

Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
MAY 9, 1925



Alice Paul conferring with English members of the newly-formed International Advisory Committee of the National Woman's Party at the American Women's Club in London. From left to right, Alice Paul, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Viscountess Rhondda and Elizabeth Robins.

Feminist Notes

Spanish Progress

MADRID joins the list of Spanish cities with women members of their municipal councils. The Viscountess de Llanteno is the first woman in the history of the city to reach that position. Another sign of progress in Spain is the increase in number of women students at the universities. In 1917 there were sixty "coeds" at the Madrid University. At the end of the last academic year there were three hundred and sixty-three.

Alone on a Dangerous Errand

WITHOUT a white companion of either sex, Mrs. Delia J. Akeley, already well known as an African hunter and explorer, has started on a dangerous and difficult journey across the Somali desert and intends to extend her journey into the Congo country. In order to venture on this journey she had to dodge the British authorities, who had determined to protect her in spite of herself. Her object is to gather specimens for the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Science.

Home Conditions Among Alaska Indians

AN account of social conditions among the Alaska Indians is given in the *Medical Woman's Journal* by Dr. Annie S. B. Kearsley, acting assistant surgeon for the Government in Alaska. Dr. Kearsley describes the native men as making excellent husbands. "The wife is the head of the house and the entire income is turned over to her." But she also presents a shadow side, saying: "I had many calls to attend native women with delirium tremens while the husbands were out fishing." Other interesting sidelights on their mode of living are given, thus:

"Their homes are built according to the Indian fashion of one large room so they can accommodate relations and friends, and the home is always open for the natives and their families. I have seen more than twenty families in one room with dried fish and raw skins about the place. They expectorate on the floor and there is absolutely no ventilation. Tuberculosis is very prevalent and they are dying off rapidly.

"The Indian custom makes it obligatory on the nephew to marry auntie if uncle dies, no matter how old she may be; if a brother dies the younger brother marries his sister-in-law. Every woman must have a man to support her.

"They have plenty of money which is spent on expensive clothing which they wear night and day. They like good food, but will not cook. And they love to visit all day long."

One Woman in Ulster Parliament

THE newly-elected Parliament of North Ireland contains but one woman member, Mrs. Dehra Chichester, who was also a member of the recent Parliament, where she had as a colleague the former Mayor of Belfast, Mrs. McMordie.

A Woman Scientist Honored

THE first woman to gain life membership in the National Academy of Sciences is Dr. Florence Rena Sabin. This association of America's leading scientists abandoned its 62-year-old policy of masculine exclusiveness on April 29. The action was in recognition of the fact that the academy could not be truly representative of the nation's scientists, while one with so many discoveries and achievements to her credit was missing from its distinguished roll.

Dr. Sabin is at present professor of histology at the Johns Hopkins University, but will leave in July to go to the Rockefeller Institute, where she will give her whole time to research work.

This is not the first time that Dr. Sabin has been formally accorded a prominent place in a scientific organization. A year ago she was elected president of the American Association of Anatomists and was the first woman to gain that honor.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Sabin takes an active interest in equal rights and was prominent in the equal suffrage campaign.

A Woman's Busy Tongue

FILIBUSTERING as practiced in American legislative bodies has been introduced in the Austrian Parliament by a woman member, Frau Emma Freulich, a Socialist deputy, spoke for seven hours in an effort to kill a measure to repeal the law which protects tenants against landlords. She was then relieved by a male long-distance talker.

Women Must Not Rise

WOMEN are to be barred hereafter in France from the position of aeroplane pilot. The aviation authorities have even ordered Mlle. Adrienne Boland, who has been licensed since 1920 and is rated as a professional "ace," to surrender her license. She intends to fight to retain her rights, however, and has appealed to the courts. The International Commission for Air Navigation is also opposed to employment of women in that occupation and has decided that they must be excluded from crews of airships used for public transportation.

Court Upholds Equal Right to Income

THAT one-half of a husband's income belongs to the wife is implied and expressed in a decision by Federal Judge Partridge of California, handed down on April 30 in a case arising from an income tax claim. In conduct of the household and care of the children, declared the judge, "it can be said that in every practical sense she is contributing to the earnings of her husband. It will not do to say that she has no interest in those earnings until her husband dies or she is divorced. It is the marriage which creates the ownership; death or divorce merely gives possession." To this Judge Partridge added in conclusion: "The truth and substance is that only one-half of the income really belongs to the husband; the other half in law and right and justice to the wife."

A Chamber of Commerce Falls in Line

AMONG the fifty nominees for directors of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce are two women. This is a new departure for this organization and there is moreover a strong probability that this innovation will be added to by the election of the nominees on May 18, when the balloting takes place.

