

JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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SEVENTH YEAR No. 8.

APRIL 15, 1913.

Jack and Jill have equal will
And equal strength and mind,
But when it comes to equal rights,
Poor Jill trails far behind.

MOTHER GOOSE in *Woman's Journal*.



Rights formulated in constitutions have their real meaning in the social powers that are behind them. This shows us our duty to strengthen our unity and power in order to make our demand irresistible.

Mr. P. J. TROELSTRA in
De Proletarische Vrouw.

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

HURRAH FOR ALASKA!

New publication by the I. W. S. All. „Woman suffrage in practice”.

The above new publication of the Alliance will shortly be issued. The book, which will contain about 160 pages, will be brought out in three editions, English, French and German. It will contain regarding every country, particulars of the suffrage and eligibility rights of women and the dates when these were acquired. There will also be given the number of women eligible to vote and the percentage who exercise the right, the legislation passed in the enfranchised countries and a short account of the history of the movement in each country. It will contain many tables valuable for suffragists.

It will be a help to those responsible for the bringing out of the three editions, if societies or others who intend to order a large number would send orders now. For the German edition to Frau Marie Stritt, Dürerstrasse 110, Dresden; price 1 mark; for the French edition to Madame Maria Vérone, 48 Rue de Dunkerque, Paris; price 1 fr. 25; and for the English edition to Miss Chrystal Macmillan, the Ladies' Caledonian Club, 39 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh; price one shilling or \$ 0.25. Postage or carriage will be extra.

In June „Jus Suffragii” will not appear.

Congress Announcements.

PROGRAM

SUNDAY JUNE 15th.

Morning: Religious services with Rev. Anna Shaw preaching.

Afternoon: Music; Short speeches of welcome. Presentation of Chinese banner.

Possibly short speeches by Government representatives.

President's address.

Evening: Reception in Agricultural Museum.

MONDAY JUNE 16th.

Morning: Seating of Delegates.

Appointment of Interpreters, stewards, committees.

Adoption of Program.

Credential Report.

Report Committee on Admissions.

Report of New Societies.

Presentation of new business.

Afternoon: Carriage drive through Budapest.

Evening: Reception by City of Budapest.

TUESDAY JUNE 17th.

Morning: Minutes.

Financial report „Jus Suffragii”.

Treasurer's report.

Auditor's report.

General report of work in all countries as gleaned from the National reports which are to be printed but not read.

Discussion Business Proposals.

Afternoon: Free for invitations.

Evening: Grand Public Meeting: Speakers invited by the Hungarian Society.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 18th.

Morning: Amendments to the Constitution.

Afternoon: Men's League Business meeting.

Evening: Public meeting.

How the Vote was Won in 10 American States, as told by official delegates appointed by the Governors.

Story of any other Victories which may be won before our Congress.

This meeting will be followed by a moon-light steamer excursion on the Danube.

THURSDAY JUNE 19th.

Morning: Minutes: Additional Credential Report.

Election of Officers.

Miscellaneous business.

Afternoon: Free: Possibly devoted to a Young People's Meeting.

Men's League business meeting.

Evening: Public Meeting International Men's League.

A great gain was the election of Dr. Alexander Gieswein and His Excellency Georg de Lukács as co-presidents of the Congress Executive-Committee instead of our two much lamented late friends.

Dr. Alexander Gieswein is a Papal prelate, Co-president of the Executive-Committee, President of the Hungarian Peace Society and of the Council of Christian Associations. He is one of the most Liberal politicians in Hungary, Member of the Hungarian Parliament, a staunch supporter of all social questions and has also spoken in the House in favour of W. S. during the recent debates on the Reform Bill.

Dr. George Lukács M.P. is Co-president of the Executive-Committee, Royal and Imperial Chamberlain, Privy Councillor, Ex-Minister of the Board of Education, member of the Government Party. As minister of the Board of Education he introduced the agitation against Alcohol and Consumption and made it a compulsory subject in Official Schools. He writes articles in favour of social reform and has spoken in the House in support of Woman Suffrage as a social necessity during the recent debates on the Reform Bill.

We are a little afraid of the multitude of international women's gatherings preceding of our Budapest congress and fear that those taking part in the several meetings will arrive here very tired. So we planned to bring those gathered in Vienna from there in an extra-steamer to Budapest. This being a nice journey on the Danube would mean also a cheap day of rest.

We are glad and happy to register many names of splendid women and men, whom we had not yet the chance to meet at Suffrage Congresses and we hope no one of the old friends will be missing.

We fear to weary you in asking you again and again to send all the press-material: photos, particulars on the congressists coming from your country, your propaganda material, etc., etc. We have already several times begged you for this, but we have been asked by foreign journalists to send pictures and particulars.

The Hungarian Committee for the press-propaganda accordingly issued a little album which is sent to the international press-reporters of the Congress.

If we had all the material we need, we would issue also an album containing the photographs and some biographical data concerning the Officers, delegates, distinguished guests, etc.

Only one „Jus Suffragii” more will appear before the Congress, so this is the last opportunity to repeat: please dear sisters of all lands come to make the Congress the biggest success possible!

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

Austrian Empire.

VIENNA.

We are very busy with the preparation of the international suffrage conference which is to meet in Vienna on June 11 and 12. This is the first time since women are organised for their rights in Austria that women representing all countries and races of the world will meet here to hold a common demonstration for political equality and enfranchisement of women. This demonstration will be the grandest and most imposing of its kind which Austria ever saw, and the Austrian W. S. Committee has already been at work for months to make their stay in Vienna as pleasant as possible for the foreign congressists.

On March 29 in the rooms of the Vienna Women's Club the Committee of Arrangements was constituted

and five Sub-Committees appointed on Accommodation of Guests, Information, Press, and a Committee of Artists, which is responsible for the decoration of the halls, the invitation-cards etc. The daily press in Vienna is very favourable to the enterprise and has already more than once devoted columns to the coming Conference. The Society for Promoting the Welfare of Visitors (Fremdenverkehr), has promised its co-operation; the Society for the Lace-making Trade, whose protector is the Archduchess Maria Josepha, will arrange on the occasion of the Conference an exhibition of magnificent lace and other work made by hand in the various crown-lands of the Austrian Empire and famous all over the world for their high degree of perfection. Of late considerable gifts have been received for the Congress-fund, and for swelling it several ways and means have been devised, which may prove good propaganda. Thus for instance an American lady living in Vienna, Mrs. Proudfoot—Hofer, whose ancestors were of the family of the famous hero Andreas Hofer, has promised to give a lecture on American women's clubs and other organisations; the Austrian League of Women Artists will give a raout in its exhibition halls for the profit of our fund, and the Actresses have promised a similar entertainment. The illustrated papers are already besieging us to have the portraits of the principal speakers at the conference. On all sides people are helping us in our preparations for a good reception of the foreign suffragists. But abroad the interest for the Vienna Conference has also awakened, quite a number of prominent suffragists from America, England, Holland, Belgium, Germany have already announced their arrival and we are daily receiving more acceptations of our invitation.

