

Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
AUGUST 8, 1925



FRANCES WRIGHT

1795 — 1852

Feminist Notes

For Equality in British Empire

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the British Commonwealth League, which was formed to obtain "equality of liberties, status and opportunities" between men and women in the British Commonwealth of Nations, included the following demands: For equal voting rights at the same age and on the same qualification for men and women; for an amendment of the Government of India Act of 1919 to make women eligible for election or nomination as members of the Indian Legislature or Provincial Councils; for equal voting rights for men and women in all future constitutions of British dominions, and for immediate equalizing of franchise in dominions in which inequality now exists; for reintroduction of an equal suffrage bill in Bermuda; for the principle of moral equality, and for equality in laws relating to marriage and divorce, illegitimacy, prostitution, "street order," and venereal disease; for the speedy abolition of all recognition of brothels; for complete economic equality, including equal pay for equal work, abolition of division of work into "men's work" and "women's work," abolition of obstacles placed in the way of the employment of married women, the application of protective legislation to men equally with women, and the recognition of the economic value of the work of women in the home.

The first meeting of this league, which supersedes the British Dominions' Women Citizens' Union and the British Overseas Committee of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, was held July 9 and 10. Among the eminent women who took part were Alison Neilans, Lady Rhondda and Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

Refuses to Appoint Woman

GOVERNOR RITCHIE of Maryland has refused to grant the petition of the United Women's Democratic Clubs asking that a woman be appointed to a vacancy in the State Board of Accident Commissioners. He explained in a letter to Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson of Chevy Chase, president of the women's political group, that it was necessary that members of the board have legal training, and that Mrs. George Morrison Gaither of Baltimore, whom the women had recommended, did not meet this requirement. The women point out that there are plenty of women in Maryland who have legal training.

Theoretical Equality in Iceland

IN theory at least, Iceland is a country of Equal Rights. There is no legal obstacle to attainment of any office by a woman on the same terms as a man. Even in the church women possessing proper qualifications may be ordained. But there is only one woman in Parliament, only a few women doctors, no lawyers, and no clergymen. Women teachers outnumber the men, and women employes are common in the civil service and in private clerical positions. The member of Parliament, Ingibjorg H. Bjarnason, is so active and energetic in her duties that her influence equals that of a number of her male colleagues.

The "Impossible" Again Performed

AN invention by Talsia Stadnichenko, chemistry instructor at Vassar College, is expected to eliminate much waste in oil refining and make possible a considerable reduction in price to consumers. It is a new micro-thermal furnace. Miss Stadnichenko is a Russian immigrant, who has for three years been a member of the Vassar faculty. The National Research Council has granted her \$7000 to continue her research in Washington. Her invention is one heretofore held impossible by scientists, the *New York Times* says.

Virginia Women Vote From Abroad

THE press of July 23 reports an example of women's sense of responsibility with the ballot. Nora Houston of Richmond, Virginia, traveled all the way from Florence, Italy, to Paris to exercise her right to vote in the gubernatorial election in Virginia. There she obtained her ballot at the American consulate, marked it, had it legalized, and sent it on to Virginia. Miss Houston took the ballots of her mother, Josephine Houston, and her cousin, Alice Dooley, back to Florence in the hope that they might be marked and forwarded to Richmond before the closing of the polls on August 4.

Mrs. La Follette Refuses Nomination

BELLE CASE LA FOLLETTE, whom women all over the United States have been urging to enter the Senate to succeed her husband, the late Senator Robert Marion La Follette, has announced that she will not accept the nomination. Her son, Robert M. La Follette, Jr., has announced his candidacy. Mrs. La Follette was petitioned by several branches of the National Woman's Party to take this opportunity to open the Senate to women.

A Theatre Run by Women

GLORIA GOULD, daughter of George J. and Edith Kingdon Gould, and granddaughter of Jay Gould, is the first woman to be in full charge of a Broadway moving picture theatre, and she announces that its staff will consist of women only. The orchestra will consist solely of women, and the entire operating staff will be women. The theatre which Miss Gould will manage is the Embassy, and it will open in August. Miss Gould's husband is Henry A. Bishop, a broker.

