need, but every chapter in this country pays for its own postage, pays for its own stationery, pays for its own clerical expenses. These things must be paid for, and therefore we pay for them from the one-half of the income which we retain, presumably to do patriotic work, and the clerical expenses which are done for the chapters' support must come from that half, while the other half comes here in its entirety. Now, if we send but $22,000 here, is it possible for the organization to conduct its proper clerical work upon that sum? I see by the printed statement of the treasurer, that during the last year from the $44,000 gross receipts there is a sum of $13,000 as a surplus. I also see that for the Lineage Book, for the Directory and in the magazine is the sum of over $8,000. The sum of $8,000 deducted from the sum of $13,000 leaves a small sum, $5,000. I believe that that could be deducted still and yet the society live well, in a dignified, proper manner, on the $22,000. [Applause.] I have, as I said, simply brought the business aspect of the case before you. [Applause.]

Mrs. Darwin. Madam President, I ask for an opportunity—

President General. If it is the will of the house, the treasurer general will be allowed to make a few remarks upon this case. The Chair will permit it if it is the desire of the house to hear the treasurer general.

(Cries of "Yes!")

President General. The Chair requests perfect order, as we wish to hear our treasurer general.

Mrs. Darwin. Madam President and ladies of the congress. I asked for the opportunity of speaking because there seems to
be some misunderstanding of my report, which has not been made, by the way. [Laughter.] The income of the society is not $44,000. That $44,000 includes what we had at the beginning of the year. The actual income of the society, for the current fund, which is stated at the bottom of the first page of my report, was but $29,000,—the actual income of the dues, etc., that have come in during the year.

Mrs. Morgan Smith, of Alabama. May I ask—

President General. The Chair requests that the treasurer general be allowed to proceed with her remarks.

Mrs. Morgan Smith, of Alabama. I want to ask a question for information.

President General. The treasurer general will answer you.

Mrs. Morgan Smith, of Alabama. She says the income is $29,000 a year. I thought we had 38,000 members. Are that many in arrears, the difference between 29,000 and 38,000?

Mrs. Darwin. There are, Madam Regent, between 700 and 800 life members and "Real Daughters," who pay no dues. There are also a large number who are in arrears, and who have been dropped or have resigned.

Mrs. Draper. May I ask a question for information, if the treasurer general can answer it?

President General. I think the treasurer general has not finished answering Mrs. Smith, of Alabama. After you have made the answer to that side, repeat it to this one, Mrs. Darwin.

Mrs. Darwin. We have not 40,000 members. We have admitted nearly 40,000 members, but we have not now on the roll 40,000 members by any means. I suppose we may have about 35,000 on the roll, possibly, but we have not received dues from 35,000 during the year as you will see by the report.

Mrs. Swift. How many have we received dues from?

Mrs. Darwin. We have received dues, $26,485, and of that amount I refunded to the chapters $864, so that the actual income from dues alone was but $25,621.

President General. Will you pause a moment? What is your question, Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. Draper. I have one or two questions that I would like to ask the treasurer general for information. Did I not
understand, in looking at this report, that the report closed on
the 31st of January, and therefore it does not include all dues
received during the month of February, and therefore the re-
port is only for eleven months of this year?

Mrs. DARWIN. You are correct as to that. It includes the
amount of dues received from the 11th of last February until
the 31st of this January. You are correct in that.

Mrs. BURROWS. There is only a difference of eleven days.

Mrs. HODGE. I would like to ask a question of the treasurer
geneneral. How many life members have we? In our chapter
we have 36 life members who pay no dues, our Western Re-
serve Chapter. How many life members are there in the so-
ciety?

Mrs. DARWIN. I think there are between 600 and 800 life
members and "Real Daughters," who are practically life mem-
bers.

Mrs. HODGE. Thank you.

Mrs DARWIN. I have not the exact figures this year.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask another question for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ask your question.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask the treasurer general whether that
$6,000 that was given to the Continental Hall last year has
been given every year or whether it was the result of three
years? Was any given for the three preceding?

Mrs. DARWIN. I think, Madam President and ladies, that
about $5,000 were given during the last year of my prede-
cessor's term, but during my term none of the current fund
was transferred except last year.

Mrs. MCILVAIN. May I voice the question around me as to
where the gross receipts come from in the society? They do
not exactly understand why the gross receipts are $44,000, or
where that money comes from.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly explain it.

Mrs. DARWIN. Under the question of gross receipts—

Miss CHAMBERLAIN. I want to inquire about members at
large. I have been told that there are 2,000 members at large
and that all their dues come into this society. How many
members are there who may be counted double in the receip-
tis of the society?
Mrs. Darwin. There are nearly 3,000 members at large, each one of whom pays $2 to the national treasury.

Miss Chamberlain. Then they pay in about $6,000.

Mrs. Darwin. Yes.

Mrs. Roome. May the treasurer general be asked first to state the net receipts, the net current fund received, and then to state the net expenditures giving the exact total?

Mrs. Bate. I want to ask the treasurer general if most of the dues are not sent in after February, and if she did not tell us the other night she had written to ask them not to send the dues in now because it would retard the office work? I want to know if most of the dues are not sent in until after February? I know in Kentucky we do not send ours until the 10th of February, and did she not request some of them not to send their dues until later? Is this a fair report of the amount received?

Mrs. Darwin. I think it is a fair statement, judging by my report last year. Those dues sent in in February are mostly the advance dues, almost altogether, though there are some back dues of course. The larger amount of them, however, constitute advance dues.

President General. The Chair requests the treasurer general to give an answer to Mrs. Roome. She was interrupted by the Chair.

Mrs. Darwin. There was a lady over there who was asking a question.

Mrs. McIlvain. My question was kindly answered by your leaflet, thank you.

President General. Mrs. Roome has asked a question.

Mrs. Roome. I asked if the treasurer general would be so kind as first to make the statement of the net receipts and then of the net expenditures.

Mrs. Darwin. The net income of the current fund for the year was $29,860.73, and that, added to what we had left after taking the $6,000 for the permanent fund, made a total for the current fund of $39,661.45. The net expenditures were—

Miss Desha. Madam President—

President General. Kindly do not interrupt the treasurer general until she has answered the question.
Mrs. Darwin. The net expenditures were $27,066.35, leaving a balance in the treasury of $12,000 and something.

Miss Desha. I want to ask if that $29,000 included the $10,000 of the current investment.

Mrs. Darwin. No; it does not.

Miss Desha. Put that in; we want that too.

Mrs. Darwin. All right.

President General. The Chair requests that the treasurer general be allowed to answer each question before another is asked. I will have her answer all the questions as far as her strength will admit.

Mrs. Darwin. If you will read about the middle of the first page of my report, in your hands, you will see that I say this. In addition to the above balances, there are investments in United States bonds as follows: Current investment at face value, $10,000, at cost price $10,552.50. That can be added to the current fund.

Miss Desha. Tell us how much that makes.

Mrs. Buel. I want to ask if it is not a gross discourtesy to our treasurer general to discuss her report before it has been submitted to this house. [Applause.]

Mrs. Thomas. Madam President, I wish to ask a question for information. Do I understand that our treasurer general has been in office for three terms?

Mrs. Darwin. Not three terms—three years.

Mrs. Thomas. Am I correct in that?

Mrs. Darwin. Three years.

President General. Is this the third year?

Mrs. Darwin. I have closed my third year.

Mrs. Thomas. Then the treasurer general has held office three years, and during those three years one contribution only has been made to the Continental Hall. Am I correct in that or not?

(Cries of "No!")

Mrs. Darwin. One contribution by the congress. The Board cannot contribute the money of the society to the Continental Hall.

Mrs. Thomas. Very well, then, during this administration,
during the past three years, there has been but one contribu-
tion to the Continental Hall—

Treasurer General. From the congress.

Mrs. Thomas. From the congress, of course. Very well, 
then, why have not these dues passed over to the Continental 
Hall?

Mrs. Burrows. Because congress has not done it.

Mrs. Darwin. Congress did not vote it so.

President General. The Chair only wishes questions for 
information. The Chair will only admit questions of fact for 
the information of the house, and not matters in controversy. 
The Chair wishes to answer the lady who spoke of the dis-
courtesy to the treasurer general. Our treasurer general kindly 
volunteered to give us these facts.

Mrs. Sternberg. As chairman of the finance committee, I 
wish to make a statement. Madam President and ladies of 
the congress. I wish to say that every dollar of money that 
has been spent has been authorized by the congress or by the 
Board, or by the officers under whose disposition the money 
was spent. You have your auditing committee. You will 
have your treasurer's report if you will only listen to it, and if 
you do not wear her out by questions, so that she will not 
have strength to give it.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. Thom. Ladies, as a member of the finance committee, 
I wish to endorse what the chairman has said.

(Cries of "Question!")

Miss Hetzel. As a member of the finance committee, I 
wish to endorse every word that Madam Chairman has said.

(Cries of "Question!")

President General. The matter which is now in order is 
the vote upon the amendment for the reduction of the dues. 
The previous question has been called for and debate on the 
amendment is closed. The Chair therefore calls for you to 
signify your wish to have the reduction of dues by saying 
"aye" if you choose.

Miss Desha. It requires a two-thirds vote.

Several Members. We do not understand the question.

President General. The question before you is upon the
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amendment for the reduction of dues. The Chair now calls for all who are in favor of the reduction of dues in this amendment of section 3, article VIII, to signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Miss Desha. It requires a two-thirds vote.

Miss Temple. It requires a two-thirds standing vote.

President General. A two-thirds vote is called for. A two-thirds vote in the affirmative is necessary to carry. Does any one doubt that the amendment was lost?

Several Members. No.

Miss Francis. I ask for a division, a recount.

Mrs. Swift. It requires a two-thirds vote to carry.

President General. Yes. The Chair will call for a vote upon this measure by the list of the credential committee, and each member may put herself on record. Is the list of the credential committee here? The page of the president general is directed to go and procure the credential list.

Mrs. McLean. Was there a request for a roll call?

President General. No one can be recognized during the pendency of this vote.

Mrs. McLean. A question of information. Was there a call from the house for a roll call vote? I did not hear it.

President General. It is in the province of the Chair to decide how the vote shall be taken. [Applause.]

Miss Batcheller. A question for information. Is it possible in any way to take a recess now for an hour?

Mrs. McCartney. I could not speak during this vote, could I?

President General. There is no way in which we can take a recess now. I am sorry you could not be recognized now Mrs. McCartney.

Miss Churchman. Would it be agreeable to you for us to have a recess?

President General. It is not allowable to do so after the vote has already been taken, and the Chair is not satisfied with the voting.

Miss Batcheller. Could not we do it by unanimous consent?

President General. It is a very important matter. The
Chair requests the congress to remain seated. The Chair also requests an officer to close the door, and all delegates to remain in their seats. This is an affair which concerns the whole society. Every delegate must remain in her seat.

Miss Francis. Ask that the states return to their places. Delegations are seated all over the house.

President General. The Chair announces to you that many of the delegates have left their seats during the pendency of this important question, and that if those remaining desire to consider that the voting has not begun, the Chair will permit you to make a motion for a recess.

Miss Batcheller. I move that we take a recess until half past two.

Mrs. Sherman. I second that motion.

President General. It is moved and seconded to take a recess from now until half-past two. Those in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and a recess is ordered.

Recess taken at 12.55 p. m. until 2.30 p. m.

Afternoon Session, Wednesday, February 19, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 2.30 p. m.

President General. The congress will please come to order. The delegates will please be seated and we will listen to the announcements by the official reader.

Announcements by the reader.

President General. The Chair wishes to make a statement. It has been represented to her by various delegations that they deprecate the loss of time that we would suffer by having the credential committee call the name of each delegate, and it is desired that the Chair order a standing vote, with tellers to count it. The Chair is willing to do so if the congress desires it. The Chair only desires that there shall be a perfectly full and accurate vote, and that every woman's vote shall be recorded. Is it the desire of the house that we shall have a standing vote?
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(Cries of "Yes," and "No")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to a motion on the subject.

MRS. WARING. I move that we have a rising vote to decide this question.

MRS. THOMAS. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we have a rising vote. All in favor of this motion will please say "ayes;" those opposed, "no." Do you understand for what you are voting?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do those in the back part of the house?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house that the vote upon this amendment which has been pending this morning shall be made by rising and remaining standing until you have been counted.

MISS BATCHELLER. May I ask a question for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

MISS BATCHELLER. Was it not decided this morning that it was to be a roll call?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was not so decided irrevocably. The Chair declared that she would prefer to have a roll call if the ladies would not vote and give their attention to this important measure, but if the congress desires to vote otherwise, the Chair of course will see that the will of the congress is executed.

MRS. TERRY. I think the house should accept the suggestion of the president general, out of courtesy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I thank those ladies who are so considerate for me very kindly indeed, but I do not consider my opinion upon the matter infallible; I desire to execute the will of the majority of the congress. [Applause.]

MISS RICHARDS. Ladies, I speak not as reader, but with my delegate's badge. I should like to remind the congress of the way we voted three years ago on this very matter. It was something of a compromise between the two extremes. We
neither rose in our places and were counted, nor did we have this long and tiresome roll call, but the Chair appointed four tellers who stood in the aisle, and those in favor of the amendment voted first of course, passing down the aisle through the hands of the tellers and were counted by the four, standing at the foot of the steps here—I was one of them. We compared the result and found that we had counted exactly accurately. They passed through between the tellers and then on around and took their seats, and then the negative did the same, passing down the aisle, through our hands, and we counted them as rapidly as possible, and they then passed back and took their seats. In that way we think we got an absolutely fair vote, and it took only thirty minutes. I should like to propose that plan as an amendment to Mrs. Waring's motion that we have a rising vote.

Mrs. Lippitt. The only reason I object to it is that I think the house would be better satisfied if the vote of every woman or state could be put on record. As it is now, there are a great many states having a large number of delegates absent, and I think it would be better if we could have the votes recorded in that way.

President General. It shall be entirely as the congress wishes.

