

# Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 22, 1925



The Viscountess Rhondda

Brilliant British Feminist, who is a member of the International Advisory  
Committee of the National Woman's Party.

## Feminist Notes

### Enfranchised for Five Years

AUGUST 26 marks the fifth anniversary of the enfranchisement of the women of the United States. On August 26, 1920, Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby signed the proclamation writing the Nineteenth Amendment into the Constitution of the United States. He had sat up all night in order to sign the proclamation the instant the certificate should come to him from Tennessee, which ratified as the thirty-sixth state, after a very difficult and dramatic campaign for ratification there, led by Sue S. White.

The League of Women Voters is arranging a nation-wide celebration of this anniversary. At a luncheon to be held in New York City, in honor of Carrie Chapman Catt and Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Catt will speak over the radio on what enfranchised women must do for world advancement.

The National Woman's Party plans no national celebration except the incessant advancement of its campaign to remove all forms of the subjection of women still remaining in the laws and customs of the United States.

### Women and Agriculture in England

ENGLAND provides no institution where women can follow a systematic course in agriculture, says Margaret Wintingham in *Time and Tide*, and only two institutes giving short courses admit women. The latest reports, however, show that 62,000 women in England are regularly engaged in some form of agriculture, as dairy women, poultry farmers, stock workers, agricultural laborers, farm servants, gardeners, and gardeners' laborers, and 43,000 employed as seasonal agricultural workers.

In spite of this large number of women farmers, education is not provided for them; and only one woman is inspector for the Ministry of Agriculture. There are three women members of the Council for Agriculture. Although provision is made by law for the inclusion of women on the County Agricultural Committees and the Central Agricultural Wages Board, no obligation is made to include women on either the Agricultural Education Sub-Committees or the District Wage Boards. There are only seven women on all the forty-six wage boards in the country.

### First Woman Elected to Madras Council

NURSE, Mrs. Hennen Angelo, is the first woman to be elected to the Madras Municipal Corporation, according to news received from the Women's Indian Association. The Corporation already has one woman member, Mrs. Devadoss, appointed by the government.

### Mrs. Ladd May Become Senator

REPUBLICAN leaders have received information that Governor Sorlie of North Dakota is considering appointing Mrs. Rizpah Spragle Ladd, widow of the late Senator Edwin F. Ladd, to succeed him in the United States Senate. If Mrs. Ladd should be appointed, she would be the first woman to take an active part in the United States Senate. Mrs. Rebecca Felton of Georgia was appointed, but served less than a day. Mrs. Ladd would serve till the first Monday in December, 1926, and it is understood that she would not be a candidate to succeed herself.

### Woman Automotive Engineer

ETHEL H. BAILEY, who represented American women engineers at a recent conference in England, has been admitted to the Society of Automotive Engineers as its only woman member. Miss Bailey lives at Portland, Maine.

Miss Bailey is recognized as an authority on automotive engineering. She is a member of the American Society for Steel Treating, the American Society for Testing Materials and a fellow of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. At present she is working on a series of problems relating to the rising qualities of automobiles, crankcase oil dilution and the presence of carbon monoxide in automobile exhaust gases.

During the war she was stationed at Indianapolis and was the only woman who had anything to do with the engineering work on the Liberty aviation engines.

### Australian Woman Barrister

THE first woman has just been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. She is Sybil Morrison, and has already handled her first brief. Mrs. Morrison's first brief was given her by D. R. Hall, who was attorney-general at the time the bill was passed enabling women to practice at the bar.

### Candidate for Magistrate

LICE RANDOLPH PURDY has announced her candidacy for the office of magistrate in the Fairmount district of Philadelphia. She has said that if nominated and elected she will give one-fourth of her salary to charity. Mrs. Purdy has established an annual prize for honor students in the schools in her district. Girls have won these awards since they were founded, except for the first year.

### Opportunity for Women Dramatists

ANNA EISENMENGER, representative of Curtis Brown, Ltd., in Vienna, writes to EQUAL RIGHTS that she feels that there is an opportunity for American women dramatists and novelists to have their plays produced and their novels published in Germany and Austria. Frau Eisenmenger writes that theatrical production in Austria and Germany is entirely in the hands of men, and asks that American women dramatists and novelists communicate with her, and offer her their work to help break down this prejudice against women playwrights. She says that foreign productions are very popular in Central Europe now.

