

# JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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SIXTH YEAR No. 8.

APRIL 15, 1912.

As the poor are regarded by some as providing a convenient opportunity for the rich to save their souls through charity, so women must be kept "poor and feeble" to allow the chivalry of men an opportunity for exercise to prevent rust and decay.

"The Vote", March 9 1912.



When we keep our money in a safe, what do we need to get at it?—A key, of course.—Exactly so, and the key to legal reform is called *the political vote*.

FRIGGA CARLBERG.

PRICE PER YEAR 2 DUTCH FLORINS (= 3 Sh. 6 d. = 0.82 \$ = 3 Kr. = 4.25 Frs. = 3½ Mk.)

## Announcements.

The address of the President of the I. W. S. All., Mrs Carrie Chapman Catt, will be up to July 1st: Batavia, Java, c/o Mrs Charlotte Jacobs, apothecary.

A reprint of the *Report of the Stockholm Convention of the I. W. S. Alliance*, containing the Constitution, Parliamentary Procedure, lists of addresses, reports from the auxiliary countries, presidential address, etc. may be ordered from the Hon. Treas., Mrs A. Stanton Coit, 30 Hyde Park Gate, London S.W. by sending post-order of 1 Shilling 6 pence and post-card with name of sender.

At the same address may be had a pamphlet by Judge J. B. Lindsey and G. Creel on the results of equal suffrage in Colorado: 2 copies for 3 d., 8 copies for 1 Sh., 50 copies for 5 Sh.

The French and German translations of this pamphlet may be ordered from Mme Brunchviég, 53 rue Scheffer, Paris for 0,20 frs, and Frau H. Winkler, Werben bei Cottbus, for 0,15 Mk.

### FRENCH EDITION OF „JUS SUFFRAGII“.

„Jus Suffragii“ exults: it will appear henceforth not only in an English and French edition, but the second edition will be printed in Paris in real French under the care of Mme Marguerite de Schlumberger, Vice-President of the French W.S.A.

Subscriptions to be addressed to Mme Loppé, 14 Avenue du Trocadéro, Paris.

## Sweden.

On Tuesday April the 2nd the Government Bill on Womans Suffrage was presented to Parliament. The Bill proposes political suffrage and eligibility for women, married as well as unmarried, on the same conditions as for men. While I write this I have not yet seen this Bill and must therefore give you the details in my next report.

In order to celebrate this great event in our suffrage history and to support the Government Bill, meetings are being arranged by most of our local suffrage societies on the 8th, 9th and 10th of April, with the exception of Stockholm, where the meeting

has to be postponed till the Members of Parliament will have returned from their vacation.

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The latter part of the investigation on woman's suffrage (see „Jus Suffragii“ March 1911) has now been presented to Parliament. The investigation treats the question of women's suffrage from a political and from a social point of view. The first part shows the influence of women's suffrage on the political elections and on the political parties in those countries, which have granted suffrage to women, and ends with a calculation of probability as to the political effect of women's suffrage, if granted to the Swedish women. The latter part pretends, with the help of statistical data, to investigate the correlation between women's suffrage and the frequency of marriages and divorces, the birth-rate and the question of total abstinence in those countries that have granted suffrage to their women. I need not say that it is impossible to draw any reliable conclusion from these statistical figures, many of which date from 1900! Still the author, Mr. L. Widell, has undertaken to do so, and has arrived at some very curious results, which have already been refuted by many of our suffragists. Dr. Gulli Petrini has written an article on the subject in No. 3 of our new suffrage paper. This article is an ardent and sharp protest against the methods that have been used in this part of the investigation.

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The results of the elections of Town-Councillors in Stockholm is now known. Four women have been elected Town-Councillors. One of them (Social-democrat) was re-elected and the three others (one Liberal and two Conservatives) have been elected for the first time. In Sweden we have now about 50 women Town-Councillors, and of these 7 have been elected in Stockholm.

EZALINE BOHEMAN.  
Stockholm in April 1912.

## Great Britain.

The report of the *National Union of W.S. Societies* was late last month. It contained an



account of the magnificent Albert Hall meeting on Febr. 23rd, where £ 7000.— was collected and reasonable expectations expressed for the success of the Conciliation Bill. It ended thus:—

On Friday March 1st the Women's Social and Political Union resorted once more to militant tactics of a nature more violent than anything they have attempted hitherto, and on a far larger scale.

The National Union has never approved of these methods of advocacy of the cause of Women's Suffrage and it feels that militancy is particularly inopportune at the present moment.

Every day fresh evidence is forthcoming of the harm which it is doing amongst the less keen supporters of the Movement in the House of Commons; and on March 7th the following letter was sent to Members of Parliament:—

Dear Sir,

In view of the most deplorable proceedings of the Militant Suffragists belonging to the Women's Social and Political Union and the consequent harm which may result to the whole Suffrage Movement, may we beg to remind you of the following facts:—

1) That those guilty of the disturbances of Friday and Monday last are a small and decreasing minority among Suffragists. The lists of those appearing before the Magistrates shew the same names repeated again and again. There cannot in our judgment be more than a few hundred in all who have put themselves under the leadership of the Social and Political Union for the commission of lawless actions.

2) The great bulk of organised Suffragists throughout the country have conducted their campaign in a strictly law-abiding and constitutional manner. We speak now more especially for the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies of which we are Officers; but the same remark applies equally to the Women's Liberal Federation and the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association. Our own group of Societies is rooted and grounded on claiming for women a share in the representative system of the Country on the lines of constitutional agitation only. Our organisation spreads now over the whole of Great Britain and increases rapidly; at the beginning of October 1910 it numbered 207 affiliated Societies; it now numbers 365. The number of members,—and none are reckoned who are not annual subscribers—has increased in the same time from 21,571 to more than 30,000.

3) The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies have not only conducted their own work on law-abiding lines, they have emphatically and repeatedly protested against the use of violence in any form. These protests have appeared in the press in November 1908, October 1909, and so recently as December 9th 1911. They were repeated at a meeting in London on March 5th 1912 and they are thoroughly and cordially endorsed by our whole organisation.

4) The lawless section of the suffragists have since November last lost no opportunity of attacking and decrying the Conciliation Bill which all other great National Women's Suffrage Organisations support. A weakening in the support of the Conciliation Bill would be welcome to that small section of Suffragists who have lately made themselves conspicuous by wilful attacks upon private property.