Encouraging Women's Musical Art

AN effort to raise a sustention fund for the Women's Symphony Orchestra of America is being made by its founder and conductor, Elizabeth Kuyper, who holds a place near the front rank in the world's living musicians and composers. In explaining why a women's orchestra is a necessity, Madam Kuyper says: "Because one of the highest duties of women is to reveal beauty and culture. Because there is much that women artists may contribute to the refinement of life. Because if men want to conquer through weapons, through physical force, the women want to conquer through beauty. Because women musicians are obliged to bury their talents in positions not always dignified to women of artistic complacency. Because society needs the woman artist just as well as the woman cook, the woman teacher, the woman politician."

Married Teacher in England Fights for Her Job

IN England, too, the disposition of school boards to dismiss women teachers solely because of marriage is being attacked more than ever before. This is encouraging because of the recent decision in New York State that marriage alone is not cause for dismissal. In England Mrs. Ethel Short has brought action against the Corporation of Poole, where she was an assistant certified teacher, for wrongful dismissal on the ground of marriage. The case is being followed closely by *The Woman's Leader*, *The Vote*, and other English feminist papers.

One More Technical Position Open to Women

FOR the first time a woman has been appointed an attorney in the office of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue. Anabel Matthews, who is the first woman to obtain this position, was admitted to the bar in 1921.

"The Mind Has No Sex"

By Ruby A. Black.
Review of Dr. W. R. Waterman's
Biography of Frances Wright

States in 1848 toward so mild and lady-like an activity as speaking publicly;

"Miss Wright, considered as a lady," said "Fidelis" in the *Louisville Focus*, "agreeable to the conventional proprieties of civilized society, has with ruthless violence, broken loose from the restraints of decorum, which draw a circle round the life of women; and with a contemptuous disregard for the rule of society, she has leaped over the boundary of feminine modesty, and laid hold upon the vocations of man, claiming a participation in them for herself and her sex.

"Miss Wright stands condemned of a violation of the unalterable laws of nature, which have created a barrier between the man and the woman, over which neither can pass without unbinging the beneficent adjustments of society, and doing wanton injury to the happiness of each other."

While we are chuckling over the antiquated nature of this attack on Miss Wright, let us not forget that we still hear of "unalterable laws," and "insurmountable barriers." Of course, the unalterable laws and the insurmountable barriers today are quite different from those that confronted women a hundred years ago. If chimerical sex differences still exist a hundred years from today in some form of human endeavor, how quaint some of the arguments against Equal Rights today will sound!

MISS WRIGHT believed in equal educational opportunities for men and women, and spoke her convictions everywhere. She believed that women should not merge their identities with their husbands', nor should they lose their property rights when they marry. She believed in birth control, and was hostile to marriage ties that were unjust to women. She knew that the race could become good, enlightened, wise, and free only insofar as its women became so. "It is in vain that we should circumscribe the power of one-half our race, and that by far the most influential half," she said.

All this Frances Wright believed and advocated at a time when, as her friend, Mrs. Frances Milton Trollope, wrote upon the occasion of Miss Wright's first startling appearance on the lecture platform in Cincinnati, American women were "guarded by a seven-fold shield of habitual insignificance." Naturally the effect of her lectures was sensational, particularly as Miss Wright spoke against religious conventions supposedly held doubly sacred by the "weaker sex." Even her friends scarcely had the courage to go

hear her speak, for not only were women prohibited from speaking, by the customs of the day, but they were even enjoined against going to hear public lectures. Mrs. Trollope's description of Miss Wright's majestic and impressive appearance, quoted by Dr. Waterman, is a delightful commentary on the times.

Miss Wright faced the attacks on her, the mobs that awaited her in the street, the violences with which she was threatened, with a disarming calmness that was prophetic of future feminists who were fearless.

