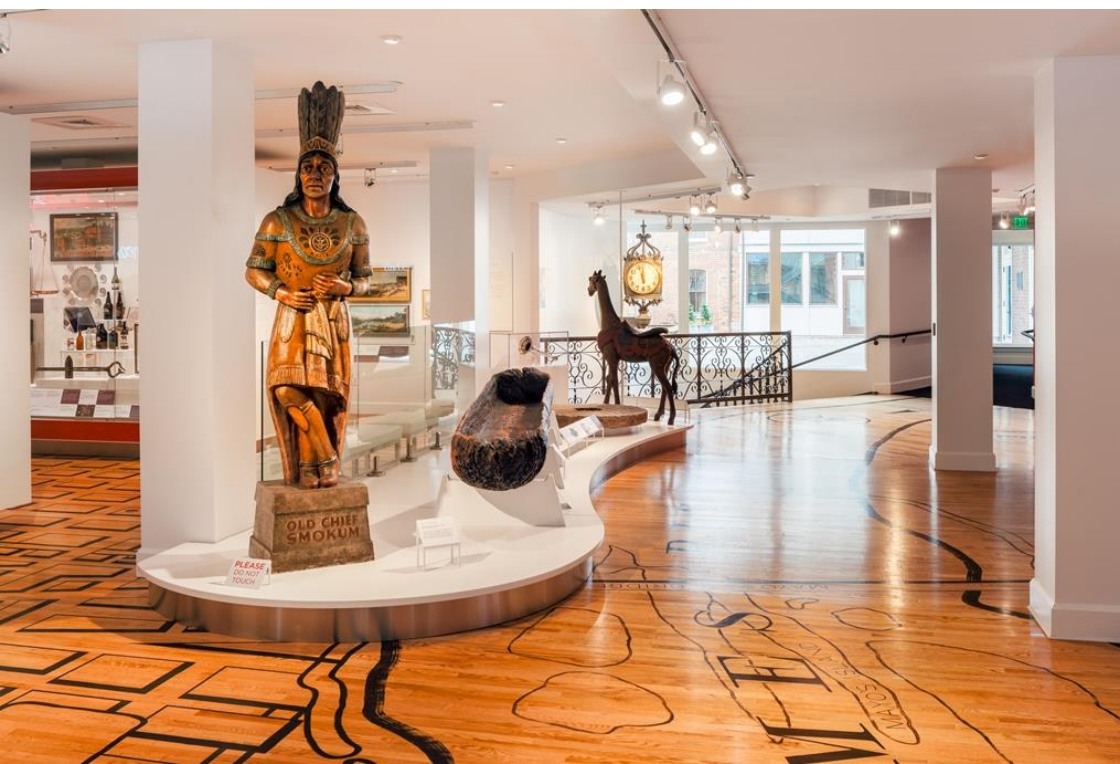




Valentine's Meat-Juice

"The Food par excellence for a Tired Stomach"

VALENTINE'S MEAT-JUICE COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A.



the
Valentine

BALLOT BATTLE: Richmond's Social Struggle for Women's Suffrage

While many think of the suffrage movement gaining speed in the early 1900s, there were spurts of enthusiasm across the country before that time.

The Seneca Falls Convention led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other activists took place in 1848. Soon, Susan B Anthony would join the movement and it would pick up steam across the country. Here in Virginia interest would fall flat until 1909 when it came to women's suffrage – whether pro or anti.

There were a few Richmond and Virginia women who tried to make the case from women's suffrage before 1900 but their efforts did not gain much support.

IMAGE: X.49.37.43 , Women's Suffrage Rally at the Virginia State Capitol, 1916, The Valentine



IMAGE: Adèle Goodman Clark Papers, Special Collections and Archives, VCU Libraries. Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, Va. in front of Washington Monument, Capitol Square, Richmond. The members of the ESL were promoting the suffrage film, "Your Girl and Mine." Feb 1915 - <https://gallery.library.vcu.edu/exhibits/show/wonderwoman/item/79304>



In 1909, a group of Richmond women including Lila Meade Valentine, Adele Clark, Nora Houston, Ellen Glasgow, Agnes Randolph, the great-great granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, and Lucy Randolph Mason, the great-granddaughter of George Mason, as well as teachers, journalists and business women banded together to form the Equal Suffrage League (ESL) which initially worked for a state amendment allowing women the right to vote.

