

Equal Rights

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SATURDAY,
JANUARY 10, 1925



MAUD YOUNGER

Legislative Chairman of the National Woman's Party, who is arranging hearings on the Lucretia Mott Amendment before the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

Feminist Notes

Norway's New Property Law

THE end is at last in sight of the disability of Norway's married women in property matters. A measure to be introduced in the new Storting by the Minister of Justice accords with what the leading women of the nation have for years been demanding. The measure gives an independent status in property affairs to both husband and wife. Each party retains individually whatever property he or she held before marriage, but anything that comes later either through inheritance or gift is to be common property. There are some restrictions placed, however, on individual ownership of pre-marriage property. When there is a common interest in its use as, for instance, a home or furniture, neither may sell without the approval of the other.

Another provision makes both parties equally responsible for support of the family and home. Activity in the home and granting of money are both to be considered as means of meeting this responsibility. Negligence on either side may be met by an appeal to the county governor, who may then compel the negligent one to make fixed contributions to the other.

In case of death the survivor inherits the undivided estate of the other.

Progress in India

THE cause of Equal Rights in India is making progress. The native States of Cochin, Mysore and Travancore have given women full political freedom. In Travancore there is one woman member in the legislative council, the body corresponding to a State legislature in the United States. In the British provinces suffrage is restricted to municipal affairs, except in Madras, Bombay, United Provinces and Assam, where women may also vote for the legislative councils. But in no British province does the right to vote carry with it the right to membership in either legislative council or in the legislative assembly for all India at Delhi. So the provinces under native rule have so far proven more progressive than the British.

The Women's Indian Association is working for political equality and sent a deputation to press this matter to interview Lord Willingdon, who appeared to be favorably impressed. Another delegation was sent with similar results to the Law Minister, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayvar. The founder and head of this association, Mrs. Dorothy Jinarajadassa of Adyar, Madras, has just completed a world tour for the purpose of studying the condition of women in all countries.

Where Equal Rights Prevail

THERE is no Equal Rights movement in Albania, for the reason that none is needed. Full equality between the sexes exists there. This state of affairs has been handed down from ancient days and is looked upon as a matter of course. The Albanian woman, whether married or unmarried, once she has attained her majority, may hold property in her own right and manage it as she sees fit. The married woman's authority in family matters is on a par with that of her husband. A widowed mother becomes automatically sole guardian of her children. The result of this freedom is said to be that in no other country are crimes against women so rare or women treated with so much respect. In a recent interview Malcolm Mackenzie, a British authority on the Balkan nations, said that there is no record of the murder of a woman in Albania, that divorce is almost unknown and that the company of a woman in the inaccessible parts of the country is a greater protection than an army of soldiers.

Some Britons Still Slaves

EQUAL suffrage is not yet an entirely accomplished fact in Great Britain. Parliamentary suffrage is restricted to women over 30 years of age, while men need but reach the age of 21. Moreover, women, even if over 30, living in rented quarters where they do not own the furniture, are disfranchised. Thus nearly five million women are denied the ballot for no other reason than their sex. Premier Baldwin has frequently announced in public addresses that he favors equal political rights for men and women, but, having now attained office, he has failed to even mention the matter in the King's speech. A bill may, nevertheless, be introduced by some member as a private measure, but adoption under such circumstances may scarcely be hoped.

Impartial Impartiality

FRAU NINA BANG, Denmark's Minister of Education, has caused considerable stir by taking a serious view of the fact that as a public official she represents the whole people. On that ground she ordered the Danish national song eliminated from the program of a festivity given in the Government-owned theatre lest it be made the occasion of a political demonstration. Since the theatre belongs to the nation, she declared, to whom she as Minister of Education is responsible, there must be strict neutrality between parties observed in what takes places therein.

Australian Die-Hards Still Struggling

A BILL to quiet the legal quibbling which questions the right of women to serve on juries, after passing the assembly of the Parliament of West Australia, was defeated by a catch vote in the Legislative Council, corresponding to the House of Lords. Women were supposed to have this right as well as equality in other matters under an act already passed when the irrepressible quibblers on the bench and at the bar used their talents at distorting language and intent into making an exception of jury service. The ministry was thus compelled to introduce an amendment to the jury act. Regardless of the experience of countries where woman jurors are no longer a novelty, the opposition is repeating the old wornout arguments. The bill will probably be brought in again at the next session.

