

SUFFRAGE IN THE NEWS

Designed by: Erin Sullivan, Red Clay Consolidated School District

LESSON OVERVIEW:

In this lesson, students will utilize the Delaware Digital Newspaper Project to research and read about why Delaware did not ratify the 19th Amendment. They will use evidence from their sources to differentiate between historical fact and historical interpretation.

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

Why didn't Delaware support the ratification of the 19th Amendment?

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING(S):

Historians consult multiple sources when interpreting the past. It is impossible for a historian to consider every single source, so the sources that they do use shape their interpretation. One reason why historians have different interpretations of the past and reach different conclusions is because they consult different sources.

DELAWARE STANDARDS:

In this lesson, students will read letters written by Delaware soldiers to the Vietnam Mailbag expressing different views on the Vietnam War. Students will understand that a historian's choice of sources will impact his/her conclusion.

History 2a, 9-12: Students will develop and implement effective research strategies for investigating a given historical topic.

History 2b, 9-12: Students will examine and analyze primary and secondary sources in order to differentiate between historical facts and historical interpretations.

COMMON CORE STANDARDS:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.2: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.





Delaware

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.2: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.5: Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.

ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETE:

1 block period (approximately 84 minutes).

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|---|------------|
| • Activity I: Warm-Up | 5 minutes |
| • Activity II: Mini-Lecture/Context | 7 minutes |
| • Activity III: Historical Skill: Research | 20 minutes |
| • Activity IV: Historical Skill: Fact v. Interpretation | 20 minutes |
| • Activity V: Discussion/Debrief | 10 minutes |
| • Activity VI: Assessment | 20 minutes |

Total Time = 82 minutes

RESOURCES NEEDED:

- Slide Presentation
- Computer with internet access
- Projector (e.g., LCD, Smartboard)
- Student devices to conduct research
- Suffrage background and timeline (not required)





Delaware

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PROCEDURE:

1. WARM-UP (**developing context**)

Using slide deck, share the warm-up question

- discuss students' interpretation of the postcard.
- ask students: Why might there be different views on suffrage?
- ask students: What do you know about Delaware and suffrage?

2. MINI-LECTURE: Developing context

Use Slides to present a very brief overview of the suffrage movement. Included in the slides are key events, and key vocabulary. Help place Delaware into the context of the overall suffrage debate. Next, build context by explaining the [Delaware Digital Newspaper Project](#).

- Tell students that, in this lesson, they are going to read newspaper articles from Delaware to better understand the debate in Delaware around suffrage.

3. HISTORICAL THINKING SKILLS: Research

- Introduce the [Delaware Digital Newspaper Project](#).
- Show search features and practice as a class. Use the slide to highlight how to change the dates, search terms, etc.
- Show search results. Discuss ways to refine a search.
- Select a search result. Use the slide to highlight tools available such as zoom in/out, downloading as a PDF or text, cutting a part of the article, and highlighted search terms.
- Independent Practice: Have students practice searching for their own article to use. NOTE: If you need to shorten the lesson, or do not access to enough devices, you can use the 5 articles with this lesson in place of a student search.

4. HISTORICAL THINKING SKILLS: Fact v. Interpretation

- Use the slides to discuss the difference between fact and interpretation. Tell students those interpretations aren't bad, and they are a necessary part of filling in the gaps. However, it is important that, as readers, we are aware of them.
- Students will practice reading their newspaper article to identify facts and interpretations.
- Share out: have students share their articles and where they say saw facts and interpretations. Ask students to look for common trends across articles.

5. DISCUSS/DEBRIEF:

As a large group, discuss how the articles answered the essential question: Why didn't Delaware support the ratification of the 19th Amendment?

- Depending on the articles the students the students selected, you may need to fill in some gaps or have students conduct additional research.





Delaware

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

6. ASSESSMENT:

- a. Have students respond to the Writing prompt: *Why didn't Delaware support the ratification of the 19th Amendment?*
- b. Let students know, in their writing, students should highlight their own interpretation.





SUFFRAGE IN DELAWARE SAMPLE NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Newspapers samples courtesy of Delaware Digital Newspaper Project/Chronicling America.



Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight; gentle to moderate north to northeast winds.

The Evening Journal

TENN. HOUSE RATIFIES SUFFRAGE TODAY: KEDS IN ROUT BEFORE POLISH CAPITAL

TENN. HOUSE RATIFIES THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT AFTER VOTE TO TABLE RESOLUTION IS LOST BY TIE VOTE

26,000,000 American Women Are Given Ballot After Bitter 72-Year Fight Started By Susan B. Anthony—Tennessee House Vote is 50 to 46 in Favor—Suffragists Stage Demonstration After Long Fight Is Won

ANTIS WILL ATTEMPT TO HAVE QUESTION RECONSIDERED

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18 (United Press).—The Tennessee House of Representatives today voted to ratify the federal suffrage amendment. The vote was 49 to 47.

Speaker Walker immediately changed his vote. By changing his vote Walker gained the right to have two days in which to move for reconsideration.

This made the vote 50 to 46. Immediately after the vote the House went into adjournment. Leaders of the suffrage forces declared it will be "absolutely impossible" for Speaker Walker to change the result through a reconsideration.

The vote to ratify came after a vote to table the ratifying resolution was defeated, 48 to 48. Before the vote to table was taken Speaker Walker announced that if the resolution went to the table it was killed. Walker then moved to table the resolution.

Confusion reigned after the vote was announced and the sergeant-at-arms was called upon to restore order.

A fight was imminent between Representatives Riddick and Walker. The speaker rapped ineffectually for order, which finally was restored with the question still in doubt.

"If you don't be quiet I'll adjourn the House," the Speaker shouted. Then he said there will be another roll call, which was started.

The clerk announced the result of the second roll call on the question of tabling the resolution was 48 to 48.

Voting was again started on the question of ratification. The vote was 49 to 47.

The anti-suffragists immediately will begin work to get a reconsideration.

Commenting on the suffrage victory, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, who directed the fight for suffrage, said today:

"For the country and the world, this victory means this government which purports to be 'by the people,' is indeed by the people and not half of them.

"For the women the suffrage victory means opportunity for more work and added responsibility? It is too belated to come with a shock of surprise. We have been ready for it. We are ready for work that lies ahead."

The 19th amendment to the Federal constitution providing equal suffrage for women became operative today when its ratification was completed by the Legislature of Tennessee.

Tennessee furnished the thirty-sixth and final State needed to make up the three-fourths majority of all the States required to amend the constitution. The House approved a resolution of ratification after a spirited debate. The Senate had adopted an identical resolution last week. The final vote was 50 to 46.

Women now will be able to vote in the November elections on equality with men unless the amendment is blocked in the courts or a reconsideration changes the result.

The vote in the House came with dramatic suddenness after an ineffectual effort to table the resolution of ratification had been made.

DEL. WOMEN TO VOTE IF TEAN. ACTION STANDS

Unless legal action over ratification by Tennessee holds up the putting of the Federal suffrage amendment in effect, Delaware women will get a chance to vote at the general election in November.

Two more days remain in Delaware for the registration of voters. The next day is September 3. Foulk, secretary of the Department of Elections today, said: "It will make us busy, but I think we can register all who apply in the next two days."

The Delaware Legislature met in special session in March, and adjourned in June after refusing to ratify the Federal amendment. It could not be reached by telephone early this afternoon to learn whether he will call a special session of the Legislature to make changes in the election laws to provide for women registering and voting.

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, suffrage worker, is at Nashville, suffrage work in that State. Mrs. Henry Ridgely, president of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, was not at home when an expression was sought from her.

"I am very much gratified and also surprised. This statement was made this afternoon by Mrs. Martha A. Cranston, of Newport, veteran suffrage worker of Delaware, when informed by a representative of The Evening Journal, that the Tennessee Legislature had ratified the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Mrs. Cranston said she has been working for the ballot for women for more than twenty-five years. For many years Mrs. Cranston was president of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, and is now honorary president.