This justifies our hope that the Vienna Conference may prove a brilliant demonstration for woman suffrage and that our dear guests may receive a friendly impression and keep a pleasant remembrance of Vienna.

There is only one drawback to our high spirits: the discussion of the Bill on Assemblies in the House of Lords shows no signs of advancing, and so our hope of welcoming our guests as a regular Woman Suffrage Association is fast vanishing.

HENRIETTE HERZFELDER.

Vienna, April 1913.

BOHEMIA.

Since the Governor did not issue the certificate to our woman-representative Mrs. B. Viková—Kunětická, which would give her admittance to the Diet of Bohemia,—which was to be convened about Easter time,—a great manifestation-meeting was summoned in Prague to urge the acknowledgement of her election by the Diet.

At the instigation of the W. S. A. (Vybor pro volební právo žen) some women's societies of Prague and vicinity as well as the political organizations of women took part in summoning this meeting, which, by its immense attendance and Mrs. Viková—Kunětická's address, was a truly grand manifestation for our common cause, that is also the cause of the whole nation.

In her address Mrs. Viková—Kunětická emphasized the fact, that the woman's seat in the Diet is not a personal matter, but a matter of principle represented by it, and that it is not merely an honorable position, but that it must become a means of attaining further rights for women, both social and political.

The election of a woman representative has given

Bohemia a first rank among democratic nations in Europe; for this election, which received the approval of the whole nation, shows that women in Bohemia are considered quite as important citizens as men.

It is now necessary to push the matter and obtain the acknowledgement of the Diet, to show the Government, that *our Diet is the highest instance in our Kingdom, and that it is unanimous with the will of the people.* It is necessary, that the elected woman-representative shall take her place in the Diet, to prove, that she is capable of filling, such a position, and it is especially needful, that this be proven by one of the Bohemian women, who always felt the yoke of injustice more keenly than others and even resisted oppression and wrong.

Criticizing the new military measures, which are nothing less, than a mockery of the people calling out for peace, Mrs. B. V.—K. declared, that no woman would have approved them if she had been in Parliament, and ended with the words: „We, mothers, who give life, are also able to defend it with our lives!” At the conclusion the well known Bohemian author V. Dyk (a delegate of the Radical Party) expressed his admiration of the „courage of a woman, who dared to speak, when men are silent.”

After that the delegate of the Liberal Party (representative Weigner) declared, that his party will do all in its power to have her election ratified by the Diet.

The voters of the National Socialist Party announced, that they mean to vote for Mrs. Viková—Kunětická again and again, in case, the Diet does not acknowledge her election; the voters of the Social-Democratic Party wrote: „We consider Mrs. Viková—Kunětická to be a Member of the Diet since the moment the votes were cast, and any discussion concerning the acknowledgement thereof would mean, that there is a doubt as to the validity of the election; but there is no such doubt in our minds.”

One speaker in the audience—speaking as a non-partisan voter—expressed his admiration of the high standard of the meeting, which void of all party-spirit, was very educative in its tendency, and wished, that similar meetings might be held all over Bohemia.

In a resolution unanimously adopted the meeting voiced the desire, *that the Bohemian Diet, which is to decide the question finally, should decide clearly and in the spirit of the Bohemian program, that the will of the people, based on the law is paramount;* not the decision of the Government, as contrary to the law which is still valid in Bohemia. Similar petitions are being signed all over Bohemia, and are to be sent to the Diet, which should have met about Easter (as mentioned before) but has not been convened as yet.

The women's Societies of Prague have again united in arranging a meeting on April 10, to which all Bohemian members of the Upper Chamber of the Austrian Government are invited. They will be asked to approve the new law giving women the right to be members of political associations, which passed the Lower House of the Austrian Parliament on December 28 last year. „Vybor pro volební právo žen” (W. S. A.) of Prague asks the W. S. A. of Vienna to do likewise and try to have the law sanctioned before the Budapest Congress.

Praha, 5-4-1913. Vybor pro volební právo žen.

GALICIA.

The Diet of Galicia assembled in the month of March for its annual session especially to discuss the new electoral project. This Chamber

works under disastrous conditions, because the opposition of the Ruthenians who are always hostile to the Poles does not allow this organ to work and to render all the services one could expect.

The electoral project disposed and discussed by the deputies has systematically been rejected and neglected. In all the economic and social as well as political domains there is a stand-still in the legislation, the legislative machine does not work.

Every session occasions a protest of the Ruthenian party, Ukraincy (part of Ukrainy), using anti-constitutional measures, against which the Diet does not want to react violently. The consequences of the present tactics of the Ruthenians and of the Conservative party, which is dominant in the Diet, are important for our cause. The Ruthenian politics which spoil the relations of the Poles and of the Ruthenians by keeping up a perpetual conflict, effect the paralysation of legislation and social reform, and all our efforts to obtain enfranchisement in the new electoral project are lost.

Actually the Polish Suffragist League at Léopol, together with the „Committee of social work for women”, and „the Women Students' Association”, developed a great activity, tending to gain the deputies for the cause of Rights for Women. On the 16th of March a great public meeting was arranged where the question of women suffrage was clearly put. Extension of suffrage was claimed for both sexes. After the meeting a delegation went to the Diet. The Polish deputies of the democratic parties declared themselves in principle partisans of women's suffrage, limited by a census of education, but the Conservatives resist all radical reform because of the bad political situation. Those are dark perspectives for our cause. But if ever our women try to play an active part in politics instead of a passive one, they will show an energy and an activity which will result in their enfranchisement and political equality for both sexes.

MARIE GERZABEK.

Ladislawow, April 1913.

The United States.