We, therefore, make a strong personal appeal to you not to punish the great mass of law-

abiding suffragists for the faults of the small section of law-breakers; and above all not to back the policy of these law-breakers by withholding your support from the Conciliation Bill.

We are, on behalf of the Committee,

Yours faithfully,

MILLICENT G. FAWCETT, President.

EDITH PALLISER, Hon. Parl. Secretary.

K. D. COURTNEY, Hon. Secretary.

FRANCES STERLING, Treasurer.

In connection with the above, Lady Selborne makes the following statement for the Conserv. and Unionist W. S. Ass.:—

48 Dover Street, March 7th 1912.

Dear Mrs. Fawcett,

May I say on behalf of our Association that we do feel deeply the injustice of including the Constitutional Societies in the blame which is laid upon those who break the law, and we wish to associate ourselves with the protest the National Union is addressing to Members of Parliament.

Yours truly,

MAUD SELBORNE, President.

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On March 28th the Women's Franchise Measure known as the Conciliation Bill was rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of 14. Last year the same Bill was passed by 167, and the year before a slightly different measure obtained a majority of 110. Such a change demands some explanation, but this, much though the Anti-Suffragists would like to believe the contrary, does not lie in the fact that a majority in the House of Commons is opposed to the principle of Women's Suffrage.

The defeat is due to the action of certain sections in the House who for reasons irrelevant to the principle at issue, and likely only to be temporary in their influence, opposed the Bill.

Thus, last year, 31 Nationalists supported it, and only 9 voted against it.

This year, 35 voted against it, and 45 abstained from voting, of whom 23 voted in favour last year. This change of attitude was caused by the fear that the further stages of the Bill would occupy time which they desired to see devoted to the discussion of Home Rule. Another cause which contributed to the defeat was the fact that 17 Liberals and 8 Unionists opposed the Measure as a protest against militancy.

Finally 13 members of the Labour Party which strongly supports the demand for Women's Suffrage were obliged to be absent in their constituencies on account of the coal strike.

These circumstances do not alter the fact that the Conciliation Bill has been defeated; but they are sufficient proof that the adverse vote was not due to any hostility to the principle of Women's Suffrage but to various tactical reasons of a temporary nature.

The task which the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has before it is to secure the passing of an amendment to the government Reform Bill, which is to be introduced this session.

To this end the work of educating the public and the members of Parliament will go on with unabated vigour; although possibly on new lines, always provided that they are in accordance with the constitutional methods and agitation, hitherto pursued, in which the National Union believes more strongly than ever.

K. D. COURTNEY,

London, April 3rd 1912. (Hon. Sec. N.U.W.S.S.)

On March 24 the direct effect of the King's Speech was to clear away the last doubts which might have existed as to the intentions of the Government, and to strengthen the determination of the *Women's Social and Political Union* to oppose the Government by every means in its power, until such time as the Government should promise a Bill for removing the present sex disqualification in the Franchise Laws. As the days passed the wisdom and political strength of this policy became more and more apparent to the general public, for minister after minister, when challenged or when given opportunities to commit himself in speech proved false. Nothing but a Government measure could possibly obtain a majority in the House. The *Women's Social and Political Union* announced a policy of inflexible opposition to the Government, and the anger of women in general at the way in which their cause was being betrayed by the Government and at the trickery that was being practised became more and more pronounced. This culminated on March 1st when, after the Prime Minister had refused to explain the Government's intention with regard to a Referendum on the question, women, to show their indignation, broke a large number of windows in the West End, the damage amounting to thousands of pounds. Over 100 women were arrested. On March 4th further protests of this nature were made in various parts of London, ministers' houses were attacked, and in the evening a huge gathering took place in Parliament Square. Over a hundred more women were arrested. The scenes in London for some days were unparalleled. The police reserves were called out; shops were guarded by police or by owners with their assistants; business in the shopping centres was almost suspended for a time, and was disorganized for days; the British Museum, the Royal Academy, and other places of public interest were closed; women wearing suffrage badges were shadowed by detectives when in the pursuit of their ordinary occupations; and every paper devoted columns to the disturbances and to the suffrage question in general—the press boycott had at last been broken down! On March 5th the Government made an attempt to arrest the remaining leaders at one fell swoop. Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Tuke had already been arrested in connexion with the window smashing. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst on a charge of conspiracy. The offices of the Union were raided by police, and numbers of documents were seized. The warrants were served upon Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, but Miss Christabel Pankhurst could not be found by the police. Over 230 women were arrested in connexion with the disturbances, and on these sentences varying from six weeks hard labour to six months imprisonment were passed. A brilliantly successful meeting was held at the London Opera House on March 7th by the *Women's Social and Political Union*. The atmosphere of the meeting was electric with sympathy, and the enthusiasm was unbounded; the determination of the women to continue the fight was made unmistakably clear to the public. So great was popular indignation with the Government for its treatment of the question that on March 15th a demonstration was held at the London Opera House at which many well known men and women, including many prominent in social life, members of parliament, writers, actors and actresses, were present.

On March 28th a huge demonstration was held at the Albert Hall by the *Women's Social and Political Union*. Miss Annie Kenney was in the Chair, and the Speakers were Mrs. Besant, Miss Elizabeth Robins, Miss Evelyn Sharp, and Mr.

Zangwill. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who had been liberated on bail, were present on the platform. The enthusiasm and determination of the meeting was simply indescribable, and over £ 10,500 were subscribed in the Hall.

The Secretary of the W. S. P. U.

London, April 1912.

The *Women's Freedom League* has never wavered in its support of the Conciliation Woman Suffrage Bill and for many months we have concentrated all our work upon endeavouring to secure a good majority for the Bill on its Second Reading its defeat on March 28th is a matter for the deepest pain and regret. There is little doubt the Bill would have passed Second Reading, although with a reduced majority, if it had not been for the militant outbreak in March, in combination with other circumstances over which we had no control.

The woman's movement in Britain has received an undoubted blow, as the majority of twenty years has been turned into a minority, and this may possibly lessen our chances on the promised Electoral Reform Bill. We have therefore summoned an emergency Conference of all our branches and this will meet on April 27th and 28th to discuss the future policy of the League.

One satisfactory point emerges from an analysis of the voting, which is that the Anti-Suffrage forces have done their very worst; every political circumstance has also been against us and yet we have only lost by fourteen votes, 222 to 208. Everything now depends upon the Reform Bill and we shall use every effort to get a women's amendment carried and also to get women included as electors under the Irish Home Rule Bill.