Nearly 120 members joined in the first year – most from Richmond.

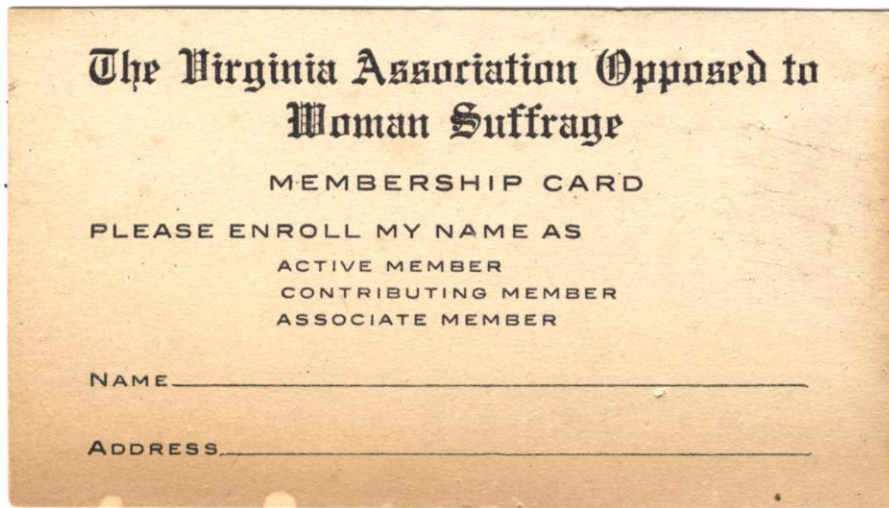


IMAGE: V.99.56.13, The Valentine.

In 1912, the Virginia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage (VAOWS) was formed to lead the fight to defeat the efforts of the ESL and other pro-suffrage organizations.

From 1915 through 1920, Mary Mason Anderson Williams was president of the Virginia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. No organizational records survive to indicate how many members the association had, but at the May 1918 state convention officers reported on the addition of almost 1,350 new members.

Its board of directors and committees included members of many influential social, business and political families in the state.

PUBLISHED BY

THE NEWS LEADER

FOR THE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE OF VIRGINIA.

SUFFRAGE EDITION SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914. PRICE FIVE CENTS

Vice-President of the National Association of America

President of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia

President of the National Association of America





MISS JANE ADAMS

MRS. H. B. VALENTINE

MISS ANNA HOWARD SHAW

A Message From the President of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia

Women of Virginia Have Right to Vote in "Wet" and "Dry" Election

The Woman Mover

Virginia Warns Her People Against Woman Suffrage

TWENTY-NINE COUNTIES WOULD GO UNDER NEGRO RULE
OVER SIXTY COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA
THE ENTIRE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

WHAT OF YOUR STATE, YOUR COUNTY? ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME FOR REFLECTING
MEN AND WOMEN TO THINK—AND ACT?

THE THREAT OF NEGRO COUNTIES

From the Richmond [unclear] to [unclear]

The Woman's Suffrage

Facts and Figures about Woman Suffrage
History, Doctrine, Program and Effect of
"Votes for Women" on Remedial
and Protective Legislation

With Dates, Election Returns, Comparisons of State Laws, and
Married Women, Hours and Conditions of labor not otherwise
available.

References omitted because of space limitations, where sub-
jects are treated in more detail, will be furnished on application.

SHORT HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Besides isolated instances in Roman times, the French Revolution, and several early colonial pleas, the theory of "votes for women" was not formulated until after an Anti-Slavery meeting in London, in 1840, at which women delegates were rejected, and after which the women who were refused part in it determined to hold a convention of their own to formulate "women's rights." This was first accomplished at a convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in July, 1848. Various "rights" were then set forth, among them on lines suggested by the American Declaration of Independence designated many "oppressions," "tyrannies," etc., alleged to have been imposed on women by men. Commenting on these early pleas, the History of Woman Suffrage, written by pioneers in the movement, says, in 1902:

"If the first organized demand for the rights of the women-made at the memorable convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848—had lived to see all granted, it asked for women the right to have personal freedom, to acquire an education, to earn a living, to claim her wages, to own property, to make contracts, to bring suit, to testify in court, to obtain divorces, on just grounds, to possess her children, to claim a fair share in the accumulations during marriage." Chapter 21 will show that in many of the States ALL THESE PRIVILEGES are now accorded, and in not one are all refused. For the past half century there has been a steady advance in the direction of equal rights for women. In many instances these have been granted in response to the direct efforts of women themselves."

