

copy

# Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 21, 1925

## Women Special Justices on Texas Supreme Bench



*Courtesy Christian Science Monitor, Boston.*

Left to Right: Mrs. Hattie L. Henneberg, Dallas; Mrs. Hortense Ward, Houston, Acting Chief Justice;  
Miss Ruth Brazzill, Galveston.

## Feminist Notes

### A Scandinavian Innovation

ACCORDING to the *Schweizer Frauenblatt* it has become customary in Scandinavian countries for municipal authorities to call in a woman as unofficial adviser before deciding on granting of a building permit. This is done on the assumption that a practical housewife may offer valuable suggestions as to how a dwelling should be constructed.

### Score One for Swiss Feminists

SWISS feminists have achieved their first victory. The Council of State at Geneva has for the first time in its history appointed women upon official commissions. These are three in number, and are Dr. Maystre to the Administrative Commission of the Maternity Hospital, Dr. Mariette Schaezel to the Administration Commission of the Imbecile Asylum, and Mlle. Jeanne Guilbert to the Commission for Protection of Minors. These appointments are the first fruits of a fight begun in January, 1916, by the National Alliance of Swiss Feminist Societies. Naturally they now feel much encouraged.

### In the Little Entente

ENCOURAGING reports were received at the second Congress of women of the Little Entente countries, held recently at Belgrade. In Greece the first Republican Premier, M. Papanastasiou, urged full political equality, but failed to secure endorsement by the national assembly. In Czecho-Slovakia, where there is full political equality, women have obtained favorable legislation concerning divorce, rights of illegitimate children and other social matters. Polish women, who are also enfranchised, have secured legal individuality for married women. In Roumania women are hampered by statute in working for changes in the law, but under the leadership of Mme. Botez a commission of lawyers and magistrates has been organized to prepare and push desired measures. Thus legislation was obtained allowing Roumanian women to retain their nationality, though married to foreigners, provided a request to this effect be made at the time of the ceremony and is embodied in the marriage papers.

While the conference was in progress a Women's Exposition of the Little Entente nations was held in Belgrade. This, the first international exposition organized by women, was well attended. Among the visitors were the King and Queen of Jugo-Slavia.

### A Temporary Setback in France

MUNICIPAL suffrage for women in France was defeated on January 20 through the opposition of an active minority of deputies, 106 in number. Deputy Louis Marin brought to the attention of his colleagues that women have the vote in most civilized nations, but apparently this had no effect.

### How Suffrage Works in Germany

APPARENTLY German women voters go to the polls in numbers almost equal to the men. The *Berliner Tageblatt* thus reports comparative figures of a recent election at Spandau:

	Men.	Women.
Social Democrats.....	10,767	10,071
Independents .....	116	111
Communists .....	3,766	2,556
German Nationalists.....	5,220	6,352
German People's Party.....	1,694	1,797
Democrats .....	1,809	1,628
Economic Party.....	1,126	1,098
Center .....	960	1,359
National Socialists.....	1,010	694
German Social.....	191	694
Total .....	26,659	25,842

Though almost equal in numbers, the women's votes were not mere duplications of the men's as these figures plainly show. The tendency of the men was toward radicalism, of the women toward moderate conservatism.

### Can Keep a Secret

A WOMAN is to be private secretary to Premier Baldwin of Great Britain. She is Miss Edith Watson, who has long held confidential positions of various kinds with the British Government. The Premier, when asked as to why he appointed a woman, is said to have replied: "Because she can keep secrets."

### Man Denied Equality

GRAND larceny committed by a woman is five times as serious an offense as when committed by a man if one may judge by sentences passed in the District of Columbia on January 28. On that day a woman shoplifter, convicted of the theft of \$100 worth of goods from a Washington department store, was sentenced to five years in prison by Chief Justice McCoy. A man convicted of theft of automobile tires valued at \$300 was given one year. The *Washington Post* of January 29, which reported both cases, does not state why the man's act was considered less culpable.

### Women Without a Country

THERE are about 5000 "women without a country" in England, owing to marriage to American husbands. British law still denationalizes British women who marry foreigners, while American law refuses to recognize them as citizens until regularly naturalized. This causes much hardship, especially when it becomes necessary to travel, as these women can get no passports from either the British Government or American consuls. The conviction that their respective governments consider red tape of more importance than human welfare has no doubt much to do with the hard-boiled attitude of officials of both nations when confronted with the question of being serviceable to one of these victims of parliamentary and congressional indifference or stupidity.

### Quebec's Minimum Wage Law

QUEBEC has for many years had a minimum wage law for women which has not been enforced hitherto. Now the Government announces it will create a commission to put the law in effect.

