

LECTURE SUBJECTS

WOMAN AND DESTINY.

What Women May Do to Bring Peace and Harmony into Public Life.

WITHIN PRISON WALLS.

The Injustice and the Heartache Behind Prison Walls and the Better Way of Dealing with Unfortunate and Misguided Men.

BEHIND LOCKED DOORS.

The Tragedy of the Insane, the Prevention, the Cure.

POLITICS, THE GAME.

A Running Account of a Three Years' Battle for the Child Labor Law, Lifting up the Curtain and Showing the Finesse, Strategy, Intrigue, Comedy and Pathos of the Political Game. This Lecture takes best at Schools and Colleges and with Women.

COMMENT

My Dear Miss Barnard:

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association and of the delegates to the State Convention, I write to express our thanks for your splendid and spirited address at the banquet in Williamsport last week. We were all captivated by the speaker and the speech, and hope we may have the pleasure of hearing you again.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) HELEN C. CLARK,
Secretary.

KATE BARNARD

"Oklahoma Kate"



"Miss Kate Barnard of Oklahoma yesterday carried a telling message to members of the House of Representatives when for almost an hour she held the most intent attention of that body. Miss Barnard appeared girlish, fresh and youthful, as one sure of her ground and unafraid. She talked freely and with no effort. Her talk was the saving feature of an otherwise uninteresting session."—*News and Observer*, Raleigh, N. C., January 25th, 1917.

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KATE BARNARD

WHAT WOMAN MAY ACCOMPLISH IN THE WAY OF REAL STATESCRAFT
AND HOW IT CAN BE DONE.

Miss Barnard was for two terms State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, an office having equal rank and authority with the Governor or Attorney-General—the dictator of State Policies, the author of eight of Oklahoma's laws, and three planks in its Constitution—a strong-armed reformer, and a frail little dark-eyed woman, all in one. She led the State Democratic ticket by 7000 votes in 1907, and by 10,000 votes in 1911. Her lectures deal with the enlarging horizon of women, the correspondingly larger viewpoint, and the finer and nobler service she is rendering to home, State, and country.

Her first work was for the poor immigrants who were pouring into Oklahoma. She cared for 3,000 destitute families and put 500 children into the city schools. These activities made her a political power and she used her influence to the best advantage when the new State Constitution of Oklahoma was under consideration.

On her own initiative she secured protection for the children of the poor. To familiarize herself with conditions elsewhere, she made a tour of the slums, factories and workshops of the larger cities in the East. She consulted members of the National Child Labor Committee and leading sociologists, and with this first-hand information she entered a systematic campaign to create a demand for a child labor plank, a compulsory education plank, and a Department of Charities, in the new State Constitution.

The hardest fight of her life grew out of her efforts to properly protect the children of the poor in the constitution of Oklahoma—a fight which lasted three years, DURING WHICH SHE MADE 127 SPEECHES, OPENED AND CARRIED ON A PRESS CAMPAIGN, INTERVIEWED LEADING POLITICIANS, SECURED ENDORSEMENTS OF BIG POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS AND FOUGHT AND DEFEATED A SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

She took the stump for Democratic success and helped elect a majority of Democrats to the Constitutional Convention. She made a plea before the Constitutional Convention with the result that her model child-labor plank passed. It is known as "Proposition No. 388," and bears the inscription, "Introduced by Delegate W. C. Hughes at the request of Miss Kate Barnard." Her propositions

for a Department of Charities, and for compulsory education also passed. Ambassador Bryce said of Oklahoma's Constitution, "It is the finest document of human liberty written since the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of Switzerland," and no little credit for making it such is due to the activities of a single woman—Miss Barnard.

Her thorough knowledge of social conditions and her profound interest in the welfare of the people resulted in her nomination for the office of Commissioner of Charities, an elective office, in a southern state, where women do not vote. She was a favorite speaker on the Democratic side. Slender, graceful, petite, with dark hair and skin and flashing eyes, and a rapid-fire articulation that was the despair of the reporters, she painted pictures of the wrongs of childhood, of the sufferings of minors without the protection of law, of the needs of the orphans, and of the iniquity of sending criminals to jails, thrilling her vast audiences with her earnest eloquence.

Miss Barnard's expose in 1908 of the atrocious conditions prevailing in the Lansing (Kansas) penitentiary will be long remembered; she inspired the legal battle between Oklahoma and Kansas, which resulted in breaking the contract which the State of Oklahoma had with the State of Kansas, for the care of Oklahoma prisoners. She figured in a big prison reform fight in Arizona in the winter of 1911-12, coming out victorious.

In 1912 she succeeded in restoring \$2,000,000 to the Indians and Indian orphans of her state, and in prosecuting the men who tried to deprive them of their lands and money.

Her work in cleaning up the insane asylums of Oklahoma and Arizona and other states is well known.

Miss Barnard is a member of the American Academy of Social and Political Science. She has spoken before the City Club, Cooper Union, the League for Political Education, in New York City; in Ford and Faneuil Halls in Boston; the American Section of the International Tuberculosis Congress at Washington, D. C.; the Governors' Congress in Richmond, Va.; the National Editorial Convention at New Orleans; the North Carolina State Legislature, and the State Conference for Social Service, at Raleigh, N. C., and learned societies, colleges, universities, and legislatures all over the country. Her accomplishment has been so notable as to attract inquiry from Max Nordau, of France, Enrico Ferri, of Italy, Muensterburg, of Germany, and famous leaders of statescraft. Her own work is constructive statescraft and one of her addresses will be a *revelation of what a woman may accomplish* in the world's work.