Would Abolish "Giving in Marriage"

THE marriage custom of "giving in bride" was declared a relic of slavery in a speech by Dr. David D. Vaughan, professor of sociology at Boston University and an ordained minister. The fact that the ceremony includes no such action as giving the groom in marriage was referred to by Dr. Vaughan as evidence of his contention.

Women Accountants Getting Numerous

PUBLIC accountancy is a profession into which women are beginning to enter in increasing numbers. In New York fifty women have so far achieved the position of certified public accountant, passing the rather difficult State examination for this purpose. They are said to be finding a fertile field for their activities in auditing the books of businesses run by women.

Suffrage Association Disbands

FORMAL disbanding of the National Suffrage Association was decided on at a meeting in Washington on April 23, the members holding that adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment had accomplished their mission.

President to Consider Surnames

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has stated that he will give careful consideration to the question of abolishing the rule requiring every married woman to sign her husband's family name to her application for a passport, regardless of whether or not she has assumed that name.

The President did not commit himself on the abolition of the rule, but stated at the conference of newspaper men on May 1 that he would investigate the matter. He said that the brief prepared by the National Woman's Party had not yet been submitted to him.

The Woman's Party maintains that the rule in question violates the law in that it deprives a woman of her name without due process of law, when it requires a woman who has never used or been known by her husband's name to assume that name in order to be granted a passport to travel abroad. It has submitted a brief setting forth the legal aspect of the case, according to a suggestion made by the State Department.

The brief was prepared by Burnita Shelton Matthews, attorney for the Woman's Party, for the use of Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg in placing the case before President Coolidge.

The brief makes four points in its argument:

1. The common law recognizes the right of a married woman to retain her maiden name.
2. There being no statutes to the contrary, the wife's common law right to her maiden name must prevail.
3. Since the law does not require a married woman to take her husband's name, certainly a Government official has no authority to require it.
4. It will be an advantage to women to have the rule abolished.

The brief concludes:

"The rule requiring a woman to sign her husband's surname to her passport application should be abolished because it discriminates against women, since no man is required to sign his wife's surname to his passport application. Moreover, the rule ought to be abolished because it violates a woman's legal right to her maiden name, and because no authority has been vested in Government officials to arbitrarily require a woman to relinquish her legal name. Furthermore, a name is for the purpose of distinguishing the individual. It is the symbol of a person's identity, personality, ability, qualifications, talents and achievements. Just as the wife's maiden surname does not identify her husband, so the husband's name does not identify the wife where her

maiden name is her legal name and the only name that she has ever borne. Therefore, the Woman's Party asks that the rule be abolished."

During the hearing granted the Woman's Party, in which the Secretary stated that Miss Black might be granted a passport in her own name, providing the phrase, "wife of Herbert B. Little," be added after the name, Secretary of State Kellogg asked, "What advantage would it be to a married woman to have a passport issued in her name?" In reply to this the brief states:

"The State Department has suggested that there be pointed out the advantages to be gained by granting women passports in their own names. The Woman's Party respectfully submits that the right of a married woman to retain her maiden name is recognized by law and should be recognized by the State Department, and that considerations as to the advantages of a law rest with the legislatures, and not with individual Government officials. The State Department seems to require not only that a married woman establish her legal right to use her maiden name, but that she satisfy the State Department that it is to her advantage to be allowed to use her legal name. Such a requirement as the latter is not in keeping with established legal practices. For example, if a plaintiff is endeavoring to collect a debt, the court does not compel him to prove the advantage it will be to him to have the judgment, but only that he is entitled to one.

"For the information, however, of the State Department, the Woman's Party affirms that it is to the best interests of women to have the rule in question abolished. At a conference of the National and State officers of the Woman's Party, held on November 11, 1922 a declaration of principles was adopted, including the following statement:

"A woman shall no longer be required by law or custom to assume the name of her husband upon marriage, but shall have the same right as a man to retain her own name after marriage."

"The above quotation embodies the sentiment on this subject of the thousands of women composing the membership of the Woman's Party. The Lucy Stone League, a large national organization of women, is organized solely for the purpose of defending the principle that no woman shall be obliged to take the name of her husband over her objection.

"It is the opinion of the Woman's Party that the purpose of a name is to identify the individual, and that this purpose is defeated when a woman bearing one

name is required by the State Department to take a passport in a totally different name. A woman's name signifies her identity, her personality, her capacities, and her achievements. Just as it would be disadvantageous to Arthur Brisbane to have to take the name of Arthur Something-Else, so it is disadvantageous to Fannie Hurst to go abroad as Fannie Something-Else.