Our last letter was written just before the great parade in Washington and little did we dream of what would take place. We had given four parades half a million people of all nationalities lining the in New York, one of them after night, with over streets, under perfect police protection and with no unpleasant occurrences. Therefore we had no fear in the comparatively small city of Washington, even though it was crowded with strangers to see the new President take office the next day. Never was a parade more perfectly planned; the weather was beautiful, sunshiny and warm; delegations of women had come from every State and a whole car load was there from Canada, all in handsome costumes with flags and banners flying. The Government had made every concession asked for; the procession formed on the hill where the Capitol stands; they were to march down the broad avenue to the United States Treasury at its foot, and here on its great flight of steps a program of music and tableaux was in progress at the same time, with the wife of the President and her friends viewing them from a box opposite. Then the procession was to pass the President's home and go on to the splendid hall which belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, a patriotic society, and hold a mass meeting.

The procession had scarcely started, however, when the several hundred thousand spectators broke

down the ropes that had been stretched and closed in on the line of march. They were not violent or threatening but simply insolent and jeering, snatching the flags from the women and pushing and crowding them. If the police had made a few arrests at the beginning order might have been restored, but they were totally inefficient and plainly hostile to the parade. Things looked rather serious until some one telephoned out to the fort and a troop of cavalry soon cleared the streets. When the women reached the hall such an indignation meeting took place as has not been seen in this country since the days of our civil war. Mrs. Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Shaw had marched all the way and their vigorous speeches were received by the thousands of women with applause and cheers which could be heard on the street.

A score of reporters were present and in another hour they were sending the accounts to all the big newspapers in every State, and by the next morning the whole country was aroused and hundreds of editorials denounced the Washington authorities and demanded an investigation by Congress. The Senate of the United States at once appointed a committee of inquiry and began taking testimony. The Chief of Police was summoned before them and also other police officers. The wives and daughters of many members of Congress were in the procession and so they had direct evidence, and scores of distinguished men marched and they went before the committee. The investigation is still in progress and it looks as if the Chief of Police, who has held his office thirty years, would be dismissed.

It was a very trying ordeal for those who marched, thousands of them mothers and grandmothers, but nothing ever happened which gave such an impetus to the movement for woman suffrage. The pride of our country has always been its chivalrous treatment of women, and every decent man feels personally responsible for this outrage in the national capital. Many of them say that the only reparation which can be made is to give the women a vote. The Senate has appointed a committee of nine of its leading members to consider the question of submitting an amendment to the National Constitution and relieving women from the hardships of appealing to the individual voters in every State.

The State campaigns meanwhile are going steadily forward. Before this is read the vote will have been taken in Michigan, as the election will be held April 7. Mrs. Catt has just returned from there and Miss Shaw goes in a few days. Many of our best speakers and workers are in the State assisting the Michigan women, but we feel very apprehensive. All the evil forces there are working against the amendment, and the Anti-Suffrage Association of Women is helping them with speakers, money and all the influence it can command. This is the most unholy alliance ever made by women. After having carried the State last November the suffragists feel as if they can hardly endure a defeat under circumstances so unjust. [Despite all this Michigan was lost on April 7. — Ed.]

The Missouri Legislature passed the bill for an amendment by a large majority, and a few days later they heard from their masters in St. Louis, reconsidered it and defeated it. The women are now considering whether they will try for it through the initiative and referendum. The States where the amendment has been definitely submitted to the voters are Nevada, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. It is believed that every one can be carried in favor but whether any of them will vote this year is not yet determined. The Wisconsin

women, who were so badly defeated last autumn, have gone directly to work again and their bill has already passed one house of the Legislature. In Iowa the bill passed by a big majority but it will have to go through another Legislature two years hence. The Legislatures of Maine and West Virginia gave large majorities but not quite the two-thirds vote required. All of these partial victories show how rapidly the cause is advancing.

It is very gratifying to relate that the complete suffrage has just been granted to the women of Alaska, which is a Territory of the United States. Last year Congress granted them permission to have their own Legislature. It met for the first time this month and its first act was to enfranchise women, which a Territory can do without a referendum. There are 65,000 inhabitants, nearly 60 per cent of them white—Americans, English and Russians—and 2,000 white children in the public schools. It will be an excellent thing for the development of the Territory that its women will have a voice in the Government.

A very important meeting will be held in St. Louis April 2, 3, 4, under the name of the Mississippi Valley Conference. The call for it was issued through the presidents of nineteen State Suffrage Associations, all in the South and West. Its object is to consider the best plans for getting the suffrage in that section of the country, which holds out so much more hope than the old and thickly settled Eastern States, and a very strong and thorough organization is likely to be the result of the meeting.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

New York, March 1913.

Great Britain.

The news of the month of the *Women's Social and Political Union* is the following:

At the moment of writing, Mrs. Pankhurst's trial is just concluded and she has been sentenced to three years penal servitude, which means as the „Daily Mail“ puts it, that if she adopts the hunger strike „a long period of starvation will be followed by temporary release, re-arrest, and the repetition of the process as often as may be necessary until three years have elapsed“.

Whether the Government will take or public opinion permit this diabolical procedure, remains to be seen.

The last month has been very full of incident both inside the House of Commons and out of it. One of the chief events of militancy has been the blowing up of a house which was being built for Mr. Lloyd George, on Wednesday, February 19th, responsibility for which Mrs. Pankhurst took upon herself—and for which at last the Government saw fit to arrest her. It is thought they did not wish to do this, but the opposition press made so much capital out of Mrs. Pankhurst's daring speeches in which she openly incited to militant action that although the Government knew that Mrs. Pankhurst was more difficult to deal with in prison than out of it, the farce of trying her for conspiracy was again entered upon.

The press, as usual, has done its best to malign and misrepresent the women's deeds, but this time it has surpassed all its previous efforts. In addition to the usual lies concerning the women—their character, temperament, and intelligence—by subtle insinuation the mob has been incited by most of the leading papers to take matters into its own hands. As a result of the attitude of the Press, on one or two Sundays an enormous crowd, chiefly composed

of youths and the lower type of man, gathered at the weekly meetings in Hyde Park and flung mud, earth, etc., at the women. No arrests were made, and the following day the press, instead of condemning this disgraceful behaviour, tacitly justified it, by taking it for granted as it were; large posters were to be seen „growing public indignation against the Suffragettes“ and so on. It need not be remarked that Suffragettes' indignation at the Government's trachery has not been described as justified!

