

JUS SUFFRAGII.

The International Woman Suffrage News

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"The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, by mutual consent of its auxiliaries, stands pledged to preserve absolute neutrality on all questions that are strictly national."

Notice on the Policy of Jus Suffragii.

In the present critical position of affairs, when any reference to political conditions may hurt national susceptibilities, it must be clearly stated that the International Woman Suffrage Alliance maintains a strictly neutral attitude, and is only responsible for its official announcements. Reports from affiliated societies are inserted on the responsibility of the society contributing them. Other articles are published as being of general interest to our readers, and responsibility for them rests solely with their signatories.

Features of the Month.

The outstanding event of the month is the overwhelming vote given in the British House of Commons on the Woman Suffrage clause of the Representation of the People Bill—385 votes for Woman Suffrage, 55 against! Seven to one! And a Government obviously in earnest in its intention to carry the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill! Women have scored many successes on previous House of Commons votes, but never before one when the Government of the day, in harmony with the overwhelming public opinion of the country, was, as at present, determined to give effect to the vote and carry the Bill through all its stages.

The debate in the House was in one way less impressive than might have been expected from the importance of the occasion. This was due partly to the fact that no leading member could be found to oppose Woman Suffrage, and that the swan-song was left to singularly unimpressive and undistinguished speakers, whose names carry as little weight as their arguments. The supporters of Woman Suffrage, including the most brilliant and weighty members of Parliament, felt that the fight was won; the House needed no more speeches to convince it; all that mattered now was the majority, and that was the handsome one of seven to one. One notable sign of the times was the attitude of the Attorney-General, Sir F. E. Smith, who declared that he felt it useless to oppose women's claims any longer; women were going to get the vote, so he might as well vote for them! Truly, nothing succeeds like success. In the division Suffragists had the pleasure of seeing their life-long opponent, Mr. Asquith, vote in their favour.

The Press is almost unanimous in supporting women, and amongst the many striking tributes to the well-earned success of the women's cause we may quote that of the *Nation*:—

Behind this pleasant ending lie more than two generations of toil, battle, defeat, disillusion, and, at the last turning but one, despair. Suffragettism is well forgotten now; but there is no wisdom at all in forgetting that hundreds of women laid their loves and their lives on the altar of women's rights long before its gift was visible to them. Speakers, debaters, organisers, thinkers, workers—what a commonwealth of energy the woman's movement has been! The Bill is now passing through Committee. The Report stage is expected to be reached by the second week in July, and, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, should go up to the

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Lords before the end of the month. The Lords may amend some clauses of the Bill, but it is thought that, whatever their individual opinions, they are unlikely to reject the universally supported compromise on Woman Suffrage. The House of Commons will then consider the Lords' amendments, and unless again difficulties arise, the Bill will become law. The new register will then be made, including the new voters, and all will be ready for British women to take part in the next General Election. M. S.

Treasurer's Receipts.

AFFILIATION FEES.				
Landskyndestemmeretsforeningen, Norway	1917	1	0	0
Vereeniging f. Vrouwenkiesrecht, Netherlands	1917	2	0	0
Federation of Auxiliaries, Finland	1917	1	0	0
Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union of South Africa	1917	1	0	0
Women's Suffrage Association, Canada	1917	1	0	0
Landsforeningen f. Kvinmans Politiska Röstätt, Sweden	1917	2	0	0
HONORARY ASSOCIATES' SUBSCRIPTIONS.				
Name.	Year.	Country.	£	s. d.
Coops-Broese v. Groenow, Mrs.	1917	Netherlands	1	0 0
van Oven-Broese v. Groenow, Mrs.	1917	Netherlands	1	0 0
von Oven-Broese v. Groenow, Mrs.	1917	Netherlands	1	0 0
Mair, Miss S. E. S.	1917	Gt. Britain	1	0 0
Fyffe, Mrs.	1917	Gt. Britain	1	0 0
*Fortsvund, Miss Maga	1917	Sweden	1	0 0
Villard, Miss F. J.	1917	U.S.A.	1	0 0
Howland, Miss T.	1917	U.S.A.	1	0 0
Runtz-Rees, Miss C.	1917	U.S.A.	1	0 0
Loins, Mrs. Mary	1917	U.S.A.	1	0 0
*Mehelin, Miss Cely	1917	Finland	1	0 0
*Popelius, Miss Nadine	1917	Finland	1	0 0
*Saltzman, Mrs. Emma	1917	Finland	1	0 0
Furthheim, Miss Annie	1917	Finland	1	0 0
Müntor, Mrs. Johanne	1917	Denmark	1	0 0
Cunliffe, Miss Helen	1917	Gt. Britain	1	0 0
Wilson, Mrs. C. M.	1917	Gt. Britain	1	0 0
Baak, Miss Jeanne	1917	Netherlands	1	0 0
Rogers, Miss Julia	1917	U.S.A.	1	0 0
Hallowes, Mrs. Frances	1917	India	1	0 0
Crompton, Mrs. Harriet	1917	S. Africa	1	0 0
Montelius, Mrs. Agda	1917	Sweden	1	0 0
*Macintosh, Miss M. R. C.	1917	S. Africa	1	0 0
Wilkinson, The Hon. Mrs.	1917	Gt. Britain	1	0 0
Steel, Lady	1917	S. Africa	1	0 0
Solly, Mrs. Julia	1917	S. Africa	1	0 0
McCormick, Mrs. Stanley	1917	U.S.A.	1	0 0
van Dyk, Miss Maria	1917	Netherlands	1	0 0
Polak, Miss Anna	1917	Netherlands	1	0 0
Seyd, R. E., Esq.	1917	Gt. Britain	1	0 0
			£38	0 0
Acknowledged in April number of <i>Jus Suffragii</i>			132	6 0
			£170	6 0

*New Members since April.

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MRS. FAWCETT'S SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

On June 11th, 1917, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, President of the National Union of Suffrage Societies, celebrated her seventieth birthday. To many of her followers throughout the country the realisation of that fact requires something like an effort of imagination, for physically it is not easy to credit Mrs. Fawcett with seventy years. The present writer has lively recollections of walking behind the president of the National Union at breakneck speed from end to end of Victoria Street, gaining not an inch of ground; and to the present writer the existing Franchise Bill, by reason of its thirty years' age limit, will bring no more than a potential vote.

But if it requires an imaginative effort to credit Mrs. Fawcett with seventy years of physical wear and tear, it requires a second such effort to credit her with anything like that period of mental wear and tear. For Mrs. Fawcett has to-day that rare power of bringing a new mind to a new problem; it is a power which transcends mere intellectual keenness, and in it perhaps lies the secret of Mrs. Fawcett's eternal youth.

Having therefore by two successive imaginative efforts grasped the fact that Mrs. Fawcett is seventy years old, it remains to realise—and here a third effort is needed—that she is also a political veteran, a Suffrage pioneer, of something like fifty years' standing. An effort is needed, because to many people the rôle of political pioneer suggests somebody whose past services must be constantly borne in mind as a counterweight to present foibles. But Mrs. Fawcett is essentially a

leader of to-day. It is to her, in this crisis of the Suffrage movement, that the members not only of the National Union, but of many other Suffrage societies, look for practical guidance. It is she who tours the country to fan local enthusiasm in a succession of mass meetings. It is she who pilots innumerable committees through the tangle of detailed argument involved by a real live Franchise Bill on its way through Parliament, with a moderation which is never colourless, and an exuberant unfeeling humour which is never cynical.

Nevertheless, though to many of her followers the leader of the present may be a more vivid figure than the pioneer of the past, to many more those fifty years or so represent a lifetime of inspiration and generalship. Mrs. Fawcett's work for women has its roots in the philosophic Liberalism of the middle decades of last century, and in the championship of two of the foremost exponents of that Liberalism—John Stuart Mill and Henry Fawcett. It was John Stuart Mill who brought forward the first concrete proposal for Women's Suffrage in the House of Commons, in 1867, the year which saw the emergence of pioneer Women's Suffrage organisations in London, Manchester, and Edinburgh. It was Henry Fawcett, beloved of the British public as the "blind Postmaster-General," who championed the cause which his young wife had made her own, at a time when Women's Suffrage was a butt, not merely for ridicule, but for active political hostility, as an occasional variation upon the general refusal of the public to consider the matter at all. It was not likely to be a fortunate championship from the point of view of external political success. This is the period which constitutes the first chapter in the history of the Women's Suffrage movement; it coincides with the first chapter of Mrs. Fawcett's political biography and the few years of her married life with Henry Fawcett. It is a vitally important period, not merely because it marks a beginning, but because from that day to this the constitutional Suffrage movement has borne the stamp of certain traditions which it learned during that early struggle. Those traditions may be summed up as an optimistic belief in human progress as affected by political and economic change, and a steady faith in the ultimate susceptibility of mankind to clear reason. Its characteristic is common-sense which is not materialism, combined with enthusiasm which is not fanaticism; and its embodiment to-day is Mrs. Fawcett. It is Mrs. Fawcett who has been largely responsible not only for keeping that tradition alive but for keeping it up to date. That the leader of 1870 should be the leader of 1917 is, when one forgets the personality of Mrs. Fawcett, something like a miracle; more especially when one remembers that the National Union, as a widespread, loosely knit, all-comprehensive body, is particularly susceptible to intellectual atmospheric conditions. It will be one of the tasks of a future biographer to estimate the extent to which Mrs. Fawcett's influence was responsible for preventing the disintegration of the constitutional Suffrage movement during the phase of militancy, and for steering it successfully between the Scylla of passionate denunciation and the Charybdis of emotional sympathy.

When we turn from external policy to the practical internal conduct of the National Union, we find this same reasoned genius of Mrs. Fawcett at work. Above all she has stood for the avoidance of non-essential controversies and side-tracks, for a maximum of political diversity with a minimum of political friction. It is easy to be wise after the event, but there have been times in the history of the Suffrage movement when the straight and narrow path has been neither an easy nor an obvious one.

But Mrs. Fawcett's energy was by no means monopolised by the political side of the women's movement, nor indeed by the woman's side of human progress in general. Pioneers of female education claim her as a colleague, and it was at her Cambridge house, in 1870, that the first tentative schemes for the foundation of Newnham College were hammered out. Exactly twenty years later, by a dramatic stroke of natural justice, her daughter, Philippa Fawcett, a student of that same college, overtopped the Senior Wrangler of her year. But in 1870 the hill to be climbed must have appeared an intolerably steep and stony one. Those were the days when the female "blue stocking" rivalled the mother-in-law and the drunken man as an object of universal merriment.

Such is the Suffrage leader who celebrates this month her seventieth birthday and her political jubilee. To her many followers, the wish for her future health and happiness is accompanied by the hope that if all goes well with the Suffrage cause, the next campaign in the women's movement may be planned under her guidance, and carried through under her generalship.

THE POLISH WOMAN: HER WORK, HER RIGHTS, AND HER FUTURE.

By M. A. CZAPLIKA, Mary Ewart Lecturer in Ethnology to the School of Anthropology, University of Oxford.

Since the very beginnings of Polish history the women of Poland have varied greatly in character, but in the course of the last two centuries the types that have been most apparent have been these three: the "fighter," the "home woman," and the "intellectual." The Amazon-like woman fighter has always been in a minority; in fact, she may almost be said to be the exception. The majority of Polish women are of the second type, while the so-called "intellectual" woman, pursuing more abstract ideas than the political fighter, is again in a minority, though more often met with than the militant.

To the "militants" belongs the Polish woman who is perhaps best known historically—Zofia Chrzanowska, who, in the middle of the seventeenth century, is said to have led the defences of Trembovle when her husband, the commander of that fortress, had given up all hope of holding it against the Turks. Women of her type took their part, too, in the national wars for independence in 1831 and 1863, and they have not been backward in recent times, as Mr. Stanislaw Posner shows in his article in *Jus Suffragii* for June 1st.

Though the class of "home woman" which forms the majority may perhaps include a great many butterflies, on the whole it must be said that the woman who stays at home in Poland has many duties unknown to her sisters in other countries. Apart from a rich artistic life, she has her social work, which in Poland has always meant as much as it means in England now. In addition, these women have on their hands the burden of the education of children, especially poor children who could not afford private teaching. The first three or four years of a child's education was chiefly in the hands of private individuals (except in Austrian Poland), and was carried on as voluntary work, for even where State schools existed, as in Prussian, and to a certain extent in Russian Poland, they were used to further the political aims of the foreign occupants, and it was impossible to obtain from them sufficient knowledge either of elementary subjects or of the national language and history of Poland.

