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pledges disappeared, name by name the poll was altered. The constitutional objection was resurrected. Men argued and wavered. They declared that they had not given the matter sufficient thought; that they had overlooked their inmost convictions; and then—sure indication of the strength of the opposition forces at work—Speaker Walker of the House, who had agreed to introduce the suffrage resolution and had stated publicly that nothing could move him from support of the amendment, announced he was opposed to ratification.

On Friday, the 13th, the tide of opposition was momentarily checked by the passage of the ratification resolution in the Senate with a generous vote of 24-5. But adjournment of the House until Monday was seized as an opportunity by the opponents of ratification for their most effective work. A succession of telegrams went from Tennessee to Washington, from Washington to Ohio, from Ohio to Tennessee and repeatedly round this circle.

Governor Roberts, following urgent appeals from Governor Cox, George White, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and assisted by other Democratic leaders in the state, urged every argument for ratification upon the members of the legislature. Among the Democratic men most active in behalf of ratification were:



George White, Tennessee State Chairman of the Woman's Party, leader in the final campaign for ratification.

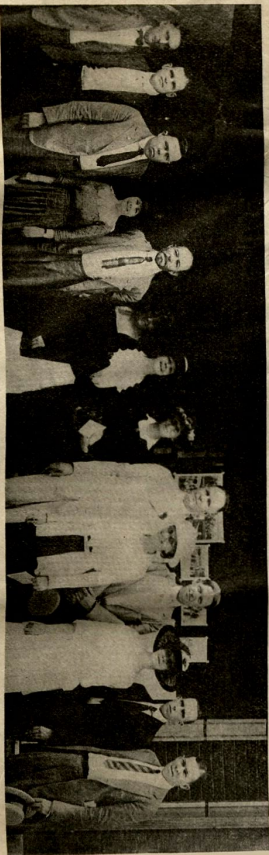
various parts of the country also endeavored to secure decisive action from Senator Harding and a good Republican vote in Tennessee. Notable among these organizations was the Harding-Coolidge League of the District of Columbia, of which Mr. Winfield Jones is executive chairman.

On Monday, the legislature met and the battle was on. For two days both sides struggled for the advantage.

United States Senator McKellar, former Senator Lake Lea, State Senator Todd, speaker of the Senate; Mr. Cordell Hall and the floor leaders for the suffrage resolution in the Lower House, Mr. T. K. Riddick and Mr. Joseph Hanover.

Meanwhile, Miss Pollitzer was holding a constant succession of interviews with the Republican state leaders in an effort to secure a large vote from the Republican delegation, and had the constant cooperation of former United States Senator Newell Sanders; the Republican nominee for governor Alfred Taylor; former governor Ben Hooper; State Senator John C. Houk; Congressman Sellis; Congressman Taylor, Jesse Littleton, former mayor of Chattanooga, and Mr. Joseph Fowler, whose legal opinion to the effect that it was not constitutional to vote for the amendment, it was not constitutional to vote against it, had much weight with the members of the legislature.

Republican organizations in



Parley P. Christensen, presidential nominee of the Farmer-Labor Party, taken in front of the Nashville headquarters of the Farmer-Labor Party, immediately after his appeal for ratification, made before a mass meeting in the Tennessee Capitol. Mr. Christensen made a special trip to Tennessee to work for woman suffrage and emphasize his Party's position on this issue.

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On Tuesday, one of the suffragists pledged in the House was forced to leave Nashville for his home because of the critical illness of his wife. Another suffragist was unable to attend the session because of his own illness.

With two of the suffrage members away, the resolution came to a vote on Wednesday and was passed, supported by a large number of the Republican delegation, and carried by the final Democratic vote secured by the appeal of Governor Roberts for support of the party platform.

Speaker Walker changed his vote in order to move for reconsideration. The anti-suffragists continued their struggle and endeavored to persuade men who had voted for ratification to leave Nashville and, on the plea of sickness, be absent from the legislature for the two days during which reconsideration was possible. This last effort was also defeated—the national parties held their votes intact and suffrage triumphed finally over every force opposing it.

The part played in the Tennessee campaign by Governor Cox and Senator Harding is indicated in the following succession of telegrams and letters.

On July 23, the day following the denunciation of the Woman's Party to him, Senator Harding made his first tentative entry into the Tennessee campaign when he telegraphed to State Senator Houk as follows:

"I have your message asking me if I would advise that the Republicans of the Tennessee legislature vote for ratification of the woman's suffrage amendment. It is my earnest hope that the Republicans in the Tennessee legislature acting upon solemn conviction can see their way clear to give their support to this amendment. I believe in suffrage; our party has endorsed it in our national platform, every-where, loyal American men and women, and it would be gratifying to me personally if the Republican members of the Tennessee legislature accomplished that enfranchisement."

On July 30, Senator Harding drew back in his efforts in Tennessee in the following telegram to the Harding-Coolidge League of the District of Columbia:

"Your telegram received. You can understand why I cannot consistently urge Tennessee legislators to vote for ratification without knowing their reasons or such particulars as they may have made. The situation is being reported to National Headquarters, where it will be given attention at once."

On August 4, Mrs. Baker wired Miss Paul:

"Harding this morning promised to wire today to Congressman Sellis and Taylor of Tennessee to immediately endeavor to pledge the men from their district; also to wire to his special representative in the state to take immediate poll and report; also to wire Jesse Littleton, Republican candidate for governor, urging him to help."

On August 6, the following telegram was sent by Senator Harding to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt:



Miss Ania Pollitzer, legislative secretary of the Woman's Party, conferring with a trio of suffrage supporters in front of the Nashville headquarters. Left to right: Senator John C. Houk of Knoxville, Miss Pollitzer, Mayor E. W. Neal of Knoxville, and Addressessive B. L. Johnson of Andersonville.

"Your telegram received. No discouragement is voiced from here. On the contrary, we are continuing to encourage the Republicans of the Tennessee General Assembly to join cordially in the effort to consummate ratification."

On August 6, Senator Harding again wired State Senator Houk, apparently reconsidering his decision to take no part in the campaign:

"With the approach of a decision by the General Assembly of Tennessee on the matter of ratifying