Equal Rights

VOL. XI, No. 45 FIVE CENTS SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1924



Is The National Woman's Party on Your Christmas List?

T was the week before Christmas. In

tine chimney-piece. Such a farce! Mrs.

Benton Avery has never looked like that.

The woman in the portrait was a goddess;

the woman in the flesh was rather less

than a human being. But the artist, un-

like most of his fraternity, had made a

fortune. She sighed. She, too, had need

of a fortune and had been out three years.

None but the poorest men ever seemed

to see how lavishly Nature had blessed

her. Now even to meet any men she had

to trail about with her mother and mouth

philanthropy, so that Mrs. Burton Avery

and Mrs. This and That would send her

a grudging invitation. Hateful! She

loathed poverty, she detested the dirt and

grime and smell of the poor. She couldn't

excuse squalor. It was people's own

fault if they didn't keep clean. As for

working girls-she didn't pity them so

much as herself. At least, they were free.

It always made her want to laugh to hear

her mother and the wealthy women she

trailed after sentimentalizing and slobber-

ing-yes, slobbering-over these young

women, in whose experience they had not

the slightest share. If she were a work-

ing girl, she'd jolly well tell them to go

about their own business and not meddle

Hearing her own name, she started.

"Dorothy," her mother was saying, aris-

ing ponderously from her chair, "we must

be going. You know, you have that din-

ner at the Brunswick's and the dance

Dorothy caught the meaning look in

her mother's eye. There was no dance; it

was only a little fiction of Mrs. Dar-

nell's to maintain her daughter's waning

plored Mrs. Burton Avery, rising also

and clasping Mrs. Darnell's hand, "do

tell me if you really think we need fear

anything from those ungrateful wait-

resses. Is it really true that they are

trying to undo our work? Mrs. Miller

told me that a creature named Hannah

More, who was subsidized by the em-

"But before you go, my dear," im-

with her.

afterwards."

popularity.

Feminist Notes

Not Much To Hope For

S IGNOR MUSSOLINI has gained great renown because of his supposed advocacy of woman suffrage. Too much, however, must not be hoped for in the woman suffrage bill that is now before the Italian Parliament. This measure, which is sponsored by Signor Mussolini, proposes granting certain restricted categories of women the right to vote in municipal elections. Only women over 25, possessing large educational qualifications, will be eligible as voters, and no provision is made for women becoming members of Parliament or occupying other important offices.

The Force Of A Bad Example

TT appears that the crown colonies of I Trinidad and Honduras may in the near future have a constitutional government granted to them. Unfortunately this proposal includes the same injustice and inequality of rights between the sexes in respect to the age for voting as still exists in England. Since in other British colonies, where local government has been granted, men and women have equal rights as voters, there seems no adequate reason why the bad example of the mother country should thus operate to the disadvantage of the women of Trinidad and Honduras.

Vermont Returns Eleven Women

WHEN the Vermont Legislature convenes this winter eleven women will take their places side by side with the men in the House. Two years ago there were only four women in the Legislature of the Green Mountain State, so it may be inferred that they "made good" thrice over since their number has been nearly tripled. The women elected to the House are Rev. Mabel T. Winch, R.; Mrs. Josie Fay, R.; Mrs. Elsie Smith, R.; Lillian E. Richardson, R.: Annette Dimrock, R.: Miss Mary J. Simpson, R.; Mrs. Ina Niles, R.; Mrs. Ella Seward, D.; Flora La Morder, R.; Mrs. Ada Barlow, R., and Mrs. John Taylor, R.

Feminism In Brazil

THE Chamber of Deputies in Rio de I Janeiro has issued a report that a bill is to be passed within the next month making Brazilian women eligible to all public offices, including the presidency.

This action is the result of widespread feminist agitation involving not only Brazil but also several other South American countries.

A Flattering Accusation

Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, retired, speaking before the thirtyeighth anniversary dinner of the Strollers in New York City on December 13, declared that the prevalence of pacifism in the United States today was due to the influence of women. He maintained that the "slump" in the preparedness program was accountable to the woman's vote and deplored women's "insatiable desire to interfere in matters they do not understand.'

"The thing that women understand the least is war," said the Rear-Admiral. "War is a business of mathematics and machinery and scientific appliances and noise and discomfort and bloodshed and many other horrid things from which women instinctively recoil.

"Not only do they recoil from even the idea of war, but the extreme delicacy of their nervous systems makes many of them incapable of even thinking about war in a rational way.

"The proof of this is the obvious fact most women confuse desire for a reasonable preparedness for war with an actual intention to make war.

The speaker held that the "only possible means of escape" when the United States went to war again was "some action by the men that will bring the women to realize realities.'

"Perhap the best way," he suggested, "will be to prove to them that it is to the interest of women themselves that they permit men to obtain and learn to use the necessary armament wherewith to assure them the protection they

There is something quaint, if not original, in the Rear-Admiral's accusation. First he blames women for their redoubtable pacifism, and then he arraigns the sex for making war necessary. Herein he follows the usual logic of the anti-feminist; whatever happens it is the woman's fault.