It may be said with truth that the majority of Polish women—those who did their work unknown to people abroad, and even to people in their own country—those who willingly gave up all claims to representative rights even within the narrow limits of the rights possessed by Polish men,—have done the most for the welfare, progress, and, indeed, the very existence of the country for the last two hundred years.

But it is the women of the third type, the intellectuals, who, perhaps, have brought most glory to the name of Polish womanhood.

Among the finest representatives of this type abroad there must be recorded the names of Mme. Curie (née Sklodowska), Dr. Joteyko, until recently Professeur of Pedology in Brussels, and Editor of the *Revue Psychologique*, now lecturing at the Sorbonne; and in other spheres of activity Miss Dziewczopolska, one of the best woman barristers in Paris; Olga Bozanska, the painter; and others.

France seems to have been a second intellectual home for the women of Poland. In spite of the near neighbourhood of Russia and Germany, the Polish woman has been less affected by Russian and German influences than have the Polish men of the professional classes. Her wit, her taste in dress, her economy in the management of a family ménage, her convent or convent-like education, her high position in society circles, combined with complete lack of position in public life—all these and many other factors in her life, positive and negative, she owes to France. If an individual intellect has burst the bonds of custom, and a woman—usually after a great struggle at home—has reached the gates of a University or an Academy of Arts, it has generally been French culture-centres that have supported her efforts. The Polish Universities and Academies in Craow and Lemberg have equal rights for women and for men in student life, but any University appointment is reserved exclusively for men. This is perhaps not to be wondered at in the old University of Craow (founded in 1364), where old traditions change scarcely faster than those of Oxford and Cambridge; but it was decidedly unnecessary in the newer University of Lemberg, which is in many respects in advance of the Universities of neighbouring countries.

Polish "Intellectuals" existed long before the partitions of Poland, and during the last 100 years they have had to undergo a double subjugation: subjugation as Poles and sub-

jugation as women. Very few European countries can show in their history a movement like that of the Polish "Enthusiasts," whose most brilliant leader was the poetess Narcyza Zmichowska (she died in 1875).

In a way the "Enthusiasts" worked along the lines of modern Suffrage Societies in England, but their most direct aim was education—higher education for the women who wish it, and primary education for all. Needless to say, they received but little support from their society circles. Not that the men did not wish for the same benefits, as they showed, for example, by the founding of the Universities of Vibno and Warsaw about the same time; but they did not want women in public affairs, much as they admired and worshipped the same women in private life.

Nevertheless, the social atmosphere in Poland has been changing rapidly during the last fifty years, and we see that the two poetesses and writers, Orzeszkowa and Konopnicka, who died hardly a decade back, left a deeper mark on the men and women of their time than Narcyza Zmichowska could have hoped to do.

From the Pleiad of Polish authoresses who, not unlike those of France, brought many new elements into the Polish literature of to-day, I choose these two greatest, for they touched the strings not merely of national life and duties, but of the life of humanity, or, at least, that fraction of humanity which lives and suffers in Europe.

Eliza Orzeszkowa, herself from a family of country gentry, challenged the prejudices cherished by her own society circle, in common with many others, against the Jews. I doubt if any other literature possesses descriptions of the life of unassimilated Jews depicted with such insight, sympathy, and art as characterises those in the literature of Poland, thanks to the novels of Eliza Orzeszkowa.

Then there is Marya Konopnicka, who has been called the Polish George Sand, living all along "sur la branche," sometimes abroad, sometimes in various parts of Poland, invited to no Chair as were the Polish poets, and yet heard everywhere and read by everyone. With all her devotion to her country she did not choose the Messianistic school of expression which represented Poland as the Messiah of the nations, and was revived in modern Poland by the only man of her time who was her equal in talent—Stanislaw Wyspianski.

Konopnicka's verse has the sound of a hard and precious metal, and the scourge of class distinctions, the misery of the homeless, especially of homeless children; the curse of fanaticism hampering art, and conventionalism hampering progress, were her most beloved motives.

It was the 50 years' jubilee of Orzeszkowa which afforded the opportunity for the first Universal Meeting of Polish Women of all classes and all Polish provinces, held in Warsaw in 1908.

The revolution of 1905 and the consequent improvement in the political situation enable Konopnicka to return to Russian Poland to open the proceedings. This was, indeed, the greatest day in the life of Polish women of all three types: the militant, the quiet home-worker, and the intellectual; of all three parts of Poland, under Prussian, Russian, and Austrian rule; and of all classes. There were present representatives of peasants, of shop and factory workers, of the professional and aristocratic classes; even a representative of ex-prostitutes.

The Congress passed a resolution to change the traditional attitude whereby the demands of women were subordinated to those of men, and it was decided to fight for recognition within the narrow limits of the political rights accorded to Polish men, and to fight side by side with Polish men for more rights. Among the leaders were some of the best-known intellectual women, hence the opposition offered to it by the Press was not as strong as might have been expected, judging from the boycott of such individual Polish Suffrage workers as Mrs. Buividowa, of Craow; Mrs. Iza Moszczenska and Miss Sempolowska, of Warsaw. But if this Congress was an expression of the wish and readiness of Polish women to share the duties of public life with their men, it was far from being the expression of the desire of the Polish men. No municipality, no high scientific institution or other public body, no political club, had opened its door to women at the time when the present war broke out.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the sacrifices made by the women of Poland during the present international conflict. The smallest amount of imagination can realise how much greater are the sufferings and the needs of Polish women of all classes, and of all three parts of Poland, than those of any other women who have come into contact with this war. Polish women have had to stand by and see Polish men of

the three parts of Poland fighting against one another; the war has been raging on Polish territory; Polish children, more than any others, have been dying of hunger and disease; all the millions of Polish women whose men-folk are in the Russian army are at home in Poland without any means of communication with them,—these are only a few of the burdens that Polish women have now to bear. Perhaps, too, the lack of allies or sympathisers abroad, and of help such as has been given to other countries which are suffering through the war, has made the lot of Polish women still harder.

During the present national misfortune, in which Poland has so far gained nothing, while losing all she had to lose, women have again withdrawn their own claims for recognition in public proceedings, and we do not find a single woman on the Citizens' Committee, which was the only body for public representation in Poland, in Russia, and abroad, especially in Switzerland. Nor were there any women members of the Polish Government in Russian Poland when she was made independent by the German and Austrian authorities.

If we compare the position of Polish women with that of their near neighbours, the women of Russia and of Finland, we see that even now, in the midst of various collisions, Finnish women have a social and political position which is without its equal in the world, and Russian women have their share in all that Russian men now undertake or plan; while Polish women, in spite of their ability and past experience, stand far behind, not knowing whether the time has come when their services to their country will be recognised and their opinion asked for, or whether they must still wait until the position of the Polish men is recognised by the men of the Foreign Powers.

Thus the Polish woman bears her heavy burden silently, looking to the future, and giving all her strength "pro bono publico."

THE NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Inquiry by Headquarters Committee.

The Headquarters Committee of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance has for some time been considering the question of the nationality of married women with a view to collecting information on the present position in different countries, and proposes to send out a Questionnaire on the lines of those circulated some years ago concerning women lawyers and women doctors. It will be remembered that our Swiss Auxiliary so long ago as its general meeting in May, 1916, made a recommendation, which appeared in the July, 1916, number of *Jus Suffragii*, that the International Woman Suffrage Alliance should study this question in order to inform its national Auxiliaries of the position throughout the world. About the same time it came to the knowledge of the Headquarters Committee that the Dutch National Council of Women had made a similar proposal to the International Council of Women. They therefore decided, in order to prevent overlapping, to ascertain, before taking action, whether the International Council intended to adopt the proposal of its Dutch Auxiliary. A letter was written to the Convener of the International Council of Women's Committee on the Legal Position of Women, Mej. Dr. E. C. van Dorp, of the Netherlands, but no answer has been received. It was also ascertained that the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, which is the British Auxiliary of the International Council of Women, had received no communications on the subject from the International Council.

The Headquarters Committee has therefore decided to make the inquiry, and, as a preliminary, invited a few experts to meet them with a view to suggestions as to its basis. In connection with this meeting, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, formerly Secretary of the International Council of Women, called attention to an important investigation on the subject made in 1905 by the International Council of Women's Committee on the Legal Position of Women, at the suggestion of its President, Lady Aberdeen.

The report of that inquiry, which was printed in the 1905-06 Annual Report of the International Council of Women, dealt with the U.S.A., Canada, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, France, Norway, Hungary, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, and the Commonwealth of Australia. It stated that at that time, except in Australia, a woman—

- (a) acquired the nationality of a country by marrying one of its nationals;

- (b) lost her own nationality on marriage with an alien;
- (c) could not apply for naturalisation independently of her husband, except in special circumstances in Sweden and Denmark;
- (d) as a rule was given special facilities, which vary in different countries, to regain her former nationality lost by marriage on the dissolution of that marriage by death or divorce.

The report from Australia, however, stated that women were given the option of adopting their husband's nationality, and might be naturalised independently of their husbands.

Notwithstanding the above report, it would seem that Australian women married to alien enemies are at present not treated as Australian citizens, because in a recent issue of the *Woman Voter*, the organ of our Auxiliary in that country, the Women's Political Association is protesting against the treatment of a woman married to an alien enemy, and urging on the Australian representatives at the British Imperial Conference the need for the amendment of the laws of the nationality of married women, so that they shall have the same right to choose their nationality as their husbands.

There is available here in London much authoritative material for the study of the nationality of married women in the form of British Government reports. In 1893 an official report setting forth the nationality laws of other countries was published, and the amending laws of most countries are brought out from time to time as they are adopted. These White Papers show that since 1905 new nationality laws have been passed in Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Siam, Germany, and Greece. In 1907 the United States of America passed a new Act, and in 1914 the United Kingdom passed a new law, which has also been adopted by the Legislatures of Canada and Newfoundland, but not yet in Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa.

In the main, however, the practice obtaining in 1905, by which a married woman is denied the choice of nationality given to her husband, has not been altered, although in certain special cases there are exceptions to this rule, and some small alterations have been made in the status of married women.

The United States Act of 1907 is important because it gave statutory effect to the denial to a married woman of the choice of her nationality. The history of the British Act is also significant. Before 1870 a British woman did not lose her nationality if she married an alien. When the Act of 1914 was before Parliament, women's organisations tried, without success, to have their lost rights restored. They succeeded, however, in securing two small amendments: one which facilitated the return to British nationality, on the dissolution of a marriage, of a woman who had lost her nationality on marriage with an alien; and another enabling a British woman by declaration to retain her nationality should her husband after marriage cease to be British. The fact that in the Anglo-Saxon countries it has not always been the custom for a woman to follow her husband's nationality will be of great value in breaking down the conservatism which will oppose reforms in the law, not only in these countries, but in other parts of the world.

It may be useful in making this inquiry to call attention to the two main principles on which the laws of nationality are based in different countries. These are: (1) The law of the place of birth (*jus soli*), and (2) the law of parentage (*jus sanguinis*). Some countries base their nationality laws on one of these principles, some on the other; while still other countries adopt a combination of the two. According to Bourge's "Colonial and Foreign Law" (1908), the second principle, that a child follows the nationality of its father (or, in some cases, of its illegitimate mother), underlies the law of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Roumania; while some of the Spanish American States adopt the first principle—that a child takes the nationality of its place of birth. The same authority states that the principle of the nationality following the place of birth is supplemented by the principle of the nationality following the parent, in England, the U.S.A., Denmark, Holland, and Portugal; while the principle of the nationality following the parent, supplemented by the principle of the nationality following the place of birth, obtains in France, Belgium, Greece, Spain, Russia, Italy, Bulgaria, Luxemburg, Monaco, Turkey, and Japan.

Among the exceptions to the general rule that a woman loses her nationality on marriage with an alien may be mentioned the following. The list does not profess to be complete. Under the German law of 1914, in the case where a German

gives up his nationality and becomes naturalised in a foreign country, the denationalisation of his wife requires her assent. The same is true of the United Kingdom law of 1914, which is also in force in Canada and Newfoundland. Siam (1913), Italy (1912), and Belgium (1909) safeguard the possibility of a wife finding herself without a nationality, by providing that a woman does not lose her nationality on marriage with an alien unless by the laws of her husband's country she acquires his. The Danish law of 1898 provides that when a man becomes naturalised in a foreign State, his wife and legitimate children lose their Danish nationality, unless they remain in Denmark, but only if they acquire the rights of nationality in the foreign State. Special facilities are given to a woman to return to her former nationality after the dissolution of her marriage with a foreigner by the laws of Germany (1914), the United Kingdom (1914), Canada (1914), Newfoundland (1914), the Netherlands (1892), Italy (1912), and Belgium (1909). The mere dissolution of a marriage gives back to a Siamese woman nationality lost on marriage (1913).