Her own account of the origin of her quiet and persistent courage is simple and logical. In a letter to General Lafayette in February, 1822, she said:

"I dare say you marvel sometimes at my independent way of walking through the world just as if nature had made me of your sex instead of poor Eve's. Trust me, my beloved friend, the mind has no sex but what habit and education give it, and I who was thrown in infancy upon the world like a wreck upon the waters have learned as well to struggle with the elements as any child of Adam."

But if Frances Wright was one of the few who dared to appear on the lecture platform when such an action on the part of a woman was considered an affront to her whole sex, she was not the only one who felt the need of equality. She was the articulate voice speaking for the inarticulate multitude. For, while newspapers were calling her a "female monster," "a bold blasphemer and a voluptuous preacher of licentiousness," an unknown woman wrote some verses about the panic which Miss Wright had inspired in the timid bosoms of men, and concluded:

"She tells us that we women possess
An intellect equal with them;
But this the poor souls won't confess,
And that part of her doctrine condemn."

FRANCES WRIGHT'S labors for more human freedom ended on December 13, 1852. It seems safe to say that of all the reforms she advocated, those most enduring were concerned with women's rights to equality with men in every field of human endeavor. Her biographer, although he devotes less space to her efforts for women than to her efforts for abolition of slavery and for free enquiry, believes that her greatest contribution to American thought has been in the field of the intellectual emancipation of women. He concludes: "A pioneer, she was scoffed at, hooted, and reviled, but she showed what the feminine mind was capable of, and having blazed the way, other courageous women were not wanting to follow in her footsteps."

* Frances Wright, by William Randall Waterman. No. 256 of Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law. Longmans, Green and Co., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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Edith Houghton Hooker, Editor
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

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

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"
[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.]
[House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

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

The Right to a Job

THE City of St. Louis, Missouri, has discharged twelve married women as its first sacrifices to economy. Reports from Germany say that it is proposed that all married women be dismissed first in a wholesale reduction of the governmental staff. We hear rumors that married women are suffering most under the Coolidge economy campaign, under which 10,000 employees may be discharged, but there are no definite and authentic statistics available.

The women of Germany, fortunately, have some redress. All the women members of Reichstag, regardless of party affiliations, the *Associated Press* reports, have signed a protest against the proposed law for reducing the Government personnel, under which all married women would be the first dismissed. This proposed law would abrogate the provision on the new German Constitution that men and women shall have Equal Rights. The women members of the Reichstag further declare that the law disregards the economic difficulties of marriage in Germany today, and subjects married women civil servants to special legislation.

American women have no such redress. But if the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution were already adopted and in force, Federal, State, and local governments would be required to treat women equally with men, in opportunity, in pay, in promotion, and in their rights to their jobs. Since governments are very large employers, equal economic opportunity in the service of the nation, the State, the county, and the city, would hasten equal economic opportunity in every other occupation.

St. Louis employed twenty-seven married women. It investigated the economic condition of all these, retained nine, discharged twelve, and was, at last report, still considering the case of the other six. St. Louis did not investigate the economic condition of the men employees, to see whether or not these might continue to live if they were discharged. St. Louis did not try to find out whether or not these men had fathers, brothers, mothers, or wives who might support them while they were looking for other jobs. St. Louis assumed that men have a right to economic independence and the increased happiness and opportunity it brings. St. Louis assumed that women have no such right.

Women, married or single, have as much right as men to choose what shall be the source of their economic contribution to the family income. If they want to earn their livings outside their homes in occupations for which they are trained, and employ others to perform the tasks usually performed by the housewife without servants, they have a perfect right to do so.

It is as tyrannical to deny them this right as it would be to deny men the right to choose any occupation in which they can obtain a foothold.

A woman worker, writing to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, puts the case vividly:

"Are women slaves or chattels that they are barred from jobs that pay a decent wage? Is marriage a crime? What woman works for mere amusement or exercise? Has she not a soul to tend and a body to protect from the elements? If a man does the thing that pays him best, why cannot a woman do likewise? If a woman has a home to look after, whose business but her own if she hires a woman to do her work, one who, perhaps, would not otherwise have as good a home to live in and perhaps less wages?"