ESTABLISHED BY "INDIRECT INFLUENCE."
Woman suffrage had little hope until the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and the Woman Suffrage Association suggested the formation of the National Association of Women's Rights.



Who Represents Her?

IF a woman is responsible for an accident, if she defaults on her contracts, if she slanders her neighbors, is any man arrested, sued, bound over to keep the peace?

IF a woman steals from her employer, does her father, husband, brother or son serve out her term in prison?

IF a woman kills somebody, what man represents her in a prisoner's dock during her trial? What man represents her in the electric chair if she is convicted?

IF a widow or an unmarried woman fails to pay her property of a male relative or of the man sold to satisfy the debt to the State?

IF a woman forges a check, does her father, her employer, go to jail for felony?

WHY is it that the only place in the world where to represent woman is at the ballot box?

???

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE OF VIRGINIA
Commercial Bldg., Richmond, Va.

Printed by N. W. P. Co., Inc.

VOTES FOR WOMEN



THE SPIRIT OF 1776 TO-DAY
"NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION."

6342

The Equal Suffrage League and the VAOWS would each espouse their viewpoints to the people of Virginia, often engaging one another directly in editorials and other literature. During this time before social media and the internet, messages were delivered through a variety of means including newspaper articles, pamphlets, cartoons, cards, buttons, sashes, etc.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1916.—TWELVE PAGES.

WEATHER — CLOUDY
PAGE 2

His Actions Sustained



DR. GEORGE H. DENNY.

DENNY COMPLETELY
EXONERATED BY BOARD

WOMEN DEMAND RIGHT TO VOTE

Advocates of Suffrage Appear Before Committees of General Assembly.

LARGE AUDIENCE APPLAUDS

Many Speakers Advocate Amendment to Constitution—One Opponent Voices Views.

Arguing that to extend to women the privilege of the ballot would be only to sustain a fundamental principle of a true democracy, and charging that to withhold the right of suffrage from one-half the body politic and at the same time require that half of the State's citizenry to contribute its share toward the maintenance of the government is nothing short of piracy, members of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the House of Delegates, presented to the Joint Committee on Privileges and Elections their arguments in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to women.

ELOQUENT PLEA AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Miss Lucy Jean Price Opposes Granting of Votes to Women.

HAVE DESTINY OF THEIR OWN

Says Doubling of Electorate Does Not Mean Purification of Politics.

Arguing that, though their interests are identical, the physical work and social effort of the two sexes are different, necessitating a division of labor, and that a doubling of the electorate would not necessarily mean a purification of politics, Miss Lucy Jean Price, field secretary of the Ohio Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, made eloquent plea before a large audience in the Jefferson Hotel auditorium last night that suffrage be not given to women, that they be left to work out the destiny for which nature has marked them, and that it be left to them to exercise outside of the ballot box the influence which, in the manner of things, has always been theirs.

MISSING K-BOAT IS BELIEVED SAFE

Tank Steamer Reports Sighting Submarine Off Florida Coast.

FEARS NOT ALL RELIEVED

Efforts by Naval Vessels and by Radio to Locate Submersible Prove Futile.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 31.—With the statement here to-night by Captain E. C. Bryan, commandant of the Charleston Navy-Yard, that the tank steamer C. A. Canfield reported having sighted off the Florida coast what appeared to be the K-5, belief was expressed that the submersible was safe, and proceeding on her course to Key West. Captain Bryan's statement here was that the Canfield having reported sighting a submarine, and as the K-5 was the only submarine known to be in those waters, he felt satisfied that the boat which the Canfield sighted could be no other than the K-5.

Russian Forces Drive Turks Before Them

AFTER having driven the Turks from a region about forty miles in length in Asiatic Turkey, to the west of Lake Van, and pushed them to retreat down the Mush Valley, the Russians seemingly have ceased their operations in this particular vicinity for the winter.

