ENTERPRISE
Advertising Columns
Bring Results

The Farmville Enterprise

ENTERPRISE
Job Printing Dep't
Solicits Your Work.

Published by The Rouse Printery

"WATCH FARMVILLE PUSH FORWARD"

Subscriptions $1.00 a Year in Advance

VOL. XI

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 27, 1920

NO. 15

NATION GETS EQUAL SUFFRAGE

States of Washington and Tennessee Ratify Constitutional Amendment.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN IN 1920"

Seventy Years of Struggle at Last Crowned With Victory—High Lights of the Movement and Some Immortal Names.

Washington. — The United States gets equal suffrage. Washington and Tennessee have ratified the constitutional amendment. This makes 36 states.

The legislatures of the states of Washington and Delaware met in special session March 22 to pass upon the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution as passed by congress June 4, 1919:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

In general the situation as to the ratification of the amendment was as follows:

Ratification necessary by legislatures of three-fourths of the 48 states of the Union.

Amendment ratified by 34 states, beginning with Wisconsin, June 10, 1919, and ending with West Virginia, March 10, 1920. Ratification in Ohio before United States Supreme court.

Amendment defeated by six states: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland.

The situation in the remaining six states was as follows:

Connecticut and Vermont had no regular sessions until 1921. Govs. Marcus H. Holcomb and P. W. Clement had refused to call special sessions.

Florida and Tennessee could not vote in 1920 because of constitutional provision.

The Louisiana legislature was scheduled to meet in May.

The North Carolina legislature was to meet in special session in August. Gov. T. W. Bickett had declared his intention of asking for ratification.

Washington ratified in March, Delaware refused in June; Louisiana in July. Calls for special sessions were refused by the governors of Connecticut, Florida and Vermont. The United States Supreme court upheld the Ohio ratification, holding that the United States Constitution overrode state constitutions as to details of ratification methods. Under this decision Tennessee called a special session to act on ratification.

It is 70 years since the organized movement for woman suffrage was begun in the United States. In the first part of the nineteenth century woman suffrage was spasmodically advocated in print and from the platform. But it was not until 1848 that Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton called a woman suffrage convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., which launched a "declaration of sentiments" and passed a resolution demanding equal suffrage.

There are two immortal names in American history. Lucretia Coffin Mott (1793-1880) was born in Nantucket, Mass., of Quaker parents. After teaching she became an "acknowledged minister" of the Friends. She married James Mott, who worked with his wife against slavery.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was born in Johnstown, N. Y. She married Henry B. Stanton, a prominent anti-slavery worker. From 1851 to 1869 she was president of the National Woman's Suffrage association.

Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) joined with Lucretia Mott and other women in organizing the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery society. She became Miss Cady Stanton's lifelong friend and coworker.

Sewing Thirty-sixth Star on Ratification Banner.

Miss Anthony was the leader in the woman suffrage movement for 50 years. She was president of the National Woman's Suffrage association from 1892 to 1900, when she was succeeded by Miss Catt. She died March 13, 1906, at her home in Rochester, N. Y., where her birthplace is now a museum.

Miss Anthony was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution, which was introduced in congress by Senator Sargent of California, a friend of the family, and was finally adopted by congress June 4, 1919, 41 years after it was first introduced.

Miss Anthony was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Kansas, which was defeated by 10,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of New York, which was defeated by 19,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of California, which was defeated by 3,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Michigan, which was defeated by 6,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania, which was defeated by 30,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Massachusetts, which was defeated by 18,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of West Virginia, which was defeated by 2,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Nebraska, which was defeated by 3,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Oregon, which was defeated by 9,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Colorado, which was defeated by 5,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Missouri, which was defeated by 38,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Indiana, which was defeated by 20,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Minnesota, which was defeated by 5,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Wisconsin, which was defeated by 2,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Iowa, which was defeated by 1,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Illinois, which was defeated by 1,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Ohio, which was defeated by 1,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Kansas, which was defeated by 1,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Nebraska, which was defeated by 1,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Oregon, which was defeated by 1,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Colorado, which was defeated by 1,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Missouri, which was defeated by 1,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Indiana, which was defeated by 1,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Minnesota, which was defeated by 1,000 votes. She was the author of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Wisconsin, which was defeated by 1