

JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

EDITOR: MARTINA G. KRAMERS, 92 KRUISKADE, ROTTERDAM.

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Before Time was, it was decreed by Heaven that man should talk of woman as his superior — treat her as his inferior. If woman could reason, would she accept this rule? Certainly not. That is why reason was denied her by God.

„The Anté's”, by MARY SHAW.



Pourquoi tout va-t-il mal? C'est que notre esprit manque à la terre dans l'institution de ses lois, c'est que vous ne faites rien de la moitié de l'esprit humain, que nous avons, et que vous n'employez jamais que la vôtre.

„La Colonie,” Marivaux 1729.

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

Announcements.

The Triennial Congress of the *International Council of Nurses*, held at Cologne on Aug. 5, unanimously passed the following resolution, proposed by the Secretary:—

„In the belief that the highest purposes of civilisation, and the truest blessings of the race can only be attained by the equal and united labours of men and women possessing equal and unabridged political powers, we declare our adherence to the principle of Woman Suffrage, and regard the Suffrage Movement as a great and moral movement, making for the conquest of misery, preventible illness and vice, and as strengthening a feeling of human brotherhood.”

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INDIAN DELEGATES TO COME TO BUDAPEST IN 1913.

In „Jus Suffragii” VI page 101 the reader will find Mrs. Chapman Catt's letter from India with these words:

„I think an Indian woman could be found to come as a delegate to Budapest and to report the forward work among women. I should feel certain of it, could we offer a sum of money with our invitation which would enable her to pay some of the expense of the trip. If any reader of „Jus Suffragii” feels moved to offer financial help for such purpose, I request her to notify Mrs. Coit of the amount she could give.”

Now the appeal has been heard and one of our readers, feeling that the women of the Orient who are making an effort to attain greater liberty are most interesting and certainly deserve encouragement, has already sent a contribution to the Hon. Treasurer of the I. W. S. Alliance Mrs. A. Stanton Coit, 20 Hyde Park Gate, London S.W., who will be glad to receive any further contributions and acknowledge them in this paper.

Received for Indian Delegate to Budapest:
Mrs. L. C. J. from Anney (France) £ 5.—

LITERATURE.

Why Men Should Work for Women's Suffrage, by Charles C. V. Drysdale, D.Sc. published for 2 d. by the *Men's League for W.S.*, 136 St. Stephen's House, Westminster. There never was a more convincing leaflet, nor a compendium that contains more in 25 pages than this. Any man who reads and ponders it must needs become an advocate, and if he has a spark of chivalry in him, an ardent supporter of the enfranchisement of women. Here is an appeal not only to the reader's sense of justice and equity, but to his own interest and judgment by conclusive proof that the best interests of humanity—of men no less than of women—are served by equal pay for equal work, and that this is only to be got through woman suffrage. We find here statistics and diagrams showing in the most striking way the augmentation of the number of women employed industry, the displacement of men by women contented with lower wages, the excess of female over male population etc. And the author is not at a loss to show where the remedy lies; he gives comparative tables of men and women teachers' salaries (the work and the qualifications being the same) in enfranchised and in non-enfranchised countries, and his conclusion is: „Even supposing that women did not want the vote, it is just as necessary for men to induce them to do so, as it is for members of a trade-union to get all men in their industry enrolled in their society.”

How We Won the Vote in California, by Selina Solomons, 0.35 \$. *The New Woman Publishing Co.*, 773 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal. is an account given of the successful California campaign of 1911 by one who played no small part in it. With photo's of the leaders and stirring motto's this booklet gives a review of the history of woman suffrage in the State of the Sixth Star. Two chapters are devoted to the earlier stages of the movement ever since a quarter of a century ago the Chairman of the Committee on Public Morals said to a deputation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union representing 50.000 women, who came to plead for protection of young girls: „Well you are no more than 50.000 mice! How many votes can you deliver?”

The rest is the report step by step of the victorious Quest of the Star.

International Council of Women. Third Annual Report of the Fifth Quinquennial, to be had for members of N.C.W. for 1 Sh. on application to the Corr. Secr. Miss Alice Salomon, Neue Ansbacher Strasse 7, Berlin W.50. This Report is most useful for suffragists the whole world over, for it contains many names and addresses of women of all countries who are interested in various features of the women's movement in all the twenty affiliated National Councils, in New Zealand, Turkey, South Africa, Egypt and China and a list of the nine Standing Committees. The President, Lady Aberdeen, gives an account of the growth of the Council idea in many countries and the Corresponding Secretary reports upon her correspondence with N. C.'s, Standing Committees etc., involving answers to 1566 letters. We find here the I. C. W. Constitution, the Resolutions of the various Quinquennial Meetings, a list of I. C. W. publications, etc. Suffragists will be most interested in the action of the Committee on Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship, Convener, Rev Anna Howard Shaw and numbering 18 members from different countries, which is to be found on page 134-140 of this very useful publication, which we hope will find many readers and buyers.

Dear Correspondents and Readers!

In beginning the 7th year of our organ, I shall not weary you with a tedious repetition stating that 1100 subscribers are not enough to ensure the augmentation and success of the paper, that I have to complain of readers who forget to pay and suffrage societies that forget to appoint correspondents, that I wish to have reports sent me before the 6th of every month, etc. I prefer presenting you a new departure.

You will remember that the Stockholm Convention voted to enlarge „Jus Suffragii” and that in the first issues after the Convention we had questions and answers of general interest, which preceded the news of the affiliated countries. Now I propose to elucidate here by good articles from different standpoints a problem which is sure to come up in several parts of the discussions at Budapest and which from its international nature is eminently fit to be treated here. I mean the question whether or not suffragists should be encouraged to enter political parties.

Many of us have very firm even unshakable convictions on this score, but for others the matter is open to discussion, so, believing that we cannot have too much good advice on this point, I will make it the subject of a symposium here.

The great political commotions in the United States attending on the Presidential Election and the formation of a new party make me begin by reprinting some leading opinions from that country.

Yours sincerely,

MARTINA G. KRAMERS,
Editor of „Jus Suffragii”.

Rotterdam, Sept. 8 1912.

Should Suffragists be Encouraged to Enter Political Parties?