"The State Department may well question whether it benefits the country to perpetuate the rule under discussion. It is presumed to be the enlightened policy of the law everywhere to encourage marriage, but the rule in question is in restraint of marriage. A short time ago the State of Texas passed a law repealing the rule divesting widows upon remarriage of the control and management of community property. This was done upon the theory that a rule imposing a forfeiture upon a woman because of marriage discourages marriage. With the opportunities which women now have for making a livelihood, arbitrary regulations depriving them of their names and their property are an impediment to marriage.

"The abolition of this rule would simply mean that the passport of every woman would be granted to her in the name that she actually bears, whether such name be her maiden name or the family name of her husband. Such a practice would not be new, radical, or harmful. Passports to married women in their maiden names are granted in a number of foreign countries, including England."

On June 13, 1920, President Wilson issued a rule requiring a married woman's application for a passport to be signed with her husband's family name. Even though a married woman has always retained her maiden name and been known exclusively by that name, the rule is applicable. This rule was made by the President under an act of Congress providing that "the Secretary of State may * * * issue passports, * * * under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe."

Ruth Hale, president of the Lucy Stone League, is now in Washington, and is adding her influence to that of the National Woman's Party in the fight for recognition of this right of women. She conferred with Mrs. Matthews at headquarters recently, and, upon hearing details of the Woman's Party case, declared that a definite advance had been made when Secretary Kellogg granted the right to Ruby A. Black to have a passport issued in her own name, even though the descriptive phrase naming her husband, had to follow her name.

Equal Rights



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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of
women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTI 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.

The International Movement

A CASUAL reading of the foreign press indicates that the world is ready for an international feminist organization. When in 1923 our president, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, formulated the plan for an International Parliament of Women to meet in Washington, D. C., there were many who felt that her idea was visionary. Women were not ready for a conference of such magnitude, they claimed, since in many countries they were not even enfranchised. Even ardent feminists believed that a long campaign of education and the flight of many years must of necessity precede the calling of an international feminist conference.

Events, however, have vindicated Mrs. Belmont's opinion. The interest that has already been evidenced by the women of many foreign lands proves that the time is ripe for the formation of an international feminist union.

In point of fact the feminist movement would fail of its most vital purpose were it not to become in its scope international. The interests of women the world over are the same and for the welfare of the human race it is essential that the common bond of sisterhood should transcend nationalistic issues. Feminists intuitively understand that they are citizens of the world and that only with this background can they be true patriots in their own countries.

Robbing the Human Race

OVER a century ago Madame de Stael startled the contemporary world by declaring, "Genius knows no sex!" At the time her words were uttered there were few either among men or women to grant them credence. Only within the past half century has the truth of Madame de Stael's declaration begun to seep into the public consciousness, and for good reason. Before that time opportunities for the development of genius among women were practically non-existent and in their absence potential ability languished and disappeared. Even genius is not wholly a matter of the mind; its possessor must command at least a bare subsistence and the necessary tools of his trade if his full powers are to find the light. In addition education, both in a general and a technical sense, is important. A vivid instance of this circumstance is to be found in the work of Dr. Florence R. Sabin, Professor of Histology in the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Since her election as the first woman member of the National Academy of Sciences the word "genius" has frequently been coupled with her name. The work she has already done, and perhaps the most fruitful part of her career is still before her, is of inestimable value in throwing light upon the shadowy problems of the leukaemias, the anaemias and tuberculosis. The world is richer in knowledge because of Dr. Sabin's work. Yet if she had lived a century ago her genius, in all probability, would not have found expression, because being a woman she could not have secured the essential academic and scientific training.

In this connection it is interesting to recall that a woman, Miss Mary E. Garrett, secured the admission of her sex to the Johns Hopkins Medical School by a well-timed and munificent gift made contingent upon women's being admitted to the school "on the same terms as men." Although Miss Garrett did not know it at the time, this was the first step forward in Dr. Sabin's career. Almost the first step, we may rather say, for without a college education Dr. Sabin would not have been eligible for entrance.

Another who contributed to her success was Dr. Franklin P. Mall, late Professor of Anatomy at the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Mall believed not only that genius knows no sex, but that work is of like character, and early recognizing Dr. Sabin's exceptional ability, in the face of opposition on the part of his whole staff, he made an opportunity for her to work in his laboratory.

Without Miss Garrett and Dr. Mall it may well be questioned whether Dr. Sabin's great gifts might not have been so seriously handicapped as to have been impaired in their full fruition. There is a breath of tragedy in the fact that neither Miss Garrett nor Dr. Mall is here to share in Dr. Sabin's triumph.

Yet such is the way of the world. Those who open the door of opportunity know not who shall pass through nor what great benefits shall come long after they have gone to rest. Nor do those who keep the door closed against women know of what supreme treasures they are robbing the race by their prejudice and obstinacy.

