

Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
OCTOBER 10, 1925



Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence
OF ENGLAND

A member of the International Advisory Committee of the National Woman's Party, now in America, who participated in the work for Equal Rights for women of all nations during the meetings of the Interparliamentary Union.

Feminist Notes

Indian Women Protest Unequal Education

BECAUSE Allahabad University recently decided to prohibit the enrollment of women in classes in male students' colleges, Indian women have held meetings of protest and many important papers have criticized the action of the university.

Chilean Women Keep Nationality

WOMEN of Chile who marry foreigners do not lose their nationality by virtue of the marriage, as do women of Great Britain and other countries. Women of the United States who marry persons not eligible for American citizenship lose their nationality upon their marriage, but those marrying foreigners eligible for citizenship retain their own nationality.

Man and Wife Admitted to Bar

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH H. KRAUS of Brooklyn are the first married couple to be admitted simultaneously to the New York Bar. They both studied in a night school and will practice together.

Training Japanese Girls

BECAUSE they feel that suffrage may not be won for more than a decade, Japanese suffragists are concentrating on the proper training of the girls now in school, whom they expect to liberate the women of Japan, Fusaw Ichikawa, secretary of the Suffrage League, is reported in the press as saying. She says that this is necessary to overcome the traditional attitude of Japanese women toward participation in public affairs.

Equal Rights in Swedish Civil Service

THE right of women in the Swedish Civil Service to equal pay for equal work has been granted by the Parliament. A bill giving women and men equal rights to opportunity and promotion had previously been adopted. Two exceptions to Equal Rights still remain, however. Women are still denied one less periodical increase of salary than the men will receive, and married women with children under 15 years old may be put on half time and half pay if her superior considers her efficiency hampered by her maternity.

Women in Virginia G. O. P.

MORE women than ever before took part in a political convention in Virginia which nominated the State Republican ticket to oppose the Democratic nominees on November 3.

Painter a Member of Woman's Party

ERNESTINE PARSONS, a Founder of the National Woman's Party, is achieving distinction as an artist in Colorado. An oil painting of Cheyenne Mountain by Miss Parsons, sold at the exhibition of students of the Broadmoor Art Academy in Colorado Springs, brought forth the following comment in the press: "Miss Parsons' work has shown originality and a fresh point of view, her picture being characterized by strength and purity of color." Another painting won honorable mention in the Concours and two will be exhibited at the State Fair at Pueblo.

In Chilean Law Court

SENORITA JOVITA VALENZUELA, recently appointed to serve in a Chilean law court, has the distinction of being the first of her sex to receive such an appointment.

Are the Women Complaining?

BECAUSE there were more positions open to women wanting to work their way through college than men, the press reports, three men at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, are doing housework and caring for children to pay their expenses in college. Men are to be congratulated on entering this new field for wage-earning.

Married Women Take Part-Time Jobs

MARRIED women are taking part-time jobs in industry in Wisconsin, Nellie Mae Olsen, in charge of the Racine employment office, reports. The list of part-time positions includes the entire range of women's activities, Miss Olsen says, from saleslady to stenographer and nurse. A study of part-time work open to women and of the women wanting part-time work has been made by Eleanor Adler, managing director of the Bureau of Part-Time Work of New York City.

Women Dentists May Be Recognized

IT has been proposed in England to admit women dentists as fellows and members of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiates in Dental Surgery on a basis equal with men. Women have hitherto been eligible for the degrees of M. R. C. S. and F. R. C. S., but they have not had the right to vote or to occupy seats on the Council of the Royal College. Women surgeons have recently been admitted to the Royal College of Surgeons on an equal basis with men.

Women in League Assembly

IN the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, just ended, women substitute delegates came as usual from the British Empire, and the Scandinavian countries only, with the exception of Roumania, which continued to be represented by the poet, Mlle. Vacaresco, who is a member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party. The Duchess of Atholl represented the British Empire, with Lord Cecil, on the Fifth (Humanitarian) Committee, where Mrs. Mackinnon, also prominent in Australia for her interest in education and social questions, served for Australia. Mme. Bugge Wicksell was the only woman on the First (Legal) Committee, and on the Sixth (Political) Committee, where most important discussions took place on the slavery question, based on a protocol drawn up by Lord Cecil. For Norway, the well-known suffragist and prominent worker in the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Mme. Marthe Larsen Jahn, this year replaced Dr. Bonnevie.