In countries where a child takes its nationality from its parent, the position of the illegitimate child varies. An illegitimate child whose father is unknown follows its mother's nationality if she is German, Siamese, Dutch, or Italian. The illegitimate child of a Danish mother is Danish whether the father is known or not. Apparently, the illegitimate child of a British woman, if it were born in Germany and the father unknown, would have no nationality. Belgium, under a law of 1881, gave special facilities for acquiring Belgian nationality to the husband of a Belgian woman, and made more stringent the rules for naturalisation for bachelors and childless widowers than for married men or widowers with children.

The special rights and privileges which accompany nationality vary in different countries. As a rule, political rights and eligibility to public office are restricted to the nationals of a country. In many countries foreigners cannot own a ship of the country. In some they cannot hold land. This falls hardly on women landowners who marry foreigners, although very often special laws are introduced to meet their special cases. In the United Kingdom special Acts enable women married to foreigners to receive old-age pensions and sickness insurance. American women were protesting lately because an American woman married to a foreigner had been refused a pension for the blind, and because another could not act as executor under a will.

The hardships specially arising from the war, which have resulted in so many women being treated as alien enemies in their own countries, have brought home to the organised women the need for amendment of the laws. The national Auxiliaries of the Alliance in Switzerland, Sweden, France, Australia, and Great Britain have recently passed resolutions on the subject, as have also the National Councils of Women of the Netherlands, Sweden, and Great Britain and Ireland. The Frederica Bremer Society of Sweden and the British Dominions Women's Suffrage Union have also urged the need of the reform. It is a question which must ultimately be solved internationally, and the Headquarters Committee hope that the response to the questionnaire which is being sent to the Auxiliaries of the Alliance will supply valuable material for possible common action by women in all countries. On the suggestion of Mr. Dickinson, M.P., who moved the amendment conferring on married women the right to choose their nationality in the House of Commons in 1914, the questions dealing with the general conditions of nationality have been added. It may also interest Suffragists to know that it was Mr. Dickinson who, as chief teller in the great Woman Suffrage division in the House of Commons last week, had to perform the historic duty of announcing to the House and to the anxious listeners behind the grille that Women Suffrage had been carried in Committee by 385 votes to 55.

CHRISTAL MACMILLAN.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE LAWS OF NATIONALITY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR EFFECT ON MARRIED WOMEN.

I.—LAW AS AFFECTING MALES AND UNMARRIED FEMALES.

1. What determines the nationality of a child?
 - (a) Does it take the nationality of its father? If illegitimate, does it take its father's or mother's nationality?
 - (b) Does a child born in your country take the nationality of the country?
2. What conditions are necessary to acquire nationality?
 - (a) Is a certain term of residence necessary?
 - (b) Is employment by the Government reckoned as residence?

3. What are the chief causes of loss of nationality?

Is nationality lost by—

 - (a) Residence in a foreign country?
 - (b) Employment by a foreign Government?
 - (c) Acquiring a foreign nationality?
 - (d) By declaration of alienage?

Is it possible by the laws of your State to revoke a certificate of naturalisation? Under what conditions?
4. Does the naturalisation of the father carry with it the naturalisation of his minor children?

Does the loss of nationality by the father carry with it the loss of nationality of the minor children?
5. Does the nationality of a minor child follow that of its widowed mother when she changes her nationality—
 - (i.) By becoming naturalised in your country? or
 - (ii.) By marrying a national of your country? or
 - (iii.) By naturalising in a foreign country? or
 - (iv.) By marrying a foreigner?
6. Does the nationality of an illegitimate minor child follow that of its mother when she changes her nationality in the above four cases—(i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.)?
7. What are the special disabilities of aliens?

Have they the right to—

 - (a) Vote for and be elected to the Legislature or local councils?
 - (b) Enter Government service?
 - (c) Own ships?
 - (d) Own land?
 - (e) Equal treatment with nationals in the courts?

II.—LAW AS AFFECTING MARRIED WOMEN.

8. Does an alien (a woman) acquire the nationality of your country by marrying one of its nationals?

Does the naturalisation of the husband carry with it the naturalisation of the wife?
9. Does a woman lose her nationality by marrying an alien?
 - (a) Are there any exceptions to this rule—e.g., does she retain her original nationality if by the laws of her husband's country she does not acquire his? If a man national changes his nationality, has his wife the right by declaration to retain hers?
 - (b) Are any privileges as to naturalisation, or other privileges, granted to an alien man who marries a national of your country?
10. Under what circumstances (divorce, death of husband) can a married woman regain her former nationality?

Is such a woman who has lost her nationality by marriage with an alien given any special facilities for regaining her former nationality, or has she to conform to the same conditions as an ordinary alien applying for naturalisation?
11. Can a woman apply on her own account for naturalisation during the lifetime of her husband?
12. Are any exceptions made as to their treatment as aliens of women who have lost their nationality through marriage—e.g., as to old-age pensions, insurance, poor relief, rights of voting, Government employment, land, property, inheritance, etc.?

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW.

13. Does the present law of nationality bear hardly on women? If so, give examples.

What alterations in the law are recommended by the organised women in your country? Quote any resolutions passed on the question.
14. Do you consider that a married woman should have the same right as her husband to choose her nationality?

Will you make a series of proposals as to the laws of the nationality of married women as a suggestion for a common programme for the organised women of all countries?

Country

Name of person supplying the information

Description

Address

DENMARK.

Miss Hansen on State Commission.

Miss Eline Hansen is member of a State Commission nominated by the Home Secretary, of which the president is Mrs. Julie Arenholt. The Commission consists of men and women, and is called the Household Commission, and its object is to deal with the difficulties experienced by housewives in obtaining the necessaries of life.

FINLAND.

Effects of the Russian Revolution.

The revolution in Russia has suddenly and radically changed the political outlook of Finland. It can, of course, be neither my task nor my purpose to dwell upon the political situation of the moment, which still is of a quite transitory character. Indeed, new horizons are opened, far-reaching hopes have

arisen, but much confusion, much uncertainty still exists, and, taking into consideration the difficulties created by these times of war, it would be useless to make positive statements, and prognostications are of doubtful value. It will be more reasonable to confine my report to a few events of greater importance and to women's doings and their participation in the struggles of the moment.

The two chief and immediate consequences of the revolution, as far as Finland is concerned, were that our Parliament, the Landtag, was summoned, and our Government, the Senate, reorganised. The Parliamentary elections having taken place abroad, in July last, no long preparation was needed, and the solemn opening of the Diet took place on the 11th of April. The Socialist party being in the majority, a member of that party was elected Chairman of the Chamber.

The reorganisation of the Senate was preceded by deliberations between the temporary Russian Government and delegates from all the Finnish political parties. The members of the late Senate were either quite incapable men or hostile to Finland's self-government; at this turn of the tide they were obliged to withdraw, and a new Senate was nominated. Of the twelve seats, six fell to the share of the Socialist dominant party, and the other six were divided between members of other parties; while the President of the Senate, being a Socialist and his being the casting vote, Socialist preponderance was hereby secured.

Work of Women M.P.'s.

The Parliamentary session began as usual by the election of the Chairman and of a certain number of electors, who have in their turn to elect the standing committees or any other special committee which may be required during the session. The membership in the standing committees varies from 9 to 17; only the Grand Committee, to which all Governmental and most of the Parliamentary Bills have to be submitted before they are brought up in the Chamber for the final decision, numbers 60 members. At the present session two special committees have been appointed—the Land Committee and the Food Committee. As a matter of course, most of our women deputies have been elected members of different committees. I will mention only those whom I presume to be known in the I.W.S.A. and perhaps to some readers of *Jus Suffragii*. The doyenne of our now living Suffragists, Lucina Hagman, has been elected Chairman of the Committee of Education, a place she already once occupied in the first Landtag after the Parliamentary reform; she is also member of the Presidential Board and one of the 45 electors. Miss Annie Furuholm is member of the Law Committee; Dr. Tekla Hultin, member of the Fundamental Law Committee, and also elector; Dr. Jenny af Forselles is elector and member of the Grand Committee; Factory Inspector Vera Hjelt is a member of the Labour Committee. Other well-known women deputies, such as the Baroness Yrjö-Koskinen and Evelina Ala-Kulju, of the Old Finnish party, and the Socialist members, Hilja Pärssinen, Miina Sillanpää, and others, all take their part in committees or are employed as electors.

Among Parliamentary Bills (motions and petitions) put down for the present session, a certain number have been suggested by women members. These bear upon sick insurance, matrimonial legislation, certain parts of the penal laws, equal right for both sexes to public offices, the condition of women servants and of women workers in certain industries and in railway service, the care of idiots and of morally destitute children, the struggle against prostitution and against venereal diseases. But notwithstanding the urgency of these questions, they all stand at the present moment far behind the political problem and the food question, which are paramount.

Women Deal with the Food Problem.

But it is not only in the Landtag our women are busy. The food question is the burning one of the hour with us, just as elsewhere. The municipalities, and even the administrative bodies in the country have had to start upon an extensive organising work for the purpose of providing and rationing provisions. Helsingfors, as the capital took naturally the leading part. A town Food Committee was appointed, and special committees for the most necessary kinds of food, such as bread, milk, meat, and sugar, were organised. At first women's help was not taken into consideration. But matters soon took another turn. Different women's organisations united in insisting upon their right to join in this relief work, for which they felt themselves especially fit; still more, they claimed the right to point out those women who were the most capable for this task. Their energetic urging and, doubtless,

also the need of assistance, worked a change in the views of our authorities. Women were by and by summoned to take part in the task, and now not only are they eagerly at work on almost every committee, but one of them, Miss Dagmar Neovius, is appointed chief leader of the Bread Committee in Helsingfors, on equal terms with men leaders in other committees.

Northern Women's Meeting, 1916.

Notwithstanding all uncertainty in the present, we are so bold as to draw up daring plans for a meeting of women from the northern countries—Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, and Finland—in Helsingfors in June, 1918. It will be the third meeting of northern women since they united in common work for women's common cause. We rejoice at the thought of seeing our Scandinavian sisters assembled here, and at the opportunity of showing them some hospitality in return for all the kindness we so often have enjoyed in their countries and in their homes. Still, many obstacles may arise!

I am well aware that my report is defective, and that it depicts but little of the prevalent public feeling in our country at the present time, but neither my untrained pen nor circumstances allow of a better.

E. SALTZMAN.

Letter from Miss Hilja Pärssinen, M.P.

After a graphic description of the feelings of joy and relief with which the Russian Revolution was greeted by all classes in Finland, the writer gives an account of the manner in which the Finnish working-women had kept their organisations together before the Revolution. In spite of the difficulties placed in their way by the severe police supervision, these organisations increased and gained in solidarity, and the work of propaganda and enlightenment was carried on without interruption. On the initiative of the Social Democratic Women's Union, March 4th was celebrated as a "Women's Day." The Union issued a manifesto, and published a special news sheet. The women from the whole country as well as from the towns assembled in large numbers to discuss their common interests. These included the duties of the community in regard to the care of children, food shortage, and women's wages. The last subject roused special interest, because during the war an increased number of women have occupied paid positions. Many are employed in metal industries, on the tramways, and in clerical police work. The party Press gave much space to accounts of the working-women's "Day," and it was thus the means of arousing great enthusiasm amongst the women.

In the following week Russia rose in revolution, and in Finland a beginning was made of a new State and social order. The Diet was summoned for April 4th. This consists of 200 members, of whom 103 are Social Democrats, including 17 women. There are seven women members of the Diet belonging to the other parties. The Social Democratic women members have been placed on all the Committees. At the present time the questions of pressing importance are: The new Constitution, the food question, the reform of the communal laws, labour and maternity insurance, and universal education, including the responsibility of the schools for providing children with proper nourishment. A special petition was sent up by women regarding the wages of women employés on the railways, the question of State provision for the blind and other abnormally disabled persons, and protective legislation for shop employés. Bills have been introduced into the Diet by the Social Democratic women dealing with the care of destitute children, and also with the profession of midwives.