### Pay of Women Workers

GROWING importance of women in the trade union movement is emphasized in a New York department of labor report on wages and hours of organized women in the State, the *Federated Press* comments.

The report is based on an investigation covering 39,893 women members of trade unions in 11 cities.

The highest and lowest full-time union weekly wages paid women are shown by industries as follows:

N. Y. Union Women Workers	Weekly Wage		Hrs. per week
	High	Low	
Garment .....	\$55.00	\$15.00	44
Hats and caps.....	50.00	27.00	44
Fur and leather...	35.00	14.00	44
Metal trades .....	19.20	16.80	48
Book printing ....	53.00	13.00	44
Newspaper .....	60.00	43.00	48
Knit goods .....	30.00	16.56	44
Silk .....	39.60	32.56	44
Theaters .....	54.50	16.00	—
Upholstery .....	36.75	32.00	44
Hotels, restaurants .....	20.00*	10.00*	54

\* Plus meals and tips.

In contrast with this example of what women can do for themselves is the following account of what "protective" legislation can do for them, as reported by the same labor news service:

"Women and girl millinery workers must live on \$13 a week in Boston, the minimum wage commission has decided. The ruling took effect July 1 and affects girls who are 19 and have been employed at least four seasons of 16 weeks each, including two spring and two fall seasons."

## The New British Commonwealth League

By Crystal Eastman,  
Associate Editor and London Correspondent of Equal Rights.

IS it a retrograde step to establish at this time a special organization "to secure equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women" within the British Empire? This point was raised by Ellen Wilkinson in an address before the Conference recently called in London by the British Commonwealth League. This League, of which Mrs. Corbett Ashby is president and M. Chave Collison of Australia, secretary, has been organized, as I understand it, to take the place of the British Overseas Committee of the International Woman's Suffrage Association, and also of the British Dominions Women Citizens' Union. It does not, therefore, represent in any sense duplication of effort, but rather a unifying of effort, a plan of action which will enable women who call themselves British subjects to pull together, wherever they find themselves on the five continents of the world.

Miss Wilkinson's point, of course, was that it was a mistake for a group of reformers to emphasize British imperialism in this day when the whole emphasis of liberal thought is upon internationalism. However, internationalist though I am, I think my favorite member of Parliament is wrong. She probably gave expression to a first thought, a very natural first reaction.

For good or ill, the British Empire, or the "British Commonwealth of Nations," as the Liberals prefer to call it, is becoming every day more distinctly and in more important ways a political entity. So long as this is true, and so long as women are living under unequal laws in any part of that vast "entity," it would seem to be perfectly logical, if not essential, to maintain a feminist organization corresponding to it in province and purpose. In securing to British women the right to retain their nationality after marriage, for example, such a league will almost immediately justify its existence.

I WONDER if the American feminists who secured the passage of the Cable Act had any idea how disturbing it would be to the whole diplomatic world, and how delightfully stimulating it would prove to those pursuing Equal Rights in other lands? That act, which established the right of an American woman to retain her nationality on marriage, also established the corresponding obligation upon a foreign woman marrying an American, if

she wished to adopt his nationality, to become "naturalized." Thus, for example, an Englishwoman marrying an American, by British law automatically loses her British nationality, but she does not now, as formerly, automatically acquire her American husband's nationality, and thus for a considerable period she has no nationality! This results in injustice and difficulty for the woman in question, and it also results in hopeless confusion in consular offices the world over. It is not at all surprising, then, that the "right of married women to retain their nationality," which has been a sort of latent demand of all feminist programs for years back, has become almost overnight an immediate political issue.

In England, Chrystal MacMillan is the great protagonist of this nationality measure. On the second day of the Conference Miss MacMillan explained the status of the matter and urged the new League to act as a unit throughout the empire on it. On February 18, it appears, the House of Commons adopted the following resolution without a division: "That in the opinion of this House a British woman shall not lose or be deemed to lose her nationality by the mere act of marriage with an alien, but that it should be open to her to make a declaration of alienage." However, a similar resolution must be passed by all the Dominion parliaments before effective legislation can be secured. Therefore, as soon as the House of Commons acted, the officers of the International Woman Suffrage Association cabled to the affiliated societies in the various dominions and asked them to co-operate. But as yet the dominions have not acted. Miss MacMillan therefore warmly welcomed the formation of a league devoted to the Equal Rights campaign solely within the Empire, and recommended this measure for its immediate attention, "Women must bring pressure to bear on their own dominion parliaments and also on the next Imperial Conference," she said.

