

"We are not safe until we have equality guaranteed by the Federal Constitution," she added.

Asserting that the equal rights campaign in this country was part of a world movement, as shown by the spontaneous inclusion of equal rights provisions in the Constitutions of such new republics as Lithuania, Czechoslo-

vania, Germany and Austria, Miss Paul said the proposed amendment had been made as simple as possible so that every one could understand it.

"Everybody must be for it or against it," she said. "No politician can get around it by saying that he is for it in principle but is against a certain word in the tenth paragraph.

"We do not top this amendment to the

SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1913.

# WOMEN ADOPT FORM FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

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1913 movement. It is easier to get support for something with tradition behind it and which has grown respectable with age than for something new-born from the brain of the Woman's Party. We are going to call this amendment the Lucretia Mott amendment, just as we called the suffrage amendment the Susan B. Anthony amendment, because to Lucretia Mott more than to anyone else the feminist movement in the United States owed its start.

Miss Josephine Casey of Chicago, Chairman of the Producers' Council, declared that the way to get the support of the American Federation of Labor instead of its opposition was to appeal to that body to be true to its constitution, which declares for the equality of men and women.

Miss Laura Berrien, Chairman of the Government Workers' Council, reported

that women in the Government service were discriminated against, particularly in promotion.

The convention approved Miss Berrien's report calling for the opening of all examinations to men and women on equal terms, providing that women should no longer be excluded from executive, administrative or high-salaried positions, and that there should be no discrimination against women because of marriage.

Miss Florence Bagatz of New York, Chairman of the Students' Council, urged the formation of student chapters in the schools and colleges. Miss Rozatz, who had been admitted to the bar recently, said she had been compelled to go to Yale to get a legal education, and declared there should be equal opportunity for young women in all professional schools.

The New York State branch of the Woman's Party elected Mrs. Clarence M. Smith of New York City, Chairman; Miss Adelaide Stedman of New York City, Secretary; Mrs. Lloyd Williams of New York City, Treasurer, and Mrs. Elsie E. Whitte of Syracuse, Mrs. Charles W. De Angelis of Utica, Mrs. Edward B. Gould of Seneca Falls, and Mrs. Frederick H. Kendall of Buffalo, members of the Executive Committee. The State branch decided to begin a campaign for the amendment immediately. The convention of 1913 was re-enacted

in a pageant on the bank of the Seneca river tonight. The pageant opened with a chorus of fifty voices and a procession of 500 banner bearers dressed in the purple, white and gold of the Woman's Party and carrying banners of the same colors. Fifty other women in the costumes of seventy-five years ago impersonated the participants in the first equal rights convention, with Mrs. Claude Orlino as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Edward B. Gould as Lucretia Mott, Miss Helen Addison as Martha C. Wright and Mr. Milton Anderson as Amelia Bloomer, then a milliner in Seneca Falls, who originated the garment which still bears her name. The singing was led by Mme. Nevada Vanderveer.

Speeches were made by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Ristich, daughter of Mrs. Stanton, and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer of New York City.

## New Yorker Drowns at Shippan Point

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 21.—Thomas Donohue of 265 West Twentieth Street, New York City, was drowned at Shippan Point this afternoon while bathing. He apparently was seized by cramps when in water up to his neck. He had come here to spend the week-end with his sister.