Women Lawyers to Serve Women

WOMEN lawyers of Montgomery, Alabama, have organized a bureau to give legal aid to women who are in need of assistance and have no money to retain lawyers. Five women belong to the bureau: Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, Mrs. Bernice Osgoode, Miss Alice Doyle, Mrs. S. T. Shank, and Mrs. Frank Richardson.

Women Debaters

FOR the first time at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., women are eligible for the varsity debating team. The winning team at George Washington will debate with the Oxford University debating team in November.

May Perform Marriages

MATTIE S. GAY, a Negro woman, is the first woman in the District of Columbia to be vested with authority to perform marriage ceremonies. Miss Gay is a minister of a Church of Christ and has been preaching twenty years.

Woman Bank Executive

ANNE H. HOUGHTON is the first woman executive to be appointed by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York City. She is manager of the women's banking and trust department of the bank. Miss Houghton is a prominent member of the Women Bankers' Association.

For Equality Throughout the World

LAWMAKERS of the world were asked last week in Washington to take immediate steps to end the world-wide subjection of women, and to establish Equal Rights for men and women everywhere. Members of the National Woman's Party worked through the entire conference of the Interparliamentary Union for the adoption of an Equal Rights resolution.

The entire delegation of women from the German Reichstag introduced into the Interparliamentary Union a resolution amending the report of the Committee on Juridical Study, calling on the Union to recommend to all the parliaments represented in its membership that they establish Equal Rights in their countries.

Antonie Pfülf, one of the leading feminists of Germany, addressed the Union, urging the adoption of the Equal Rights resolution. The other women in the delegation introducing the resolution were: Christine Teusch, Louise Schroeder, Clara Mende, and Thusnelda Lang-Brumann. They were unanimous in their acceptance of the resolution for Equal Rights drafted by the National Woman's Party and offered to them for introduction, and put forth every effort to enlarge support of the measure.

The resolution read:

Be it Resolved, That this convention of the Interparliamentary Union expresses its belief in the principle that men and women should have Equal Rights everywhere throughout the world, and urges every parliamentary body to take immediate steps to bring the laws of its country into harmony with this principle.

Another feminist amendment offered was that calling on parliaments to follow the lead of the United States in permitting women as well as men to retain their own nationality when they marry.

F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, a member of the British House of Commons, and one of the most loyal supporters of equality, introduced this resolution. Mr. Pethick-Lawrence sponsored the resolution adopted by the British Parliament granting

English women equal nationality rights. This is now before the British Dominions, and is expected to become part of English law soon.

DURING the meetings of the Union, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, a member of the International Advisory Committee of the National Woman's Party, was a guest at National Headquarters, and was tireless in her work for the adoption of the Equal Rights resolution. A delightful touch was added to the serious work of the week when the twenty-fourth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence was informally celebrated at Woman's Party Headquarters on October 4, the day Mr. Pethick-Lawrence introduced his married women's nationality resolution.

Among the delegations members of which lead in pledging support to the Equal Rights resolution were those from Mexico, Japan, England, Austria, Holland, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Esthonia, the Irish Free State, Canada, Roumania, Belgium, Poland, France, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Honduras, Uruguay, Colombia, Cuba, Finland, and Denmark. Muna Lee, distinguished poet, whose husband is Louis Muñoz Mariá, the Porto Rican author, was instrumental in obtaining the support of the Spanish-American delegates. Her father-in-law was an eminent Porto Rican congressman, whose memory was treasured by the delegates. Mrs. Muñoz was a guest at Headquarters during the conference of the Union.

Mrs. Jacob Riis, the New York banker, who is well known among the Scandinavian countries, Mabel Vernon, Anita Pollitzer, Alice Paul, Edith Ainge, Mrs. John Jay White, Maud Younger, Florence Bayard Hilles, Henriette Hart, headquarters chairman of the New York City Committee; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Mrs. Cyril Mead, Barbara Mead, Nannie King, and Elizabeth Culbertson, one of the candidates for Congress in Pennsylvania sup-

ported by the Woman's Party last year, were among the Woman's Party leaders working for the international adoption of Equal Rights by the Interparliamentary Union.

In introducing the Equal Rights resolution, Frau Pfülf said: "There is no more important question before the parliaments of the world than women's rights, because women's rights are the rights of mankind."

IT is interesting to note that the new constitution of Germany, whose delegates introduced the resolution, provides for Equal Rights.

The agenda of the Interparliamentary Union declared for equality, but feminists felt that it was necessary to make more definite demands for immediate action on Equal Rights. Affirmation 14 of the report of the Committee on Juridical Study said:

"The States must guarantee the full exercise of their rights, on their respective territories, to all human beings, without distinction of race, nationality, or sex, and whatever may be their religious, social and philosophical convictions."