Feminist Philosopher Honored

COMMENTING on the celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Ellen Key on December 11, *Die Frau Im Staat* of Frankfort on Main says concerning the Swedish philosopher:

"German youth of today has heard little or nothing of Ellen Key, although her works were valued highly in Germany before the war. But the war intervened and since from her humanitarian standpoint she could not champion either one or the other of the belligerent nations, she sacrificed a part of her popularity in all. The bitter experiences of war, however, have vindicated her, and her words as formerly now cross the borders and are accepted by grateful hearts in all civilized countries.

"Ellen Key has always foreseen the coming day and therefore, like very few, has loved and understood the young."

Activity in Bulgaria

THE Eighteenth National Congress of the Association of Bulgarian Women was held at Sofia on November 23 to 25. Time and place were chosen to enable presentation to the Bulgarian Parliament, also in session, the most recent aspects of the question of women's vote. Employment of women in public offices was a matter that received considerable discussion on account of recent wholesale dismissals of women from posts they have held since the war and have competently filled. The ability of women to compete with men on equal terms, when given the opportunity, was thoroughly impressed upon the members of Parliament who attended the meeting.

Maud Younger—Legislative Chairman

Hearing on Equal Rights Before House Judiciary Committee on February 4

A HEARING on the resolution for the Equal Rights Amendment will be held before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on the morning of Wednesday, February 4.

Speakers for the hearing are now being marshaled by Maud Younger, legislative chairman of the National Woman's Party. They will be announced as soon as the list is complete.

Women interested in the measure are urged to be present at the hearing. The importance of the issue should be brought to the attention of every member of the committee by women from the States which the congressmen on the committee represent, and, indeed, by all women everywhere.

Members of the House Judiciary Committee are: George S. Graham of Pennsylvania, chairman; Leonidas C. Dyer of Missouri, William D. Boies of Iowa, Charles A. Christopherson of South Dakota, Richard Yates of Illinois, Ira G. Hersey of Maine, Israel M. Foster of Ohio, Earl C. Michener of Michigan, Andrew J. Hickey of Indiana, Nathan D. Perlman of New York, Oscar J. Larson of Minnesota, J. Banks Kurtz of Pennsylvania, Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., of Kentucky, Hutton W. Summers of Texas, Andrew J. Montague of Virginia, James W. Wise of Georgia, John N. Tillman of Arkansas, Fred H. Dominick of South Carolina, Samuel C. Major of Missouri, Royal H. Weller of New York and Patrick B. O'Sullivan of Connecticut.

progress. It was after the unsuccessful campaigns in Pennsylvania and New York in 1915 that another turning point in her life occurred.

Convinced by actual experience that the vote would not come for years by the State-by-State method, Miss Younger came to Washington in December, 1915, to devote herself to the work for a National Suffrage Amendment.

MISS MAUD YOUNGER, Legislative Chairman of the Woman's Party, has had one of the most varied careers possible, a career which has taken her into nearly every State of the Union and into the most out-of-the-way corners in Europe. She has been active in the labor movement, in the suffrage movement, and is now active in the campaign to remove the remaining discriminations against women in State and National laws.

Miss Younger is a native Californian. Once, when as a young society girl of San Francisco, she was in New York planning to sail for Europe, she had no thought of the strenuous and active career ahead of her. Yet the turning point of her life was her visit to New York at that time. She planned to spend a week at the College Settlement on Rivington street, of which she had heard. She actually stayed there five years, living part of the time at the Settlement and part in a tenement-house at the corner.

Her glimpse into the activities of the Settlement and the lives of the people in the neighborhood so interested her that she threw herself into the work, abandoning the thought of her trip to Europe. In order to understand the problems of working women she took a position as waitress in a New York restaurant and joined the waitresses' union. Her amusing and sympathetic account of her experiences as a waitress in New York afterwards appeared in *McClure's* and *Sunset*.

When she left New York to return to her home in San Francisco she carried with her as one of her most cherished possessions a traveling card in the waitresses' union, which admitted her to the similar union in San Francisco, of which she later became president. They first tried her out by putting her to work in a restaurant which happened to be on her own property.

During this period Miss Younger was National Vice-President of the Consumer's League.

Her labor experiences convinced Miss Younger that the vote was a necessity for the protection of women as well as a right to which they were entitled, and she then went vigorously and wholeheartedly into the suffrage campaign. She was active in the campaign which won suffrage for her own State—California. She then spoke for suffrage in many of the other States, including Michigan, Ohio, Nevada, Pennsylvania and New York, where suffrage referendum campaigns were in

HERE she met Alice Paul, Chairman of the Woman's Party, and was immediately drawn into the ranks of the women who had undertaken the enormous task of securing the vote for twenty million American women at one stroke. Miss Younger became Legislative Chairman of the Woman's Party, or, as the writer puts it, "chief lobbyist."