Martina G. Kramers. With true editor's modesty I set forth my own opinion first. Having joined a party myself, I find that this is the best mode of taking care that the claims of the women be not forgotten and buried as once adopted planks in the

party platform on which discussion is superfluous and which have no more need of being mentioned. The presence of women at all meetings of the party does more than the most eloquent written remonstrances, towards making „votes for women” a real live party issue. Deputations of woman suffrage societies to national conventions of parties may, by dint of eloquence, succeed in getting the enfranchisement of women recognised as a necessary development and may get it endorsed in a resolution or even in a point in the party programme (platform), but there is as much difference between a dead bit of paper and a living human creature, as between a written demand on a Declaration of Principles and a spirited woman urging her claims personally.

Ida Husted Harper.

Just at this most critical time in our whole movement, when we are about to ask the electors of five States to vote in favor of a woman suffrage amendment to their constitutions, many prominent suffragists have been so unwise as to rush into this new party, which calls itself the Progressive, and begin working for its various candidates and against those of the other parties. It is easy to understand how resentful they feel toward the Republicans and the Democrats because they would not declare for woman suffrage in their national platforms, but they should have remembered that both of them have done this in their State platforms during the last few months in many States. While it is our hope that some day our national constitution will be amended so as to give the franchise to all women, we know that for many years each State will decide the question for itself, by the votes of the individual men. The action of those suffragists who have allied themselves with this new party cannot fail to injure the chances of the amendment in those States where they will soon pass upon it, but we shall pray that the men there will be non-partisan even if all the women have not been.

Jane Addams.

In response to the telegrams and letters sent me concerning the attitude of suffrage associations to the Progressive Party, I am glad to avail myself of the invitation of *The Woman's Journal* to state what I have already replied to such associations, that in my judgment women wishing to join the progressive Party should do so as individuals and should, in no case, urge their suffrage associations to such action.

I quite agree with the wisdom of the non-partisan position held by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, a position it has consistently maintained during many years. While I hold to this position with the other members of the Board, in becoming a delegate to the Chicago Convention of the Progressive Party I merely claimed my right to act as an individual, as the members of the National Board have always done in respect to other political parties.

It is possibly an advantage that in a great association composed of the many women of the nation who desire enfranchisement, different points of view should be represented, quite as the association makes an effort to have representation on its Board of various geographical sections of the country.

The non-partisan woman suffrage association may be helped because women participated in a great national convention and voted the adoption of a platform, which represented their sincerest convictions.

(From the *Woman's Journal*, Aug. 17 1912.)

Alice Stone Blackwell.

There seems to be some confusion of thought as to the activity permissible to suffragists in connection with political parties.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association is non-partisan and non-sectarian. It must necessarily be so, since its membership includes persons of every religious belief and of every shade of political opinion. It has never imposed any obligation on its members, however, to refrain from working for the political parties which they individually favor, any more than to refrain from joining the churches of their choice.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, in a letter to the „New York Times”, expresses the opinion that Jane Addams ought to have resigned her office as First Vice-President of the N. A. W. S. A. before taking the prominent part that she did in the National Progressive Convention at Chicago last week and seconding the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. Mrs. Harper says that Miss Addams and the other Chicago suffragists „violated the unbroken tradition and unwritten law of the National Association since its founding in 1869—that its members must be absolutely non-partisan, that they must not endorse candidates or parties further than to express appreciation of favorable action toward woman suffrage.”

This unwritten law has applied only to the society as a society, not to its members as individuals. In scores of cases members in good and regular standing—sometimes officers—have spoken and worked in behalf of the party with which they were in sympathy, some of them for the Republicans, others for the Democrats, others for the Populists, the Prohibitionists, or the Socialists. To name only two very recent instances, Mrs. La Follette has been making campaign speeches in behalf of her husband, and in Philadelphia a host of members of the Suffrage Association took an active part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Mayor Blankenburg. There is a broad and clear distinction between the organization, which is and must be nonsectarian and nonpartisan as an organization, and its members, who, as individuals, have a right to affiliate themselves with any church or party they please, and to work for it as hard as they choose.

The saying, „Many men, many minds”, is equally true of women, and in the present political embroglio the sympathies of the members of the National Suffrage Association are divided among all the Presidential candidates whose hats are now in the ring, from Mr. Taft to Mr. Debs. But the Association supports no party and no candidate. Its sole aim is Votes for Women.

(From *The Woman's Journal*, Aug. 17 1912.)

Anna H. Shaw.

Many inquiries have been received asking what attitude the National Association will take in regard to political party affiliation, the wisdom of State and local associations endorsing political parties and of individual suffragists supporting them; as it is impossible for me to answer all these letters personally, I desire to make a general reply through the National official organ, which I trust will answer all inquiries which have been sent to me.

It is an unwritten law that the National Association is, and must remain non-partisan in politics and non-sectarian in religion. The wisdom of this attitude must be apparent to all, since its membership is composed of persons of different political beliefs and different religious affiliations. Our universal custom of appealing to all political parties, asking their adoption of a woman suffrage plank

in their platform, is in no sense to be confused with partisan action, since the request is made of all political parties alike. The asking of a political party in a Republic to recognize the justice of removing the political disability of one-half of the people, is eminently fair and just, and in doing so the political party endorses only the democratic principle of the right of the citizen to a voice in the government. On the other hand, if a suffrage association endorses a political party it endorses all for which the platform of that party and its nominees stand. In the one case the political party emphasizes its belief in the fundamental principle of democracy, in the other the Association would stand for various theories of government, upon which there are many different opinions.

The position which the National Association has always taken is a sound one and, I believe, should be followed by all State and local societies where woman suffrage does not already prevail.

The political attitude of individual members of any suffrage association, however, must not be confused with that of any organized body of suffragists and, as an association, we may not say that because a person is a member, or an officer in a suffrage society, she may not exercise her citizen's right to affiliate with a political organization. The right of political action is as sacred to the citizen as is that of religious action, and because the suffrage association is non-sectarian, it does not follow that its members are not at liberty individually to affiliate with any religious denomination they may choose. The only point which we, as an association, have any right to dictate is that the association shall not be bound by the political or religious affiliation of any of its individual members.

Personally, I will not affiliate with any political party until one arises which makes the fundamental principle of democracy, that is the right of a citizen to a voice in the government, the dominant plank in its platform, the plank upon which all just theories of government must rest.

(*Woman's Journal* Aug. 23. 1912)

Hungary.