There was something very direct and spirited about this meeting of British women—a note of impatience, one might say. It struck me first in Mrs. Corbett Ashby's opening words.

"There was a time," she said, "when

the only qualities admired in women were chastity and self-sacrifice, but that time has passed. Woman are no longer in that mood. Patience with ills you can cure is the greatest evil, and the only justification for self-sacrifice is that it be for a wide and good end."

IN the discussion of the franchise it was revealed that in many parts of the Empire women do not yet vote (notably South Africa and Bermuda), and appropriately indignant resolutions were adopted. It was pointed out again and again that fully enfranchised British women in going from one part of the Empire to another would lose their vote.

After an exceedingly able survey of "morals" legislation" throughout the Empire by Alison Neilans, secretary of the British Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, a resolution was adopted calling upon the British governments, at home and in the overseas dominions, "to extend the principle of moral equality throughout all their legislation and particularly in regard to the laws governing marriage and divorce, illegitimacy, prostitution, street order and venereal disease." Women were especially warned to watch the administration of laws in this connection so as to guard against "measures of exception" being applied to women under pretext of morals.

It is a great day for feminism when women of all classes demand justice for the prostitute.

THE final session of this two-day conference was devoted to the question of economic equality and how to secure it, with Lady Rhondda in the Chair and Mrs. Oliver Strachey giving the principal address. The resolutions adopted at the close of this session have such a modern note that it is a pleasure to quote them in full:

1. "Equal pay for equal work must be established.
2. "The existing division and subdivision of labor into men's and women's work must be replaced by a free field.
3. "No obstacle must be placed in the way of the employment of married women.
4. "Protective legislation in industry must be based on the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker.
5. "The economic value of the work of women in the home must be recognized."

# 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.

## "Their Mutual Contribution"

"THAT the wife shall no longer be considered as supported by the husband, but their mutual contribution to the family maintenance shall be recognized."

These words define one of the twenty-eight points in the immediate program of the National Woman's Party's campaign for the removal of all forms of the subjection of women.

Recently EQUAL RIGHTS pointed out that, in a bulletin about working women issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, the women who keep house in the homes of their husbands, their fathers, their sons, or other members of their own families are not included among bread-winning persons. In other words, the United States government does not recognize that women housekeepers contribute to the family maintenance.

Referring to that note, Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau writes to EQUAL RIGHTS:

"\* \* \* as the census does not recognize the married woman who is doing her own work in her home as having an occupation, it would be impossible for us in this publication to list these women. They have no classification in the census of 1920.

"Where the Women's Bureau has made special investigations and has compiled material gathered by the investigators of the Bureau, we have never failed to take cognizance of this fact. We are fully aware and alive to the importance, not only to that home but to society as a whole, of the contribution made by the woman who does her own work in her home, and the reports of the Bureau speak for themselves.

"On August 26, 1919, I wrote a letter which was sent by the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Commerce asking that when the census was taken in 1920, the homemakers who were not listed at all in the census be given the classification they ought to have, and in support of this request I stated that it was estimated that 19,000,000 women in this country were doing housework in their own homes. It was also estimated that they contributed in work in actual money to the amount of \$10,000,000,000 a year and that these women should be listed as employed in gainful occupations. A conference was held with the bureau of the Census officials and they said at that time that they fully appreciated the importance of showing more detailed statistics for the employment of women, but that the schedules for the census had been printed and thousands of them delivered so that it would be impossible to get any other questions on the schedule.

"The next census of occupations will be taken in 1930, and it would be well for the women of the country, if they are interested in this matter, to bring it to the attention of the Bureau of the Census to secure the use of a more complete schedule in the taking of that census."

Certainly the productiveness of housekeepers should be recognized, whether these housekeepers work for wages or for what the wage-earners in their families can, or will, give them in return for their labor.

The Census Bureau can in its 1930 census take the first step toward realizing this object of the Equal Rights campaign. Branches of the National Woman's Party, and members everywhere, can help Miss Anderson in her efforts to get the Census Bureau to obtain information on the contribution to family income made by housewives, if they will write to Secretary Hoover and to the census officials urging that the government recognize and study the productiveness of its nineteen million housekeepers.