On February 18th, Sylvia Pankhurst was imprisoned for two months for window breaking and for five weeks forcibly fed, until her health completely gave way and it became dangerous to her life to continue feeding her. She was released on Good Friday in a terrible condition, from which it will take her many weeks to recover. On Tuesday, March 18th, a large meeting was held to protest against forcible feeding. The Bishop of Lincoln took the Chair, and Mr. Forbes Robertson and Mr. Bernard Shaw were among the speakers. During this time considerable attention had been paid both in the House and in the press to the question of forcible feeding and principally to the fact that it did not even do what it set out to do—viz: keep the women any longer in prison than starvation alone could do, or act as a deterrent in any way.

Mr. McKenna, therefore, announced that he was going to bring in a new bill to strengthen the law, and that by means of the new powers he would obtain, he would be able to release the prisoners when their health gave way, give them time to recover, and then re-arrest them (not letting the time of recovery count in their sentence as it does in the case of an ordinary convict guilty of the vilest offences), and so on until they have served in prison the whole of their sentence. There was a long debate in the House, no one seemed to think this a workable scheme, and yet no one had a better to offer. Lord Robert Cecil seemed very anxious for deportation, but it was not entertained seriously by the rest of the Members. Mr. Keir Hardie moved an amendment that no bill of coercive nature should be passed until the Government had redeemed the pledge they gave to the women on the subject of women's franchise, have since broken and for which they (the women) have as yet received no substitute. This was rejected by about 300 odd votes to 8! The „Cat and Mouse Bill“, as Mr. McKenna's bill has been aptly called, then passed its second reading by a majority of 253. How far it will be effectual when it comes into operation remains to be seen. In the meantime, all over the country there are reports of militant deeds, several railway stations have been attacked, one empty train blown up, and several empty houses burnt to the ground. A good deal of damage to property but none to human life—other than that of suffragettes themselves. Let us hope that this most criminal Government will refrain from any course which should lead this last restriction to be removed, and realize that as Bernard Shaw said: „The women have beaten them and the only thing to do is to give them the vote.“

The Secretary W. S. P. U.

London, April 1913.

The *Women's Freedom League* held its eighth annual Conference Saturday March 29th, at Caxton Hall, Westminster. Mrs. Despard presided and at the beginning of the session it was unanimously agreed to send greetings to the Congress to be held in June at Buda Pesth, and especially to congratulate Frauline Rosika Schwimmer on her splendid work. Mrs. Despard, Miss Eunice Murray, Mrs. Kate

Harvey, Miss Alix M. Clark and Mrs. Frances Lewis hope to represent the Women's Freedom League as fraternal delegates at this Congress.

At our Annual Conference it was unanimously decided that we should demand a Government measure for the political enfranchisement of women, and an overwhelming majority vote of the delegates declared that in the meantime the policy of the Women's Freedom League should remain anti-government. The delegates further agreed that we should continue our policy of tax resistance and defiance of the law, and that the National Executive Committee be given a free hand to adopt what measures it could likely to embarrass the Government.

From the President's address and the reports given by the Honorary Treasurer, the Secretary and the Head of the Political and Militant Department it was clear that „The Women's Freedom League“ had passed through a year of vigorous activity and steady prosperity. Mrs. Despard and Dr. Elizabeth Knight were unanimously elected President and Hon. Treasurer of the League and the Committee afterwards appointed Miss Nina Boyle as Head of the Political Department and Miss F. A. Unterwood as general Secretary.

FLORENCE A. UNDERWOOD.
London, April 1913.

The *Men's League* is very glad that Mr. Philip Snowden one of its Vice-Presidents has succeeded in getting the Independent Labour Party to pass a resolution emphatically condemning the breach of faith of which the Cabinet has been guilty in withdrawing from its pledge towards a Women's Suffrage measure, and promising to vigorously oppose or defeat all proposals for amending the franchise or Registration laws unless women are included in them.

As our annual meeting is near at hand the Executive Committee have been earnestly considering the political situation, with the object of arriving at the most effective policy. At its last meeting it decided to recommend the following resolutions to its members. That the Election Policy of the League be:—

1. To organise opposition to the Cabinet as at present constituted.
2. To prevent re-election of its Anti-Suffrage members.
3. To support any party in the House of Commons which is pledged to introduce a measure to enfranchise women.

It has been also decided to affiliate to the recently formed Federated Council of Suffrage Societies, in the hope that this will lead to a greater assimilation of policy and methods than has hitherto existed in the Women's Suffrage movement.

The Executive has been very pleased to hear that a Congress of the Men's International Alliance has been definitely arranged, to meet in Budapest during the week of the International W. S. Alliance meeting. The time of year makes it extremely difficult to send delegates, but it is hoped that a few prominent members of the League will be able to attend.

Our monthly paper has now been enlarged and is under the editorship of Mr. J. Malcolm Mitchell the Hon. Political Secretary. It is hoped to make the paper of general interest, and of real value in showing the point of view of male supporters of Women's Suffrage, and thus attract as many men as possible to the cause.

C. V. DRYSDALE.

The quarterly number of the *Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Review* has just been

issued, and contains articles by Lady Robert Cecil and Lord Willoughby de Broke. The Review also gives a hitherto unpublished list of subscribers to the Anti-Suffrage funds, showing that out of the total sum subscribed, only 7% of the contributions were given by women. Lady Chance in an article on „The Organisation and Finance of the Anti-Suffrage League” throws further light on the peculiar methods of Anti-Suffrage propaganda. Mrs. Arthur Holland writes on „Women's Work in Rhodesia”; Lady Laura Ridding gives an interesting account of the growth of the National Union of Women Workers, and Miss Toker contributes a scientific article on „Natural Differences”.

A series of three At Homes have been arranged to take place during the spring session at the Knightsbridge Hotel, London. The first of these will be held on Tuesday, April 29th. Our President, the Countess of Selborne, has consented to take the Chair, and receive the guests.

During the past month C. U. W. F. A. meetings have been held in Birmingham, Cheltenham, Glasgow, Hull and Plymouth, also in London at Kensington, Chelsea and Crystal Palace. A week's Suffrage campaign, organised by our Secretary in Ireland, proved a great success. During the week two meetings were held practically every day, at which Lady Betty Balfour was the principal speaker. The Countess of Fingall presided over several of these gatherings.