Miss Francis. Madam President—

President General. Mrs. Lippitt, the Chair wishes to know if you make that as an amendment.

Mrs. Lippitt. Merely as a suggestion.

Miss Francis. I move that a written ballot on this subject, so important to us all, be had to-day.

(Cries of "No!")

President General. Is there any second to your motion?

Mrs. Park. I wish to second the suggestion of Miss Richards. I wish to second that suggestion most heartily. I remember with what expedition the vote was accomplished that way last year.

President General. The Chair thinks there is a motion before the house.

Mrs. Waring. I will withdraw my motion to take a rising vote if I can do so before the vote is taken on the amendment.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can do so if you wish.

Mrs. Waring. I mean before the vote is taken on Miss Richards' amendment. I withdraw my motion for a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Park, your motion is now in order.

Mrs. Park. I simply moved to adopt the suggestion of Miss Richards.

Mrs. Lockwood. As to the motion—

Mrs. Park. We would then avoid the long delay upon the vote taken the other way. We are very much behind with our program.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Richards says she has already made that motion.

Mrs. Park. I simply second it, then.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read your motion,

Miss Richards. I move that the vote on the pending amendment (article VIII, section 3) be taken in the following manner: That the voters pass down the aisle and be counted by six tellers, to be appointed by the Chair. The affirmative to come first and after being counted to be seated; the negative to follow, and tellers to keep accurate tally and announce the result to the Chair.

Mrs. Lee. I second the motion and move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion offered by Miss Richards and seconded by Mrs. Park will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. The count will proceed in this way. The Chair will now proceed to appoint the tellers to take this vote. She will appoint the usual tellers, Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Draper. She will add to that number—

Mrs. Roome. You ought to have one for and then one against the amendment, alternately.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not remember about that. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Roome. Ask for one for, and then one against—I think that would be better.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The two first ones are arranged in
that way. The Chair will allow the floor to suggest the candidates for tellers. She will be very happy to permit that.

Mrs. Lippitt. I nominate Mrs. Sherman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint Mrs. Sherman for one. Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, has been suggested, and the Chair will also appoint her.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Chittenden.

Mrs. Sternberg. I nominate Mrs. Roome, of the District.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Some one a moment ago nominated Mrs. Chittenden, state regent of Michigan.

Miss Avery, of Michigan. Mrs. Chittenden's name is withdrawn. (After a moment.) Mrs. Chittenden has decided to accept.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana. This makes six tellers. The Chair wishes to know if these six tellers whom she has appointed are divided evenly. Mrs. Sherman, how do you stand?

Mrs. Sherman. For the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fowler, how do you stand?

Mrs. Fowler. Against the amendment.

Miss Miller. Can we not nominate Miss Richards as one of the tellers? She has had experience in this work before.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair believes there are six now.

Miss Miller. I beg pardon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would have been very happy to have had Miss Richards had she been suggested before.

Mrs. Carey. There are four for the amendment and two against.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are four in favor of the amendment?

Mrs. Sherman. In favor of the amendment.

Mrs. Fowler. Against the amendment.

Mrs. Carey. Yes; against the amendment.

Mrs. Draper. I wish to retire.

Mrs. Chittenden and Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, stated that they were in favor of the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Mrs. Draper, for helping us out.
Mrs. Weed, of Connecticut. I would appoint Mrs. Buel, of Connecticut.

President General. We want another teller who is against the amendment. Mrs. Buel, of Connecticut, is appointed as one of the tellers. Will another one upon the other side retire and make a place for her?

Mrs. Sherman. How is it now arranged?

Mrs. Carey. I believe you accepted the withdrawal of Mrs. Draper, and that makes it all right.

Mrs. Chittenden. Can Mrs. Draper take my place, because she has had more experience?

Mrs. Park. I have been asked to request that another announcement be made very distinctly as to what is being voted upon.

President General. The congress will please come to order. The Chair is requested to explain very plainly for what you are voting. You are now about to vote upon the amendment concerning the reduction of dues to the National Society, and when I say, "those in favor of that amendment," you will understand we are taking the vote of those who are in favor of the reduction of dues. The affirmative will be taken first.

Mrs. McCartney. A question for information.

President General. The Chair wishes everybody to sit down except the tellers.

Mrs. DelafIELD. We want to know whether "those in favor of reduction" means those in favor of the amendment as it stands now?

President General. You are about to vote on the amendment offered by Mrs. McKenzie.

Mrs. DelafIELD. As printed?

President General. For the reduction of dues. Section 3, article VIII was amended by Mrs. McKenzie. The Chair wishes to admonish the tellers that they must be very careful about the vote and see that their counts tally.

Mrs. Colton. Is it possible there is any one on the floor not entitled to vote?

President General. There should not be one person on this floor not entitled to vote. The floor belongs to the mem-
bers of the congress and not to the alternates or to any one else not entitled to vote.

Mrs. McCartney. A question for information. You have stated that we are about to vote on the reduction of dues.

President General. You are.

Mrs. McCartney. Yes. Under this section to retain three-fourths of the actual dues in the chapters. It is not only a reduction of dues, as I understand it, but the amount.

President General. That is very true.

Mrs. McCartney. That is what I want to get before the congress, the amount.

President General. You are now about to vote upon the amount of the reduction of dues. The Chair thanks the member from Pennsylvania.

A Member. What is the amount?

President General. We will now proceed to business. All those who wish to vote in favor of that amendment will begin at the back of the building and come down the middle aisle and pass between the tellers, and then around back to their seats on that side; those who are in favor of the reduction of dues. Then afterwards, from the other side, passing around here. The Chair will say that they may pass up the steps and over the stage and then back to their seats, to avoid crowding.

Mrs. Terry. Will the president general state the amount of the present dues and the amount of the dues that will be paid?

President General. The amount of the dues you pay to the National Society at the present time is one dollar. This amendment aims to reduce it to fifty cents, which shall be paid to the National Society, cutting your dues exactly in two. That is what you are expected to vote upon.

Mrs. Terry. Thank you.

Mrs. Thompson, of Kansas. Is it too late to offer an amendment?

President General. It is too late to offer an amendment.

Mrs. Thompson, of Kansas. I thought so. I tried this morning several times to get it in.

President General. The Chair regrets that you did not succeed in your wishes, but it was impossible, I presume. The Chair now desires that persons voting upon this amendment
will come straight down this middle aisle, march between the tellers, up over this stage and around to their seats. The tellers will notice, especially, whether the persons who pass between them are entitled to vote. You can tell that by the delegate's badge that each one must wear.

Mrs. Howard. I think you are putting a good deal on the tellers. There should be some one else standing there to watch the badges.

President General. The Chair will appoint Miss Richards as one to stand there and note the badges, and Mrs. Howard, our recording secretary general, as the other. [Applause.] Please let there be no talking or laughing, and let the vote proceed in a solemn and dignified manner.

Miss Richards. Please have perfect quiet, and if Mrs. Draper, as spokesman for the tellers, will count out loud, everyone can hear how the vote is going.

(After an interval.)

Mrs. Draper. May the three tellers have permission to record their votes in the affirmative?

President General. Yes.

Mrs. Draper. After counting the affirmative, 209, with the three tellers. Ask if there are any others that wish to vote in the affirmative.

President General. Are there any others who wish to vote in the affirmative, who have not done so? If so, now is the time to do it. The Chair requests all delegates to be seated until the negative is called. Now, those in the negative will come forward and pass through the tellers' hands to be counted.

(After a pause.)

Mrs. Draper. Please ask if there are any others on the negative side.

President General. I will, with pleasure. The Chair wishes to know if there are any others desiring to vote upon the negative side. If so, now is their opportunity. Have all voted?

Mrs. Draper. 251 in the negative, including the three tellers and the recording secretary general.

A Member. Two more are coming.

President General. Will the congress please be seated.
Mrs. Draper. There are three ladies here who wish to vote. Have they a right to do so?
President General. They have a right to vote, as they were requested to come forward. The vote on the affirmative side has been closed for some time. The vote on the negative side is almost closed. Is there any one who wishes to vote upon that side of the question now? The Chair regrets to say that the polls have been closed for the affirmative side.

Mrs. Draper. The tellers think they were not in the room. May they be counted?
President General. The tellers?
Mrs. Draper. No; these ladies were not in the room, who wish to vote. May they be counted?
President General. The Chair rules that they may be counted.
Miss Batcheller. Please ask for silence in the house, if it is possible to have it.
President General. How many of these ladies are there who have not voted?
Mrs. Draper. Three.
President General. They may vote.
Mrs. Draper. Ask them to announce, as they come through, the side on which they desire to vote.
President General. The Chair will permit you to vote. Please announce, as you pass between the tellers, the side on which you desire to vote.
Mrs. Draper. Seven more for the amendment.
President General. Now, against amendment.
Mrs. Draper. One against the amendment. These are against reduction who are now coming. One more for the amendment.
President General. You understand fully that the amendment is to reduce the dues.
Mrs. Draper. One against.
President General. The Chair declares the polls are closed. The tellers are dismissed. Have your lists coincided all the way through?
Mrs. Draper. They have.
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PRESIDENT GENERAL. With thanks for your courteous attention, we will dismiss you. The reader will please announce the result of the vote. Let there be perfect quiet. Those who are standing remain perfectly quiet and the reader will please give the result of the vote.

READER. The affirmative, in favor of the amendment, 217; against the amendment, 253. [Great applause.]

MRS. WARING. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote having closed, the amendment is lost. [Applause.] The Chair recognizes Mrs. Waring, of South Carolina.

MRS. WARING. May I state my question of privilege from the top step?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You certainly should do so.

MRS. WARING. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress. At the risk of being scolded by you for bringing up a subject which has already been brought to your attention, I want to say a few words to you, and I want to say them very badly. Indeed, I find myself in the condition of a young girl friend of mine who loved to play with the boys. Her mother told her that those boys were as bad as bad could be, and if she did not stop playing with them, the day of retribution would come; but she would not stop. And the day did come. Whereupon her mother said: "Sarah, didn't I tell you not to play with those bad boys?" "Yes," she said, "You did, but it is worth it. I would rather play with the boys and get the whipping." [Laughter.] I would rather get your scolding and say my few words. The state regent of South Carolina has invited you to be present in Charleston on February 27th. I want to urge that invitation upon you. I want to insist upon your accepting it, not only in words but in deed. I want you to come. I want to fill up the measure of hospitality until it is brimming full and running over. We are very happy at the prospect of having a visit from our distinguished chief executive, and her able assistants on the National Board, but even this does not satisfy us. We want you. We want this body of women, which is the cream of American womanhood. Won't you come? [Laughter and applause.] Do say you will. We hope you will. Do not dis-
appoint us. If you want to know how to get there and how much it will cost you and where you will find a place to stay, the state regent can give you all of that information in a nutshell, and I hope you will come. Thank you for your kind attention. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. A question of privilege—

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. Ladies, of this congress. I am so anxious to have you all, and Madam President General, honor us with your presence, that I once more come before you to tell how to get to Charleston. I do not think I need give you any greater assurance of the success than the distinguished speakers mentioned this morning, who have promised to honor us by their presence, but I will tell you how you are to be entertained when you get there, and also how to reach the city of Charleston. The Sons of the Revolution of Charleston have requested permission to entertain the Daughters of the American Revolution by an excursion around their beautiful bay, giving you a perfect sight of old Fort Moultrie, which scattered Sir Peter Parker's fleet a hundred years ago, the gallant men sheltered by the palmetto logs embedded in sand; also Fort Sumter and other historic spots of the harbor. Right after the exercises of the day, the chairman of the reception and entertaining committee will tender the Daughters of the American Revolution an entertainment at the women's building, another historic place, being an old Colonial mansion. That night, under the executive management of the regent, the Rebecca Motte Chapter will give a reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Many of you have missed her well-remembered face from this congress. She unselfishly remained at home to make ready for our expected guests. Indeed, my friends, we have everything on our program for welcoming you to Charleston, except an earthquake. [Laughter.] The Atlantic Coast Line offers the quickest and most comfortable service, and I trust many of you will test it for yourselves. The St. John's hotel will be the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There are many private boarding houses for those who prefer them. A list of these will be found in the lobby, with rates. Thanking you, Madam President and ladies of the congress, for your
kind attention, and once more bidding you a warm and cordial welcome to the state of South Carolina and the city of Charleston, we bid you come, one and all. [Applause.]

Miss Benning. I move the thanks of congress be given for this kind and cordial invitation.

Seconded.

President General. Miss Benning moves that this cordial invitation, so graciously extended to us by the state regent of South Carolina be accepted with the thanks of the congress. All in favor of this motion will signify it by rising. It is unanimous.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. Thank you Madam President, and ladies.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President and ladies. I have just a word in explanation, as the chairman of the press committee. I think there is such a misunderstanding. When the Board decided that there was so large a congress coming this year that they could not give us this space here in front of the stage for tables for reporters and correspondents, they went to work to devise some other arrangements. These seats that have usually been given to the press had to be occupied by delegates and officers. The Board, not the press committee, decided that the reporters who are sending out their communications every hour should be on the platform, where they could hear. A great deal of it is stenographic work. They were therefore put on the platform. Then, I came in with my plea, as there were no seats then vacant for the correspondents, who write their stories, except under the gallery, and I said it would never do to put the correspondents under the gallery; that they must have seats where they could hear. Then I asked for the front seats in the balcony, twenty seats. Those were considered by the management of this opera house as the best seats in the house for hearing, and the Board very kindly voted the press committee those twenty seats. A complaint has come to our president general that the chairman of the press committee has not treated them fairly. I will say now that we have usually given out about twenty-five tickets to the press. I have already given out forty-seven. [Laughter.] I do not find any fault with that; I am glad of it. It shows
how popular we are becoming in the newspapers in the United States. I only wish that we had room so that we could put all the correspondents right here under the eaves of the sanctuary, but we cannot do it. We have done the best we can and we do hope that the members of the press will understand this. We know that many of them desire to meet individuals and get little stories from each one, and if we can do anything for them, we shall be most glad to do it, but I will say that we have not a single press badge left; we have had one extra one printed, and if we should order more, we could not get them until the day after we adjourn, so it is no use to order more. I hope the press will understand this explanation. It is what the Board did in the dilemma, not the press committee.