The letter closes with a hearty message of greeting from the Social Democratic women of Finland to all International Social Democratic comrades, and expressing the hope that the day may soon come when the working women in all European countries will take part in legislation through their own women delegates.

—Morgonbris, June 1st, 1917.

Letter from Miss Annie Furuholm, M.P.

"We are living here in a state of mental tension; a revolution like the Russian must have a tremendous effect on the future of Europe, and we all hope and pray that the great gains for liberty and justice are lasting ones. The task set before the Russian Government requires nearly superhuman strength and wisdom. We have gone through moments of great enthusiasm; it was a glorious, never-to-be-forgotten sight when our own flag was hoisted on public buildings in Helsingfors. This had not happened since 1905. . . . A great wave of enthusiasm sweeps through the country. . . ."

"I think you have done *splendidly* as editor of *Jus*. I am sure we are all grateful to you, and that friend and foe will pay you a tribute when we meet after this terrible war. . . . I hope and pray that the women will understand that they have to play an important part in the reconstruction on a new international basis, and not give way to feelings of hatred.

Suffering has been universal and acute to all of us. Parliament is very engrossing, and my day is taken up with sitting on a Committee for Civil Law or in Parliament.

"When shall we all meet again? The task of the I.W.S.A. will practically be near its end; by that time the women of England and Russia will be enfranchised, and the others will follow. It seems to me that we could then transform into a great world-wide political organisation of women for peace and humanitarian ideals in politics.

"Not quite three years have elapsed since my last visit to London—three years that seem like three centuries, considering all that has happened. How many losses to all of us! But if we do not lose our faith in the progress of humanity, many hardships can be borne."

FRANCE.

Lady Superintendents of Factories.

The revolution in economic conditions, the imperative necessity of adaptation to them, have developed in several weeks reforms which before the war would have taken years to arrive at. Thus French factories will soon see the superintendents, the idea and organisation of which we have borrowed from the English.

The position of the superintendent is delicate and complex. She is entrusted by the employer with the recruiting of the female workers, and with the task of securing all the material and moral welfare compatible with work. She must be at the same time in the pay of the employer and the friend of the workers. By careful inquiry the superintendent must exclude from the factory the woman of bad conduct whose company is so dangerous to the others. She awards to each woman the task suitable to their age and their physical strength, and reserves sitting occupations to young mothers, pregnant women, or nursing women. From her the employer receives suggestions for nurseries for the children, for rest-rooms, which seem necessary for her. She will also take pains to see that the workers who do not go home to their meals can obtain them under healthy and moral conditions. If the conditions are faulty, she will try to organise canteens or healthy temperance co-operative restaurants.

The superintendent will supervise the behaviour of the workers, from their clothing (so that it may be suitable to their occupation, and that there may be no more women standing all day with heels several inches high!) to their cleanliness. The first care will be to arrange cloak-rooms and lavatories which will enable the workers to keep up a neat appearance. We must not forget the influence of appearance on morals and self-respect.

Finally, the superintendent must avoid the overwork of the workers; instead of urging them to forced production, always followed by fatigue and depression, she must try to keep up a normal production which does not overstrain the strength and preserves it. Moreover, it has been clearly proved that factory work benefits from the physical and moral good health of the workwoman, but this friendly and firm supervision cannot be exercised over women except by women.

To fulfil the important social task to which the lady superintendent is called; to be able to answer the questions put to her by the worker, and give them useful advice concerning their personal and family life outside the factory, the superintendent must be trained, and pass the examination of the Social School for Superintendents of Factories, of which we give the programme. At the end of her training she passes an examination by a special jury, and receives a diploma as superintendent.

She has before her a vast field of work, a real social apostolate, of which she should understand the full beauty and importance. It is more and better than a profession, although the professional side, well paid, has also been kept in view. Those who have received their diploma are placed by the School according to the situations offered. The minimum salary is 300 francs a month.

The warm welcome accorded by employers and Ministers to the innovation proves that it came at the right time, and answered a need.

The practical results have still to be seen. The superintendents who are now taking up the work must show themselves equal to their mission. We have every reason to believe in its full success, and that what has succeeded in England will succeed in France.

The Training Course.

Candidates must be aged between 25 and 45. The fee for the course is 50 francs, and candidates must provide their uniform blouses and their own maintenance during training. The course includes:—

- (1) Work in the factory of from fifteen days to a month.
- (2) Theoretical and practical instruction of about a month, including lectures, with written paper work, and a practical course in a dispensary.
- (3) Finally, another month in a factory.

The examination is both oral and written. The instruction includes:—

- (1) Physical hygiene: Laws on cleanliness, ventilation, sanitary accommodation, cloak-rooms, baths, dormitories, lighting, refectories, drink, etc.; special Ministerial orders since the war for munition works, on rest rooms, infirmaries, laundry; proposed laws on seats, nurseries, etc.
- (2) Moral hygiene: Temperance, prohibited work.
- (3) Safety: Clothing, drunkenness, fires, good order, etc.
- (4) The regulation of work: Age of admission, hours of labour, night work, weekly day of rest, pregnant women.
- (5) Employers' and workers' unions, strikes and lock-outs, wages.
- (6) Details of hygiene, in the factory and personal.
- (7) Organisation of canteens, rest rooms, etc.
- (8) Law: The law as it affects married women's wages, guardianship, divorce, inheritance, legitimation, etc.
- (9) Morals: Venereal disease, neo-Malthusianism, abortion.
- (10) Thrift: Insurance, pensions.
- (11) Public assistance: When and how it should be appealed to.
- (12) The working-class family: Housing, domestic economy, children, etc.
- (13) Elements of book-keeping.

MM. Viviani and Cruppi on the Municipal Vote.

On June 10th the members of the Union Française pour le suffrage des femmes and of La Vie Féminine came in great numbers to hear a lecture by M. Jean Cruppi, the former Minister, on the Municipal Suffrage for Women. M. Viviani (Vice-President of the Council, Minister of Justice) presided. MM. Jules Siegfried and Thomson, members of Parliament and former Ministers, also supported us by their presence. M. Cruppi reminded us of the progress already made since the introduction of the Dussaussoy law in 1906 on Women's Suffrage. Why has nothing been accomplished since? The speaker thought that our Latin education and prejudices are the greatest enemies of feminism. He insisted on the importance of Municipal Suffrage. "In France," said the "Pays" in its report of June 16th, "the sense of reality possessed by women, when it is applied to communal affairs, will render the most precious services. Less taken up with pure politics than men, they will pay more attention to public hygiene and to rural questions, and we can count above all on the beneficent influence of woman, who is above all an educator, to support school life and train the younger generation, which holds the future of the race in its little hands."

M. Viviani then spoke. We know how he has helped certain feminist reforms. We were therefore very glad to hear him promise to do all in his power to obtain for us the municipal vote. But, he added, women must take a greater interest in their rights. Women too often wait to be unhappy to learn what are their rights. They are then greatly astonished to learn that they possess hardly any. They should think of this sooner, and privileged women should help their less fortunate sisters.

To give women the municipal vote will be an act of justice by the country to those who wear their mourning with such brave pride, to those who have worked in anguish that their country might be victorious.

The two speakers were warmly applauded. Everyone joins with all their heart in the thanks which Mme. de Witt Schlumberger addressed to them in the name of the assembly.

May we hope that the support given to our ideas by the eloquent words of M. Viviani and of M. Jean Cruppi will be powerful enough to shake off the inertia that the Commission

or Universal Suffrage of the Chamber shows us whilst making us interesting promises for the future.

PAULINE REBOUR,
General Assistant Secretary of the U.F.S.F.
(Affiliated to the I.W.S.A.).

Workwomen's Successful Strikes.

Strikes on an unprecedented scale by women in a large number of employments took place in Paris at the end of May and beginning of June. The demands were almost identical in all cases, viz., an increase of pay (usually 1 franc a day) to meet the rise in prices and the introduction of the "English week," i.e., the Saturday half-holiday. In most cases the demands were granted, and the Government introduced and quickly passed a Bill giving the Saturday half-holiday to women and girls in the clothing industry.

The strikes began with the dressmakers, and Paris had the unaccustomed sight of processions of midinettes parading the streets. Unrest soon spread to other trades, and soon there were involved the leather trades, jewelry, chocolate-making, rubber, fruit and flowers, stationery, printing, food trades, brush-making, and very many more with numerous sub-divisions. The makers of military equipment, numbering 300,000, obtained the following terms:—

(a) An increase of 25 per cent. for piecework done at home, and the abolition of obligation to supply etceteras (suppression des fournitures).

(b) Increase of wage of 1 franc a day to meet the rise in prices, and the Saturday half-holiday for factory workers paid by the day.

(c) Increase of 1 franc a day and increase of 11 per cent. on wages to compensate for the Saturday half-holiday for workers on piecework in the factory.

These are very solid and satisfactory gains and must encourage the women in improving their industrial position.

In the debate in the Senate on June 7 on the law granting the Saturday half-holiday in the clothing trades, M. Henry Chéron, the "reporter," said that the workers affected had long earned it by their severe toil, that it was in the interests of home life, that Frenchwomen during the war had distinguished themselves by their devotion, courage, and patriotism, by their care for the wounded, by their work in replacing men, and by their courage in the face of hardships. M. Léon Bourgeois, Minister of Labour, in supporting the Bill, said that this was only an instalment of a reform long due, and that should be applied to all workwomen. "It will be a reform for the benefit of French women; it has long been awaited, and has the support of all parties. It is a homage rendered by Parliament to the French woman and will serve to maintain social peace."

Law Passed Giving Saturday Rest to Women Workers.

For the second time since the war the Chamber has found time to pass a law giving important reforms to working women after full debate. After establishing a minimum wage for home workers, it has now established the Saturday half-holiday for all women working in the clothing trade, amounting to about 600,000. This law is the direct outcome of the strike, and is a legal ratification of the agreements reached between employers and workers. Attempts were made to extend the reform to workers of both sexes in all industries, but the Government opposed the extension, on the ground that it would meet with too much opposition, and that it would be wiser to begin the experiment on a small scale.

The application of the law may be suspended in industries supplying the Army by order of the Minister of War when the national defence demands it.

Mme. Maria Verone's Deputation.

The Commission on Universal Suffrage received on June 20th a deputation from the Ligue pour le Suffrage des femmes and other Suffrage societies, led by Mme. Maria Verone, the well-known lawyer, and Mme. Marguerite Durand. The deputation demanded full political rights for women, the Parliamentary vote and eligibility, and not merely the municipal vote, which is all that the Commission has proposed to accord. They claimed that the part played by women in the war justified the grant of the vote. "Beware," said Mme. Verone; "you have recently seen processions of work girls demanding the Saturday half-holiday. You have granted it them. Other processions may demand to-morrow the rights that Parliaments in other countries have wisely and justly granted."

M. Andrieux, who throughout his life has been an ardent feminist, promised to support the Suffrage claims in the Chamber.

Mme. Durand, interviewed by the *Journal*, said: "We demand full political rights for women. They have earned them by the heavy social and economic task they have performed during the war. History shows that in all wars of long duration women have known how to replace the absent men. But the victories thus won by courage and intelligence were vain, because they had no civil rights. In the France of to-morrow, which will continue to need us, it is important for the general good that things should not continue thus."

Mme. Verone supported the statement above, and added: "The Commission on Universal Suffrage seems little disposed to face a change in the present electoral organisation during the war, but we should be glad to see Parliament attack the problem, not because we are certain of success, but because public opinion would be interested, and would understand its importance for the future of the country."

Mlle. Camille Bénilon upheld the same views.

Technical Training for War Widows and Others.

In France the economy of turning women into skilled workers instead of keeping them in poverty on unskilled work and pensions has quickly been grasped, and provision has been made and is being developed for training them in many skilled trades. The Ecole Rachel has been instituted in Paris to teach the following trades: Photographic retouching, electrical winding, the making of surgical appliances, dental mechanics, scientific instrument making, and chemistry. The preliminary training is gratis, and lasts from four to eight months. Similar training courses are to be started in the provinces. M. Leonard Rosenthal, the founder of the Ecole Rachel, urges manufacturers and employers to found and support similar schools, and remarks that no better way can be found of ensuring the independence, comfort, and prosperity of thousands of families who have lost the breadwinner, than by setting the widow on her feet by enabling her to earn a good wage. Other skilled occupations recently opened to women, and for which they are being trained, are: The hotel industry, hairdressing, factory superintendents, industrial draughtsmanship, machine drawing, radiography, gymnastic teaching, optics.