Genius is too precious, too rare a thing, to be denied development; yet until women have equal rights with men, in every avenue of life, the world will continue to lose, unwittingly, a part of its greatest potential blessings.

International Co-operation

By Crystal Eastman

APRIL 7, 1925—as I write the date I realize that it may become as famous in feminist history as July 20, 1848, the date of the Seneca Falls Conference. For today there met together for the first time, at the American Women's Club of London, eight distinguished women who have formed the first national group of what is bound to become a world-wide Equal Rights Committee. "An International Feminist Lobby," an American correspondent has called this proposed committee, and such in a sense it will be,—a vigilant group to guard the rights of women and watch over their real interests in all international agreements, treaties and "conventions," and to advocate and proceed with the full program of Equal Rights for men and women throughout civilization. This group in London has been formed as the British Section of an International Advisory Committee to the National Woman's Party.

The creation of this British Advisory group is in accordance with the program adopted at the last National Convention of the Woman's Party in 1921. At that convention, suffrage having been won, the Woman's Party resolved to work for Equal Rights and recognition for men and women not only in the United States but in any international association or gathering to which our country should become a party. In line with this program, at the conference of National, State and local officers of the Woman's Party in Washington in November, 1923, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the Woman's Party, proposed that the organization should get in touch with the women of other nations in order to establish "greater co-operation in dealing with problems of common interest to women, and in order to aid the movement to end the present world-wide subjection of women." The resolution to this effect, introduced by Mrs. Belmont, was adopted by the conference, and Mrs. Belmont was appointed chairman of a committee (with power to appoint the other members) to carry out the resolution as soon as possible.

Mrs. Belmont is now in Paris working actively upon the plans for establishing a closer relationship among feminists the world over.

"The formation of our British Advisory group is our first step," said Mrs. Belmont, "toward carrying out the plan agreed upon at our last national conference. We have taken no action heretofore toward carrying out this resolution because no one has had the necessary time to devote to it, owing to the pressure of work involved in the campaign for the

Equal Rights Amendment at home. But the opportunity seems opened to us now to lay the foundations for co-operation with the women who are in the vanguard in the feminist movement in all lands.

"While the United States has never joined the League of Nations, it is being inevitably drawn more and more every day into common action with other nations. President Coolidge announces that he will soon call a World Conference. Our nation will undoubtedly go further and further in international action. We must be ready."

The formation of the British Committee was effected by Alice Paul, of the National Council of the Woman's Party, who has spent the last few weeks in London after spending some time in France with Mrs. Belmont, laying the general plans for obtaining closer international co-operation among feminists.

The membership of the newly formed British Advisory group is as follows:

Lady Rhondda: Owner and co-editor of the brilliant feminist weekly, *Time and Tide*; founder and chairman of the Six-Point Group; active financier of extensive interests, known the world over as the first woman to claim a seat in the House of Lords as a peeress in her own right.

Elizabeth Robins: Well-known novelist, author of "Ancilla's Share," a profound satirical study of the position of women through the ages, which is rapidly becoming the feminist "Bible." (Miss Robins is the sister of Raymond Robins of Chicago.)

Dr. Louisa Martindale: Celebrated physician; justice of the peace; past-president of the British Women's Medical Association; a leader in International Woman's Medical Associations; head of the Woman's Hospital at Brighton, one of the few hospitals in the world staffed and officered entirely by women.

Mrs. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence: Treasurer of the Women's Social and Political Union throughout the Militant Campaign; one of the founders of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and for many years on the Executive Board of the British Section; a speaker of international repute.

Dorothy Elizabeth Evans: Former secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; now secretary of the Women Civil Servants' Association of Great Britain.

Alison Neilans: Secretary of the British Association for Social and Moral Hygiene and editor of its organ, *The Shield*.

Dr. Elizabeth Knight: Treasurer and one of the chief financial supporters of the Women's Freedom League of Great Britain (founded by Mrs. Despard).

Mrs. Virginia Crawford: President of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance (the great Catholic feminist organization of Great Britain); a poor law guardian and borough councillor; one of the founders and honorary secretary for six years of the Catholic Social Guild of Great Britain; for many years on the Executive Board of the Catholic Truth Society; well-known author and lecturer on social and political movements.

The first act of this new group was to send a courteous and well-considered cable to the American Association of University Women, meeting in convention at Indianapolis on April 8th, setting forth the position of British feminist leaders on the question of industrial equality for women. The cable was addressed jointly to an English woman, Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, president of the International Suffrage Alliance, who was a guest and speaker at the convention, and to Miss M. Carey Thomas, who had been appointed by the Association of University Women to gather information for the Association on this subject which is so controversial in the United States.