London, April 1912.

ALISON NEILANS.

### Australia and New Zealand.

On February 28th the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage held in the Albert Hall, London, a meeting to protest against any measure of extension of the franchise to women. Lord Cromer was in the chair, but the presence on the platform of a Cabinet minister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was of much greater significance. In the course of his remarks the Colonial Secretary said that he was opposed to the parliamentary franchise for women because he believed it would be in the words of the Prime Minister „bad for the woman and bad for the State“. If we hold that womanhood is an equal qualification with manhood for the suffrage, and that there is no disability of sex, we must propound the policy that all women must have the vote on the same terms as men. Quoting one of the supporters of the so-called Conciliation Bill, he said „A limited woman's suffrage has become impossible. The choice lies between the enfranchisement of all women or none.“ He reminded his audience that the late Mr Gladstone had said „The vote in the hands of any person has always given the right to be voted for“, and that Lord Haldane, who saw the logic of the situation had written, „The domain of public life has been thrown open to women. How can we insist any longer on a supposed natural disqualification for government?“ The Colonial Secretary continued, „If you enfranchise women you cannot deprive them of the powers and privileges which ought to accompany the vote; if they are to share man's political duties they must enjoy his rights, they must be eligible for the Bar, the Bench, for the Civil Service, and for Parliament. Once in Parliament you cannot brand them as a class or sex apart, to be deprived of any of the high



offices which are open to men, if they are not to attain those offices it must be not by the avowal of sex, but by an admission of incapacity." He concluded by an appeal to the audience to persist in resistance to a movement which was "a revolution not only in political but in social and domestic life, a proposed change which the majority of thinking women viewed with horror and disgust."

Now it may very well be imagined that in the warmth of his exposition the holder of these singularly antiquated opinions, occupied entirely with the needs of the British Isles, forgot that Equal Suffrage is a constitutional principle in two of the Dominions under his special care. It may even have slipped his memory that not much more than a year ago, the Federal Senate and the House of Representatives cabled to the English Premier, an unqualified tribute to the excellent results of the extension of the suffrage to women in Australia. Enthusiasm for a cause frequently blinds the judgment and confuses the mind of a statesman even on points on which the public might reasonably expect his knowledge to be most clear. But no such excuse can be brought forward in face of the fact that the Colonial Secretary received, on the morning before his appearance at the Albert Hall, a cablegram from Melbourne, from the Women's Political Association, protesting against his appearance on an Anti-Suffrage platform, as an undeserved reflection on the women electors of Australia, and at a later hour on the same day, a letter from the Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Committee (London) recording their opinion that the public opposition of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the enfranchisement of women was a slight to the two Dominions in which Equal Suffrage is an integral part of the constitution. (Both cablegram and letter appeared in the London press.)

It cannot therefore be urged that Mr Harcourt's omission of any qualification of his condemnation of the principle in question was due to chance forgetfulness, or to absorbing interest in the special needs of the British Isles. Had he made the least reference to the Dominions Overseas, to their newness, their paucity of population and their consequent comparative unimportance, we could have understood and might have condoned his apparent contempt. Had he even said "The women overseas may be intellectually and morally fit for the vote but the women of the British Isles undoubtedly are not so fitted", we should have forgiven him, but possibly his English audience might not have done so.

The point raised by the Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Committee is however of wider political significance. Take an illustration which does not apply to Australasia,—the recognition by a State of two languages as of equal importance. A Colonial Secretary who denounced this principle before an assembly of ten thousand people would be promptly brought to book by Canada and South Africa. In the same way, on such questions as compulsory military training, protection, industrial arbitration, though as a private individual he may hold what views he chooses he may not publicly condemn the legislation of the self-governing Dominions, unless he distinctly states that he is speaking as a private individual and in a particular case. Further, as Secretary of State for the Colonies he is bound not only to make himself acquainted with the Constitutions, but with the sentiments prevailing among the inhabitants of those Dominions. Mr Harcourt's speech on Feb. 28th is calculated to wound the susceptibilities and alienate the sympathies of a vast number of electors, both men and women, in Australia and New Zealand, and it is to be hoped that in the interests of Imperial unity, to say nothing

of the cause of the advancement of women, a strong and effective protest will come from the people of the Dominions whose opinions and experience our present Colonial Secretary appears totally to ignore.

HARRIET C. NEWCOMB,  
Hon. Sec. Australian and New Zealand  
Women Voters' Committee (London).

March 15th 1912.

### United States.

It takes a long time for this big country to become thoroughly aroused on a question, but when this has been done it goes forward with a rush. Such is the case with the question of woman suffrage, which for many years dragged along so slowly that its supporters would have grown wholly discouraged if they had not known that what is founded on the eternal principle of justice can not fail. Now in at least half of our forty eight States there is such activity that we scarcely can follow it from day to day. It must be remembered that each of these States is supreme in its own government except on great national questions like war, finance, tariff, treaties with foreign countries, etc., so the matter of woman suffrage has to be fought out separately in each. The Congress at Washington, the capital, could submit an amendment to the National Constitution, and only the State Legislatures would need to act upon it, thus making a referendum to the voters unnecessary, but it has steadily refused to do this, although the suffragists have gone to every Congress since 1869.

On March 13 we made our regular pilgrimage for a hearing before the committees of Congress. Dr. Shaw took her forces to the Senate, and I went with Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, Chicago, and our national vice-president, before the Judiciary Committee of the Lower House. Miss Shaw was not entirely satisfied with their reception but we had the most satisfactory hearing I ever attended. Out of the twenty-one able lawyers who compose the committee sixteen were present and three were not in the city. Among our speakers were a representative from the Women's Trades Union League, one from the Socialist Women's Committee, one from the Woman Suffrage Party, the head of a Social Settlement, the wife of a Congressman from California, a banker from New York and two members of Congress. The committee listened with the closest attention and interest, asked many questions, extended our time at twelve to one o'clock, offered to print 10,000 copies of the addresses and send them out with their "frank", thus saving us postage. Afterwards its chairman, the eminent Judge Clayton, of Alabama, was photographed with Miss Addams and me! Miss Shaw was obliged to leave the city immediately for a large banquet, given to the national officers by the County Suffrage Society of Philadelphia—over one thousand members—and I have not yet had a chance to talk with her.