Imagine a hard struggling host marching step by step towards a far realm in which a precious treasure is held by people, who have only the right to possess half of that treasure, whose other half ought to belong to the struggling host. Imagine that host approaching the realm very slowly, often wounded, often hindered by terrible obstacles, thinking itself pretty far from its aim, going to bed tired one evening in the nightquarters on its road and rising on the bright morning to find itself in the midst of the realm, which was thought to be still pretty distant. But more! Imagine to find, that the treasureholding people—enemies as long, as you were coming on the road—showed neither surprise nor hostility to the invasion, but welcomed the host kindly and cordially, with the air of people, who were only safeguarding your own half of the precious treasure, prepared to accept now your thanks for their service. You find friends on every road, in every place; only a few hooligans, trying to disgust you by throwing dust and to frighten you by childish little freaks, remind you that once there existed real enemies to your Cause.

Now dear friends, this is the situation of our Cause in Hungary! To be quite prosaic: while our dear „Jus Suffragii” had its little summersleep, Woman Suffrage became a political question of the

day. As we reported in J. S. VI p. 95, some important papers formerly opposed to woman suffrage wrote quite spontaneously leading articles in favor. In June a paper, usually informed by people connected with the Government, stated that the Government has the intention to give W. S. to a certain extent in its Parliamentary Reform Bill, which is to be brought before the House in the early autumn. At this the whole press, literally the whole press, in reporting this proposal turned to our Cause as if it were the most natural thing in the world (as it is indeed, but without being recognised by others than Suffragists). Since June the papers of all shades of opinion are crowded articles dealing with our question. You do not find any theoretical discussion of the danger of W. S.; everyone is convinced of its expediency, but for the paper of the Socialdemocratic party, we would be afraid of this abundance of harmony. But happily the Socialists help us to feel that, until the law is sanctioned by the king (the last stage of lawmaking with us) there is no certainty.

While the press did this great work of making people feel, as if they had been ardent suffragists all the time, the Men's League for Women's Suffrage and our Society presented each in the end of July a memorandum to the Prime Minister, who is also in charge of the Ministry of the Interior, to whose competence the Suffrage Bill belongs. One of the good omens for our Cause was, that the Prime Minister Dr. Ladislaus von Lukács, had during all the time of his ministership, speaking of the Suffrage-Bill, never spoken of *Men* but always of *People* who ought to get the vote. This was the more remarkable as his predecessors, as well as the opposition parties, had always decidedly mentioned *Men* only. A most cordially welcomed event was the spontaneous decision of the Hungarian National Council of Women to present also a memorandum to the Prime Minister asking votes for women. Though the National Council did not adopt our measure and ask the vote for women on the same terms as men will get it; which is also the formula of the Men's League, we are very glad to see this great body, representing such a number of women's societies, at least begin to march towards the aim, to which we wish to fly and they prefer to come step by step. We are glad to see now the faces of all these women looking our way, while formerly many of them turned their back on our Cause.

On August 2nd the Suffrage Committee of the National Council had a meeting which formulated the demand of this body. The next step was a common deputation of representatives of the Men's League, our Society and the National Council to the Prime Minister, who in the course of a long speech declared himself positively inclined to bring now some measure of woman suffrage, if his political friends agree with him in this matter. He pointed out, that he had always held open the door for W. S. never having mentioned *Men's* Suffrage, but having spoken of the *People's* Suffrage. He strongly opposed giving women the vote on the same terms as men will get it. Although it would satisfy the women of Hungary to have made at least the first step towards their final aim, he could not give us a decided promise; but we went away, knowing that our chances are now illimited. We know that the political friends of the Prime Minister would not dare oppose, if he wished to carry the measure. There is only one political friend, the master of the political situation in Hungary, who may turn out to become our Asquith. It is Count Stephan Tisza, the Speaker of the House, who might destroy all our hopes. But though he used to be opposed to

W. S. there is a possibility of converting him, for in „Az Ujság”, his official paper, there appeared during one month 8 leading articles in favor of W. S.; six of them having been written by Dr. Desider Márkus, Judge of the Superiour Court, who is the Vice-President of our Society. Besides there appeared leading articles claiming W. S. in other dailies, written by friends of Count Tisza's who usually do not advocate things which they judge contrary to his views. The best chance is now that Count Tisza is going to withdraw from the office of Speaker, since the opposition is not inclined to begin regular parliamentary work as long as he is in the chair of the House.

So on the side of the Government the prospects are pretty good, and we know that the opposition, even if hostile to W. S., could not kill the bill, if the Government with its overwhelming majority brings it to decision. We wish now to get all the parties to declare themselves in favor of w. s., so that we may avoid for the future the situation of being indebted to any *one* party for having brought w. s. So we try to form a Conciliation Committee which will deliberate on a measure of w. s. and is to consist of M.P.'s of all parties. In this our effort the Men's League, and especially its excellent president Prof. Dr. Gustav Dirner, are of the greatest help. Some time before our deputation to the Prime Minister we were notified by good friends of our cause, that there is a politically perfectly independent gentleman inclined to support our cause with all the influence of his respectable personality, his warm enthusiasm for the cause and his pecuniary help. To our great joy the gentlemen turned out to be Mr. Nicolas de Szemere, who belongs to one of the very oldest families of Hungary and is a descendant of one of the seven chieftains who conquered Hungary more than a thousand years ago. We are highly pleased to get his immensely valuable help, as we know him to be a man, who gives his whole personality to all those movements, which he favours. He is an old friend of our cause, who wrote already years ago leading articles and gave electoral addresses in favour of w. s. We have often reported these facts in „Jus Suffragii”. Since some weeks Mr. de Szemere is working with all his might—and a pretty respectable might too—to secure our victory. I wish to point out, that the chief motive of Mr. de Szemere is the memory of his mother, in whom he sees the ideal of womanhood. He ardently wishes to give the state the great *moral* influence which is inherent in w. s. He has joined our society as well as the Men's League for W. S. and contributed already generously to our propaganda funds and stirred us into a lively activity which brought us already the most suprising signs of conversion from people and papers, who formerly were our bitterest opponents and who even lately, when our cause was winning, were not inclined to do more than report without hostile remarks the news about the Government's intention, to introduce w. s. Even these papers have begun, under the influence of Mr. de Szemere's press-campaign, not only to become favorable to our cause, but to refer to their being old champions of W. S. You may imagine how difficult it is for us not to get satirical. But as we are immensely contented and very happy to have them speak in this strain, we do not dream of mentioning, that they have changed their minds.