The truth is that women know more about the use of firearms than the Rear-Admiral supposes. As mothers they have learned that guns in the hands of boys are pretty certain, sooner or later, to

We thank the Rear-Admiral for pointing out so succinctly one of the larger aspects of the feminist movement.

In The Absence Of Equal Rights, Who Pays Alimony?

THE popular myth that in the absence of Equal Rights husbands alone, in case of divorce, are required to pay alimony, received a rude shock recently when Mrs. Hortense Meiser, proprietor of a local hotel in Linn County, Iowa, was ordered to pay her husband alimony as the price of a divorce.

In granting the petition, Judge F. L. Anderson, in district court, stipulated that she must pay Frank Meiser \$200 alimony, pay \$175 doctor bill, \$175 hospital bills and \$300 attorney's fees. In addition she was ordered to support their three minor children.

Meiser, in asking for alimony, said that when his wife brought suit for divorce he was forced to leave her hotel, and as that was the only business he knew, he was deprived of the means of earning a living. He asked for \$500.

Woman Boxing Board Urged

GOVERNOR RICHARDSON of California announces receipt of a letter from "a prominent business man in Oakland," suggesting that three women be named to the California State Boxing Commission as follows:

No. 1, the state president of the W. C. T. U.; No. 2, sister superior of the San Jose convent, and No. 3, lady officer of the Jewish relief board of

"This letter is not written as a joke, but in earnest," declares the correspondent. "Such appointees would elevate the tone of the prize ring if such a thing is within the realm of possibility. At all events it would certainly be a solar plexus blow to the fight-promoting contingency to have a woman commission."

In all of which we heartily agree with the gentleman.

Women Win Seats In Nebraska Legislature

THREE women will serve in the house I of the Nebraska legislature, returns from last week's general election show, the first women to be elected to this office. They are: Clara Humphrey and Sarah T. Muir, Republicans, and Mabel A. Gillespie, Democrat.

German University Appoints Woman

THE University of Berlin has taken a I step forward toward feminism in the appointment of Dr. Rhoda Fischer to its teaching staff. She is the first woman physician to instruct in that university.

A Study In Contrasts

By Angela Oakes

a dignified and spacious drawing room four ladies were drinking tea. ployers, was planning to take a crowd Three of them sat in a little cluster about of scarcely respectable girls with her the tea table placed at one side of the to the Capitol to tear down the No Night fireplace. The fourth, who was much Work Law. It's infamous, after all the younger than the rest, sat apart in a trouble and expense and worry we went carved Tudor chair, palpably bored by the to, but it's just as my husband sayswhole proceeding. From time to time her those people are never thankful and all eyes would wander critically and covetuthe girls want is to roam about the streets ously over the room. The tea service, too at night. From what I can learn of conornate for good taste, must have cost ditions since the war, the girls are getting thousands. And the paintings, not one of to be no better than the boys." them really good, were deiked out in Mrs. Strathmore Jenks, who had been frames suggesting the Treasury. With lazv, slant-wise eyes, head leaning against the back of her chair, she regarded the portrait of her hostess above the Floren-

adjusting her sable wrap, glanced toward

"If we were alone," she said meaningly, "I could tell you things you'd scarcely believe. Mrs. Bland, the executive secretary of the Girls' Protective League, tells me that if it were not for the No Night Work Law there would be so manywell, you know-so many she simply couldn't handle them. I believe that the morals of women need protection. I, for one, will oppose any change in the law to the last ditch "

It was an ominous threat. To Dorothy the portly figure of Mrs. Strathmore Jenks in sables in the last ditch was

Mrs. Burton Avery raised her eyes to the panelled ceiling. "We must have faith," she said. "Faith in the right. Those who would tear down welfare legislation must fail. As Tennyson says, 'God's in His Heaven.' Women are weaker than men; they must have protection. Think of the women who go down into the pit." She hesitated a moment, recalling Dorothy. "I mean think of motherhood. Does not the young mother with her baby at her breast need protection? And who will give her that protection under the law unless we do? Equal Rights, pah! Equal wrongs, I say; it is an insult to womanhood."

Dorothy twitched. She had heard the same speech ten thousand times, it seemed

Thank fortune, Mrs. Strathmore Jenks had heard it, too, and was shaking hands.

"So sorry to hurry away, my dear, but I'm afraid my chauffeur must be almost frozen. Did you know it was snowing?" "Really?" from Mrs. Burton Avery. "What a comfort to have the No Night Work Law and the protective legislation at this season. All home safely, where they should be. Do you know, my dear friends," with a catch in her breath like a young sob, "I regard welfare legislation as my best beloved Christmas present."

T was the night before Christmas. In I a mean room, unheated save for a flaring gas jet, a girl sat on the edge of a

creaking cot. It was late and she was home safely. Safely? She had been a good girl ever since she had come up to town from the farm. She had worked when she could get a job as a waitress. At first, before the No Night Work Law passed, she had made enough money, even to send some home to the aunt with whom she had lived after her mother and father died. She had worked evenings in a popular restaurant garnering the good tips from the theatre-goers, from young men who came in with their girls and gave a big tip to make an impression, or from others who were replete enough to take in entertainments. Then something had happened; a law was passed up at the capitol and her employer told her he was sorry, but she must go. He couldn't keep her on any later than ten o'clock and he had to have some one for the whole evening. A young man had taken her place. She had seen him there working since, a mere boy, well paid, happy. God, how she envied him. She hadn't had a decent place since. Once she had taken a situation in a private family, but the master had come up to her room at night and tried the locked door, and she was so frightened she had left the next morning. She didn't tell the mistress the cause, just went away, and as a result had no recommendation.

