

# Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 28, 1925



Jane Norman Smith

of New York City, who is Chairman of the New York State Branch of the  
National Woman's Party.

## Feminist Notes

### Women Workers in Sweden

IN several industries in Sweden women make up the majority of the workers. In the textile and clothing industry women constitute 72.3 per cent. of the total number of workers employed; in chocolate and sweet factories, 83.2 per cent.; in tobacco factories, 80.6 per cent.; in cardboard box factories and other paper industries, 73.1 per cent. A tendency to equalize the wages of male and female workers was shown last year. In the period from 1913 to 1914 the wages of women workers increased 136 per cent., while the wages of men increased only 108 per cent.

### Mother Wins Right to Child

THE effort of a Georgia father to will away his child from its mother has failed. The Supreme Court of Georgia recently decided that a contract entered into between the father, now dead, and a third person, whereby the third person was to have the right to the care and custody of the child till it became of age, was ineffectual against the mother, who survived and who had first right to the custody of the child after the father's death.

### Women Can Be Paid Chauffeurs

AMONG the nineteen applicants for paid drivers who passed the examinations recently in Wilmington, Delaware, was one woman, who made a very high average. She is not the first to pass the tests for paid chauffeurs in Wilmington. If these women lived in Ohio, however, they would be prevented by law from entering this occupation.

### Women Winetasters

IT is reported from London that women winetasters are replacing men winetasters because of the dealers' discovery that women's sense of smell and taste is often superior to that of men, and that men's taste has deteriorated in recent years, while women's taste has improved.

### All Are "Frau"

THE Mayor of Vienna has ordered that all women who work as relief officers in the Vienna schools must be addressed by the title "Frau," whether married or not. This is an indication of the reported Continental tendency to apply to all mature women the titles formerly applied to married women only, and to limit to very young women the titles formerly applied to all unmarried women.

### Woman on Winning Debating Team

VIVIAN SIMPSON of the Students' Council of the National Woman's Party was one of the members of the George Washington University debating team which defeated the Oxford University (England) team in Washington on November 2. Miss Simpson is only 21 years old, and is in her second year at George Washington Law School. She has spoken for the National Woman's Party several times.

### Women's Legislative Program in England

IN addition to the campaign for equal franchise, English Feminists plan to introduce many measures into the 1926 Parliament improving the status of women. Many of these are destined to remove the disabilities acquired by a woman upon marriage. One bill provides for the abolition of the disabilities which arise from the Law of Coverture. A second seeks to prevent local authorities and the State from dismissing women employees upon their marriage. A third will provide that a married woman be given a share of her husband's income, and will attempt to terminate the power a man now has in England and Wales to will all his property away from his wife and children.

In addition to these measures, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship will press a motion to remove the Ministry of Health ban on giving information on methods of family limitation at Infant Welfare Centers receiving Government aid.

An effort to promote equal opportunity for men and women in the diplomatic service and the overseas civil service will be made. Women are not now permitted to enter these branches of the service. The admission of peeresses to the House of Lords; reforms with respect to women jurors; the appointment of women doctors in hospitals for the women insane; the appointment of women to the boards of control of such institutions; equality in the reform of the Poor Law; and equality in the health insurance provisions are among the other measures to be advocated by British Feminists.

### Women Head Three Largest Industries

THE press reports that three of the largest industries in the city of Piqua, Ohio, are headed by women. The three plants, which employ a total of about 2,000 workers, manufacture wool blankets, oil machinery, and stone and marble products, and are worth about \$12,000,000.

### Married Women in Industries

THE Washington (D. C.) Young Women's Christian Association reports that a recent industrial survey shows that 13,200 of the 40,000 women in Washington industries are married. Most of the married women said that they worked to help support the family, but some said that they preferred factory work to house work. Ninety industrial establishments were visited by the committee. In the manufacturing and mechanical trades, 31 per cent. of the women workers were found to be married; in laundries, 39 per cent.; in hotels and restaurants, 34 per cent.; and in domestic and personal service, 38 per cent. Domestic and personal service shows the largest number of women workers in the Capital, engaging more than 30,000 women, with the printing trades coming next with 3,000.

### First Woman C. P. A. in Ohio

ANNE STARE of Newark is the first Ohio woman to become a certified public accountant.

### All Women to Choose Own Work

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT recently forecast that in fifty years women will no longer be restricted largely to housework, but all women will be earning an income to help support the family. Economic pressure, she said, will make it necessary for women to enter employment. Electricity, she added, will be the housemaid of the future.