That is the situation of to-day. I can only add that we are getting every day new friends, who strengthen our force very encouragingly.

Among other facts that have occurred since our last report I have to mention the great meeting of

teachers which we arranged on July 1st in view of the danger hanging now over them. Up to now male and female teachers had equal pay for equal work, the female teacher had the right to marry, etc. etc. Now the wages of state-employed teachers are to be improved, and on this occasion the Minister of Finance decided to fix the wages of male teachers higher than those of female teachers and to lessen the stipend of the married female teachers, because of their husband's help to maintain the family. A storm of indignation burst out this spring, when this project was published. Our meeting was crowded by teachers of the whole country, many of them spoke, besides two members of Parliament the very radical Prelate Dr. Alexander Gieswein, an old friend of our cause, and Dr. Pethö, a member of the Democratic Party, and the delegates of our Society. The meeting adopted unanimously a resolution opposing the project and asking votes for women, to avoid the possibility of their being robbed of old, long-possessed rights.

Meanwhile the Congress-preparations went on splendidly. Miss Cicely Corbett, the darling of the Hungarian public, spent again some weeks in Hungary, giving some lectures in Budapest's fashionable Villa-Quarter of the Svábhegy, in the great watering-place Trencsén-Tepliz, which is not only famous for its splendid thermal baths against rheumatism and similar diseases, but also for its beautiful site, and for the fact, that one of our greatest workers, our internationally known Mrs. Berta Engel, is a member of its directorium. The great garden party, arranged by Mrs. Engel in Trencsén-Tepliz, an attraction of which were the lectures of Countess Iska Teleki and an address by Miss Corbett, enriched our Congress-fund with 1500 crowns. Our Congress-funds has now nearly 40.000 crowns, which we value the more, as we are taxed heavily for the funds of the political propaganda, and as our people, usually most generous for charitable purposes, are not very inclined to spend money for such enterprises as ours. We can truly say the Congress-preparations are a blessing as educational work!

During the summer we have sent out 9000 posters announcing the Congress to watering-places and summer resorts all over the world, to travelling-bureaus and Cook's Offices, to great Hotels and Boarding Houses. Every station of the Hungarian railways bears our posters. The effect is, that we get demands of information from all countries from people who are interested in our enterprise. An English lady f. i. obliged us by asking copies of our prospectus which she intended to distribute to the members of the Moral Education Congress held in the Hague. Unfortunately these prospects were not yet ready.

The readers of „Jus Suffragii” will think us very exacting by taking so much space for our Report, but I felt obliged to give you as many details as possible. We are full of hope, and expect to receive our guests as partly enfranchised citizens.

Budapest, Sept. 1912. ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

United States.

I am writing this at Chautauqua, N. Y., where is situated the largest summer school in the world, called the Chautauqua Institution, taking the Indian name of the beautiful lake on which it is located. It was founded about forty years and has grown until it now offers 220 courses of instruction under university professors, men and women. It has

also many popular lectures, concerts, plays etc., by well-known people for the entertainment of the 50.000 visitors who are there during the summer. There are always from ten to twelve thousand in residence from all of our States and from other countries, and there is no other place in the United States where one can reach so cosmopolitan an audience. In past years there has been occasionally a speech on woman suffrage, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Chapman Catt, Dr. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Snowden and others of prominence having addressed large crowds. Last season the subject was not on the program.

There could be no better evidence of the progress of the woman suffrage movement than the fact that this year the management of this great institution decided to give the best lecture hour of the day for a whole week to a discussion of it. It was my rare privilege to be selected to give these five lectures, which I entitled: I. The Evolution of the Woman Suffrage Movement. II. The Character and Strength of the Opposition. III. The Political Status of Women. IV. The Legal Position of Women. V. The Future of the Movement for Woman Suffrage. The lectures were given in the Temple of Philosophy, whose roof is supported by tall pillars; the sides open and surrounded by large trees, and the ground sloping down to the lake. Every morning it was crowded to its full capacity by twelve or thirteen hundred men and women, the most inspiring audiences I ever addressed, all filled with enthusiasm and courage. I have remained for another week, meeting with the women of the different States to talk over their especial work, and it really seems as if there will not be one State this coming year that does not have a movement for woman suffrage.

As predicted in my last letter the National Democratic Convention meeting in Baltimore did not notice woman suffrage. It was one of the most disorganized and disorderly conventions ever held and the whole country felt disgraced by it. Although it lasted an entire week and actually had to „kill” time, Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National Suffrage Association, was allowed but five minutes to present her cause, and there was not the slightest recognition of it in the platform. The suffragists had there perhaps the most beautiful parade ever given—only 1.000, or possibly 1.500 in it, but the handsome chariots and fine horses driven by women, and the historic pageant of „floats”, made it a most impressive spectacle. The Democrats nominated their strongest candidate, Dr. Woodrow Wilson, former president of Princeton University, and now Governor of New Jersey. He is considered so „progressive” that many think a new party is unnecessary, but he is strongly opposed to woman suffrage and so are the prominent men who are supporting him.

Mr. Roosevelt and his followers are going ahead with their arrangements for the new party, which is to be formed at a national convention meeting in Chicago August 6. They have solemnly promised that their platform will declare for woman suffrage, and by the time this is read it will be known whether they keep their pledge. At the present moment it looks as if this new party would simply divide the Republican vote and result in putting the Democrats in power. It makes very little difference which party is in control so far as woman suffrage is concerned, for it is not at present a *national* question here, as it is in other countries. Now it is purely one for each State to decide by itself, and the suffragists are obliged to fight it out State by State. During the past month Democratic, Republican, Progressive, Socialist and Prohibition State political

conventions have adopted resolutions for woman suffrage, thus showing the absolutely non-partisan character of the contest. Under the present chaotic political conditions it would be a fatal mistake for the suffragists to ally themselves with any party and they have no intention of doing so.