Then it was washing dishes at Rob's, but the heat was too much and the work was back-breaking. Since then she had walked the streets begging for work, but nobody would have her. "All filled up. Only need 'em at night and the law won't let us take on girls in the evening." That was the constant answer. Now she had come to the end of the road; her courage failed as she tried to face the future.

In her lap was a small leather pocketbook. Its sides stuck together. She opened it and counted the change.

"Forty-two cents left," she whispered, "and nothing to eat tomorrow, but for him. If he asks me again—if he asks me again"-

Tears rolled down the pale cheeks, dropping unheeded on the dingy blouse.

"Oh, God! why did they have to make that law. I was a good girl, and now-I've got to live. It's just what the others told me."

She dabbed her face with a sordid handkerchief. "Who do you suppose ever made that law that threw me out of my job?" she queried.

The Christmas bells rang out. She listened, motionless, until again there was silence.

"Christmas," she said softly. "I only wish they'd give me back my job for Christmas."

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of

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.

A Real Christmas Gift

THE pleasantest thing about this season of the year, when the ancient Saint is once more embarking upon his annual pilgrimage, is the momentary abdication of the grown-ups in favor of the children. For once in the calendar people focus their eyes fairly and see that the really vital fraction of the population is that which believes in Santa Claus ecstatically and hangs up its stocking in the chimney corner in the firm faith that morning will discover miracles. Year after year this happy show transpires and always there are the eager little hands, the shining eyes, the smiling lips, when childhood welcomes the great day that it can call its own.

At the same time there is something infinitely pathetic in the picture that throws youth into such bold relief, for those who have traveled the road further, past Santa Claus and all the many colored visions of the Christmas tree, know too well the weariness and anguish of the path, that will transform smiles to tears, faith to doubt and hope to desolation.

It is an extraordinary vision, this of the countless children of all time, age after age, aeon after aeon, standing ever at the gates of morning, hoping against hope, believing in the miracle that never yet has happened. For the day after Christmas when humanity settles back into its ordinary routine the grown-ups again come into the ascendancy, love scuttles off as best she may, and greed, egotism and pride seize the reins for the rest of the twelve months.

Instead of tin soldiers, alluring to play with, real men in uniform march out to murder one another; instead of the toy gun with its pleasant pop, death-dealing machinations shatter the work of generations; instead of the guileless doll with its pink cheeks and its golden locks, real women paint themselves up to parade through life with no more heart than that belongs to bisque and plaster. With the result that humanity's fortunes drift as they may, pinched by poverty, menaced by war, degraded by prostitution.

From time to time individuals and groups appear that desire to infuse reason and justice into the social order. Always they are derided, always they are scorned in the beginning by their compatriots, but by the same token always they are the ones that make gifts to the children that last beyond the single day of Christmas. Such were the women who went forth and gave to the daughters of mankind the splendid gift of political liberty. Such are the women who now spend themselves to secure the greater blessing of Equal Rights for the children of the future.

These are the gifts that have within them the power to extend the Chistmastide, for they make the path of life smoother for little feet to travel and they take from out the way the stones of prejudice and cruel injustice.

In the midst of the pleasant festivities that are approaching, as we hang the star and the angel on the Christmas tree or wrap and unwrap the white and scarlet packages, let us remember that no little girl on the whole round planet is going to get for Christmas what her brother has. Her's is the empty stocking, and so it will remain until we fill it.

Peace On Earth

O^N another page of this issue we reprint certain remarks of Rear-Admiral Fiske with regard to what he considers the malevolent effect of the enfranchisement of women on the war program.

If the Rear-Admiral will but consider, it is highly in accordance with nature that women should regard war with the utmost abhorence. Even were it true that war is waged for the protection of women they would, if true to their instincts, regard the price as unwarrantable, for no mother creature in nature is so base as to place her offspring's life in jeopardy for her own comfort. Now it is to be remembered that the young men who go forth to fight and who offer their lives for the satisfaction of military leaders are the children of women.

Precisely because women will not endure war, because they refuse to rationalize an unnecessary and barbaric slaughter and call it by high-sounding names, is the best reason why right-thinking men and women should do all in their power to relate the feminist movement to practical politics.

Nearly two thousand years ago a Child was born in Bethlehem, and with His coming a new doctrine of brotherly love began to be known among the people—"Peace on earth, good will toward men," the Christmas bells chant to us.

Let us, through the feminist movement, dedicate ourselves to this purpose and work with a new courage for the freedom of peace-lovers.