Mrs. Karow. I call for the order of the day.

President General. The official reader will read to you the amendment upon section 5, article VIII, the congress having resumed the regular order of business.

Reader. Proposed amendment to article VIII, section 5, is as follows: "Amend by adding: 'Members-at-large of the National Society dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the National Board of Management upon payment of all back dues, and all members dropped from the chapters for non-payment of dues may be reinstated through their respective chapters, upon payment of all back dues to the chapters, the chapters to pay to the National Society one dollar for each year of delinquency of each member, and the National Board of Management to approve such reinstatement.' It will then read: 'A member who shall remain in arrears for dues for three months after notice of her indebtedness has been sent her may be dropped from the rolls by the Board of Management; but no one shall be dropped until after two notices of arrears shall have been given her. Members-at-large of the National Society dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated through their respective chapters, upon payment of all back dues to the chapters, the chapters to pay to the National Society one dollar for each year of delinquency of each member, and the National Board of Management to approve such reinstatement.' Presented by unanimous vote of the
Illinois delegation. Alice Bradford Wiles, state regent-elect, Illinois.”

Mrs. Swift. A national member-at-large or member-at-large does not belong to a chapter. How can she be reinstated through a chapter?

President General. There is a mistake in this amendment. Members-at-large belong to the National Society and do not belong to the chapters.

Miss Avery, of Michigan. May I call attention to an error? Probably in the restatement of the section they have omitted “By the National Board of Management upon payment of all back dues, and all members dropped from chapters for non-payment of dues may be reinstated.” That is omitted from the restatement.

President General. Will Miss Avery kindly repeat that?

Miss Avery, of Michigan. If you will kindly look at the fourth line on page 7 of this pamphlet, containing the amendments, you will find that after the words, “members-at-large of the National Society dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated,” through a mistake in printing, they have omitted the portion of the amendment which says: “By the National Board of Management upon payment of all back dues, and all members dropped from chapters for non-payment of dues may be reinstated,” giving then the following words.

President General. The official reader will read this amendment as it is, and show you how it is, and then how it should be. It is not a correct statement. The Chair requests that there be perfect order in the room while this amendment is being read, especially in the back part of the room, as the delegates there say they cannot hear. You understand that members-at-large do not belong to chapters, therefore they could not be reinstated or pay dues through chapters, as they never have belonged to chapters, a member-at-large being an entirely different sort of member of the society.

Mrs. Darwin. May I make a little correction to that statement?

President General. Certainly.

Mrs. Darwin. There are a good many members-at-large
who have been dropped from chapters. When members are dropped from chapters, we have no recourse but to put them on the at-large list until we know whether they wish to be dropped entirely or not, so they stay on the at-large list until that matter is settled.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your consideration of this amendment, then, Madam? Did you hear the reading of the amendment?

Mrs. DARWIN. I read the amendment last year and said that I would not oppose it; I do not exactly like it, but I said I would not oppose it.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask a question for information? It says here, "Members-at-large of the National Society," etc., may be reinstated through their chapters. Suppose they do not want to belong to their chapters. Cannot they be reinstated in any way?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader will give you the explanation.

READER. The attention of the Chair had already been called to this amendment, and the reader has been instructed to explain. It is evidently through a printer’s error that the two do not exactly conform, and through some other inadvertency, which we do not understand, that phrase came in, "Members-at-large," and it is handed to the reader to read in this way. Look on page 6 and follow. After the words "Amend by adding" to the end of the quotation marks should be identical with what is in italics on the other page. They are not exactly identical, and that must have been the printer’s error. The expression "Through their respective chapters" is evidently inaccurate, because members-at-large have no connection with chapters. Hence the reader is instructed, in reading this proposed amendment, to leave that sentence out. It will then read: "Amend by adding, ‘members-at-large of the National Society dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the National Board of Management upon payment of all back dues, and all members dropped from chapters for non-payment of dues may be reinstated,” skip “upon payment of all back dues to the chapters, the chapters to pay to the National Society one dollar for each year of delinquency of
each member, and the National Board of Management to approve such reinstatement." That leaves out members-at-large.

[Note.—The reader evidently made a mistake in reading the amendment to section 5 at the bottom of page 6 of the leaflet of amendments, instead of the restatement of that amendment at top of page 7 of said leaflet.]

Miss MILLER. Is not this the custom now followed? It does not seem to be any different from the usual course of reinstating members by payment of back dues. I think that has been the custom.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that has been so. I think you are correct.

Miss MILLER. If I am not mistaken, that has been the custom.

Mrs. DARWIN. I do not quite understand the question.

Miss MILLER. Is this any different from what we have been doing all along; reinstating members by paying back dues? I think we have been doing it—I know of many instances in which it has been done.

Mrs. DARWIN. The only difference is in this. When a member has been dropped from a chapter and placed on the at-large list, she is liable for the dues of an at-large member, which are two dollars.

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. When a member is dropped from her chapter, must she be reinstated through her chapter, or can she pay her back dues to the National Society and be reinstated in that way?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Answer that question, if you please.

Mrs. DARWIN. Perhaps. I will answer the other question first. This amendment arose out of a difficulty which has often confronted my office. When members are dropped from chapters, we do not know what to do with them. They are always dropped because they are in arrears for dues. We cannot, by the constitution, drop them from the National Society until notice of dues has been sent them twice, and conse-
quently they are placed on our at-large list, that we may have some record of them. Sometimes the chapter from which they have been dropped wishes to reinstate them, and we have always held that they could not reinstate them until those members had paid the regular dues of at-large members, two dollars per year to the National Society, before they could go back into the chapter. This amendment is to the effect that they shall pay but one dollar per year to the National Society instead of the two dollars. It has been customary, as you asked, Mrs. Day, that they should pay two dollars, and that they could be reinstated in the National Society without joining a chapter, as a reinstated member paying two dollars would be in good standing in the National Society, which is all that this office has to deal with.

Mrs. Day. I just wanted to ask the question. The amendment says they may be reinstated, and I wished merely to find out whether they must be reinstated through their chapter.

Mrs. Darwin. They do not have to be reinstated through their chapter.

Mrs. Day. That is all I wished to know.

Mrs. Darwin. They may be reinstated through some other chapter or through the National Society.

Mrs. Day. The back dues would have to be paid up to the National Society?

Mrs. Darwin. They have heretofore been paid to the National Society before reinstatement in a chapter. This amendment makes a change in that respect. At the time it was offered, I promised I would not oppose it.

Mrs. Day. It was for information that I asked my question, as we were under the painful necessity of dropping seven members, whom we hoped to reinstate.

Mrs. Draper. While the treasurer is up there, may I ask another question?

President General. The treasurer general will answer the question.

Mrs. Draper. Has it not been the custom sometimes in these latter years to allow a woman who has been dropped for non-payment of dues to join the society over again by payment of fees? Would not this prevent that?
Mrs. Darwin. I think, Madam President and ladies, that it would not prevent it, because it does not say she must be so reinstated.

Mrs. Draper. I was hoping that it would prevent it, because it seems to me it is very hard indeed, and it is a very inaccurate practice to have a woman with two national numbers, as I know has occurred in a number of cases.

Mrs. Darwin. It has been the custom, as Mrs. Draper says, that when ladies found it impossible to pay up their back dues, when they had accumulated to such a large sum that they could not pay them, they have decided to give up their original national number, and their original certificates, and join again as new members, on the payment of three dollars, and in that case their old number is declared vacant and they are required to return their old certificates and application papers, which are destroyed. It has never seemed to me a wise practice, but it has been the custom of the society for many years.

Mrs. McIlvain. Does the society approve of the repudiation of back debts?

Mrs. Darwin. I do not think it should.

Mrs. McIlvain. Don't you think that is repudiation?

Mrs. Darwin. It seems to me so.

Mrs. McIlvain. And is it the object of the National Society to take in as Daughters those who are in arrears and have gotten out of the chapters because they did not wish to pay dues?

Mrs. Darwin. I should think it should not be so, but it is the custom to do it.

Mrs. McIlvain. Does this amendment cover that point? I ask for information.

Mrs. Darwin. It does not cover it.

Mrs. McIlvain. It seems to me that this is letting people come into the society who have dropped out because they did not want to pay their dues.

Mrs. Swift. What becomes of that back number?

Mrs. Darwin. It is declared vacant.

Mrs. Swift. Not used again?

Mrs. Darwin. Never again for any one. And they take a new number and new papers.
Mrs. Wiles. May I speak to my own amendment first?

President General. We hope to hear you in a moment.

Mrs. Roome. I only want to say—

President General. The Chair wishes order; otherwise, the speakers cannot be heard.

Mrs. Roome. I only wish to state that the chapter may be, very reluctant to do so, but a chapter will feel compelled to drop a member for long arrears of dues, and therefore if she is reinstated in the National Society, without paying back to the chapter what she owes—

Several Members. We can't hear.

Miss Temple. We cannot hear a word.

President General. As the Chair has heretofore remarked, she would be glad if persons speaking to the congress would come to the platform.

Mrs. Roome. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, if a member is in arrears of dues to a chapter—I am speaking of members-at-large, but a member of a chapter—and the chapter, however, reluctantly feels compelled to drop her for non-payment of dues, and she at a later date applies for reinstatement and pays those back dues to the National Society, I certainly think, and I think every chapter almost will agree with me, that she should pay the half of those dues back to the chapter, because it is a rule or regulation of the National Society that she shall be dropped for non-payment of dues. It is not optional with the chapter. And therefore, if the National Society compels a chapter to drop a member for non-payment of dues, it certainly should refund to the chapter the half of those dues. That is a debt owing to the chapter. It belongs to the chapter. That is the ground I take, that it would be a very cruel and unjust thing to deprive the chapter of its half of the dues, when the National Society compels the chapter to drop the member.

President General. As the maker of this amendment, Mrs. Wiles is recognized.

Mrs. Wiles. Madam President and ladies, it seems to me that if this amendment were understood it could be passed unanimously and very quickly. It is simply a matter of routine as to the particular way in which members of chapters drop-
ped for non-payment, shall be reinstated. It is misprinted at the top of page 7, but is correct on the bottom of page 6, and I suppose, Madam President, we take the correct printing as a matter of course, do we not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the idea.

Mrs. WILES. So that if you will read it from the amendment printed on the bottom of page 6, you will have it correctly, and be saved much confusion. There is no intention in any way, in this amendment, of affecting the way in which members of the National Society at-large are reinstated. It has nothing whatever to do with them. The misprint has made it confusing. It refers simply to the method of reinstating members of chapters dropped for non-payment of dues. Under the present system, as Mrs. Darwin stated, if a member of a chapter is dropped for non-payment of dues, she is not dropped out of the society, but is dropped into the society at-large. She becomes a member-at-large of the National Society. Then, if she wishes to be reinstated, instead of being reinstated through her chapter, which is the only body, in many cases, with which for years or forever she has had any dealings whatever, whose officers she knows and whose rules she knows—instead of being reinstated through her chapter she is made a member-at-large of the National Society, and is told that she is a member-at-large of the National Society, although she never asked to be made a member-at-large and perhaps never thought of such a thing. And if she wishes to be a member of her chapter, she has to take a transfer card from the National Society back to her old chapter, and it causes a great deal of confusion. For instance, a case which brought this to my mind was that of a lady who had been abroad, and for that reason had not paid her dues, and upon her return from abroad, there had been dangerous illness in the family. She was a member of a chapter and did not know we had members of the National Society at-large; and when she wished to be reinstated instead of being reinstated through the chapter, which she had joined in the first place, and of which she had been a member, she was informed that, without knowing anything about it, with no correspondence or consent on her part, she was a member-at-large of the National Society and must have a
transfer card from the National Society back to her old chapter. It was very confusing and entirely unnecessary, it seems to me. She should have been reinstated through the chapter, because she joined through that chapter originally, and it is not a question of money in any way as I perhaps may have been mistaken in gathering from the last speaker's remarks. It is not a question of money, or if it ever became such a question, it would be but a dollar either way—perhaps ten dollars in the year, or something like that. The question of money does not enter into it, because in either case the one dollar according to this amendment for each year of delinquency is to be paid back to the National Society. The question is not involved of a woman being dropped entirely from the National Society and then becoming a member again. That has nothing to do with this amendment, and therefore I hope it will not be discussed. It is simply the question of a lady who has been dropped from a chapter into the National Society, under the present method. I hold that she should be reinstated through the instrumentality of the chapter, the chapter paying back to the National Society one dollar for every year that she may have been delinquent. The Illinois delegation last year were unanimous in asking to have this change in the method of procedure made. It is simply a change in the method of procedure.

Miss Temple. Madam President, I have simply—

Mrs. McIlvain. Is it in order to move that this amendment be tabled.

President General. This lady has the floor at present, Madam.

Miss Temple. I have simply a word to say. This amendment is so obvious, it seems entirely unnecessary for us to spend our time on it, and I consider both the points that have been made by the two speakers are very pertinent. The money point is not to be disregarded, nor is the sentiment in connection with the member coming back through her own chapter to be disregarded. These points are so obvious that it is not necessary to discuss them, and I believe it will go through unanimously, if the congress understands it.

(Cries of "Question!")
Mrs. McILVAIN. I move that this amendment be tabled. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have a right to move it.

Mrs. McILVAIN. I move that this amendment be tabled.

Mrs. HOLCOMB. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion—

Mrs. McILVAIN. It has been seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up the motion in writing. There is a motion before the house to table this amendment, to article VIII, section 5. All in favor of this motion signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it and the motion to table is lost.

Mrs. HOLCOMB. I move the previous question.