Women as Railway Stokers.

Two women at Fecamp have taken their husband's place as stokers on the railway. They wear the blue-linen trouser suits of mechanics, work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with two hours interval for meals, and receive the same pay as the men, and one day in ten off duty. Except that they may not act as engine-drivers, their terms are the same as the men's; their wages are 5 francs a day. Both women have had their husband killed at the front.

GERMANY.

Suffragists' Kindness to Prisoners of War.

Extract from letter from Dr. Elizabeth Rotten, Society for Relief of Germans Abroad and Foreigners in Germany, dated May 9th, 1917, Berlin.

"I have not written for a long time, and have always intended to do so in order to tell you what strengthening the sending of *Jus Suffragii* always means. All of us who find comfort and support in its attitude cannot be thankful enough.

"I have, unfortunately, owing to pressure of work, delayed from week to week reporting to you as I meant to do since the beginning of the year, on the extensive work done by our society in giving Christmas presents to prisoners of war in Germany, and various branches of the German Frauenstimmrechtsbund, again as last year, cared at Christmas for the prisoners' camp nearest to their home. Even if it is too late for use in your paper, I should like to send you the copy of Frau Auguste Kirchoff's letter from Bremen, and the letters of the prisoners and of the camp commandant.

"Again expressing, and as I know in the names of many, our grateful recognition for the unerring firmness with which you preserve the neutrality which is alone worthy of *Jus Suffragii*, combined with sympathy with the struggles and sufferings of women in all countries.—I remain, etc.,

"ELIZABETH ROTTEN."

Letter from Frau Auguste Kirchoff, Bremen, dated January 13th, 1917:—

"We collected altogether 606 marks; out of that we sent 200 marks for packets from Switzerland, to the prisoners' camp at

Soltau, of which Gosloh is a branch. With the remaining 406 marks we bought 3,000 cigarettes, 50 pipes, 190 packets of tobacco, 15 large packets of tobacco, 30 packets of letter paper, 30 blocks of writing paper, 10 dozen penholders, 68 notebooks, 7 boxes with 560 steel pens, 21 pairs of braces, 15 elastic belts, books, about 50 English and 10 Russian, Schmid's gave us about 150 French books, and I gave about 20 additional English books.

"After we had received military permission we got into telephonic communication with the camp commandant. I arranged everything with regard to the presents and their transit, also that my husband and I had gifts for the German guards, consisting of boxes of cigars and pipes.

"On the 23rd December, Frau Schmitz, Fraulein Kotzenburg, and I drove early with two huge boxes with Christmas decorations of evergreen to Nienburg, on the Weser, where the captain met us with a German non-commissioned officer, and three prisoners—two Russians and a Belgian,—and received the gifts. Our intention to give happiness was realised, not only in the captain, but above all in the prisoners, who took the boxes away on their truck. The captain gave us a nice account of the camp life, and invited us all three to spend a day in the camp in the spring, which we shall gladly do.

"After Christmas, we received, to our joy, the letters of which I send you copies. The only thing which has given me any Christmas feeling this year has been our being able to pour even such a tiny drop of human love into the great flood of hate and revenge."

Letter from English prisoners:—

Dear Ladies of Bremen,—It is with much pleasure that I have the opportunity to thank you all on behalf of my comrades here at Gosloh for the Christmas present of books which you so thoughtfully sent to us at this festive season. I shall not myself forget this little episode. With all good wishes for the coming year.—I remain, Yours truly,

CPL. AHWAKE, i/o English.

Letter from Russian prisoners:—

Gnadige Damen,—Wir russische Kriegsgefangene (607 Mann) für Weihnachtsgeschenken, welche uns sehr erfreut, herzlich danken wir alle.—Mit grosse Achtung, Russische Feldfebel,

WESCHKOWSKI UND KOROWITSCH.

Letter from French prisoners:—

Mesdames,—Nous nous empressons de vous adresser nos plus vifs remerciements pour votre aimable et délicate attention à notre égard.

Nous avons reçu en effet, les précieux cadeaux que vous avez bien voulu nous offrir pour les fêtes de Noël. Vous pouvez être assurées que vous avez fait des heureux, notamment en ce qui concerne les livres.

Nous garderons tous le meilleur souvenir de ce geste généreux, et vous prions d'agréer, Mesdames, l'hommage de notre sincère reconnaissance.

Pour les Prisonniers Français de Gosloh.

BRAICHOTTE, caporal delevue.

Letter from Belgian prisoners:—

Mesdames,—C'est avec un réel plaisir que nous avons reçu vos jolis cadeaux pour le Noël 1916.

Tous, nous avons admiré votre délicate attention, votre geste généreux qui restera gravé à jamais dans notre mémoire.

Du fond du cœur nous vous remercions et vous prions de croire à nos sentiments de vive reconnaissance.

LE SERGENT GEZ BAUCRUY, Pour les Prisonniers Belge.

GREAT BRITAIN.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies The Political Situation and Women's Suffrage.

The past month has witnessed important and altogether satisfactory developments in the political progress of Women's Suffrage.

On June 6th the House of Commons entered upon the Committee stage of the Representation of the People Bill, and the Parliamentary work of the National Union focussed itself upon the consideration of actual and potential amendments, with a view to securing the rejection of such as might be regarded as wrecking proposals. The first three clauses of the Bill were carried through safely between June 6th and June 18th. Although these clauses do not directly concern women, their progress through Committee was followed with keen interest by Suffragists, in the knowledge that any adverse vote

or drastic alteration in their provisions would undermine the nicely balanced compromise upon which the success of the whole Bill depends.

Clause 4, the clause which deals with the Parliamentary and local franchise for women, was reached on June 19th. Its discussion covered two days, and on each of these days decisive victories were scored by the supporters of Women's Suffrage.

The actual terms of Clause 4 are as follows:—

(1) A woman shall be entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector for a constituency (other than a university constituency) if she has attained the age of thirty years and is entitled to be registered as a local government elector in respect of land or premises in that constituency or is the wife of a husband entitled to be so registered.

(2) A woman shall be entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector for a university constituency if she has attained the age of thirty years and would be entitled to be so registered if she were a man.

(3) A woman shall be entitled to be registered as a local government elector for any local government electoral area where she would be entitled to be so registered if she were a man: Provided that a husband and wife shall not both be qualified as local government electors in respect of the same property.

On the first day discussion centred round the amendment moved by Sir Frederick Banbury, proposing to omit subsections 1 and 2; the result, therefore, was a straightforward debate upon the principle of Women's Suffrage. For many months past, in view of numerous expressions of public and Parliamentary opinion, the issue of such a discussion has been a foregone conclusion for Suffragists. On the bare principle of Women's Suffrage a friendly majority was assured. But the results of this first division in Committee exceeded the wildest of hopes. The amendment was lost by 385 votes to 55. That is to say, the principle of Women's Suffrage was carried in a crowded House by a majority of seven to one. The proposal of Mr. Arnold Ward, one of the most desperate and bitter fighters in the anti-Suffrage rearguard, to provide for the submission of Clause 4 to a referendum, was ruled out of order by the Chairman, who pointed out that such a proposal would produce "a sort of Bill within a Bill establishing a new constitutional principle of referendum."

The fate of Clause 4 was, however, not assured by the triumph of Women's Suffrage as a broad principle, and considerable efforts were made by the National Union, acting in concert with supporters inside the House, to impress upon all friends of Women's Suffrage the fact that practical success depended upon the defeat of widening amendments supported by known opponents. The second day of discussion was therefore the really crucial one. Here again results surpassed highest expectations. One amendment of the type referred to above was that introduced by Mr. Basil Peto, which proposed to omit that part of the clause which imposes the thirty-years age-limit, and therefore in effect to enfranchise all duly qualified women over twenty-one years. This amendment was defeated by 291 to 25 votes. A subsequent proposal to enfranchise women on the wider basis provided for men in Clause 1 of the Bill was negated without a division.

The final division—on the question that Clause 4 stand part of the Bill—was reached late on the evening of the second day, and resulted in a favourable majority of 214 to 17. Mr. Arnold Ward had by that time abandoned his post; his name was not found even among the 17 who persisted to the last in their opposition to Women's Suffrage.

In contemplating the future progress of the Bill, Suffragists see good cause for hope and confidence. The events of June 19th and 20th demonstrated the good faith of the Government, which made itself responsible for the integrity of Clause 4 in Committee when once the principle of Women's Suffrage had been affirmed, and the sweeping majority with which it was affirmed may be regarded as precluding any hostile interference with the Women's Suffrage clause in the House of Lords.

Mrs. Fawcett's Birthday.

The series of strategic victories scored by Women's Suffrage during the past few weeks have tended to focus the thoughts of Women Suffragists throughout the country upon the leader to whose energy and statesmanship those victories are largely due. Mrs. Fawcett's seventieth birthday, which fell upon June 11th, was therefore a signal for many expressions of political loyalty and personal devotion. The date was all the more significant in that it marks the completion of her fifty years' activity in the Women's Suffrage movement, and coincides with the political jubilee of the four oldest constituent societies of the National Union. Among the many letters and

telegrams of greeting received by Mrs. Fawcett on June 11th the following may be selected for quotation:—

From the Executive Committee of the National Union and the Chairman of Federations within the National Union, and of the four Societies which have been in existence for fifty years:

Dear Mrs Fawcett,—

We write on behalf of the Federations of Women's Suffrage Societies, and those Societies which have worked under you for fifty years within the National Union, and on behalf of fifty thousand rank-and-file members, to offer you our best congratulations and sincere wishes for many happy returns of June 11th

There are some amongst us who think of this particular June 11th as setting a seal on something like fifty years of your co-operation and generalship; others, comparative newcomers in the Suffrage movement, who think of it rather as bringing the highest hopes that the movement has ever known. But each one of us thinks of it as a day when we of the National Union may venture to lay aside the attitude of strict impersonality on which we have sometimes prided ourselves, and speak to you not merely of our trust and admiration, but of our deep personal affection.

You have inspired us with a profound desire to be worthy of citizenship, and when we are able to exercise our freedom it will be made more precious to us because of our memories of your leadership in the long struggle to obtain it.

We wish you many years of free citizenship, and we send you our very loving greeting.

From the London Society for Women's Suffrage:—

To Millicent Garrett Fawcett on the occasion of her birthday, June 11th, 1917, from her friends and colleagues on the Committee of the London Society for Women's Suffrage:

We, the members of the Committee of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, desire to express to you on this day, which completes the seventieth year of your life and the fiftieth of your public work for Women's Suffrage, our profound gratitude for the noble service you have rendered not only to that cause itself, but to every movement which has for its object the raising of the status of women.

We recall the words spoken by you when you first entered upon the work that the proudest title to which you could aspire would be that of the Friend of Women.

Looking back on the many successful efforts for the advancement of women with which your name is closely associated, we recognise that beyond all question that title is yours.

In the Suffrage movement especially we are convinced that the progress made is largely the result of your wise advocacy of its fundamental principles, your statesmanlike handling of its practical fortunes, and your unswerving loyalty to women.

We who have served under your leadership have always drawn inspiration from your indomitable courage under reverses, and your unflinching faith in ultimate victory.

We rejoice in the hope that an hour is drawing near when the long years of your patient labour will be crowned with success.

From the Lord Mayor of London:—

I send you the best wishes of the citizens of London on this interesting anniversary.—William Dunn, Lord Mayor.

Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home and Foreign Service.

LONDON UNITS.—The British Women's Hospitals have sent a cheque for £10,000 to the London Units. This generous donation has been most thankfully received.

The President of the Serbian Red Cross, Colonel Borissavljevitch, and Colonel Soubotitch, visited Miss Palliser, the Chairman of the London Units, to express their gratitude to the Committee for all the work done for Serbians by different Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

ROYAUMONT.—For some little time the hospital in the Abbey has not been very busy, and negotiations with the French military authorities are proceeding, as Dr. Ivens hopes to get the Unit moved nearer to the front. In the meantime she has been asked to open a canteen for French soldiers near the firing line, and a beautifully fitted kitchen has been presented

to the Unit by the Nottingham lacemakers, per the Denis Bagley Fund, to be used for this purpose.

Miss Cicely Hamilton, the Administrator at Royaumont, who has been with the Unit since it was established, and to whom much of its success is due, has resigned, greatly to the regret of the Committee.

CORSICA.—The lazaret for tubercular patients is being reopened, and convalescents are being taught hat and basket making.

