

Equal Rights

VOL. XI, No. 45
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 20, 1924



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

Feminist Notes

Not Much To Hope For

SIGNOR 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

IT appears that the crown colonies of 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 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 thirty-eighth 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."

"Perhaps 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 need."

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 go off.

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 San Francisco.

"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 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 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

It was the week before Christmas. In a dignified and spacious drawing room four ladies were drinking tea. Three of them sat in a little cluster about the tea table placed at one side of the fireplace. The fourth, who was much younger than the rest, sat apart in a carved Tudor chair, palpably bored by the whole proceeding. From time to time her eyes would wander critically and covetously over the room. The tea service, too ornate for good taste, must have cost thousands. And the paintings, not one of them really good, were deiked out in frames suggesting the Treasury. With lazy, slant-wise eyes, head leaning against the back of her chair, she regarded the portrait of her hostess above the Florentine 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, unlike 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. Hate! 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 slobbering—yes, slobbering—over these young women, in whose experience they had not the slightest share. If she were a working girl, she'd jolly well tell them to go about their own business and not meddle with her.

Hearing her own name, she started. "Dorothy," her mother was saying, arising ponderously from her chair, "we must be going. You know, you have that dinner at the Brunswick's and the dance afterwards."

Dorothy caught the meaning look in her mother's eye. There was no dance; it was only a little fiction of Mrs. Darnell's to maintain her daughter's waning popularity. "But before you go, my dear," implored 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 waitresses. 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 employers, was planning to take a crowd of scarcely respectable girls with her to the Capitol to tear down the No Night Work Law. It's infamous, after all the trouble and expense and worry we went to, but it's just as my husband says—those people are never thankful and all the girls want is to roam about the streets at night. From what I can learn of conditions since the war, the girls are getting to be no better than the boys."

Mrs. Strathmore Jenks, who had been adjusting her sable wrap, glanced toward Dorothy.

"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 many—well, 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 convulsing.

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 to her.

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."

It was the night before Christmas. In 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 pocket-book. 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."

Equal Rights



OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
National Woman's Party
Capitol Hill
Washington, D. C.

Published weekly
at 19 West Chase Street
Baltimore, Md.

Edith Houghton Hooker, Editor
Dora G. Ogle, Business Manager

Associate-Editors:

Nina E. Allender	Rebecca Hourwich
Zoe Beckley	Ruth Hale
Brenda Euland Benedict	Inez Haynes Irwin
Ruby Black	Ada Davenport Kendall
Elaine Sterne Carrington	Katherine Leckie
Lucia Chamberlain	Hazel MacKaye
Mabel Potter Daggett	Edna St. Vincent Millay
Phyllis Duganne	Ruth Pickering
Crystal Eastman	Allee Rohe
Ernestine Evans	Maryse Rutledge
Rose Feld	Miriam Finn Scott
Zanna Gale	Doris Stevens
Helen Davenport Gibbons	Sophie Treadwell
Jean Grayson	Mary Winsor

Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice,
Baltimore, Md., under Act March 3, 1879.

Subscription, \$2.00 A Year

COUNCIL OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

President, Mrs. O. E. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents, Allee Paul, N. J.
Doris Stevens, N. Y.
Elizabeth Selden Rogers, N. Y.
Margaret Whittemore, Cal.
Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson, La.
Myrtle Cain, Minn.
Chairman National Council, Elsie Hill, Conn.
First Vice-Chairman, Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Second Vice-Chairman, Edith Ainge, N. Y.
Secretary, Anita Pollitzer, S. C.
Treasurer, Sheldon Jackson, D. C.
Congressional Chairman, Maud Younger, Cal.
Executive Secretary, Mabel Vernon, Del.
Finance Chairman, Sarah Pell, N. Y.
Headquarters Chairman, Evelyn Wainwright, D. C.
Headquarters Director, Martha Souder, Pa.
Hdqrs. Furnishing Ch'n, Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Organization Chairman, Laura Cramer, Mich.
Anne Archbold, Me.
Florence B. Boeckel, D. C.
Mrs. R. J. Caldwell, N. Y.
Lavinia Egan, La.
Zona Gale, Wis.
Sara Grogan, Ga.
Edith Houghton Hooker, Md.
Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Elizabeth T. Kent, Cal.
Dora Lewis, Pa.
Sophie G. Meredith, Va.
Dora G. Ogle, Md.
Helen E. Scott, Md.
Lois Warren Shaw, N. H.
Dr. Caroline Spencer, Cal.
Amelia Himes Walker, Md.
Florence B. Whitehouse, Me.
Mary Winsor, Pa.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues.....	\$10.00
Associate Members.....	\$1.00
Subscribing Members.....	\$3.00
Founders.....	\$100.00
Life Members.....	\$1,000.00
Endowers.....	\$5,000.00
Sustainers.....	\$5,000.00

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.

