

<sup>45</sup>The lack of sociological surveys and polling data on the 1920 presidential election prevents any definitive statement on the impact of the woman's vote although conventional wisdom is that the Republicans were aided the most. See Wesley M. Bagby, *The Road to Normalcy: The Presidential Campaign and Election of 1920*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1962), p. 152. Studies of the period indicate that the woman's vote did not prove to be a cohesive bloc but was instead a "reform not a revolution." William Henry Chafe, *The American Woman: Her Changing: Social, Economic, and Political Roles, 1920-1970*, (New York: Oxford University Press, Inc., 1972), pp. 25-47. In Maryland, women are credited with defeating an incumbent Congressman in 1920 who had voted against the Nineteenth Amendment. Complete voter registration information is not available for 1920 but newspaper sources indicate that 104,846 women registered in Baltimore City (*Baltimore Sun*, October 14, 1920), 9,666 in Baltimore County (*Baltimore Sun*, April 21, 1921) and 2,536 in Carroll County (*The Democratic Advocate*, October 15, 1920). For these three jurisdictions the Democrats obtained a slight plurality of 43.63 percent with Republicans receiving 43.15 percent and 13.22 percent women declining party affiliation.

<sup>46</sup>The infamous "Teapot Dome Scandal" involved large monetary payments and "loans" by wealthy oilman Edward L. Doheny to Harding's Secretary of the Interior and other Federal officials prior to obtaining leases to drill for oil on government land. The "Ohio Gang" refers to Harding's personal advisors several of whom were indicted and/or resigned under threat of prosecution. These blemishes on the Harding administration are discussed in Francis Russell, *The Shadow of Blooming Grove: Warren G. Harding in His Times*, (New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1968), pp. 488-532.

<sup>47</sup>Coolidge won 15 primaries losing Wisconsin to favorite son, Senator LaFollette, and South Dakota to Senator Johnson by 1,144 votes. The incumbent captured 68.4 percent of the 3,525,185 votes cast in the Republican primaries.

<sup>48</sup>Senator Johnson of California is reported as having three write-in votes by some sources but the official returns do not credit him with any votes as write-in votes are not permissible in Maryland primaries. See Section 5-3, Article 33, *Annotated Code of Maryland; Board of Supervisors of Elections For Baltimore City v. Blunt, et al.*, 200 Md. 120, 88 A. 2d 474 (1952).

<sup>49</sup>This monumental struggle represented more than indecision over personalities and is credited as the turning point in the modern Democratic party's rural, conservative Southern and Western base to an urban, ethnic, labor coalition in Robert K. Murray, *The 103rd Ballot: Democrats and the Disaster in Madison Square Garden*, (New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1976).

<sup>50</sup>Governor Ritchie's efforts to corral the Democratic nomination are detailed in James Levin, "Governor Albert Ritchie and the Democratic National Convention of 1924," *M.H.M.*, Summer, 1971, Vol. 66, pp. 101-120. Although Ritchie received no more than 42.9 votes, the noted Democrat humorist, Will Rogers, observed that if the Maryland delegation had as many votes as noise Ritchie "would be our next vetoer." *New York Times*, June 27, 1924, p. 7.

<sup>51</sup>Charles Bryan was the younger brother of William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President in 1896, 1900 and 1908.

<sup>52</sup>Dorothy Brown, "Maryland Between the Wars," in *Maryland: A History*, pp. 689-691.

<sup>53</sup>The states voting for Al Smith were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and by one percent or less, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

<sup>54</sup>Whether this new voting pattern represented a "conversion" of existing voters or "mobilization" of new voters is analyzed in Kristi Anderson, *The Creation of a Democratic Majority 1928-1936*, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1979). See also David Burner, *The Politics of Provincialism: The Democratic Party in Transition, 1918-1932*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1968).