Large numbers of prisoners were taken by the Russians, in addition to heavy guns, machine guns and other war material.

There has been little fighting of great moment anywhere in any of the war theaters, except by artillery. German positions at Steenstraete, to the south of Roye, and to the north of St. Mihiel, have come under the guns of the entente allies on the western line, and considerable damage has been done.

From northwest of Riga to the middle Stripa there has been considerable bombardment by the Germans of various Russian towns and positions. Petrograd reports the surrounding by the Russians of an Austrian detachment in the middle Stripa, and the annihilation of most of the Austrians, the remainder being captured.

ZEPPELINS RAID NUMBER

the
Valentine

IMAGE:
FIC033477
Congressional
Union at VA State
Fair ca 1915
OBJECT:
Congressional
Union Banner
(seen in picture)
I.V.73.392



Virginia suffragists succeeded in bringing the issue to the floor of the General Assembly three times between 1912 and 1916, but the vote never came close to passage. The Equal Suffrage League's strategy focused on winning support in the General Assembly for a voting-rights amendment to the state constitution. Some suffragists grew impatient with the painstaking approach and broke ranks, joining the more militant Congressional Union (later the National Woman's Party), and then pressuring Congress and U.S. president Woodrow Wilson to enact a federal suffrage amendment.

The Net Circulation of the Washington Herald Yesterday Was 42,155

THE WEATHER

Today and tomorrow—Partly cloudy; continued warm; highest temperature yesterday, 89; lowest, 66.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Ask Virginia Lee

NO. 4603

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919.

ONE CENT In Washington and Suburbs. Elsewhere Two Cents.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE VICTORIOUS IN SENATE; NATIONAL WIRE STRIKE LIKELY IN 48 HOURS

HEAD OF D. C. UNION FORECASTS SUSPENSION UNLESS BURLERSON ACTS

President F. N. McDowell of Local 24, Says Atlanta Trouble Menaces Whole System Of Communication—Strike Breakers Enroute from New York to Georgia Intercepted Here—Konencamp in City to Direct Fight Against Western Union.

With Sylvester J. Konencamp, international president of the Telegraphers' Union is in Washington to direct the fight for the operators, indications were late last night that the nation-wide strike of wiremen would be called within forty-eight hours.

F. H. McDowell, president of the District local, said early this morning that complete suspension of wire activities here was imminent unless the Atlanta trouble was speedily settled.

Serious Trouble Likely. Both the main Washington offices of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph will be affected, with all the private wires of the press associations and the immense amount of traffic filed by the government seriously affected. From his headquarters at the National Hotel, President Konencamp

day. All of the union leaders assert that the Western Union is sending out garbled statements as to the extent of the difficulty, and that the trouble in Atlanta is of far more serious import than the company will admit.

"Sea Wolf's" Cruelties Outdone in Court Tales

HERE ARE WOMEN WHO LED FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE



Galleries Cheer as Vote Of 56 to 25 is Announced At Close of Long Debate

How Suffragists Have Fought to Win the Ballot

The vote yesterday was the fifth time the Senate has balloted on the question since it was introduced forty-one years ago by Senator Sargent, of California. The first vote, which came in 1877, was 16 yeas and 34 nays; in 1914 the amendment had gained a majority of one, but still lacked eleven votes of the necessary two-thirds; in 1918 it failed by two votes, and last February by one. Susan B. Anthony led the suffrage fight during the civil war period, and in 1872 cast a vote to test women's rights. She was arrested and fined, but, refusing to pay it, was never jailed. She then was certain a Constitutional amendment was necessary, and began to press it in Congress.

Struggle Started Forty-One Years Ago by Senator Sargent of California Ends in Victory After Many Defeats—Supporters Declare Ratification by States Now Is Merely A Matter of Form and Will Come Quickly.