It was as amendments to this report that the German delegates and Mr. Pethick-Lawrence introduced their resolutions.

IT was truly inspiring to workers for Equal Rights to find strong support among the delegates to the Union. Miss Pollitzer reported on the first day of the conference that she had hardly finished introducing herself to Frau Pfülf before she said, "Yes—Equal Rights—I believe that, too."

Elna Munch, delegate from Denmark, where both she and her husband are members of the Chamber of Deputies, was a guest at tea at headquarters. At the tea Frau Munch said that women in Denmark had already won equal pay for equal work; equal marriage and divorce laws, including equal property rights in marriage; and equal control of their children.

The Need for International Work for Equal Rights

BEFORE an audience that filled the large drawing room of Woman's Party National Headquarters, with all the standing room taken, and then overflowed into the halls and on the stairways, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, Antonie Pfülf, and F. W. Pethick-Lawrence spoke Sunday on the necessity for international work for Equal Rights, at the tea in honor of the women delegates to the Interparliamentary Union.

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence paid a tribute

to the political genius of Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party, and outlined the history of the winning of suffrage in the United States by the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"After that right was won," Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence said, "The National Woman's Party then went on to its work to wipe out all remaining discriminations against women. Knowing that the oneness of the whole human race is a fact

that you can set aside only at your peril, the Woman's Party realized that women must take their part in international life.

"Internationalism concerns women in two ways. First, women must be represented in International councils to safeguard the victories they have won. Less and less is any one section of the community leaving it to any one else to protect them. We know that each group must protect its rights by its own efforts.

(Continued on page 279)

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.
House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923,
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives,
December 18, 1923,
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

The Fat Theory

A NEW and interesting sex disability has appeared on the horizon, and this time men, not women, are involved. The legend goes that women, because of the tendency of the female body to put on fat, can remain in cold water longer than men can and for this reason it is predicted feminine records for long distance swimming bid fair to top the world. The achievements of such swimmers as Lillian Cannon, Mrs. Clemington Corson, Gertrude Ederle and others, who have equaled or surpassed the records of men, require some explanation, so a male-dominant world falls back on fat to support its self-esteem. Laurels won on a basis of plumpitude can hardly be regarded as laurels at all, so the vanquished merman need not worry when the fleet mermaid shows him her heels.

Out of a long and sad experience, however, we warn men against this form of rationalization. Better admit, once and for all, that such "manly" virtues as courage, endurance, strength, common sense, skill, and just plain "nerve," are occasionally found in superior volume in women, than to back gracefully out of the race with the ego swathed in the sheltering folds of a physical disability.

If men once come to believe in the fat theory, they will have in every future swimming contest, not only distance and cold water, but a paralyzing inhibition in their own souls to overcome. We speak from a sound basis of dearly bought knowledge, for we have floundered for ages in the morass of alleged sex-disabilities and are only beginning now to realize the frightful price exacted for self-esteem purchased on those terms. Let the men who are beaten by women suffer as they will in their sex pride, but do not let the present era rationalize its own discomfiture by putting a ball and chain on the spirits of the boys of the next generation.

Women Workers Want Equality

UNDER this caption, *The Vote*, an English feminist weekly, comments editorially on the action taken recently by British Trade Unionists in regard to women and labor. The article expresses so succinctly the viewpoint of American feminists that we reprint herewith some of its leading paragraphs as being an able exposition of our own editorial attitude:

"At the Trade Unions Congress at Scarborough last week, Miss Margaret Bondfield moved, and Miss Evans of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, seconded a resolution, which was carried unanimously, urging that in view of the increasing exploitation of women, one of the most essential steps towards the fulfillment of the workers' charter was the efficient organization of women and the raising of their standard of wages. The resolution further urged that all trade unions should accept women on the same terms as men where women were employed in the same industry, trade, or service, and that inside the unions they should be accorded equal privileges and responsibilities, and that at all times the unions should seek to secure the operation of equal pay for the same job. We are in whole-hearted agreement with this resolution, and we warmly congratulate the Congress on the fact that it met with unanimous approval. The Women's Freedom League has always pressed that the membership of all trade unions should be open to women and men on the same terms, and that the unions should insist upon equal pay for men and women for the same job. Women who are forced to compete with men in industry on unequal terms are of necessity themselves at a disadvantage, and a menace to men workers. Miss Bondfield pointed out that there were at present as many as four million women in this country (England) working under a system of contract for wages, but not more than 300,000 women were affiliated to the Congress. She expressed the hope that the delegates would not regard the resolution as the mere expression of the feminist point of view. Women had a right to equality of opportunity, and were now a permanent feature of industry. Speaking at a subsequent meeting in connection with this Congress, Miss Bondfield said that in considering the economic conditions of the country, people ought to put aside the idea that a woman was a parasite on society, and a sort of necessary burden. Women were coming into trades and industry in ever-growing numbers, and the sane and scientific thing to do was to bring them in on equal terms, give them equal opportunities, and rouse them to a sense of equal responsibilities. Again we agree most cordially."