Our last letter to „Jus Suffragii” told of the defeat in the constitutional convention of New Hampshire, leaving only the five States in which the woman suffrage question is to be voted on Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas and Oregon. Now all of a sudden here is the sixth State-Arizona! It was admitted into the Union during the present year and the women tried very hard to have woman suffrage put into its constitution for Statehood, but were defeated by the liquor and corporation interests. Then they went to work immediately to have its first Legislature, last winter, submit an amendment to the voters and carried it through one house, but the same „interests” defeated it in the other house. The new constitution, however, had put a great power in the hands of the women by providing for the „initiative and referendum”. By this 15% of the voters may by petition demand to have a question sent to the electors and it has to be done. The women in two months’ time secured the signatures of 700 more than 15% and now a woman suffrage amendment in Arizona will be voted on in November and the women feel very hopeful of carrying the State*)

The General Federation of Women’s Clubs did not endorse woman suffrage at its biennial meeting in San Francisco, but it was prevented from doing so only by parliamentary tactics and the determination of its outgoing and incoming presidents that this should not be done. If the resolution could have come before the convention it would have been adopted. There was, however, such intense opposition by the women of the Southern States that this would undoubtedly have split the Federation and they would have formed another organisation. They will doubtless live to be very much ashamed of their attitude, and the endorsement is almost sure to be given at the next convention.

Full compensation for this disappointment was found in the action of the National Education Association at its annual meeting in Chicago. This is the largest body of educators in existence, composed of men and women, and it declared for woman suffrage almost unanimously. It is said to have a membership of 30,000, made up of presidents and professors of colleges, superintendents and principals, and a vast body of public school teachers, and its influence is nearly without limit.

The cause of women in all lines, and especially that of suffrage, has suffered an irreparable loss in the sudden and untimely death of Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, of Colorado. Mrs. Decker was president of the General Federation of Women’s Clubs four years, and has held several important public offices in her State. Her body lay in state in the Capital building in Denver, flags were at half-mast and all city and county offices were closed during the funeral. Had Mrs. Decker lived she would probably have been sent to the U. S. Congress from her State next autumn. This is an innovation that many suffragists are very anxious to see and

*) The Supreme Court of Arizona has decided otherwise. Ed.

there is good prospect that a woman will be sent from California. Socialists in the State of Washington have nominated a woman for Governor, and in Massachusetts they have nominated one of the most prominent women professors of Wellesley College for Secretary of State. So many women in the Western States have been elected to Legislatures and city and county offices that records of them are no longer kept. They could not be elected if men did not vote for them.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.
Chautauqua, N. Y., July 1912.

My letter for the August number of Jus Suffragii had started across the ocean before I learned that number would not appear, so its news will not be fresh. The principal event in the suffrage movement during this month has been the launching of the new political party in Chicago with Mr. Roosevelt as its candidate for president and a pledge to work for woman suffrage in its platform. The Prohibition and the Socialist platform have always contained a plank of this kind, and every new party which has been formed for the last 25 years has declared in favor of enfranchising women. Many individual women have gone into those parties but most of the representative suffragists have kept entirely free from all partisan affiliations. As a result our movement has made converts among the men of all parties, and not in a single State where the women have gained the vote has this been due to any one party. This has been an excellent thing as they have thus been left free to cast an entirely independent ballot, which they have always done.

All of the State elections take place in November except that of Ohio, where they will vote on their new constitution September 3. This number of Jus Suffragii will announce the result, as a cablegram will be sent to its editor. *) All the forces of evil are against the woman suffrage amendment and are fighting it to a finish, for they are determined that one shall not be adopted in any Eastern State, and if the women win it will be the greatest victory yet achieved. Should they fail, we want the suffragists of the world to believe that it was not for lack of intelligent, consecrated work. Nothing has been left undone by the army of capable and devoted women who have given a year’s service to this campaign.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.
New York, August, 1912.

*) The result was negative. Ed.

Great Britain.

At the request of Sir John Cockburn, President of the Men’s International Alliance for Woman Suffrage, the Men’s League for Women’s Suffrage has invited the existing Men’s Leagues to be represented at a congress of the Men’s Intern. All. to be held in London from Oct. 24th to 30th for the purpose of formulating the Statutes of the Alliance and discussing urgent questions.

It is supposed that the assembled foreign suffragists will follow with great interest the discussion in the British Parliament of Mr. Snowden’s amendment to the Home Rule Bill, which proposes to enfranchise Irish women. Probably this subject will be before Parliament during the time of the planned meeting.

W. A. E. MANSFELDT.

During July and August the Women’s Freedom League has carried on very successful holiday

campaigns on the Clyde Coast, at Eastbourne and with the Caravan in the Eastern Counties. It has also taken a strenuous part in the by-elections at Hanley, Crewe, in East Carmarthen and Midlothian, in each case in support of the Labour candidate. This policy of supporting the Labour candidate in three-cornered contests is regarded by the League as an extension of its anti-Government policy; it considers that a shrewder blow is aimed against the Government by splitting the Liberal vote than by merely urging the electors to vote against the Government candidate.

During the autumn months a vigorous agitation for the political enfranchisement of women will be pursued in London, and this will begin with a rally of suffragists in Trafalgar Square, Saturday afternoon, September 21st, and will be continued each week at Caxton Hall where public meetings will be held every Wednesday afternoon, and, in addition to these, evening public meetings are being arranged in most of the London constituencies.

On November 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th a great International Suffrage Fair will be held in Chelsea Town Hall. There will be stalls to represent all nations and Christmas presents can be purchased from every country. Many guests from foreign lands are expected to take part in its proceedings, and the Women’s Freedom League will at this fair offer a very cordial welcome to suffragists from any part of the world.

London, Sept. 1912. F. A. UNDERWOOD.

[Other reports for „Jus Suffragii” arrived too late for this number. Ed.]

France.

The French W. S. A. has developed so rapidly that after three years of existence it has to undertake a complete revision of its constitution to meet its new needs and organise as a suffrage federation. Before its formation virtually no suffrage societies existed in the Departments of France. Nowadays the situation has changed: thanks to the W. S. Association’s activity suffrage societies are in process of forming in all parts of the country, and the Paris Committee, which is conducting all this agitation, is becoming a genuine Central Committee. On Oct. 1st there is to be a preliminary General Meeting which will take the preparatory steps for this reform, and on Nov. 2nd the new constitution will be voted on.

During August Mrs. Marguerite Martin, Secretary of the Deux-Sèvres section of the W. S. A., was requested to organise the suffragists in Bretagne and succeeded in founding two societies at Brest and at Quimper. Morlaix and Vannes will send delegates to represent them.