Mrs. Julius Dodd, wife of the New Castle physician, and an ardent suffrage leader of that city, when told of the ratification of suffrage, replied: "I am so glad. It means so much."

FIREMEN WANT PARKING PROHIBITED. The Washington Fire Company made a request yesterday afternoon of the Board of Police Commissioners that a parking sign be removed from front of the building, owing to objections from an adjoining property holder, who claimed that it injured his store trade. The matter was referred to Chief Black for investigation.

WANT OLD JOBS AS COPS. Charles A. Groszgrove, Jr., 311 South Union street, and E. Wallace Longacre, 711 East Tenth street, former members of the police department, made applications yesterday afternoon to the Board of Police Commissioners for reinstatement. The police department now has a complete personnel under the old two-shift system. This is the first time the department has been fully manned in five years.

NEW BUILDING PERMITS. Inspector Preston this morning issued building permits as follows: Humbert Micheli, 1904 West Sixth street, garage, \$300. R. P. Otteni, 1833 West Fourth street, garage, \$500; Doughan and Vandegriff, builders.

MRS. GROVES ILL AGAIN. Mrs. Harry Groves, 415 Jackson street is in bad health again. Mrs. Groves recently returned from Hope Farm much improved but has since suffered a relapse.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST—PAIR OF AUTO CURTAINS. Saturday, August 14. Liberal reward in behalf of that cause. Mrs. Henry Ridgely, president of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, was not at home when an expression was sought from her. "I am very much gratified and also surprised. This statement was made this afternoon by Mrs. Martha A. Cranston, of Newport, veteran suffrage worker of Delaware, when informed by a

Suffrage Ratification Facts

HONOR ROLL. (Those starred ratified at special sessions.) Table with columns: State, Gov., Legis., Senate, House. Lists states from Wisconsin to Tennessee with their respective ratification dates and vote counts.

17,000,000 were already entitled to vote for members of Congress under the 17th amendment. 26,881,566 women are made eligible to vote in all elections. 17,000,000 were already entitled to vote or members of Congress under the 19th amendment.

HISTORY OF STRUGGLE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Colonial period—Under several colonial governments women voted. At the time of American revolution—Women demanded to be included in government. Abigail Adams wrote to her husband, John Adams, "If women are not represented in this new republic, there will be another revolution."

1848—Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., arranged by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the first big woman suffrage convention in the world.

1849—Women's Rights Convention at Worcester, Mass., arranged by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Matilda Joselyn Gage. This was the first woman suffrage convention in the United States.

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Gen. Pilsudski



GEN. PILSUDSKI

WARSAW FORTS RESTORED; NOVOG SAVED AFTER POLES TEAR GAP IN ENEMY'S LINES

POLES ASK WILSON TO HURRY AID TO ARMY OF HOMELAND

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. (United Press).—Cheered by the news that their countrymen are turning the Bolshevik hordes before Warsaw, a delegation of more than 100 Poles called at the White House today. The delegation asked President Wilson, as head of the United States government, to furnish aid to Poland in its war against the Russian Soviets.

They will probably be told, it was learned here, that this country is now working along with other great powers to create a situation favorable to Poland; that without the consent of Congress America cannot extend armed aid, but that other tangible aid can be given.

Interest here now lies in just what this country is doing to create a situation favorable to Poland. It is assumed an authoritative quarters that diplomatic negotiations are being carried on by the State Department to bring the Allied governments into some agreement with this government's attitude against recognition of the Bolsheviks and against the dismemberment of Russia.

Supporting this view is the fact that the French reply to the American note outlining this attitude has not been given out for publication. It is now known that this government is dissatisfied because France did not declare against dismemberment of Russia.

While the delegation is at the White House the Polish legation here filed with the State Department a proclamation issued by prominent Russians at Warsaw calling on Russians and Poles to unite against the Bolshevik regime.

Among the signers of the proclamation are Boris Savinkov, leader of the Socialist revolutionary party of Russia; Gleznep, a general of the Russian nobility and several writers and Social workers.

"Russian soldiers. Not the 'Reds' as your executioners call you, throw off your shackles," says the proclamation. "Remember that when firing at the Poles, you are not only shooting at your brothers but you are shooting into the heart of your maternal land, into the heart of your own liberty.

Remember that the Polish and Russian armies ought to be bound by the same laws, whose forces should be united to fight those who for a long time have been killing Russia and now are trying to kill Poland."

Advices from members of the American mission in Warsaw, according to reports received here today. Nothing could be learned of the alleged terms.

That Giechanof had been released, by the Russians. This was said to have given the Poles opportunity to cut off red forces west and southwest of that city.

A general strike in protest against the Polish-Russian war was progressing in Upper Silesia. It was reported here. Disturbances were said to have broken out in several places. At Katowitz, the crowds were reported to have attacked French cavalry, killing one trooper and a machine gunner. Nine of the attacking civilians were killed and 26 wounded. The French were withdrawn.

That the southwest, we occupied Prutovo, 80 miles north of Lemberg, and other villages."

MOSCOW, Aug. 18. (By Wireless via London, United Press).—"The enemy has broken through, not into the northward," the Russian official communication said today.

(This evidently refers to the Polish claim that the Russians have been ejected from the Danzig corridor.)

"Our renewed offensive has resulted in recapture of Giechanof, fifty miles northwest of Warsaw."

LONDON, Aug. 18. (United Press).—The Bolshevik recall from Polish counter attack in several sectors had begun proportions of a rout, according to latest advices from various sources today. Only stubborn resistance at critical points had enabled the Russian forces to prevent annihilation of many of their retreating divisions.

The Bolshevik withdrawal measured more than 200 miles at some points. (Continued on Page Two.)

'BLACK HOUSE' FOR WASHINGTON

Negroes to Elect First Provisional President of Africa By Mail

AMERICAN LEADER ALSO TO BE NAMED

NEW YORK, Aug. 18. (United Press).—Napoleon Bonaparte Francis, of Hayti and the Hon. Patsy Herford, of Liberia were favored candidates today for the office of provisional President of Africa, with headquarters in a presidential "Black House" to be located at Washington, according to Marcus Garvey, chairman of the Universal Negro Improvement Association here.

Ballooning will begin at Liberty Hall here tomorrow and thousands of votes. (Continued on Page Nine.)

CANTALOUPE SELL FOR ONE CENT EACH

Special to The Evening Journal. SEAFORD, Aug. 18.—The bottom dropped out of the cantaloupe market here yesterday and cantaloupes sold as low as 40 cents per carrier. The carrier alone cost 30 and 35 cents each, and a carrier contains 45 loaves. There is a big acreage and it was estimated at the start of the season that Seaford alone would send 200 cars to northern markets.

Unless the price advances thousands of dollars will be lost here in loaves this summer.

Certified Milk for Infants—Clover Dairy Co.—Adv.

KENT'S CLAIM TO GOVERNOR NOT DISPUTED

New Castle and Sussex Republicans Concede Right Under Rotation Plan

COL. W. D. DENNEY WILL BE CHOICE OF CAUCUS

Special to The Evening Journal. DOVER, Del., Aug. 18.—Republicans of Kent county are much pleased over the State-wide recognition given by party men to Kent's claim to the Republican gubernatorial nomination under the rotation plan this year.

Sussex county was allotted the gubernatorial nomination four years ago, when John G. Townsend, Jr., was nominated. Four years prior to that New Castle county had its turn under the rotation system, when Charles B. Miller was nominated in 1912. At no time since the rotation plan was agreed to has a county's right to a nomination under the rotation allotment been seriously questioned in Republican State Conventions, and Republican leaders point out that it is not being questioned now by any of the county's own.