As Legislative Chairman during the suffrage campaign she "card catalogued Congress," developing the famous suffrage card catalogue, which played an important part in the campaign. She is credited with having known more members of the Congress which passed the Nineteenth Amendment than any other woman. Her figures bear this out, for she acknowledges knowing personally four hundred out of the four hundred and thirty-five members in the House and every Senator but two.

One of Miss Younger's most interesting feats was a trip across the continent from San Francisco to Washington by automobile. She came alone in her car, driving every mile of the way herself. Rather, she was alone with the exception of "Sandy," an Eskimo dog, presented to her while crossing the desert, whom she brought to Washington and who has never left her since. He is now the mascot of the Woman's Party Headquarters and Miss Younger's devoted follower.

Although she does not admit it herself, Miss Younger's trip across the continent was a remarkable achievement, for, so far as is known, she was the first woman to complete such an undertaking. She admitted that she had not brought a man to help her over the hard places. And there were hard places, deserts and miles and miles of sand, then miles and miles of mud!

After the suffrage victory Miss Younger made her eighth trip to Europe, traveling through some of the war-torn countries, one of the few American women to enter Vienna immediately after the war.

She returned to Washington, where she now lives to lead in the campaign of the Woman's Party for Equal Rights. She is now enlarging the suffrage catalogue of Congress and developing it while she applies herself to the task of becoming as well acquainted with this present Congress as she was with that which passed the Nineteenth Amendment.

Miss Younger has also made a reputation as a writer. One of her most interesting set of articles is a series which she wrote for *McCall's Magazine* on "The Adventures of a Woman Lobbyist."

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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.

Insulting Monogamy

IN a recent number of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* a note appears confirming the rumor that the London County Council is about to re-establish its pre-war discriminations against married women.

Before 1916 women physicians were required to resign their appointments on marriage, but in that year the council authorized, as a temporary expedient during the war, the employment of married women. Under this resolution authority was given for the employment of married women as temporary medical assistants when no suitable unmarried women were promptly available. The number of women physicians at present employed in the Public Health Department is thirty-four, of whom seventeen are part-time officers. Three of these are married. In 1921, out of thirty-one women physicians employed, five were married.

The General Purposes Committee, appointed by the London County Council to consider the subject of the employment of married women physicians, now recommends that the rule of exclusion be restored, but that an exception should be made in the case of the married women physicians who are already in the service of the council and who have had valuable experience of school medical work. An amendment asking the committee to consider whether the standing orders should be altered so that women physicians should not resign on marriage was defeated by a vote of 59 to 27, and the recommendation of the committee was agreed to.

It is amazing that any civilized community should still be so tolerant of prejudice as to permit such action on the part of an official body. Not even to be willing to request the committee to consider whether marriage on the part of a woman physician is sufficient cause for enforced resignation is cutting a wide swathe in anti-feminism!

This episode contains another neat commentary on the chivalric nature of man. During the war, when men had work elsewhere and did not desire the County Council's positions, they were ready enough to permit married women to do the work. Now, however, they open their eyes again to the pristine vision of the married woman's sphere, for positions in England are at a premium.

We wonder if the gentlemen who voted so blithely against justice to women are married themselves, and, if so, how they can explain their conduct.

Whose Hearing Is It?

PERSISTENT refusal by Senator Ernst of Kentucky, Sub-Committee Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to set a date on which the proponents of the Equal Rights Amendment can be heard is creating an interesting puzzle in Congress.

"When is a hearing not a hearing" and also "Whose hearing is it?" are the questions being passed around apropos of the situation that has arisen over Senator Ernst's refusal.

In the last session of Congress Senator Ernst set a date for the hearing of the Woman's Party on its amendment, but later the same date was set for Ex-President Wilson's funeral. Although all other Senate meetings and hearings were postponed, Senator Ernst insisted that "his" meeting go on. The Woman's Party asked him to postpone the hearing. Senator Curtis and other Senators asked him to postpone the hearing, but he refused. Senator Shortridge of California and Senator Walsh of Montana, the other members of the sub-committee, said they would not be present. Then the Woman's Party notified him that their speakers would not appear. However, on the date set Senator Ernst appeared in the Committee Room—all the chairs were set out—and said the hour had arrived for the meeting, but the speakers did not appear. In this session, in spite of the efforts of Senator Curtis, who introduced the amendment, and Senator Cummins, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Ernst has thus far refused to set any date for a hearing with the proponents of the Equal Rights Amendment. When members of the Woman's Party asked him for a hearing, he said, "They did not come to 'my' hearing before." The advice which the members of the National Woman's Party who are seeking to have a date set for the hearing are receiving from Senator Ernst's colleagues is that "The Senator is very 'touchy' on this subject. Better let him alone for a while; he may get over it." The National Woman's Party insists, however, that the equality of the women of this country is too vital a question to be postponed because a Senator is "touchy," and will continue to make every effort to secure a meeting before the Senate Committee in advance of the hearing they have been granted for February 4th before the House Committee.