"It is economically wrong that any woman who is qualified to hold a job that pays \$100 per month should be forced to give it up just because she is married. Personally, I think married women are better in private offices than young girls. If there are not enough jobs in St. Louis to go around, why does not the Chamber of Commerce stop boosting St. Louis? Let the factories stop hiring farmers and others from out of town."

Eleanor Danziger

THE passing of Eleanor Donahoe Danziger, regular and special contributor to EQUAL RIGHTS, is an acute loss.

A devotee of justice, she spent her life aiding where she could in the field of economics, feminism, and progressive politics.

Her faithfulness and humility were always an inspiration to her co-workers, and her soul will live on with us.

A Woman Civil Service Commissioner

FOLLOWING the announcement of President Coolidge on Monday that he would appoint a woman to succeed the late Helen H. Gardener, the first woman member of the Civil Service Commission, Alice Paul sent the following telegram to President Coolidge:

"The National Woman's Party is much gratified by the announcement in the morning papers of your determination to continue the policy of having one woman member on the Civil Service Commission. While we feel that women should have equal representation in all offices of the Government, the large number of women in the Civil Service makes it of special importance to us that there be a woman on this commission. We suggest that a woman who has herself served under the Civil Service and knows intimately its problems would fill the position with particular ability."

On Tuesday evening, August 11, a meet-

ing will be held in the gardens of the National Woman's Party Headquarters under the auspices of the Government Workers' Council, open to all women in the Government employ. At this meeting resolutions will be drawn up requesting the President to appoint a woman Civil Service Commissioner who has had experience in the Civil Service.

Jessie Dell, chairman of the Government Workers' Council, will preside at this meeting. Florence Bayard Hilles, a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, and president of the Wilmington, Delaware, Business and Professional Women's Club; and Laura Berrien, formerly chairman and now finance executive of the Government Workers' Council, will speak.

President Coolidge has announced his intention of appointing a woman politically independent. The commission now has two men Republican members, and

the law provides that no more than two members may be from one political party. Therefore the new appointee must be either a Democrat or an independent.

In accordance with its policy, the National Woman's Party recommends that the most able and experienced woman available be appointed, regardless of political connections.

The President has said many women have been recommended for the place vacated by the death of Mrs. Gardener.

Mrs. Gardener was a pioneer suffragist, and an author who wrote mainly on feminist topics. She helped organize the first procession for suffrage by Federal amendment given by the Congressional Union for Suffrage. She was later a national officer of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. Since she was appointed by President Wilson shortly after the Suffrage Amendment was ratified, her appointment was heralded as an achievement of suffrage.

Press Comments on Mrs. Rogers' Election

Many Papers Comment

Washington Star

Lowell, Mass., as New England's first woman Representative in Congress? Was it merely a coincidence that her husband, the late Representative John Jacob Rogers, was an efficient and popular official? Was her overwhelming victory an endorsement of her own personal qualities? These questions are now being debated in a revived discussion of the growing tendency to elect widows as successors to their husbands in public office.

"This is a spectacle," says the *Duluth Herald*, "that was but lately seen for the first time. Who shall say that this country will not yet see—not now, perhaps, but some time—the crowning spectacle of a woman President? The vote in the fifth Massachusetts may mean one or all of several things—that the Republican party is very strong now, and the Democratic party very weak; that Mrs. Rogers has great personal strength or Mr. Foss great personal weakness. And one other thing one would like to know. The vote represents something less than half the vote cast last November. Where were the rest of the men and women who should have been taking part?"

No political meaning is seen by the

HOW much sentiment was involved in the election of Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of

Canton *News* in the election of Mrs. Rogers. She not only "made a sentimental appeal as the widow of a former Representative," declares the *News*, "but the district is overwhelmingly Republican. Besides, ex-Governor Foss, originally a Republican, then a Democrat when elected chief executive, more recently has been a mugwump, and Massachusetts Democrats have recently shown a liking for taking their politics straight."