At Havre the Feminist Society which is affiliated to the French W. S. A. and represents it in that city, obtained an important victory. It sends us this announcement: „In its session of August 5 1912 the Arrondissement Council of Havre, having received our petition, adopted a resolution demanding that the Suffrage Bill, proposed by Mr. Ferdinand Buisson M.P., be submitted to Parliament as soon as possible.” This resolution was passed by 9 votes to 4, and, coming after our electoral campaign, it may well encourage us to persevere in our efforts. At the present moment our active Local Sections have presented the same petition to several Town-Councils.

This year Miss Raison, a young lady of 22 years old, came out first on the list of the Grammar Con-

gregation, where thorough knowledge of Greek and Latin is the essential requisite. Until now this honour had been considered a special masculine prerogative, since from this Congregation are appointed the teachers for boys’ lyceums, whose studies are much more specialised than is the case with their colleagues at girls’ lyceums. But congregations, of this kind for literature, history, philosophy etc., admit female candidates and, as they are classed after their merits irrespective of sex, this time a young woman was on the top of the list. Miss Raison will teach at a young ladies’ lyceum ranking equal with other lyceums, but it is of interest to see that women can achieve so much in the line of specialised study.

Mrs. Orka, General Secretary of the Congrès Permanent du Féminisme International is going to publish a book on Women’s Associations in All Countries. Suffrage, religious, political, professional and social organisations are requested to send her information on the following points:

- 1) the foundation date of their Society,
- 2) the number of Sections and Branches with the name of the place where they are established,
- 3) the number of members,
- 4) the names of the founder, the president and the acting secretary,
- 5) a statement whether or not suffrage is among the aims,
- 6) to state whether the Society is affiliated to a national or international federation.

Answers with information and documents (Reports, Constitution, specimen of Organ) to be sent to Mme I. Orka, 36 rue de Penthièvre, Paris.

In several countries prominent women have offered their help towards the building up of this international collection of documents: in Germany they will be collected by Miss Körber, Lyceumclub, Berlin, in Russia by Mme Z. Mirovitch, Arbat 44, Moscow, in Poland by Mrs. Walewska and Mrs. Jastzebska, president of the W. S. A. Miss Susanne de Callias, member of the „Congress” will go to Norway and investigate women’s organisations there.

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

The Netherlands.

On the occasion of the centennial of the Kingdom of the United Netherlands, which was established after Napoleon’s defeat, several plans of commemoration are being set forth in our country. Most of these propose to hold exhibitions as well as festive gatherings. But the women, although not feeling that as unenfranchised inhabitants of the Kingdom they have great reason to glorify in its centennial, are of opinion that there is much profit in the lessons of history, especially as regards the totally changed social position of women, and therefore wish to have in 1913 a Women’s Exhibition as well as shows of agriculture, ships, pictures etc. When in March Dr. Mia Boissevain D. Sc. suggested the idea, her appeal was received with sympathy by women of various opinions, pursuits and station. Of course the suffragists of different societies were not behindhand, and when on June 1st an Exhibition Committee was constituted, it was immediately arranged that there should be a Suffrage Section, which was to have its place in the building and on the programme of the lectures and gatherings. The three existing national associations for woman suffrage, the N. W. S. A., the Ned. Bond voor Vrouwenkiesrecht and the Men’s League, are each represented in the Sectional Ex-

cutive, and already their request to fellow-societies in other countries to give their help for the suffrage exhibit has been favorably answered. The enterprise promises to be good propaganda for the suffrage movement in Holland.

* * *

The Moral Education congress in The Hague was not without importance for the suffrage cause. Not only some speakers mentioned W. S. in their addresses, but the acting President of the Dutch W. S. A. Mrs. Van Balen-Klaar gave a report on the relation between moral education and women's enfranchisement, which made great impression on the audience.

J. C. VAN LANSCHOT HUBRECHT,
Amsterdam, Sept. 1912. 2nd Secr. W. S. A.

The *Men's League for W. S.* is considering its participation in the London meeting of Men's Leagues in October and in the Exhibition of Women's Activities and Position which is to be held next year.

In politics there is no news, for Parliament will not re-assemble before the 17th. The day of the opening was destined by the Socialist party for another demonstration and procession such as they held last year to urge the claim of the labouring classes demanding universal suffrage for men and women. But the Burgomaster of The Hague, not wishing to make this demonstration in the streets on the day of the solemn opening of Parliament by H.M. the Queen a perpetual feature of the pageant, refused the procession and thereby limited the action of the Socialist party on „Red Tuesday” to an open air meeting at The Hague. There two women and ten men will speak on the urgency of a revision of the State Constitution and adult suffrage.
Utrecht, Sept. 1912. W. A. E. MANSFELDT.

Java.

China is not the only Oriental country where women have a vote. Not only the women of some of the cities of British India and Burmah, including Bombay and Rangoon, have the same voting rights as men, but the native women of Java share the small amount of political power vested in men. The adult land-owners of every *dessa* or village (and all the people live in villages) elect a headman, or chief, whose functions correspond to those of a mayor. As the land is divided into small holdings and cannot be sold to foreigners, the number of such property holders is very large. There is no direct discrimination against women, but an indirect one is created by the fact that it is the Mohammedan custom for the landed property of the wife to pass to the husband upon marriage, and therefore many married women cannot qualify for the vote. There are, however, many married women who are eligible as voters, for when a woman of the nobility marries a man below her rank, she keeps her own property. This is the only suffrage enjoyed by Javanese men, and it has been in existence since time immemorial. There are distinct traces of the matriarchate among the Javanese and this vote for women is one of them. When viewed from our Western standpoint, this is not great political power, but it is a nearer approach to self-government, than the Netherlands, to which Java belongs, has as yet accorded its women.

We got this information direct from native Regents in different parts of the Island who assured us that the Javanese women use the privilege which is theirs. Java is the most densely populated country in the world, counting its people up to 32 millions.

How many women are voters, no one knows, but there must be many millions of them. This is not all. We hear much talk in Europe and America that „economic independence”, in addition to the vote is the real need of women. These women of Java like those of Burmah have it. Nearly all earn their own living and carry their own pocket-books.

There are millions of women in the Orient who are held in the most pitiful tutelage, and denied every vestige of personal liberty, but we are finding that there are other millions who have always enjoyed more personal freedom than was accorded to most European women a century ago, and more than is now permitted to thousands of women under our boasted Western civilization.

