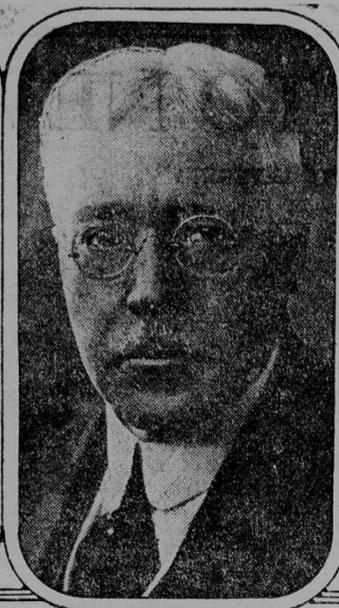
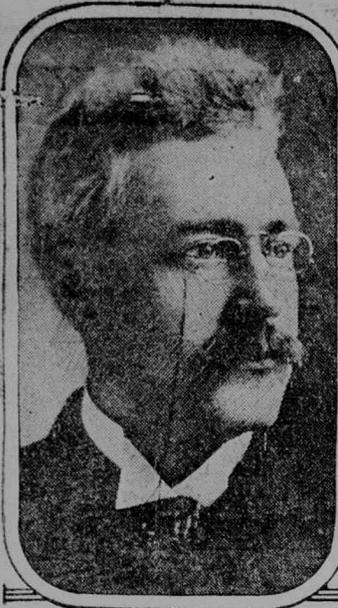


# GENTLE DEALS BY FATHER TIME



Likely enough Frank A. Vanderlip is told that he hasn't changed a bit

Laurette Taylor doesn't take life as seriously as she did

John J. Pershing, a reminiscence in blue, a reality in olive drab

## Don't Think Woman Is Contented With the Vote. That's Just a Start

By TORREY FORD

WITH the passage of the suffrage amendment the average man (and the average woman, too, for that matter) believed that at last woman had stepped up on a plane level with man. Perhaps she couldn't knock a golf ball quite so far and maybe she still needed a small handicap on the tennis courts, but for all practical purposes it was taken for granted that she had achieved a position in the scheme of national government that enabled her to meet the men on something approaching even terms.

And just as we were settling back and getting used to the idea along come fresh headlines in the dailies announcing: "Women Will Ask for Full Rights; Demand Equality With Men; Plan Campaign in Nine States for Action by the Legislatures."

Gradually the idea is sitting through that in acquiring the ballot the women gained only one of a series of rights and privileges which are within the scope of their campaign. Important as they consider the ballot in itself, it falls short of being the political panacea that it has been represented. While the equality of suffrage may obliterate all sex discriminations on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, there are other days in the year when the women feel it is just as necessary to be on a par with the male of the species.

The Nineteenth Amendment gave them equality at the polls. To-day they are asking that this same equality be extended to them in business, in their homes and in the courts. And before this can be accomplished they propose a regular spring housecleaning of the statute books, until the last dust speck of discrimination against them has been removed.

In running over the lists of man-made legislation it appears that in singularly few instances has man been slighted or directly discriminated against. In fact, when you come right down to it and examine the law books, it certainly seems as though men had all the best of it from a strictly legal point of view. The lack of gallantry among legislators is shocking!

For instance, according to the musty files at Albany, the husband is considered as the head of the house. In any difference of opinion as to the family policy his views prevail. If the wife wishes to take in boarders to eke out the family income and the husband objects, the law gives him the privilege of vetoing the proposition. If she wants to live in Brooklyn and he prefers the Bronx, according to the law they must live in the Bronx if ordinary domestic relations are to continue.

There is also the legal assumption that any business in which the wife engages, from millinery to Chinese embroidery, is the husband's business as well, unless the contrary is made plain in all public notices and advertisements of the firm.

If a man dies without leaving a will his wife is entitled only to a life interest in one-third of his real property; while if the wife dies the husband takes all the property which she has not disposed of by will or deed. The will of an unmarried woman is revoked by marriage, while that of a man is revoked only by marriage and birth of issue. In the inheritance of both real and personal property the father is generally preferred to the mother. In the matter of guardianship the law says

that a minor married man shall have a guardian, while a minor married woman needs no guardian, on the theory that her husband is her natural protector and guardian. In letters of administration the father is preferred to the mother and the brother to the sister, with no regard to seniority.

While the mother's right to the custody of her children where there is a separation without a divorce is apparently the same as the father's, the courts have held that the father's common law priority still exists and he will get them unless he has forfeited his right by misconduct, or the interest of the children, in the judgment of the court, requires otherwise.