While in Washington I lectured in two beautiful drawing rooms and in a hotel where the big audience was almost wholly composed of members of Congress and their wives. We should keep some of our ablest women in Washington all the time, but there is not a woman who can speak or write that has not ten times as many demands on her time and strength as she can answer.

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In my last letter I spoke of the convention meeting in Ohio to make a new State constitution and a committee recommending woman suffrage. Since then

the whole convention has acted on their report and adopted it by 761 ayes, 34 nays. Instead of a new constitution they are going to amend the old one, so that each proposition will be voted on separately. The suffragists are much pleased over this, as now, instead of having to make a fight for a whole constitution, they will need only to make one for their own amendment. They are also happy that the amendments will be voted on in July or August instead of at the heated election for President in November. Now, therefore, our most intense interest is centered on Ohio. If the amendment should be carried, giving women exactly the same suffrage and eligibility as men, it would be far more important in its influence than was the California victory, because Ohio is an old Eastern State, and the opponents have always said we never could get a State east of the Mississippi River. It will be the biggest struggle ever made, for a majority must be secured of many more than a million voters, and there are two large cities, Cincinnati and Cleveland, to be conquered, but the women of the State will work without ceasing and those of the other States will help.

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Both Houses of the Kentucky Legislature have voted by very large majorities to give all women who can read and write the franchise for all officials and all matters connected with the public schools and make them eligible for all school offices. The question of partial suffrage does not have to go to the voters but has only to be signed by the Governor, which doubtless in this case will be done before this is read. We may well believe that Kentucky women will not wait long before they ask for more.

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The Maryland Legislature rejected the woman suffrage bill in so contemptuous and insulting a manner that it has roused the women throughout the State and the membership of the organization will be doubled. The man who led the fight against it was supported and educated by the labor of his mother, a poor market woman. It is reported that he spit on the bill. At the last session a member kicked the woman suffrage petition. The women at the head of the various suffrage associations are among the most highly educated and public spirited in the State and there are thousands of members. The Legislature is antiquated and corrupt.

The New Jersey women have succeeded in compelling a discussion of their bill in the Legislature, which will take place in a few days. They know it will be defeated but think it is a triumph to force it out of committee the first time one ever was introduced. It is an old trick of legislators to pigeon-hole the suffrage bills in the committee rooms so that the women cannot know whether they are in favor or opposed. That has been done for half-a-century in New York but this winter the women have beaten them at their game. They have held meetings over all the State in the home districts of the legislators; a thousand went to Albany and marched into the Capitol building; they took up silent watches at the doors of the legislative chambers, so that the members had to pass between rows of them as they came out. Finally the law makers capitulated to the extent of bringing the bill out of committee in both houses and taking an indirect vote. It received a favorable majority of five in the lower house and unfavorable of two in the Senate. Now the women are holding mass meetings to force a final vote. The Men's League in simply one of the sixty-three districts of New York City has just given a dinner to four hundred guests.

A new departure has been taken in Massachusetts, where the State Suffrage Association turned the bill over entirely to the Federation of Labor, but spoke at their hearing and assisted when needed. The bill met defeat but by a majority so small that compared to other years it seemed almost a victory. I wish I dared take space to tell what the women are doing in Washington and California, how they are being placed on committees and commissions of all kinds and receiving every public recognition that men can give. In Seattle the politicians dared to put up again for Mayor the notorious man whom the women "recalled" over a year ago, as soon as they were enfranchised. Only the most strenuous work of the women and the churches succeeded in defeating him and had the women been without votes it could not have been done. The very stars in their courses seem to be working for woman suffrage in the United States, and the close of every day finds us with more courage and hope than we had at its beginning. IDA HUSTED HARPER.  
New York, March, 1912.

### Austrian Empire.

Recently we had a new proof of the solidarity of women in their common struggle for equal political and civil rights. On March 17th took place at Vienna the first Suffrage Conference of Austrian women of different nationalities, which showed their entire agreement in all essential points. Represented were the German W. S. Committees of Vienna, Brünn and Troppau, the Polish W. S. organisations of Cracow, Lemberg, Jasto, Gorlice and New Sandec, and an association of Slovene women (Laibach), the only one of that nationality which stands for woman suffrage. To the great regret of all the other participants the Czechish women had not responded to the call, because they objected to discussion in the German language. Still the German language was chosen and accepted by all the other members of the Conference, because it is the only one that is spoken and understood by all, which is not the case with any of the Slavic languages, whilst it is also one of the official languages of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Yet the Czechish women persisted in their refusal. In the Conference a general hope was voiced that it might prove possible to come to a mutual understanding, and we take the occasion of asserting here that, spite our difference in this one respect, our relations with the Czechish suffragists are of the most friendly character.

The Conference agreed on the following lines of action:

1.) In principle the women claim *universal, equal, direct suffrage and eligibility for all representative bodies*, but with the understanding that the women of each of the states of the Empire shall be free to demand at any given time for Diet of Municipality the form of the franchise which they shall think best.

2.) The Suffrage Associations of Women of the Austrian Empire are to be *non-partisan* and progressive, but in any given case they shall be free to support any special party.

3.) The Conference resolves to prepare the ground for a *common suffrage organisation* of all Austrian W. S. associations and elects a *Preliminary Executive*, which is responsible for drafting a constitution for the planned imperial organisation and submitting it to the different national Committees.

The Conference expressed a wish to institute the common organisation before the Budapest Convent-



ion of the I. W. S. Alliance. As members of the Preliminary Executive were elected: Miss Herzfelder (Vienna), Mrs. Sinaiberger (Brünn), Miss Warniczek (Troppau), Mrs. Bujvid (Cracow), Miss Dulemba (Lemberg), Mrs. Gerzabek (Jasto), Mrs. Ferjaucic (Laibach).

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In the evening of the 17th of March a public meeting took place, in which Miss Herzfelder took the chair and Mrs. Bujvid, Dulemba, Gerzabek, Ferjaucic, Sinaiberger, Warniczek and Schwarz gave reports on the aims, the work and obtained results of the W. S. Committees represented, of the Polish, Slovence and German nationalities, all of which were greeted by the audience with manifest sympathy. A resolution moved by Mrs. Dulemba and read in German, Polish and Slovenie, was unanimously carried. It runs thus:

"The Delegates of W. S. Committees of different states and nationalities in Austria, assembled in Vienna, protest against the disfranchisement of women and their exclusion from participation in the political, legislative and administrative functions of the State. They demand the striking of the word „female person" from § 30 of the Law on Assemblies together with the extension of universal parliamentary suffrage and eligibility to all women, since as citizens of the empire they are entitled to a share in its government, its welfare and the betterment of its economic conditions.