# The Significance of the Peeresses Bill

By Hazel Hunkins

WITH the passage of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act in 1919, English women supposed the last of their disabilities had been removed. That act provides "A person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function."

It sounded sweeping enough, but it was soon after discovered that the passage of this act made no difference in the discrimination against women Civil Servants; women doctors and women teachers continued to lose their posts on marriage and women were still excluded from membership of Cambridge University. The Viscountess Rhondda then put the act to a significant test by petitioning the Crown for a writ of summons to sit and vote in the House of Lords in right of her viscounty. Her case was based on the wording of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, and her contention that service in the House of Lords is a public function. The Attorney-General on behalf of the Crown entirely endorsed her view of the law, but through the activities of the anti-feminist Lord Chancellor and of Lord Birkenhead, the House of Lords denied her claim.

English women then began a new line of action to gain in reality what they thought they had achieved in 1919. The Peeresses Bill which they promptly drafted and introduced into Parliament is part of that general struggle. This bill was introduced into the House of Commons in 1924, where it obtained a very large majority; but, in the absence of further facilities for its discussion, it had to be dropped. In May of this year, the same bill was introduced into the House of Lords, where it was defeated on the second reading by two votes only, 80 to 78. The same bill will be reintroduced in the House of Lords next year, and the women are extremely hopeful of its outcome.

THE House of Lords is a heterogenous collection of good and bad. It contains elder statesmen, eminent lawyers and churchmen, leaders in the professions, men bred to a fine tradition of state and social service. These make up the minority of the House and constitute its real strength. However, the majority consists of those whose sole claim to honor lies in the accident of their ancestry. Resting as it does on continuous caste privilege, the House of Lords is not a barometer of public opinion. Popular passions do not ruffle its placid aloofness; vivid imaginations do not disturb the even temper of its independence. It is dubious about, if

not hostile to, all progressive and democratic legislation.

Such being the case, I wondered just why Lady Rhondda desired to sit in the Lords. It seemed an odd place for a strong, vivid, and vital woman to choose for her arena. I asked her how she thought women could help the feminist movement by their presence in such a body.

"Women are needed there for one thing to represent woman's point of view," she said. In the Commons women have had spokesmen. The woman's point of view has been impressed upon the Commons as much by the women M. P.'s themselves as by the women voters. As a result, the lower House has become interested in and responsive to legislation for women. But when these bills are passed up to the Lords they are usually weakened and sometimes wrecked. This is because the House of Lords is totally unconscious of women.

"There is in the House of Lords a small group of peers who are outstanding men in their line and do really represent definite interests. Foreign policy, home affairs, Imperial politics, the professions—all these are fittingly represented in the upper House by men who carry weight and authority. But there is no woman spokesman there. It is not surprising, then, that the House of Lords is slow to appreciate the women's point of view.

"There are twenty-six peeresses," Lady Rhondda explained, "who would be entitled to take seats in the House of Lords when this bill becomes a law. Many of them are members of political households and are keenly interested in the affairs of the nation."

They are:

**Duchesses:**  
H. R. H. Princess Arthur of Connaught  
(Duchess of Fife) (United Kingdom).

**Countesses:**  
Countess of Cromartie (U. K.).  
Countess of Loudoun (Scottish), also  
Barony of Botreaux (U. K.).  
Lady Edith Drummond (Countess of  
Melfort) (Scottish).  
Countess Roberts (U. K.).  
Countess of Seafield (a minor) (Scottish).

**Viscountesses:**  
Viscountess Rhondda (U. K.).  
Viscountess Wolseley (U. K.).

**Baronesses:**  
Baroness Beaumont (U. K.).  
Baroness Berkeley (U. K.).  
Baroness Burton (U. K.).

Baroness Clifton (U. K.).  
Baroness D'Arcy de Knayth (U. K.)  
(Countess of Powis).  
Baroness de Ros (U. K.) (Countess of  
Dartrey).  
Baroness Dorchester (U. K.).  
Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers (U.  
K.) (Countess of Yarborough).  
Baroness Furnivall (U. K.).  
Baroness Gray (Scottish).  
Baroness Herries (Duchess of Norfolk)  
(Scottish).  
Baroness Kinloss (Scottish).  
Baroness Lucas (U. K.) (also Baroness  
Dingwell).  
Baroness Strange of Knockin (U. K.)  
(Viscountess St. Davids).  
Baroness Strathcona and Mount Royal  
(U. K.).  
Baroness Wentworth (U. K.).  
Baroness Zouche of Haryngworth  
(U. K.).  
Baroness Ravensdale (U. K.) (oldest  
daughter of Earl Curzon).