Many Women Hold Public Office

By Ruby A. Black

One woman was elected in November to a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States. Mrs. Robert I. Norton of New Jersey is the first woman representative of an Eastern State. She has served her party for many years, having been vice-president of her county Democratic organization and of the New

war. Alice Robertson of Oklahoma served one term. Her opposition to the Sheppard-Towner bill providing educational measures for the improvement of maternity and infant health lost her the support of many women's organizations. She was defeated for a second term.

THE only woman who has ever occupied a seat in the United States Senate was Mrs. W. D. Felton of Georgia, who was appointed by the President in 1922 to fill out an unexpired term. Congress was not in session during her short period as United States Senator, and she had no opportunity to take part in legislation. Her appointment was considered a graceful recognition of her services to the cause of woman's suffrage.

Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp was elected Secretary of State in New York, the only woman to run on the State ticket of either of the two major parties. The office has been held in New Mexico by a woman. Women were defeated in West Virginia and Missouri for the office at the November elections. Mrs. Knapp has in her hands the appointment of more than one thousand officials for the decennial census of the State, preparatory to the reappointment of senate and assembly districts. An enlightening indication of editorial attitude toward women in public office was revealed recently when a New York newspaper made the comment that Mrs. Knapp was expected to fill most of these census offices with women, "as the posts are poorly paid."

Three women were elected to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which was one of the first State offices won by women. Mrs. C. C. Bradford was re-elected to serve her fifth term in that office in Colorado. Minnie J. Neilson was re-elected in North Dakota, and Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston in Washington. Women have held this position in Texas, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming.

Women judges of the probate court were elected in two counties in Connecticut and one in Ohio. Mrs. Emma Eaton White, the first woman ever elected to State office in Indiana, won the office of supreme court reporter. Judge Florence Allen of Ohio remains the only woman justice of a State supreme court. Mary Bartelme is judge of the circuit court of Cook county, having been the first woman ever elected to such a position. She was formerly head of the Chicago Juvenile Court. Other women who have served as judges of juvenile courts are Kathryn

THE fall elections, according to present tabulations, placed 122 women in State offices. Tabulations of local offices held by women are not yet made. In Wisconsin more than one hundred women held municipal, county and village offices in 1923. Other States have shown similar numbers of women elected to public office. Almost every office, except that of coroner, has been held somewhere, some time, by some woman.

The last election made history by choosing two women governors, the first women ever to hold the office of chief executives of their States. Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross will complete the unexpired term of her husband as Governor of Wyoming. The late Governor Ross died in office. His term would have expired in 1926. Wyoming has had universal suffrage since the time it applied for admission to the United States as a territory fifty years ago, and many women have held minor public offices in the State during that period.

MRS. MIRIAM A. FERGUSON is the wife of James E. Ferguson, who resigned as Governor of Texas eight years ago, just a few minutes before the State Senate removed him from office, the impeachment providing that he could never hold any State office in Texas again. Mrs. Ferguson was elected, not as a feminist, but as the wife of a man who still had a large following, and as the outstanding opposer of the Ku Klux Klan. The lawyer who had prosecuted the case against her husband in 1917 campaigned for Mrs. Ferguson because of his opposition to the Klan. The Klan issue was the only vital issue in her campaign. She promised support for the University of Texas, the appropriations for which her husband had vetoed. She agreed to follow the advice of the Students' Association of the University of Texas in the appointment of members of the Board of Regents of the institution, and thus overcame the largest organized body of opposition to her candidacy and to her husband's influence in public affairs. At every election since his impeachment Mr. Ferguson has made unsuccessful efforts to get his name on the ballot of the Democratic primaries. Mrs. Ferguson's campaign began as a campaign for the vindication of her husband, and, after the primaries had left her and a Klan candidate in the field, it ended victoriously as an anti-Klan campaign. She has declared her intention of forming her cabinet of men. A woman had already served as Lieutenant-Governor of New Mexico.