What Is Feminism?

A Review of "Hypatia" and "Lysistrata"

By Ruby A. Black

OUT of the curious fabric of his brain, working with tools provided by some hurt he has suffered, Anthony M. Ludovici has designed a strange chimera he chooses to call Feminism, and from its purported deeds he forecasts a bizarre and joyless future to which he says women are bringing the world.¹

Out of her experience as a woman who has lived during the keenest warfare between the sexes, and has come through, not hating men, but believing "There is nothing in life to compare with this uniting of minds and bodies in men and women who have laid aside hostility and fear and seek in love the fullest understanding of themselves and of the universe"—out of this Dora Russell has evoked beautifully the figure of a luminous equality which routs Mr. Ludovici's chimera with a joyous shout of laughter.²

"Hypatia" and "Lysistrata" are the last clench in the struggle between the sexes. Women of the younger generation rarely think of there being a struggle between the sexes. Feminists under thirty—and many older ones, too—feel that their enemy is not man, but reaction, fear, and ignorance. They find reaction, fear, and ignorance in women almost as often as they find it in men. They find also that young men have learned that freedom for women means freedom for men, too, having seen that the chains that bound women have also chafed the wrists and ankles of their masters.

So, the younger feminists have almost forgotten that there has been sex antagonism, sex hostility, sex warfare. They are accustomed to meeting men as friends, and regarding them as such till they find some man who is not a friend. Then they blame, not men, but that particular man. They are accustomed to being treated as equals, and when in their economic and professional life they meet a man who will not treat them as equals, their warfare is directed against that man, not against the entire sex. Unfortunately there are also women who treat women other than themselves—whom they fondly consider exceptional—as inferior to men. For these reasons the younger feminists have not realized keenly the sex warfare that their mothers fought for them.

These younger feminists, too, have almost forgotten that there were at one time two schools of feminism, thought to be hostile to each other, the one demanding political and legal equality, the other demanding social and sexual equality, or,

¹"Lysistrata, or Woman's Future and the Future Woman," by Anthony M. Ludovici. E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. ("Today and Tomorrow" Series.) \$1.

²"Hypatia, or Women and Knowledge," by Dora Russell (Mrs. Bertrand Russell). E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. ("Today and Tomorrow" Series.) \$1.

rather, sex freedom, both schools seeking economic independence. These two schools of feminism have so quietly merged that we find Mrs. Russell, feminist of England, a land which was supposed to have belonged to the political-legal school, herself interested in political and legal equality, declaring: "To me the important task of modern feminism is to accept and proclaim sex; to bury forever the lie that has too long corrupted our society—the lie that the body is a hindrance to the mind, and sex a necessary evil to be endured for the perpetuation of our race. To understand sex—to bring it to dignity and beauty and knowledge born of science, in place of brute instinct and squalor—that is the bridge that will span the breach between Jason and Medea."

IF these two quotations from Mrs. Russell's "Hypatia" represent the belief and the sentiment of the modern Feminist, the whole basis of Mr. Ludovici's thesis vanishes, and his flimsy structure of argument against women's equality falls into the dust from which he unearthed it.

For Mr. Ludovici's hatred of Feminism—no less violent phrase will suffice—is based on the theory that Feminism, allied with Puritanism, has caused people to despise their bodies, to exalt their minds, to neglect their health and beauty. Just what gave him the original and ludicrous idea that Feminism and Puritanism ever united on anything he does not reveal. Nor does he make it clear why he thinks that people now have less respect for their bodies than they did when they filed teeth into curious shapes, slashed their faces into weird designs, painted their bodies in garish colors, bound their feet into clumsy lumps, squeezed their waists into hourglass forms, and permitted dirt and vermin to infest their bodies from the beginning to the end of their lives. For we have reliable evidence that such conditions have existed. Surely no more marked and rapid change has taken place than the freeing of women's bodies to light, air, activity, and health.

There have, of course, been those who despised the body. There have been those who neglected it. There have been those who have not found the highest beauty in sex. From what I know of both, however, there have been more anti-feminists among the body-despisers than feminists.