### Equal Rights in Practical Politics

TAMMANY HALL has so far balked at the suggestion of putting a declaration for equal rights in its political platform, but it applies the principle in a practical way within its own organization. It has placed a woman, Mrs. Thomas J. Nolan, in charge of the First Assembly District of New York in place of the late leader, Tom Foley. To all appearances Mrs. Nolan is as competent as any man to carry on the Tammany kind of political work. She declares that "there is nothing to reform in Tammany," knows all the voters in her district, and realizes that it is now her job to make the organization popular by extending help and favors to the poor and unfortunate throughout her bailiwick, whether "worthy" or "unworthy." She also realizes that this work must be done with an eye to gathering in of votes. Although her appointment is but temporary, unless Chief George Olvany decides to make it permanent, he is said to have the utmost confidence in her ability and may allow her to remain in the place indefinitely.

### Woman Unseated and Re-elected

MRS. R. R. LARKIN of Las Vegas, New Mexico, was returned to the State Legislature after being unseated by the Assembly for alleged election frauds.

## California Women Interview Mrs. Kahn

AT the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco headquarters of the California Branch of the National Woman's Party, a deputation of California members of the organization recently urged support of the Lucretia Mott Amendment in a meeting with Mrs. Florence Prag Kahn, widow of the late Congressman Julius Kahn, who is a candidate for the office left vacant by the death of her husband.

Mrs. William Kent, California Chairman, opened the meeting and said: "We know that you are familiar with the Lucretia Mott Amendment, but we want to remind you of it and to ask your support if you are elected to Congress. It reads: 'Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.' Eight and one-half million women in industry in the United States is but one of

the indications of the changes that have taken place in society in the last 50 years. The home is no longer an industrial center, and women have been obliged to follow their traditional work through the factory, the hospital, the shop and the school, competing with men in almost every trade and profession. We believe they should be equal before the law. We are not opposed to protective legislation except when it is on a sex basis. If restrictions are deemed advisable in certain industries, let them be made for all employes alike. Your voice in Congress speaking for women would carry weight and dignity. May we hope for your support of this amendment?"

Miss Z. Clements, president of the California Federation of Business and Professional Women, added: "And no one believes more strongly in reasonable hours of labor and adequate compensation than the business woman. Cheap labor is always costly labor. Overworked employes are always inefficient and inefficiency is not only costly, but a serious business hazard. Employes who have reason to consider themselves underpaid and overworked are not only inefficient, but dissatisfied and represent another serious charge to the cost of business in the matter of labor turnover. As to the manner of solving these problems we do not all agree. Some look to protective legislation as a panacea for industrial ills, but the women in business are beginning to realize more and more with each year that this method bids fair to prove a menace rather than a remedy; that its pro-

ective feature is becoming a barrier blocking the road of opportunity; that the real solution where legislation is the method lies in legislation based upon industry and not upon sex, and that the most lasting remedy can only come from organized efforts. A human being should come into this world with the right to labor. It is the only right that we are all



From Left to Right—Supervisor Margaret Mary Morgan, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Genevieve Allen, Mrs. Florence Prag Kahn, Mrs. Harriet Tyler.

supposed to possess. It is what women mean when we say we are born free and equal, for without it we are neither free nor equal."

Mrs. Harriet Tyler, Legislative Chairman of the California Federation of Business and Professional Women, spoke next.

"The exhaustive survey of the laws of the several States made by the Woman's Party reveals a variety of discriminations against women as such, no State being guiltless, and no two States having quite the same discriminations. There are general discriminations against women and in favor of men acting as administrators, trustees, executors, guardians, as holders of public office, as holders of civil service positions, against married women and mothers, as to making contracts, carrying on business, control of their own earnings, disposition by will of joint property, custody of their children, equal control of domicile, control of children's earnings, right to bring actions, grounds for divorce and numberless other injustices. There are still two States in the Union where a father, at death, can will his children away from the mother's care and custody if he wishes. There are countless discriminations through interpretation of uncodified common law contained in judicial decisions.

"The Constitution of the United States is the place, and the only place, for a declaration of equality between men and women. Had the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution been construed as including

'women' in their guarantee of life, liberty, property, due process of law and equal protection of the laws, no blanket amendment would be needed. The proposed amendment is to provide in the Constitution for civil equality not of one-half, but of all its people."