Mrs. THOMAS. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly send up your motion in writing, Mrs. Holcomb. The previous question has been called for, which will close debate. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. The question now reverts to the amendment to article VIII, section 5. All in favor of this amendment will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is accepted.

Mrs. DRAPER. Does it not require a two-thirds vote to accept an amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I thought there were fully twice as many voting in favor of it as against.

Mrs. DRAPER. I am for it. If those against it are satisfied, surely I am, because I am for it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Would a rising vote be more satisfactory to the members of the congress upon this amendment?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress does not desire a rising vote. Read the next amendment.

READER. "Article IX, section 1. Amend by inserting, after the words 'to the constitution' the following clause, 'If endorsed by twelve members of the society, or by any organized chapter.' It will then read: "Proposed amendments to the constitution, if endorsed by twelve members of the society,
or by any organized chapter, may be presented at any Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress, and such amendment, if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall be in full force thereafter as part of this constitution.' Presented by unanimous vote of the Illinois delegation. Alice Bradford Wiles, state regent-elect, Illinois."

President General. Ladies, you have heard this amendment. It is permissible for the maker of it to make the first speech.

Mrs. Wiles. Madam President and ladies, the only point that is new in this amendment is that one lone individual may not present an amendment and force us to take our time, both in our chapters at home, possibly in our state conferences, and certainly in the national congresses in discussing it. We have many of us felt the need of spending less time over amendments to the constitution, than we have done in the past, and at the same time we do not wish to bind ourselves by any ironclad rules so that we cannot amend the constitution if for any reason we wish to do so. I can hardly speak of this amendment of mine without speaking of the one that follows immediately afterwards, whose purpose, as I understand it, is the same, although the means adopted is somewhat different. The means in the next amendment is the provision that we shall have no amendments offered oftener than once in three years. Naturally, I think my own method of restricting this matter is better, or I should not have offered it. I think to bind ourselves, not knowing what may happen in any three years, not to make any change in the constitution for that length of time would be restricting ourselves too much; but on the other hand I do not think that a congress of hundreds of women should be obliged to discuss a question because some one single individual rises here at one congress and asks that it be discussed at the next. We know how many amendments are brought up here never to be carried; brought up here to-day and perhaps only a very few women want them. It seems to me we might restrict this evil somewhat by adopting this amendment, which is unanimously presented by the Illinois delegation of last year,
asking that any amendment in order to take our time should be presented either by an organized chapter of the society or by twelve members of the society, that is, twelve members of chapters, wherever those chapters may be located. I decided upon the number twelve, not because it has any magic in it, but because it takes twelve members to make a chapter, and it simply occurred to me that twelve members, for that reason, would be a good number, because then any twelve women, whether in one chapter or in various chapters, might have the right to present amendments. The purpose is simply to prevent taking our time to consider an amendment to the constitution which may be desired by less than twelve people.

(At this point the president general relinquished the Chair to Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan.)

Miss Batcheller. May I speak on this.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you upon the opposite side from the lady who last spoke?

Miss Batcheller. Yes, I think I am on the opposite side.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you come to the platform.

Miss Batcheller. I understand that its adoption has not been moved, so it can hardly be discussed as yet.

PRESIDING OFFICER. These amendments are all before the house without any separate motion, so it is under discussion. You may come to the platform.

Miss Batcheller. I speak on this question as the next amendment is mine, and if the state regent of Illinois and I could have gotten together there would certainly have been only one amendment offered on this question. I have been greatly impressed with the amount of time, strength and energy wasted on so many proposed amendments to the constitution. The state of my birth, the empire state of the United States, can only amend its constitution once in five years. The state of New Jersey, my state by adoption, can only amend its constitution once in three years, and in both states we manage to get along most beautifully. We all know the standing of the empire state, and the state of New Jersey is the richest state in the country, because it has the largest surplus fund, and we owe nothing to any one. I have felt if these two great states
could get along without tampering with their constitution, that we could. We are robbing our constitution of every particle of its present dignity, and it is a great pity for us to do so. This does not apply to the by-laws. I am speaking to my own amendment, but I am speaking in opposition to Mrs. Wiles. I know it is very easy to obtain twelve signatures. At the same time, I should not have offered mine if she and I had come together. We could probably have compromised on it. I will say in addition, that the United States of America, in the 110 or 112 years since their constitution was made have only amended it fifteen times, and they have increased from three million to over seventy million, or about seventy-five million inhabitants, so that the increase in the size of the society is a very weak argument in favor of these continual amendments. We have toiled faithfully and well yesterday and to-day with these proposed amendments, and I enter a great protest against it.

Miss Temple. Madam Chairman—

Presiding Officer. Are you to speak in favor of the amendment?

Miss Temple. For the amendment.

Presiding Officer, Will you come to the platform, Miss Temple.

Miss Temple. I do not feel that these two amendments are in opposition to each other. I feel rather that after the days and weary hours we have spent here struggling with these amendments, and with the headaches and the backaches and aches of all kinds that we have in consequence of this endless, endless discussion of amendments we need both of these amendments to protect us from the waste of time that is occasioned by useless amendments that are presented here. I feel that every safe-guard we can have to protect us against changing our constitution and being so vacillating as we have proved ourselves to be in the past in regard to our constitution would be useful and helpful, and consequently I am in favor of this amendment, and I am also in favor of the other one, but possibly in a modified form.

Presiding Officer. Is there any one else who wishes to discuss this question?
Mrs. Orton. I call for the previous question.

Seconded.

Mrs. Swift. I would like to ask, for information, how many times our constitution has been amended in the eleven years that we have been coming to this congress—about how many times?

Mrs. Wiles. A point of order. The previous question has been ordered.

Mrs. Swift. Let us have these amendments only once in ten years.

Presiding Officer. The previous question has been called for, and therefore I suppose this is out of order. The previous question has been moved and seconded.

Mrs. Swift. We ought to have some other way of spending our time except talking about amendments.

Presiding Officer. It has been moved and seconded that debate now cease and we proceed to vote on the amendment before the house. All in favor of closing debate will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. We now revert to the amendment. Does Mrs. Wiles wish to say anything further?

Mrs. Wiles. Nothing more Madam Chairman.

Presiding Officer. All in favor of this amendment will manifest it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it.

Miss Desha. It requires a two-thirds vote.

Presiding Officer. If you wish another vote, we will take it. Understand, you are voting on the amendment we have just been discussing. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it.

Mrs. Roome. It is not a two-thirds vote. I move a division. We should have a rising vote.

Presiding Officer. If it will be more satisfactory, you will rise and be counted, and the tellers will come to the platform, Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. Wiles. They did not hear you in the back of the room.

Mrs. Fowler. Mrs. Carey has left the house.

Presiding Officer. It seems it was not understood. I an-
nounced that a rising vote had been called for. The tellers will come to the platform.

Miss Batcheller. May we have the amendment read again?

Presiding Officer. The reader will read the amendment, if the house will be very quiet so that you may hear.

Reader. The proposed amendment is as follows: "Proposed amendments to the constitution, if endorsed by twelve members of the society, or by any organized chapter, may be presented at any Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress, and such amendment, if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall be in full force thereafter as part of this constitution."

Mrs. Wiles. Is it too late for me to close debate? The vote has not been taken. The previous question has been ordered; is it too late?

Presiding Officer. You may be allowed to speak. Mrs. Wiles has the floor to make her closing remarks.

Mrs. Wiles. I will only take your time half a minute in these closing remarks, which the parliamentarian says I have a right to make. I appreciate very highly the force of the remarks made by the state regent of New Jersey in regard to our United States constitution and the constitution of New York, about which I know something. The constitution of New Jersey, I am not familiar with. This does not apply in any sense to our constitution. Our constitution was not so carefully prepared, after months and months of anxious deliberations, by bodies of selected men from all over the country, or in the case of New York state, gathered from the state at large. These constitutions were very carefully prepared, and then they were not changed, whereas our constitution was adopted by a body in session only a week, and has been constantly changed every year, so that it is a mass of patchwork now, and I do not think under these conditions that we can be sure of being willing to leave it unchanged for any three years. Perhaps if we had a committee or convention or something of that sort to consider it very carefully and put it
into proper shape for us in accordance with the will of the body, we might do that, but we have nothing of the kind now, and therefore I hope my amendment may carry.

Miss Batcheller. Is it quite impossible for both amendments to carry?

Presiding Officer. What is your question?

Miss Batcheller. Is it quite impossible for both amendments to be adopted by this congress? I do not see that it is.

Presiding Officer. No, it is not impossible; I do not know why it is. We will proceed with the vote now. In the absence of the tellers—

Mrs. Eagan. Would it be in order to make a substitute amendment?

Presiding Officer. Not now; the previous question has been called for.

Mrs. Helmuth. Is not this all out of order?

Presiding Officer. I think it is. We will proceed to the vote. One of the tellers is not in the house—Mrs. Draper is here, but Mrs. Carey is absent—so I will ask Miss Clay, of the District, to take her place. All in favor of this amendment will rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After an interval.) All those opposed will rise and remain standing until they are counted. Do you all understand that you are voting on the negative? There seems to be some confusion in regard to that. All those who desire to vote in the negative will please rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After an interval.) The vote stands 244 in the affirmative and 34 in the negative. The motion prevails, there being more than a two-thirds vote in the affirmative.

Miss Desha. I rise to a point of personal privilege. I most assuredly object, Madam Chairman, to any one on this floor calling our constitution a patchwork. [Applause.] The constitution was prepared by one of the assistant attorneys general of the United States, was worked over by several Sons of the American Revolution, by the entire Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and we were at least six weeks or two months at work on it before it was submitted to the meeting that adopted it. It did not begin to be any-
thing like patchwork until we felt that the power to amend ought to be put in the congress. I think they have gone to extremes, and some day they will come to a stop, but I do not want anybody here to say that this constitution is a patchwork. [Applause.]

Mrs. Wiles. A question of privilege. I certainly do not wish any one to think when I called the constitution a patchwork I meant to reflect in any way on the constitution. I used that word as the first one that came to my mind to express the idea that it had been patched almost every year, which no one can deny. I certainly meant no reflection whatever, and it was simply a statement of the historical truth that it has been patched almost every year.

Miss Desha. "Patched" means improving something that has worn out. "Amended" means making something better. [Applause.]

Presiding Officer. The house will come to order. The question now is upon article IX, section 1, the amendment offered by Miss Batcheller.

Reader. "Article IX, section 1. Amend section 1 to read as follows: 'Proposed amendments to the constitution may be presented once in three years at a Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress, and such amendment, if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall be in full force thereafter as part of this constitution.' E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent, New Jersey."

Miss Miller. I move that a vote be taken upon this at once. It has been discussed a great deal and I think we all understand it, and would be glad to take the vote.

Mrs. Roome. I second that motion.

Presiding Officer. Do you wish to speak upon your amendment, Miss Batcheller?

Miss Batcheller. One word only.

Mrs. Murphy. I would like to say, Madam Chairman, that I should have been very glad to vote for this amendment of only permitting amendments to the constitution once in three
years, as there seems to be some reasonableness about that, but now we are already restricting ourselves by requiring a proposed amendment to have twelve signatures, or a whole chapter behind it, and it is almost too much to expect that any one should have to wait three years and then run around and get twelve signatures in addition to that.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is too late to change that now. Miss Batcheller is recognized.

Miss Batcheller. I have very little to add to what I said before, which was not all parliamentary, but as almost anything can be done by unanimous consent, and nobody objected, I went on. I wish to say that the printer left one word out of this amendment. I had in the original proof the word “only,” that is “once in three years only,” and that is the way it should read. I shall be very sorry if this amendment cannot be carried. I think that in three years time we might come together and find out exactly what is required and amend our constitution if need be, at that time, and then let it thoroughly alone for another three years. I was very much pleased to hear Miss Desha, who is one of the founders of the society I believe, one of its originators anyway, state that this constitution was drawn with great care and thought. I was aware of it, and intended to make that statement myself, but I feel greatly indebted to her for it. I have said all that I have to say on this subject, and I hope that the amendment will be carried.

Mrs. Park. I rise partly for a question of information. As we have passed the former amendment, offered by Mrs. Wiles, that amendments can be offered at any Continental Congress, how can we consider the next one which says that they cannot be offered except once in three years. We have passed the other as I understand it, and how is it possible to consider this?

Mrs. McCartney. How can this be argued? Does it not speak for itself?

Mrs. Brush. Would it not be well to call the attention of the house to the fact that if this amendment is passed, no matter how great our necessity might be, we could not reduce representation for three years to come. [Applause.]
Miss Batcheller. Will you kindly allow the state regent of New Jersey, the maker of this amendment, to ask a question? I would like to know if the prior amendment conflicts with it, whether the last amendment adopted does not do away with those previously carried? It does in ordinary organizations.

Mrs. Richards, of Iowa. I move that this amendment be tabled.

Numerously seconded.

Presiding Officer. Ladies, it is moved and seconded that this amendment be tabled. Are you ready for the vote?

(Cries of "Question!")

Presiding Officer. All in favor of tabling this amendment will say "aye," those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. The "ayes" have it and the amendment is tabled.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. I move that we take from the table—

Mrs. Coleman. I rise to a question of information only. I want to know what we voted upon. I could not hear it.

Presiding Officer. We voted upon Miss Batcheller's amendment, and laid it upon the table.

Mrs. Coleman. Thank you.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. I move to take from the table the first amendment to article V, section 4, relating to the proposed change in the date of the congress, signed by the Montana delegation, seconded in writing by the state regents of Connecticut, Montana, Georgia, Mrs. Ward, of the Catherine Schuyler chapter, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Barney, of Colorado, the regent of Kentucky and Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina.

Mrs. Eagan. Florida would like to second that.

Miss Miller. The District would like to second that motion also, Madam Chairman.

Presiding Officer. The Chair cannot recognize any one until this motion is read.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Is it in order to speak to my motion?

Presiding Officer. Let it be read.
READER. "I move that we take from the table the first amendment to article V, section 4, relating to the proposed change in the date of the congress. Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Seconded by Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Tallant, state regent of Montana; Mrs. Park, state regent of Georgia; Mrs. Warrick, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Nash, and the state regent of South Carolina; also the state regent of Maryland."