Mr. Ludovici objects to the use of artificial extra-corporeal aids, such as spectacles, canned foods, bottle foods for infants, dentistry, surgery, and par-

ticularly to the use of anaesthetics and instruments for facilitating childbirth. He thinks, vaguely, that we could avoid all these things if we would go back to some idyllic "state of nature" which he fails to place in any definite place or period, but which he assumes existed in some remote Golden Age. He thinks that parturition could be made enjoyable and lovely if only we would quit using anaesthetics and instruments and bear children as other animals do.

IT is quite possible that parturition and lactation have been made more difficult for women than they are for other mammals. Not by feminism, however, but by its very opposite—the cloistering and the abuse of women's bodies. There can be no going back, however. There can only be progress by scientific methods. Certainly feminist physicians, biologists, obstetricians, and gynecologists are more likely to devote themselves to this neglected field than are anti-feminist physicians who "let nature take its course" and who act as if childbirth were some strange rite surrounded by taboos.

Mr. Ludovici angrily admits that women have acquired some semblance of equality with men. But he explains that neatly. It is because men have degenerated that women can equal men in various fields. He neglects, however, to show why women, who he says caused all this degeneration in body and mind, failed to suffer its consequences along with men. He believes, too, that all Feminists hate men, hate love, and hate children. The fact is, of course, that their right to a full life, involving sex love, children, and a profession bringing creative opportunity and economic independence, is more important today to the Feminist than the abolition of the remaining legal and political discriminations against women. The removal of these legal inequalities must, of course, clear the way for future development. But the real equality is the final aim. One of the reasons for women's insisting on economic independence is that it enables them to choose their mates solely because of love, without economic consideration, without postponement of its consummation because of economic obstacles. This frank desire for love, for marriage based on love alone, is certainly an advance over the indirectness, the artificiality, and the mercenary considerations that once entered into all pre-marital relations between the sexes, when women were taught by men's standards. Certainly it is laughable to read in Mr. Ludovici's book that women would like to conceive children without the preliminary of sexual intercourse!

MR. LUDOVICI'S prognostications for the future, controlled by women contemptuous of love who will have all the men exterminated except, say, about five to every thousand women, while ectogenetic children are conceived by artificial fertilization, are the most entertaining part of the book. They cannot be taken seriously. It is difficult for me, at least, to think that this book is a serious attack on Feminism. It looks more like a satire on Anti-Feminism written by some exuberant young university student who wanted to laugh out of countenance the arguments against equality.

Mr. Ludovici's plans for going back to the Golden Age of perfect health, perfect love, and men's superiority, where woman will "recover both physically and spiritually that lost joy of *looking up* to her mate" (the italics are Mr. Ludovici's) are too cruel to consider without a shriller. He urges infanticide, to kill at birth all the deformed and otherwise unfit, thus, as one reviewer has pointed out, eliminating future Byrons, Beethovens, etc. With infanticide, of course, he recommends unlimited childbearing. Birth control he considers unnatural, but infanticide he considers natural! He insists on the eschewing of all artificial aids, such as fillings for decayed or injured teeth, spectacles, stored foods, anaesthetics. He recommends the abolishment of physicians, and the re-establishment of the home still and laboratory, the women preparing "home remedies." If this plan of caring for the ills to which even the most "natural" sometimes fall heir is carried out, we may be confident that the unlimited childbearing he recommends will not over-populate the country. The high death rate will care for that.

Home cooking, naturally, he believes ideal. He does not remember that home cooking has well nigh produced a race of dyspeptics.

With one other recommendation, along with that of easier childbirth and greater respect for love, we can agree. He urges the regeneration of men, but he offers no

plan. We should like to include women in the regeneration, of course.

After all this exposition of Ludovici's curious beliefs, it will not be necessary to say that he does not believe in Democracy. He believes in the slavery of classes as well as women.

Mr. Ludovici has a clever habit. When he finds it difficult to prove anything, he uses the adverb "manifestly." And that settles that.

THE Feminists who read and review Mrs. Russell's book find in it nothing new and exciting, it seems. They refer to it as a very stirring and ringing re-statement of Feminism. The Anti-Feminists who read it regard it as a revolutionary piece of work, and immediately apologize to their Feminist friends for the charges they have ignorantly made against Feminism. At least, these have been the reactions of the Feminists and Anti-Feminists of my acquaintance.