Extract from letter received by Dr. Inglis from the patients in her hospital at Reni:—

Easter Day, April 2nd, 1917.

We, all the patients, sick and wounded, belonging to the Army and Navy, and coming from different parts of this great free Russia, who are at present in your hospital, are filled with feelings of the truest respect for you. We think it our duty as citizens, on this beautiful day of Holy Easter, to express to you, highly respected and much-beloved Doctor, as well as to your whole Unit, our best thanks for all the care and attention you have bestowed upon us. We bow low and very respectfully before the constant and useful work which we have seen daily, and which we know to be for the well-being of our Allied Countries.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

Orders for Women.

An important symptom of the new attitude towards the national value of women's work is manifested by the new Order instituted by the King for the recognition of services in connection with the present war. According to official announcement, the first of these new Orders is an Order of Knighthood to be styled the "Order of the British Empire," and to consist of five classes, for all of which women as well as men will be eligible. The first two classes will carry with them the honour of knighthood, in the case of women involving the right of prefixing the title "Dame" to their names. The second Order will be closely restricted in numbers, will be styled the "Order of the Companions of Honour," and will consist of one class only, for which, again, women as well as men will be eligible.

MARY STOCKS.

Women's Co-operative Guild Congress.

The Co-operative Guild is the largest and most influential democratic women's organisation in Great Britain. Their congress at Torquay in June gathered 300 delegates together. The President, Mrs. Wilkin, in her opening address, referred to the need for women's co-operation in the national care of maternity and infancy, in internationalism, and in food control. Resolutions were passed: (1) In sympathy with the Russian Revolution, and hoping for "the international co-operation essential to world-wide peace; (2) demanding housing reform; (3) demanding women pension officers; (4) demanding the creation of a Ministry of Health, with a strong maternity department, a maternity allowance of 10s. a week for six weeks to all women whose income is less than £160; and on other subjects. The debates were carried on with great ability and knowledge, and in a progressive spirit.

The Church League for Women's Suffrage.

Two processions of Prayer and Witness were organised in May and June, the first headed by the Bishop of Willesden, and the second by the Bishop of London. After a preliminary service in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, the processionists marched to Hyde Park, where intercessions were offered, and the crowd was addressed by the Bishop. A noteworthy feature on each occasion was an additional address given by a woman speaker—in May by Dr. Letitia Fairfield, and in June by Head Deaconess Mary Siddall,—both of whom spoke most earnestly and impressively. The procession in June also numbered in its ranks several deaconesses, who walked after the clergy and immediately in front of the Bishop of London.

It is significant that the Bishops who have been considering the Report of the Archbishop's Committee on Church and State are gravely dissatisfied with the limited powers given to women in the Councils of the Church under the proposed scheme, and desire the reconsideration of the question, with a view to women having a larger share assigned to them. The whole problem will be brought before the Convocations, and ultimately will be discussed in the Representative Church Council.

AUSTRALIA.

Commonwealth Parliament on Woman Suffrage in the United Kingdom.

Senator Gardiner, late Assistant-Minister of Defence and Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, gave notice on 16th inst. of his intention to move the following resolution on 21st March.

"We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the members of the Australian Commonwealth Senate, in Parliament assembled, desire most earnestly, in our name and on behalf of the people whom we represent, to express the hope that the franchise may be given to the women of Great Britain and Ireland on the same terms as it is or may be given to men.

"Appreciating the blessings of self-government in Australia through adult suffrage, and appreciating the desire of your Majesty's Government to vindicate the claims of the small nations to self-government, we are confident that your Majesty will recognise the justice of the same claim in the case of the small nation of women in your Majesty's kingdom—women who, in this great crisis in the history of the British Empire by boldly facing increased suffering of mind and body, by adding uncomplainingly to the usual burdens of womanhood the burden of carrying on and maintaining the nation's industries formerly borne by men, have proved themselves as worthy soldiers as those on the battlefield, and as worthy of the protection of the ballot, which is conceded to men, who are already protected by their physical strength.

"We know that women always pay the heaviest price for war as for peace; and therefore they must be the best judges as to what they will require for their own and their children's protection and the government of their country in the time of adjustment and reconstruction that will follow the war. As subjects of your Majesty, we are deeply interested in the welfare of the women of the Empire; and we again humbly petition your Majesty to endow the women of your Majesty's kingdom with that right of self-government for which they have petitioned and asked for nearly three-quarters of a century."

Unfortunately, Parliament was dissolved before the resolution could be dealt with, but it is vastly important that such a resolution stands on the notice-paper for the new Senate to consider when Parliament re-assembles after the elections, and we cordially thank Senator Gardiner for his action. The continued disfranchisement of the women of the United Kingdom after the war would be a crime against democracy, and, if the British Government is sincere in its protestations about fighting for the rights of the small nations, the claim of women to equal citizenship with men cannot be refused.

—From the *Woman Voter*.

Venereal Disease.

"It is probable that venereal disease will not cease to be a danger to the community until we adopt a much higher mental outlook regarding women. Women have been struggling for centuries to escape from that status in men's minds which regards them as a possession or merely as a minister to man's needs—domestic, social, and sexual. The community in which woman is regarded as man's equal before the laws, and equal in all opportunities, will give the world a nation whose like has never before been seen."

HON. GEO. BLACK,
Late Chief Secretary, New South Wales.

Re Cinema Dangers for the Rising Generation.

The women of Tasmania are appealing to the women in the other States of Australia to secure their united action in urging on the Federal Government the appointment of a Federal Censorship Board for Cinema Films. The board should be composed of men and women. There should be only one port of entry to Australia for cinema films.

Communicated from Western Australia.

H. C. NEWCOMB, Hon. Sec., B.D.W.S.A.

N.B.—See *Jus Suffragii*, June, p. 138.

INDIA.

The Indian View of Woman Suffrage.

British opponents of Woman Suffrage have used as one of their arguments the supposed bad effect it would have on Indian opinion. This idea is warmly combated by the

Indian paper, the *Tribune* of Lahore, May 13th, which, in the course of a long leading article strongly supporting Woman Suffrage, says: "The importance of the enfranchisement of women will be readily admitted by all. To Indians the extension of the franchise to those who were hitherto considered unfit gives an added strength to their own claim for self-government. . . . Every kind of political theory which denies rights to some, and seeks to establish class or race [or sex!] superiority, is bound to die in the light of larger vision and wider experience. . . . The British women to-day are truly what they were before; only those whose mental vision was obscured by traditional prejudice have been enabled to think better. . . . The effect of enfranchising women will be great, not only in Great Britain, but also in the Dominions and India. . . . Has not this event a significance to India—a great message of hope and a hand of alliance? There is much in the voiceless soul of India which in its mute eloquence can appeal to the soul of cultured British women."

Women and Social Activities in Mysore.

On April 19th there was a public meeting of Hindu ladies in Mysore, at which Mrs. Rangamma, Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools, gave an address on "Woman's Influence" in Kanarese, on behalf of the District Committee of Civic and Social Activities. This was the first meeting of the kind in Mysore, but it was very well attended, and had all the families of note in the capital. Mr. M. Venkatakrisnayya, the "Grand Old Man" of the State, presided, and introduced the lecturer in an extremely easy and interesting speech. He spoke to the audience of the influence of woman on society and of the influence of the mother on the child. He spoke to them of the French Fenelon, who wanted £10,000 to remove the bad qualities imbibed by the Dauphin at home. He told how the mother was all in all at home, and how pervasive was her influence on the current as well as the coming generation. He spoke of the necessity of her becoming conscious of her own importance, and fitting herself for it.

Then the lecturer, who, by the way, is rather a popular personage in the city as well as elsewhere, began her discourse. She first referred to the general nature of woman's work, and then gave a romantic description of two households, to bring out graphically the conclusion that there was a vast difference between the good and the bad management of a household, the two kinds depending respectively on the fitness and the ignorance of the feminine head of the family. Then she spoke of the things necessary for a woman to learn, of which principally were the three R's, something of domestic economy, some hygiene, something of child-training, and some domestic industries, useful or elegant. She referred also to the problems which were harassing Indian society lately—the question of the age of marriage, which includes the question of girl-widows; the question of increased prominence in society for women, and several others. She closed with the insistence that, while graduating in a university was a necessity and a possibility only to a few women, it was a necessity for all to acquire the ability to carry on their work in life well.

Mr. Venkatakrisnayya then rose, and spoke of the education of the child; how it began in very childhood, and how one could become very proficient before fifteen. He spoke of the education of John Stuart Mill, how his father dismissed all his servants at his birth, and how Mill caught 3,000 words in five languages before he was thirteen. He spoke of the problem of early marriage; how boys and girls under eighteen were liable to diseases and death, and the calamity of marrying people before that age. He said that boys were beginning to have their own say with respect to their marriage, and that girls would have theirs, too, unless parents became wiser. He told how Dewan Ravgacharlu used to say that instead of fostering late marriages and remarriages, reformers ought to educate girls, and that the needed reforms would then come of themselves. He then spoke of Indian women and patriotism; how in England, in America, in Japan, women had played and were playing glorious parts. He referred to the great woman, Mrs. Besant, whose dynamic force never failed to supply energy. He said that Indian women were not deficient by nature, and that the real difficulty was want of opportunity and will. He exhorted them to exert their will, and so create their opportunities, and overcome mountains of difficulties. He thanked the ladies and the lecturer for the unique occasion to which they had kindly contributed.

Mysore, India, May, 1917.

G. R. JOSYER.

HUNGARY.

A Reuter telegram from Zurich to the *Daily Telegraph* (London) of June 22nd, runs as follows:—

The new Esterhazy Ministry proposes to extend the franchise to limited classes of women, including those owning or managing independent businesses. The Hungarian Feminist Union is dissatisfied with this partial concession, and has decided to begin a propaganda for the grant of votes to all women, without exception.

ITALY.

Suffrage Address to Parliament.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF PARLIAMENT.

In the name and by wish of the National Federation P.S.F., we wish to express the hope that, having recognised the value of women in intellectual activity, in manual work, and in humanitarian deeds, and, lastly, in view of the needs of a thoroughly renewed society such as will be fashioned just after war, the Elective Chamber will admit the women belonging to all classes and to all grades of instruction to the Suffrage.

The claim for the inclusion of women in the sphere of political rights wider than that of family rights arose at the end of the eighteenth century as a logical consequence of the proclamation of the rights of men. Having been seriously discussed as a simple and direct consequence of the proclamation of the right of formal equality between all citizens, it did not immediately lead to the solution of the problem.

At present this same problem seems to arise imperiously, because a complete revolution of all the world connections has found its expression in a strife in which men have taken part by the power of arms, and women of all the fighting nations by assiduous work. In conjunction with the civil masculine population, women form the inner lines of defence of nations.

The urgency of solving problems that on the Continent were set down a century ago, just about the end of the eighteenth century, and which in the U.S.A. and in Australia are either completely solved or near to be so, appears in the very words of eminent men of Government. These men, of their own initiative, without any request or pushing by women's committees or associations, have expressed the conviction that the right of Suffrage must be extended to women.

If one thinks that it was not the groups of people interested in the question who, from August, 1914, up to April, 1917, have solicited the right of Suffrage, but that the matter has been set down by illustrious men of Government and by eminent Members of Parliament, the maturity of the problem appears evident in the opinion that the right of Suffrage, if it be conceded, ought to be granted without any privilege.

Truly, between the moment of the abstract proclamation of the right of equality and the hour of the bursting of this conflagration, which, rather than the preponderance of the military group, means the union of all parties and of all classes for the safety of one's own country, the new shaping of economic life brought, during the nineteenth century, into the struggle of public life, all those crowds who for a long while had simply been normal and common people, unconscious of the dignity of work. This penetration of new elements changed the aspect of society and introduced elements of contrasts and of quarrels, but also conditions for rapid progress.

No legislator having an open and enlightened mind can either deny or neglect the importance of this event, which has changed not only the aspect of a single class, but that of the whole of society by altering its proportions and by introducing into the civil world some new elements, and also by intensifying the active energies. Among these new elements the working women occupy an important place.

In the same way as no legislator can make "tabula rasa" for the proclamation of the rights of men, as happened during the French Revolution, so he cannot ignore the material facts and the psychical effects of the new methods of production for which the conception of the dignity of work has been introduced.

The legislator who is conscious of the importance of all this, and who at the same time casts an attentive glance on the near future, must understand the importance of legislative reforms, especially, but not exclusively, outside Italy in countries which are fighting on our side.