Miss MILLER. And the District.

Mrs. EAGAN. Florida also.

PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion of this kind is not debatable.

Mrs. Hoopes. I wish to ask if it could not be appealed to the congress to finish our consideration of the by-laws before we take anything from the table.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Was not the motion made this morning to take from the table another motion debated for a long while before the motion was put?

PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mrs. Hoopes. I call for the order of the day.

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is the order of the day. As it has been introduced, we must take action upon this motion which is now before the house. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye." Those opposed "no." Do you understand what you are voting upon?

Mrs. Draper. May I ask that the reader announce what the vote is upon, so that the ladies may hear?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The reader will read the motion once more.

READER. It is to take from the table—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Read the motion.

READER. "I move that we take from the table the first amendment to article V, section 4, relating to the proposed change in the date of the congress." Signed by a number of state regents.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. It is to take from the table.

READER. That amendment was tabled.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, and this motion is to reconsider it.
Mrs. Roome. Does not a call for the order of the day take precedence of any motion?

Presiding Officer. This is the order of the day.

Mrs. Roome. No, we have not finished the amendments to the by-laws.

Presiding Officer. This is considering amendments, so it is the regular order of the day. We have not reached the by-laws yet. The Chair wants to take the vote again, as she is in doubt how it stood. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye."

Mrs. Swift. They do not understand the amendment at all, whether it merely means for the congress to meet in May, or whether the provision for a biennial meeting is also included in it.

Mrs. Millspaugh. I rise to a question of information.

Presiding Officer. The reader will read the amendment.

Reader. At the top of page 5 you will find the amendment which was tabled last night, which was: "The biennial meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, beginning the first Monday in May. At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business transacted as the good of the society may require." The reader may further add, it was amended to read, "The week in which the 30th of April falls," and that motion was tabled. It is now moved to take that amendment from the table.

Mrs. Millspaugh. I rise for information. Is a motion to take from the table debatable?

Presiding Officer. It is not.

Mrs. McCartney. I would like to make a statement for the information of this house. Last evening we passed an amendment as to the time of paying the dues, changing it to the 22nd of March, to suit the treasurer general, for the reason that the work of the Continental Congress was so great she could not receive the dues in February. If we change the date of the meeting, we would not need to have changed the date of sending in the dues. If we now adopt this amendment, we would have to undo the whole thing again.
Mrs. Weed, of Montana. A question of privilege—
Mrs. McCartney. We all remember that.

Reader. I am reminded from the floor that section 4, the one that is now before you for consideration, was further amended last night by changing the word "biennial" to "annual," so it would have read: "The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be in the week in which April 30th falls." As amended in that way, it was laid on the table, and the motion is now made to take it from the table, in order that the matter may be reopened for consideration.

(Cries of "Question!")

Presiding Officer. Do you all thoroughly understand the question upon which you are to vote? All in favor of this motion to take the amendment from the table will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is really difficult to tell. The Chair is in doubt.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Division.

Mrs. Swift. This is too small a house to reconsider this motion. It is too important to be considered by a handful of people.

Presiding Officer. Division is called for. Those in favor of taking this motion from the table will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The tellers will come to the platform.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Is it too late for me to withdraw my motion and present it at another time? The negative vote has not been taken.

Presiding Officer. Yes, it is too late now.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Can I not withdraw it before the negative vote is taken and bring it up for consideration again?

Presiding Officer. Not without the consent of the house.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. I ask the unanimous consent of the house to withdraw the motion.

Presiding Officer. You can move to take it from the table even if you lose it this time. Ladies, the tellers have not been able to secure this count. All remain standing until you are counted. All who are in favor of taking this amendment from the table will again rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After a pause.) All who voted in the af-
firmative be seated, and those in the negative please rise. There is no question about its being lost. Shall we go on with the counting?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. We shall consider that the "noes" have it. Next in order is the consideration of the proposed amendments to the by-laws.

Miss BATCHELLER. I move that we take a recess.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I think we can dispose of these by-laws in a very little time. The reader will read article XIII.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. I move that we have a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

Mrs. DRAPER. I second that motion.

Mrs. MCLEAN. In the middle of a vote—

PRESIDING OFFICER. No, we have finished the vote. It is very evident that it was lost.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. Has the vote been announced?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. I move that we take a recess until eight o'clock.

Mrs. DRAPER. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Hear the announcements first, ladies. Announcements by the reader.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to take a recess is before the house. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye." Opposed "no." Carried.

Miss BENNING. These amendments to the by-laws are very short, and I ask the courtesy of the house.

Mrs. SHERMAN. The chairman has announced the recess.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We have taken a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

Recess taken at 5 p. m. until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 8:10 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The hour for convening has arrived and the members of the congress will kindly be seated. The reader will read the announcements.
Announcements by the official reader.

President General. Are there any further announcements to be given to the reader? There being no further announcements, the reader will read the next amendment, and we will now proceed with the amendments to the by-laws.

Reader. "Proposed amendments to the by-laws. Amend the second sentence article XIII of the by-laws by substituting the word 'dark' instead of 'light,' so that the clause shall read 'a field of dark blue enamel on its tire,'" referring to the pin.

President General. Ladies, have you heard this amendment to the by-laws?

Mrs. Lippitt. I move the passage of the amendment to the by-laws.

Miss Batcheller. I second that motion.

President General. Do you wish to discuss this amendment to the by-laws?

Miss Baird-Huey. Did we not have a reconsideration of section 4, article V, that was not ruled on before the recess?

President General. I think there was nothing left unvoted upon. I think there was no reconsideration.

Miss Baird-Huey. Pardon me; my recollection is that it was so—Mrs. Burrows was in the Chair.

President General. During the time Mrs. Burrows occupied the Chair was there any reconsideration? The motion take from the table the first amendment to article V, section 4, was voted down. Is there any discussion upon this amendment, which the reader has just given to you?

(Cries of "Question!")

President General. All those in favor of this amendment will please signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is adopted. Read the next one.

Reader. "Article XVI. Substitute the following: 'Sec. 1. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress. Amendments shall be sent to all the chapters thirty days before the meeting of the congress in which they are to be voted upon.' "Section 2. If adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Continental Congress,
amendments shall take effect from the adjournment of the said meeting." Lilian Pike Roome."

President General. Ladies, you have heard this amendment.

Mrs. Roome. Will it be necessary for me to speak?

President General. It is possibly better for you to explain it, Mrs. Roome. You are at liberty to do so. We will re-read the original, and then the amendment.

Reader. In the by-laws, article XVI, relative to amendments, it reads, as now printed: "These by-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the National Board of Management, written notice thereof having been given at a previous meeting." Mrs. Roome would substitute the following: "These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress." That is section 1.

Mrs. Roome. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Continental Congress of 1897 the congress by resolution said that the by-laws belonged to the National Society, and therefore were in the power of the Continental Congress, and in 1898 this and some other amendments were offered to the by-laws to provide for amending the by-laws in the Continental Congress, but at the same time a committee was appointed to revise the by-laws, which, of course, included all these other amendments. In 1899, for want of time, that report of the committee on the revision of the by-laws was postponed. In 1900, when it came up again, I forget now why the committee on the revision of the by-laws did not report, but nothing was done; I cannot just at this moment recall why not. For some reason, we did not at that time take any action, and then it was first called to our attention that it still remained on the books that the amendments were to be made by the National Board. So then in 1901 I offered this amendment for the purpose of providing some way of amending the by-laws. As it was, we could not amend in any way. The National Board could not amend, because the Continental Congress had taken it out of their hands, and yet in the constitution it was provided that the
National Board should amend. That is the object of this amendment. Of course if this form of amendment is not satisfactory, it is open to any member to amend it.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Is there any further discussion of this amendment to the by-laws?

**Mrs. BUEL.** I move the adoption of the amendment.

Seconded.

**Mrs. THOMAS.** May the amendment be read again for information?

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** You may read the amendment again for information.

**READER.** I am requested to read it once more. "These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress." It now reads, by the "Board of Management."

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Will the lady who moved the adoption of this amendment please send up her motion in writing to the recording secretary general?

**Mrs. MURPHY.** I do not think I properly understand that amendment, and will be very glad to have it explained. Does it mean that the by-laws are to be amended by the National Board of Management?

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** The Chair has been expecting to hear that. It means that the congress is to amend these by-laws, according to my understanding of Mrs. Roome's remarks.

**Mrs. MURPHY.** I understand the reader to say it now reads, "Board of Management."

**READER.** I meant instead of by the Board of Management. I was trying to throw light on the matter and I am afraid I made it more obscure. In the original constitution it reads: "These by-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the National Board of Management." The proposed amendment reads: "These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress." I meant to say that this wording replaced that original provision about the National Board of Management.

**Mrs. MURPHY.** Thank you.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that explanation to your satisfaction?

MRS. MURPHY. Quite so.

MRS. THOMAS. The mover of this amendment does not mention by how large a vote the amendment shall be made. I did not notice it until the last reading.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It takes a two-thirds vote to pass an amendment to the constitution.

MRS. ROOME. The second paragraph belongs to the first section, however.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It requires a three-fourths vote at present under article XVI of the by-laws to pass an amendment to the by-laws.

MRS. BRUSH. I move to amend this amendment by making it at least sixty days instead of thirty days before the meeting of the congress that the amendments shall be sent to the chapters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair believes that there is a motion before the house, but still it can be amended; is there a second to your motion?

MRS. MURPHY. I will second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly send up your amendment in writing to the recording secretary general?

MRS. BAIRD-HUEY. May I ask the maker of this amendment why she made conditions for the amendment of the by-laws different from the conditions for the amendment of the constitution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you state your reasons, Mrs. Roome?

MRS. ROOME. Because Robert, in his Rules of Order, says that by-laws not being so binding and of such force as the constitution, the vote is not required to be so large, nor the time so extended, but if any lady prefers that it should be a three-fourths or two-thirds vote, or if she prefers that proposed amendments should be sent out sixty days before the congress as far as I am concerned I have not the slightest objection or feeling on the subject, if any one chooses to amend it to that extent. I only offered this as a basis for our get-
ting it as it ought to be, as it was decided three years ago that this matter should be in the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Quinton. We could not hear on this side of the house whether there was a motion to adopt this amendment. Has there been?

President General. There is a motion to adopt the amendment; also a motion for an amendment to the amendment. Did you understand what the amendment was for?

Mrs. Quinton. Yes.

President General. Have you all a full understanding of the amendment to that amendment?

Several Members. No.

President General. The Chair will request the reader to stand on this side and read the amendment so the ladies under the galleries can hear the original and the amendment.

Reader. It now is as follows: "These by-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the National Board of Management, written notice thereof having been given at a previous meeting." The proposed amendment changes it as follows: "These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress." Then: "Amendments shall be sent to all the chapters thirty days before the meeting of the congress in which they are to be voted upon." "Section 2. If adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Continental Congress, amendments shall take effect from the adjournment of the said meeting." All that is new matter.

Mrs. Quinton. It was the voices on the other side that we could not hear.

President General. Have you a full understanding of it? Please state that amendment to the amendment, Mrs. Brush. Have you sent it up in writing?

Mrs. Brush. I have written it and am waiting for a page to take it up.

President General. The reader will read it.

Reader. The amendment to the amendment pertains to the second clause. "I move to amend this amendment by substituting 'at least sixty days' instead of 'thirty days.'" Mrs.
Brush, of Connecticut." Making it read: "Amendments shall be sent to all the chapters at least sixty days before the meeting of the congress in which they are to be voted upon."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the amendment to the amendment. It has been moved and seconded that "sixty days" shall be substituted for "thirty days." Is that your amendment?

Mrs. BRUSH. It is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment to the amendment will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "No." The "ayes" have it and this amendment is accepted. Kindly read the amendment as amended.

READER. As amended it will read: "These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress. Amendments shall be sent to all the chapters at least sixty days before the meeting of the congress in which they are to be voted upon. If adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Continental Congress, amendments shall take effect from the adjournment of the said meeting."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this amendment as it is amended. All in favor of it will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is adopted. There is one more.

READER. The last amendment to the by-laws, article XV. "I move to strike out all article XV of the by-laws. Mrs. Roome." Article XV pertains to discipline, and reads as follows: "Any member conducting herself, either at the chapter meetings or elsewhere, in a way calculated to disturb the harmony of the society, or to impair its good name or prosperity, or to injure the reputation of any member thereof, may, after thorough investigation, be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as the National Board of Management may decide."

Miss MILLER. I move the adoption of this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the maker of the amendment speak to it and state the reasons for it?

Mrs. Roome. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I have two reasons. One is that it is
not clearly defined as to what the offense shall be. The second reason is that any penalty would be too harsh for mere inharmonious conduct. I think that if we are going to punish any one, we should punish them for something that deserves punishment. If we were to punish every one who acts in an inharmonious manner, I am afraid we would all be punished. [Laughter.] And, as I was not allowed at one time to make an amendment to this article of the by-laws, I thought the best plan to bring it before the house was to move to strike it all out and then if any one desires to amend that article and retain it, she can move a substitute for my amendment.

Mrs. Quinton. It seems to me that every organization of every sort needs a disciplinary provision in its constitution or by-laws. Madam President General, and members of the congress, it seems to me that every organization even of good women needs a disciplinary resolution of some sort. There are sins of ignorance and sins that are not sins of ignorance. Even a good woman may sin through ignorance. There should be some way to call her to order and inflict some sort of punishment, we won't say what or to what degree. No society can defend itself from irregular doings of all sorts unless it has some sort of discipline. Even in missionary societies and philanthropic societies there are often those who are not only marplots, but who hinder and obstruct good work, sometimes, as I said, through ignorance. There must be some way to regulate affairs. No machinery can run successfully and smoothly and safely without a regulator of some sort. I am decidedly in favor of retaining this provision or some other which is better. I quite agree with the previous speaker that it is vague, and I think it should be a better one, but it certainly does seem to me that we should be somewhat like a ship without a rudder if we had nothing of that sort. I hope we shall never be obliged to resort to it, but I have known instances in which it has been most useful already, and I think we should be very unwise to abolish such a provision altogether. I shall be very pleased if some one offers a substitute that is not so vague.
Mrs. Morgan. I have a resolution bearing upon this subject, if it is in order.