Genevieve Allen, National Organizer of the Woman's Party, who has just returned from Washington, where she helped Maud Younger lobby the members of Congress on behalf of the Equal Rights Amendment, explained the present status of the measure:

"The Lucretia Mott Amendment was introduced in the United States Senate on December 10, 1923, by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas and in the House of Representatives on December 13, 1923, by Representative Daniel Anthony of Kansas, favorite nephew of Susan B. Anthony. Members of the Woman's Party

are gratified with the advancement of their Senate champion, Senator Curtis, to the most powerful position in Congress—Republican Floor Leader of the Senate. Senator Cummins, president pro tempore of the Senate and chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, a sincere and steadfast believer in equality for women, sends this assurance to us—"that he always has been in favor of our measure and that he will continue to support it and work for its passage."

Mrs. Kahn listened with great interest to the speakers, and said:

"I come from a long line of women workers. I have learned a great deal today, many hazy points were cleared up, particularly regarding protective legislation for women in industry. As long ago as 1874 California had a law allowing equal pay for male and female teachers, but it never was enforced in San Francisco until about 1880, when my mother, a teacher in the high schools, discovered that the highest pay for a woman teacher was lower than the lowest pay for a man teacher for the same work, and she organized a successful campaign for the equalization of salaries for teachers in San Francisco.

"If elected I shall take a deep interest in all legislation concerning women."

Other members of the deputation were Mrs. Gailliard Stoney, Mrs. Augusta Jones, Miss Eva Deutsch, Miss Fannie Deutsch, Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, Mrs. Mary K. Solari, Mrs. L. Lapachet, Mrs. James Ellis Tucker, Mrs. Stella Wynne Herron and Mrs. Drew Chidester.

# Equal Rights



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### OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

### THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"

[ Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.  
House Joint Resolution Number 75. ]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923,  
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.  
Introduced in the House of Representatives,  
December 13, 1923,  
by REPRESENTATIVE D. E. ANTHONY.

## Delaware Takes the Lead

IF you wish to have anything done well, always ask a busy person to do it. Busy people are the ones with initiative and energy, and these are the qualities that efficiency requires. It is characteristic that Delaware should be the first State in the Union to send EQUAL RIGHTS to every member of her Legislature and to her members of Congress as well. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, as chairman of the committee that has in hand the furnishing and decoration of National Headquarters, is one of the hardest-worked members of the whole Party. Yet, in spite of that circumstance, she finds time to raise sufficient funds to enable the lawmakers of her State to get at the facts with regard to the Equal Rights movement. In her work she is ably supported by Mrs. Stuart J. Horn and other Delaware women who realize the importance of getting EQUAL RIGHTS into the hands of the legislators and their families.

We sincerely hope that other States will follow the excellent example set by Delaware, and that soon no legislator in the entire country will be without his Equal Rights primer.

Even if the paper is sent to the delegates only while the Legislatures are in session, much good can be accomplished. A three-months' subscription costs only fifty cents, and surely the education of any lawmaker is worth that outlay. How can we expect Congress and the State Legislatures to act favorably on Equal Rights if we ourselves fail to present the facts in the case to the members?

If all of the other States showed as much enterprise and sound sense as Delaware, "person" would soon signify both sexes in the Federal Constitution.

## No More, No Less

THE cornerstone for building into the Constitution of the United States the principle of Equal Rights for men and women was firmly laid in the consciousness of the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House on February 4. The need that it be built into the structure on which our Government rests was presented by women of all shades of faith from all parts of the country, but all united in their demand that the legal restrictions be removed, so that they, as human beings, could move freely in whatever field fate placed them. The industrial worker, the home worker, the professional worker, the social worker—each showed the legal restrictions which bound her solely because she was a woman, and asked that the legal disabilities be removed, so that, as human beings, women can co-operate freely—or compete freely—and win or lose on their merits.

They pointed out that these disabilities were not because they were weak women or strong women, married women or unmarried women, mother women or childless women, old women or young women; that their condition of ability or lack of ability was not involved; that the restrictions were based solely on the condition of being a female.

The so-called opponents of Equal Rights—one by one—added their voices to the pleas for Equal Rights for men and women, but specified that each group desired Equal Rights for some class or group of women—only not for all women. The group which they desired free or protected varied with the speaker. Sometimes it was for the immigrant woman, sometimes for the home-maker, and often the contest centered around the grounds on which a woman might sell her industry. Should she be free in the open market to sell her labor on an unrestricted basis of competition on her merits—or should she, because a female, be subject to special restrictions through her employer, regardless of her capabilities?

The power of the case grew as it reached the Senate on February 6, as women for the measure came from different parts of the country and different contacts of life to help strengthen the foundation for Equal Rights. Into the cornerstone went the results of years of striving piecemeal for the fine, upstanding desire of self-respecting human beings for "fair field and no favor." But now, instead of a bit here and a bit there—hard-earned and insecure—they ask for the full measure of equality before the law, and ask that it be permanently built into the law of the land.