Pennsylvania Laws Discriminating Against Women

THE importance of the Lucretia Mott Amendment as a means toward bringing about Equal Rights promptly in the forty-eight states of the Union is well exemplified by the length of this article, which is continued from last week's issue. Although over two-thirds of the entire number of December 13 was given over to the presentation of the legal disabilities of women in one state alone, the space was insufficient to set down all of the inequalities that there prevail. Even to tell the story for all of the states, in the briefest possible way, would require more space than Equal Rights contains in 52 issues of the year. To attempt to correct these multitudinous inequalities, step by step, through action of the various state legislatures, would be to postpone justice for women under the law far beyond the lifetime of the population now extant.

December 20, 1924

A careful reading of the Pennsylvania laws indicates in how practical a fashion the legal disabilities of women menace their happiness and well-being. Justice, after all, is not an academic matter; it reaches into the very heart of life, and when violated wreaks vengance not only upon her who suffers the injustice, but also upon him who imposes it.

But to go on with the story of the inequalities that still remain in the law in Pennsylvania:

A Married Woman's Right to Contract Is Limited.

MARRIED woman may, to the same A extent as an unmarried person, make any contract "which is necessary, appropriate, convenient or advantageous to the exercise or enjoyment of the rights and powers" granted her with regard to the control of her own property, but, in addition to the restriction given above with regard to mortgaging and conveying, she may not become accommodation endorser or maker of a note for another, or guarantor or surety for another.87 This restriction on a married woman's right to contract places her at a disadvantage in the business world of today. No such limitation applies to a man, whether married or unmarried, or to an unmarried woman.

Women Do Not Have the Same Right As Men in the Administration of Estates.

THE appointment of the widow as administrator of her husband's estate is discretionary with the register having jurisdiction and is dependent upon her fitness. The register may appoint, jointly with the widow in administering the estate, one or more of the relatives entitled to share in the estate, but is required to prefer "males to females." In

By Emma Wold, LL.B., LL.D. (Continued)

the case of the wife's estate, however, "her husband shall be entitled to the administration, in preference to all other persons." The husband may or may not be the best person to administer the estate of his wife, but this question the register is not called upon to decide. For instance:

The widow of W. and the two sons of W. by a former marriage both applied for letters of administration on W.'s estate. The court said of the widow's claim, "The court is not obliged to grant them to her if it be inexpedient to do so." Because of "antagonisms and differences" existing between the widow and the sons, the letters were granted to another person. **

Women Are Regarded As the Primary Sex Offenders.

PROSTITUTION" under the Pennsylvania law is defined as "the offering or using of the body for sexual intercourse for hire," but this is held, apparently, to be an offense on the part of women only. The act speaks of "prostitutes" as women only and authorizes the court to commit them to private institutions "adapted to the proper control of women of this class." Men who participate with women in committing this offense are subject to no penalty.

Women, but not men, are punished for "street-walking." 22

Women Are Discriminated Against in Treatment of Venereal Disease.

WOMEN are discriminated against in regard to quarantine for venereal disease, for women regarded as prostitutes may be quarantined if suspected of venereal disease, while no other person suspected of having such disease may be quarantined upon a mere suspicion without evidence that the person has the disease.⁹³

A Woman but Not a Man May Be Punished As a Common Scold.

THE ancient common law practice of holding that a woman, but not a man, could be guilty of being a "common scold" still obtains in Pennsylvania. For instance, in 1919 the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County held that the verdict of guilty of being a common scold was warranted by the evidence when a Mrs. M. had engaged in an argument on various occasions with her neighbors and her husband and taken them to task, apparently having been provoked thereto by love of her children and husband.94

A man cannot be punished for this offense.

Women Are Discriminated Against in Industry.

PENNSYLVANIA has legislative restrictions on the labor of women which do not apply to men. A fifty-four hour week and a ten-hour day are provided for women, with no overtime except in a week having a legal holiday or to make up time lost because of stopping of machinery. This law does not apply to men and they can be employed overtime in case of emergency, thus making them more desirable than women as employes.

Legislative restrictions for women go farther and declare, not only how many hours they may work, but also when those hours shall come. For instance, no women may work in manufacturing establishments after 10 P. M. 96 This includes the well-paid work in printing establishments. 97 It includes work in bakeshops. 98 It does not include the less well-paid work of cleaning and scrubbing. 99 No woman under twenty-one may work anywhere after 9 P. M. except in a telephone exchange. 100

By rulings of the Industrial Board of Pennsylvania, women are excluded entirely from certain occupations, some of which do not require great physical strength. Among these is the work of reading gas and electric meters.¹⁰¹

Women Teachers Are Discriminated Against

In the absence of a statute requiring equality of pay for men and women teachers, women are often paid less for doing work of the same kind as that done by men at a larger salary. For equality of salary teachers are dependent upon the discretion of local boards of education, who regulate the salaries and the granting of the yearly additions to the salaries 102

An examination of the directory of the public schools of Pennsylvania shows that the number of women in executive and administrative positions is small, although the large number of women in the educational system of the state provides a source from which to draw well-trained women for these positions. Even girls' high schools are usually headed by men.¹⁰³

A T the regular session of the Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1923, the State Branch of the National Woman's Party made an effort to secure the adoption of bills removing discriminations against women in the present laws of the state. Four changes were adopted by the legislature as follows:

1. Married women were given the same right as married men to choose their own domicile for the purpose of voting or holding office. (Formerly a married woman's legal residence

was determined by that of her hus-

2. Married women were given the same rights as men to acquire a settlement for poor relief. 105. (Formerly a married woman's legal settlement was determined by that of her hus-

3. Married women were given the right to divorce on grounds practically equal to the grounds for divorce for men. 106 (Formerly a husband could obtain a divorce more easily than a wife.)