In New Castle, Kent and Sussex Republicans generally are conceding Kent's right to the gubernatorial nomination this year, and there is no doubt that right will be endorsed whole-heartedly by the Wilmington, rural New Castle and Sussex county delegates in their caucuses prior to the formal opening of the State convention here on August 24.

One phase of the situation pointed to by Republicans that is gratifying to them as upholding a State-wide desire to uphold the rotation system and promote party harmony is the fact that the rotation plan is being upheld.

Another slump in produce prices

Wholesale produce prices showed a slight decline this morning in some instances commodities were practically unobtainable at any price. Tomatoes, cabbage, eggplants, and onions were among those. Peaches that were selling yesterday for \$1.50 a basket were quoted this morning at 90 cents and \$1 a basket, and were retailing at 25 cents a quarter pack, and 15 cents a quart. Tomatoes were at a standstill this morning, selling wholesale from 10 cents to 40 cents a basket.

Potatoes were selling retail this morning at 20 and 25 cents a quarter peck; Eggplant, 40 cents a peck; Corn, 30 and 40 cents a dozen; cabbage, 6 cents a head; cantaloupes, 10 cents a piece; apples, 20 cents a quarter peck; lettuce, 10 and 15 cents a head, onions, 40 cents a quart, and cucumbers, 2 to 5 cents a piece.

BRIDGE GUARDS APPOINTED. Robert Bruce Clark and Joseph L. Taylor were appointed guards at Market street bridge by the Levy Court yesterday afternoon. The men were empowered to enforce observance of the traffic regulations, both local and State, and to arrest violators. They will work in 8 hour shifts—from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m., alternating each month.

Prevent bottle famine. Return empties promptly. Glover Dairy Co.—Adv.

INVITE FIREMEN TO COMMUNITY SING

Special invitations have been issued to members of the local fire department requesting their attendance at the community sings to be held in front of the Public Buildings, Tenth and King streets, next Tuesday evening. Harry J. Barnhart, leader of the community chorus, has already secured several acceptances and is hopeful for a large attendance. The firemen will occupy the seats of honor in front of the chorus.

The sing last evening, while largely attended, was seriously interrupted by the fitful disposition of the weather. It started out the usual time in front of the Public Buildings, but the singers were forced to seek the shelter of the buildings, owing to rain. The rain subsequently ceased and the chorus re-assembled in their usual places and continued the sing in the open to the finish.

TODAY'S TEMPERATURE. At the Evening Journal Office. 8.00 A. M.—71 12.00 P. M.—82 Low water—11.40 A. M. 11.30 P. M.—53

SUN AND TIDE. Sun rises 5:14 A. M. Sun sets 6:53 P. M. Head of Christiansa. High water 2:40 A. M. 3:05 P. M. Low water 11:40 A. M. 11:30 P. M.

SUFFRAGE BEFORE HOUSE TODAY ON MERITS

THIEF STEALS SHIRTS LEFT BY THE DEAD

Coroner's Office Robbed Last Night of Clothing Worn By Magnus

WEARING APPAREL TORN FROM TRUNK

Thieves some time last night robbed the office of Coroner Isaac S. Bullock, in the county end of the Public Building, not 100 feet from the police station, and in close proximity to the office of the detective bureau and the waiting room used by the patrol wagon and ambulance crews, of a lot of silk shirts, valued at not less than \$100.

SUFFRAGISTS WIN 'ENEMY' MEETING

'Capture' Assemblage at Centreville Called By 'Antis' Leader

ADOPT RESOLUTIONS URGING RATIFICATION

There was no little laughter and much jubilation in suffrage circles of Wilmington today over a mass meeting at Centreville last night, originally arranged as an anti-suffrage assembly, but which lost the "anti," and unanimously adopted a resolution favoring ratification by the Legislature.

Table with 2 columns: Time, Temperature. Includes 'TODAY'S TEMPERATURE' and 'SUN AND TIDE'.

SEE POLITICAL 'BUNK' IN TALK OF REFERENDUM

Those Clamoring for 'People to Rule' Regarding Suffrage Amendment Are Those Who Would Deprive Women, Comprising a Great Mass of the People, of a Vote

RIDDLE LATEST 'ANTI' ARGUMENT

Special to The Evening Journal. DOVER, March 30.—The latest argument, as well as the weakest up-to-date, which the Democratic party in Delaware has advanced against ratification of the equal suffrage, appeared yesterday in the editorial columns of the Every Evening. It argues that, because the great political national conventions of 1916 did not so on record in favor of equal suffrage by federal amendment, neither of the great political parties is nationally committed to women being given the right to vote by an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

ARREST 6,000 IN RUM RAIDS

Prohibition Commissioner Also Seizes Million Gallons of Intoxicants

LEA MILLING CO. NOT READY TO QUIT

Although it had been rumored today that the Lea Milling Company was about to go out of business, and that the plant would be sold within a short time, Colonel George W. Sparks, of the company, this morning denied that there was any immediate idea of going out of business, and also stated that the plant had not been sold, although he admitted that the property had been for sale for the last twenty-five years and was still for sale, provided the company can get its price.

B. F. JACKSON, BALM MANUFACTURER, DEAD

Benjamin F. Jackson, aged 84 years, died yesterday afternoon, at his home in Arcade, New York. Mr. Jackson was born in Ulster, New York, in 1835, and lived in this city from 1879 to 1894, where he manufactured Brazilian Balm. He was well known in this city.

HELP FOR STARVING TOTS

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Lists names and donation amounts for 'Help for Starving Tots'.

MR. DU PONT FOR CODE AMENDMENT

Outlines Some Changes to Meet Objections to New School Law

FAVORS MEASURE TO REDUCE TAX RATE

Staff Correspondent. STATE HOUSE, DOVER, March 30.—Pierre S. duPont, vice-president of the State Board of Education and giver of more than \$2,000,000 to carry out a school building program under the new school code, discussed with members of the House Committee on Education yesterday afternoon some of the objections that he has heard raised to the new law and which he thought could be incorporated into amendments to the code.

GERMANY WONT RUSH ARMY TO NEUTRAL ZONE

Defines Attitude After France Threatens to Protect Her Own Border

AMERICA WANTS ALLIES TO KEEP HANDS OFF

PARIS, March 30 (United Press).—Dr. Wilhelm Mayer, German charge d'affaires, today notified Premier Millerand that his government pledges itself not to send additional troops into the neutral zone as provided in the peace treaty, without authorization by the Allies. Mayer's statement followed vigorous action by the French government. Premier Millerand was quoted by the Matin as declaring: "The French are ready to advance from Mayence and occupy Frankfurt, Nannau and Darmstadt should the German Reichswehr further penetrate the neutral zone."

EFFORT TO FORCE SENATE COMMITTEE TO REPORT OUT RESOLUTION TODAY FAILS

SOCIALISTS BARRED FROM N. Y. ASSEMBLY, DECLARED TO BE DISLOYAL TO U. S.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30 (United Press).—The five suspended Socialist members of the New York assembly were declared disloyal and unworthy of their seats in the majority report of the judiciary committee, filed today. A minority report, filed by William S. Evans, one of the 13 members of the committee asserts that while the five Socialists have been proven disloyal the Assembly has no constitutional right to prescribe loyalty as a test of eligibility for its members and urges they be reelected.

HANDSOME SUM FOR SUFFERERS

State Gives \$152,348 For Relief of Jewish Race in Europe

OVATION FOR LEADERS AT CLOSING DINNER

Jewry in Delaware has gone over the top for the relief of six million starving women and children in Eastern Europe to the amount of \$152,348. The goal was \$150,000. The finish, in the ball room of the Hotel duPont, late last night, was spectacular in the extreme and was witnessed by 300 persons, of all races and creeds, including some of the foremost citizens of Delaware and Wilmington.