We are workers in all trades and professions, in factories, in schools, in the fields, in the home, and therefore we demand the full franchise in order to participate in the regulation of the conditions of labour and help to promote the welfare of the community. We have to bear the burden of Government, we demand a share in its privileges. We appeal to the Imperial Government that it may introduce as soon as possible a Woman Suffrage Bill into Parliament and hope to be soon enfranchised."

Finally there was an interesting discussion, during which a gentleman suggested the formation of a Men's League to support the women's claim. We hope to see it take effect.

On the next day the delegates of all the Committees had an audience with the M. Ps. of their several nationalities to communicate to them their claims. Then they went to see the President of the Parliament, Count Stürgkh and presented the resolution. The President accepted the resolution and said he could quite understand the standpoint of the women's associations, for which there was much to be said. But a suffrage-reform was a thing of an enormous significance and importance. Therefore he did not feel authorized to give a definite pledge in the name of the Government. Undoubtedly there were many weighty grounds for enfranchising women especially one might allege that for equal prestations as citizens equal rights ought to be granted. On the other hand it could not be denied that woman suffrage would bring a revolution fraught with the greatest consequences. Certainly all men actually engaged in politics would take unqualified pleasure to learn that in future they would exercise their functions in so gracious and amiable a company.

These last words occasioned a great deal of indignation among the deputation. Surely it is not meet to pay women who claim their rights with some glib, seemingly chivalrous, words. Such action shows an opinion that the petitioners are not to be taken in earnest.

The ladies also had an interview with Minister Von Dlugosz, who declared he knew how much

appreciation was due to women's work in all professions and felt great sympathy for their claim to the franchise. Then the ladies spoke with the chief of the Polish Club, Dr. Leo, and with Mrs. German and Lisciewicz M. Ps., who all promised support to the women's demands. Deputy Dr. Sommer (German Nationalist) was favourable to women's emancipation, but remarked that his party was divided on the question. Deputy C. W. Zenker (Vienna) reminded the ladies that his position was pretty well known. Once that the Progressists shall have conquered the Town Council of Vienna they will of course grant the vote to women, which has been withheld so long already. Also Mr. Gregoric (Slovene) M. P. declared himself in favor of the women's demands.

Vienna, March 1912.

H. HERZFELDER.

#### GALICIA.

After the inaugural meeting of the National Federation of Suffrage Committees in Austria, there was a banquet on March 18th to which the Delegates of National Committees were offered free admittance. The reception that was given them at Vienna may well be praised in the highest terms and the hospitality of the Vienna Suffrage Committee was greatly appreciated.

On the morning of the 19th a deputation of Delegates went to the House of Parliament and presented a petition claiming votes for women to the Head of the Government and the Deputies, who promised us their valuable support.

An important event for the women's cause in Galicia is the declaration of the Polish Democratic Union for woman suffrage. In its annual meeting at Lemberg the Union unanimously resolved to adopt a new plank in their platform and advocate votes for women. The Polish suffragists feel very grateful towards the members of the Democratic Union because of their having endorsed woman suffrage.

The Polish League for Women's Rights initiated the establishment of an Assistance Committee for degenerate and abnormal children. The League has warmly taken the defence of these outcast children, and advocated State Reformatories for young culprits. This kind protection for youthful reprobates should elicit praises from all sociologists and indeed from the whole nation.

Jasto, April 2 1912.

MARIE GERZABEK.

#### Belgium.

On April 14th will take place in Antwerp the elections for the Trades Council (Prud'hommes) and 350 women have registered as electors, of whom some will be proclaimed candidates. This would furnish a good occasion for propaganda for woman suffrage, if only the women would make use of it, but alas! in Belgium they are still very indifferent as to their political rights. Yet some are working in silence and by and by their doings will be heard of

LEA ZIEKENOPPASSER.

Antwerp, March 21 1912.

The *Christian Feminist League* has formed a new section called „Woman Suffrage", which has for its double object to convert the Roman Catholics to the idea of votes for women and to educate politically the future women electors. A special organisation was judged necessary for this end to prevent the

League from being wholly absorbed by the suffrage campaign, as it intends to continue also the activities on its old programme: amelioration of conditions for women in educational, moral, economical and juridical respects.

After having gained some individual members we were fortunate enough to obtain the collective affiliation of the Young Men's R. Catholic Association of Anderlecht, which on Mr. R. Henry's proposal and after a stirring address by the President Mr. Wuidart, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

Considering that in the country an agitation for suffrage reform is going on;

and that sex-equality has already been introduced into Belgium as to, the franchise for the Trades Councils;

that in the event of a revision of the law on political elections it would be unjust to continue to exclude women from the register;

the Young Men's Roman Catholic Association of Anderlecht adopts the principle of political equality of men and women;

and resolves to affiliate its 95 members individually and the Association as a whole to the Roman Catholic *Woman Suffrage League* (Section of the Belgian Christian Feminist League).

The General Meeting of the Chr. F. L. at Brussels on March 3 1912 opened with a speech from Miss Victoire Cappe from Liège, organiser of women's trades unions. She held that economic action, remaining subject to the principle of ethics, should keep aloof from any participation in politics.

Yet the very social circumstances that have given rise to the economical emancipation of women, by natural evolution, prepare the ground for women's political emancipation also. Moreover, if it be true that a perfect organisation of public life demands the participation of all interests engaged, the female element must of course have its place therein.