Women who were peeresses in their own right could take their seats only if the terms of the letters patent creating the peerage prescribed it, and also if a writ of summons was issued.

H. R. H. Princess Arthur of Connaught has been present in the House of Lords at all discussions on the Peeresses Bill, and takes a keen interest in its success, but being royal cannot take the same active part in its passage that other peeresses can.

Lady Roberts and Lady Wolseley are especially active in securing its passage, and of all the peeresses eligible, there is not one who is opposed to accepting the privileges and responsibilities which the passage of the bill will confer on them.

BUT the passage of the Peeresses Bill next year is not merely a matter of overturning the small majority of two by which it was defeated last May. Of the 741 members of the House of Lords, there is usually only a handful present. A few peers, habituated to political duties from lives of distinguished service elsewhere, constantly attend and there are usually also a few casually attending because they have no other engagements. Three lords constitute a quorum for transacting business. However, other peers who never usually attend can be called in at any time to defeat a bill. With such a fluctuating membership, the proponents of a bill must be prepared to meet any possible attendance when the vote comes up.

"Our greatest danger," said Lady Rhondda, "is that the opposition may at-

tempt to persuade the House of Lords to postpone this bill for consideration in connection with the question of the general reform of the Upper House.

"That would be fatal. In the first place there is no date set for the reform of the House of Lords; it is a question to be discussed any time in the indefinite future, immediately or not for fifty years, perhaps. In the second place, our bill should be passed into law precisely so that woman may take their due part in reforming the Upper House — that peeresses as well as peers should be regarded as part of the House to be reformed. Then you can proceed with fairness to discuss the future composition and powers of the House of Lords."

NO one can watch the feminist movement in England without becoming aware of the figure of the Viscountess Rhondda. In recognition of her father's great work during the war when he was created the first baron, the title was allowed at his death to pass to his daughter, though it was not created to go through the female line. One feels in her presence that the English idea of bestow-

ing titles of nobility as a reward of conspicuous disinterested effort and as a symbol of fundamental aristocracy is justified. Whether in large or small groups, the mild strength of her personality is felt. English women instinctively trust her insight and her judgment. Any one of the many interests that she directs would constitute to the average person a profession in itself. Her manner is simple, friendly, and direct, and her keen sense of humor is immediately apparent.

Lady Rhondda's attitude toward the Peeresses Bill is that it is merely one step in the whole feminist movement in which she can render particular service. She has said regarding it:

"The question as to whether twenty-six peeresses shall or shall not sit in the House of Lords is in itself a comparatively small matter. The fact that matters is the public decision that women otherwise qualified are debarred from the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords on account of their sex. It affects not only those women alone, but also the status of every woman in the country. It marks the implied inferiority of every woman. And it is status that matters."

## Turkish Feminist May Join Committee

LATIFE HANOUM, divorced wife of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of Turkey, and leading feminist of her country, has been invited to become a member of the International Advisory Committee of the National Woman's Party.

Alice Paul sent the following cablegram to Mme. Hanoum on Tuesday:

"Mme. Latife Hanoum,  
Smyrna, Turkey.

"In view of your continued heroic stand for Equal Rights in your country, the National Woman's Party of the United States invites you to become a member of its International Advisory Committee on which feminists of eleven European countries are already represented. We hope that you will soon visit America and will be a guest at our headquarters in Washington and will address American audiences on the world-wide movement to end the subjection of women."

Mme. Hanoum, a beautiful and highly educated woman only twenty-two years old, has broken many of the barriers to women's freedom in Turkey. She was the first Turkish woman who was married in the presence of her husband instead of by proxy. At a banquet given in honor of President Kemal two months after their marriage in 1923, women and men were for the first time in Turkey invited to attend the same official banquet. This was also the first time the Turkish gov-

ernment had approved women's leaving home after sundown.

Mme. Hanoum did not wear a veil, and traveled with her husband wearing European dress with only a brightly colored kerchief around her hair to distinguish her from Western women. Often when riding horseback, she wore riding breeches and top boots.