4. The effect of absolute divorce for adultery was made the same for husband and wife.107 (Formerly the penalty was greater for the wife than for the husband.)

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and Other Authorities.

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4. 1895, June 26; P. L. 316, Sec. 1.
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29. 1917, June 7; P. L. 403, Sec. 8 (c).
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50. 1917, June 7; P. L. 439, Sec. 15.
51. 1901, July 10; P. L. 639, Sec. 1.
52. Pote's Appeal, 106 Pa. 574, (1884).
53. 1860, Mar. 31; P. L. 382, Sec. 89.
54. Standen v. Pa. R. R. Co., 214 Pa. 189, 199, (1906).
55. Snayberger's Estate, 62 Pa. Sup. 390, (1916).
56. Cross v. Wyoming Valley Beef Co., 57 Pa.

(1906).
Snayberger's Estate, 62 Pa. Sup. 390, (1916).
Cross v. Wyoming Valley Beef Co., 57 Pa.
Sup. 351, (1914).
Platz v. Twp., 178 Pa. 601, (1897).
Standen v. Pa. R. R. Co., 214 Pa. 189, (1906).
Hewitt v. R. R., 228 Pa. 397, (1910); McMeekin v. Pittsburgh Ry. Co., 229 Pa. 573,
(1911).

59. Hewitt V. R. R., 228 Pa. 397, (1910); MeMeekin v. Pittsburgh Ry. Co., 229 Pa. 573,
(1911).

60. Zeiters v. Zimmerman, 24 Dauphin 433, (1921).
61. Hug v. Hall, 79 Pa. Sup. 392, (1922).
62. Standen v. Pa R. R. Co., 214 Pa. 189, (1906).
63. 1923, July 11; P. L. 1034.
64. Wilson v. Wilson, 80 Pa. Sup. 20, (1922).
65. Hunnings v. Hunnings, 55 Pa. Sup. 261, (1913).
66. Schiele v. Schiele, 30 Dist. 313, (1921).
67. Winsor's Estate, 264 Pa. 552, (1919).
68. Caldwell v. Caldwell, 70 Pa. Sup. 332, (1918).
69. Humphreys v. Humphreys, 29 D. 213, (1920).
70. Horn v. Horn, 17 Pa. Sup. 486, (1901).
71. Jones v. Jones, 15 Del. 255, 30 D. 94, (1920).
72. Gehman's Estate, 20 Lanc. L. Rev. 37, (1902).
73. Endlich Richards—Rights and Liabilities of Married Women in Pa., par. 12.
74. 1893, June 8; P. L. 344, Sec. 1; Fitzgibbon's Estate, 272 Pa. 345, (1922); Windolph v. Gerard Trust Co., 245 Pa. 364, (1914).

Equal Rights

75. Dequesne Savings Bank's Appeal, 96 Pa. 298, (1880); Bryar's Appeal, 111 Pa. 81, (1886).

76. Bingler v. Bowman, 194 Pa. 210, 213, (1899).

77. Com. v. Poor Directors, 169 Pa. 116, (1895).

78. Loftus v. Farmers & Mechanics Bank, 113 Pa. 97, (1890).

79. 1897, July 9; P. L. 212, Sec. 1.

80. 1855, May 4; P. L. 430, Sec. 2.

81. 1915, May 28; P. L. 639.

82. 1878, May 25; P. L. 154, Sec. 1.

83. Dehaut et al. v. Gibbons, 28 D. 980, (1918).

84. Taylor v. Paul, 6 Pa. Sup. 496, (1897).

85. Humpert v. Group, 9 Lanc. Law R. 150, (1891).

86. Heiges v. Pifer, 73 Atl. 950, (1909).

87. 1893, June 8; P. L. 344, Sec. 2.

88. 1917, June 7; P. L. 447, Sec 2 (c).

89. Warner's Estate, 207 Pa. 580, (1904).

90. 1923, June 30; P. L. 982, Sec. 1.

91. 1923, June 30; P. L. 982, Sec. 3.

92. 1871, June 2; P. L. 1301, Secs. 2 and 3; Com. v. Stalcup, 25 D. 592, (1915); Com. ex rel. v. Wilson et al., 25 D. 596, (1916); Com. v. Supt. of House of Corrections, 38 C. C. 177, (1910); Com. v. Supt. of House of Corrections, 38 C. C. 188, (1910).

93. 1923, June 28; P. L. 888, Sec. 2.

94. Com. v. McLaughlin, 48 C. C. 443, (1919).

95. 1915, June 1; P. L. 709, Sec. 1.

10. & C. 698.

98. Industrial Board Ruling, W-10.

99. Opinion of Attorney-General, May 16, 1921, 1 D. & C. 698.

98. Industrial Board Rulings.

90. 1913, July 25; P. L. 1024, Sec. 5.

101. Industrial Board Rulings.

102. 1913, July 25; P. L. 1024, Sec. 5.