PEACE MOVE BY HOUSE CERTAIN

Republicans Say Wilson Cannot Prevent Passage of Resolution

DEMOCRATS HOPE TO SUSTAIN VETO

WASHINGTON, March 30 (United Press).—President Wilson, by sending word to House Democrats to kill the resolution declaring peace with Germany will be able to delay, but not prevent passage of the resolution, Republican House leaders said today. The President's request was conveyed to congressmen last night.

KENTUCKY MOB HANGS NEGRO TO POLE

MALSVILLE, Ky., March 30 (United Press).—Grant Smith, 40, Negro, was hanged to a telephone pole six miles from this city early today by a band of armed men.

BERGDOLL GUILTY, IS JAILED FOR 5 YEARS

NEW YORK, March 30 (United Press).—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, Philadelphia millionaire, today was found guilty of charges of evading the draft, and was sentenced to five years in the military jail at Governor's Island here.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS RATIFICATION MEASURE ON ITS MERITS. DEMOCRATS VOTED FOR UNFAVORABLE REPORT ON RESOLUTION. HOUSE MAY VOTE ON IT TOMORROW

Staff Correspondent. DOVER, Del., March 30.—Fireworks and plenty of them, are promised before the suffrage ratification resolution is called up for a vote. In fact, the fireworks started this morning. There is an air of expectancy around the State House, and everyone seems to have a chip on his shoulder today.

Representative Lyons reported the suffrage ratification resolution out of the House Committee on Revised Statutes on its merits early this afternoon. The committee, by a party vote, 4 to 3, decided to report the resolution out that way. Messrs. Lyons, Jester, Francis and Hausrath, Republicans, voted to report it on its merits, and Messrs. McNabb, Parades and Sherwood, Democrats, voted to report it unfavorably.

HELP FOR STARVING TOTS

Contributions to the fund for the relief of starving children in Central and Eastern Europe and adjoining portions of Asia are acknowledged by The Evening Journal as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Lists names and donation amounts for 'Help for Starving Tots'.

THE WEATHER
Thunder showers this afternoon or tonight; cooler tonight and Friday; partly cloudy and cooler, moderate variable winds becoming north.

The Evening Journal

CIRCULATION 18,700
YESTERDAY
Non-Returnable

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR. NO. 304 WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1920 14 PAGES. TWO CENTS.

SUFFRAGE IS DEAD; NO NEW HOUSE VOTE

Representatives by 24 to 10 Refuse to Call It For Consideration

BLAME SENATE FOR HOLDING IT BACK

Staff Correspondent.
DOVER, June 3.—Anti-suffragists in the House held good to their threat yesterday afternoon and allowed the ratification resolution to die in the House committee of the whole when it was placed on being messaged to that body from the Senate last Friday afternoon. The Legislature adjourned sine die at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Delaware was the thirty-sixth State, and the only one needed to give the ballot to women of the nation.

Friends of suffrage made an attempt to have the resolution considered in committee but failed. They got a test vote on Representative Lyons' motion that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the ratification resolution. The motion was voted down 24 to 10, and this was practically the line-up against suffrage as it has existed in the House since the Legislature was called in special session, March 22. The vote on Representative Lyons' motion to go into committee to consider the ratification resolution was: Yeas—Brooks, Buckson, Duzenbaker, Francis, Gregg, Hart, James, Klair, Lyons and S. J. Warrington—10. Nays—Bunting, Glendaniel, Dean, Hardesty, Hastings, Jester, Jones, Lester, Lloyd, Lord, McNabb, Mulvena, Mulrine, Pardee, Parker, Quigley, Sherwood, H. S. Smith, J. W. Smith, Snow, Soper, Staats, J. D. Warrington and Speaker Corbin—24. Absent—Hanratty.

SHIPLEY WILL GO TO STEVENS

Delaware College Athletic Coach Announced His Resignation Today

TURNED OUT SOME GREAT TEAMS

Special to The Evening Journal.
NEWARK, June 3.—Howard B. Shipley, coach at Delaware College, announced today that he has definitely decided to resign to accept a similar position at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J. He verbally informed Dean E. Laurence Smith, president of the Athletic Council, of his decision, and will take up his duties at Stevens in September. He will, however, finish out the season at Delaware.

MARRIED THREE YEARS THEY'RE SEPARATED

In Municipal Court this morning, the case of William M. Pippin, charged with non-support of his wife, was referred to Detective McDannell for investigation and continued for one week. The young couple have been married three years, but have lived apart for more than a year.

KOMUS KLUB ELECTS

The Komus Klub held a meeting at the home of Miss Ruby Carpenter on Tuesday night and elected Howard T. Woodley, president; Wilmer E. Beck, vice-president; Miss Harriet B. Walker, secretary; and Miss Mary H. Walsh, treasurer.

LEVY COURT HOLDS SESSION

The Levy Court held a short session this morning before going on a tour of inspection of roads in the upper part of the county.

U. S. WON'T MAKE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA SOON

Washington Fears Business Relation With Reds Would Result in Further Exploitation of Russian People by Lenine and Trotsky to Continue Themselves in Power

WASHINGTON, June 3. (United Press.)—The United States Government has dismissed all thought of trade with Soviet Russia in the near future, it was learned today. There is no prospect that the embargo on shipments from the United States to Bolshevik Russia will be lifted without a change of President Wilson's mind on the question of trade relations with Russia. This embargo is maintained by the war board section of the State Department.

ALL DRESSED UP HEALTH BOARD

Negro Youngster Bought Clothing With Stolen Money

SAY HE TAPPED BAKERS' DRAWER

Fred Tenneyak, Negro, aged 15 years, was arrested at the plant of the Girard Baking Company, Fourth and Union streets, of which he was employed, this morning by City Detectives Johnson and Fairchild, charged with the larceny of \$55 from the office of the plant yesterday.

THREE MORE DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER

There are now thirty-eight cases of scarlet fever in the city. Three deaths occurred yesterday from this disease. While the number of cases show a gain of five during the week, according to Howard R. Frantz, secretary of the Board of Health, the gain is due to an increased number of cases of the disease in homes where the disease already existed and does not indicate a spread of the disease in the city.

AFFLICTED YOUTH CAUSED THIEF SCARE

Wandering into the rear yard of a house near Thirteenth and French streets about 2 o'clock this morning, a young boy, aged 16 years, who is feeble-minded, was responsible for a burglar scare in that neighborhood.

MRS. MARY F. COOPER DIES OF PARALYSIS

Mrs. Mary F. Cooper, widow of Richard B. Cooper, died at her home in Dover, at 12 o'clock last night. Mrs. Cooper was stricken with paralysis three weeks ago and had remained unconscious to the end. Services will be held from her late residence, in Dover, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in Willow Grove cemetery, Delaware.

ACCUSE BOYS OF THEFT

Two 12 and 14-year-old boys were arrested last night by City Detectives Riley and Kempki, charged with the larceny of \$70 from the Froehner Baking Company, Pennsylvania avenue and Lincoln street, Tuesday night, and sent to the detention home. The detectives recovered \$64 of the money.

MESLES NOW THREATEN ARDEN

Due to laxity in quarantining Arden is confronted with an epidemic of measles. More than a dozen cases of the disease developed there in the past six weeks. A number of cases have been reported in the rural districts of the colony and at Hanby's corner.

SOLONS VOTE \$726,000 OUT OF TREASURY

That Amount Appropriated by Legislature; Special Session Cost \$41,000

CARRIES \$540,000 FOR STATE SCHOOL EXPENSE

Staff Correspondent.
DOVER, June 3.—When the special session of the Legislature adjourned sine die at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon it had been in actual session 37 days, although the members received pay for but 30 days, as that is the limit for which they can receive pay for a special session under the constitution. The members voted themselves mileage. The session was convened on March 22, but there were several recesses.