President General. Is it an amendment of this amendment?

Mrs. Morgan. It is not an amendment—I think I would hardly offer it as an amendment.

Mrs. Roome. As a substitute?

Mrs. Morgan. It would have to be a substitute.

President General. Amend by substitution?

Mrs. Morgan. Yes, perhaps a substitution would be more correct. Could I offer it as a substitute motion?

President General. It is in order to do so.

Mrs. Morgan. Whereas, the law of our land declares that a citizen accused of a crime or a misdemeanor shall be tried for such an alleged offense in the state in which the crime or misdemeanor is said to have been committed, and that no person accused shall be tried before a court without due notice having been given of the nature of such accusation; and the law further declares that both complainant and defendant shall be entitled to witnesses, and that the accused shall have right of counsel for defense; And whereas, it is well for us in most instances to shape our legislation along the lines of that already tried and proved good; and whereas, it is contrary to our inherent sense of justice and right that any body having the power to pass judgment upon an accused member of our society, should do so without having heard both sides of the case brought before it; And whereas, should dissensions or vexed questions arise between chapters or individual members of a chapter or chapters, or between the state regent and the chapters, or the state regent and a chapter, or between the state regent and the individual member of a chapter, it would be expensive and inexpedient to bring such case or cases properly and legally before the only body now vested with any sort of power of adjustment by our constitution—the National Board; And whereas, the National Board is an administrative body and has its hands full in carrying out the commands of congress and should not be required, nor should be vested with authority to adjudicate affairs that belong to
a state and which it should be the right, privilege and duty of a state to settle within its borders; Therefore, notice is here given of intention to move the adoption of the following amendment to the constitution: Amend article IX of the constitution by the following: The several states are hereby authorized to create a state board of arbitration (the method of creation being left to the chapters in state conference assembled) to which all matters concerning the chapters in the state requiring adjudication shall be brought for discussion and settlement. This board of arbitration may be vested by the state conference with power to impeach officers of the state and chapters, and to reprimand, suspend or expel from membership in the chapters in the state any member who, after thorough and impartial investigation, is found to have impaired the good name of the society by conduct unworthy of a Daughter of the American Revolution; and said board of arbitration shall report to a board of five members appointed by the Continental Congress each year; said board to constitute a court of final appeal. S. B. C. Morgan, Georgia; E. Ellen Batcheller, New Jersey; M. B. F. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mary Washington Swift, California; Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Delaware; Sallie Newton Page, Virginia; Kate Duncan Smith; Emily Hendree Park, Georgia; Katharine R. Wolcott Verplanck, New York; Mary Robertson Day, Tennessee; Elizabeth H. Delafield, Missouri; Amelia I. Chamberlain, Tennessee; Harriet Gould Jeffries, Georgia; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs. Edw. H. Ogden, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frank Horace Getchell, Pennsylvania. Madam President, I offer this substitute, and I think it comes with grace from a member of a chapter in a state where we exist in perfect harmony; the state regent and the chapters entirely endorse each other's actions; there is no feeling, nor is it in reference to anything in the past. It is simply trying to smooth the way before us for future action. Madam President, I am so anxious for the good of the society, rather than for the carrying out of my amendment, that I would like to say there are two others in the house, maybe much better than mine, and if you can arrange it as being in order, I would be
glad for the congress to hear the other two before mine is acted upon.

Mrs. CUMMINGS. We could not hear the amendment read over in this part of the house, and we would like to have it read from the platform.

Mrs. MURPHY. Did I not understand that this is a resolution and not an amendment?

Mrs. MORGAN. It was suggested to be offered as an amendment to the amendment of Mrs. Roome.

President General. The Chair fears that that is hardly a substitute or an amendment to this amendment we are now considering.

Mrs. MORGAN. That is perfectly right, Madam President.

Mrs. PARK. I would like to speak one moment only in favor of the retention of this article in the by-laws relating to discipline. I believe it is a very necessary article in our society. Where a member of this society persistently disturbs the peace of the society and acts in a manner unworthy of a lady, this discipline should be exercised. [Applause.]

President General. Is there any further discussion of this amendment?

Mrs. McILVAIN. Madam President—

President General. Are you going to speak on the affirmative or the negative?

Mrs. McILVAIN. For the retention of this article.

President General. Just wait a few minutes until we hear some one on the affirmative. We would like to hear some one on the affirmative if there is any one to speak upon that side.

Miss BATCHELLE. I suppose I might be considered on the affirmative, although I have an amendment which I would like to offer to the paper already read.

President General. To the paper just read or to the amendment?

Miss BATCHELLE. To amend Mrs. Morgan's paper.

President General. Mrs. Morgan's paper is not before the house, inasmuch as the Chair ruled it was scarcely a substitution for this amendment. You wished to speak upon that, did you?
Miss Batcheller. Yes.

President General. You cannot at present. We are now speaking upon this amendment; as to whether you wish to accept this amendment which strikes out the whole of article XV of the by-laws. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. Draper. May I ask a question for information? I did not distinctly understand as to whether we are considering the resolutions which were offered by Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

President General. We are considering the amendment which wishes to strike out article XV of our by-laws referring to the discipline of members, and you are now discussing that subject.

Mrs. Draper. I wish to speak on the negative side, if it is my turn, or when it is my turn.

President General. Two have spoken on the negative and now we are waiting for some one on the affirmative. Is there any one to speak on the affirmative of this?

Miss Batcheller. Do I understand that Mrs. Morgan’s paper is under discussion?

President General. It is not now under discussion. The Chair has ruled that it is not a substitute for the amendment on discipline. She does not consider it a substitute for that. The Chair wishes to say that she has it called to her attention that there are many vacant seats in the first balcony. Those sitting in the gallery may come down to the balcony if they choose. The Chair would request that those making the change be as quiet about it as possible.

Mrs. Morgan. A question of information. May I know from the Chair when my resolution will be in order. I dislike constantly to rise with questions of information.

President General. We will very gladly consider it later, after the discussion of this amendment, and the amendments which are before us for discussion. You will kindly read the 15th article, again, Madam Reader.

Reader. I am instructed by the Chair to read this article again. Article XV of the by-laws pertains to discipline and is as follows: “Any member conducting herself, either at the
chapter meetings or elsewhere, in a way calculated to disturb the harmony of the society, or to impair its good name or prosperity, or to injure the reputation of any member thereof, may, after thorough investigation, be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as the National Board of Management may decide." Mrs. Roome's amendment is: "I move to strike out all article XV of the by-laws."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment of Mrs. Roome's to strike out the 15th article of the by-laws will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "noes" have it and the amendment is lost.

Miss Desha. How can I ask a question about an amendment which has already been passed? [Laughter.] I want to ask a question about an amendment which was passed a few minutes ago.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly call attention to the matter upon which you are speaking.

Miss Desha. You know the amendments to the constitution are sent out ninety days after the adjournment of the congress: Notice of all proposed amendments must be sent to the Board of Management ninety days after the adjournment of the congress. And this amendment that just passed, as I understand it, is "sixty days before the meeting of the next congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One is for the constitution and the other is for the by-laws, I understand.

Miss Desha. I know; but it means sending out two sets of amendments, and it would be that much extra expense. That is what I wanted to call attention to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are greatly in favor of economy.

Miss Desha. Yes—for Continental Hall. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Roome. The amendment to that amendment is "at least sixty days," and it can be sent out ninety days if necessary.

Miss Desha. Ninety days after the adjournment of congress?
Mrs. Roome. When the amendments to the constitution are sent out, if they want to; “at least sixty days” means any time over that would be right.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. I desire to make the motion which is seconded in writing on this paper.

President General. Read it.

Reader. Motion of Mrs. Weed, of Montana: “Whereas, many delegates to this congress still feel that the will of the majority has not been expressed in the tabling of the entire subject matter of the amendment to article V, section 4; And whereas, many delegates to this congress who should be in their seats taking an active part in its deliberations are detained at their hotels by illness contracted in this inclement February weather [Laughter] and are unable to express the will of their chapters by either voice or vote; And whereas, state regents or delegates speaking for the women of their section from all parts of the country have urged upon congress the desirability of a change in date from the winter season to either spring or fall; And whereas, it is repugnant to many women of the Catholic and Episcopal faiths to have to take part in this congress, with all its attendant social duties, in Lent; And whereas, valid reasons have not yet been expressed why the date of the congress should not be changed to spring or fall; Therefore, Be it resolved, that it is the sense of this Continental Congress that the week of February 22nd is an unseasonable one for the Continental Congress; And be it further resolved that we do now take from the table the amendment to article V, section 4, in order that the subject may once more be open for discussion and for further action at the hands of this body if it so desires. Mrs. Weed, of Montana; Mary Desha, District of Columbia.”

Mrs. Thomas. If there is no motion before the house, I would like to make the motion to take it from the table.

President General. The motion is before the house already. It has been moved and seconded.

Mrs. Thomas. To take it from the table?

President General. Yes. The Chair desires to know from the recording secretary general what is the nature of
this question. Was it tabled, or was it the motion to reconsider which was tabled?

Mrs. Howard. This amendment was tabled and the motion to reconsider was lost.

President General. We are talking about the date when this congress shall meet.

Mrs. Howard. That was tabled in the early part of the week.

President General. Your motion is to take this matter from the table?

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Yes.

President General. That amendment which was tabled about the 30th of April being made our meeting day?

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Yes.

President General. What is your idea?

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Simply to take it from the table.

President General. There was no reconsideration required on that, simply the amendment itself, which was tabled. Read the amendment, not the resolution.

Reader. I am instructed to read the amendment which has been tabled, which it is now moved to take from the table. It is as follows, as amended: "The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, in the week in which April 30th falls. At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business transacted as the good of the society may require."

President General. It is moved and seconded to take this from the table and to vote upon it again. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it.

Several Members. No.

Mrs. Lockwood. Division.

President General. It only takes a majority vote, and certainly there must have been a majority. Still, the Chair will allow you to have this over again.
Mrs. Murphy. Please explain a little. I think there was some inattention here and they do not know what it means. Is it about changing the date?

President General. Yes.

Mrs. Murphy. To make it in April?

President General. It is to take from the table that amendment which refers to our changing the present day of our meeting of congress to April 30th, and that amendment was tabled. Now, the mover of this resolution wishes to have it reconsidered.

Mrs. Roome. It was moved to take it from the table and the congress voted not to do so. It was tabled last evening.

President General. That does not prevent them from making a motion to do so today.

Mrs. Roome. I did not say it did. [Laughter.]

President General. No; that is correct; you did not.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Madam President, the motion to take this amendment from the table this afternoon was defeated with the aid of those in favor of taking it from the table for the reason that there was not a full house, and our object in taking this from the table, and having it voted on again is to get the full and complete expression of the will of the majority of this house on this subject, which will, we believe, be in favor of a change of the date of the meeting of the congress. [Applause.]

President General. Are you ready to take the vote upon taking this from the table? All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The Chair is in doubt. She will request you to rise and remain standing until you are counted. Those who are in favor of taking this amendment from the table. The tellers will come forward and count. (After an interval.) Those voting in opposition to this motion will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The official reader will announce the vote.

Reader. In favor of taking from the table, 151; opposed, 99. [Applause.]

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. I would like to speak to my motion.
President General. Mrs Weed is recognized, and will kindly take the platform. The congress will please come to order and the delegates will take their seats, so that the speakers may be heard.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Madam President, I would like to state why many of us think the vote tabling the amendment the other day did not express the will of the majority of the congress. The amendment as presented called for a biennial meeting. It was amended to read "annual meeting," which amendment was accepted by the maker of the amendment, Mrs. Thomas, I think, made the motion that the date should be changed from the first Monday in May until April 30th, and it was the amendment to the amendment which was voted upon in tabling. Although the Chair stated very clearly that in tabling this we tabled the whole matter under discussion, I do not think it was understood in the rear of the hall, there was so much confusion at the time, and it was supposed by many that in tabling we simply tabled the amendment to the amendment, and that the subject matter of changing the date of the congress would still be open for discussion. If you remember it was carried by a very close majority, 127 to 123 and very many more than the majority of four have told me that they voted in favor of tabling supposing they were simply tabling the amendment to the amendment, and not the whole amendment. Speaking as a Montana delegate, I simply wish to say that our great reason for opposing the meeting in February is the danger of being blockaded on the road in coming and many women from the northwest do not wish to start out on a long journey across the country in the dead of winter when they are liable to get caught in snow blockades and all kinds of things that will hinder them on their trip. When made the motion this afternoon, it was seconded by many state regents from all over the country, and many of the women prominent in this congress, who had very strong reason for seconding this motion and wishing the date changed. I hope they will now give them. [Applause.]

President General. Any one wishing to speak in the negative will now be listened to.
Miss Batcheller. I am totally opposed to the change from the 22nd of February to any other date. It is a much more convenient time for those who are keeping house to leave home. Coming here the last of April would be exceedingly inconvenient. We have had the 22nd of February as the day of our meeting ever since the organization of the congress, ten or eleven years, and I can see no good reason for changing it.

President General. The Chair will listen to some one in the affirmative.

Mrs. Thom. I think the speaker from Montana gave a most excellent reason when she stated that we feared to leave home on account of the blockades on the road, as I have been much in that country and I know how very serious a snow blockade is. Furthermore, I live in an adjoining state, in Maryland, and two or three years ago, at the time of the congress, the trains were not running between Washington and Baltimore. [Laughter.] Consequently, I am in favor of the change.

President General. The Chair will listen to some one in the negative.