103. 1923, July 11; P. L. 1034, Sec. 1210, Subdiv. 9, as amended 1923, May 23; P. L. 328.

104. 1923, July 12; P. L. 1074.

105. 1923, July 12; P. L. 1074.

106. 1923, June 28; P. L. 886, Sec. 1.

107. 1923, June 28; P. L. 886, Sec. 2.

Equal Rights

A CORRECTION

The following corrections should be noted in the first part of the article on Pennsylvania Laws Discriminating Against Women that appeared in the issue of December 13:

Page 351, 2d column, 5th line, Insert after the word "absence" the words "of an agreement."

Page 352, 2d column, 11th line, Change the word "unable" to "able."

Elsie Hill Levitt Arrives; Becomes Founder

ELSIE HILL LEVITT was only a few hours old when she became a founder of the Woman's Party-a birthday gift conferred by her mother's colleagues.

The voungest founder of the Woman's Party is the daughter of Elsie Hill, Chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, and Albert Levitt, Professor of Law at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., born at 10.30 A. M. on November 15. She is one little girl who all her life will never hear that there are limitations to her possibilities—limitations inherent in her sex. She will grow up knowing that her rights and her duties are human rights and human duties.

While this attitude will prevail in her home, her mother knows that unless she and all other women exert every effort to obtain for women equal rights in law and in custom, Elsie Hill Levitt will of necessity be confronted with prejudices and customs hampering her progress as a human being.

"We cannot make any particular plans for her," her mother says. "Her life is her own. All that we can do is hope, and help all we can. She will know that the problems of her generation are different



ELSIE HILL.

Chairman of National Council, Woman's Party, and her baby

from the problems of ours. We hope that she will care to apply herself to those problems as her father and I have cared to apply ourselves to two of the problems of our generation.

"But we can only give her freedom to choose, and try to keep her mind unhampered by tradition or custom, so that she can decide on the problems of her time freely and courageously."

Elsie Hill Levitt's deep blue eyes look about her curiously, quietly, and at present her chief problem seems to be to keep well fed and comfortable, and she apparently decides the questions she faces entirely on their merits.

From Florence Rogatz, who was National Chairman of the Students' Council of the Woman's Party until last year, when she graduated from Yale Law School and began the practice of law in New York, comes this message to Elsie Hill: "Three cheers for you and little Elsie and the Woman's Party. I no longer feel like the younger generation. I can see myself telling your daughter that she is 'Youth at the Gates.' However, I sincerely trust that when that time comes girl youths will be safely inside the gates of equality."

Equal Rights and State Legislatures

CORTY State Legislatures will convene husbands to reserve a limited amount of In Maryland T in January. Thus feminists throughout the country have an excellent opportunity to improve the condition of women by a local campaign for equal rights measures, as well as by careful vigilance that proposed legislation does not enact further discriminations against woman.

Those States where regular sessions will be held at the beginning of the year are: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming.

The Florida Legislature will meet in April and the Georgia Legislature in June, thus bringing the total number of States holding regular sessions in the year 1925 to forty-two.

Since 1921, when the Woman's Party undertook its nation-wide program to establish equal rights between men and women, it has passed or assisted in passing Equal Rights legislation affecting over twenty-five million women in sixteen States as follows:

In California

Married women were given equal rights with their husbands to will away half of the community property, which consists of property acquired after marriage by the industry of either or both of the married pair. (Regular session, 1923.)

In Colorado

The mother was given equal right with the father to sue for damages for a wrongful injury to a child. (Regular session,

In Delaware

Women were given the right by Constitutional Amendment to hold all public offices. (Regular session, 1921 and 1923.)

Mothers were given equal right with fathers to appoint by will a guardian of their minor children. (Regular session,

Mothers were given equal right with fathers to inherit real estate from their deceased child. (Regular session, 1923.)

Widows were given the same share in the real estate of deceased husbands as widowers have in real estate of deceased wives. (Regular session, 1923.)

Wives were given equal rights with service. (Regular session, 1921.)

property which can not be taken to satisfy debts. (Regular session, 1923.)

In Georgia

The mother was given equal right with the father to inherit from their deceased child. (Regular session, 1922.)

Married women were expressly given the right to be appointed guardians. (Regular session, 1922.)

Women were given the same right as men to be appointed guardians for their collateral relatives. (Regular session,

In Louisiana

Women were given the right to hold all civil and political offices. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to be appointed administrators or executors on the same terms as men. (Special session,

Women were given the right to be appointed as notaries public. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to act as "witnesses assisting at public inventories." (Special session, 1921.)

Women were made "capable of all kinds of engagements and functions." (Special session, 1921.)

Widows were given the right to retain the guardianship of their children after remarriage. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to be made guardians of children on the same terms as men, by will of the surviving parent, or by appointment when the parent dying last leaves no will. (Special session,

Women were given the same right to act as guardian of their grandchildren as possessed by the grandfather. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to an equal voice in the sale or mortgage of the family home so that the family home "shall not . . . be validly sold or mortgaged except with the consent of both husband and wife." (Special ses-

Women were admitted to membership in the "family meeting" which, in Louisiana, passes by law upon matters pertaining to the family. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to serve on juries by a statute supplementing the constitutional provision. (Regular session, 1924.)