BANDIT VILLA REPULSED; PLAGUE GRIPS VERA CRUZ

WASHINGTON, June 3. (United Press.)—Francisco Villa was repulsed when he attacked the city of Parral, Chihuahua yesterday, the State Department was advised today. Villa suffered some losses, and is now being pursued by Gen. Enriquez, former governor of Chihuahua and the present military commander of the Chihuahua district.

KEKELE SERENADE ANNOYS TIRED COP

On a charge of disorderly conduct in disturbing the sleep of a police officer by playing a kekele at Tenth and Poplar streets about midnight last night, William J. Brumbaugh was fined \$1 and costs by Deputy Judge Finger in Municipal Court this morning.

WORKER IS INJURED UNDER FALLING BEAM

Jack Knotsall, aged 34 years, of 23 Justison street, was injured internally by being caught under a falling beam at the Harlan plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company this morning.

WHEN IS KISS OBJECTIONABLE?

NEW YORK, June 3. (United Press.)—When is a kiss objectionable? That is the question to be decided by a board consisting of three men and two women considering the charge of Mr. Stephen Mordorf, white-haired and 60 had kissed her 13-year-old baby.

CENTREVILLE GRANGE MEETING

Centerville Grange held its usual meeting last night. Business matters were discussed after which a musical program was enjoyed. Two weeks from last night the grange will hold its final meeting of the season. At this time eight new members will be initiated.

VALENTINE, DETAINED AS KIDNAPPER, SAYS CHILD'S MOTHER SUGGESTED CRIME

Tired, Sleepy, 5-Year-old Edward LaBelle, Jr., Apparently Mistreated Since Taken From Smyrna Home, Awaits 'Muvver'. Alleged Kidnapper in Cell After Telling Police Where Child Could Be Found. Father Denies Wife Was in Plot

BABY COUGHLIN STILL MISSING

Norristown Police Get Finger Prints That May Prove Kidnapper Clue

PHILADELPHIA, June 3. (United Press.)—Fingerprints and footprints were investigated by police today as clues for the capture of the kidnapers of Blakely Coughlin, 18-month-old baby stolen from his parents at Norristown Tuesday night.

STATE NOT YET OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF KIDNAPPING

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3. (United Press.)—A tired, sleepy, red-eyed five-year-old boy sat in the police station here today and wished his "muvver" hurry because he wanted to go home. He was Edward La Belle, Jr., 5-year-old son of Edward La Belle, of Smyrna, Del., who was kidnaped from the porch of his home during a Memorial Day parade last Monday.

REFUSE ICE HOUSE PERMIT

City Council last night refused permission to the Diamond Ice and Coal Company to erect a portable ice distribution station in the rear of 911 Market street. Several members feared it would be a fire trap.

ON TO CHICAGO 'SUFFS' SLOGAN

National Woman's Party Sends Out Appeal to 5,000 Suffragists

DEMONSTRATION AT CONVENTION

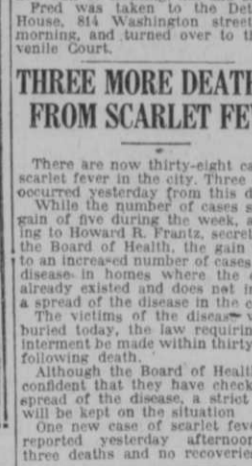
CHICAGO, June 3.—Immediately upon the announcement of the defeat of the suffrage amendment by the Delaware Legislature, 5,000 appeals were sent by the National Woman's Party to suffragists in the States surrounding Chicago, asking them to take part in the demonstration of protest at the Republican convention in Chicago on June 8, or to contribute toward its expense.

SENATE REJECTS TWO APPOINTMENTS

DOVER, June 3.—The State Senate refused to confirm two of Governor Townsend's appointments. The two appointments that the senators declined to act favorably on were Harry C. Short for regulator of weights and measures for Sussex county and Dr. William R. Messick for canning inspector.

LIBRARY WOULD LIST EX-SOLDIERS

In order to make its file of military information about Delaware men as accurate as possible, the Free Library is maintaining a booth at the American Legion Circus during the week. The booth was given to the library for this purpose through the generosity of Alfred J. DUBAL, assistant from the library will be found in the booth to explain the purpose of the record and to assist the ex-service men or their relatives in filling out the record. The blank is not complicated and can be filled out in a very short time.



HOWARD E. SHIPLEY.
Special to The Evening Journal.
NEWARK, June 3.—Howard B. Shipley, coach at Delaware College, announced today that he has definitely decided to resign to accept a similar position at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J. He verbally informed Dean E. Laurence Smith, president of the Athletic Council, of his decision, and will take up his duties at Stevens in September. He will, however, finish out the season at Delaware.

TODAY'S TEMPERATURE

At The Evening Journal Office
8:00 A. M. ... 80
12:00 P. M. ... 87
4:00 A. M. ... 81
4:00 P. M. ... 85

SUN AND TIDE

Sun rises ... 4:33 A. M.
Sun sets ... 7:23 P. M.
Head of Christina ... 1:05 P. M.
High water ... 3:20 A. M. 3:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST IN VICINITY OF TWELFTH and Market streets, brown plush stool. Reward. Return to 308 S. Grant Ave. (Olson Park Gardens). June 2.

SMYRNA, the child's parents, left for Buffalo yesterday afternoon. About 2 o'clock Sunday morning, Miss Mild Lamb, a sister of Mrs. LaBelle, was aroused by someone ringing the doorbell of their home on ... (Continued on Page Two.)

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN DELAWARE BACKGROUND

Interest in women's rights in Delaware grew slowly in the nineteenth century. For many years, the only voice raised in Delaware on behalf of a woman's right to own property, to control her own money, and to vote was that of Mary Ann Sorden Stuart of Greenwood. Left a widow in 1859, Stuart was forced to learn to support herself and her five children. As a result of inequitable laws, Stuart determinedly lobbied the state legislature for women's equality. In 1869, she organized the state's first convention for Women's Suffrage in Wilmington and helped connect the burgeoning Delaware movement to the national women's movement. Stuart was instrumental in bringing Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Belva Lockwood to Delaware in 1881 to testify before the General Assembly regarding Women's Suffrage. In 1889 Stuart testified before the US Senate Judiciary Committee that she paid taxes under protest because she could not vote. In her view, this was taxation without representation.

While Stuart and her allies lobbied the Delaware legislature, interest in women's suffrage was spreading throughout the state. In 1895, Howard High School commencement activities in Wilmington included a debate on women's suffrage and an address by Mary Church Terrell, first president of the National Association of Colored Women (NACW). In 1896 the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association (DESA), a statewide group affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), founded by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was organized.

The Delaware suffrage battle really began to intensify in 1913. Failure to get the state legislature to pass a bill that would give women the right to vote made the state's small group of suffragists determined to gain so much public support that the legislators would have to approve the vote for women in 1915. Street-corner rallies and parades soon came to be more important than club meetings and teas in women's homes for spreading the message. Up and down the state sped Florence Bayard Hilles' powerful automobile, dubbed the "Votes for Women Flyer," bringing the suffrage message to towns and hamlets in all three counties.

In March 1914, fourteen African American women met at the home of Emma Gibson Sykes to form the Equal Suffrage Study Club to "arous[e] interest in the suffrage movement among colored women and to conduct a campaign of education among them." The Equal Suffrage Study Club chose poet and Howard High School English teacher, Alice Ruth Moore Dunbar (later Dunbar-Nelson), as their president, Emma Sykes as vice-president, Bessie Dorrell as secretary, and Fannie Hopkins Hamilton as treasurer.