Election Gains

TWO women were elected Governors, the first time any woman has ever held the position.

Illinois and Pennsylvania have each elected a woman State Senator for the first time.

Two States have for the first time sent women to their assemblies.

New York elected the only woman who appeared on the State tickets of either of the two major parties.

At least 122 women were elected to State offices.

Virtually every office has been, is being, or will this year be held by some woman, except that of coroner.

One woman was elected to Congress.

Women who have held, or are holding, or will this year hold seats in their State legislatures number 108.

Jersey State Democratic Committee. The first office to which she was elected was that of freeholder in New Jersey, which involves the management of county almshouses and hospitals.

Mrs. Florence Prag Kahn, widow of the late Congressman Julius Kahn of California, has indicated her willingness to run to fill out her husband's unexpired term.

Of the four women who have held seats in Congress, two have been elected to fill out the unexpired terms of men members of their family. Winifred Huck of Illinois filled out the unexpired term of her father. Mrs. Mae Nolan of California filled out the unexpired term of her husband. The first woman to hold a seat in Congress, Jeanette Rankin of Montana, now of Illinois, made her race exclusively on her own merits. Her defeat for a second term has been generally attributed to her refusal to vote for a declaration of

Sellers of Washington and Mrs. North in New York State, Herkimer county. Mary B. Grossman was elected municipal judge of Cleveland.

The 1923 report from Wisconsin, showing more than a hundred women local officers, included one mayor, seven city treasurers, five city clerks, seven city council members, twenty-four village treasurers, seven village trustees, several village clerks, two assessors, four justices of the peace, one constable, fifteen police-women and many members of school boards. In 1922 there had been a woman city attorney and a woman health officer. There are several police and fire commissioners.

Mrs. R. E. Barrett of Warrenton, Ore., is city manager.

Illinois has elected a woman to its State Senate for the first time, Mrs. Bohrer, the daughter of a former governor

who has herself been very prominent in State politics, and Pennsylvania has also elected a woman State Senator, Mrs. Flora M. Vare. Wisconsin has elected two women to its Assembly for the first time. Nebraska has also elected a woman to its Assembly.

COMMENTING on these facts about women in public office, the Bureau of Vocational Education, New York City, says:

"Proportionately, women are less found in public elective offices in larger cities; to some extent, no doubt, because patronage is an asset so valuable that the party organization is unwilling to relinquish it to a woman. Hence, women candidates are often nominated in districts where they have little chance of election. In general, also, women have made more rapid progress in the West and Middle West than in the East, although of the

108 women shown by the tabulation to have been elected to State Houses of Representatives, 39 were from New England. Perhaps final authoritative information will change this proportion.

"Women now in office represent all types of interests and preparation, not so different from men in public office.

"Some eager supporters of the cause of women have expressed disappointment that the results of the Nineteenth Amendment have not been more overwhelming and that there have not arisen more strong leaders among women in public office and in politics. A summary of development in these few years of opportunity cannot but be encouraging, however."

Of the 122 women elected to public office, 65 are married, 12 unmarried and 45 did not indicate whether or not they are married.

States Press Equal Rights Measures

TWENTY of the forty States in which legislatures are meeting this winter have already asked the Legal Research Department of the National Woman's Party to draft bills removing legal discriminations against women for introduction into their legislative bodies.

The States from which requests have come are: California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and West Virginia.

Five measures for which drafts are frequently requested are: A bill giving women teachers equal opportunity in every respect with men teachers; a bill giving mothers equal rights with fathers in the guardianship of children; a bill giving married women the right to recover all damages for injuries to themselves; a bill giving women the right to choose their own legal domicile; and a bill giving women the right to jury service.

Naturally, the bills requested by each State depend on the needs of that State, and must be prepared to meet the requirements of the State constitution.

Bills drafted by the Legal Research Department have already been sent to Michigan covering the following points: Removal of the common law disabilities of women; equal rights for the father and the mother to the services and earnings of their minor children; equal rights for husband and wife to the income from their joint property; the right of married

May Attack Constitutionality of No Night Work Law

POSSIBILITY that New Jersey manufacturers intend to attack the validity of the "no night work" law for women only which went into effect January 1 appeared when women continued to work at night in four of the largest woolen mills of the Industrial Council of Passaic Woolen Manufacturers.

The new law prohibits the employment of women between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. The Forstmann & Huffman Company, the Botany Worsted Mills, the Garfield Worsted Mills and the Gera Mills continued to operate with their women employes on the job on the night of January 2.