Mme. Hanoum was the first Turkish woman to be nominated as a deputy to the Turkish Parliament. She was proposed by the women of Constantinople to protest against the proposal to make marriage obligatory.

The President, after curtailing the power of the Caliph, the head of the Mohammedan church, divorced Mme. Hanoum by his own decree on August 5. She had brought him a very large dowry.

The divorce was said to have been actuated by President Kemal's fear that his wife's feminist activities might hinder his career. Mme. Hanoum was educated in England and France, and was accustomed to Western standards of conduct, which, while not based on the principle of Equal Rights between the sexes, still allow women greater freedom than do the customs of Turkey.

Mme. Hanoum has declared that her feminist activities will be stimulated rather than halted by her husband's action in divorcing her.

Feminists who are already members of

Status is not merely a question of a slightly more or less patronizing crowd-opinion which the wise can afford to ignore. Status is at the root of most things. Status affects wages, salaries, opportunities and conditions. It is because the Status of woman is not the same as man that it seems natural to give unequal pay for equal work; that it seems natural to dismiss married women whose husbands are in a position to keep them, although it does not seem natural to dismiss married men whose wives are in a position to keep them; that it seems natural to treat men and women differently in the Civil Service; that it seems natural to dismiss married women teachers and married women Civil Servants, and that it seems natural to reserve all the plums in practically all the professions for men. All these things are governed largely, mainly, by Status. And the refusal to admit women to the House of Lords just slightly lowers the status of all women, so that it is just a little more unlikely that any professional or working woman will get a fair chance uncontrolled by the accident of her sex.

"That is why it matters."

the International Advisory Council are: The Viscountess Rhondda, Elizabeth Robins, Dr. Louise Martindale, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, Dorothy Evans, Alison Neilans, Virginia Crawford, and Dr. Elizabeth Knight, all of England; Vilma Gluklich of Hungary; Marguerite Gobat of Switzerland; Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Holland; Mme. Palme of Sweden; Dr. Ellen Gleditsch of Norway; Helena Vacaresco and Helene Romniciano of Roumania; Dr. Anita Augspurg, Dr. Helene Stoecker, Dr. Marguerite Stegmann, and Lida Gustava Heymann of Germany; Gabrielle Duchene, Marie Verone, Marie Malaterre-Sellier, and Mme. Boaz de Jouvenel of France; Princess Poliakov, formerly of Russia; and Helene Granitch of Austria.

This committee is acting to safeguard women's rights before international bodies, and to aid in the international movement for Equal Rights. The committee, formed last winter by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National Woman's Party, and Alice Paul, a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, will draft a Charter of Women's Rights to present to every international conference.

Mme. Hanoum will be, if she accepts the invitation, the first member of the International Advisory Committee from Asia, and could be of great value in its work to unite women of all the world for equality.

## Government Workers' Council Urges Appointment of Experienced Woman

THE Government Workers' Council of the National Woman's Party favors the appointment of a woman who has had experience in government service to the vacancy in the Civil Service Commission. At a meeting held on August 11, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Government Workers' Council expresses its gratification at the expressed intention of the President to appoint a woman to the vacancy in the Civil Service Commission and suggests that a woman who has been in the Service would bring to the position a knowledge which would make her of greatest benefit to the Service.

"Resolved, further, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States."

The women in the Civil Service feel that the appointment of a woman from the ranks would be a great stimulus to the women in the government's employ, and that nothing could so raise their morale as seeing one of their number elevated to this, the first high position to which a woman ever was appointed, and the highest in authority to which any woman has ever been appointed. It is also unsurpassed in pay, the salary ranging from \$6,000 to \$7,500.

The Government Workers' Council of the National Woman's Party is organized to obtain equality in pay, authority, and opportunity for women in the government service. More than half the employes of the government are women, and they feel

that a woman should represent them on the Civil Service Commission.

The purposes of the Council are explained in the platform, which reads:

"The Government Workers' Council of the National Woman's Party endorses the principle of Equal Rights for men and women. We pledge ourselves to work for the removal of all discriminations against women in the government service based on sex. We demand:

"I. That all examinations in the civil service shall be open to women on equal terms with men, that a single register shall be kept of men and women from which appointments are made in the order of rating regardless of sex, and that no new register shall be opened until the previous register is exhausted.

"II. That women shall no longer be excluded from executive, administrative and high-salaried positions, and that there shall be no discrimination against women in

- "a. Appointment.
- "b. Assignment.
- "c. Title.
- "d. Promotion.
- "e. Salary.