The hearing ended on the note sounded by Gail Laughlin when she said, "Mr. Chairman, we are asking no more and we shall not be satisfied with less."

## Representative Perlman Endorses Equal Rights

REPRESENTATIVE NATHAN D. PERLMAN recently received a deputation from the New York City Committee of the National Woman's Party in his office at 51 Chambers street. The object of the delegation was to ascertain Mr. Perlman's attitude with regard to the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, now in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member.

Almost as soon as the committee entered the room, Representative Perlman said that it was his intention to vote for the amendment, and promised to do everything in his power to persuade his fellow-members of the Judiciary Committee to report it favorably, following the hearing on Wednesday, February 4. Mr.

Perlman announced that he was making a special trip to Washington to be present at this hearing, and said that he would listen to everything said in favor and against the measure with impartial and judicial mind, and that he did not wish to be considered to have prejudged the case. He added that he had, however, already had a fair opportunity to judge, since he has been called upon by committees from several organizations opposed to the amendment, and now by a committee of the Woman's Party, which is sponsoring it.

The discussion was informal. Miss Adelma Burd spoke briefly about the legal aspects of the case, and all the objections which have been raised against the Equal Rights Amendment were brought up and

answered. Mr. Perlman said that he was in favor of it because he considered that the rights of women were a matter of national consideration and importance. "This amendment," he concluded, "is unlike other amendments to the Constitution, such as the Eighteenth, in that it is not a matter of prohibition and prevention, but is a matter of establishing something that already has moral support behind it."

Members of the delegation were Miss Elizabeth Metcalf, Mrs. William Allen Jenner, Mrs. Dana Brannan, Mrs. Ida Hoyt Tredway, Mrs. Marie La Salle, Miss Adelma Burd, Mrs. Esther Lowe Gordon, Mrs. Francis K. Read, Miss Florence E. Ranger, Miss Theresa Weglein and Mabel Vernon.

## Psychological Aspects of Feminism

"IF men would be more studious and less vociferous, they would see how utterly trivial and incidental are the arguments against women's freedom," said Margaret Daniels, Ph.D., who studied psychology in the Vienna laboratories of Dr. Sigmund Freud, discussing "Psychological Aspects of Feminism" at the Sunday open forum at Woman's Party Headquarters on February 8.

"We must see what biology, psychology and anthropology teaches about woman's place in the social and physical world. The student knows that the distinctions between men and women are not as great as popular opinion would have us believe. The variations between individual men are often much greater than the differences between men and women, and the differences between some women and other women are greater than the differences between men and women. In an *a priori* way we have assigned individuals to certain categories without taking the trouble to study individuals to see what they are like.

"Women must learn to eliminate emotionalism in facing existing discriminations against them. It is hard not to be emotional when we are confronted with illogical inequalities. But we must sublimate that emotionalism into creative and unified work toward wiping out these man-made inequalities."

Dr. Daniels referred to a *Chicago Tribune* account of the recent hearings on the Equal Rights Amendment before the Judiciary Committee. The newspaper story said that the sophisticated newspaper men went to the hearing expecting "feminine" emotionalism, and found instead a calm, earnest presentation of carefully gathered facts. This, she said, proved the capacity of women to face

their problems squarely and scientifically.

"It is our tendency when we are young to want not to be classed always as *women*. We want to be human beings. We don't like to make our fights as women. But as we become more mature, we learn that we must consider ourselves as women first, because the world so considers us. We have a special problem, and we must face it together.

"We who are more enlightened and emancipated must not disconnect ourselves from those still confused by the chaos in which they live.

"What is scaring women who are fearful of the effects of Equal Rights is the responsibility they must accept with equality. In the workers' education movement, with which I am connected, I find working women who distrust the feminist program because they fear the result of taking protective legislation from them. We who have the long view cannot be concerned with that. I am trying to show the women in the labor movement that they should organize to solve their own problems together, so that they can get their rights for themselves, not wait for them to be handed down by some higher power."

Dr. Daniels urged that courses be established in universities for study in the social, historical and economic status of women. She also urged that women stand on their own feet, live their own lives and face themselves frankly. She said that feminists should not give up their personal lives in their work for women, but should live fully and freely and completely, and from the experience of complete lives go into the work.

"It is a disgrace," she said, "that we still have marriage laws that make worms of women, and marriage a prison house

for men and women alike. Fine men and fine women must work together to take from marriage all the external considerations which now complicate it, so that it can be based on love alone. I wish we could rear a race of girls who would refuse to have husbands and bear children unless they could find men who were physically, mentally and spiritually suited to them.