Women were given the right to jury

Women were given the right to hold various public offices previously confined to men. (Regular session, 1922.)

Women teachers in the public schools were given equal rights with men teachers. (Regular session, 1924.)

Policewomen in Baltimore were given equal pay for equal work. (Regular session, 1924.)

Grandmothers were given equal rights with grandfathers to inherit from deceased relatives. (Regular session, 1924.)

In Massachusetts

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers in appointing a guardian for their children by will. (Regular session, 1922.)

In Mississippi

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to the care and custody of their children and to the services and earnings of their children. (Regular session, 1922.)

In New York

Mothers were given equal right with fathers to custody of a child when the parents are living apart without divorce. (Regular session, 1923.)

Girls were given the same protection as boys with respect to capacity to make wills of personal estate. (Regular session. 1923.)

Mothers were given equal right with fathers to inherit real estate from their deceased child. (Regular session, 1923.)

Women were given the right to inherit equally with men relatives in equal degree of kin in cases not otherwise provided for by statute. (Regular session,

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers in the guardianship of the real estate of minor children. (Regular session, 1924.)

Women teachers in the public schools were given equal pay with men teachers for equal work. (Regular session, 1924.)

Mothers were made joint guardians with fathers of minor children and given equal right to the children's services and earnings. (Regular session, 1923.)

Married women were given the same right to choice of a voting residence that married men have. (Regular session,

Mother's consent as well as father's consent to marriage of minor child made necessary. (Regular session, 1923.)

Women as well as men were made of age at 21. (Regular session, 1923.)

In Oklahoma

Women were given the right by constitutional amendment to hold all state elective offices. (Regular session, 1924.)

In Pennsylvania

Married women were given the right to choose their own domicile for purpose of voting or holding office. (Regular session, 1923.)

Married women were given the right to divorce on grounds more equal to those of husbands. (Regular session, 1923.)

Wives are given the same right as husbands to acquire settlement for poor relief. (Regular session, 1923.)

In South Carolina

Mothers were made joint natural guardians with fathers of minor children. (Regular session, 1923.)

In Virginia

Women were given the right after marriage to choose their own residence for voting purposes. (Regular session, 1922.)

Women were given equal inheritance rights with men. (Regular session, 1922.)

Women were given a claim upon the estate of a deceased husband equal to the claim of a husband upon that of his deceased wife. (Regular session, 1922.)

Women were given the same rights as men with regard to administration of estates. (Regular session, 1922.)

In Wisconsin

Women were given practically all rights under the law possessed by men, except with regard to industrial laws. (Regular session, 1921.)

From The Press

Two Women
Governors

New York

World,

November 19th.

Governor of Mrs. Ferguson to be governor of Texas and of Mrs. Ross to be governor of Wyoming has been hailed

as a great victory for the cause of sex equality in politics. It is hardly that. In the United States we are still far from that stage of enlightenment where men and women on merit alone have the same political opportunity.

"Both of the women who have been raised to the highest offices in their states have overcome the old prejudice against women holding public position of dignity and responsibility. But in both cases there were exceptional circumstances to account for their promotion.

"Mrs. Ferguson would not have been named as the candidate of her party if her husband had not been governor and been removed after impeachment. Mrs. Ross was nominated in Wyoming after her husband had died in office. There were personal and sentimental reasons why they should be chosen to follow in their husbands' steps, apart from fitness, experience or other qualifications.

"When two women previously had been nominated and elected to Congress-one in California to succeed her husband who had died in office and one in Illinois to succeed her father who had died in officeit did not mean that women have won complete recognition as women in the same way that men contend every day for political honors. Nor does it mean that in Texas and Wyoming, where women are to be governors because their husbands were governors before them. But, nevertheless, the election of these two women will make it much easier for other women, running on their own records, to obtain a fair hearing."

Ma Ferguson
of Texas

Washington, D. C.

Times,
December 5th.

WHATEVER
you may
think of women in
politics, you will
find as time passes
that more women
in politics will

mean better politics, more women in authority will mean better laws and better living."

Two Million Dollar Fund Treasurer's Report

DELIA SHELDON JACKSON, Treasurer NETTIE TRAIL: C. P. A., Auditor.

RECEIPTS of National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to November 15, 1924, \$1,277,853.28.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, November 15, to December 4, 1924 (Half of membership fees are retained by the State Headquarters. The half of these fees sent to National Headquarters is listed below):