Referring to the elections of Mrs. Ross in Wyoming, Mrs. Ferguson in Texas and Mrs. John Roach as sheriff in Kentucky, the *Louisville Post* finds a new element involved. "The tendency to console in this way," the *Post* remarks, "is proof that what every woman knows every man now knows, too. It is recognition of the part the wife played in the achievements of her husband. Capable of inspiring deeds, she is also likely to be capable of performing them. The percentage of fine service from this source is apt to run as high as in officers selected on any other basis. A highly discriminating choice, based on qualifications alone, is seldom made in this democracy." Taking the same point of view, the *Hartford Times* suggests that "Mrs. Rogers is rated as a woman of character and ability and is expected by her friends to prove her fitness for the post."

That Mrs. Rogers is "a force to be

reckoned with in Congress," is the opinion of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, which enumerates as her qualifications: "She is regarded as a capable thinker, she went overseas with the Red Cross and she has personally represented President Coolidge in the investigation of veterans' hospitals."

The new Representative's services to the veterans are lauded by the *Providence Bulletin*. "She has not received much public praise for the work which she has done," the *Bulletin* explains, "but the veterans themselves know about it and have recognized her fine service. She has been a tireless worker in the interest of the men whose claims have been held up."

Criticizing the idea of sentiment in filling the office, the *St. Paul Dispatch* declares that "a public office is not regarded as private property in this country, with any dower rights for the widow or inheritance by the eldest son." In similar vein, the *Fargo Forum* contends that "it is to be hoped that it was not merely because of sentiment" and that "the country will be delighted if Mrs. Rogers shows that the fifth Massachusetts district gave all due thought to qualifications."

The *Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*, however, is definitely of the opinion that "her election is not due merely to the sympathy of her late husband's constitu-

ents and respect for his memory and service." The Pittsburgh paper recognizes her services in "many good causes," participation in "discussion of public questions" and "promotion of civic movement." The *Lafayette Journal and Courier*, further, calls attention to the fact that she "received a larger majority, in proportion to the vote cast, than her late husband had ever been able to develop in the district."

"Obviously she was elected on merits which, in a man, would have been as readily recognized and as generously rewarded," continues the *St. Joseph News-Press*. "The people have whom and what they voted for, and apparently they are intensely satisfied," states the *Cincinnati Times-Star*.

Surprise is expressed by the *Kalamazoo Gazette* at "New England's break with the hoary traditions of three centuries, a sudden departure manifested in its readiness to follow the example of the newer Western States," while the *Pueblo Star-Journal* says "it is a distinct sign of the trend in politics when staid New England elects a woman to a seat in the House." The *Missoula Sentinel* also remarks. "We

have held the habit of electing women to succeed their husbands as another instance of the amazing sentiment of the American people, but we never expected it to happen in New England."

Widows in Politics
New York Morning World

THE election of Mrs. John Jacob Rogers to Congress in Massachusetts brings again to mind a curious trend in our public affairs—the tendency to give an office to the widow or relative of some man who has already held it. The case of Mrs. Ferguson, Governor of Texas, and Mrs. Ross, Governor of Wyoming, are familiar. Then there was the case of Mrs. Mae E. Nolan of California, who was sent to Congress after the death of her husband, Representative John I. Nolan. There was Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck, daughter of the late Representative William E. Mason of Illinois, who was elected to her father's seat some years ago. There was the case of Mrs. Catherine Cowan of Wilmington, N. C., who was appointed Mayor of the city after the death of her husband, Mayor James S. Cowan. There are probably

Marie La Salle

By Margaret Loring Thomas

"GOIN' to the party at Marie La Salle's tonight," said Yvonne Martineau, taking off her hat and putting it in a paper bag. She had just come into the mill weave shed and was standing between two of her looms. The remark was made in explanation of the fact that her head was wreathed in kid curlers.

"What is the party for?" asked Blanch La Rue from the other side of the aisle. She was tying a broken end of warp in her loom.