### Women Barred From Gymnastics

THE Bishop of Linz, Austria, has decreed that women shall not participate in any public physical culture exhibitions.

### Woman President of Scientists

FOR the first time in the fifty years of its existence, the Birmingham Scientific Society has a woman as its president, Miss E. A. M. Twigg.

### French Women Telegraphers

MORE than 2,000 women are reported to be telegraph operators in France.

### Colleges Require Swimming of Women

TWENTY-TWO colleges are said now to require that women be able to swim before degrees are awarded to them.

### Women in Village Office

IN Lawford, an English village of some 800 inhabitants, women fill the positions of tax collector, church clerk, post-mistress, and letter carriers.

## Why Women's Suffrage Failed in Belgium

By Ruby A. Black

WHY the present government in Belgium failed to grant the suffrage to women, as was promised when it came into power, is explained in the international relations section of the November 18 issue of *The Nation*, by Anne Somerhausen, Brussels, correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *Milwaukee Journal*, and other papers. Mrs. Somerhausen is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, though of Russian birth, and her husband, Marc Somerhausen, the youngest member of Belgium's Chamber of Deputies, did graduate work in economics in Wisconsin and in Harvard University.

Mrs. Somerhausen explains that great agitation occurs in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate whenever the question of woman's suffrage arises.

"Why?" she asks. "Because progress or defeat of the various political parties in the Belgian Parliament depends upon women's suffrage! Party considerations keep Belgian legislators from voting for this just reform. There are no objections of principle. Most Belgian politicians admit that the one million women who work and pay taxes should be entitled to determine the laws under which they toil, and that family interests will be better taken care of when women voters cooperate with men.

"No objections of principle, indeed. The Clericals, Belgium's Tories, made women's suffrage a party issue after the Liberal and Socialist parties had become their powerful rivals; during the thirty-five years of uncontested Clerical rule before the war, however, the Clericals did not happen to think of women's rights. No objections of principle: The Labor Party, too, carries woman's suffrage on its program. In fact, this party was the first to propose the enfranchisement of women. Unfortunately the Belgian women's trend toward clericalism bodes so ill for Labor that the party decided to oppose women's suffrage 'for the present' and a widely known Socialist minister broke his pledge to enfranchise women. The Liberal Party, small now but still decisive, fights women's suffrage for electoral reasons."

After a combination of the three parties gave women the right to vote in communal elections in 1920, it was expected that women would soon be entirely enfranchised. The plan was to grant them first suffrage for provincial elections and then for national elections. Because, however, nearly half of the country's senators are elected by the Provincial Councils, the enfranchisement of Belgian women has been delayed, Mrs. Somerhausen says. The Liberal, Labor, and Socialist parties fear that the women will prove to be conservative voters. Statistics contrasting the vote in legislative elections with the vote in the communal elections, in the latter of which women vote, seem to indicate that the woman's vote is conservative. The parties opposed to the

Clericals believe that the Clerical Party would obtain a majority of seats in the Senate if women were enfranchised, and that the Socialist majority in certain Provincial Councils would be lost by the women's vote. The Clericals, on the other

### Comet Motion

By Sara Bard Field

Wonderful are women, coiled  
In no fantastic rings of reason  
Round themselves nor foiled  
By argument, high treason  
To Nature who, silent, sits until  
We surrender to her and are still.

Watch woman's flight — no zig-zag hesitation  
Of dandelion-down guessing a goal—  
A comet, curving to its destination  
Undistracted by the circling whole,  
Speeding the secret, covenanted fire  
Into the place of Destiny's desire.

hand, have not had the majority required to put suffrage through, inasmuch as they have favored women's suffrage only since they lost their parliamentary majority.

IN 1921, 125,000 women asked for the right to vote in the provincial elections, and the Clerical Party supported them. A proposal was then made which looked encouraging, described by Mrs. Somerhausen as follows:

"Vandervelde, then minister of justice, proposed a fair bargain: The Clericals were to consent to a couple of urgent reforms, such as universal suffrage for men in elections for the Senate and a salary for senators, while a sufficient number of Socialists and Liberals was to guarantee the victory of women's suffrage for the provincial elections of 1925. A more tempting compromise could hardly have been found. The Clericals felt their mouths water when they thought of the 1925 elections, and the parties of the left rubbed their hands about the electoral advantage which men's universal suffrage for the Senate was certain to give them at the polls in 1921. All agreed to the bargain, the Socialist Party solemnly permitting a score of its deputies to vote for women's suffrage against the majority of their own party in order to help put any suffragist bill through in Parliament. Twenty-eight parliamentarians signed the compromise, and among them Vandervelde rejoiced:

'From now on it is certain that there will be a majority in both houses to see to it that women vote at the provincial elections in 1925.'