The long battle for the submission of the woman suffrage amendment was won yesterday when the Senate, by the vote of fifty-six to twenty-five, passed the resolution which passed the House just two weeks ago. The resolution now goes to the legislatures for ratification. The amendment was supported by thirty-six Republicans and twenty Democrats, and opposed by seventeen Democrats and eight Republicans. It received two more votes than were needed to make the requisite two-thirds. It was exactly 1:35 o'clock when President pro tem Cummins from the chair made the announcement to the expectant crowds in the galleries who had sat through a tedious all-day debate waiting for the final vote to be taken. He said: Galleries Applaud Wildly. "This resolution has received the affirmative votes of more than two-thirds of the Senate, a quorum being present, and it is declared to have passed the Senate in accordance with Amendments Deter Wood, of Alabama, is"



Richmond Suffragists Happy Over Victory Of Their Amendment

IMAGE: June 5, 1919
Richmond Evening
Journal reported on
the response of the
Equal Suffrage
League to passage
of the "Susan B.
Anthony"
amendment
Source: Library of
Virginia,
"Unwarranted,
Unnecessary,
Undemocratic:" The
Virginia General
Assembly Responds
To The Proposed
Nineteenth
Amendment In 1919

Prominent suffragists from all parts of Virginia will come to Richmond shortly to attend the victory luncheon, which is to take place, probably, in the Jefferson hotel, to celebrate the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution after a struggle of approximately forty years. Details of the jubilee will be planned at a called meeting of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at its headquarters, Fourth and Franklin streets, at which every member is urged to be present. Mrs. Kate Langley Boshier, first vice-president, will preside.

Mrs. Boshier, in commenting upon the outcome of the senate vote yesterday, said: "I feel not alone a sense of relief and gratitude for the beginning of a larger and better work, but the responsibility which all women should take seriously. The responsibility of citizenship is not to be entered into lightly, but 'soberly, earnestly and in the fear of God.' If men had not wanted this to follow they should not have educated women. I regard our political freedom with a feeling of awe. It challenges all women to measure up to what should be expected of them."

One of the first persons in Rich-

mond to be notified of the suffrage victory was Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, who on receipt of the news made the following statement:

"I rejoice that at last congress has taken the step which will enable this nation to stand before the democracies of the world unashamed. The federal suffrage amendment now goes to the legislatures of the forty-eight states, and will undoubtedly be ratified by the required three-fourths, thus giving to the women of America the political power already possessed by the women of the other great nations.

"My one regret is that Virginia did not long ago take the initiative by passing the state amendment asked for by the Equal Suffrage League since 1912.

"I trust that she may atone for the past neglect by being among the first to ratify the national amendment."

Miss Mason Confident

Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, when interviewed today, made this statement: "While we are rejoicing over the action of the senate in passing the suffrage bill, we

(Continued on Fourth Page)



IMAGE: Cook 1182
Women Lined up to
Vote November 1920
IMAGE: RTD Sept 21
1920

RICHMOND WOMEN REGISTER AT RATE OF 578 IN ONE DAY (Continued From First Page.)

ber 2. If we had the time we could bring out double that number, and the overwhelming majority of them are of the "Lily Black" wing of the Republican party. The white Republicans who have spurned us have an awful shock coming to them in the November election, which will show the national organization who is who in the Republican party in Virginia."

Secretary Ingram, of the Electoral Board, witnessed an amazing incident in the office of the City Treasurer. Two women who had been assessed for poll taxes, were at the Treasurer's counter engaged in a controversy over who should pay the poll tax for both.

"If any one challenges those women at the polls, neither will be allowed to vote," he said. The law prohibits the payment of the poll tax by another than the voter.

Mrs. Wormeley and Mrs. Johnson distinguished themselves yesterday by registering, each of them, 1000 number of voters, 1 mile per...

When Congress passed the Nineteenth Amendment in June 1919, the ESL fought hard for ratification, but Virginia politicians did not relent. Despite the efforts of the Equal Suffrage League, Virginia was one of the nine southern states that refused to grant the vote to women. Virginia women at last won the right to vote in August 1920, when the Nineteenth Amendment became law, and exercised that right soon after in the November elections. More than 13,000 Richmond women registered and voted in the 1920 election. The General Assembly stubbornly withheld its ratification until 1952 which was, of course, symbolic.

**For more information:
Encyclopedia of Virginia**

https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/woman_suffrage_in_virginia#start_entry

https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Equal_Suffrage_League_of_Virginia_1909-1920

https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Valentine_Lila_Meade_1865-1921#start_entry

Library of Virginia

https://edu.lva.virginia.gov/online_classroom/shaping_the_constitution/people/lila_meade_valentine

https://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/dvb/bio.asp?b=Williams_Mary_Mason_Anderson