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On Saturday, May 2, 1914, Delaware suffragists held their largest parade in Wilmington, with more than 600 people marching, and thousands of spectators jamming the streets and hanging out of windows. Three grand marshals – Florence Bayard Hilles representing New Castle County, Mary Slaughter representing Kent County, and Miriam Gray representing Sussex County – led the parade. They wore white dresses and the purple, yellow, and white sashes of the Congressional Union, a national women’s political organization, and each carried a yellow banner emblazoned with her county’s name. Next came a band playing “Onward Christian Soldiers,” followed by women, men, children, floats, and automobiles divided into 12 sections or divisions. The Homemakers section contained the most marchers, while African American women marched in the Equal Suffrage Study Club led by one of its founders, Blanche Stubbs. All the women in the parade wore white – except the college women who wore their caps and gowns – while the participating men wore business suits.

Unfortunately, no amount of talking could change enough legislators’ minds. Once again, the General Assembly rejected votes for women. Delaware’s suffragists then joined those from all the other states to seek an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The focus of the battle shifted to the nation’s capital.



Suffragists at railroad station, May 10, 1914, GVT54, Delaware Historical Society

Suffragists at railroad station, May 10, 1914 - In 1920, women gained the right to vote, but only after a long, hard fight. That long road to victory took women and men from the Green in Dover to the White House in Washington, D.C., and to nearly every city and town in Delaware. The Votes for Women Flyer, the Silent Sentinels standing in front of the White House, the militant suffragists, and the equally insistent antisuffragists, all made for a colorful, exciting moment in America’s history.

The leaders of the Congressional Union were already using some of the more extreme tactics of British suffragists, including parades, rallies, and demonstrations. It wasn’t long before they began employing pickets, hunger strikes and heckling, as well. Delaware’s own Mabel





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Vernon fearlessly interrupted President Woodrow Wilson on July 4, 1916, when he spoke at a labor gathering in Washington, and demanded in a loud voice:

“Mr. President, if you consider it necessary to forward the interest of all the people, why do you oppose the national suffrage amendment?”

A secret service agent quickly removed Vernon from the room and the incident received negative publicity.

The Congressional Union held the political party in power, the Democrats, responsible for the lack of action on the Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution. They particularly sought to force the party’s leader, President Wilson, into action. Pickets outside the White House began in January 1917. On February 18 a delegation of 15 Delawareans joined the cause as pickets, or Silent Sentinels, as they came to be called:

Margaret Bacon
Edna Field
Mrs. M.E. Brown
Mary Gallagher
Anna McCue

Mrs. Z.H. Lofland
Annie M. Arniel
Mildred Davis
Mrs. McGinnis
Mrs. Harry Yerger

Naomi Schopfer
Mabelle Davis
Mrs. E. Beatty
Mrs. L.E. Tarbutton
Olivia White

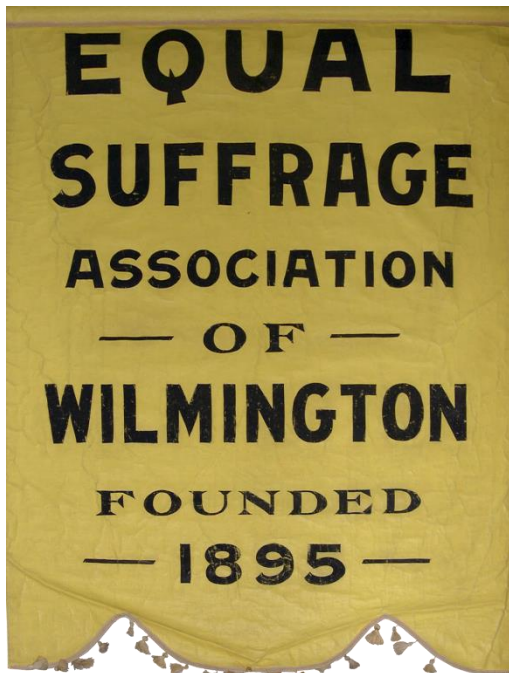
March 1 was Delaware Day on the picket line at the White House. Despite rain and snow, Delaware’s delegates marched behind Mabel Vernon from the Congressional Union’s headquarters to the White House wearing bright yellow slickers and hats. Florence Bayard Hilles carried the state’s banner and others carried signs with slogans such as “MR. PRESIDENT, HOW LONG MUST WOMEN WAIT FOR THEIR LIBERTY?” The pickets upset President Wilson, who tried to dodge the issue. He thought the suffragists unpatriotic for their militancy once the United States entered World War I. Some women who wanted the right to vote agreed with President Wilson. The other pro-suffrage group, the National American Women Suffrage Association, with its Delaware affiliate the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, used fewer militant tactics. But the Silent Sentinels would not go away. In June 1917 angry crowds ripped down banners they found unpatriotic, and the police arrested the female pickets on the charge of blocking traffic. At their court trials, given a choice between paying a fine or going to jail, the suffragists often chose jail. Two of the first six suffragists jailed were from Delaware: Mabel Vernon and Annie Arniel. Florence Bayard Hilles was arrested soon after, choosing sixty days in jail rather than pay a \$25 fine. Pardoned by President Wilson after only three days in jail, the Sentinels would not give up their posts. The arrests continued, and the sentences grew longer. While in jail, some suffragists began hunger strikes prompting prison guards to force feed the



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women, denying them water, gagging them to prevent talking to other prisoners, chaining them to their cells and forcing them to wear straitjackets. This action was so unpopular with the public that arrests stopped. Finally, in March 1918, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals ruled all suffrage related arrests illegal.



Equal Suffrage Association Banner, c. 1915, Delaware Historical Society.

Made of DuPont “Fabrikoid”; carried in parades suspended from a vertical pole. First carried in a parade on May 1, 1915. In the collection of the Delaware Historical Society.

This banner was carried by members of the Wilmington Equal Suffrage Association, who were part of a suffrage parade held in Philadelphia, PA on May 1, 1915. The ladies started their march from their headquarters at 305 Delaware Avenue and then travelled down Market Street to the Fourth Street wharf, where they took the boat to Philadelphia to take part in the larger parade where this banner made its first appearance.

After this, suffrage protestors moved across the street from the White House to Lafayette Square and the arrests began again, this time for holding meetings on public property. As winter came on, the protestors lit watchfires, for which there were more arrests. In all, seven Delawareans went to jail for their suffrage work.

Mabel Vernon
Florence Bayard Hilles
Annie McGee
Naomi Barrett

Annie Arniel
Catherine Boyle
Mary Brown

Of this group, Annie Arniel spent the most time in jail. A worker in a Wilmington leather factory, Annie Arniel was arrested eight times and served a total of 103 days. During one of her arrests for picketing Congress, Arniel was knocked senseless by the police.



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Ultimately, President Wilson urged Congress to pass the Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Amendment and after long debate in both chambers, the amendment finally passed in May and June 1919. Delaware Representative Caleb R. Layton voted for the amendment. In the Senate, L. Heisler Ball also supported it, but Josiah O. Wolcott voted against it. Some say the amendment would have passed without the protestors, perhaps even more quickly, but others say that protest was needed to get national attention and force Congressional action.

Even though the amendment passed, women still would not get the vote until it was ratified by 36 states. Within ten months, 35 states had ratified the Nineteenth, or Susan B. Anthony, Amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote. Only one more state was needed. Of the states remaining, Delaware seemed the best bet, for it had a Progressive Republican governor, John G. Townsend, Jr., who was in favor of women's suffrage, and a Republican General Assembly. Therefore, from March to early June 1920, the eyes of the nation focused on Delaware. For both Delaware suffragists and anti-suffragists, this was the last chance. The suffragist leadership included the socially and politically prominent Florence Bayard Hilles of the National Woman's Party (formerly the Congressional Union) and Mabel Lloyd Ridgely of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association (soon to be the League of Women Voters) adopting the yellow jonquil as their symbol and their colors, the traditional purple, white, and yellow of the women's suffrage movement. The equally prominent and indomitable Mary Wilson Thompson and Emily Bissell led the anti-suffragists employing the colors red, black, and white, and adopting the red rose as their symbol. Some commentators came to call the ensuing battle in Dover 'The War of the Roses.'