Mr. Cyrille van Overbergh gave a review of the political situation. Personally he was glad of the formation of the new special Section, which is taking place at a moment in which the good results of woman suffrage in many lands must fill the Belgians with a desire to introduce it in their country too. He expressed a wish that this agitation should be conducted more on lines of political action than of philanthropy, for it is most urgent, and all legitimate means should be adoperated for the end. Nothing is obtained unless by effort. „The political evolution of Belgium urges us inevitably", he said, „to inaugurate an electoral reform which shall no longer disfranchise women. If the next elections are to centre the interest on the educational question, the next after this will surely have electoral reform for their most prominent issue. The working class will no longer submit to plural voting; they demand the abolition of all political inequality between the classes; Adult Suffrage is inscribed on the Socialist banner, which the Liberals are now following unscrupulously. The Christian Democrats (R. C.), and soon also probably the Conservatives, will accept Adult Suffrage on the understanding that it be given women too. It is said that Liberals and Socialists will unite against us: all right! we shall defeat them. The Liberal Party, isolated, seems of small account, being pressed on both sides by the two great Democratic parties which become daily more powerful. As for the Socialists, if they are now opposed to woman suffrage, it is only for momentary success. The Socialist platform and the history of the party tell another tale. The pressure of circumstances will overcome the resistance of a few politicians and

popular logic and common sense will dissipate all opposition. Justice will triumph. All events point that way. Can we open a newspaper without finding woman suffrage mentioned there? If the tidings do not come from America, they come from Australia, Great Britain or Scandinavia. And every piece of news is an encouragement, because it is either a victory or the result of a victory. The immediate duty of those who wish to contribute to the enfranchisement of women is to unite and to act."

Mr. Van Overbergh then declared his particular satisfaction at seeing that the Roman Catholic women were the founders of this Belgian suffrage league. He was grieved to see that the Roman Catholics of most countries took so little interest in this cause so worthy of support because it originated from a sense of progress and equality which was first brought into the world by Christianity.

Miss Van den Plas then explained the immediate object of the Suffrage Section, which is to educate women for the new duties which will shortly fall to their share. She held that, in order to work in an entirely satisfactory way, the action of the Woman Suffrage Section will have to remain independent from any political organisation and, as far as possible, stand apart from all party-controversy.

Finally it was resolved to assign as its aim to the Woman Suffrage Section:—

a) to make known the results of woman suffrage in the enfranchised countries, whether it be total or partial, for instance municipal suffrage only;

b) to conciliate for the enfranchisement of women the sympathy of the Belgian Catholics by calling their attention to all the good obtained through the possession of the ballot by women, in social respects, especially in religion and morals, in the family and in the conditions of labour;

c) to educate women politically by making them feel the new responsibilities, that will come to them when they shall be enfranchised.

The Woman Suffrage Section is open to all Roman Catholics, men and women, individuals and organisations, it calls upon suffragists of all social classes to join it.

(Féminisme Chrétien.)

#### The Netherlands.

The *Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht* has had a most brilliant winter campaign, more than a thousand new members joined; mostly members who feel warmly for the cause. Now the Easter holidays have begun and after that all efforts must be concentrated on June 15th, which day is our national Propaganda-day.

A great feeling of sympathy for our English sisters has sprung up, as soon as it was known, that the Conciliation Bill was lost, and we are afraid that a similar disappointment is awaiting us, for the rumours that Woman Suffrage will not be included in the next revision of the constitution are getting stronger every day. If that is really the case, long years will probably pass, before another revision of the constitution is again proposed. This cannot fail to be for us a strong inducement to work with still greater activity next year, when the general elections will take place.

J. C. VAN LANSCHOT HUBRECHT.  
Amsterdam, April 4 1912.



The Radical party presented to H.M. the Queen on April 10th a petition for Universal Suffrage for both sexes, signed by 27,421 men and 9,397 women. Another copy of the petition without the signatures was sent to each of the Chambers of the States General.

The *Men's League* spreads knowledge of the woman suffrage question by distributing to its members the press-notice published each month by the Press-bureau of the Woman Suffrage Association. As many members of the Men's League are journalists, this may promote the usefulness of the Bureau's monthly bulletin by calling the attention of editors of daily papers to it.

Further the League continues its lectures in different parts of the country.

W. A. E. MANSFELDT,  
Utrecht, 11 April 1912.

### France.

In its session of March 12 the Executive of the French W.S.A. elected the following Officers: President: Mme Vincent; Vice-Presidents: Mme de Witt-Schlumberger and Mme Jane Misme; General Secretary: Mme Léon Brunschvieg; Treasurer: Mme Désavit; Recording Secretaries: Mme Pichon-Landry, Mme Thuillier.

The French W.S.A. continues its series of lectures in the provinces and in Paris. Its propaganda will go on with doubled activity during the municipal elections which are to take place in the beginning of May. Our suffrage workers will act upon the candidates by means of questions in writing, interviews and interpellations; posters will be displayed throughout the country, and we shall do our best to gain the sympathy of the public by showing the justice and moderation of our claims.

Next May the 10th and 11th will take place in the Ministry of Public Works (Travaux Publics) the fair of the National Anti-alcohol League. One table, the Local Option Booth, will divide its profits among the Anti-alcohol League and the Woman Suffrage Association; since the League demands votes for women in all municipal questions concerning alcohol (Local Option) the two societies have agreed upon this course.

The Official Bulletin of March 29th published the following decree of March 20th:

Stipulated:

Art. 1:—We call upon those qualified to come and register at the Mayory of their domicile, showing their qualifications and right to be entered in the register as electors for the Trades Councils (Prud'hommes):

Firstly: The citizens exercising one of the trades named in the annexes of the decree and fulfilling the other conditions given in Art. 5 of the Law quoted hereafter.

The women fulfilling the condition of nationality, age, exercise of the trade, domicile and capacities stipulated in the last paragraph of the Article aforesaid.

The Officers designed to receive the registering-declarations shall be open in each Mayory every day, including Sunday, from Monday 1st to Saturday 20th of April, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and during the last eight days from 8—10 in the evening.

The Mayors of the Arrondissements of Paris, duly assisted according to the law by three

Assessors, shall inscribe on the register for the election the citizens and the women who are recognized to fulfill all the qualifications required.

Are equally registered as electors according to the regulations, *women* possessing the quality of French subjects, fulfilling the conditions of age, exercise of trade and residence, and having never been sentenced as it is mentioned in art. 15 and 16 of the Organic Statute of Febr. 2nd 1852 (here follows the enumeration of qualificatory documents to be produced).

We earnestly entreat all women fulfilling the said conditions not to delay their registering.

The French W.S.A., wishing to stimulate the indifferent women, has had last year a number of posters put up urging women employers and employees to register for the Trades Councils elections. They take place in November and December. In Paris Mme Jusselin is the only woman elected. She is on the Textile Department.

We may here remind the reader that on Febr. 1st, in the absence of the President of the Textile Department, Mr Lévêque, and of his alternate, Mr Roche, it was Mme Jusselin who, after the regulations, had to take the chair. This incident made a great sensation among the lawyers of the Commerce Tribunal, for the function of a Trade Councillor is on a footing of equality with that of a Magistrate.