This failed, however, because the Liberals in the Clerico-Liberal Coalition Government violently opposed the discussion of woman suffrage. The bill was pigeon-holed because the Clericals feared to lose the Liberals' support which was necessary to their remaining in power. Thus the compromise of 1921 was never effected.

IN the spring of 1925 the Clerico-Liberal government was replaced by a Clerico-Socialist Government. "Again the government was based on a majority which, in regard to woman suffrage, was utterly divided," Mrs. Somerhausen explains. "This time it was the Socialist Party which, with the exception of its few consecrated suffragist deputies, threatened to abandon the government if women were allowed to vote at the provincial elections. Nevertheless, a number of ultra-conservative Clericals, whom their party's alliance with the Socialists piqued considerably, insisted upon introducing a suffrage bill and demanding a vote upon it."

At this point, however, politics again prevented the enfranchisement of women. The bill would have passed if all the Clericals and the left-wing pro-suffrage parliamentarians had voted for it. The coalition government, however, would have had to fall if the bill had succeeded.

"What followed in Parliament was rather piquant," Mrs. Somerhausen says.

"The Vandervelde who, as a minister of justice, had declared before the Senate in 1921: 'I like to remember that, in 1895, I was one of the first to propose women's suffrage. I am convinced that the intervention of women in politics will have a salutary influence from all points of view;' the Vandervelde who, in the name of his twenty suffragist partisans, affirmed at a Labor congress in 1923: 'We have engaged our word of honor. Nobody can release us from it. This congress can dispose of our mandates; it cannot dispose of our political honor'—this same Vandervelde and his followers (with two or three exceptions) broke their pledge to support women's suffrage and voted last July against the Clerical bill."

The only woman member of the Belgian Parliament, a Socialist, refused to vote for suffrage under the pressure of her party, declaring that she would vote for suffrage only "when the reform should be introduced as a measure of justice, not as a party-political trump."

After what Mrs. Somerhausen describes as "incredible uproar" and "chaotic debates" the bill was referred to a committee which was scheduled to meet on November 18, after the election on November 8. Thus suffrage for Belgian women is delayed for four more years.

# Equal Rights



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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 13, 1923,  
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

## An Unavoidable Obligation

WITHIN a few days the Congress of the United States will assemble in the National Capitol to exercise its powers as the supreme authority in our Republic. Presumably all of its activities will be guided by the highest law of the land, which is the Constitution. Let us, therefore, review some of the provisions of the Constitution which bear directly upon Equal Rights as a permanent guarantee of American citizenship.

The preamble of the Constitution reads: *We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

Now be it observed that women as well as men are among the posterity of the forefathers; hence they cannot be excluded from the protection of the Constitution without violation of the purpose and significance of that immortal document. In the light of this understanding let us turn to Article XIV, Section 1, of the Amendments to the Constitution, where we read:

*All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.*

If language means anything, it is perfectly clear that the Constitution already guarantees "the equal protection of the laws" to American men and women. Moreover, it specifically forbids any State to deprive any person of "property" without due process of law, and the Supreme Court has already ruled that the most vital property possessed by any human being is that which inheres in his right to labor.

It is, therefore, obvious that the many discriminations against women that exist in the laws, and more especially in the labor laws of the various States, are in direct violation of the Constitution.

Now the Congress of the United States has no general legislative power such as is enjoyed by the British Parliament; it has only such functions and authority as the Constitution, expressly or by necessary implication, has conferred upon it. And each Member of Congress is upon oath bound to uphold the Constitution. The question of the intent of the Constitution and the consequent obligation of the incoming Congress with regard to Equal Rights resolves itself therefore into a matter of philology. What does "citizen," and what does "person," mean in the English language? Mr. Webster describes "citizen" as "A person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of voting for public officers, and who is qualified to fill offices in the gift of the people." He defines "person" as "An individual of the human race; a man, woman or child." From these definitions it is plain that a child is not a citizen in the sense that adults are; he cannot vote, he cannot hold public office.

Before the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment women also failed to come within the definition. It is precisely this fact that makes the immediate adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment essential to an honest interpretation of the Constitution. With the conferring upon them of the franchise, Congress and the various States elevated American women from the position of minors under the law to a place alongside men as citizens of the United States of America.