A preliminary notice of the Annual Dinner of the Association at the Hotel Cecil on May 19th appeared in our last report. We are now able to announce that Lady Selborne will preside, and the Viscountess Castlereagh, Lady Willoughby de Broke, Winifred, Countess of Arran, Lady Robert Cecil, Lady Betty Balfour, and many others have taken tables. A reception and entertainment will follow the dinner. Lord Willoughby de Broke will be the chief speaker, and Miss Gertrude Kingston and Miss Jean Sterling Mackindlay are among the artists who have promised their services.

The latest leaflets to be published by this Association are:—Lord Selborne's speech at the Horticultural Hall on February 6th, 1913, price 1 d. and a pamphlet suitable for working women under the title of „Why”, issued at 2 d. per doz.

LOUISE GILBERT SAMUEL.

London, April 1913.

Germany.

In the end of February was founded at Metz a National Woman Suffrage Association for Alsatia-Lorraine, which has joined the German Union of Woman Suffrage Societies.

Last autumn the German Union of W. S. Societies addressed a petition to the Imperial Parliament (Reichstag) demanding parliamentary suffrage and eligibility for women on the same terms as for men. The arguments were the general revolution in trade and social conditions during the last decades, the great increase in the number of wage-earning women in the Empire and the many thousands of women playing a prominent part in social activities for the welfare of the nation. These women have the same amount of interest in all questions of legislation as men; moreover women as home-makers and mothers have a great stake in the country and the state and an increasing interest in all public institutions. Recently the Committee on Petitions in the Imperial Parliament dealt with this petition. Our

of the Reporters proposed to „take it into consideration”, another to „refer it for perusal”. The Committee finally agreed upon the course proposed by the latter and moved that „Parliament should resolve to refer the petition to the Chancellor of the Empire for perusal”. Unimportant as may seem this decision and of little consequence, yet it may be considered a little step forward and a proof that the cause is marching on in our country too. It is to be noted that as far back as 1908 a similar petition was presented to the Committee, but at the time they unanimously resolved to drop the petition and take the order of the day.

We may note as an important event of recent times that, some weeks ago, on the occasion of the great annual meeting of the Agricultural League (Bund der Landwirte) which takes place every year in Berlin and plays an important part in our political life, even the women of those most conservative circles met in the Assembly Hall of the Senate (Herrenhaus) for a big gathering, where Countess Schwerin-Löwitz, the wife of the President of the German Diet, was in the chair, and which had been called together by the Evangelical Young Ladies' League (evangelischer Jungfrauenbund). To be sure, the object which these women have in view for the time being, viz. counteracting the tendency of country-people to flock to the cities by protecting country-girls, is of a rather philanthropical nature, still it is not wholly without a political back-ground. At any rate it is to be noted that the women have taken the occasion of the so-called „Landowners' Week” for arranging a demonstration in the capital of the Empire, which is meant to lead to permanent organisation.

ADELHEID VON WELCZECK.

Dresden, April 1913.

The papers say that on the occasion of the Breslau exhibition the women of the eastern German provinces have resolved to call a women's conference from 7—10 June. The principal subject of discussion will be the position and prospects of women in horticulture, and it is supposed that suffragists cannot be indifferent to any social factor that makes for economic independence of women. The proceedings will begin by a memorial meeting in remembrance of the action of German women in 1813. For visitors of the Budapest congress coming from Berlin the quickest way is over Breslau. The leader of the Breslau women's conference is Mrs. Marie Wegner, Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse 109 Breslau. Honorary Associate of the I. W. S. Alliance, who will be glad to give all sorts of information as to accommodation and hotels. Congress-tickets to be had for 3 Mk. on application to Mrs. Klein, 25 Parkstrasse Breslau.

M. G. K.

Denmark.

The Landsforbund writes:—

Partly owing to the non-partisan agitation conducted by the Danish women during the years, in which they have fought for political freedom, and partly owing to the form of the motions concerning this matter that have been put before the House, Woman Suffrage has been considered a question of private opinion by the members of the different political parties. And even though, during late years, the Social-Democrats, the Radicals and the Liberals have included W. S. in their programmes, it is not known, that the political leaders in general have been exercising any very strong party-discipline as

to how the members were to vote in this case. Therefore, it must be considered a principal victory, that certain sections of the constitutional Reform Bill, placing women on an equal footing with men, were carried by a large majority in the Lower House last December. The spokesmen—with only one single exception—expressed their willingness to grant the claim in the name of their different parties, and even took the opportunity to add some kind words about the righteousness of the cause. The only one of the leaders, who did not feel personally sympathetic about it, was the spokesman of a very small group of Conservatives, but he did not speak against it.

In December we had strong reason to believe, that the Reform Bill should pass through in the session of 1912—'13. But after Christmas the situation has altered. After the first reading in the Upper House, the Bill was sent to a committee, that has been drawing out the time week after week, until at last it was put on the order of the day for the 3rd of April. It was then expected, that the second reading would take place, but instead of this happening, one of the Conservative members (Count Frijs) rose to propose „that the bill be referred to a new committee, partly consisting of members of the House, and partly of persons outside the House in possession of political and juridical knowledge”, so as to furnish an opportunity for further discussion upon some points concerning the electoral rights for the Upper House. This motion was carried with 33 Conservative votes against 31 Liberals, Radicals and Social-Democrats, and hereby the Reform Bill has been shelved.

After this, there were only two courses to follow. Either the prime-minister should try and dissolve the Upper House, thereby opening a constitutional battle, or he would have to wait for the result of the general elections. The Prime-minister has chosen the latter course.

All our hopes of becoming voters before the end of 1913 have now vanished.

In the beginning of March the municipal elections took place all over the country. Our paper „Kvindvalgret” (votes for women) was printed in thousands of copies and distributed to the female voters through our local presidents. It seems, that the Danish women this time have used their votes by a far larger number than at the first elections in 1909. But as the statistics have not yet been published, we are not able to name the figures. In the Copenhagen Town-council 13 women were elected (only 7 in 1909) from different political parties: Social-Democrats 5, Radicals 2, Conservatives 5, Non-Partisan 1. In the first meeting after the elections one of the Radical lady-members, Mrs. Harbou—Hoff, was chosen as second vice-president of the Town-council. Mrs. Harbou—Hoff, who is a physician by profession and a well-known member of the Landsforbund, is the first Danish lady, who fills this high official position.

CLINNY DREYER.

Copenhagen, April 5th 1913.

Norway.

Our Storting is now assembled and in full activity. 123 men representatives are sitting there, and they alone have to decide—as they always have had—all those questions put before them, concerning State and Church, men and women. Not a single woman has a word to say as yet. Still, however desirable it may be to have women representatives in our parliament, it seems to me personally not to be the most important thing for the present time.