Mrs. M. Henrietta M. Smith, Wash., D. C	\$25.00
Pennsylvania Branch for Election Campaign	137.70
Mrs. Jennie Rantz Dornblum, Pa	41.34
Mrs. William Kent, Cal	300.00
Mrs. Frank B. Foster, Pa	200.00
Mrs. Henry Wanger, N. Y.	25.00
Miss Thelma D. Wiles, Mo	1.00
Ruby A. Black, Wash., D. C	1.00
Mrs. Oliver R. Williamson, Wash., D. C	1.00
Per Rhode Island Branch:	
Mrs James W. Algeo	5.00
Mrs. Grace D. Jones	.50
Mrs. Mary E. Jefferson	.50
Mrs. Charles E. Munro	.50
Equal Rights Association	5.00
Madame Alice Baroni, N. Y	10.00
Laura M. Berrien, Wash., D. C	10.00
	500.00
Mrs. Henry Phipps, N. Y	
Mrs. Alfred Rossin, N. Y	50.00
Per Virginia Branch:	~0
Mrs. A. E. Burbank	.50
Mrs. Mary Pflaster	.50
Miss Virginia Poindexter	5.00
Mrs. Hugh W. Fred, Tenn	1.00
Mrs. Samuel Nicholson, R. I	25.00
Per Pennsylvania Branch:	
Mrs. K. Winslow Spingler	5.00
Mrs. Sara Pell, N. Y.	5.00
Delaware Branch	100.00
Mrs. Pope Yeatman, Pa. Miss Mary Winsor, Pa.	100.00
Miss Martha Souder, Pa	300.00
Miss Emma A. Buechele, Wash., D. C	1.00
Mrs. Lula I. Sonners, Wash., D. C	1.00

Dr. Grace E. Cross (in memory of Mrs. Morey), Mass. Per Pennsylvania Branch: Mrs. Augusta H. McElroy. Mrs. Ella M. Black. Miss Bernal Daniels Mrs. Ellen B. Brokenkamp Mrs. H. Merrick Taylor	1.00 1.00
Mrs. Ella M. Black. Miss Bernal Daniels. Mrs. Ellen B. Brokenkamp.	1.00
Mrs. Augusta H. McElrey	
Mrs. Ellen B. Brokenkamp	
Mrs. Ellen B. Brokenkamp	
Mrs. Ellen B. Brokenkamp	1.00
Mrs H Marrick Taylor	1.00
ALLO, AL. MICHICK LUVIOL.	1.00
Mrs. David Gutentag	1.00
Mrs. Alfred Baker	1.00
	1.00
Mrs. Joseph H. Gutentag	1.00
Mrs. Lucille Robinson	1.00
Miss Joy Webster, Wash., D. C	25.00
Dr. Sallie E. Mel and Week D. C.	1.00
Margaret V Collen Week D C	.50
Mrs. Joseph H. Gutentag. Mrs. Jucille Robinson. Miss Joy Webster, Wash, D. C. Miss Theodosia Moreno, Wash, D. C. Dr. Sallie E. McLeod, Wash, D. C. Margaret V. Callan, Wash, D. C. Per New Jersey Branch:	10.00
	.50
Mrs. Jane C. Moore	.50
Mrs. Marie Richards	.50
	.50
Mrs. Gizella Isabell Budemy. Mrs. Wymond Bradbury, Wash., D. C. Mrs. Helen Rapley, Wash., D. C. Mrs. Sophie Meredith, Va. Mrs. Jean Drury, Wash., D. C. Mrs. H. Hifton King, Wash., D. C. Mrs. Lucy Cooper Shaw, Wash., D. C. Dr. Caroline Spencer, Col. Miss Margaret Blaine, Wash., D. C. Mrs. Dorothy Ferguson Bodnie, Pa. Miss Edith Fales, Pa. Mrs. Julian Ortiz, Del.	5.00
Mrs. Helen Rapley, Wash., D. C	10.00
Mrs. Sophie Meredith, Va	26.00
Mrs. Jean Drury, Wash., D. C 1	00.00
Mrs. H. Hifton King, Wash., D. C	5.00
Mrs. Lucy Cooper Shaw, Wash., D. C	10.00
Dr. Caroline Spencer, Col	25.00
Miss Margaret Blaine, Wash., D. C	2.00
Mrs. Dorothy Ferguson Bodnie, Pa	2.00
Miss Edith Fales, Pa	5.00
	00.00
Miss Vida Rearick, Kan	1.00
Mr. Aaron Berkman, Pa	25.00
Anonymous Mrs. Bertha Fowler, Col	25.00
Mrs. Appe P Lowis De	5 00.
Mrs. F. Jenkins.	25.00
Mrs. H. J. Krebs, Del	$25.00 \\ 15.00$
Mrs. Ellen Crump, Miss.	10.00
Mrs. Adele P. Blauvelt, N. Y.	70fl00
Mrs. F. R. Hazard N V	00.00
Per Ohio Branch: Mrs. Helen G. Dickey	.00.00
Mrs. Helen G. Dickey	5.00
MIS, Elizabeth K. Wicknam	.50
Miss Elizabeth Prout	.50
Mrs. Sarah T. Reid	.50
Mrs. James M. Irwin	.50
Mrs. Hubert Victor DeWells	.50
Mrs. V. A. Clarke	.50
Mrs. Laura Ella Ketzell	.50
Mrs. C. W. Gail	.50
Mrs. Emma A. Stickle	.50
Mrs. W. S. James	.50
Mrs. Bertha E. Sheafer	.50
Mrs. J. Garmon	.50
	.50
	.50
Anonymous	.50
73	17.05
Telephone receipts	67.50
Total and the state of the stat	.00

Total receipts, November 15th, 1924, to December 4th, 1924. \$3,005.19
Total receipts, December 7th, 1912, to December 4th, 1924. \$1,280,858.47

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