"Marie's fourteen and has got her working papers. Her father is having a big party. Lots of people are coming. Marie is the first child to get her working papers and her father is awful pleased. He has got six children. There is going to be another soon, and he is glad that Marie got her working papers before the next one comes. Mrs. La Salle hasn't been able to work in the mill for two months."

"Does her father work in the mill?" asked Blanche.

"No, he works on the road. One boy is in the reform school; he don't have to take care of him."

The whistle blew, the automatic

looms started; the girls tended them, tying a thread, oiling or swinging the lathes when the filling broke, until the whistle blew at noon. Some of the girls went out for luncheon; others ate bread and broken bits of cake from paper bags. The whistle blew, the looms rattled and clattered back and forth through all the long afternoon, the whistle blew again.

Yvonne was one of the first to reach the street. She hurried to her home which was in the center of a long block of mill owned tenements. She found supper waiting on the table * * * that is, a wooden butter container, a china dish with pink roses and a blue ruffle painted on it contained some cheese; there was also a plate of cold meat and a large yellow bowl of steaming potatoes. Yvonne's mother had taken time off to come and prepare supper, so she could go early to help Mrs. La Salle with her party.

By eight o'clock the La Salle home, which was in the far end of the tenement where Yvonne lived, was full to overflowing. In the woodshed four babies were asleep in washtubs, on dirty blankets, while their fathers and mothers danced in the kitchen.

other instances in the case of less conspicuous offices.

Is this a wise procedure? Election of a woman to office, if she is fitted to hold it, can hardly be criticized. But election of a woman to office simply because she is the widow of the former incumbent is hardly wise. Circumstances alter cases, but we might be wise to elect such women on their merits rather than their family connections.

Women and Progress

Washington Herald

THE fact that Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, widow of Representative John Jacob Rogers, was elected to Congress the other day in Massachusetts is significant. She beat ex-Governor Eugene Noble Foss, the Democratic candidate, by 23,000 votes to 9,000.

This, coming from New England, means something. A hundred years ago it would have been impossible.

It is an indication that the mind of the world is slowly changing on the woman question.

There is no reason why a woman should not represent a district in Congress quite as well as a man.

Marie, a tall dark girl, with gentle eyes, wearing a faded muslin dress, much too small for her, stood by the hungry victrola, hired for the occasion, and fed it with ten-cent store cracked records. In the center of the room boys and girls, their hot bodies pressed together, swayed in time with the scraping notes of the victrola. The girls wore gay colored silk dresses. The boys were hastily and unevenly stuffed into their checked or striped suits. The waist lines of the boys' coats were as far above their waist lines as the girls' belts were below their waist lines.

Mrs. La Salle, near the end of her pregnancy, sat by the door leading into the woodshed. She went into the woodshed frequently to see that the babies were not falling out of the wash tubs. The room was full of the smell of stale tobacco smoke, musky perfumery and hot youth.

The door looking onto the street was open. Antoine La Salle sat on the steps. With him were two men. The light from the house threw the shadows of their bent shoulders and ill-shaped heads far out onto the road. The distant river tumbling over rocks, on its way to the sea, could be heard.

"Good thing for you, Antoine, Marie have working papers," said one of the men.

"Yes," replied Antoine.

"Good thing for you, Antoine, Marie have working papers before the next baby come," said the other man.

"Yes," said Antoine.

Mrs. Martineau dragged a case of bottles containing soft drinks from the wood shed. She removed the caps from the bottles, put a straw in each and passed them around the crowded room.

To Mrs. La Salle she gave two bottles, saying, "One for you and one for the baby."

Antoine brought a large demijohn out from under the cellar stairs. He poured three glasses of wine, gave one to each of the men on the steps and drank the wine from the other himself.

"Good wine," said each of the men.

At eleven o'clock the party ended with a little ceremony as it had begun.

The next morning, Marie with her working papers in her hand, went to the mill office. She was given a job in the spinning room. Mrs. La Salle had told Marie that the machinery would sound like music, but it did not seem so to Marie. She moved about or sat still in a dazed way, following the instructions given by the foreman and the friendly workers, as best she could. The first days were long and school seemed far, far away to Marie, but on pay day when she received the envelope containing her wages, real money, she was happy.