"No matter how sensitive a husband a woman has, she still must make a constant struggle to retain one little bit of herself. Society thrusts her in a groove as soon as she marries. Women who have developed a personality cannot stand to be absorbed. They cannot give up the names under which they have developed their careers or their personalities.

"Love should be no more women's whole existence than it is men's. Love is for our moments of relaxation. Our earnest endeavor is in the same fields with men.

"Women must be able to detach themselves from their husbands, their children and other human relations. If you cannot think of yourself as detached from all these things, you have not attained freedom."

Dr. Daniels added to her analysis of women's problem the challenge, "You can never do anything if you mind your neighbor's opinion."

Gail Laughlin concluded the meeting with a demand for equal economic opportunity for women in her usual vigorous, witty and telling manner.

Emma Johnson, treasurer of the District of Columbia Branch of the Woman's Party, presided, and stated the aims of the Woman's Party for full equality between men and women, and told of the hearings before the Congressional committees.

## Why Exclude Husbands?

UNDER the immigration law passed by Congress in 1924, the American woman citizen is not extended the same privileges as the American man citizen. The man citizen residing in the United States may obtain the entrance of his foreign spouse into this country regardless of quota limitations. In other words, such a spouse is a non-quota immigrant. On the other hand, the admission of the foreign spouse of a woman citizen cannot be secured except under the quota limita-

tions. No more consideration is shown the woman citizen's spouse than is shown any other quota immigrant, except that such spouse is entitled to preference in the issuance of immigration visas.

At the hearing on the proposed Equal Rights Amendment before the House Judiciary Committee on February 4, Burnita Shelton Matthews, attorney and chairman of the Legal Research Department of the Woman's Party, in speaking on various laws that are unjust to women,

made a brief reference to the discrimination against American women in the immigration law. Congressman Jacobstein of New York was present at the time, and immediately introduced a bill providing that the foreign spouse of a woman citizen may enter the United States on the same terms as the foreign spouse of a man citizen. This measure is known as H. R. 12158, and has been referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

## The Golden Age of Equality

By Ruth Pickering

PROPOS of the discussion of sex inferiority and its influence on the actions of men and women, one wonders whether there may not once have been a golden age, when there were no violent reactions against the opposite sex because of its superiority, a time when the balance was adjusted? We have, I think, silent hints of such a golden age, sufficient, perhaps, to cherish an illusion.

It seems true, as has been said, that most women are, and have always been, quite serene over man's "superiority," and have recognized intuitively "the inherent need men have shown of having something to feel superior about." Most women, probably. But it is the articulate, quite mad women, though they be few, who have had to be listened to and considered, and these women are not serene. They feel that men have not been so sunk in the depths of inferiority that they, the men, must control absolutely everything, except motherhood, in order to regain equality with women.

If these strident women began to be heard at a certain pretty definite time, we can look to that time for the period when men began to dominate too much, when, therefore, these women began to crack under the strain. Moreover, we can perhaps point to the period before this as the golden age between the sexes, when men and women seem to have been more or less content in their special spheres, or together in a single sphere, which ever it was, because we hear no rumbling complaints.

This golden age, I mention, very indefinite as to its boundaries, existed before the Protestant religion caught firmly onto men's minds. When the Protestants began to make light of the Virgin Mary, the troubles of the modern woman began. For centuries the divine and mysterious mother had been worshipped, and this worship and wonder must have been an expression of the influence of the woman in the family. Then of a sudden, before the seventeenth century, in England pictures of the Virgin were denounced because they

showed the Divine Son under the domination of a woman. What a shock this must have meant, in the smallest corner of the land. What a change in attitude of the individual wife to the individual husband, and vice versa. When the Virgin was torn down from her high place, a stern masculine God was substituted. And how fiercely, as though he had been duped for centuries, man made this God of his a power! What insolence in Milton's "He for God only, she for God in him." Or in Martin Luther's "Women should remain at home, sit still, keep house, and bear and bring up children." Could it have been that the mass mind was finally coming to know that woman was not the first cause in the birth of the child? Allen Upward in *The Divine Mystery* has said: "The new truth [that woman was not the first cause] came to shake the foundations of religious faith and political allegiance; till in the course of ages the Rights of Man were successfully asserted against 'the monstrous regiment of women' and over most of the world, petticoat government was abolished by some form of Salic law."

Then began that progress in England, which to the medievalist of today, was not an unmixed good. For, very nearly coincident with this religious change, came the industrial changes, and came also a new conception of government, formulated by Locke and Hobbes, concerned only with male individuals. And the woman who had had a part in family industry, had no part in her husband's business outside the home, nor in his clubs which he began to form; and the woman who had helped to mold the acknowledged law of the commonwealth, i. e., the customs of the land, found of a sudden a government over her in which she had no part but to obey.