The cable read:

"We understand that the Convention of the American Association of University Women will consider the question of Equal Rights legislation for men and women. May we ask you to bring before the convention the fact that there is widespread support among English feminists for Equal Rights legislation in all fields including the industrial field, and strong opposition to all so-called protective laws applying to women and not to men.

(Signed),

ELIZABETH ROBINS,
EMMELINE PETHICK-LAWRENCE,
VISCOUNTESS RHONDDA,
DR. LOUISA MARTINDALE,
DOROTHY EVANS,
DR. ELIZABETH KNIGHT,
VIRGINIA CRAWFORD,
ALISON NEILANS."

The newly formed British Advisory group, in addition to cabling to the American University Women's Convention, arranged for the sending of another cable-message on the same day informing the convention that the leading British feminist organizations have endorsed Equal Rights in all fields, including the industrial field, and are opposed to special labor laws applying to women and not to men.

This cable read:

"We understand that American Association of University Women will consider question of Equal Rights legislation for

men and women. Please convey to the convention the information that the undersigned British Women's organizations have endorsed Equal Rights legislation for men and women and are opposed to special labor laws applying to women and not to men.

(Signed),

Women's Freedom League,

FLORENCE UNDERWOOD,
Secretary.

National Union for Equal Citizenship,

ELEANOR RATHBONE,
President.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,

K. D. COURTNEY,
Chairman.

St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance,

VIRGINIA CRAWFORD,
President."

The British Advisory Committee is a practical bit of co-operation between British and American feminists, the creation of a very informal alliance, which it is hoped, may be the nucleus of a genuine international movement for Equal Rights for men and women throughout the world.

An Englishwoman's Views on "Protection"

By Helen Ward

I HAVE been asked to write on the "protection" of the woman worker as it presents itself to an Englishwoman, and I feel I cannot better preface my remarks than by quoting the words of Alice Henry, words which breathe the spirit of youth and hope which is the supreme protection of all who have it:

"These have already brought and are every day bringing into the weary sweatshop and the speeded factory a spirit of fearlessness and independence both of thought and action which is having an amazing effect upon conditions of factory industry in the trades in which they work."

All sensible people in my country are in favor of the protection of the woman worker, and of the man worker and of all citizens. But I understand that there is an impression that Englishwomen desire to "protect" the woman worker by the method known as prohibitive differential legislation based on sex. This is far from the case.

Broadly speaking there are two views which I may call View A, and View B.

View A is: That women and children are, not only when the former are child-bearing, but at all times, subject to such chronic natural disabilities that they cannot be adequately protected by raising the standards of welfare for *all* workers regardless of sex, and that they must be permanently segregated by means of an elaborate system of prohibitions, consti-

"And you have been encouraged by the response of the British women?" I asked Miss Paul.

"Yes, indeed. The response was extraordinary. To begin with, Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, president of the International Suffrage Alliance, whom I saw first in London, was most helpful. From her wide international experience she was able to give me the names of distinguished feminists in a dozen countries who would be likely to welcome our effort and gladly ally themselves with it. Mrs. Corbett-Ashby also expressed her desire to have the Woman's Party affiliate with the International Alliance and we made the preliminary arrangements for this affiliation. Every one else whom I have met has been equally enthusiastic."

To me as an observer, Miss Paul's brief weeks in London seemed a sort of triumphal progress. She has found practically no opposition, but everywhere people eager to meet her because of her magnificent record of service, and most ready to listen and believe in her plans for future battles. For what it may signify let me say that she has dined at the House of

Commons with Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, M.P., who gave a dinner to enable Lady Astor, M.P., and Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., to meet her; that she has been informally entertained by Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence; by Lady Rhondda; by Rebecca West; by Mrs. Curtis Brown, president of the American Women's Club in London; by Elizabeth Robins; by Mrs. Sydney Webb; by Dr. Louisa Martindale; by Mrs. Corbett-Ashby; by Chrystal Macmillan; the distinguished barrister who argued the case for woman suffrage before the House of Commons; by Mary Borden, the novelist; by Nina Boyle, one of the leaders in securing recognition for women in the League of Nations; by Ellen La Motte; by Helen Ward, the well-known pioneer feminist leader, etc.

I may add that Alice Paul's visit to London has brightened the lives of such Woman's Party exiles as Hazel Hunkins, Betty Gram and myself. To see this wonder-worker—so quiet, so indefatigable, so sure,—once more beginning to move mountains, revives one's faith in the future.

which there is a minimum of physical effort.

But it would be childish to pretend to ignore another factor which is incomparably more dynamic than merely philanthropic considerations such as those which influence the male and female reformers. We are told that industrial women are enthusiastic supporters of the differential restrictive method based on sex. An examination of resolutions passed by organized industrial women (as for example, at the Women's Labour Congress in Washington, in 1919) does not reveal evidence for this. But granted it were so, it has to be remembered that in this country, out of some four or five million women wage earners only barely half a million are organized.