The Javanese, like the people of India, China and Japan had an old civilization, which, judged by the ruins of temples must have been very advanced for its time. They have a written language, a literature and many arts, while their refined faces and manners all attest the fact that they are far from the stage of development called primitive. These people are classed as Mohammedan, but the women have never worn veils, nor withdrawn from their old-time business occupations.

As in other parts of Asia, a new spirit has been awakened and now in every village little boys and girls with slates and books under their arms, may be seen on their way to school. This is said to be due to European influence. When that influence has done its perfect work, will these women be losers, or gainers?

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.
Soerabaya, July 13, 1912.

Germany.

Within short three congresses are to take place in Germany, each important for the suffrage cause. At the general meeting of the National Council of Women of Germany, which is to be held at *Gotha* in the beginning of October, one of the subjects under discussion is to be the Participation of Women in Politics. On the first day of the session the President of the N. C. W., Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, will speak on the question „Why women should take an interest in politics”. It is an important event that the biggest women's association in Germany, which embraces various federated societies of different aims and opinions, has seen fit to put women's work in politics *foremost on its programme* and to ask its President to introduce the subject. This is an indisputable proof of the great importance now very generally attributed to the women's demand for political equality. The theses forming the syllabus of the orator's speech show that Dr. Bäumer is going to declare emphatically *in favour* of women taking up political work. As a matter of course the suffragists will be there—especially the representatives of the German W. S. Association—to take part in the discussion.

Immediately before the National Council meeting, a meeting of the *Executive* of the German W. S. Association will take place at *Weimar*. The Executive is composed of the Officers and the Presidents of the ten National and twelve Provincial Associations. This time there are issues of great importance on the agenda, particularly the principal point of the Association's programme, the demand of universal equal suffrage. Although the three last General Meetings have declared in great majority in favour of universal suffrage, yet differences of opinion on that score are continually arising. Moreover a plan will be discussed of forming a Federation of German Suffrage Associations (a National Council of Woman

Suffrage Societies). For the progress of the suffrage movement in Germany these discussions will be of the greatest moment.

Nearly simultaneously at *Mannheim* will be held the National Convention of the Progressive (Liberal) Party, in which not only a great number of women are enlisted as members but where they are also Officers. On this occasion it has to be decided whether or not this party will take up the enfranchisement of women *into its programme*, which so far only mentions support of the women's claims in general. The result will be expected with the utmost interest, especially the attitude to be taken by the women when they see their demand rejected. Will they remain nevertheless true to their party or not?

ADELHEID VON WELCZECK.
Dresden, Aug. 1912.

Denmark.

On the 6th and 7th of July the *Landsforbund for Kvindersvalgret* held an annual meeting in *Vejen*, *Jutland*. The number of delegates was far larger than at any former congresses, and the people living in and near *Vejen* received our delegates as guests in their private homes with so much hospitality and kindness, that we must believe in a strongly growing sympathy for our cause.

The business meetings were opened with a report of the work by the vice-president, Mrs. Elna Munch, who said: We cannot expect to go on forming new branches indefinitely in a country like Denmark, where the population is only two millions and a half.

All in all, I think I may say, that our work and agitation have been successful, so that our cause stands well in the public opinion. I only wish, I could say, that it also stands hopefully. But I am not so certain of that. We have reached that most critical point in the movement, upon which all political parties agree to the righteousness of Woman Suffrage, so that our cause seems to have all the requirements for being carried through. This is a very dangerous thing, as some people are inclined to believe, that the parliament only waits an opportunity for passing it, and therefore they consider it unnecessary to work any more. But I want you to remember, what happened last year. A proposal for woman suffrage was carried in the Lower House, and from there sent to the Upper House, where it was referred to a committee—and nothing was done. Just at the end of the session the committee gave its report, and a very unsatisfactory one. The same thing may happen next year, and perhaps for years to come. But, thanks to our agitation, the passage of woman suffrage is a question of time only. How long that time may be, nobody can tell. Only one thing is certain, that to slacken our energies now would not help to make our waiting-time any shorter.

One of our best lady-speakers, Mrs. Marie Hjelmer, who is a member of the Town-council in her own place, mentioned the deplorable fact, that only a very small amount of the youngest women are really interested in the movement. As a means to better this she proposed, that the *Landsforbund* should offer to send women speakers to the Danish high-schools during the summer-season, when the young women are being taught there. Each speaker should stay at the school for three days and give a couple of lessons during her stay, and also answer all questions concerning the cause. This proposal was received enthusiastically. Two ladies present, who superintend large schools for housekeeping, asked whether the housekeeping-schools might also be considered, if the *Landsforbund* was going to carry out this scheme. This was granted immediate-

ly, and the proposal was thereupon carried unanimously and referred to a committee.

Moreover it was decided to continue „the social lectures”, that also take place at some high-schools. Last year they were held in the island *Sealand*, this year they are to be held in the island *Funen* at *Olle-rup* high-school. Half a dozen teachers will lecture upon different social subjects.

In connection with our annual meeting we held two public open-air meetings, one in the town of *Vejen*, and another in a beautiful little park near by, called *Skibelund*, where a collection of historical monumental columns and stones have been raised between the trees. At the *Vejen* meeting ca. 500 people were present, and one of our lady-speakers explained, „What the vote might be used for.” At *Skibelund* Mrs. Elna Munch, Mrs. Marie Hjelmer and the Minister of ecclesiastical affairs and public instruction, Mr. Appel, spoke to an audience of 2500 men and women.

In the evening of Sunday the 7th, after all the business had been finished, the delegates, their hosts, the local press, and others met at a festive dinner, at which the tables were laid for 400 persons. Good and clever speeches alternated with suffrage songs, written for the occasion, and young women had decorated the tables with thousands and thousands of tiny wildgrowing pansies—the symbolic flower of the *Landsforbund*.

Copenhagen, 26-7-'12. CLINNY DREYER.

Sweden.

Since my last report there has been a lull in our suffrage work, as there has been in the political life as a whole. And after last year's almost incessant electioneering and agitation a little rest was really well-earned and necessary.

Still we have to report at least three new local societies, and some of our indefatigable speakers have made propaganda in different parts of the country.