All that the National Woman's Party demands is that Congress shall justly interpret the Constitution in the light of its own previous action. The Equal Rights Amendment is no more than a corollary to the Federal Suffrage Amendment. It is as unconstitutional now to pass or enforce discriminatory legislation based on sex as it would be to put into effect laws based on race or color. The Constitution specifically guarantees the equal protection of the laws to all American citizens, and the English language permits no discrimination along sex lines in the acceptance of this terminology. The appeal, therefore, to Congress to write into the Constitution the principle "That men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction" is but an appeal to the Members of Congress to uphold the Constitution, to interpret it as language dictates, and thereby to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

## Woman Deputy Transports Prisoners

FOR the first time in the history of the United States, a woman deputy United States marshal has conducted prisoners to a federal penitentiary. Katherine Whyte, deputy United States marshal for the Northern District of Texas, recently took two women prisoners from Dallas to Rutland, Vermont, to the penitentiary there.

Miss Whyte, who is about 35 years old, was accompanied by an armed guard. She went unarmed. It is customary to transfer women prisoners in the custody of an armed male deputy and a woman attendant or matron.

The Department of Justice gives the information that there are no women deputy marshals regularly assigned to the real work of a marshal—serving of processes, making arrests, and transferring prisoners. All persons employed in the offices of the United States marshal, however, are ranked as "deputy marshals," so that stenographers and clerks are called deputies. The case of Miss Whyte, he



KATHERINE WHYTE  
Deputy United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas.

said, was an exception. It is left to the discrimination of the marshal to decide how prisoners shall be conducted to prisons.

Miss Whyte was at one time an accountant in the engineering branch of the War Department, and during the last four years of her service in the War Department, she was acting chief clerk of her branch.

There is something very inspiring in witnessing the entrance of women into new fields of activity. This is more particularly the case when the personality and proven ability of the entrant are such as to guarantee success to the enterprise. Where women try and fail it often makes it more difficult for those who come after, but when they try and succeed they open the way for other women and materially enlarge their sphere of opportunity. It is most fortunate that Miss Whyte should be the "exception" in her chosen occupation, for the pioneer must needs always be an individual of highly superior qualifications. With Miss Whyte to lead the way it may be predicted that there will soon be many women deputy marshals.

## The Campaign in New York State

By Jane Norman Smith  
New York State Chairman

DURING the State educational campaign for suffrage, women orators eloquently poured into the ears of eager disciples tales of the States "where women have the vote." "In Colorado and in Wyoming," they said, "women voters have only to express a desire for legislation and their bill is drafted for them and put through"—handed to them on a silver salver, so to speak.

With this thought in mind, members of the New York Branch of the Woman's Party appeared before the State Legislature four years ago, with the hope that the legislators would eagerly grasp the opportunity, now that women had the vote, to remove all existing discriminations against them before the law. Instead, the "elder statesmen" of the political party then in power kindly but firmly explained that they were misguided women, who were enjoying every "right" and "privilege" that the world could offer and apparently were unaware of it. "Women have more than Equal Rights now," they said; "we do not want them to be our equals, we want them to be our superiors; we are unwilling to have you lose your privileges."

In recalling this attitude on the part of the legislative leaders, as well as the apathy of the average legislator, who had never given any thought to the question, it now seems almost a miracle that four Equal Rights bills were passed the following year. The next year, in 1924, the same legislators who wanted women to retain

their "privileges" passed two bills giving to women equal privileges with men and three making a woman liable for the abandonment of her husband or children to the same extent that the husband was liable for the abandonment of his wife or children!

Last year the State Equal Rights program narrowed down to the more controversial bills, such as removing discrimination between male and female violators of the law with regard to prostitution; giving to the wife the right to her own labor and services in the home; taking away from the husband the right to collect damages for the loss of his wife's labor and services, when she is injured through the negligence of a third person; the bill declaring every child to be the legitimate child of its natural parents, and entitled as such to support and inheritance; the right of women to serve on juries; and the right of a woman, for certain purposes, to select her own domicile. Immediately there was an increasingly hostile attitude toward passing any more Equal Rights bills. Several of the Woman's Party bills had the support of other women's organizations, the mandatory jury service bill having been introduced at the request of the Woman's Party and the League of Women Voters.

To the Woman's Party the legislative leaders said: "You have skimmed the

cream from your program, and you cannot expect from now on to get more than one bill a year passed, if you get that." One venerable assembly leader remonstrated: "We gave women the vote; now they are not satisfied and they want something more. The Woman's Party appears here and demands complete equality for men and women before the law; just think of it—they have the audacity to come up here, not to ask for Equal Rights, but to demand them."