But what is of far greater significance, these industrial women who are organized are by the constitution of the Trade Union Movement, and of the Labour Party, under the influence of their male colleagues to a degree, really startling. There is official discouragement almost amounting to prohibition, directed against labour women who have independence enough to desire to join the organizations of the Women's Movement proper. The labour women officials are appointed by means which give the party machine far more control than that possessed by the rank and file of the women themselves. The well-paid, well-organized male worker does not desire women in his trade, and

this fact is a vital factor in the situation.

In Miss Henry's "Trade Union Woman," she quotes President Strasser in the Report of the International Cigar-Makers Union, 1879: "We cannot drive the females out of the trade but we can restrict this daily quota of labor through the factory laws. No girl under eighteen should be employed more than eight hours a day; all overwork should be prohibited," etc. This frankness is somewhat unusual, but the more one examines the matter the more does this point of view crop up, and the more does it account for the almost fanatical zeal with which the restrictive sex method of protection for the woman worker is pressed, to the practical exclusion of other methods.

It would not be right to judge the male trade unionist too harshly. He has had a desperate struggle; he has seen the effect upon his own standards of the female involuntary blackleg; he has seen his mother a drudge, whose economic dependence has been absolute and who, in her turn, regards the woman wage earners as threatening the standards of her home. No wonder a hand-to-mouth struggle against the female competitor finds itself camouflaged under the guise of benevolent regard for her weakness. The breezy audacity of the women's movement seems like flying in the face of Providence. The women are the wives and sisters of the male trade unionists, they are sedulously taught to regard the "feminists" as a dangerous class of bloated plutocrats in league with the capitalist employer.

Yet underneath all this, there is much to inspire hope. Already in the last seventy years this suspected feminist movement has won far more for the working woman than has been won for her by any other means. The vote, the right to sit on juries, the rights of the unmarried mother and her child, the right of guardianship of her own children, the clinic with women doctors, even the right to have her own unions, these and a hundred other rights have been won by this movement which she is taught to regard as suspect. Yet more and more a courageous independence grows among workers of the industrial class, who are singularly conservative, or rather, fatalistic. As Mrs. Schwartz of the Women's Trade Union Movement of the United States has it: "We are the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the world,"—so it has been, so it must be. Other speakers have, I know, found as I have found, that if you have access to the working women themselves without their shepherds, they are bold in outlook in proportion to the degree in which they feel free to be their real selves.

This matter of prohibitive legislation is a symbol of something deeper. The revolution in the position of women is as yet in its infancy. By classing women as perma-

nent minors, with children, this revolution may be imperiled.

Feminists are told that they are old-fashioned because "women should not imitate men." A more befogging dictum was never uttered. Is not a man, first and foremost a human being, with the free spirit of the human being as his heritage? Are women not to become human beings, with scope for the exercise of their free spirit, lest, forsooth they "imitate men?" Time enough in ten or twenty or thirty years for women to cease imitating men in the matter of freeing their personalities. The time is not yet.

In my country one of the most powerful of the organizations of women is the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, known for years as the N. U. of Societies for Woman Suffrage, having for its president the revered Mrs. Henry Fawcett, now Dame Millicent Fawcett. This organization has affiliated to it a large number of Women Citizen Societies with a membership drawn from all classes and parties. It has affirmed again and again its belief in the principles I have indicated above. This year, owing to certain matters in connection with the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, the matter of differential legislation was one of the burning questions at the Annual Council Meeting, to which delegates came from all parts of the Kingdom. A resolution on this subject was carried by a great majority. Its wording was as follows:

"Protective" Legislation for Workers

"That this Council reaffirm its conviction that legislation for the protection of workers should be based, not upon sex, but on the nature of the occupation. It notes with satisfaction that the General Principles on which international legislation should be based, as set forth in Section 2 of Part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles, are in complete accordance with this view, and therefore afford a safe guide for the development of international protective legislation, irrespective of sex, and it regrets that certain of the Washington Conventions are not in accordance with these principles."

Though Dame Millicent Fawcett did not speak on this occasion on behalf of the resolution, she has made strong public statements in the same sense, and among those who did speak were Elizabeth Abbott, the brilliant editor for some years of the *International Woman Suffrage News*, and Chrystal Macmillan, one of our foremost women barristers.

The terms of this resolution may seem a little difficult, so I will close with an explanation of the reason that the question has seemed to feminists to be of urgent importance this year.