The law does not recognize paternity in the case of illegitimate children. They now inherit only from the mother, and in the absence of other heirs their property goes to the mother. In penal law, regarding any of the statutory offenses, such as seduction or compulsory marriage, a conviction cannot be obtained on the unsupported testimony of the woman.

In the civil service law there is no provision for two eligible lists, one for men and one for women, but there is nothing to prevent two lists being established, as there are now for many positions. While women citizens have never been expressly excluded from holding public office, in view of the common law prohibition it has been more or less of an open question whether they could hold constitutional and other offices where not expressly permitted. This question has been raised repeatedly in several states with varying decisions.

Generally throughout New York State women are excluded from trial juries, grand juries and sheriffs' juries. In both Kings County and New York County the law expressly provides that a qualified juror must be a male citizen.

The state labor law and the state charities law both discriminate between the sexes in the appointment of officials. An amendment to the labor law prescribes that of the 225 factory inspectors in the state not more than 50 shall be women. The charities law in establishing boards of managers for the various institutions states that "two shall be women," or "three shall be women."

An amendment to the insanity law goes even further than this. It fixes the salaries of employees and pays males of the same grade more than females. For example, where a man stenographer is paid \$85, a woman is allowed but \$73; a chief supervisor gets \$78 if he is a man and \$5 less if it is discovered that "he" is only a woman.

Reviewing all these sex discriminations, which vary in the different states, the National Woman's party, of which Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is the president, has inaugurated a campaign for the passage of a bill of rights designed to "give women the same rights, privileges and immunities under the law as men" and to abrogate in every respect "the common law disabilities of women." The campaign calls for the introduction of an amendment to the Federal Constitution during the present session of Congress. The final draft of the amendment will be presented in the Senate by Senator Curtis.

Simultaneously with the Federal action, state campaigns will be carried on to introduce

similar bills into the various state legislatures. The state bill, as approved by the legal advisers of the woman's party and formally passed by the National Council in a meeting at Washington, reads as follows:

"Section 1—Women shall have the same rights, privileges and immunities under the law as men, with respect to:

"The exercise of suffrage.

"Holding of office or any position under the government, either state or local.

"Eligibility to examination for any position affected by civil service regulations.

"Jury service.

"Choice of domicile, residence and name.

"Acquiring, controlling, holding and conveying property.

"Ownership and control of labor and earnings.

"Freedom of contract, including becoming a party in any capacity to negotiable instruments, or evidence of indebtedness, or becoming surety or guarantor.

"Becoming parties litigant.

"Acting as executors or administrators of estates of decedents.

"Custody and control of children and control of earnings and services of such children.

"Grounds for divorce.

"Immunities or penalties for sex offenses.

"Quarantine, examination and treatment of disease.

"And in all other respects.

"Section 2—This act shall be construed as abrogating in every respect the common law disabilities of women.

"Section 3—This act shall not affect laws regulating the employment of women in industry.

"Section 4—All acts and parts of acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this statute are hereby repealed."

In discussing the state bill at a meeting of the New York branch of the National Woman's party, Miss Anita Politzer, of Charleston, S. C., legislative chairman of the woman's party, said:

"The object of our organization is to remove political, civil and legal disability against women such as now exists in the law. The objection raised by many that equality before the law would undo all that has been done for working women through welfare laws is not to be considered, because the police powers of the state give women all the protection they require under the theory that they are bound to be so protected on the grounds of morality and health."

The National League of Women Voters, of which Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip is the president, considered the introduction of a bill of rights shortly after the passage of the suffrage bill. The New York branch of the league dropped the project temporarily, due to the pressure of more urgent matters. At a convention of the league in Albany last month the bill of rights was again brought up for discussion.

Miss Kathryn H. Starbuck, of Saratoga Springs, legislative chairman, brought in the report of the uniform law committee. The committee reported that it was not in favor of the legislation proposed by the National Woman's party, as the effect of blanket legislation is to create uncertainty in the law and necessitates constant judicial interpretation of its effect on specific statutes. It proposed the

amendment of specific sections as a slower but surer method which would be more definite and save time in the end.

The danger of doing away with existing protective legislation was pointed out, and it was suggested that the leading labor organizations would oppose the law on that ground. Also, it was shown that various provisions in the woman's party bill were unnecessary in New York State.

The committee recommended the immediate introduction into the Legislature of the following bills:

I—An amendment of the judiciary law making women eligible for jury service.

II—An amendment of the domestic relations law providing that neither the father nor mother shall be preferred as guardian.

III—An amendment of the surrogate's code to provide that in the appointment of administrators, etc., there shall be no discrimination on account of sex, but the person best qualified to serve shall be appointed.

IV—A declaratory statute giving a married woman free choice of domicile for all purposes.