Mrs. Lounsberry. I live out in the far northwest, too, and I can tell you the railroads are in good running order. We do not have many snow blockades. But I am afraid of the spring freshets, if we come in March. I came near being in the Johnstown flood. My husband tells me to stay until the last of March, but I say I am coming home.

President General. I regret to tell you that the congress has not heard you. Do you speak in the negative or the affirmative?

Mrs. Lounsberry. In the negative.

President General. We will listen to some one in the affirmative. The Chair recognizes Mrs. White, of Brooklyn. Come to the platform, and the congress will please give attention.

Mrs. White. I think this is a good half-way place. Some of the ladies say they come from the south and get cold. I am sorry, very sorry. For four years I have come here from
my home in Brooklyn and left the cold behind me, and come here to get well, but that is a small part of it. We do not want to make it a personal matter, but in our national work and our Continental Congress here, do we want to forget George Washington's birthday? [Applause.] Do we want to change that day? We all love it; we all want it. [Applause.]

Mrs. Jones, of Georgia. George Washington crossed the Delaware—

President General. Affirmative or negative?

Mrs. Jones, of Georgia. Affirmative.

Mrs. Draper. I rise to a question of privilege. I have been informed that several ladies who are very much interested in this amendment are at present in committee meeting, called to that committee to settle the Monmouth matter. May I have the privilege of going to them and telling them that this is before the house, so as to allow them to get here before this subject is closed?

President General. You may have the privilege, Madam. Take the platform, Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. Jones, of Georgia. The lady who preceded me said that we must come on the 22nd of February so that we could remember Washington's birthday. If that is a fact, you must all cross the Delaware in the snow. If our delegation is left at home on the 22nd, we can observe his birthday there in a very much more general way. [Applause.] It is a very great hardship to people from the west and from the south to come through the snow. Every train was from one to five hours late reaching Washington for this meeting.

Mrs. Dana. Madam President—

President General. Are you in the negative or the affirmative?

Mrs. Dana. Negative. Madam President, I would like to ask whether any of the ladies have remembered that the 30th of April is Decoration day.

(Cries of "No!")

Mrs. Dana. It is in some states. Another thing; I think there is a bill before congress which passed the house—I do
not know about the senate—changing the inauguration of the president to that week. Therefore, once in four years that would bring us all here together. I do not know whether they can take care of us. Some of the ladies think there are too many of us now, and I do not know what they would do then.

Mrs. Park. Madam President, I have such a cold I am afraid I cannot be heard at all.

President General. I am sure you can if you come to the platform.

Mrs. Park. Madam President, I have just one word more to say in reference to this amendment, on which I have spoken several times, and that is that if the congress of the United States considers that the 4th of March is an inclement time for the inauguration of a president once in four years, and it is necessary to protect the health of its citizens by changing the time on that account, it does seem to me that the National Society ought to care enough for the health of its Daughters who come here every year in the inclement month of February, to change the date of the meeting for the congress.

Mrs. Murphy. I have been asked by some lady in the gallery to call attention to the fact that the General Federation of Women’s Clubs will meet on the first of May this year in Los Angeles, California, and that it meets biennially in the spring of the year.

Parliamentarian. Generally in June.

Mrs. Murphy. Sometimes in May and sometimes in June.

Parliamentarian. Always in June heretofore.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President, if you will kindly allow me—

President General. Please come to the platform.

Mrs. McLean. If you will allow me to speak from here, while not undertaking to amend an amendment, may I have the privilege of suggesting that the 19th of April, being the anniversary of the first inauguration, might be a proper date for us to celebrate, and then in no wise come in conflict with the meeting of the state federations to which so many members here belong.

President General. Do you offer that as an amendment to the amendment?
Mrs. McLean. Madam President, I have a prejudice against amending an amendment to an amendment to the constitution. [Laughter.] I simply, therefore, offered it as a suggestion. If no one else shares my prejudice and wishes to move it as an amendment to the amendment to the amendment to the constitution, I have no objection. [Laughter.]

President General. You would be quite in order if you did so.

Mrs. Thomas. I offered that amendment that the meeting should be held in the week in which the 30th of April occurred.

President General. The Chair requests order so that you may hear Mrs. Thomas.

Mrs. Thomas. As I offered the amendment that the meeting might be held in the week in which the 30th of April occurs, I rise to say that I endorse heartily Mrs. McLean's amendment to the amendment to the amendment by the substitution of the 19th of April.

President General. Mrs. McLean did not make the amendment. She made a suggestion. The amendment would be in order, but she has not made it.

Mrs. Thomas. I move an amendment to the amendment—
to my own amendment.

Mrs. McCartney. That is the same thing.

President General. Mrs. McCartney has offered one. Will you withdraw yours, Madam?

Mrs. McIlvain. May I ask for information? The 19th of April is a very sad anniversary in Washington. It is the anniversary of the murder of President Lincoln, and not a suitable day for us to meet.

Many Members. The 14th.

Mrs. McIlvain. I think it is not right.

Miss Mickley. The 19th is the anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

President General. The Chair wishes order.

Mrs. Morgan. I want to add a word to say that certainly the change of date would be very desirable to the southern delegates.

President General. The Chair requests ladies in front of her not to converse. Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, has the floor.
Mrs. Morgan. The change of date would be very pleasant for the southern delegates. We find it very hard to come here at this season. In the first place, we are not prepared with the kind of wraps which are suitable for weather in Washington, and further north, and all day long for the last two or three days we have been holding to our skirts and hats and at the same time trying to keep a footing. [Laughter.] We shall have to come here in the future in bloomers if we do not change the date. [Laughter.]

President General. The registrar general, Miss Mickley, is recognized. Will the congress please come to order. Miss Mickley has the floor.

Miss Mickley. Madam President and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I simply want to mention the fact that the 19th of April is the anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

Mrs. Lawton. Madam President, and ladies of this congress, whereas Massachusetts would be very glad to change the date of the meeting of our congress, if it would convenience any of our western members, or any of our southern members, the 19th of April is a very sacred day to Massachusetts, and I doubt if they would care to change to that date, so I will ask you please to take that into consideration when you are making a change in the date.

Several Members. Why?

Mrs. Lawton. The 19th of April is the anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord, and we would like to celebrate that at home.

Mrs. Morgan. I want to know if Massachusetts would not be pleased to have us celebrate it here.

President General. The Chair requests order in the house. She has recognized Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

Mrs. Morgan. I beg pardon. I thought you had ruled me out of order.

President General. Not at all.

Mrs. Morgan. I only wanted to ask Massachusetts if it would not please the state to have all the other states jubilate
with her here on the 19th of April, so that we might all join in the celebration of that anniversary that belongs to us all.

[Applause.]

Mrs. Draper. I rise to a question of information.

President General. What is your question?

Mrs. Draper. As you probably know, I am not an Episcopalian or Catholic; I am a blue Presbyterian, and therefore I am ignorant on a certain point, and request information. I understood one of the reasons for changing this date was that the 22nd of February often came during Lent. If I am not mistaken, the 19th of April often comes in Holy Week, and isn't that considered more sacred than the first of Lent?

Mrs. Morgan. Church matters should not be mixed with the affairs of the congress.

Miss Hetzel. Madam President, I simply wish to say that there is one greater anniversary than the battle of Lexington, and that is the 19th of October, and I will say that Virginia would gladly come here, and I am sure that there is not a member who would not come here to help to celebrate it.

Mrs. Francis. I rise to a point of order.

President General. What is your question?

Mrs. Francis. I would like to inquire how a change of date will affect the elections. We are bound to have our elections.

Several Members. We can't hear.

President General. Come to the platform, Mrs. Francis.

Mrs. Francis. I would like to inquire how a change of date will affect our elections. We are bound to have the elections next February. If the date is changed, do we have another one in April, or do we have another one in October, or how does it affect that matter? Will that constitute another term?

President General. The Chair would answer to that that you would have an election whenever a Continental Congress occurs, every two years or every one year, for your vice-presidents general. Of course if you elect a president general in February, that one will be expected to hold over until your next congress.

Mrs. Francis. She holds over if it comes in April—She holds over again—
PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you change from February to April, she will hold over.

Mrs. FRANCIS. But if it comes in October, she holds over a year and a half.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish we could have quiet in the house and on the stage.

Mrs. FOWLER. I only want to say a word, Madam President, and it is hardly worth while to mount all these steps to do so. I want to say, Madam President and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress that, as I cannot think of another suitable day to suggest to the Daughters of the American Revolution as a date for the meeting of this congress, I move the previous question. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state to the regent from Indiana that the motion has not yet been read to the house, which was presented by Mrs. Thomas; therefore, could you withdraw that motion?

READER. Mrs. Thomas has sent this amendment to the platform: “I move to substitute ‘April 19th’ for ‘April 30th.’”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this the third amendment? This is the second amendment.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Have I not the privilege of closing debate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; you have.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. I would like to speak—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When the time comes, you shall close debate. Ladies, you have heard this amendment of Mrs. Thomas to substitute. The official reader will read it to you.

READER. “To substitute ‘April 19th’ for ‘April 30th.’”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this amendment will signify it by saying “aye;” those opposed, “no.” The “ayes” have it and the amendment is carried. [Applause] There is one more amendment. What is the second amendment? Now you may read the whole motion as amended, and the congress will kindly give its attention.

Miss MCBLAIR. Was that motion carried?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment was carried changing the date from April 30th to April 19th.
Miss McBair. I think not.

President General. It sounded much like it to the Chair. Do you ask for a division?

Miss McBair. I would like to have the vote taken again.

President General. You have heard this amendment to substitute April 19th for April 30th, and the Chair will request those in favor of that to signify it by rising and standing until counted. This is for April 19th; those in favor of the substitution of April 19th for April 30th. Do you all understand? (After an interval.) Now all those on the negative will rise and remain standing until they are counted, and all other delegates will please be seated. The Chair wishes that all other delegates will please keep their seats.

Mrs. Murphy. I rise to a question of information.

President General. All delegates will now be seated and come to order.

Mrs. Murphy. I wanted to ask a question. Is it true that it requires a two-thirds vote of the congress to carry this measure?

President General. Not to carry this one.

Mrs. Murphy. I meant, when it is in the affirmative, does it require a two-thirds vote to carry it? For instance, if we want to change it to April 19th?

President General. It would if it were changing the constitution, but not when you are merely arranging to get matters into shape as we are now in this amendment. When you come to the amendment as amended, the whole matter, then it will be different.

Mrs. Murphy. Oh! Yes. Thank you, Madam President.

President General. The result of the vote is now to be announced.

Reader. The vote on Mrs. Thomas' amendment to the amendment, which was April 19th instead of 30th. In the affirmative, 152; in the negative, 48. [Applause.]

President General. Now read the whole amendment as amended.

Reader. The question upon which we are to vote next is as follows: "The annual meeting of the Continental Congress
shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, in the week in which April 19th occurs. At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business transacted as the good of the society may require.”

Madam President, I am requested by Mrs. Thomas to call attention to the wording of her amendment. "In the week in which April 19th occurs,” which does not necessarily mean that the session will begin on the 19th.

President General. All those in favor of this amendment as amended will signify it by saying “aye.” It is debatable, but I think you have debated it long enough. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. I have requested permission to close debate.

President General. The Chair begs the pardon of Mrs. Weed, and she will request you to consider that vote as not taken. Mrs. Weed, you may close debate, and the Chair begs your pardon.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Madam President and members of the congress, I have reserved for my closing argument one that has already been touched upon. That is the fact that the congress of the United States is soon to change the date of the inauguration of the president of the United States to later in the spring, for the very reason that we have proposed for changing the date of our congress. If we have our congress in the week in which the 19th of April falls, the members coming to the Continental Congress can every four years see the president of the United States inaugurated, and we think that is a very good reason. [Applause.]

President General. You will now proceed to take the vote upon the amendment as amended.

Mrs. Delafield. A question of information. If we vote on this amendment as amended, won’t we have to reconsider the motion we made last night to satisfy Mrs. Darwin about the dues, changing the date to the 22nd of March? Won’t we have to change that again.

Miss Batcheller. As the mover of that motion, and after conversation with our treasurer general, I wish to say that
our treasurer general states, that she would be very much pleased if we would change it back to the 22d of February.

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. Would it not be easier to change the payment of the dues to the 22nd of February, and have our congress in April, than to have the members get sick coming to the congress here in February? The dues come here in envelopes through the United States mail and are not liable to have serious disorders resulting from contact with Washington weather in February. [Laughter.]

President General. Does any one else wish to speak. The Chair is willing to hear any one else who desires to speak on this subject. If not, we will take the vote upon the amendment as amended.

Mrs. Murphy. Has the date of the inauguration been changed absolutely now?

President General. I believe it is only in contemplation.

Mrs. Murphy. That is what I thought. Would you allow me to call the attention of the congress to the fact that we sit inside of a house for our deliberations and we do not have to sit out on the porch in the open air as the president does to be inaugurated. [Applause.]

Mrs. Weed, of Montana. We sit in a nice warm house, and we get very warm in here; and then we go out and encounter the weather outside, and a good many of us go to bed with colds and sore throats and all kinds of troubles. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lippitt. I would like to call the attention of the lady to the fact that we would get nice and warm sitting here in April and May. [Laughter.]

President General. Ladies, are you ready for a vote?

(Cries of "Question!")

President General. All those in favor of the amendment as amended, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it.

Mrs. Roome. Doesn't it require a two-thirds vote?

President General. You shall have your count. All those in favor of this amendment as amended, will rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After an interval) Those voting in the negative—
Mrs. Draper. One moment. It is almost impossible to count if they are talking.

President General. The Chair would request on account of the tellers that you will keep quiet while they are taking the count. Those voting in the negative will please rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After an interval.) The delegates will be seated and the result of the vote will be announced.

Reader. In favor of the amendment, 171; contrary, 95. [Applause.] This means that the amendment was lost because there was not a two-thirds majority. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lagarde. I do not believe that they all understood that it was to be changed to the 19th.

President General. The Chair regrets very much that they did not understand.