It will be remembered that the International Labour Organization came into

being a little in advance of the League of Nations, and that it held its first conference at Washington. Its object is the laudable one of endeavoring to raise and standardize conditions of labor throughout the world, or at least in those countries associated with the League of Nations. It has done admirable work in improving things for child workers, and is filled with benevolent intentions towards women.

Unfortunately the representation of industrial women upon it is of the very slightest, and other women whose status must be affected by its actions are wholly unrepresented. The Washington Conference was almost wholly pre-occupied with the conditions of women's work. Unfortunately it was also obsessed with the idea that the only way to protect women workers is to segregate them by prohibitive legislation. This was perhaps natural as, since the modern industrial system came into being, women's status as a permanent minor has seemed to most industrialists whether employer or employee, as pre-ordained by Providence.

But to many thoughtful women in this country, the fact that the more liberal ideas about women have found no expression in the International Labour Organization, has caused anxiety. This anxiety has led them to urge upon the International Labour Organization that the question of "protection" for women workers should receive careful consideration in the light of modern ideas, such as those inculcated by the Woman's Movement since its inception.

A grave state of things has been revealed, for the contention is now put forward that the differential restrictive method is a *fundamental principal* of the International Labour Organization. This contention can be disproved by examination of Part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles (which is headed Labour, and enters into the question of international labor legislation). But the fact that it is obstinately maintained by many in closest touch with official circles, shows the tremendous importance of women throughout the world being alive to what is going forward.

It will probably be not many years before the International Labor Organization extends its scope to the worker, not only by hand, but by brain, as the labor parties of this and other countries have done. If the advocates of the restrictive differential method were to spread over the world a network of legislation based on this segregative method, the very foundations upon which the Woman's Movement is building up so fair a structure would be shaken. There is no need for panic, or for fanaticism, but there is urgent call for the ceaseless vigilance which has rightly been declared to be the price of liberty.

News From The Field

A TEA in honor of Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, will be held on May 8 by the National Woman's Party in its lovely garden at the historic group of buildings which constitute its National Headquarters.

Hostesses for the tea are: Mrs. Peter A. Drury, Mrs. Elizabeth Selden Rogers, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Margaret Whittemore, Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, Mrs. Anne Archbold, Ruth Hale, Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, Lyra Taylor, Mrs. Marie Manning Gasch, Mrs. Edgar B. Meritt, Mrs. Dwight Clark, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Sheldon Jackson, Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, Mrs. Wymond Bradbury, Sue White, Joy Webster, Edith Ainge, Emma Wold, Mrs. Mary Macarty, Fannie Wolfson and Elsie Hill.

GENEVIEVE ALLEN reports that on Wednesday, April 8, the California Branch of the National Woman's Party, of which Mrs. Elizabeth Thacher Kent is chairman, gave a tea in the ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel in honor of members of Congress leaving San Francisco with the American fleet. The guests of honor were:

Secretary of Interior Work; First Assistant Postmaster-General Bartlett; Senators Key Pittman, Nevada; L. Heisler Ball, Delaware; Peter Norbeck, South Dakota; Frederick Hale, Maine; Tasker L. Oddie, Nevada. Representatives Edward T. Taylor, Colorado; Louis C. Cramton, Michigan; Walter F. Lineberger, California; Burton L. French, Idaho; Guy N. Hardy, Colorado; John Taber, New York; William B. Oliver, Alabama; W. A. Ayres, Kansas; Martin B. Madden, Illinois; Frederick N. Zihlman, Maryland; Frank Murphy, Ohio.

Greetings were received from Representative Florence Prag Kahn and former Senator James D. Phelan.

MRS. CLARENCE M. SMITH, New York State Chairman, spoke at a meeting of the Washington Heights Women's Federated Republican Club at the residence of the president, Mrs. Gustave Burger, 803 West 180th street, Thursday evening, April 16. Mrs. Smith also spoke at a meeting of the Daughters of Maryland, held at the Commodore Hotel on Monday, May 4, and will be one of the speakers at the Castle School of Tarrytown on the Hudson on May 10, when a symposium is to be given on "Woman Today."

THE Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party, formerly called the Just Government League of Maryland, held its fourteenth annual convention on Tuesday, April 28, at 19 West Chase street, Baltimore, Md.

Reports were presented by Mrs. Dora G. Ogle, chairman of the Congressional Committee; Mrs. Theodore W. Forbes, chairman of the Teachers' Equal Rights Committee; Mrs. Charles D. Carter, chairman of the Essay Contest Committee, and Mrs. M. H. Rollman, chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker gave a brief resume of the work of the past year.

Mrs. Vera Lewis was appointed a delegate to the Midwestern Conference to be held in Detroit early in June.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, chairman; Mrs. Dora G. Ogle and Mrs. Townsend Scott, vice-presidents; Mrs. Eileen Erwin, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles H. Buber, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Almira Sweeten, treasurer.