[The Suffragist, Saturday, June 14, 1919. Delaware Historical Society.](#)

Created for the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage by Alice Paul in 1913, *The Suffragist* was a weekly newspaper used to share political news and efforts to advocate a suffrage amendment to the Constitution. American artist, cartoonist, and women's rights activist Nina Allender drew the political cartoons found between its covers. Allender relocated temporarily to Wilmington, Delaware in April 1914, to head the Delaware Congressional Union for Equal Suffrage and to coordinate a parade on May 2, 1914.





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To the suffragists, ratification was a question of equality and simple justice. To the anti-suffragists, ratification overstepped the bounds of states' rights and would reduce women's special moral position in society. Would ratification pass, or would it fail? Neither side was confident of victory, so both spared no effort in their attempt to influence legislators and their constituents. Both sides held parades and meetings in Dover and throughout the state, particularly in Sussex County, where the deciding votes lay. Leadership of the DESA held one of the largest rallies on the Dover Green. Bands, decorated automobiles, and representatives from every town in Delaware attended to help influence legislators. The pro-suffrage forces even resorted to dropping leaflets from airplanes to catch people's attention.

On May 5, the Delaware Senate ratified the amendment by a vote of 11 to 6. Women's suffrage stood just eighteen House votes away from victory. Lobbying pressure became intense. The president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, urged Democratic legislators to vote yes to the amendment, but enough anti-suffrage stalwarts, like Democrat "Bull" McNabb of Wilmington, held out against the suffrage pressure to keep the decision in doubt. Those who opposed women's suffrage had many reasons, from hostility to giving African American women the vote and the fear that women would vote for Prohibition to a belief in the innate intellectual inferiority of women. Finally, exhausted from months of lobbying pressure, the members of the House of Representatives agreed to bring the session to close on a set day, whether or not the suffrage bill came forward for a vote however, the House adjourned without formally voting because it had become clear that there were not enough votes for passage. The anti-suffragists rejoiced, and Mrs. Thompson was lifted aloft in a chair. But their victory proved to be short-lived.

Suffragists had to look elsewhere for the thirty-sixth state to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment. Victory came a few months later in Tennessee. By the margin of just one vote, a young man ensured all women the right to vote in honor of his mother. Harry Burn, a state representative in Tennessee previously opposed suffrage. On the day of the vote Burn received a letter from his mother, urging him to support suffrage. Following his mother's advice, Burn voted for Women's Suffrage and the 19th Amendment was ratified on August 18, 1920. Delaware did not officially ratify the 19th Amendment until March 6, 1923.



WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN DELAWARE TIMELINE

Compiled by the Delaware Historical Society. Updated in Summer 2019 by Anne M. Boylan, Professor Emerita of History University of Delaware

1868	Mary Ann Sorden Stuart of Greenwood begins to fight for women's rights.
1869	November 12 - Wilmington's first women's rights convention. Abolitionist Thomas Garrett presides, Lucy Stone speaks. Delaware Suffrage Association, with Emma Worrell as Corresponding Secretary and Dr. John Cameron as Recording Secretary, founded. It affiliates with Lucy Stone's American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA).
1870s	Married women in Delaware receive the right to make wills, own property, and control their earnings.
1878	Mary Ann Sorden Stuart testifies before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee in favor of women's suffrage. Stuart is the Delaware representative for the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA), led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.
1881	Mary Ann Sorden Stuart, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony address Delaware General Assembly in an attempt to amend the state constitution to allow women's suffrage.
1884	Belva Lockwood, the "woman's rights candidate for president," speaks at Delaware College in Newark at the invitation of the college's women students. In 1885, the college's trustees end co-education, an "experiment" begun in 1872.
1888	Delaware Woman's Christian Temperance Union endorses women's suffrage.
1890	The AWSA and NWSA unite to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA).
1895	<p>Wilmington Equal Suffrage Club (or Association) organized.</p> <p>Delaware Equal Suffrage Association (DESA) founded, affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). By May 1896, DESA has seventeen affiliated clubs.</p> <p>June - Commencement exercises at Howard High School feature a debate on woman suffrage and an address by Mary Church Terrell, first president of the National Association of Colored Women (NACW).</p>





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1896	December - Delaware State Grange endorses woman suffrage.
1897	January 13 - Carrie Chapman Catt, Martha Churchman Cranston, Emalea Pusey Warner, Margaret White Houston, and Emma Worrell address hearing at Delaware constitutional convention in favor of suffrage. The Committee on Elections votes against women’s suffrage.
1900	Eligible women paying a real estate tax in Delaware can vote for school commissioners. Wilmington’s Emily Bissell testifies before U.S. House & Senate Committees opposing woman suffrage.
1909	DESA signs on to help NAWSA “great petition drive” for a federal suffrage amendment.
1911	Dr. Josephine White De Lacour, M.D., runs for election to the Wilmington school board, her second time; she is supported by the Wilmington Equal Suffrage Association but is defeated.
1912	Led by Frank Stephens, the Arden single-tax colony forms a suffrage club, affiliated with DESA. Alice Paul becomes chair of Congressional Committee of NAWSA, bringing new life to the suffrage movement through a demand for an amendment to the United States Constitution alongside state-by-state efforts.
1913	Equal suffrage amendment to state constitution fails in Delaware General Assembly. Alice Paul forms the Congressional Union (CU), affiliated with NAWSA but run separately, and focusing on a national amendment. February - “General” Rosalie Gardner Jones and her group of “suffrage pilgrims” walk through Delaware on their way to the March 3 national suffrage parade in Washington, D.C. March 3 - Delaware suffragists participate in the big national suffrage parade in Washington, D.C. planned and carried out by NAWSA’s Congressional Committee, led by Alice Paul. Spectators mob the suffragists. Summer - Wilmington’s Mabel Vernon hired as a CU organizer for Delaware; holds a series of suffrage meetings, including street corner speeches and rallies. September Florence Bayard Hilles hears Mabel Vernon speak at DESA’s suffrage tent at the State Fair in Wilmington and is converted to the suffrage cause.





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	<p>Joint CU-DESA headquarters open at Seventh and Shipley streets in Wilmington with Mabel Vernon in charge.</p> <p>November 23 - Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, noted English suffragette, speaks in Wilmington.</p> <p>December - Emily Bissell speaks before the U.S. House Rules Committee as President of the Delaware Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.</p>
<p>1914</p>	<p>March - Florence Bayard Hilles becomes Delaware chairman of the CU; begins to plan suffrage parade in Wilmington, May 2.</p> <p>March 19 - Led by Alice Moore Dunbar (later Dunbar-Nelson) Emma Gibson Sykes, Blanche Williams Stubbs, Mary J. Woodlen, Alice Gertrude Baldwin, and others, African American suffragists organize the Equal Suffrage Study Club.</p> <p>April 25 - DESA plants suffrage tree, a pin oak, at north end of Van Buren Street Bridge in Wilmington.</p> <p>May 2 - Big suffrage parade in Wilmington.</p> <p>May 9 - Some Wilmington suffragists travel to Washington, D.C., to participate in national parade.</p> <p>Summer - Florence Bayard Hilles and Miss Elsie Hill speak in 7 towns on a two-day tour of Delaware.</p> <p>October - Wilmington Equal Suffrage Association holds school contest for best essays on woman suffrage.</p>
<p>1915</p>	<p>January – February - In support of equal suffrage amendment to state constitution, the “Votes for Women Flyer,” Florence Bayard Hilles’s gaily decorated car, tours the state, taking the suffrage message to many small towns.</p> <p>February - Alice Paul re-brands the federal suffrage amendment as the “Susan B. Anthony” amendment, to differentiate it from other proposals.</p> <p>February – March - Blanche Williams Stubbs and Mary J. Woodlen publish letters in Wilmington newspapers criticizing racist opposition to African American women’s quest for voting rights.</p> <p>March - Equal suffrage amendment to state constitution fails in Delaware General Assembly.</p>