The Radical party is again in power in the Storting, as by the elections this autumn this party got a big majority. Together with the Socialists they have now in their hands the decision of all constitutional questions. The Government has been formed by the majority of the Storting with Mr. Gunnar Knudsen as Prime Minister.

As for the little rest of suffrage to be gained for women we are quite sure that during this triennial period, universal political suffrage will be granted to all the citizens of our country. All the political parties agree that in our democratic country it will not do to withhold citizen's rights from any grown-up person, be it man or woman. And therefore all our political parties have put universal political suffrage for women on their electoral programs. From this point of view all the representatives have been elected, and so they are obliged to carry this reform during this session.

Among the newly formed Radical Government there are members who have always been adherents of our cause.

When the English suffragists asked the opinions of some of our leading politicians about that question, Mr. Gunnar Knudsen answered as follows: „Here in our country women have had the right to vote in two political elections. In always increasing number they have taken part in the elections. The experience we have had, is very satisfactory, and all the parties in Norway are now convinced that this reform is an act of justice although the reform from the beginning met with considerable resistance from the Conservatives.”

On the same occasion another of the members of the Government, Minister Castberg, wrote: „Woman suffrage has proved to be very useful, it has increased the strength of the moral side of the policy of our country. It has been due to all political parties in equal degree. It has not at all weakened the national and political strength in our political life. No fraction of the nation wants women suffrage abolished. On the contrary all political parties—as well the Conservatives and the Liberals as the Democrats—claim in their electoral programs that the vote shall be extended from the present limited franchise for women to the universal. This will also be carried in a very near future.”

Minister Bryggesaa has on several occasions been the best speaker for woman's suffrage and for other questions concerning women's rights, when such questions have been put before the Storting. As for the five other ministers I have every reason to trust them, since they are on our side. Then you will understand that we women of Norway no longer have the vote to fight for! We have in reality no adversary to fight!

Kristiania, 28-3-1913.

FR. MÖRCK.

The Netherlands.

The Delegates of the Woman Suffrage Association who will attend the Budapest Congress are: Dr. Aletta Jacobs, Mrs. Clifford Kocq van Breugel, Mrs. Mulder van de Graaf, Dr. Mia Boissevain, Miss Manus, Miss van der Hoeven, Miss Hoevenaar, Mrs. Goudsmit, Mrs. Kehler, Mrs. von Ofen, Mrs. van Wulfften Parthe, Mrs. Mansfeldt. Besides there will be a dozen of alternates.

The Committee on International Affairs felt such disappointment at Mrs. Chapman Catt's plan to resign the presidency of the I. W. S. Alliance that it resolved to address a circular to all the affiliated countries, requesting the Presidents to have a meeting at Budapest previous to the Convention in

order to find some means of obviating this calamity for the Alliance.

The W. S. A. feels bound to express the indignation of all suffragists at the Government proposals, on revision of the Constitution which maintain the disfranchisement of the female sex in the new Constitution, by holding a national protest-meeting at The Hague on May 4th. There we intend to invite men and women speakers, who will pour forth in eloquent addresses the indignation and resentment of the Dutch nation at the reactionary proposal of the Government, and finally we hope to convey the feelings of the manifestants to the Cabinet in a resolution.

This meeting will be a fit introduction for the electoral campaign in May and June, the result of which will show whether the electors wish to keep the present Government in office.

Dr. ALETTA JACOBS.

Amsterdam, April 1913.

Belgium.

Considering the political troubles which afflict the country, the Belgian Federation for W. S. feels that the time has come to address the following memoir to the Members of the Chamber of Deputies in the name of Belgian women.

Gentlemen,

On January 15th 1913 several women's associations have addressed you in a petition demanding the enfranchisement of women on the same terms as men. The *Belgian Federation for Woman Suffrage*, founded on Febr. 10th 1913, is of opinion that its first act of propaganda should be to address the Chamber of Deputies. The formation of our Federation is the first essay of organisation of Belgian Women's Societies with a view of obtaining the entire enfranchisement of women and securing for them the vote for the Municipality, Provincial Government, Chamber and Senate.

We consider that in the present stage of social evolution nothing can justify a further exclusion of women from caucuses etc. Women have interests to look after. They pay direct and indirect taxes as well as men. Their participation in social work and economic concerns warrants their ability to take part in public administration.

Now it is evident from the fact that the societies that have founded our Federation have among their members Roman Catholic, Liberal and Socialist women determined to unite their efforts to secure enfranchisement, that we place ourselves above all party preoccupations or thought of electoral success, and precisely because our Federation stands outside of the parties we feel entitled to address to them an appeal in behalf of social pacification.

We have followed with eager interest the phases of the party-strife concerning the revision of the constitution. Now that, after the decision taken by the delegates and representants of the Socialist party on March 6th, the revision of the constitution enters upon a new stage, we beg, Gentlemen, to appeal to your devotion to the public welfare and to your political wisdom and beg of you to employ all your efforts to bring about a conciliation which has the immense advantage of being favourably considered both by the Government and the Opposition.

The entire reformation of our electoral system will undoubtedly be long and complicate. Does it

not under these conditions seem quite natural and fit to begin to reform it by the point on which an agreement seems to be least difficult to attain, viz. by a reform of Municipal and Provincial Suffrage? Mr. de Broqueville has called attention to the fact that before the moment that declarations concerning the organisation of a general strike were made, the Government had planned to institute a Parliamentary or Extra-parliamentary Commission to draft a regulation of municipal and provincial suffrage. When the preparation for the strike became more manifest the Premier declined to follow out this plan, but he did request the representatives of the parties to try and come to an agreement. At present the Opposition seems to have abandoned its former idea of giving precedence to the reform of municipal and provincial suffrage. On June 17 Mr. Louis Bertrand wrote in the official organ of the Socialist party that, in case the Opposition had triumphed, the electoral reform would have begun by universal suffrage for municipal and provincial government, and that the question of the amendment of the constitution would only have come up in 1914.

We feel persuaded that public opinion would be happy to see the Progressives agree upon a programme which political circumstances have momentarily caused them to abandon.

Has not the moment come now for the leaders of the three parties to undertake, with a will to come to an agreement, the drafting of an electoral system on the lines recommended by the Government and by the Progressives as well?