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 Christ-mas-tide, 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

ON 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 abhorrence. 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

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

Women Are Discriminated Against in Industry.

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.

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 vengeance 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.

A MARRIED woman may, to the same 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

the case of the wife's estate, however, "her husband shall be entitled to the administration, in preference to all other persons."⁸⁸ 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.⁸⁹

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,"⁹⁰ 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."⁹¹ Men who participate with women in committing this offense are subject to no penalty.

Women, but not men, are punished for "street-walking."⁹²

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.

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.⁹⁵ 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 bakeries.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

AT 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.¹⁰⁴ (Formerly a married woman's legal residence

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.

“THE election 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 office—it 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.

“**W**HATEVER 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
Mrs. Henry Phipps, N. Y.....	500.00
Mrs. Alfred Rossin, N. Y.....	50.00
Per Virginia Branch:	
Mrs. A. E. Burbank.....	.50
Dr. Helen Love Boissieux.....	.50
Mrs. Mary Pfister.....	.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.....	100.00
Miss Mary Winsor, Pa.....	200.00
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.....	10.00
Per Pennsylvania Branch:	
Mrs. Augusta H. McElroy.....	1.00
Mrs. Ella M. Black.....	1.00
Miss Bernal Daniels.....	1.00
Mrs. Ellen B. Brokenkamp.....	1.00
Mrs. H. Merrick Taylor.....	1.00
Mrs. David Gutentag.....	1.00
Mrs. Alfred Baker.....	1.00
Mrs. E. L. Schaal.....	1.00
Mrs. Joseph H. Gutentag.....	1.00
Mrs. Lucille Robinson.....	1.00
Miss Joy Webster, Wash., D. C.....	25.00
Miss Theodosia Moreno, Wash., D. C.....	1.00
Dr. Sallie E. McLeod, Wash., D. C.....	.50
Margaret V. Callan, Wash., D. C.....	10.00
Per New Jersey Branch:	
Mrs. Mae Merritt.....	.50
Mrs. Jane C. Moore.....	.50
Mrs. Marie Richards.....	.50
Mrs. Gizella Isabell Budemy.....	.50
Mrs. Wymond Bradbury, Wash., D. C.....	5.00
Mrs. Helen Rapley, Wash., D. C.....	10.00
Mrs. Sophie Meredith, Va.....	26.00
Mrs. Jean Drury, Wash., D. C.....	100.00
Mrs. H. Hifton King, Wash., D. C.....	5.00
Mrs. Lucy Cooper Shaw, Wash., D. C.....	10.00
Dr. Caroline Spencer, Col.....	25.00
Mrs. Margaret Blaine, Wash., D. C.....	2.00
Mrs. Dorothy Ferguson Bodnie, Pa.....	2.00
Miss Edith Fales, Pa.....	5.00
Mrs. Julian Ortiz, Del.....	100.00
Miss Vida Rearick, Kan.....	1.00
Mr. Aaron Berkman, Pa.....	25.00
Anonymous.....	25.00
Mrs. Bertha Fowler, Col.....	5.00
Mrs. Anna B. Lewis, Pa.....	25.00
Mrs. F. Jenkins.....	25.00
Mrs. H. J. Krebs, Del.....	15.00
Mrs. Ellen Crump, Miss.....	10.00
Mrs. Adele P. Blauvelt, N. Y.....	70.00
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.....	200.00
Per Ohio Branch:	
Mrs. Helen G. Dickey.....	5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wickham.....	.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. Sheaffer.....	.50
Mrs. Josephine White.....	.50
Mrs. J. Garmon.....	.50
Mrs. L. Woolcott.....	.50
Anonymous.....	.50
Sale of literature.....	17.05
Rent of rooms at Headquarters.....	167.50
Telephone receipts.....	.60

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

WHITE, Inc.

Florist

S. E. corner 14th and H Streets N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Telephones:
Main 6953 - Franklin 9369

La Zelle—Hats

1417 U Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.
*Specializing in Remodeling and Copying
Hats Out of the Ordinary
Gowns Remodeled*

DAY PRINTING COMPANY

Printers
LIGHT AND LOMBARD STREETS
Entrance on Balderston Street
BALTIMORE