That night she walked home with Yvonne Martineau, and they talked of the things which money would buy.

"Buy silk stockings and a cute little hat today, and when you save money enough, get a silk dress and satin shoes," said Yvonne. Marie remembered the

last remark of her teacher, "Save enough money so you can come back to school some day."

When Marie reached home she found her father sitting on the steps waiting for her. "Give me your money," he said.

"I want it," Marie answered.

"It is mine," her father replied, taking the money from her hand.

In the house Mrs. La Salle was waiting for Marie. "Will you give me some money, Marie? I want to buy some medicine and some oil to rub with."

"Father has taken my money. He says it is his."

Mrs. La Salle went towards the door, but her husband heard her coming and got up from the steps.

"Will you give me some of Marie's money, Antoine?" Mrs. La Salle pleaded.

"It is mine. The law says so," her husband answered.

And he walked away.

News From The Field

5000-Mile Equal Rights Tour Completed

MARGARET WHITTEMORE, vice-president of the National Woman's Party, completed on July 24 a 5000-mile tour in the interest of equality between men and women. Starting from Washington in May, Miss Whittemore and Lucy Branham drove to Detroit, Michigan, to be present at the Midwest Conference, held the first week in June. They spoke on Equal Rights in several cities on the way.

After the conference was over, Miss Whittemore and Laura Cramer, chairman of organization, toured Michigan and Illinois, where plans were made for deputizing congressmen on the Lucretia Mott Amendment, and local organization was stimulated.

Then Miss Whittemore and Helena Betcher, executive secretary of the Chicago Branch, drove through Wisconsin and Minnesota, where further organization work was done. In Minnesota, Marie Moreland, chairman of the Minnesota State Branch, and her sister, Grace Moreland, joined Miss Whittemore and Miss Betcher to complete the tour of Minnesota and upper Michigan.

In addition to the plans made by the Minnesota branches to deputize the entire Minnesota congressional delegation, and to send letters to all of them, reported in EQUAL RIGHTS of August 1, the St. Paul and Minneapolis branches plan to tour the State, organizing women for Equal Rights during the rest of the summer. The St. Paul Branch also adopted a resolution urging Mrs. Belle Case La

Follette to accept the nomination for the United States Senate which Wisconsin offered her.

In Minnesota the following women are leading the organization and deputizing work: Marie Moreland; Myrtle Cain, a vice-president of the National Woman's Party; Mrs. Frank Kingsby; Mrs. George Sundby, chairman of the Minneapolis Branch; Mrs. A. B. Colvin, who entertained at tea in honor of the visitors; Mrs. M. Keller Knauff, who entertained at two dinners for Miss Whittemore and Miss Betcher; Hilda Humphner and Anna Fox, who held a drawing-room for Equal Rights.

In Duluth, Dr. Mary McCoy, a State vice-chairman, conferred with Miss Whittemore, Miss Betcher and Miss Moreland, and made plans for deputizing the congressmen from that section and the Minnesota senators.

After the visit to Duluth the party drove to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, in the great iron district, where conferences were held with Mrs. W. W. Woodward of Ironwood, former president of the Upper Michigan District of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Edward Mahan of Bessemer, formerly a worker in the industrial division of the Young Women's Christian Association in California, who said that she had learned from her industrial experience the soundness of the Woman's Party's demands for equality in industrial legislation; and Mrs. R. I. C. Prout of Wakefield, a leader among women there. These three cities work together, and the Mrs. Woodward,

Mrs. Mahan and Mrs. Prout will form organizations there.

In Houghton the party was greeted by Emma C. Wren, a member of the National Woman's Party in the days of the suffrage campaign, who said, "What can I do? I knew some of you would be coming along, and I am eager to help." Mrs. Wren is chairman of the League of Women Voters of the Upper Peninsula, and was appointed chairman of the National Woman's Party for the same section.