Mrs. Russell indicates the remaining sex hostility:

"He (the man) snipes the married women out of those posts for which they are peculiarly fitted—as teachers or maternity doctors—although it is against the law (in England) to bar women from any public activity on ground of marriage. He cheats unemployed women out of their unemployment insurance more craftily and brutally than he cheats his fellow-men. Instead of realizing that the competition of women in industry and the professions is a competition of population pressure rather than of sex, he seeks by every means in his power to drive women back to matrimonial dependence and an existence on less than half a miserably inadequate income; and then he mocks at her when she claims the right to stem the inevitable torrent of children whose advent will but aggravate man's difficulties as well as her own."

Her cure, of course, is complete equality. She knows that when equality comes,

"Public Servants First"

UNDER the above title, the *Woman's Leader* (England) published the following comment:

"By tradition apparently in Glasgow it falls to the two junior magistrates of the city to be in attendance at executions, and one of the two upon which this painful duty will fall on the occasion of the execution of John Keen, for the murder of an Indian, is a woman bailie, Mrs. Bell, and if she should be unable to attend,

another woman bailie, Mrs. Barbour, would take her place. Considerable feeling has arisen on the subject, and there is a strong opinion that these two women should be relieved from so trying an obligation, especially as Mrs. Barbour has recently recovered from a severe illness and Mrs. Bell is opposed to capital punishment. Both Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Barbour have, however, declared their willingness to be present at the execution if the re-

hostility and distrust will disappear. She knows that women are not seeking domination—only equality, and the freedom to do their own deciding.

Mrs. Russell believes that the right to decide on the number and frequency of her children, the right to knowledge of her body and its functions and possibilities, the right to choose the way in which she will earn her living, the right to choose her mate, the right to take part in all human life, will make a healthier, happier, and more beautiful woman, and likewise a happier and saner and more beautiful man. She believes in the endowment of motherhood. She suggests that the money now used on armaments might be used for this purpose, and that Jason might "give up his murderous playthings" so that life-giving rather than life-taking may be financed by the State. She believes in the proper nurseries and schools, to give the child the best training, and to free the mother to engage in her profession. She says that if a woman's motherhood began at about twenty-four, it could end at thirty-five, thus enabling the mother to return to her profession if she has found it necessary to leave it for child-bearing.

"Hypatia" is beautifully written. It is fired with feeling, and fed with intelligence that has grown out of research and experience.

IF she represents the Feminists for whom she writes, Mr. Ludovici's main premise—women's responsibility for a contempt of love and the body—is obviously unfounded, and therefore his arguments are not to be considered. Whatever value his book has is in the suggestion it gives to scientists for research into possibilities for better care of the body and for easier childbirth, particularly for the production of babies thin at birth who will gain rather than lose flesh the first few days. Mrs. Russell's suggestions for research lie in the fields of psychology, education, mechanical and economic improvement of housekeeping, and economics, where so much has yet to be done to accomplish equality.

prieve petition is not successful. Although the idea of being present at an execution is very repugnant to them, they consider that they are public servants first, and they regard it as a duty to their office and to the women's cause to carry out any magisterial responsibilities which fall to their share equally with their male colleagues. We congratulate them on their decision, while we sympathize with them in their horrible duty."

Something to Pass the Time Away

By Rebecca Hourwich

SLOWLY and leisurely we were sailing for Africa on a thirty-day trip aboard a United States Shipping Board cargo ship. There were but five passengers, with a crew and officers that at best only tolerated women in so definitely a masculine sphere as the sea: three of us were women, one a baby.

Getting acquainted was a natural process, a matter of circumstance. Full of questions about the approaching dark continent, I sat for hours and listened to the other two women. I wanted unconscious as well as carefully formulated attitudes. I learned little of Africa, and much of other things.

The husbands of two women passengers were mining men, the American, a small mine owner and prospector in Rhodesia; the Boer, a surface manager of a mine in the Transvaal. When at home, isolated in the wilderness surrounded by natives, occasionally called on by a stray baboon, perhaps a lion, these men and their wives had a rough and ready life. Separated originally by ten thousand miles, these miner's wives were now a like part of the world's greatest empire building experiment. Each day a new struggle with the

natural forces, a battle for life with dirt, ignorance, and disease.

In the afternoons aboard ship the women would sew or knit and talk fragmentarily. Mrs. Boer was making a woolly sleeping jacket in preparation for possible cool nights. She slowly turned toward Mrs. American:

"Knitting does help pass the time away."

Mrs. American agreed, but ventured, "I like a book to fill up time, though, half the time when I am through, I don't know what I have been reading."