So Dr. Gulli Petrini made a propaganda-tour in a white and yellow motor-car in the *Isle of Gotland*.

In the middle of July a Scandinavian meeting was improvised at *Skodsborg*, a healthresort in Denmark, where several women suffragists happened to be staying at the same time. Among these was our Vice President, Miss Signe Bergman, who never misses an occasion to work for the Cause and who, in her capacity of International Secretary, arranged this meeting. Speeches were made by suffragists from Finland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden and the whole was a great success. Such meetings ought really to be held more often in the summer at health-resorts, where people have nothing to do but to mind their health and where diversions in any form—even suffrage meetings—are always welcome.

EZALINE BOHEMAN.
Stockholm, September 1912.

Belgium.

Suffragists find that the situation in Belgium is not the same as in other countries. The evolution of public opinion goes on there by scarcely perceptible steps, and there are no bitter discussions between men and women on woman suffrage.

During the time that votes for women was considered an exaggerated demand, the women began no violent campaign and claimed no immediate satisfaction, knowing that public opinion would not support them. Among the women of different opin-

ions a silent but persevering work has been going on, which is now beginning to bear fruit.

Of late years we find in all circles a slow turning round of opinion in our favour, and it seems certain that we shall be enfranchised when an electoral reform will be taken up.

The participation of women in the elections for the Trades Councils (*Prud'hommes*) makes people accustomed to see them express by the ballot their views on questions of public interest, and only lately, at the proposal of Mr. Cyrille van Overbergh, Vice-President of our League, the Belgian Federation of Abstinence Societies took a vote in favour of our principles. It passed unanimously a resolution demanding local option for the municipalities, as in Norway, concerning the augmentation or restriction of the number of taverns, with a referendum every third year for all adult inhabitants, men and women.

As to political enfranchisement, the granting of votes to women seems at present subordinate to the abolition or at least the modification of the plural voting system. The two progressive parties insist upon what they term „universal pure and simple suffrage”, which is not the proper qualification of their claim, since their only aim is Manhood Suffrage. It is important to note that in Belgium all the men are already in possession of the franchise, for all adult men over 25 years old are electors. The Progressives only strive for the abolition of *plural voting*, i.e. the supplementary vote granted to: 1) married men over 35 years old who pay 5 francs of taxes; 2) citizens possessing a capital of more than 2000 francs; 3) graduates of secondary schools.

Among the members of the Roman Catholic party some are willing to have plural voting abolished and others would retain it, but nearly all agree that if, instead of considering the vote as a *function* you hold it to be a *natural right*, there is no reason to withhold it from women. Therefore they refuse to concede the abolition of plural voting to the opposition parties, unless they consent to enfranchise women at the same time. Lately effective declarations have been made on this point by the most prominent authorities in the Roman Catholic Party, and we expect the best of results from the thorough suffrage propaganda which we are planning for this winter.

LOUISE VAN DEN PLAS.

Brussels, Sept. 1st 1912.

South Africa.

The first annual conference of the *Women's Enfranchisement Association* of the Union was opened on June 27th in the Bloemfontein Council Chamber and was attended by about twenty ladies, presided over by Mrs. E. Mc Intosh, the president of the Union.

The secretary, Miss Hyett, said: „You will notice that the chief items of work accomplished by the W. E. A. U. have been (1) the sending in of a petition to both Houses of Legislature asking for extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men; (2) the ascertaining of the number of supporters to our cause in the Houses of Parliament, and the formation of a House Committee in the House of Assembly. We most strongly deprecate the attempt of prominent politicians to becloud the issue at stake—that of the removal of the sex disability—by importing into the question extraneous considerations.

Such questions as the basis of qualification in each Province, the colour question and kindred questions must of necessity be considered by Parliament, but we hold that it is disingenuous to plead

them as an excuse for delay in attending to our petition.

It is unthinkable that the right to the Parliamentary vote can much longer be withheld in South Africa. When we consider the history of South Africa, how from the beginning women have shared the dangers and privations inevitable in the opening of a new country; how men have trusted to the wisdom and heroism of women time and again, and have not been disappointed, then we feel that our men of South Africa only need to understand the real desire of the women for enfranchisement to take the necessary steps to give it to them.”

The agenda of the Conference was a lengthy document, and included the following important items:—The raising of funds; plan of campaign with a view of the extension of the suffrage movement throughout South Africa; the appointment of a paid organiser; the formation of a uniform election policy; plan of action as regards Parliament and Government; that all Governments be petitioned urging the grant of the franchise to women; asking for commutation of sentences passed on the English suffragist leaders; the starting of a suffrage paper.

(*The Bloemfontein Friend*, June 28 1912.)

Bulgaria.

The cause of women's rights is always marching on in our small country. Lately we had two national conventions: one at Tirnovo, the meeting of the National Council of Women, and the other at Sofia, the Suffragist Meeting (*Ravno pravie*). The National Council which embraces societies with different aims, for instance charity, rescue work and moral uplifting of women, advances too slowly on the road leading to enfranchisement for women, which is the aim of the I.W.S. Alliance. At the Council meeting, among other things it was resolved to urge all the affiliated societies to take up the action for the franchise into their constitution. This will probably meet with great resistance, and that may be the cause that a Committee appointed at the Convention with Mrs. Malinoff and Mrs. Pateff at the head, resigned immediately, thereby necessitating an extra meeting of the National Council.

The association of suffragists, *Ravnopravie*, has only one aim „Votes for Women” and is making great headway. Founded three years ago, it now comprises eleven organisations in different towns, and has its own organ *Ravnopravie*. It has its adepts principally among independent women, teachers, post- and telegraph-employees and professional women. Notably the Association has tried to organise the village women. The women farmers in Bulgaria as elsewhere are rather independent and honored in their families, and it is probably owing to that circumstance that the first appeal addressed to the women of a big village was enthusiastically received and was immediately followed by the foundation of a Local Section with 100 members after a speech from our delegate. The convention resolved to continue the agitation on the same lines, and plans were laid for more energetic methods of dealing with the obstinacy of Parliament, which year after year refuses to take notice of suffragist petitions. It was resolved to collect money for propaganda by voluntary subscription among those women who are not enlisted in the Association and men who are in sympathy with our cause. The Association has also men as members.

The Convention also resolved to apply for affiliation to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Sofia, Sept. 1912. A. CARIMA.