Mme VINCENT.  
(Communications from the French W.S.A.)

The meeting of the *Congrès Permanent du féminisme international* took place at the Musée Social on March 29 under the presidency of Mme Maria Chéliga. Mr Ferdinand Buisson, President of the Parliamentary Committee on Universal Suffrage, Mr Mauger M.P. and other prominent persons from the political and feminist world attended the conference. In an eloquent address Mr Louis Marin M.P. stated the increasing goodwill of the Parliament in granting reforms for women, for which the speaker is always a zealous and devoted advocate. Mr Emile Arnaud, President of the League for Peace and Liberty, Vice-President of the Berne Bureau, advocated women's political rights as conducive to the furthering of universal pacifism. Mme Jane Misme, Vice-President of the French Woman Suffrage Association, gave a review of the growth of the Association and spoke highly of the untiring energy of the General Secretary, Mme Léon Brunschvieg, whom she called „gifted with a superior organizing talent". Miss Belle reported her lecturing tour in the provinces. Mme Frappier claimed for the aborigenes of the French colonies the Rights of Men. Miss Gledtsch gave a well-documented report on the political situation of Norway. Mrs Schnebely, a Hindu, described the situation of women in India. Mrs Dinna gave a character-sketch of Chinese women. The interesting report given by Miss Pissarjewsky was a comparison between the women's movement in Russia and in England. The General Secretary of the Congrès permanent, Mme Orka, brought new documents on Polish feminism and on the educational and social work of Polish women. The eminent audience listened with attention to the speakers' words and saluted their speeches by vivid applause.

The Congress is organising an inquiry into the women's press of the whole world and an exhibition of portraits and feminist documents. The readers are requested to send documents to the General Secretary and founder of the Congress,

Mme ORKA, 36 rue Penthievre.

### Denmark.

DANSKE KVINDEFÖRENINGERS  
VALGRETSFORBUND.

March 12th was—as before mentioned—the date for the extraordinary municipal election in Copenhagen. No statistics are at hand to show the participation of women, but to the observer their activity seemed to be of a lively character. Also before the election women were exceedingly interested. The Copenhagen Branch of one of our groups, Dansk Kvindesamfund, had called a meeting where the women-candidates were to address the audience. The Committee showed its pluck by launching a smart „set of Sandwich women" with advertising boards for the meeting. This feature had never been seen in our streets before and it was broadly discussed. The result was that the hall was thronged in the evening by an interested audience listening with pleasure to the different views, which—however different—were characterized by a clearness, calmness and balance of mind which were a splendid example for the male sex.

The number of women elected is the same as before, and curiously enough they are all „independent" women, I mean women that have a capacity of their own.

The names are: *Johanne Blom*, municipal teacher and elected from a non-partisan list the first objects of which are restrictions as regards alcoholic provisions (re-elected). — *Henriette Crone*, in the printers' line, re-elected by the Social-Democratic party. — *Karen Hessel*, Journalist, elected by the Anti-Social-Democratic party. — *Alvilda Hoff*, a physician, re-elected by the Radical-Liberal party. — *Anna Hoffmann*, municipal teacher, elected by the Anti-Soc.-Dem. party. — *Anna Johansen*, ladies' tailor, re-elected by the Soc.-Dem. party. — *Wilhelmine Rerup*, former merchant, re-elected by the Anti-Soc.-Dem. party. — *Vibeke Salicath*, State-lottery keeper, re-elected by the Anti-Soc.-Dem. party.

We feel confident that these women will fill their place well and thereby make active propaganda for the fuller franchise we are asking for.

TH. DAUGAARD, *Int. Sec.*  
Copenhagen, March the 7th 1912.

### Russia.

In a sanguine fit of enthusiasm we imagined erroneously that the new law on women's rights in education made them eligible for all functions including University and High School Professorships. Unfortunately this is not so. The new law only admits women as teachers as far as the superior classes of Secondary Schools for both sexes.

The most burning question is now that of the women lawyers. Thanks to the vigorous fight our women law students are making for their rights, this question has been put much to the fore. Lately it was discussed in the Douma and the debate was rather a lively one. The Progressive party and the Centre declared themselves in favour of admitting women to the bar, and although the decisive discussion was adjourned, the Students' delegates have had several interviews with representative men from the Justice Department and believe themselves authorized to affirm that soon their claim will be duly recognized. All the gentlemen interviewed uttered their conviction that the women lawyers will have a salutary influence in the circle of their colleagues; they will deter the legal profession from the conduct which of late has been awakening the diffidence of the community towards it.

Generally speaking we remark with pleasure that

our women begin to urge their claims more persistently. The other day the Executive of the Women's Mutual Aid Society of Petersburg appealed to representatives of the political parties to introduce in the Douma the following bill on women in Government and Municipal employment in public institutions: „Women having the same responsibilities as men and possessing the same amount of education have a right to an equal salary for equal services and to equal retributions and pensions."

The most remarkable event in the women's movement in Russia is the introduction of a bill on votes for women in the Douma. On Febr. 13th Mr Boulate M.P. (Labour) undertook to introduce into the Douma a bill drafted by the Russian League for Women's Rights at St. Petersburg and signed by 40 M.P.'s of different parties (18 Constitutional Democrats, 11 Labour representatives, 4 Progressists, 4 Impartial members, 2 Octobrists and only 1 Socialdemocrat.) It is however highly improbable that this law may ever see the light, since the present session will soon be at an end, and the members of the next Douma... who knows... may be opposed.

Our Saturday lectures at Moscow mentioned in our last report, continue to draw more and more hearers. Except the seven conferences mentioned, five others were equally successful: S. Zarechka on the Renaissance Women, E. Armaraud on English working-women's Clubs, S. Ispolatowa on Woman as the Result of Men's Culture, N. Lebeefewa on The War against Prostitution, N. Schaghatowa on Feminism. All these reports gave rise to discussions of great interest and considered the women's question from different standpoints.

Moreover the League undertook to organise at Moscow in 1913 the *Second Congress of Women from all Russia*. For this end several members of the League have formed a committee, which will have to propose to the other organisations of women to unite and make preparation for the convention.

Moscow, April 1st 1912. A. KROKOS.