This may or may not all have been done in the spirit of revenge—revenge for the unearned worship accorded women for so long—but it was certain that women, in

trying to recapture hereafter a place in the world, found opposition enough to make them often rather disagreeably insistent. The Duchess of Newcastle wrote, for instance, in 1656: "I dare not examine the former times for fear I should meet with such of my sex that have outdone all the glory I can aim at or hope to attain; for I confess my ambition is restless and not ordinary; because it would have extraordinary fame. And since all heroic actions, public employments, powerful governments and eloquent pleadings are denied our sex in this age or at least would be condemned for want of custom, is the cause I write so much." And write she did, and write most of the women who were no longer serene did, and out of their protests has come the vote and more economic independence—which worms them into these man-made affairs where they may in time be on equal terms.

Some one has said, in praising the woman of the seventeenth century who first gained her livelihood by the pen, that previous to that time the only professions open to women were witchcraft and housewifery, holding these occupations by comparison to be more or less contemptible. Undoubtedly to be a witch today would require short office hours, and being a housewife is not a broad career. But a witch or a housewife of the Middle Ages—that was a different matter. In the former case, she was the healer of the sick, physically and spiritually; in the latter case, she was manager of one or more complete industries. Women had an integral share in the world's work, in its professions, its commerce, its industry, and its art. And no man appeared to envy her all this pleasant work, until along came the Protestants, and the industrialists, and the statesmen.

I'd rather as far as power goes have been a witch in the Middle Ages than a professional voting woman today; but then I'd rather be a professional voting woman today than "stay home and sit still."

## News From The Field

SENATE BILL No. 10, "An Act Prohibiting Discrimination on Account of Sex in the Employment of Teachers," passed the Senate in New Jersey on February 9. Fifteen votes were cast for the measure and none against it.

Senator Mackay of Bergen county, who introduced the bill, vigorously sponsored it, as did Senator Simpson of Hudson county.

State Chairman Leila Enders, Legislative Chairman Margaret Laird, Ethel Enders and Elizabeth Macpherson earnestly lobbied for the bill. The bill is now in the House of Assembly.

THE New York Branch of the Woman's Party, under the direction of the State chairman, Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, is supporting the following Equal Rights measures in the New York Legislature:

A bill to give the mother equal rights with the father to the earnings and services of their minor children;

A bill to better the position of the illegitimate child;

A bill to confer upon a married woman the sole right to recover damages for personal injuries wrongfully inflicted upon her;

A bill to give a married woman a domicile independent of that of her husband for such purposes as voting, and taxation;

A bill to equalize the widow's dower and the widower's curtesy;

A bill to make women eligible for jury service;

A bill to remove the preference based on sex in the appointment of administrators of decedents' estates;

A bill to repeal all laws which deprive women of an equal opportunity with men to engage in employment at night;

A bill to provide that there shall be no sex discrimination in the employment of teachers; and

A bill to punish men as well as women for prostitution.

The legislators who have introduced these measures are Senators Fearon, Mastick, Nicoll, Straus, Wales and Representative Stapley.

THE following hearings have been arranged before the New York Legislature:

February 25, 2 P. M., Assembly Chamber, Albany, Committee on Labor and Industries.—Hearing on Forty-eight Hour Week Bill for Women. Woman's Party speakers will appear in opposition to this bill, unless it is amended to apply to both men and women. New York members are urged to attend this hearing and also to

write to the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, Charles P. Miller, Chairman Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries; James S. Truman, Chairman Senate Committee on Labor and Industries; to the Speaker of the Assembly, and to their Senators and Assemblymen, urging that this bill be defeated unless it is amended to apply to all workers and not to women alone.

March 3, 2 P. M., Senate Chamber—Joint Hearing of Judiciary Committees of Senate and Assembly with General Laws of Senate on Jury Service Bill and other Equal Rights Bills. New York members are urged to attend this hearing and also to write the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of Assembly, Hon. John Knight, majority leader of Senate; Hon. James J. Walker, minority Senate leader; the majority and minority leaders in the Assembly, and Hon. George R. Fearon, chairman Senate General Laws; Hon. Leonard W. H. Gibbs, chairman Senate Judiciary, and Hon. Edmund B. Jenks, chairman Assembly Judiciary, asking them to pass these bills.

March 4, 2 P. M., Public Education Committee Room of Senate—Hearing on bill giving Equal Rights to Teachers—Mastick Bill No. 151 (as amended), Nicoll Bill No. 339 (as amended). New York teachers are urged to attend this hearing and speak for the bill. Also write Hon. Ernest E. Cole, chairman Senate Public Education Committee; Hon. Irving F. Rice, chairman Assembly Public Education Committee, and leaders of Senate and Assembly, asking them to pass this bill.