The various energies accumulated in Italy, and which are awaiting development, require the legislator's eye to be cast more on the future than on the past. And just in the future the women would find a place; they who, before war, kept on working in the fields and factories, in the hospitals and schools, and who during war have shown several qualities hidden up to then.

Women are setting out to perfect the aptitudes they have already so notoriously shown. Considered not only in connection with the past, out of which Italy is now springing, but with the near future, the women's claim to participate in political life can presently be valued in the right proportions.

The Federation P.S.F., which, during the first period of war, had opportunely avoided public manifestations in favour of women, because it understood the necessity of morally and materially preparing the Italian nation for the highest trial of its vitality and conscience of a free modern nation,—the Federation that had silently remained apart feels at present the duty of telling the legislator that the promises of governmental men and the wishes and claims of large groups of citizens (either within or without the bounds of Italy), if likely to be executed, ought to be executed according to the ideas above expressed.

And the Central Committee of the National Federation speaks aloud now, conscious of the duty it has to express the consent of the Italian women.

The Central Committee: Prof. Teresa Labriola,

Romelia Troise, and Maria Bianchi Miani.

The Directive Council: Dr. Margta. Ancona,

Maria Pastore Mucchi, Dr. Bice Sacchi,

Irma Melany Sodnik, and Dr. Ada Simonetti Sacchi.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Women as Parliamentary Candidates.

F. Pabon-van Herson writes in the *Maandblad*: "If this constitutional revision is effected, we women shall be granted the passive franchise—i.e., we shall be allowed to be chosen by men, just as in private life. The Lords of Creation do not deem us able to choose, to judge, by ourselves. . . . Some of the political parties are promising now to place women on their candidate lists (plural lists for proportional representation), but they do not specify what kind of women, nor what place on the lists they will grant them. And just this is important for us. For, if the passive franchise is to have any value for women, then it must enable such women to be elected as will always defend the interests of women and the cause of the franchise. Such a woman will have to illuminate every problem from the feminist angle. And to be able to do so she must be free from party politics. Not that she must be colourless in politics. But her freedom of expression must not have to be restricted for party reasons."

The writer doubts whether any party will consent to accept as candidates women who intend to take such an attitude. Therefore it is necessary, by a change of the rules of the "Vereeniging," to open at least the possibility of the "Vereeniging" presenting its own candidates. This will, at any rate, make it possible to bargain with political parties for the inclusion on their lists of serious women candidates.

The other side of the problem is presented by S. van Overveldt-Biekart, who says the fundamental question is this: Whether the "Vereeniging" will be able to put before the electorate a certain number of points forming a programme so attractive that it will entice them to vote for the "Vereeniging's" list? The reply will be in the negative. There would be but one common point: the introduction of active Woman Suffrage.

But even if it were possible to produce such a programme, where would we get the voters from? There is no denying that the principal support for our movement comes from the parties of the Left (Liberals, Radicals, Socialists). If, therefore, our lists received a certain amount of support, this would only weaken the parties that will help us, and strengthen the Right (Christians, Anti-Revolutionaries, and Catholics).

And if we really do come forward with a list of our own, have those who plead for this policy reflected on the moral effect for our movement of an eventual fiasco? It would mean no women in Parliament, and the political parties made our opponents.

RUSSIA.

Women Judges.

The Provisional Government has issued an Act on the re-organisation of the judicial system in Russia. Magistrates are in future to be elected locally, and the same principle on a modified and wider basis is to be applied to judges. Men and women possessing the necessary qualifications are eligible on the identical terms. Magistrates and judges in local courts will have two assistant magistrates or judges, who will deal

with cases jointly; the absolute power of decision possessed hitherto by persons holding those offices will therefore be in future divided with these two "members of the court," as they are to be called. Women as well as men can hold the posts of assistant magistrate or assistant judge. It is to be hoped that at least one woman will hold either one or the other post at each judicial court.

—From *Russkii Viedomosti*, May 13-26, 1917.

The editor of *Women's Messenger* (April), Dr. Pokrovskaja, writes: "On March 21st the President of the Council of Ministers, Prince Lvov, explained on behalf of the Provisional Government that the words "universal equal Suffrage" are to be understood to apply "without distinction of sex." Therefore, women are to take part in the elections to the constituent assembly.

It is difficult to find words to express the delight and satisfaction experienced by the pioneers who have worked for Woman Suffrage without hope that they would live to see the day on which it was granted. Now this dream has become a reality as if by the stroke of a magic wand.

A Union of Republican Women is being formed as a branch of the Russian League for Equal Rights.

In Benbei an Association of Women has been formed whose object is the protection of motherhood.

In Tambov a union of women has been created with the object of educating the new voters as to the use of their political rights.

In Volojda the city council has elected two women members.

In Kaminitz-Podolsk (near the Austrian frontier) women have formed a militia force for keeping order and preventing the smuggling of alcoholic drinks across the frontier.

The payment of women teachers has been raised to 600 roubles (£60) a year.

SWEDEN.

The Liberal Parties and Woman Suffrage.

When the Second Chamber met on April 27th, Herr Branting asked on behalf of the Social Democratic party whether the Prime Minister Swartz could give any information as to the prospects of the Government giving support to a really democratic alteration in the municipal franchise, and also to a measure conferring universal Parliamentary franchise on women as well as men. The interpellation was received with hearty applause.

On May 7th a memorial was sent to the Government by all the Liberal parties praying that the Government might take immediate steps for a satisfactory settlement of the question of the communal franchise on the principle of equal rights for all taxpayers in the community; and further, that the Government might throw all its weight into the scales in favour of conferring the Parliamentary franchise on the women of Sweden on the basis of the motions now before the Chamber.

The memorial was presented by a deputation consisting of the Vice-president, Daniel Persson, Chairman of the Party Council, and Herr Edén Hamilton Kvarnzelius and Herr Petersson i Paboda.

The Prime Minister received the deputation cordially, but was unable to give a definite reply until he had consulted his colleagues.

—*Rösträtt för Kvinnor*, May 15th, 1917.

The Demand for Woman Suffrage.

On May 13th a crowded and representative meeting was held at Stockholm to demand the immediate extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women on the same terms as men, including eligibility for election to the Riksråd. The meeting had been called by the National Society for Women's Suffrage and the Stockholm Women's Suffrage Society, together with the Frederika-Bremer Society, the "Vita Bandet" (Temperance Society), the Society of Women who have Received an Academic Training, the Swedish Association of County Council Women Teachers, the Association of Radical Women, the South Stockholm Y.W.C.A., the Social Democratic Women's Organisation and the Social Democratic Women's Central Committee, the Stockholm Women's Club, South Stockholm Social Democratic Women's Club, the Association of Women Clerks and Shop Assistants, the Women Dentists' Club, and the Association of Women Telephone Employés.

The chair was taken by Fröken Signe Bergmann, who welcomed the representatives of the provincial women's suffrage

societies and the invited guests, including the Minister of Justice Stenberg, the Minister for Home Affairs von Sydow, the Finance Minister Carlsson, and the Minister for the Marine Hans Ericson, and many members of the Riksdag.

Fru Ann Margret Holmgren read a message from Selma Lagerlöf, who was unable to be present.

The speakers, who represented all political parties and the Christian social workers, were Countess Louise Stenbock, Fru Agda Ostlund, Fru Agnes Ingelman, and Fru Anna Wicksell.

A resolution was proposed by Fröken Signe Bergmann demanding that the Government should this year introduce a Bill conferring on women full political rights on the same terms as men. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Messages in support of the resolution were received from 165 provincial and local women's suffrage societies and 11 women's political and social organisations. Telegrams of greeting were received from Ellen Key, the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, all the Danish and Norwegian women's associations, the women members of the Finnish Diet, and four other Finnish women's associations.

Conservative Suffrage Society.

A Conservative Women's Suffrage Society was formed at Stockholm on May 15th, after an address by Fru Lilly Hellström to a large circle of Conservative women in the Women's Club. The meeting was opened by Fröken Stina Quint.

This society will work side by side with the existing Suffrage Societies, but on different lines. Its object is to secure for Swedish women the franchise on the same terms as men, active and passive, but with a higher age limit, this age limit to be reduced automatically at each electoral period, until it is the same as the age limit for men.

Fru Lizinka Dyrsson was elected chairman of the new society.

—*Rösträtt för Kvinnor*, June 1st, 1917.

SWITZERLAND.

Municipal Suffrage in Geneva.

After Bâle, Berne, and Neuchâtel, Geneva has in its turn to campaign for Woman Suffrage. On June 2, a Catholic Deputy presented to the Grand Council a Bill to modify the constitution by giving women the communal vote. The following is the text:—

"The franchise in communal affairs is granted to the feminine sex Genevese or Confederates of 25 years of age who shall demand it if they have been born and domiciled in the commune, if they have property there or are domiciled there for more than a year." As one sees, this Bill is extremely moderate, and surrounded by restrictions which we criticise. We quite agree that it is better to give women communal rights before political rights, so that they may mount the ladder step by step; but we think that these communal rights should be given them fully. But M. Guillermin's Bill (a) refuses us eligibility, although we are persuaded that we should not do so badly in the municipal councils; (b) only admits our majority at 25 years, when young men can take part in elections from their 20th year; (c) declares that the only women who can enjoy these rights are those who demand them. These last two conditions particularly seem to us regrettable. We understand that in the belligerent countries where women are in a large numerical preponderance to men an attempt is made to re-establish equilibrium by giving women the right to vote later than men, and this temporary measure seems wise to us. But in our country this reason does not exist. Women, on the other hand, are more mature, more developed than men at the same age. And, in the second place, we think unjustified a measure which enrolls as an elector every young man who attains his majority, whilst a woman can only be enrolled if she demands it.

In reply to that we are told that it is better to proceed prudently, in order not to frighten people, that the essential thing is to include the principle of Woman Suffrage in the constitution, that what we claim will come later on. . . . It is true that it is a great thing to have the question of Woman Suffrage before our Grand Council (the Legislative Chamber); but we hope that in the course of the debates proposals will be made to extend the Bill of M. Guillermin. Our association has decided to support it, but to uphold strongly the absolute principle of the equality of rights for men and women. Several meetings have already been held, but efforts will be specially directed to the autumn session after the summer vacation.

As to our chances of success, it is difficult to forecast them. We know that certain deputies are favourable to our ideas in principle; will they be so when they have to take part in the discussion? The Catholic party to which the author of the Bill belongs is divided on the subject. The Socialists will support us on principle. As to the other parties we know nothing. And, lastly, if a majority of the Grand Council passed the Bill, as it would alter the Constitution, it would have to go to a referendum, that is to the male electors. There defeat is certain. But the first landmark will none the less have been reached.

We will keep the readers of *Jus Suffragii* informed as to events, and in any case we are happy to see our Swiss cantons enter one after the other the path of progress by approaching the question of women's rights.

EMILIE GOURD,

President of the Association Suisse pour le Suffrage des Femmes (affiliated to the I.W.S.A.).

Women's Position in the Church.

Canton of Geneva.

A. ELECTORATE.—As long as the Church of Geneva was not separated from the State there could be no question of women exercising the Suffrage. Whilst in the Free Church women were soon on the same footing as men, in the official, the State, Church, as this measure necessitated a vote of the whole masculine electors, it had no chance of success. Thus as soon as the separation of Church and State was voted (June, 1907) the question of women's vote in the Church, now its own mistress, was immediately put, and steps were taken in that direction by our feminist associations in regard to the Ecclesiastical Constituent (spring, 1908). A petition was drawn up which received more than 3,000 women's signatures; consultations took place, but without definite result. The Ecclesiastical Constituent did not pronounce upon this burning question, and charged the Consistory (the directing body) of the reorganised Church to settle it. The latter declared in favour, and its decision, when referred to the Protestant electors of the canton, was ratified in April, 1910. From that date Swiss women of full age domiciled in the canton, members of the Church, and who demand it, are enrolled as electors and can consequently nominate pastors, and every three years the Consistory and the parish councils. This measure, so much discussed on its introduction, now seems quite natural, and no one is astonished to see a woman take part in the election of her pastor. We have no statistics of the number of women voting, but in general it may be said that they form half of the electors. Moreover, many women who at the time of the campaign of 1908 only showed a very moderate interest in the Church vote have had themselves enrolled as electors and make use of their right.

B. ELIGIBILITY.—Women have no right to be elected. They cannot be members of the Consistory or of the parish councils. It is true they have never asked to!