### Finland.

All those who were present in Helsingfors on February 10th at the 20-years jubilee of the Finnish Women's „Union", will hardly ever forget it. Everything seemed to contribute to the success of the „fête", organized by the members of the „Union".

Selma Lagerlöf's presence gave it a certain air of solemnity; while the mutual sympathy of the local women's suffrage workers and their guests inspired every one with feelings of solidarity and brotherhood. We have had the pleasure of meeting the brave Finnish suffrage workers at several congresses of the Int. Women's Suffrage Alliance. We have for many years loved and admired Annie Furuhjelm, president of the „Union", also Tekla Hultin M.P., Vera Hjelt M.P., Dr. Maikki Friberg and so many others. Now that we have had the privilege of seeing them and their sisters in their home, our feelings of sympathy for them could only grow. Wholly devoted to their social work; self-restrained, simple and dignified; warm hearted, kind and hospitable—such are our Finnish comrades at home. Unlike the Russian, Italian and French people, they are not demonstrative; but when they show their feelings—you see they mean it. Full of tender sympathy has been our hostesses' attitude towards us, representatives of Russian women's societies (we have been four in Helsingfors on the 10th February: Mme Schishkine Javehn, Mme Evdokimoff, Mme Wachtine and Mme



Mirovitch). They gave us the most hearty welcome; and, at the banquet, Senator Mechelin's daughter addressed the Russian delegates, pointing to the common cause, which unites the progressive women workers in Russia and Finland. All the Russian delegates responded. One of them, representing the Women's Club in Moscow, pointed to the great spiritual bond, which unites the progressive women of all nations. Their chief aim tends to reform the actual state of human relations: to replace physical force by moral power; to purify the atmosphere of the family, the school and the state. Addressing the Finnish women she said in conclusion: „You have given us a great example; in your „Union”, as well as in other progressive organizations, you have bravely worked for your country's welfare. And we see that Finland, in her painful struggle for her liberty, has gained, thanks to her high state of culture, the respect and admiration of the whole civilized world. May the Russian women follow your example! In our common work for a great cause—the cause of justice,—we shall find the strength to bear our trials. . . After all, the power of tyranny is limited: it goes only as far as the physical sphere. Human beings may be killed, but not great ideas. The time will come when moral power shall triumph. And it is for us, women, to take the leading part in that great reform. Therefore, let us co-operate on the path of duty. Let us take for our motto the words: solidarity, brotherhood!

ZÉNÉIDE MIROVITCH.

Moscow, 6th March 1912.

### Italy.

In the night of March 10, after a long illness, died our Hon. President, Donna Giacinta Martini. Although for years we were prepared for it, the news of her decease moved us deeply. We lose in her one of our first pioneers for woman suffrage. Her home was always the place of meeting of our Committee, and though since two years she was no longer our acting President, she was always active in our line. At the end of March we will have a commemoration meeting in honour of her.

The leading Roman paper says of her: „Donna Giacinta Martini was a woman of spirit and great education. Having sprung from most noble lineage, she showed all her life a great interest for modern social problems especially in relation to the betterment of conditions for the working classes and for women.”

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The Royal Commission having once more put aside the question of woman suffrage, our Executive succeeded in gaining the support of the Commission on Municipal Suffrage for the plan of granting votes to women in municipal affairs (voto amministrativo).

The „Tribuna” says: „After a long discussion the Commission resolved to propose to the Chamber that the municipal vote be given to women, who are over 25 years old and have absolved the elementary school of six classes or one of the Secondary Schools (lyceum, normal school etc.), or who pay direct or municipal taxes of no less than 100 lire. The school-qualification above named may be replaced by some other educational equivalent.

As Reporter the Commission appointed Mr Di Stefano M.P.”

MARIA GRASSI-KOENEN.

Rome, March 19 1912.

### Egypt.

If the veil is the outward and visible sign of the degree of seclusion of Mohammedan women, one must conclude that the position of Egyptian women is being liberalized. In Palestina and Syria the entire face is covered and the outer black garment drawn closely around the head, holding the veil securely in place. The veil itself is black, thick and usually heavily figured. Not a hand or arm is displayed and no passer by could possibly detect whether a veiled woman was old or young. In Egypt arms and hands are not concealed and the veil is white, very thin and fastened over the top of the ears so that it falls just below the eyes. The head-covering is loosely worn, often revealing the ears and side face, as well as eyes and forehead. The veil is often dropped to the tip of the nose and faces are not infrequently uncovered in public places. Indeed, one gets the impression that among the upper classes the veil is no longer an emblem of seclusion, but a fashion which is not a bit more ridiculous than many of those which come from Paris. If a woman is good-looking the white veil enhances her beauty, and if she is not, effectively conceals her ugliness—facts which the young women undoubtedly fully appreciate.

To the newcomer the unveiling of the Moslem woman seems the obvious first step towards an improvement of their position, but further acquaintance leads me to think that the veil is only an unimportant symptom of a condition. The seclusion of women and the wearing of the veil is not in response to commands of the Koran, but are customs which are supposed to have grown out of the long religious wars when no woman's life or virtue was held sacred. Christian women were as carefully secluded and throughout this Eastern country wore the veil. A young Syrian lady told me she remembered her grandmother who never failed to wear her veil upon the street and in church, although the custom had so far disappeared, that her mother was unveiled. [The Copts are the direct descendants of the old Egyptians who have been Christians since the days of St. Mark.] Even yet the Copt women of Egypt wear the veil. It is evident that the veil will soon take its departure, but it is not so easy a thing to unveil as it appears to the outsider. For centuries women have been rigidly secluded within the home, and there they have lived their entire existence. Now, in Egypt as elsewhere, the home loom and spinning wheel have given way to bazaars full of factory-woven goods of endless variety. The women follow naturally and groups of them may be seen in any of the native bazaars, chatting and bargaining with lively tongues. All this seems very inconsequential to us, but so new is it to this Eastern world, that such women are subjected to annoying remarks made by men sitting on the street, such as: „O, what a beautiful figure”, „I wish I could peep under that veil”, „You better go home and mind the children”, „Does your husband know where you are going?” etc. Women who can afford a carriage will not walk on the streets on account of the insults certain to be aimed at them. The better educated women do not approve of the veil and are much dissatisfied with the conditions which compel them to wear it. For the present, however, it is a protection which will doubtless continue, until the men of the land have been taught to respect women more than they do now. (To be continued.)

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

she is not, it effectively conceals her ugliness—facts