Miss Whittemore reports great enthusiasm among the women of the states which she has toured in the interests of Equal Rights. She feels that the movement is in strong hands there, and that these states will be very active in the campaign.

Equal Rights in the Air

EQUAL RIGHTS talks will be made periodically over Station WCAP by various members of the National Woman's Party. Jessie Dell, chairman of the Government Workers' Council, is chairman of a committee to arrange Equal Rights programs to be broadcast from this station regularly for the next year. Florence Bayard Hilles opened the series of talks with a tribute to William Jennings Bryan on the day of the funeral. Mrs. Hilles said that Bryan had supported women in their struggle for suffrage and for greater democracy. She concluded with the statement that a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for Equal Rights between men and women throughout the United States and every place

subject to its jurisdiction, will be re-introduced into the next Congress.

Miss Wolfson Chairman of Supplies

FANNIE WOLFSON, a founder of the National Woman's Party and a member of the Louisiana State Branch, has accepted the chairmanship of the committee on supplies for Woman's Party Headquarters. Miss Wolfson was in charge of the same work at the old headquarters in Lafayette Square for several years. She was one of the first women in Louisiana to take up the campaign for suffrage by Federal amendment, helped to form the Louisiana State Branch, and was the first Woman's Party legislative chairman in Louisiana. Miss Wolfson was a pioneer business woman in Louisiana, having organized the first Woman's Association of Commerce there, and later becoming legislative chairman for the national organization. She has been a leader in various

feminist movements, and is active in the League of American Penwomen. She was the first woman ever to vote in the Red River Parish of Louisiana.

Business Leader at Headquarters

LILLIAN M. VAN BUSKIRK, president of the Des Moines Business and Professional Women's Clubs, was a recent caller at National Woman's Party Headquarters. Miss Van Buskirk, who is a member of the Woman's Party in Iowa, is assistant secretary of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa.

In South America

ELLA RIEGEL, legislative chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch of the National Woman's Party, is now in South America, where she is interviewing feminists on the status of women there, on the feminist movement, and on international co-operation for Equal Rights.

Mrs Belmont Returns

MRS. OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, President of the National Woman's Party, arrived in New York on August 5. Mrs. Belmont returns after achieving significant results in Europe for Feminism. During her winter in France, a part of which Alice Paul spent with her, two important committees for the advancement of Equal Rights were formed.

The International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party is the committee which will work out the plans for international co-operation for equality, proposed in Mrs. Belmont's resolution at the 1923 convention of the Woman's Party for "an international parliament of women," a group for the discussion of Feminist problems.

The Woman's Party Committee of American Women in Europe was formed to support the Woman's Party, particularly in connection with all its European affiliations.

On the Advisory Council, eleven European countries are already represented. This Council will co-operate with other woman's international bodies for protecting the rights of women before international bodies, such as the League of Nations, which is constantly taking action affecting the status of women.

Mrs. Belmont hopes that the Advisory Council will be ready for action before the limitation of arms conference, under consideration by President Coolidge, is called.

"In England and France, and all the other countries of Europe," Mrs. Belmont said, when she arrived in New York, "as well as in the United States, women are very well aware that the control of the

world, through public opinion and suggestion, if not through actual laws, is passing into the hands of international groups. Our rise to power in our own countries will amount to very little, indeed, if we are without voice or influence in these larger groups. Women must become internationally self-conscious. We must learn to think and act internationally if we are to protect our rights and raise our status.

"As soon as the international committee is completed we propose to draft a charter of the liberties of women the world over. This charter we will lay before every international gathering that assembles until its principles have become embodied in the laws and customs of every land. A disarmament conference must necessarily bring into discussion social and political questions, and for this reason we are preparing for the possible meeting of such a conference in Washington. The Feminist Movement in England and in European countries is led by most able women. Association with them is a great pleasure and encouragement."

A delegation of members of the National Woman's Party met Mrs. Belmont at the boat to welcome her back to the United States, and to thank her for her work abroad. Lucy Branham went from Washington to represent National Headquarters in this delegation.

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