It is understood that the manufacturers are acting "on advice of counsel," although they have given out no statements.

Two other large mills report that they have not "found it necessary" to operate at night.

women to recover all damages for injuries to their persons.

Among those working for the passage of these measures in Michigan are Mrs.

George Hendrie, Mrs. Lucia Grimes, Mrs. Marjory Miller Whittemore, Mrs. Arthur B. Cramer and Mrs. William McGraw.

NEW JERSEY is pushing a measure giving women teachers equal rights in every respect with men teachers; and a measure empowering married women to serve as administrator, executrix, trustee, or guardian, as if unmarried. Miss Leila Enders is legislative chairman of New Jersey.

New York is working on a jury service bill, and will later advance other equal rights measures, with Mrs. Clarence M. Smith in charge of the work.

Pennsylvania is maintaining headquarters in Harrisburg to work for the measures introduced there. Mrs. Jacob Billikopf is State chairman and Miss Ella Reigel is legislative chairman. Miss Martha Souder, Mrs. Emma Fox and the women candidates supported in the Women for Congress campaign are also very active in the campaign for equal rights measures there.

Ohio is carrying on a vigorous campaign, with Miss Margaret Baker and Miss Janet Hills organizing the forces for the work.

Mrs. Fred Fenner is chairman in Rhode Island, and has charge of the measures there.

In Delaware Mrs. Jane G. Hammitt and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles are organizing the campaign.

In Washington Mrs. Anna Thomsen Milburn, State chairman, and Mrs. Sophie Clark are lobbying for equal rights measures.

Barrett Wendell: Obstructionist

Book Review by Mary Winsor

Barrett Wendell and His Letters,
By A. M. DeWolfe Howe

The Atlantic Monthly Press,
Boston

DURING the somewhat variegated course of my education I vagabonded from one institution of learning to another. These migrations afforded opportunities of comparing the status of the women students in different universities. Barnard College, for instance, seemed a vital, integral part of Columbia. The dean had a seat and vote in the university council; she walked at the head of the Barnard graduating class in the procession of all the university departments around the campus on commencement day. But Radcliffe gave the impression of hanging on painfully by its eyelids; never being much more than the "Harvard Annex."

Women were barely tolerated there. Humiliating distinctions made us feel how precarious was our standing. When books were needed not obtainable at Radcliffe, and the students went to the university library, we were placed in a pen—a railed-off space where books were brought to us—out of which we were not permitted to ramble. I have studied in many libraries in many countries, but have never with this exception been branded as a female and confined in a pen. The Radcliffites used to speculate in an unholy fashion as to whether these precautions were to keep us from contaminating the Harvard boys, or vice versa. The same amiable custom exists today in a modified form for women doctors in the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons to which they are not admitted as members. If they want to use the valuable reference library of the college, they must get a card from a male confrere valid only for two months. All this kind of thing is funny and—infuriating.

THE presiding genius of Barnard was Miss Emily James Smith, a Bryn Mawr graduate (afterwards Mrs. George Haven Putnam), author of "The Lady"; that fine, satirical observation of woman's position throughout the ages. The dean of Radcliffe was Miss Agnes Irwin of Philadelphia, a graduate of no college. Whatever may have been Miss Irwin's attainments as a scholar, she was probably brought on from Philadelphia and installed in that office because she was not the kind of person who would attempt to improve the status of Radcliffe, but would take contentedly whatever was given the college by the university au-

thorities without embarrassing them by demanding any further advance for her sex. It was not surprising that some years later she enrolled herself among the anti-suffragists, "with her little maxims preaching down a daughter's heart"; or that President Eliot was also among them, speaking and writing against woman suffrage and feminine education. An incredible newspaper article of his declared, like the old king in Tennyson's Princess, that the bearing and rearing of a child is woman's wisdom, and, if more were needed, the daily round of shopping would prove a stimulant sufficient for the feminine brain. Mediocre as might be the education doled out in colleges, still it is extraordinary that one of the foremost educators of his time should hold it so cheap as to prefer (for women at least) the instruction of a bargain counter.

IN 1854 Susan B. Anthony, much to the surprise of her fellow-delegates, who had never before heard a female take part in a public gathering, rose in a convention of school teachers who were discussing the question why their profession was not esteemed as was the profession of doctor or lawyer. To the accompaniment of hoots and jeers from those who wished to drive her off the floor, she tried to explain to those men that they would never be respected until they learned to show respect for the women colleagues who made up such a large proportion of the teaching staff.