Gentlemen, we beg to submit to you this course in the name of the Belgian women, because women have a direct interest in peace and public welfare; for every moral or economic perturbation of the country has its painful repercussion in the home. We express our hope that this Commission, which will surely find favour with many of you, may soon conciliate the different parties.

But at whatever moment you may come to study the electoral reform with a view to regulate justly the electoral reform with a view to regulate justly and suffrage, you will certainly not sanction an injustice which time only renders more apparent. You will grant women the franchise which they claim in an entirely constitutional way, but with firmly set purpose and with a certainty that their just cause will not be long in triumphing.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

The Executive of the Belgian Federation for Woman Suffrage:

JANE BRIGODE,
Secr. Belgian League for Women's Rights.
ELISE NYST,

Secr. Ameliation Position of Women.
LOUISE VAN DER PLAS,
President R. C. League for W. S.

CÉLINE DANGOTTE LIMBOSCH,
Secr. Belgian W. S. A.

ROSA DE GUCHTENAERE,
President Ghent Women's League.
MADELEINE PICARD,
Secr. Antwerp Women's League.

Hungary.

Those of our friends all over the world who know already that the Parliamentary Reform Bill has become law without granting suffrage to women, surely expect us now to be violently angry, passionately furious and entirely down-hearted. To be sure, we are angry and sad, but our spirits are not broken and we are not so desperate as you would expect us

to be, without knowing the circumstances of our defeat. You remember, in August and September we were in the position of ladies invited to a dinner and waiting to see the gentlemen take, our arm and politely escort us to our seats at the table. The Premier, several leaders of the Opposition-parties and of the press offered us their arm, and we took it and were cheerfully moving towards the dining-room, but at the door the gentlemen rid themselves of us with a courteous bow, saying: „And now ladies, sit down here before the door of the dining-room. Inside only gentlemen are served. We are awfully sorry, because we know, women have also stomachs, to feel hungry, they even have to pay the bills for maintaining the dining-room and the food we are eating, but we cannot avoid helping ourselves before trying to keep you and your children from starvation. You may be sure, when we shall be completely satiated we shall be anxious to come and fetch you into the dining-room. Please ladies don't hold our arms so tight, we really cannot conduct you now into the room and besides it is unwomanly to be so greedy. Be content, that your fathers, sons, husbands, brothers and sweethearts will be able to enter dining-room. You, being the weaker sex, can endure hunger longer, than we, who, as the stronger sex, cannot face longer the handships of hunger.”

Another bow and they slipped away into the dining-room where there was plenty of room and of food for women as well as for men. In their greediness they unfortunately slammed the door not only before us women, but also before some hungry creatures of their own sex too. This makes us sure that they will have to open the door very soon for those, who will force it. But, to translate the facts into plain words:

The Reform Bill, the object of political unrest since 8 years, was passed without enfranchising the women. We published the transactions in full in „Jus Suffragii” of February. As the Opposition parties are boycotting the Parliament, the Committee which had to discuss the Bill before its reading in the House consisted of 40 members, all of the Government party. We canvassed them and made the surprising experience, that there was not a single one opposed in principle to W. S.

They all agreed on the desirability of enfranchising the women, but, with the few exceptions a rule always has, they declared only to be able to support a measure for W. S. if the party-leader were not opposed to it. (Remember, the Prime-Minister had promised us the franchise in August if his „political friends” agreed with him.)

Now the „party-leader” of the „political friends”, the political god, being Count Tisza, the Speaker of the House of Commons, our cause was lost for the moment, because this Asquith of ours, pulls all the political strings.

With profound gratitude we have to mention those men, who, in spite of Count Tisza's anti-feminism, dared to stand for W. S. in the Parliament.

In the Committee Mrss. Syózó, Issekutz and His Excellency François de Magy spoke at several points of the discussion very strongly in favor of W. S. The Prime-Minister though explaining again and again the need and expediency of W. S., declared that at this moment it was a political impossibility to enfranchise women in the present bill. While the Committee was sitting, telegrams and petitions came pouring in from every part of the country.

The National Council of Women under the presidency of Countess Albert Apponyi held a Special General Meeting at which the Government Bill was discussed and another urgent petition for W. S. sent

to the Government and the House. Our society, the National Organisation of Female Clerks and the Men's League sent each a new and urgent petition to the Committee. There was a wave of sympathy all over the country and as far as words without deeds can be satisfactory, we rejoiced to see that in the extremely weak discussion presided over by „the party-leader”, W. S. occupied a very prominent place. No jokes, no ridicule met the speakers, the M.P.'s sympathised completely with the reform—but they didn't dare to vote for it. One, only one, leading man's prejudice spoilt all!

After the general reading of the Bill all the petitions for W. S. were read. This gave the Prime-Minister once more an occasion to hold a long speech in favour of W. S. which ended as usually by his request to put the question aside for this time. „There is no shame in postponing W. S.” he said, „as England, our most admired example for parliamentarism, shows that postponing the women's claims does not disagree with parliamentary principles.” And the Committee, with much sympathy for the noble cause, put the question aside.

Before the discussion of the Bill in the full House began, we made a last effort. We had a large public meeting at which many women's organisations societies for social reform of men and women, the Men's League and the Democratic Party (bourgeois) were officially represented. The meeting was presided over by Miss Glücklich. Besides her and the speaker of our Society Dr. Alexander Gieswein, a prelate of high rank, and M. P., and Dr. Wilhelm Vazsonyi, M. P., addressed the audience.

It was the first time, that Vazsonyi spoke publicly in favour of W. S. He being one of the strongest men of the Opposition parties we valued his help much.

The meeting adopted a resolution which obliged our society to send immediately a deputation as well to the Prime Minister as to the leaders of the coalited Opposition, urging our rights in the very last moment, and both received us the next day. The deputation consisted of about 130 women and a few representants of the Men's League. François Kossuth and Mr. Louis Holló received us in the name of the Opposition. Rosika Schwimmer pointed out to them what bitter feelings would arise in the women if the coalited parties,—which are going to back the general strike of the S. D. party against the Government's Bill and in favour of the Conciliation Bill for their so-called Universal Suffrage (meaning the vote for 2.400.000 men)—continued to show that they are able to agree in any other question but W. S.

Both party leaders declared to be personally perfectly convinced of the expediency of W. S. but as their parties differ in this matter, they cannot risk the hard-maintained coalition which they need to throw out the Government.