Another day as Mrs. Boer sat and copied recipes from Mrs. Allen's cook book for her private collection, eyes on her work, plaintively she murmured:

"I love cooking, and butter making, but with the children at boarding school I get through the little cooking so quickly."

Mrs. American looked up from her sewing.

"I can't say I like any kitchen work, but I do love embroidery. I have just about finished everything, so I think I'll put some of this hand-made lace on these old ten-cent handkerchiefs. It won't hurt."

The Need for International Work for Equal Rights

(Continued from page 275)

INTERNATIONAL action on conditions of labor and other aspects of human welfare is particularly dangerous as far as women are concerned, because nations in which women have progressed very far and nations in which women have won little independence are both represented in the League of Nations. Therefore, legislation which may be necessary to protect women in the more backward countries, but would be only a hindrance to women who have achieved greater independence, might be adopted by the League of Nations, and stereotyped into League law. We must have women represented in all these councils so that laws which might be good for women in backward countries may not be foisted upon women who are able to depend on themselves. Women must protect themselves, and it is for women to decide what methods they shall use to safeguard their own interests."

The second reason why internationalism concerns women, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence said, is that they are needed in international life as a force for permanent and universal peace.

"Unless women are there to play their part in national and international life," she said, "there is no use talking sentiment about peace."

Frau Pfülf spoke of the necessity for a constant fight on the part of women to retain the rights they have won. Frau Pfülf was a member of the committee which drafted the new constitution of Germany, which declares that men and women shall have Equal Rights.

"The woman's movement is only a part of the great movement for human freedom," she said. "No person can be free as long as any class or group of persons is enslaved. Therefore, the first action of the Socialist government of Germany was to grant women the vote. We now have thirty-three women in the Reichstag.

"But from the principle of Equal Rights to the reality there is a wide stretch. We have to fight at every point to put the principle of equality into force. We know, too, that women cannot be free till they are economically free. Therefore we must prevent every measure to restrict women's rights in industry.

"For example, when it became necessary to reduce the force of government workers in Germany, the demobilized soldiers demanded that married women be the first discharged. They did not demand that married women leave their jobs in the factories. The factory jobs are very badly paid. The government jobs are comparatively well paid.

"But they did not admit their eco-

Why it looks rather sweet, at that. And it does help pass the time away."

"When I am home," interposed Mrs. Boer, "I like picnics best of all. I have my tins all ready and prepared, my damp cloth for sandwiches, the cakes to bake, the chickens to roast, and the basket to pack. That gives me a lot to do, and it's a wonderful way of passing time."

All of us have known the joys of wasting time, just loafing and many of us have known the effort needed to make use of the time slipping by. Few of us but are familiar with time idling, and time loafing. However, it was with a strange fascinated horror I listened to my fellow passengers; their central theme was always a means of beating time: behind their conversation stalked tedious boredom.

Time, in the lives of these women was no pleasure. Nor was it, a limited, cherished, carefully guarded, gingerly apportioned store of wealth. It was a cloud, a beast always hovering, a demon to be bettered, perchance defeated.

Time was something to pass away.

A little of the sadness of the women passed to me. Mrs. Boer, and Mrs. American, and Mrs. All-Over-The-World, still struggling merely to pass the time away.

economic motive in trying to have married women removed from the better paid positions. They used all the old sentimental arguments that have always been used to keep women from economic independence under the guise of protecting them."

F. W. Pethick-Lawrence spoke on his efforts to get the Interparliamentary Union and the British Parliament to guarantee women the same right to keep their nationality as men have, regardless of marriage.

"This is only a small point, only one aspect of the movement for Equal Rights," he said, "but the larger movement for equality is made up of just such small points.

"There are three limitations to which people are subject—race, class, and sex. Any person who is biased in any one of these three directions falls short of full human freedom."

Florence Bayard Hilles presided at the tea, and introduced the speaker. Mrs. Wymond Bradbury, chairman of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party, headed the receiving line in which were Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Frau Pfülf, Jessie Dell, newly appointed Civil Service Commissioner, Elizabeth Culbertson, Laura Berrien, Mrs. John Jay White, and others.

Press Comment

Wage-Earning Wives

By W. M. Spriggs.
The Scotsman.

THE old, old controversy as to whether wives should work for money or not—nobody minds their working for love—has come to the front again by reason of the decision of Mr. Justice Romer that a woman teacher employed by the Poole Corporation was wrongfully dismissed on her marriage. The lady brought an action against her former employers, and judgment, with costs, was entered in her favor.