During the last session of the Legislature one bill was passed. Another bill that seemed to have a fair chance for favorable consideration was the prostitution bill, which, if passed, would have removed an existing discrimination against women. Under the New York law, "only a woman can commit prostitution."

The bill was drafted by the Committee of Fourteen of New York City, was introduced at the request of the Woman's Party, and had the support of the American Social Hygiene Association, State Department of Health, Morals Survey Committee of Syracuse, League of Women Voters, New York City Federation of Churches, and other organizations.

The chairman of the committee to which the bill was referred favored the bill, as did the majority of the committee members, but before the close of the hearing on the bill, it was evident that the arguments of the opposition had prevailed, and the bill was not reported out of committee.

THREE opponents appeared—Mr. Veiller, representing the Inferior Criminal Courts Committee of the Charity Organization Society, who argued that if the bill passed, the law could not be enforced and that neither male nor female violators of the law could be held. Mr. Veiller reported the opposition of Judge McAadoo, Judge Kernochan, and Commissioner of Police Enright of New York City. Samuel Marcus, while announcing himself as counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, said that he spoke individually. The grounds of his opposition were that the proposed law would increase the power of the police, which, he declared they were already abusing. Ferdinand Pecora, first assistant district attorney of New York County, was present and was asked his opinion by the chairman. He stated that he was opposed to the bill because of the difficulties of enforcement.

Mr. Worthington, of the American Social Hygiene Association, presented some of the arguments for the bill and some of the answers to Mr. Veiller, based upon Mr. Worthington's observation of cases in the Women's Court. Frederick H. Whitin, for the Committee of Fourteen, further answered Mr. Veiller, and specifically stated an opinion contrary to that of the opponents of the bill, based upon many years of observation, as to the probable effect of the bill.

Mrs. Marcus M. Marks and Mrs. John Jay White represented the National

Woman's Party at the hearing.

Mrs. Marks stated that while other organizations supporting the bill were interested in the disease aspect of the question or the suppression of vice, the Woman's Party as an organization was interested only in the fact that women offenders are held, examined for venereal disease and sent to the Island, while the men who have been with them and who are equally guilty are allowed to go free. "As Kipling said, 'the woman pays, and pays and pays,'" said Mrs. Marks, who also brought out the fact that being found with a woman prostitute is not a crime but a misdemeanor as far as a man is concerned, and he cannot even be held as a witness against her.

During the coming session, the New York Branch expects to have reintroduced the Equal Rights bills not passed last year, and again actively to oppose the proposed forty-eight-hour week bill for women, unless it is amended to apply to men also.

MARY A. MURRAY, chairman of the New York Industrial Council and other Council members, all of whom are women who are actually working in industry, are speaking weekly before large groups of women factory workers, who have greeted them with applause and who have signed petitions in opposition to the proposed forty-eight-hour week bill, unless amended to apply to both sexes. Mrs. Murray feels that it is very evident when

## Mother Must Not Be Disturbed

By Rebecca Hourwich

"I KSPLOINED to her and she was so ehstonished, and I just said it over and over, and then I yelled it at her, 'Mother must not be disturbed.'" So my six-year-old daughter reported her conversation with Ruth, her eight-year-old neighbor. According to Faith, Ruth simply could not understand a mother who was not on tap whenever fancy warranted.

I well remember my own childhood, when we walked by my father's study door with chastened tread, and hushed voices: The family motto was, "Father must not be disturbed." But as for mother, short of illness, we came in on her at all times, and it was her great pride that she was always there to meet any childish emergency. As I think back, ours was a typical instance, a father never disturbed, a mother constantly pestered. Some there may be who resent the implication of pestering. Children are neither angels nor devils, but somewhere in between as members of the genus homo, and to the human animal self is still all important, children are as yet not schooled in the wiles and artifices of life

that makes for clever concealment of this primary fact.

In family life the struggle for full ego expression commences, and through the years becomes adjusted, or a drawn battle with no peace ensues. In our high pressured civilization, we increasingly feel the need of mental quiet, relaxation, time for gently forgetting the many things crowding in about us. For our work we require calm freedom from outside interference to set to the task at hand. For years it has been the custom for women of the finer type to create such a peaceful atmosphere for their husbands when in the confines of their influence. And some kind husbands have made an effort to reciprocate in kind. But the average family picture is one to rouse the attention of alienists.

From early morn until late at night, and often at night, the little helions needlessly demand this, that and the other, giving full vent to unrestrained self. Following in their train is a vast horde of people so little occupied that privacy has no meaning for them. And always mother

women workers understand that legislation based upon sex alone tends to keep women subservient and dependent, there will be no hesitation on their part about taking a stand against special restrictive laws for women.