On the evening of the same day a dinner was held at the Hotel Emerson, with Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles and Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews as the principal speakers. Among the local speakers were Rev. Olympia Brown, Judge Jacob M. Moses, Mrs. Dora G. Ogle, James L. O'Donnell and Mrs. Vera Lewis.

Mrs. M. H. Rollman served as chairman of the committee on arrangements for the dinner.

Announcement was made that regular meetings of the branch would be held on Tuesday afternoons at 3 o'clock at headquarters.

THE Minnesota Branch of the National Woman's Party, of which Marie Moreland is chairman, hopes to secure space at the Minnesota State Fair for the dissemination of equal rights literature. During the winter the branch has been conducting meetings and working with the State Legislature for the abolition of certain discriminations against women. Mrs. G. Philip Sunby is chairman of the Minneapolis committee and Miss Katharine Manahan, a lawyer, is chairman of the St. Paul committee.

THE Michigan Branch of the National Woman's Party announces the program of the Midwestern Equal Rights Conference as follows:

Thursday, June 4, P. M.—Annual Convention, Michigan Branch.

Friday, June 5, A. M.—Meeting National Council. P. M.—Organization Conference. Evening—Banquet.

Saturday, June 6, A. M.—Hills Drive. Ford factory, back through Pontiac to Lake district; luncheon, Sunset Hills Club; round table discussion. P. M.—A colorful and wonderful Equal Rights Pageant depicting the development of woman from the time of Queen Vashti to the present industrial and professional woman, at the Open Air Theatre, Cranbrook, the estate of George G. Booth, Esq., given by the Industrial Division of the Inez Milholland Committee of the National Woman's Party.

Sunday, June 7, P. M.—Industrial Conference in Detroit.

The Conference will be held under the auspices of the Michigan Branch at Bloomfield Hills, near Detroit, Mich., and is open to the public.

Two Million Dollar Fund Treasurer's Report

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

RECEIPTS of National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to April 17, 1925, \$1,301,036.98.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, April 17, 1925, to May 1, 1925.

Miss Julia Jennings, D. C.....	\$1.00
Miss Mary Winsor, Pa.....	400.00
Miss Zoe Kirkham, D. C.....	1.00
Miss Florence Rogatz (Cartoon Fund), N. Y....	5.00
Miss Anita Pollitzer (Cartoon Fund), S. C.....	25.00
Mrs. Mattie Pyle Horn, Del.....	1.00
Miss Marion E. Usher, D. C.....	.50
Miss Theresa Cox, N. Y.....	1.00
Miss M. M. Brooks, D. C.....	1.00
Mrs. Leonard E. Curtis, Colo.....	10.00
Miss Anita Pollitzer, S. C.....	10.00
Per New York City Branch:	
Mrs. Arthur Lehman.....	5.00
Mrs. Mary Lehner.....	5.00
Miss E. Tappen.....	.50
Miss Margaret Young.....	.50
Miss Helen Sullivan.....	.50
Miss Isabel Stracher.....	.50
Mrs. Eddy.....	.50
Mrs. Elizabeth Gillam.....	.50
Mrs. Catherine Hayes.....	.50
Miss Bessie Doherty.....	.50
Miss M. Hegenbart.....	.50
Miss E. Lanzer.....	.50
Mrs. Mary A. Murray.....	.50
Mrs. M. Orris.....	.50
Mrs. D. Cowan.....	.50
Miss M. A. Hunt.....	.50
Miss M. E. Henry.....	.50
Miss M. Goode.....	.50
Miss Catherine Murtha.....	.50
Mrs. Anna Carroll.....	.50
Miss Brunges.....	.50
Mrs. F. A. Holland.....	.50
Mrs. Anna Connolly.....	.50
Mrs. Ida DeCamp.....	.50
Miss Caroline T. Burkhams.....	.50
Mrs. Body.....	.50
Miss Anna Wuthrich.....	.50
Mrs. Emilie H. Horton.....	.50
Mrs. Inga Hanson.....	.50
Miss Rose Bernstein.....	.50
Miss Anna Luger.....	.50
Mrs. Mary Keller.....	.50
Miss N. Connors.....	.50
Miss Elizabeth Bartels.....	.50
Miss Margaret Mason.....	.50
Mrs. Mary A. Frey.....	.50
Mrs. Grace Kavanagh.....	.50
Miss Margaret Whittemore, Cal.....	5.00
Mrs. Helen Jamison, D. C.....	5.00
Cash collections.....	10.00
Rent of rooms at National Headquarters.....	161.50

Total receipts, April 17, 1925, to May 1, 1925\$664.50
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to May 1, 1925.....\$1,301,701.48

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