V—An amendment to the public officers law and the civil service law to make women eligible for any office in the state and expressly providing that there shall be no discrimination on account of sex in eligibility for civil service examination, preparation of lists or in appointment from the lists.

VI—An amendment to the domestic relations law giving a married woman full control of her earnings, whether the result of labor in or outside the home.

VII—Amendment to the decedent's estate law providing that a woman must be eighteen years old to make a valid will disposing of personal property, and a second amendment to the same law in relation to the general rule of descent to eliminate the present preference to males.

The committee purposely omitted amendments changing dower and courtesy rights and amendments to the penal law concerning sex offenses, believing that these are complicated questions which should be held over until the more simple matters are out of the way.

This presents briefly the attitudes of the two leading women's parties toward unsexing the law. Whether or not with the gaining of these purely political equalities women will turn their attention to social inequalities is debatable ground. However, some hint of

just what to expect may be had from considering the case of the West Side Tennis Club.

For years the women members of the club have been content to sit back and play a minor part in the club's activities. And on the tennis courts they have remained calmly on the side lines with their rackets and balls until a court was vacant and there were no more men waiting to play. Recently the women members organized and passed a resolution declaring they were "both willing to play and desirous of paying equal dues with men, in order that they might enjoy equal playing privileges."

Of course, the thing was unheard of. But at the annual meeting of the West Side Club the women presented an unbroken front for the purpose of turning their resolution into a bylaw. After three hours of animated debate behind closed doors the exhausted members declared an adjournment to a future date, when they may have gained their second wind and again be ready for the controversy.

Meanwhile, the governing boards of various golf clubs are watching developments from carefully camouflaged outposts. Up to the present time it has been the unwritten law of the links that no feminine player should appear on Saturday afternoon or Sunday.

"If this be equality," as Mrs. Patrick Henry might have said, "give me death in the nearest bunker."

## Galoshes? Galoshes? Sartorial History Repeats Itself That's All

By F. S. CLARK

WHY does she do it? Just to hear them rattle? To drive her boss to insanity? Save time in putting them on? No, sir, don't believe her!

She's figured out that the charm of long silk stockings is added to by the wavy lines and saucy flare of galoshes worn haphazard-like. The modern flapper, in wearing her galoshes unbuckled, is really patterning after the dandies of the court of Louis XIV.

La botte a chaudron, as the fancy wheels those days were called, were much smarter, of course, than the modern galoshes. But their tops flared out in almost exactly the same way, thereby displaying the curves of the courtier's silk-stockinged leg. The dandies of those days were aware of the virtue of the masculine calf. Perhaps to-day the tired business man isn't entirely unaware of it when he dons his golf togs of a Saturday afternoon. No longer ago than Colonial days a shapely calf was openly mentioned as an attribute of masculine beauty. Anyway, there's no doubt that the flapper squarely meets the dandy of four hundred years ago in displaying the natural contour of her pedal extremity. By the artistic law of contrast the galosh sets it off. By leaving one, two, three, four, five or all of its buckles unfastened and flopping she has reincarnated the boot of olden time.

Is history repeating itself? Mr. Wells describes the seventeenth century as a period of unrest, and he compares it to the present age. Old beliefs were giving place to new, and the worthies of the time were at a loss to know what the world was coming to. The worthies of to-day are just as perplexed.

Not so the flapper, however. She has discerned the value of the galosh and she has seized upon it to meet the needs of modern life. The galosh is made of fabric and rubber. It is utilitarian. But this is no disadvantage from an artistic viewpoint. As is so often the case with good art, the art of the galosh conceals itself. While in reality its chief purpose is to set off the charms of the wearer, it looks as though it were being worn to protect feet from wet pavements.

Then, too, the very fact that it is extremely informal and unconventional in its appearance recommends it. Robert Herick, the poet—who lived in the seventeenth century, by the way—discerned the value of the seemingly unstudied in woman's dress. In his poem, entitled "Delight in Disorder," he specifically mentions "a careless shoestring" as a feminine charm. Were he living his fancy would undoubtedly have fitted to unbuckled galoshes with equal felicity.

The French gallants wore fancy boot stocks with their footgear. The effect of the lace tops of these peaking over the edge of the leather was extremely chic. No characteristic of the galosh seems to parallel this very closely. Unfastened buckles could hardly be compared to lace frills. But the dangling bits of metal that fringe the galosh do attract attention. The noise they make is bound to make the most callous aware of them.

Out in Colorado the male students at the University of Denver were so constantly reminded of the presence of the galosh by the clink, clink, clink of its aborted fastenings that

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## Equal? Yes; One Day in the Year

While the equality of suffrage may obliterate all sex discriminations on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, there are other days in the year—364 of them—when the women feel it is just as necessary to be on a par with the male of the species