AMONG timid pedagogues who distrust the dignity and stability of their own vocation and feel that its lack of stamina is such as to make it deteriorate easily under the influence of women, the late Barrett Wendell, professor of English in Harvard College, lecturer in Trinity College, Cambridge and at the Sorbonne, attained high eminence. All his power and prestige were used to safeguard, in his own words, "the pure virility of Harvard tradition" and to keep it as a "school of manly character!" His biographer, A. M. DeWolfe Howe, says: "In 1898 a

piece of administrative work in which Wendell took a special interest and pride came to its culmination in the formal report of the 'Committee on the Relations between Harvard University and Radcliffe College' of which he was chairman." This work, which Wendell himself considered the most far-reaching he had ever done there, was to prevent any further encroachment by Radcliffe on Harvard and to save Harvard from co-education through at least twenty years. To quote Wendell further: "The profession of teaching presents to a man who enters it a danger which few characters prove strong enough to resist. A mature man, to preserve and strengthen his powers, needs manly opposition. To put the case colloquially, he ought to pass a good part of his time in vigorous contest with men of his own size." * * *

"BUT teachers grow older with each year; and each year their pupils seem younger and younger. More and more, then, the profession of teaching tends to develop that arbitrary self-confidence and impatience of contradiction which has long been recognized as probably the most insidious failing observable in the somewhat kindred profession of the ministry. Now this danger, inevitable in any teacher's life, is increased when his pupils are girls or women. Whoever has taught both men and women must be aware of the comparative lack of mental resistance which he finds in a class composed wholly or chiefly of the latter. To some temperaments the consequent relaxation of mental muscle may be healthily unwelcome; to many others it is rather luxuriously agreeable. In brief, a man who likes to teach women is in real danger of infatuation."

"TO prevent co-education, then, to increase the original scholarship of Harvard instructors, and to preserve them from probable danger of slowly enfeebling infatuation, I could wish to see arise here a state of public opinion which should forbid further encroachment on the part of Radcliffe."

It is significant that of three reviews of this book in various man-conducted magazines, only one considered Wendell's stand against women worth mentioning. Hence—the Woman's Party and Equal Rights are necessary. Q. E. D.

From The Field

MRS. M. A. FERGUSON, Governor of Texas, has applied to the district court of her county to have her disabilities as a married woman removed. The reason she gave for making this petition is to prevent any attacks on the validity of contracts made by her as Governor.

Article 4629a of the Statutes of Texas (Acts of 1911, p. 92, sec. 1) says:

"Any married woman within this State may, with the consent of and joined by her husband, apply to the district court of the county in which she may be a bona-fide resident for judgment or order of the said court removing her disabilities of coverture and declaring her femme sole for mercantile and trading purposes."

The Act further states that when such order is granted, the married woman "may in her own name contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued," etc.

This action on the part of the first woman Governor in the United States draws sharp attention to the existing legal discriminations against women. Members of the Woman's Party are urging that Governor Ferguson sponsor a statute removing legal disabilities from all married women, regardless of whether or not they are State or local officers.

New York Plans Active Campaign

AT a recent meeting of members of the New York Branch of the Woman's Party, held at the Hotel Plaza, New York City, a resolution was passed urging the election by the State Legislature of two women to serve on the Board of Regents from the Second and Seventh Judicial Districts, respectively.

The resolution recites that the Woman's Party as a part of its Equal Rights program is seeking more equal representation for women in public office; that there have been twelve men on the State Board of Regents and no women, and that the two vacancies which now exist on the Board should be filled by women.

Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, Chairman of the New York Branch of the Woman's Party, in a letter to the representatives from the districts where the vacancies exist, states: "Women are taxed equally with men and bear equally with men the burden of the cost of education in this State, and it is quite unfair to discriminate against them by withholding from them equal representation on the Board of Regents."

The educational policy of the State of New York is largely controlled by the State Board of Regents, and it would greatly promote the interest of women to have their sex represented on this Board.

THE New York City Committee of the National Woman's Party is holding luncheon meetings on alternate Fridays for the discussion of the program and the problems of the National Woman's Party. Ways and means of solving the financial problems of the party are also discussed.

Marguerite Harrison, traveler, and lecturer and writer on the East, spoke on women of the Orient at a meeting at the home of Mrs. Alfred Rossin on January 8. Anita Pollitzer spoke at this meeting on the program of the Woman's Party. The proceeds of the meeting went to the advancement of the work of the Woman's Party in obtaining Equal Rights.