Our speaker answered that this was a perfectly unsatisfactory answer, as it shows that they refuse to regard W. S. as a question worth consideration and a little discussion. They could overcome the greatest differences of principles, so they ought to be able to find a way also in this question. The gentlemen repeated their former declaration and we went away as wise as we were before. For instance we knew now as well as before, that the Asquith of Hungary is the S. D. party, because all the other leaders of the Opposition have on several occasions assured us, that they are in favour of our demand, only the S. D. party-leader never ceases to oppose it.

The Prime Minister received our deputation in the House of Parliament, where many Members,

especially those known as our friends, joined the deputation. After miss Glücklich's strong appeal the Prime Minister told us again his story of believing that we would use the ballot better than many of the men who will now get the vote, but the political situation etc. etc.

Having heard this old story, we sent an appeal to all Members of Parliament urging them not to let this opportunity pass.

The political waves went high at this time, as the universal strike had been declared and the Government was concentrating troops in Budapest. Everyone was awfully excited and then the S.-D. party withdrew the order for the strike before it began. Behind the political curtains there has happened something. The coalited parties got nearly separated, but the strongest leader of the Government forced them to stay together. They did not undertake, anything against the Government so that the speaker could read the Bill in parliament and take a vote without the least disturbance.

It is a sign that the House is inclining towards W. S. that at the first reading the three first speakers advocated W. S. These were Gyoző Issekutz and His Excellency Georg de Lukács, former Minister of Instruction (see „Jus Suffr." Febr.), who made an exceedingly warm speech; and so did Alexander Gieswein the only Opposition member present in the House during the whole discussion of the Bill.

At the second reading, which took place in the presence of over 60 members out of 413. Georg de Lukács introduced an amendment to the first paragraph to leave out the word „male". Twenty-one of the 60 members present signed this amendment and voted for it, so that during the whole discussion of the Parliamentary Bill W. S. was not only the question which was mentioned most often, but also the amendment which got the greatest number of votes within the Government party.

Georg de Lukács declared, when we met him afterwards, that he had not canvassed for the 21 signatures his amendment had got. The M. P.'s had spontaneously signed it. He explained, that if he had canvassed he could easily have had got more signatures out of the Government party. But as he was not inclined to call up in the present political situation such difficulties to the Government he wished only a demonstration in the House, so that the next Parliamentary Reform shall be obliged to go farther i. e. to grant the Suffrage. These are the facts of our defeat. But as the Reform Bill did not satisfy the Coalited Opposition, the struggle for their „universal suffrage" is going on, and there are signs that a reform will take place very soon, to clear the way of politics in general. All our hopes are now in the effect of the I. W. S. All. Congress which perhaps will teach the Opposition parties the lesson they need and—which we want them to learn.

The new Bill is so bad, that, since really nobody but Count Tisza (our Asquith) likes it, it will be altered soon, that is certain. Having reached morally a victory this time, we are sure to step in next time quite easily. We have learned a great practical lesson and we will surely use it!

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

Iceland.

The proposed change of the Constitution which had been adopted in a former session of the *Althing* by both Houses and by large majorities, has now, according to „Kvennabladid", been buried by Government and *Althing*. The change of the Constitut-

ion would have meant universal suffrage for men and women alike, but the Icelanders say that the prospect of enfranchising the women had nothing to do with the fate of the bill. The people in Iceland are fervent politicians and it appears that their chief interest, their position with regard to their mother-country Denmark, induced them to give up the constitutional reform. However the women remain now unenfranchised and see their fond hopes defeated. They felt sure of getting the vote for the *Althing*, as everybody seemed convinced of their right to have it, and so they made no active agitation among their countrywomen. Fru Briet Asmundson, the President of the Iceland W. S. Association, is now trying to collect signatures of women who claim for women the parliamentary vote on the same terms as men have it, and will present a large petition to the *Althing* in its session of this summer.

E. VAN DER HOEVEN.

Alkmaar, April 1913.

List of Woman Suffrage Papers in different countries, with address and price per annum.

- AUSTRALIA, *The Woman Voter*, 2 Sh., Whitehall, Melbourne, Victoria.
 —, *The Liberal Woman*, 1 Sh., Mutual Life Building, 339 George Street, Sydney.
- AUSTRIA, *Der Bund*, 2 Kronen, 7 Rochusgasse, Wien III.
 —, *Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht*, 2 Kronen, 7 Reichsratsgasse, Wien.
 —, *Neues Frauenleben*, 4 Kronen, Porzellangasse 32, Wien IX.
 —, *Österreichische Frauenrundschaue*, 6 Kronen, 11 Am Hof, Wien I.
- BELGIUM, *La Ligue*, organe trimestriel de la Ligue du Droit des Femmes, 3 francs, rue d'Arlon 49, Bruxelles.
 —, *Le Feminisme Chrétien*, 3 frs., 57 avenue Jean Linden, Bruxelles.
 —, *L'International Féminin*, 1.50 frs., 104 avenue Brugman, Bruxelles.
 —, *Vrouwenleven*, orgaan van den Vrouwenbond, 2 frs., Korte Doornikstraat 6, Antwerpen.
- BULGARIA, *Grajdanka* [The woman Citizen], 6 francs, Mrs. Pateff Bojilowa, Bourgas.
 —, *Ravno Pravie* [Equality], 4 rb., 61 Mirska Street Kazanlik.
 —, *Jensky Glas*, 6 francs, Sofia
- DENMARK, *Kristeligt Kvindeblad*, 2 Kr., Kørup, pr. Horsens.
 —, *Kvinden og Samfundet*, 3.10 Kroner, Studiestraede 49², Kopenhagen.
 —, *Kvindevalgret*, 1 Krone, Zoological Garden, Kopenhagen.
 —, *Kvindestemmeretsblad*, 2 Kr., Bredgade 34, Kopenhagen.
- FINLAND, *Nutid*, 6 Mark, 19 Nikolaigatan, Helsingfors.
- FRANCE, *La Suffragiste*, 4 francs, 55 rue Damrémont, Paris.
 —, *La Française*, 6 francs, 49 rue Lafitte, Paris.
 —, *Ligue d'Electeurs pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, Bulletin trimestriel, 4 frs., 22 rue Lacépède, Paris.
 —, *L'Equité*, rue des Volontaires, Paris.
 —, *Le Droit des Femmes*, revue mensuelle, 3.50 frs., 127 Avenue de Clichy, Paris.

(To be continued.)