STATE Equal Rights legislation is beneficial and has its place in the educational program of the Woman's Party, in that the public is shown what is meant by "Equal Rights for men and women." In addition, the passage of separate State bills specifically amending the existing law proves that every law can be equalized and brought into harmony with the Federal Equal Rights Amendment, after its passage, without the legal difficulties prophesized by opponents of the amendment.

However, there is nothing secure about State legislation. After years of effort, Equal Rights legislation may be passed by one legislature and another legislature may repeal what a previous one has granted. This has actually happened in some States.

Realization has come to the workers who have waged strenuous State campaigns year after year, securing at the end of each legislative session fewer and fewer bills, that if Equal Rights for men and women are to be secured during our life time, they must eventually be attained through the only logical and permanent method, the amendment of the national constitution.

is at the mercy of them all. If she repairs to another room, or to another floor, there she is sure to be discovered.

In my little town I was the first of the non-disturbable mothers. All children love drama, and my little six-year-old has taken particular delight in maintaining the sanctity of her mother's withdrawal, because to maintain it has spelled drama. There is not another child who understands that dashing up whenever they are so inclined is presuming on my rights; and as for disturbing their mothers, it has never even occurred to other mothers or children how often interruption brutally destroys any opportunity for clear thought, or harmonious action.

But two things have I noticed. Faith's espousing my cause has been the subject of thought in our little community, and there is talk of other mothers wanting stated withdrawals, and there is the sad fact that Faith and I alone against the custom and tradition of those about us are very weak, and of late Faith forgets that Mother must not be disturbed. If only mothers made a more concentrated effort to stand on their rights!

## Protest Meeting Held

A PROTEST meeting against Senator Hiram Johnson's proposal to introduce a resolution for an amendment to the United States Constitution that would make possible minimum wage legislation on a sex basis was held at the Woman's Party National Headquarters on the evening of November 8, with Mrs. William Kent of California and Dr. Caroline Spencer of Colorado, as speakers. Mrs. Kent and Dr. Spencer are state officers of their respective branches.

The press reports that Senator Johnson proposes to introduce into the next session of Congress a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution which would make possible constitutional minimum wage legislation applying to women, but not to men.

If Senator Johnson's measure is so drafted as to provide for minimum wage legislation for women only, it would mean that he is proposing to write definitely into the Constitution the principle now often tacitly accepted that women belong to a special class of incompetents requir-

ing such special care as minors and defectives need, and not covered by other provisions of the Constitution dealing with freedom of contract.

Speaking on the proposal at the evening meeting, Mrs. Kent said:

"Senator Johnson will encounter formidable opposition if he persists in his announced intention to urge amendment of the Constitution in order to make possible in every state minimum legislation on a sex basis.

"Opposition will come from large groups of women in his own state and elsewhere who are opposed to any legislation on sex lines. The Senator will find that this attempt to turn back the hands of the clock will be waste motion.

"Already the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled against the minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia and more recently in the Arizona case, and in so ruling has recognized the fact that women are people, not only politically, but industrially.

"In California the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's

Clubs, one of the strongest women's organizations in the state, already has gone on record against protective legislation on a sex basis. This is, of course, the consistent attitude of the Woman's Party."

Different groups of California women have sent protests to Senator Johnson, insisting that, if he introduces a resolution for a minimum wage amendment, he require that such legislation shall not be made on a sex basis. The meeting for Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence in Los Angeles sent Senator Johnson an expression of opinion along these lines.

Similar resolutions of protest have gone to Senator Johnson from Woman's Party branches all over the country.

Dr. Spencer said, "I am surprised that a man claiming to be a real progressive should propose to introduce such a 'back-number' of a bill. The whole trend of the times is toward equality in every field of life, and it seems strange that Senator Johnson should want to go backward in adopting legislation based on a principle no longer acceptable instead of advancing toward real equality."

## Press Comment

Brains of the Sexes **W**HEN the late Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, United States Civil Service Commissioner, willed her brain to Cornell University to be studied and compared with the brain of the late Dr. Burt Green Wilder, brain specialist, she did a useful thing for science. Mrs. Gardener several years ago on behalf of womankind challenged the assertion of Dr. William A. Hammond, noted brain expert, that women were inferior to men in brain power, and with the idea of proving her case she and Dr. Wilder decided to bequeath their brains to science. They died within a few months of each other in the full possession of their faculties.