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	<p>June - DESA and CU split, with DESA moving out of joint headquarters at 305 Delaware Avenue in Wilmington.</p> <p>July – November - Alice Moore Dunbar (later Dunbar-Nelson) travels throughout Pennsylvania encouraging voters to support woman suffrage in the November referendum. The referendum fails.</p> <p>September - Mabel Vernon and Florence Bayard Hilles represent Delaware at the CU’s Women Voters Convention in California.</p> <p>September 25 - Florence Bayard Hilles (pro) and Emily Bissell (anti) debate woman suffrage at a local Methodist Church.</p> <p>November - Martha Churchman Cranston retires as DESA President after 20 years of service. DESA has 270 dues-paying members.</p>
<p>1916</p>	<p>April - Florence Bayard Hilles joins CU-sponsored “Suffrage Special” train trip through full-suffrage states.</p> <p>June DESA President Mary Clare Brassington attends both political party conventions to lobby for suffrage planks in party platforms.</p> <p>CU becomes National Woman’s Party, completing its split from NAWSA.</p> <p>July - Alice Dunbar-Nelson attends Delaware CU convention as a “fraternal delegate” from the Garrett Settlement House.</p> <p>July 4 - Mabel Vernon heckles Woodrow Wilson from the platform at an event in Washington.</p> <p>July 8 - DESA Congressional Committee chair Mary Ospina polls all Delaware members of Congress regarding their suffrage views.</p> <p>August - Delaware Federation of Colored Women’s Clubs forms with Blanche Williams Stubbs as president.</p> <p>October 23 - DESA sponsors “Federal Amendment Day” in Wilmington.</p> <p>November - Jeannette Rankin (R-Montana), becomes the first woman elected to serve in the U.S. Congress. As an NAWSA organizer, Rankin visited Delaware in 1913.</p>





Delaware

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

	<p>December Delaware CU claims 36 branch organizations.</p> <p>Mabel Vernon and Florence Bayard Hilles are in a group that unfurls a suffrage banner in Congress during a speech by Woodrow Wilson.</p>
<p>1917</p>	<p>January - John G. Townsend, Jr., inaugurated as Delaware’s governor; declares his support for suffrage.</p> <p>January 10 - NWP “Silent Sentinels” begin to picket the White House.</p> <p>February 3 - Florence Bayard Hilles (pro) and Mary Wilson Thompson (anti) issue statements on the equal suffrage amendment being introduced into the Delaware General Assembly; the amendment fails in late February.</p> <p>February 18 - Fifteen “wage-earning women” from Delaware, including Annie Arniel, Mary E. Brown, and Agnes Yerger and her daughter Naomi Schopfer go to Washington to do NWP picket duty at the White House. Delaware Association of Women Opposed to Woman’s Suffrage goes to Dover for a General Assembly hearing.</p> <p>March 1 - Delaware Day: all White House pickets, led by Mabel Vernon, are from Delaware.</p> <p>April 6 - Woodrow Wilson officially declares war on Germany. NAWSA and NWP take different positions on pursuing suffrage during wartime.</p> <p>June 22 - First arrest of suffrage pickets at the White House.</p> <p>June 25 - Twelve women arrested, including Mabel Vernon and Annie Arniel of Delaware, on charge of “obstructing traffic.” Sentenced to 3 days in the District of Columbia jail.</p> <p>July 14 - Sixteen women, including Florence Bayard Hilles, arrested at White House sentenced to 60 days in the Occoquan Workhouse in Virginia. Pardoned by Woodrow Wilson after serving 3 days of their sentence.</p> <p>November 5 - Some jailed suffragists, including Alice Paul, begin hunger strikes in a bid to be considered political prisoners.</p> <p>November 6 - New York women win the right to vote through a referendum.</p> <p>November 7 - Josephine Anderson du Pont holds a reception for Annie Arniel, just released from the Occoquan Workhouse after serving 63 days.</p>





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	<p>November 23 - DESA goes on record as opposing picketing.</p>
<p>1918</p>	<p>January 10 - The U.S. House passes the suffrage amendment; sends it to the Senate.</p> <p>March - Washington Court of Appeals declares all suffrage arrests, trials, punishments illegal.</p> <p>June - A group of suffragist munitions workers from Delaware, led by Florence Bayard Hilles, who also works in the factory, wait at the White House for 2 weeks in a futile effort to see Woodrow Wilson.</p> <p>August - Alice Dunbar-Nelson begins serving as a field representative for the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense.</p> <p>August 6 - Arrests of White House pickets resume.</p> <p>Fall - Eva Halpern Robin becomes DESA President.</p> <p>October 1 - U.S. Senate (65th Congress) defeats suffrage amendment; both Delaware senators vote against it.</p> <p>November - DESA collects over 11,000 signatures on a suffrage petition to Delaware's two senators; members hand out suffrage literature at the polls.</p> <p>November 11 - Armistice ends the Great War (World War I).</p> <p>December 2 - Woodrow Wilson urges the new 66th Congress to pass the suffrage amendment when it convenes in December 1919.</p> <p>December 16 - Suffragists begin to burn Woodrow Wilson's words in watch fires in front of the White House.</p>
<p>1919</p>	<p>January 1 – 20 - Perpetual watch fires lit at the White House. Delaware suffragists Catherine Boyle, Annie Arniel, Mary E. Brown, Annie McGee, Adelina Piunti, Naomi Schopfer Barrett and others participate. Several arrested.</p> <p>February 9 - President Woodrow Wilson burned in effigy at the White House.</p> <p>February 10 - U.S. Senate (65th Congress) defeats suffrage amendment. Both Delaware's U.S. Senators vote no.</p> <p>May 19 - Wilson calls new 66th Congress into special session.</p>





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	<p>May 21 - U.S. House (66th Congress) passes suffrage amendment.</p> <p>June 4 - U.S. Senate (66th Congress) approves suffrage amendment. 36 states needed to ratify.</p> <p>Summer - DESA and NWP lobby Governor Townsend to call a special session of the General Assembly to consider ratification.</p> <p>June 26 - DESA holds “victory luncheon” in Wilmington; makes plans for Delaware ratification.</p> <p>August 3 - NWP ratification rally in Wilmington. Alice Gertrude Baldwin speaks on “The Colored Teacher’s Tale.”</p> <p>August 9 - Ratification rally held in Dover.</p> <p>November - DESA votes to open a headquarters in Dover in anticipation of a special session being called; elects Dover’s Mabel Lloyd Ridgely as president.</p>
<p>1920</p>	<p>March 22 – June 2 - Special Session of Delaware General Assembly to consider suffrage amendment. Pro and Anti forces mobilize for a big fight. Great national interest because if successful, Delaware would be the final state needed to ratify. Senate ratifies; House does not.</p> <p>April - Alice Dunbar-Nelson and Florence Bayard Hilles together address gatherings of Delaware African American suffragists.</p> <p>April 5 - Emma Gibson Sykes published letter in Sunday Star criticizing racist opposition to woman suffrage.</p> <p>April 20 - Big suffrage rally in Dover.</p> <p>June 2 - Delaware General Assembly adjourns without ratifying the amendment.</p> <p>August 18 - Tennessee becomes the final state to ratify the 19th Amendment.</p> <p>August 26 - Woman’s suffrage becomes part of the United States Constitution.</p> <p>August – November - Delaware women organize, register, and go to the polls. DESA regroups as League of Women Voters (LWV).</p>
<p>1923</p>	<p>Delaware General Assembly ratifies the 19th Amendment.</p>