"III. That there shall be a special Board or Committee in every subdivision of each Department and independent organization, on which women shall have equal representation with men to fix salaries and to pass on all reorganizations, investigations, appointments, assignments, ratings, promotions, demotions, transfers and dismissals.

"IV. That there shall be no discrimination against women because of marriage."

When the "Classification Act of 1923"

## Press Comments

The Family Capital  
*John Blake, in the  
New York  
Evening World*

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MARRIAGE is a partnership. It ought to be an equal one.

A law that gives the husband the right to take the earnings of the wife and spend them as he chooses and denies the wife the same right to the wages of the husband is unfair and cruel and ought to be repealed.

In the days when the women were merely household drudges, such a law was unjust, for cooking and sweeping and cleaning is just as important a part of the business of marriage as is going out and earning money for the food.

Today, when hundreds of women earn their own living, a law which gives to the

husband the right to their pay, on the theory that he has to pay the household expenses, is archaic and idiotic.

In most marriages the wife has the harder part.

It is she who must remain at home, with little entertainment or excitement. It is she who must bear and care for children, a task which no man would undertake at any wage.

All that comes into the house in the way of money ought to be as much hers as his.

Some day there will be a law on the statute books which will divide the capital of the family into two parts, giving the husband the control of one and the wife the control of the other.

Even such a law, which a great many men would regard as Bolshevistic and un-

was passed, the Government Workers' Council issued the following statement in regard to the question of the appointment of women on boards and commissions dealing with government workers:

"The 'Classification Act of 1923,' just passed by Congress, establishes the principle of 'equal compensation for equal work irrespective of sex,' but it does not specifically require the appointment of women on personnel boards which pass on investigations, allocations, appointments, assignments, ratings, promotions, transfers and dismissals.

"Without *Equal Representation* on these boards women will still be refused appointment, assignment, and promotion to the higher grades of work which carry the higher salaries, and the spirit of the Act will be nullified. No law itself can establish fair play between men and women if its entire administration is in the hands of men, and these boards now rarely have even one woman member, though more than 50 per cent of Government employes in the Departmental Service are women.

"The Government Workers' Council of the National Woman's Party is organized to secure equal opportunity and recognition for women in the Government service and to work for the removal of all discriminations based on sex. The Council is demanding that women be given *Equal Representation* on all these boards by the Personnel Classification Board (on which women are not at present represented), just appointed and empowered to establish 'uniform procedure' in each Department for carrying out this Act."

constitutional, would in most cases be fair, for often the wife contributes far more toward the carrying of the establishment than does the man.

Furthermore, women, who seldom have bad habits, must bear the consequences if through ignorance or bad judgment they marry the wrong man and the husbands turn out failures or sots or worse.

In the suburb where I live is a fine woman who married a man ten years ago, knowing little about him aside from the fact that he was good looking and had pleasant manners. Today he is in prison for a defalcation, and it is she, not he, who has to live among the neighbors they both knew and bear the shame and ignominy that came with his crime.

Many men of little character and principle marry girls, tire of them and desert

them, leaving them penniless and perhaps with babies to care for.

Here again the women get the worst of the partnership.

And they will continue to get the worst of the partnership until the law, which is really the will of all the people, is so altered as to entitle them to half of what their husbands earn, to be expended by them for the family without any accounting to the wage-earner.

It may be contended that the family is the unit of society and a private institution, to be run without any outside interference.

But as long as such flagrant injustice can be perpetrated by conscienceless husbands, with the sanction of the law, there is need of outside interference, and until this is instituted marriage will continue to be a one-sided affair, with the husband always at an unfair advantage, which too many husbands will use to serve their own selfish ends.

**The Restless Sex**  
*Washington Herald*

**MME. AVRIL**  
De Ste. Croix,  
head of the French  
delegation to the

recent conference of women at Washington, professes amazement at the eager interest of American girls in ethical and international problems. She told her countrywomen that Vassar, Wellesley, and other colleges had changed their instruction materially in the last generation. American women are restless, Mme. Ste. Croix reported.

Of course they are. Were they willing to rest like molluscs they would never achieve recognition. It was the feminine restlessness that won women the right to vote, to enter business, to attain high physical and intellectual ability. The chief value of education is to promote independent thinking and the chief value of independent thinking is to inspire independent action. America's advancement to a foremost position among the nations of the world is not due solely to masculine power.