So far the Cornell scientist, Dr. J. W. Papez, has made only a superficial examination of the brains of the two distinguished persons, but it is enough to show that both brains weigh exactly the same—1,150 grams each. The cursory examination discloses that Mrs. Gardener's brain had a greater amount of psychomotor activity, which is the scientific term for "pep."

One of the important differences in the two brains is the super-development of the language zone in Mrs. Gardener's brain, indicating extraordinary talent in the use of words. Dr. Papez says it will be necessary to make a microscopic test of the two specimens to determine the relative cellular capacities. Enough has

been found already, however, to indicate that there was very little if any difference in the mental capacity of Dr. Wilder and Mrs. Gardener.

It has been found from a comparison with the brains of eminent and successful men of earlier generations that the brains of men and women of today weigh considerably less than those of previous generations. Lord Byron had one of the largest brains ever examined, weighing 2,238 grams. Daniel Webster's brain weighed 1,807 grams, and that of Napoleon 1,500 grams. However, this is not proof that a heavy brain implies great intellectuality. The brain of a Polish laborer of low mentality was found to weigh 1,500 grams, and that of a wife murderer was exceptionally large. Tests made by the scientists show that the modern brain is more highly developed in particular cells, indicating an age of specialization.

It would be well if other persons of distinction were to follow the example set by Mrs. Gardener and contribute their brains for study by scientists.

"Hi" Johnson  
Rebuffed

Philadelphia  
Bulletin

SENATOR "HI" JOHNSON'S move for a constitutional amendment to validate State minimum wage laws for women is falling flat in his own State. The Business and Professional Women's Club has gone on record against it, and

CHRISTMAS APPROACHES!

Why not send  
EQUAL RIGHTS  
to your friends as a  
CHRISTMAS GIFT?

A charming gift-card with your  
name announces each order.

# Endowment Committee Being Organized

**M**RS. JACOB RIIS, one of the most distinguished women in the financial world, is now organizing an Endowment Committee of which she has been appointed national chairman to create a permanent endowment fund to finance the work of the National Woman's Party in the interests of women.

When the National Woman's Party was organized to obtain the adoption of an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women, it was considered a temporary organization, and therefore no effort was made to create an endowment fund to insure a permanent income. Since its re-organization in 1921, however, the National Woman's Party is on a permanent basis to continue its work till men and women have Equal Rights everywhere throughout the world, and the need for a permanent income has made itself evident.

It is to make possible this permanent activity that Mrs. Riis is launching her Endowment Committee and asking gifts of stocks and bonds to the National Woman's Party as a source of permanent income.

The endowment fund has been started by contributions of American Telephone and Telegraph stock by Mrs. Max Rotter of Milwaukee, and General Electric stock by Mrs. John Winters Brannan of New York City. Other stocks and bonds have been pledged by Dr. Frances Dickinson of Chicago, a cousin of Susan B. Anthony, and Elsie Hill of Connecticut.

Mrs. Riis is a particularly fitting chairman of the Endowment Committee, as she is herself an example of the latent business ability of women. Her husband, Jacob Riis, was a very prominent philanthropist, and founder of the Jacob Riis Settlement in New York City. Mrs. Riis had taken no part in business life till after his death, her life having been devoted to her home and her children. After she was thrown on her own resources, however, Mrs. Riis entered the Women's Department of Bonbright and Company, Wall Street brokers, and was eminently successful. She is now head of the Women's Department. Mrs. Riis has continued her social work, and is the president of the Jacob Riis Settlement.

It is hoped that many women will put

the National Woman's Party on their Christmas list, and give stocks and bonds to the Endowment Committee to help insure the permanence of the work for equality and justice.

Mrs. Riis will soon announce her entire committee which she is now organizing. In the meanwhile, any communications concerning the endowment fund should be addressed to her at 571 Park Avenue, New York City.

## Two Million Dollar Fund Treasurer's Report

EDITH AINGE, Treasurer

NETTIE TRAIL: C. P. A., Auditor.