Mrs. McIlvain. I would like to state to the house, in the name of several of the ladies around me, that I think the wishes of the whole house will very shortly be carried out, because as we have not yet finished with Monday's business, we will be very apt to stay here until the 19th of April before we get through. [Laughter.]

Mrs. White. I want to ask if we decided to change the date.

President General. It has not been changed. It stands exactly as it did before.

Mrs. Roome. I move the order of the day.

Seconded.

Mrs. Carey. I move that we have a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Several Members. No.

President General. Kindly withhold your motion for a recess for a few minutes.

Mrs. Roome. That is not the order of the day.

President General. The order of the day has been called.

Mrs. Roome. If I recollect aright, the order of the day is the report of the national officers.

President General. The congress will please come to order.
READER. I am instructed by the Chair to read the names of the committee on the [report of the] recommendations of national officers. Mrs. J. J. Estey, Vermont; Miss Batcheller, New Jersey; Mrs. Murphy, Ohio; Mrs. Park, Georgia; Mrs. Fowler, Indiana.

Mrs. Lippitt. I have just a small question before we leave our old friends, the amendments?

President General. Kindly come to the platform. The Chair did not understand exactly what you said.

Mrs. Lippitt. I wish to ask a question.

President General. What is it?

Mrs. Lippitt. Having amended this section 14 of the by-laws, what becomes of the foot note to that section?

President General. It goes with the old by-law. What is your inquiry?

Mrs. Lippitt. What becomes of this foot note?

President General. It is the opinion of the Chair that that foot note is not a part of the by-law; it is simply a foot note.

Mrs. Lippitt. Will it stand?

President General. It does not stand; it drops out.

Mrs. Lippitt. It is wiped out?

President General. It drops out.

Mrs. Lippitt. Thank you.

Miss Batcheller. At the request of quite a good many, I desire to ask if I can make, or if I can ask the congress to make a special order for to-morrow morning at the beginning of the session for the election of vice-presidents general. Quite a number of delegations are obliged to go home to-morrow night. They feel that they have done their duty on the amendments, and would like to vote for their candidates before leaving. Is it possible to make this special order for their benefit?

President General. You can make the motion, and if the congress sustains it it will be possible to do so. Do you make the motion?

Miss Batcheller. I make that motion, that the election of vice-presidents general be the order of the day for to-morrow morning.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order.
Seconded.

Miss Batcheller. I will send it up.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up your motion.

Mrs. Brush. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next in order is the report of the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters. We are now waiting for her report. Madam Vice-President General in Charge of the Organization of chapters, we will listen to your report.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

Mrs. Tulloch:

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have the honor and pleasure to report a year replete with patriotic and intelligent work performed by state and chapter regents; of a constant and steady growth in membership, and a conscientious effort better to understand the conditions that surrounded the lives and homes of our ancestors; a depth of loyalty in striving to "perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence;" and also to protect the places consecrated by their devotion even unto death.

All lines seem to converge into my office and stretch out thence to almost every town of importance in the country, for almost every town has a resident membership or a chapter, and if a chapter, that chapter has an object. Some chapters are struggling for existence, some have given up the struggle, while others are marching on triumphantly. A few have internal dissensions that lead even to the parting of the ways; but generally there is harmony and good fellowship.

I found the office of vice-president general in charge of organization well organized, and owe a debt of gratitude to those predecessors who have made it possible for such constant duty and service to be enjoyable. Faithful and intelligent clerks render efficient aid in the work which would otherwise be impossible.

The following is an itemized account of the work done in this office during the past year:

Regents appointed, .................................................. 74
Regents resigned, ....................................................... 10
Regencies expired by limitation, ...................................... 17
Chapter regent's commissions issued, .................................. 74
Chapters given formal authority to organize, 5
Chapters declared null and void, being in arrears for several years, 4
Chapters at present organized, 600
Chapters at present unorganized, 91
Increase in the number of chapters, 37
Charters issued, 35
Charters re-issued, 5
Letters received, 909
Letters written, 1,175

The importance and value of the card catalogue, which comes under my charge, is being appreciated. With the growth of the society the work naturally increases. At the present time, the applications for membership average 500 a month. Corrections, from marriages, deaths, etc., average 500 a month. The ancestor's cards, including new, and additions to old ones, average about 600 per month, the total amounting to about 16,000 per year.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard the report of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters.

MRS. THOM. I move that it be accepted.

MISS MILLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

READER. "I move that the election of vice-presidents general be made the special order of the day (Thursday) to-morrow. Miss Batcheller."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. At what hour?

READER. There is no hour mentioned.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the hour, Miss Batcheller, that you desire to insert?

MISS BATCHELLER. In the morning, immediately after the opening exercises of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You had better correct your motion, Miss Batcheller, by adding the hour. The next in order is the report of the recording secretary general. Madam Recording Secretary General, the congress will listen to your report.
READER. Miss Batcheller’s motion: “I move that the election of vice-presidents general be made the special order of the day Thursday, to-morrow morning at 10.30 o’clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying “aye;” those opposed, “no.” The “ayes” have it and it is so ordered. We will now listen to the report of the recording secretary general.

Mrs. PARK. Will Miss Batcheller allow an amendment?
Miss Batcheller. Certainly.

Mrs. PARK. I move that we set the hour in the afternoon instead of the morning. It will be almost impossible for us to be ready for that election at 10 o’clock in the morning.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, can we not begin the nominations at 10.30 in the morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to be thought that with the placing of the board on which the names of candidates are to be posted, and the other arrangements necessary, you could not begin at that hour. Possibly you could, however, What is the opinion of the state regent of the District of Columbia?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I merely rose to ask a question. I think we had a vote here that we should follow the program seriatim, and it seems to me if we change we will have to reconsider that vote to make it legal. Is that not so?

Miss BATCHELLER. My request was for a special order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the chairman of the house committee to come forward.

Miss DESHA. Does not a special order require a two-thirds vote—not that I object, but I do want a two-thirds vote when Robert says it is required. I am in favor of the motion, but I want it passed according to law.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the chairman of the house committee to state whether she will be able to have the board on which the names of the candidates are to be posted in place by to-morrow morning at 10.30 o’clock.

Mrs. RICHARDS. Yes, Madam President. Everything will be in readiness.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the house committee says that everything will be in readiness. Miss Desha, of
Kentucky, has observed that she fears we did not have a two-thirds vote. Upon what motion was that?

Miss Desha. To set aside the regular order and make a special order, according to Robert, requires a two-thirds vote.

President General. Oh! yes. That was upon the motion of Miss Batcheller. The Chair will say that we will take the vote over again.

Several Members. Oh!

President General. All those in favor of Miss Batcheller's motion changing the order of the day will be requested to rise and remain standing until they are counted. The tellers are summoned.

Mrs. Thomas. What are the reasons for changing the order?

President General. Because a change of the order of the day demands a two-thirds vote.

Mrs. Thomas. No, I don't mean that; but why not carry out the program? Why go to the elections to-morrow?

President General. Because many of the delegates are leaving.

Mrs. Thomas. That is the reason?

President General. Yes; that is the reason. The Chair wishes to know if the state regent of New Jersey has taken into consideration this part of our constitution and by-law which she will have read—section 7. This will be read before we take the vote.

Reader. Article IV of the by-laws, section 7: "No officer shall be elected by the National Board of Management at the same meeting at which she is nominated. The name of the candidate for election must be presented in writing, together with the qualifications that would make her a desirable member and the election shall be by ballot."

President General. That refers to the National Board of Management—has no bearing upon this.

Mrs. Roome. No; none at all.

Mrs. McLean. Do I understand that this article just referred presumably affects the motion we have just carried, as to proceeding to elections in the morning?
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PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is you question? The Chair fails to hear it.

MRS. MCLEAN. Is the article which has just been read by the official reader presumed to affect the motion just carried?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was brought to the attention of the Chair as affecting it, but the Chair decides that it does not affect this section.

MRS. MCLEAN. I will respectfully state that that article is really a dead letter. When there was a resolution or an amendment before this house some years ago, vesting in the Continental Congress the right to elect officers and taking it from the National Board, that article became a dead letter and with all due respect, should have been eliminated by the printing committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has decided that it does not affect this election.

MRS. DRAPER. I am very sorry to say, as one of the tellers, that the ladies sat down while that was being read and it would be impossible for me to state correctly the number of members who were standing on my side of the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request those in favor of the motion of Miss Batcheller to rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After an interval.) The members will please be seated and those opposed to this motion will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The Chair requests Miss Desha, one of the founders of our society, to listen to this vote. Miss Desha, kindly give your attention. Will the congress please listen to this vote?

READER. On Miss Batcheller's motion, in favor 205; opposed 21. [Laughter.]

MISS DESHA. I had the great pleasure of voting in favor of Miss Batcheller's motion, but I simply called attention to it—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha, you are always right. [Laughter.]

MISS DESHA. Because that is the way it should be done according to Robert, and Robert is our guide, and I want to keep you in a straight line. [Laughter.]
President General. Thank you, Madam Founder. I am willing to be kept so. Madam Recording Secretary General, your report will now be listened to. The Chair requests the congress to come to order and listen to the report that is now to be read.

Report of the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Howard:

Madam President General and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to present my report for the year 1901. The work has gone on steadily, and when the magnitude of the society is taken into consideration, it is with thankfulness that as recording secretary general I have to report, so far as has come to my official knowledge, a wonderful degree of harmony and steady, healthy growth in a vast majority of the states.

Since the National Board of Management was made purely an administrative body, to "carry out the ordering of congress; act upon applications for membership; fill vacancies in office until the next meeting of congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and in general do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the society; subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress," the settlement of chapter difficulties has been outside its jurisdiction.

As ordered by the Tenth Continental Congress, the contract to be entered into at once with Miss Dutcher, of Nebraska, for the furnishing of a recognition pin, was drawn up and signed as soon as practicable after the termination of the contract already existing between the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and Caldwell and Company, of Philadelphia; the United States law, a higher law than that of this Continental Congress, forbidding a second contract being made that would interfere in any way with the rights of a prior contract. According to the ordering of the Tenth Continental Congress, a contract was entered into with Caldwell & Co. on the same date as that made with Miss Dutcher, to furnish the official insignia of the society, the official bar-pin and ancestral bar, also rosettes and souvenir spoons.

The resolutions in memory of Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the founders of the society, were engrossed and sent to her family. In obedience to a resolution passed by the Tenth Continental Congress, the testimonial offered by that body was engrossed and sent to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the originator and founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Also the resolutions of sympathy offered by the National Board of Management
at its first meeting after that terrible tragedy which shook our whole land to its foundations, were handsomely engrossed and sent to Mrs. McKinley.

During the past year the recording secretary general has striven to carry out promptly and thoroughly all orders and instructions of the National Board of Management, and it has been her earnest endeavor to further in every way the work of the office, always gladly giving a helping hand to those around her whenever it has been in her power.

During the past year it has been my privilege to cast the ballot for 3,820 applicants; to sign 2,713 certificates, 3,970 application papers, besides commissions to 29 national officers, 47 state regents, 72 chapter regents and 40 chapters. Letters written, 1,923.

In closing my report I wish to express my grateful thanks to all those who have by a kind word of confidence and approval, encouraged me to conquer the difficulties that have from time to time confronted me in the discharge of my official duties, and also for the assistance and counsel that have so often been given me.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR SELDEN WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard the report of the recording secretary general.

MRS. LIPPIOTT. I move its adoption.

MRS. McCARTNEY. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to adopt the report. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. We will listen to the report of the corresponding secretary general, unless the Chair hears a motion for a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

MRS. DELAFIELD. I move to take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I see that our corresponding secretary general is here, and I would suggest that the motion for a recess be withheld for a few moments until we hear her report.

MRS. HATCHER. My report is very short.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly step to the front and read it.
REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Mrs. HATCHER:

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress:
I have the honor to submit, as my report, the following statement, showing the amount of business transacted in my office during the past year: Letters received, 645; letters written, 443; letters referred to departments of other national officers, 202. Supplies and circulars have been issued as follows: Application blanks, 18,672; constitutions, 3,538; membership circulars, 2,202; officers' lists, 1,443; Caldwell's circulars, 295; circulars concerning application papers, 332; miniature application papers, 332; amendments, 2,000; railroad circulars, 2,000.

A material reduction in the salary account of the office of corresponding secretary general was made, at my request, whereby the society is saved the sum of forty dollars per month. This change was effected by utilizing the services of the very efficient clerk to the historian general at an advance of ten dollars per month over her former regular salary.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of our corresponding secretary general.

Mrs. AMMON. I move that it be adopted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of accepting this report will please say “aye.” Those opposed “no.” The “ayes” have it and it is so ordered. Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina, is recognized.

Mrs. NASH. Your committee, appointed to investigate the Monmouth matter would be glad if this congress would grant them the services of a stenographer. We do not wish to incur any expense for the congress, but we feel that we would like to have the evidence in some detailed form, and we would be glad if some one would move that we be granted the services of a stenographer.

MRS. BRYAN. I make that motion.

MRS. MURPHY. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the committee appointed upon the Monmouth case shall have the services of a stenographer. All those in favor of this mo-
tion will please signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. Coleman. I move that we take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Hoopes. I second that motion.

President General. Hold it for one moment, please, until the announcements are read, and the appointment of one committee is announced.

Reader. Committee on ceremonies appointed by the Chair in memory of General Nathaniel Greene, in Savannah, Georgia, Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Mrs. S. V. White, founder and first regent of the Fort Greene Chapter, named in honor of General Greene; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, of the Fort Greene Chapter, as her alternative; Mrs. J. J. Colman, of Illinois; Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina.

Announcements by the reader.

Mrs. Coleman. I move that we take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Hoopes. I second the motion.

President General. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it.

Recess taken at 10.20 p.m. until Thursday, February 20th, 1902.

NOTE.—The rest of the "Proceedings of the Eleventh Continental Congress" will be printed in the June issue of this magazine.