**News from the Field**

**Educational Campaign in New York**

**T**HE New York City Committee has had a busy summer carrying on its Vanishing Parties Campaign. A series of affairs have been given by New York City members at the popular New Jersey coast resorts and others have been given in New York State, in Connecticut, and as far away as Alabama.

In October the campaign will end at a garden fete to be held on the beautiful Ardsley estate of Adolph Lewisohn.

The New York City Committee is busily

engaged in its plans for the opening of the winter's activities. A booth has been reserved at the Women's Art and Industries Exhibition to be held at the Hotel Commodore during the week of September 21.

The prospectus for the Sunday afternoon lecture course in Equal Rights will be sent out in September. Twelve talks will be arranged for and a splendid group of speakers will present their professional view points of the subject.

**Two Million Dollar Fund**

**Treasurer's Report**

EDITH AINGE, *Treasurer*

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

**R**ECEIPTS of National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to July 25, 1925, \$1,306,383.09.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, July 25, 1925, to August 15, 1925:

Miss Clara M. Hill, Mexico.....	\$10.00
Miss Marie L. Bruere, N. Y.....	10.00
Mrs. Margaret H. Worrell, D. C.....	5.00
Mrs. Pearl Edwards, Tenn.....	10.00
Miss Jean E. Conkey, N. Y.....	5.00
Mrs. Helen S. Ranley, Calif.....	10.00
Mrs. Harvey Wiley, D. C.....	10.00
Per District of Columbia Branch: (D. C. Branch retaining half of fees.)	
Mrs. Helena P. Bepplis.....	.50
Mrs. Emma Bryan Breen.....	.50
Mrs. Flora Rosenburg.....	.50
Mrs. Dixon-Willis.....	.50
Mrs. Ellora E. Easterday.....	.50
Miss Josephine Clements.....	.50
Miss Eleanor M. Roosa.....	.50
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Miss Emma B. Arnall.....	.50
Mrs. Arthur Hacker.....	.50
Miss Susan P. Keech.....	.50
Mrs. W. B. Crowell.....	.50
Mrs. B. F. McCarty.....	.50
Mrs. Katherine Russell.....	2.00
Dr. Esther A. Nathanson.....	.50
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Miss Wylma P. Slavens.....	.50
Miss Sheldon Jackson, D. C.....	25.00
Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Del.....	1.00
Mrs. Mary E. Moore, Md.....	1.00
Miss Lavinia L. Dock, Pa.....	5.00
Mrs. Robert E. Peabody, Mass.....	10.00
Miss Sue White, Tenn.....	25.00
Miss Laura M. Berrien, D. C.....	50.00
Miss Ruth Emnes Collins, Va.....	1.00
Miss Alice Fassig, D. C.....	1.00
Dr. Evan G. Mitchell, Mass.....	10.00
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Miss Gwendolyn Scott, Md.....	10.00
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Miss Elizabeth Fairall, D. C.....	10.00
Mrs. Jessie L. Collet, Pa.....	10.00
Mrs. Kate C. Robertson, D. C.....	10.00
Miss Emma Wold, D. C.....	10.00
Mrs. Dwight Clark, D. C.....	25.00
Mrs. F. Jay Haynes, Minn.....	15.00
Miss Elsie G. Wedler, Calif.....	10.00
Mrs. Esther Ela Bray, Mass.....	10.00
Mrs. Caroline Fuller Jones, D. C.....	1.00
Mrs. Jennie D. Beck, D. C.....	2.00
Miss Rose Silverman, Mich.....	3.00
Per Minnesota Branch: (Minn. Branch retaining half of fees.)	
Mrs. Anna Zon.....	.50
Miss Helen Grodinsky.....	.50
Miss Bessie Pearson.....	.50
Miss Marie Moreland.....	.50
Miss Emily Pabst.....	.50
Mrs. Helen Gow, Pa.....	10.00
Miss Editha Phelps, Ill.....	10.00
Mrs. F. R. Lillie, Ill.....	200.00
Telephone receipts at National Headquarters.....	1.65
Room rent at National Headquarters.....	77.00
Refund on gas.....	1.00

Total receipts, July 25, 1925, to August 15, 1925 .....\$659.65

Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to August 15, 1925.....\$1,307,042.74

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