**R**ECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to November 6, 1925, \$1,312,925.02.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, November 6, 1925, to November 20, 1925:

Miss Emma Dean Powell, D. C.....	\$100.00
District of Columbia Branch.....	9.00
Miss Sarah McCrea, D. C.....	1.00
Mrs. Geneva Whitney Johnson.....	1.00
Miss V. M. Keller, D. C.....	1.00
Miss Loyetta Lee, D. C.....	1.00
Judge Elbert E. Gary, N. Y.....	50.00
Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, Colo.....	25.00
Mrs. M. M. Hanenfeldt, D. C.....	1.00
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.....	100.00
Mrs. A. E. Seymour, D. C.....	1.00
Miss Frances Johnson, D. C.....	1.00
Mrs. B. C. Loeb, S. C.....	5.00
Mrs. James W. Darlington, Pa.....	24.00
Miss Maude Rhodes, Del.....	10.00
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.....	1.00
Miss Jessie Dell, Ga.....	140.00
Mrs. Max Levy, La.....	325.00
Miss Susan Hoagland, N. Y.....	1.00
Miss Ruth Allison Hudnut, Md.....	5.00
Mrs. James D. Winsor, Pa.....	50.00
Miss Josephine H. Lehnert, D. C.....	1.00
Mrs. R. K. Fairchild, N. Y.....	1.00
Mr. Manuel Johnson, N. Y.....	1.00
Per Colorado Branch:	
Colorado Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. E. M. E. Solly.....	5.00
Mrs. William H. Evans.....	5.00
Mrs. Mary F. Woodward.....	5.00
Mrs. Thomas Daly.....	5.00
Mrs. William F. Myer.....	.50
Mrs. L. C. Perkins.....	.50
Mrs. F. A. Perkins.....	.50
Miss Lucille Jacobelt.....	.50
Mrs. Carrie A. Gledhill.....	.50
Mrs. Retta Alexander.....	.50
Mrs. Metta Ferriday.....	.50
Mrs. M. T. Sinton.....	.50
Miss Theodosia Raines.....	.50
Mrs. Florence Dixon.....	.50
Mrs. Louise C. Ewing.....	.50
Mrs. Fred Goble.....	.50
Mrs. Nellie Whiting.....	.50
Mrs. Mary S. Howbert.....	.50
Colorado Branch.....	75.00
Seneca Falls, N. Y., Branch.....	200.00
Royalty on article by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York.....	124.19
Rent of rooms at Headquarters.....	184.70
Telephone receipts.....	16.60
Sale of stationery and literature.....	1.06
Refund on telegrams.....	2.08
Deposits on keys.....	1.50
Sale of "Jailed for Freedom".....	6.50
Total amount received by National Headquarters.....	\$1,493.63
Receipts of Equal Rights Committee:	
Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, Colo.....	\$10.00
Dr. Frances Dickinson, Ill.....	100.00
Total receipts, Equal Rights Committee..	110.00
Total receipts, November 6 to 20, 1925..	\$1,603.63
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to November 20, 1925.....	\$1,314,528.65

## News From the Field

### Listen In On the Radio

**O**NE method that has not been adequately utilized for presenting the arguments for Equal Rights to the American public is the radio. While in a few States Equal Rights speakers have taken their place in the broadcasting stations, in most of the States they have not been heard. This is because the State branches have not been alive to their opportunities. Experience has shown that good women speakers with something vital to say are always welcome at broadcasting stations. The important thing is to notify the managers that you have something interesting to say. Then you will be invited in.

Maryland tried this method and it worked. On Friday, November 20, Mrs. Robert H. Walker spoke on Equal Rights at the WCAO Radio Broadcasting Station in Baltimore and made such a good impression that the Maryland Branch was invited to come again.

The New York Branch has arranged the following program:

WGBS—Gimbel's Broadcasting Station, Friday, December 4, at 3.20 P. M.—Mrs. Stephen Pell, National Finance Chairman of the Woman's Party, will speak on "Equal Rights for Men and Women."

WGBS—Monday, December 14, at 3 P. M.—Miss Doris Stevens, Vice-Prest. of the Woman's Party, will speak on "Shall We Change Women's Working Hours?"

WGBS—Monday, December 21, at 3 P. M.—Miss Ruth Pickering, member of the New York City Advisory Council of the Woman's Party, and member of the Lucy Stone League, will speak on "Should Women Change Their Names at Marriage?"

WGBS—Monday, December 28, at 3 P. M.—Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, New York State Chairman, National Woman's Party, will speak on "Ancient Laws and Customs That Rule American Women."

Listen in and you will learn so much that you can utilize the station in your own town.

**Maryland Organizes Speakers' Bureau**  
**T**HE Maryland Branch has formulated plans for the organization of a Speakers' Bureau—the bureau to supply speakers to the various clubs, organizations and schools in Maryland to acquaint them with the aim and purpose of the National Woman's Party.

To introduce the bureau a circular letter is to be sent the deans of the colleges, the heads of the schools, the educational chairmen of the clubs, and other organizations advising them that prominent speakers of the National Woman's Party are available as lecturers or as after-dinner or luncheon speakers. In this way it is hoped that much light may be thrown on the Woman's Party—what it is and what it stands for.

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