The Equal Rights Amendment will be discussed with Senator Wadsworth by a deputation of New York women on January 17. The present status of the measure, its importance and the urgent need for the adoption of the amendment will be presented to Senator Wadsworth at that time. Mrs. Abrams Rose, Chairman of the New York Branch, will lead the deputation.

More than \$1600 for the work of the Woman's Party was raised at the dinner at the Plaza Hotel on December 14. Mrs. Rose presided and introduced Margaret Whittemore, Vice-Chairman of the National Council of the Party, who spoke on the Equal Rights program. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles spoke on current customs which discriminate against women. George Gordon Battle, New York attorney, spoke on the importance and the value of the Legal Research Department of the National Woman's Party. Mrs. Elizabeth Selden Rogers spoke on the life of Alice Paul and her scholarly research into the status of women.

Mabel Vernon, Executive Secretary of the Party, concluded the meeting with a plea for support, both moral and financial, of the Equal Rights program.

District Branch Organizing Meetings

THE District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party is holding a series of bi-monthly Sunday afternoon meetings at Woman's Party Headquarters, Capitol Hill. The meetings began last Sunday, January 4, and will continue on alternate Sunday afternoons hereafter.

At the first of these meetings Burnita Shelton Matthews spoke on the legislative program of the Woman's Party. Margaret Whittemore presided. Lucy Branham is in charge of the programs of these meetings. At every meeting some aspect of Equal Rights will be discussed.

Dr. Mary Teresa Haden, teacher of history in the National University, Dublin, Ireland, spoke at an Headquarters tea,

Tuesday, January 6, on "Women's Position in Ancient Ireland and Their Present Status." Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley poured tea.

Two Million Dollar Fund Treasurer's Report

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

RECEIPTS of National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to December 12, 1924, \$1,281,730.47.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, December 12, 1924, to Jan. 1, 1925. (Half of membership fees are retained by the State Headquarters. The half of these fees sent to National Headquarters is listed below):

Per Delaware Branch:	
Mrs. Julia Harper.....	\$.50
Mrs. Jane G. Hammitt.....	.50
Mrs. Charles Speigelhalter.....	.50
Mrs. Thomas Logan.....	.50
Miss Edith Spruance.....	5.00
Miss Anna Darby, D. C.....	10.00
Mrs. Mattie Lamph, D. C.....	5.00
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.....	20.00
Dr. Ethyl H. Richardson, Ill.....	50.00
Per Michigan Branch.....	100.00
Per Michigan Branch.....	7.00
Mrs. E. C. Crump, Miss.....	2.00
Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, Pa.....	200.00
Mrs. Marie W. Madeira, Pa.....	10.00
Mrs. George H. Strawbridge, Pa.....	10.00
Mrs. Florence C. Ward, Pa.....	10.00
Mrs. Frances Van Jasken, Pa.....	10.00
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, N. Y.....	10.00
Mrs. Katherine B. Day, Conn.....	25.00
Mrs. John J. White, N. Y.....	500.00
Eleanor A. Calnan, Mass.....	15.00
Mrs. Phillip Lewisohn, N. Y.....	50.00
Per New Jersey Branch.....	17.50
Mrs. Legare O'Bear, D. C.....	20.00
Mrs. M. S. Kerr, Del.....	3.00
Miss Margaret Whittemore, Cal.....	10.00
Miss Blanche W. Stubbs, Del.....	2.00
Mrs. Sophie Meredith, Va.....	50.00
Per New York Branch (Mrs. John Bruere).....	25.00
Miss Elizabeth Metcalf, N. Y.....	10.00
Miss Vida Rearick, Kan.....	1.00
Mrs. Prall-Bird, N. Y.....	5.00
Mrs. C. W. Kress, N. Y.....	10.00
Mrs. Frances Glassell, Col.....	40.00
Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, Miss.....	78.35
Dr. Alice M. Smith, Wash.....	5.00
Mrs. William Kent, Cal.....	200.00
Per Buffalo (N. Y.) Branch.....	20.00
Doris Stevens, N. Y.....	50.00
Per Illinois Branch.....	131.00
Sale of Photo.....	1.00
Rent of Rooms at Headquarters.....	50.00
Sale of Literature.....	31.06
Advertising in Equal Rights.....	53.00
Per Equal Rights Committee:	
E. S. Reed.....	18.00
Miss Mary Winsor.....	100.00
Dr. D. R. Hooker.....	500.00

Total Receipts, December 12, 1924, to January 1, 1925.....\$2,471.91
Total Receipts, December 7, 1912, to January 1, 1925.....\$1,284,202.38

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