March 10, 2 P. M.—Hearing before Senate and Assembly Codes Committee on Prostitution Bill and on Dower and Curtesy Bill. New York members are urged to attend this hearing and also write to the Lieutenant-Governor, Senate and Assembly leaders, and Hon. Caleb H. Baumes, chairman Senate Codes Committee, and Hon. Burton D. Esmond, chairman Assembly Codes, asking them to pass these bills.

No date has as yet been set for a hearing on the Stapley Bill, No. 302, giving women the right to be employed after ten o'clock at night in any occupation that is lawful for males to engage in at night.

All of these hearings are on Woman's Party bills, with the exception of the hearing on the forty-eight-hour week bill for women.

MRS. FRED FENNER, Legislative chairman of Rhode Island, reports progress on the Equal Rights measures introduced in the Rhode Island Legislature.

A BILL providing for Equal Rights for men and women and abrogating the common-law disabilities of women, and one for submitting to the people a constitutional amendment that will make women eligible to jury service, are now before the Legislature of Colorado. The Colorado Branch of the Woman's Party is concentrating upon these measures.

A JOINT meeting of the Woman's Party branches of Minneapolis and St. Paul will consider the legislative work for Minnesota and determine what bills shall be introduced for the removal of existing discriminations against women.

MANY requests for speakers on Equal Rights and for information on the Woman's Party program are reaching headquarters now. In accordance with the resolution of the American Association of University Women to study the question, many branches are asking for speakers to participate in debates.

Mrs. Max Rotter of the Wisconsin Branch of the Woman's Party, has also asked for speakers for meetings in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Lilla Monroe, Kansas State Chairman, has written for the newest information on the program for Equal Rights and the Woman's Party activities.

HON. JOHN K. HAMBLIN of the South Carolina Legislature has introduced the following equal rights measures:

A bill to make unlawful discriminations against teachers on account of sex.

A bill providing that a married woman may sue and be sued without the joinder of her husband; and

A bill giving a married woman all damages for personal injuries wrongfully inflicted on her.

These bills have been endorsed by the South Carolina Branch of the Woman's Party, the South Carolina Kindergarten Association, the Charleston Federation of Women's Clubs and other organizations.

Miss Mabel L. Pollitzer, chairman of the South Carolina Branch of the Woman's Party, in a letter to the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee of the United States relative to the recent Equal Rights hearing, states: "The South Carolina Branch feels that this event marks the progress of a new and higher type of civilization and a fuller conception of the meaning of justice and of liberty."

# From The Press

## Why They Ask Equal Rights

By James O'Donnell Bennett.  
Chicago Tribune,  
February 5.

"COME," said the sophisticated correspondents on the Federal scene, "come, let us away to 'the wild women' and their hearing on equal

rights today before the judiciary committee of the house?"

So, sophisticated and unsophisticated, together we went to hear the pleas of leaders of the National Woman's Party for the adoption by Congress and the States of a twentieth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The text of the proposed amendment, which is called by the women "the Lucretia Mott Amendment," in honor of the suffrage pioneer, dead now these five and forty years, is:

*Article XX.—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.*

The spacious committee room was crowded with women. The bench—for the judiciary committee disposes itself in the manner of a dignified court instead of sprawling at a long, green table—was nearly full. That means a score of the weightiest men in the house—men like Graham of Pennsylvania, the chairman, and Montague of Virginia.

The hearing lasted nearly three hours. It was dignified, instructive, interesting, and wholly concrete. There were no sentimental appeals, no loose ends, and no "wild women."

The implied promise of the sophisticated correspondents was at no time fulfilled.

For, instead of the wild women of newspaper tradition, the managers and speakers at this hearing were women who

spoke with graciousness and ease, who knew what they were talking about, and who, when they were asked for citations, deftly and expeditiously referred to type-written documents, which represent four years of investigation.

Here are some of the discriminatory antiquities which the proponents of "The Lucretia Mott Amendment" to the Constitution of the United States wish to see automatically wiped from the statute books of the States by that amendment:

In several States—notably Nevada, Texas, Nebraska, Michigan and Florida—the law presumes that, before a woman marries, she is able to look out for herself, but after she marries the law compels her to go through a complicated court procedure to determine her capacity to carry on a business.

In at least forty States marriage is not a partnership between equals, where each partner owns her own labor. Nor is it a partnership where the partners jointly own the property acquired by their mutual efforts.