C. PASTORATE.—Nothing in the Constitution of the Protestant Church of Geneva is opposed to a woman filling the office of pastor, except the prejudice and fear that some people feel at seeing a woman in the chair of Calvin! On the other hand, the study of theology is open on the same terms to men and to women without distinction and with the same examinations and the same degrees; it only needs a brave woman to complete her studies and demand to be ordained in order to open the question. This would have to be solved by the Consistory, and the answer would necessarily depend on the feminist convictions of the majority of its members. The case has never arisen; it would be interesting if it did. Among the pastors we can note a certain sympathetic movement to "women's ministry," that is to say, of giving to women the visiting of the sick, of directing Sunday-schools, of doing church work, but many of these gentlemen are opposed to the idea of women preaching.

The Church Vote in German Switzerland.

The Church vote has not yet been introduced in any part of German Switzerland. In the canton of Bâle city there was recently a debate on a proposal to introduce women's vote, but only in the elections of pastors, and this was passed by 43 votes to 5. A resolution to give women the vote and eligibility was rejected in the same session by 28 votes to 12.

In canton Zurich the scheme for a new election law provides for full voting rights for women. In Graubünden the Evangelical Grand Council (the evangelical section of the legislative authority for the canton, therefore a political authority) has strongly supported the Church vote for women, whilst

the synod (the church authority) has shown itself somewhat cold to the problem. In the near future there is no prospect here of the introduction of the Church vote.

Women cannot be appointed as clergy in the national churches of German Switzerland. In Graubünden alone has the synod resolved that when a congregation expressed a wish to appoint a woman pastor, it will consider the question whether the right can be conceded. From this it has been mistakenly concluded that Graubünden has recognised the principle of women clergy. As a matter of fact, Graubünden is not very suitable for the experiment, as it is a mountain canton with widely scattered little parishes, which make great demands on the pastor's physical strength, and its peasant population not very open to such innovations and not likely to express a wish for a woman pastor. With regard to the preparation for the pastorate, the University of Zurich has been the first to open theological studies and the examination to women which is equal to the clergy candidates' examination. This examination does not, indeed, entitle those who pass it to become clergy, because the University as such cannot give even to male candidates entry to the clerical profession.

Male candidates must pass an examination held by a special authority independent of the University, in which indeed professors of two German-Swiss universities, Zurich and Bâle, hold office, but which bears the character of a church authority. This authority has not admitted any women candidates to the examination. Up to the present women students of theology, of whom there is always a small number, have the prospect of becoming teachers of religion, or at least of receiving a clerical appointment at an institution (Anstaltsgeistliche). In Zurich women theological candidates are already admitted to certain Church functions—e.g., to conduct children's services, and preach at the afternoon service,—and probably it is in this way that the prejudice against women clergy will soonest be overcome.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As most of the State Legislatures have adjourned, the interest and the events connected with Woman Suffrage during the month of May have centred in Washington, the national capital. Foremost have been the significant utterances of President Wilson on three occasions. A British Labour Commission, composed of prominent men from Great Britain and Canada, is now here, under the auspices of the American Federation of Labour, on a mission in regard to co-operation of the Government, labour, and capital during the war. With Mr. Gompers, head of the A.F.L., and other leaders, accompanied by a group of capitalists representing the largest monied interests in this country, they were received by President Wilson. In the course of his address he said:—

"There are many forms of democratic government, and we are not fighting for any particular form, but we are fighting for the essential part of it all—namely, that we are all equally interested in our social and political life, and all have a right to a voice in the Government under which we live; and that when men and women are equally admitted to those rights we have the best safeguard of justice and peace that the world affords. There is no other safeguard."

The eyes of the nation were focussed on this interview; the President knew that it would be published in all the papers, and he spoke with the understanding that his words would be accepted as a direct plea for Woman Suffrage.

President Receives Suffrage Delegation.

The preceding day President Wilson received for the first time this year a delegation of Suffragists, including men representatives of four political parties. Their object was to urge him to recommend Congress to submit a Federal Amendment, and he gave them three-quarters of an hour of his most valuable time. In answer he is quoted as saying: "There is no longer any necessity for talking to me of the merits of Suffrage for Women; I believe in it heart and soul. I suppose because I come from the South I still think it would be better for it to come by State enactment. However, the moment there appears to be a spontaneous demand for action by Congress, I shall get behind it with all my power." He also said: "The question was constantly pressing on my mind for reconsideration." There could be no more striking proof of its importance than that the President could say, in the midst of his tremendous responsibilities, "It is constantly pressing on my mind." And the only "reconsideration" possible would be that of his frequent assertion: "It is my conviction that this is a matter for settlement by the States and not by Congress."

Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The third notable expression of the President during the month was his letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives, expressing his approval of the forming of a new Committee on Woman Suffrage. There has been such a committee in the Senate for the past twenty-five years, which partly explains the advanced status of the question in that House; but in the Lower House it has to go to the Judiciary Committee, which is usually overworked and unfriendly, and will not report the measure so that the House can act upon it. The National Association has tried for years to get a special committee, and this year, encouraged by the friendliness of President Wilson, Mrs. Catt appealed to him to use his influence. He said in his letter that "the creation of this committee might be a wise act of public policy." The Committee on Rules has granted a hearing, and listened to arguments in favour of it.

This Suffrage Committee is all that the National Association is asking for in the present "extra" session of Congress, as it is supposed to consider only war measures; but the Senate Committee granted a hearing on the resolution for a Federal Amendment, which has already been described in the *International Suffrage News*. That Committee will report favourably whenever the Suffragists desire. If the session is prolonged, and matters aside from the war are considered, this will be one of them. All the work in the States is subsidiary to this one great object—the submission by Congress of a Federal Amendment to be acted upon by the State Legislatures. There has been a revolution of public sentiment in favour of it during the past few months, partly because of the instantaneous response of millions of women to the demand for military service, and partly because the true friends of Woman Suffrage now realise the almost insurmountable obstacles to a referendum in each of the forty-eight States. Many predict that this Federal Amendment will be submitted by the present Congress, whose sessions will last until March 4th, 1919. Others think it will have to wait until the succeeding Congress.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw has been withdrawn from Suffrage campaigning to head the Women's Advisory Board of the Government Council of National Defence. Mrs. Catt is on that Board, and also on the Woman's Federal Liberty Loan Committee to help raise the billion dollars for the war. The National Association has its own important departments of military service—establishing employment bureaus for women, and protecting their wages; increasing the food supply through agricultural work by women; and helping to make foreign-born citizens American in spirit,—with a member of the Official Board at the head of each. On the branches in all the States the Governors have placed prominent Suffragists. In every community they have gone by the thousands into the work of the Red Cross, recruiting, registration, etc.

War Work and Woman Suffrage.

What will be the effect of all these activities on the actual gaining of the Suffrage is problematical. In New York and Maine, where a vote is to be taken in the autumn, the diverting of so many workers into other channels must be detrimental, although there is a wide belief that this patriotic service, and the opportunity to show how vast is the number of Suffragists, will greatly increase public opinion in favour of granting the franchise. It will undoubtedly have this effect on Congress. The organised opposition in the States—the liquor interests, the party "machines," etc.—will not be moved by it, and it remains to be seen how much influence it can exert on the individual voters. The women of the Anti-Suffrage Association never made such a campaign of misrepresentation and personal abuse as they are now carrying on in Maine and New York. They seem to have unlimited funds, and while, editorially, a large majority of the newspapers favour Woman Suffrage, all of them give space to the matter sent them by the "Antis," whose Press bureau is their principal feature.

Churches and Clubs Endorse.

The growing tendency of the Churches to endorse the movement for Woman Suffrage has been especially manifest during the past month. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States adopted strong resolutions, ending: "We assert our belief in the justice, wisdom, and righteousness of the enfranchisement of the women of our country." State Conventions without number of many denominations have declared for Woman Suffrage. A notable instance was that of the German Evangelical Association of New York State, which, with eighty ministers present,

resolved: "This Conference heartily endorses the principle of Woman Suffrage, and urges upon its members the securing of the immediate enfranchisement of women throughout the nation." The Evangelical Lutheran Church of California took the same action. The German-Americans, as a rule, are not in favour of Woman Suffrage.

During the past month the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae, without discussion, and by an immense majority, endorsed for the first time the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage. The Mothers' Congress, a large national organisation, at its recent convention urged the members to prepare themselves for a wise use of the vote which would soon be theirs. Thirty-nine of the forty-eight State Federations of Women's Clubs have adopted resolutions for Woman Suffrage.

The annual meeting has just taken place in Columbus, the State capital of Ohio, of the Mississippi Valley Conference, which, broadly speaking, includes the States between the Rocky Mountains on the west and the Allegheny Mountains on the East. The Governor of Ohio made a strong speech, in which he said: "I shall give you my help and my strength to defeat the referendum to the voters of the recent Presidential Suffrage Law enacted by our Legislature." Mrs. Catt said, in the course of her masterly address: "We must make Northerners and Southerners alike lift up their eyes to the heights, and look at this question nationally. They must not linger by the way, clinging to the old doctrine of the early days when the States felt timid in regard to the National Government. . . . By next March we shall have our Federal Amendment through Congress."

The Lady from Montana Speaks.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, the only woman Representative in Congress, has made her first speech, and none ever was received with greater approval by that body. She had an ovation when she began and when she finished from the members, without regard to their political party. She offered an amendment to the Administration's Food Bill, appropriating nearly \$15,000,000, directing that "the Secretary of Agriculture shall so far as is practicable engage the services of women for the work herein provided for." Her speech was so convincing that the amendment was unanimously adopted.

Miss Rankin had received a similar ovation at the time she took her seat, to the wrath of those who disapproved of a woman in Congress. When she cast her first vote against the United States entering the war, all this smouldering wrath and the hatred of Woman Suffrage which the opponents had not dared to voice blazed forth, and she was attacked as no woman has been in this country since the earliest days of the Suffrage pioneers. It was said that she burst into tears, and that she fainted and had to be carried from the Chamber. She simply rose and said: "I love my country, but I cannot vote for war," sat down, and put her handkerchief up to her eyes for a moment, and then was entirely composed. No woman ever had to face such an ordeal. Forty-nine other members voted as she did, including the Democratic leader of the House. The storm of abuse that followed was only on the surface because of her vote; at the bottom it was the anger against a woman in the seats of the mighty. Later Miss Rankin voted in favour of a resolution to try the volunteer system before resorting to conscription, but when this failed she voted for the Conscription Bill, and she has supported all the other war measures of the Government.

IDA HUSTED HARPER,
Chairman Editorial Correspondence,
Leslie Suffrage Bureau.

June 1st, 1917.

Extracts from Letters from Correspondents.

1. "We feel that the greatest honour ever conferred on our movement was the selection of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw to head the Woman's Branch of the Council of National Defence. With all the women of the United States to choose from, she was the selection of the Government. Of the nine members on this Board, six are pronounced Suffragists, and three of these are officers of our Association; the other two, Mrs. Chapman Catt, President, and Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Vice-president. This has been a blow to the antis."

2. "As for our great Chief, she is doing mighty things as usual. The War Department has appointed her a member, and Miss Shaw the chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defence, and the Secretary of the Treasury has just appointed her a member of the Women's Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, which has been entrusted with the duty of floating the \$2,000,000 War Bonds, which is part of the \$7,000,000 War Chest voted by Congress. The latter appointment was made public only yesterday, and

perhaps she does not know yet the 'happy' lot in store for her. As explained above, she is making an extended western trip in behalf of mobilising support among the Equal Suffrage States for the Federal Amendment, and, incidentally—or, perhaps I should say, quite as actively,—she is working up the War Defence programme. It is quite true that Mrs. Catt did attend the seating of Miss Rankin in Congress. But the papers were in error in reporting that she was invited by the President. She was the guest of the Speaker of the House, and sat in the box assigned to his use. I do not have handy at this moment any illustrated papers showing Miss Rankin's inauguration, but I shall try to secure some for you and send them along later. It was a very thrilling occasion, and Congress did itself proud when it received the first daughter among the nation's representatives to our national tribunal. The Congress stood upon her entrance to the House, and gave her a rousing welcome. There was nothing to be desired in the way of warmth and cordiality or greeting. The day's programme was started with a breakfast to Miss Rankin, a reception, and speech from the balcony of our really pretentious headquarters in Washington, and an escort of women, among whom was Mrs. Catt, from the headquarters to Congress.

"While war work must, of course, be done, we are still not losing sight of what must be done to carry our Amendment to a successful conclusion, and so our work is being carried along dual lines."

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