This is rightfully regarded as an important case, and its result may have some effect in restraining public authorities from summarily dismissing women employees on marriage. There have been many cases of this kind, ranging from women doctors holding important positions in hospitals to charwomen employed by the London County Council. Possibly the said authorities will retaliate by inserting a clause in their contracts to the effect that a woman employe must resign her post on marriage. This is really illegal since the passing of the Sex Disqualification (removal) Act, but, unfortunately, that measure is practically a dead-letter.

The prejudice against wage-earning wives is an old one, and it dies hard. It seems to be based on two ancient fallacies—(1) that the profession of wife is in itself a lucrative one (many wives would disagree!), and therefore a married woman should have no other calling; and (2) that if a man and his wife are both employed professionally there will be less work and remuneration for other people.

Fallacy No. 1 hardly needs refuting, for in these days many wives find great difficulty in meeting household expenses out of the sums allowed them, and have practically no money at all for themselves. Fallacy No. 2 is not quite so obvious, for it used to be thought that the wealth of the country was a fixed quantity, and that if one individual or family had more, others had less. But it is now recognized that wealth is a relative term, and that if several members of a family are earning money, instead of only one, they will spend more, and so give employment to others.

For instance, a woman doctor earning £500 a year will probably employ several persons to look after her house and her children, and the benefit to the community will be greater than if her husband was the sole breadwinner of the family.

But there is another side to the question besides the financial one. What about the value of a highly-skilled person to the community? Surely it is better that a woman doctor or teacher should continue

to practice her profession after marriage than that she should give it up and turn her attention to cooking or housekeeping, which probably others can do better than she.

This point of view is generally accepted with regard to the artistic professions. For instance, people who care about the Russian Ballet are inquiring anxiously if Mlle. Lopokova is going to give up the stage because she married Mr. J. M. Keynes the other day. And no one suggests that Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith ought to give up writing her wonderful novels because she is now the wife of a clergyman.

So let us have fair-play all round, please, for wage-earning wives—for doctors as well as dancers, for char-ladies as well as clerks! Some day, perhaps, it will be admitted that a woman's marriage, like a man's is her own private affair.

Must Be His Superior

Evening Journal,
Wilmington, Del.

Once she was his ostensible superior, by chivalry; now she has to be his actual superior, by necessity. Schools and colleges are making her, on the average, the better educated. She has to live up to that.

And now modern improvements are depriving her of common labor, leaving her the choice of uncommon labor or the stagnation of loafing. Even home cooking is threatened by establishments offering to deliver cooked food, hot and ready to serve, on telephone order.

The common man, with no imagination, can still get a common job, with no inspiration in it. So he plods his way through life, uninterested, but busy and useful.

Except for equally dull labor outside the house, there soon will be no similar opening for the woman of no imagination. She will have to do something higher, or nothing. She will have to be superior to most men, or she will have nowhere to go.

Miss Dell's View

Washington Herald.

THE Washington Herald congratulates Miss Jessie Dell, the newly appointed Civil Service Commissioner, upon her selection to this office, and approves warmly the stand she has taken with reference to the proposed penalizing of married couples in the Government service.

The Herald thus summarized in an interview with the new Commissioner her position:

"Just because both happen to be employed in the Government service is no reason why they should suffer in favor of other employees, many of whom are not married at all."

The Herald recently expressed, editorially, a similar view, and believes Miss Dell's endorsement reflects the thought of fair-minded people in general.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912. OF EQUAL RIGHTS, published weekly at Baltimore, Md., for October 1, 1925.

State of Maryland) ss.
City of Baltimore)

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Dora G. Ogle, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of EQUAL RIGHTS, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, National Woman's Party, 19 West Chase Street, Baltimore, Md.
Editor, Edith Houghton Hooker, Upland, Roland Park, Md.
Managing Editor, Edith Houghton Hooker, Upland, Roland Park, Md.

Business Manager, Dora G. Ogle, Catonsville, Md.
2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

National Woman's Party, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. President, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York. Vice-Presidents, Alice Paul, New Jersey; Doris Stevens, New York; Elizabeth Selden Rogers, New York; Margaret Whittemore, California; Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson, Louisiana; Myrtle Cain, Minnesota. Chairman National Council, Elsie Hill, Connecticut. First Vice-Chairman, Gail Laughlin, Maine; Second Vice-Chairman, Edith Ainge, New York; Secretary, Anita Pollitzer, South Carolina; Treasurer, Sheldon Jackson, District of Columbia.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by her.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

DORA G. OGLE,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1925.

(Seal) ANNIE A. DUKES.
(My commission expires May 2, 1927.)

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