In some States a woman's property, even in her clothes, is limited to the use of them. South Carolina and Michigan have not materially changed this old common law rule.

Iowa permits male citizens only to be members of the Legislature, and in more than half the States women are denied the right to serve on juries.

Over a legitimate child the law gives the father larger rights than the mother is given, but in practically all of the States the law places the weight of responsibility for the illegitimate child on the mother.

"For sheer impertinence," as she puts it, Mrs. Nelson Whittemore of Detroit commended Florida to the attention of the committee, for, in that State, she said, "for the death of a child by accident, the father may recover damages for the mental pain and anguish of the mother as well as for the injury to the child."

## Two Million Dollar Fund Treasurer's Report

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

RECEIPTS of National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to January 24, 1925, \$1,291,397.51.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, January 24, 1925, to February 13, 1925 (*Half of membership fees are retained by the State Headquarters. The half of these fees sent to National Headquarters is listed below*):

Mrs. Margaret Hopkins Worrell, D. C.	\$10.00
Mrs. Emma H. Townsend, Tex.	10.00
Miss Julia Atkins, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Harvey D. Wiley, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Marjorie Whittemore, Mich.	10.00
Mrs. Emma Dubois Wright, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Henrietta Smith, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Henrietta Smith, D. C.	25.00
Mrs. Lucy Karr Milburn, N. J.	17.50
Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.	100.00
Mrs. F. Emma Bishop, W. Va.	100.00
Miss Cornelia H. Hill, D. C.	5.00
Miss Cornelia H. Hill, D. C.	5.00
Miss Louise Bayard, Del.	10.00
Miss Florence E. Ranger, N. Y.	5.00
Dr. M. Ina Hancock, D. C.	1.00
Miss Mary E. Doyle, D. C.	1.00
Miss Lavinia L. Dock, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. G. Barthelme, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. W. H. Feddermon, Md.	1.00
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.	25.00
Mrs. B. W. Mayer, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. Edith Newman, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. Legare O'Bear, D. C.	20.00
Mrs. Anna Harmon, D. C.	1.00
Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, N. Y.	250.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Kent, Cal.	100.00
Miss Mary K. Gibson, Pa.	50.00
Mrs. Manolah Brennan, D. C.	15.00
Miss Fidelia Jewett, Cal.	50.00
Mrs. Ruth Baker Crothers, N. H.	5.00
Miss Margaret Whittemore, Cal.	10.00
Mrs. C. Mabel Woolford, Mass.	1.00
Miss Jeanette H. Wade, D. C.	1.00
Miss Helen Buswell.	20.00
Club Femenino De Cuba, Havana, Cuba.	10.00
Per Illinois Branch.	5.00
Per New Jersey Branch:	
Mrs. M. F. Mellington.	.50
Mrs. J. S. Pierce.	.50
Per New York City Branch:	
Mrs. Marion Cosc.	45.00
Miss Emma Dolfinger.	5.00
Mrs. Dana Brannan.	5.00
Mrs. Walter Berbecker.	5.00
Mrs. Alma Wertheim.	5.00
Mrs. Franklin Baker, Jr.	5.00
Mrs. Stanley W. Stern.	.50
Miss Emily Grace Kay.	.50
Mrs. Ray F. Schwartz.	.50
Miss Bertha Wood.	.50
Miss Mary Allen Pinchon.	.50
Mrs. Mary Lee Rimes.	.50
Miss Margaret Emerson.	.50
Miss C. Johnson.	.50
Miss Theodore Thomas.	.50
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Mrs. W. H. Davis.	.50
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Mrs. Kenneth Brown.	.50
Miss Edna C. Brooks.	.50
Mrs. E. C. Williams.	.50
Mrs. Shea.	.50
Miss Margaret C. Bath.	.50
Miss Mary Mack.	.50
Miss H. M. Bolks.	1.00
Mrs. E. S. Page.	1.00
Mrs. Raymond Holland.	1.00
Per House Furnishings Committee:	
Mrs. Mary Macarty.	10.00
Per Headquarters Committee.	30.00
Per Headquarters Committee (coal).	80.00
Sale of literature and stationery.	6.03
Sale of picket pin.	3.00
Cash collection at Congressional Hearings	
Dinner.	4.35
Cash collection at Sunday afternoon meetings.	7.34
Rent of rooms at Headquarters.	171.50
Total receipts, January 24, 1925, to February 13, 1925.	\$1,305.42
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to February 13, 1925.	\$1,292,702.93
Per Equal Rights Committee:	
Dr. D. R. Hooker, Baltimore.	\$200.00
Collected at Equal Rights Luncheon, Baltimore, by Mrs. George R. Rollman.	7.50

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