

JUS SUFFRAGII.

The International Woman Suffrage News

The Monthly Organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

FRENCH EDITION.

The French Edition of
Jus Suffragii is published
in Geneva, Switzerland.



HEADQUARTERS :

11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London,
to which all communications should be addressed.

Telegrams: Vocorajto.
Telephone: 4255 Regent.

Volume 11. No. 11.

AUGUST 1, 1917.

Price Per Year: 4 shs.; 4 mk.; 5 frs.; 2½ fl.; 3.60 kr., Scandinavia; 5 kr., Austria; 1\$. Single Copies: 4d.

International Woman Suffrage Alliance Board of Officers.

President: CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 2, West 86th Street, New York, U.S.A.

1st Vice-President: MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, LL.D., 2, Gower Street, London, England.

2nd Vice-President: ANNIE FURUHJELM, M.P., Helsingfors, Finland.

3rd Vice-President: ANNA LINDEMANN, Degerloch, Stuttgart, Germany.

4th Vice-President: MARGUERITE DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER, 14, rue Pierre Charron, Paris, France.

1st Treasurer: ADELA STANTON COIT, 30, Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W., England.

2nd Treasurer: SIGNE BERGMAN, 15, Grevmagnigatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

1st Cor. Sec.: KATHERINE DEXTER McCORMICK, 593, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

2nd Cor. Sec.: JANE BRIGODE, 252, Avenue Albert, Brussels.

1st Rec. Sec.: CRYSTAL MACMILLAN, M.A., B.Sc., 17, Charlotte Squares, Edinburgh, Scotland.

2nd Rec. Sec.: MARIE STRITT, Reissigerstrasse 17, Dresden, Germany.

Chairman of Committee on Admissions: ANNA WICKSELL, Lund, Sweden.

AFFILIATED COUNTRIES:—Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Galicia, Germany, Great Britain, and British Dominions Overseas—viz., Australia, Canada, South Africa, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

WOMAN MILITARY CANDIDATE FOR ALBERTA PARLIAMENT.

The 38,000 soldiers and 75 Army nurses from Alberta, now in England and France, are to elect two members of the Alberta Legislature, and these two members must be on active service. One of the candidates is Lieutenant Roberta Catherine MacAdams, now serving at the military hospital, Orpington, Kent, England.

Miss MacAdams before the war was supervisor of domestic science teaching in Alberta Public Schools, and chief organiser under the Board of Agriculture of the women's institutes, which do so much for women in scattered farms. She is now a dietetic expert in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Electioneering is carried on under difficulties, as no meetings can be held. But Miss MacAdams is making her programme known by a circular letter. Reconstruction after the war is naturally the main question, and Miss MacAdams holds that while men are likely to think mainly in terms of money, women will think in terms of human life. Moreover, after-war problems will affect not only returned soldiers and nurses, but their dependents and families. A great many will leave their former employments and settle on the land. One of the great problems in this connection will be the organisation of women. Rural life must be made less isolated if they are to be happy. This problem is successfully tackled by the Alberta women's institutes. Then, again, women are needed in Parliament because they are less likely than men to forget all the sacrifice of human life in the war and what it means. There must also be an enormous field for women's advice in the linking up of the old economic arrangements and the new. The claims of the women who have taken men's places must be adjusted equally with those of the men.

There are twenty men candidates for the two vacancies. We wish all good luck to Miss MacAdams in her plucky candidature.

Polling closes August 16.



MISS ROBERTA CATHERINE MACADAMS,
Lieut. C.A.M.C., Ontario Military Hospital, Active Service Candidate
for Alberta Legislature.

CONTENTS

	Page.
Woman Military Candidate for Alberta	159
Portrait of Miss MacAdams	159
Features of the Month	160
Present Position of Woman Suffrage in Great Britain ..	160
Austria: Letter to Swedish Society	162
France: The Municipal Vote	162
Germany: Suffrage Petitions to Reichstag	163
Great Britain: Political Situation	164
" Women's Freedom League	165
" Women in the Printing Trade	165
Ireland: Sligo and Belfast Suffrage Societies	166
Canada: First Woman M.P.	166
" Women Citizens' Associations	167
New Zealand: Temperance and Education	167
India: A New Crimes Bill	168
Hungary: Women's Message to British Women	168
Italy: Admission to Liberal Professions	168
Russia: The Death Battalion	169
Sweden: Defeat of Woman Suffrage Bill	169
United States: Militancy	170
Mexico: Woman Suffrage in Action	171
Reviews	172
Correspondence	173

Features of the Month.

As so often during the last year, the place of honour must once again be given to Canada. Alberta, which enfranchised its women last year, has now elected the first Canadian woman member of Parliament. Mrs. McKinney enters the Alberta Legislature as an Independent.

Alberta may also return another woman member as representative of her soldiers and nurses on active service in Europe; as the latter were unable to take part in the recent elections, they are to return two members of their own, and one of the candidates is Miss Roberta Catherine MacAdams, lieutenant in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Voting will take place in England and France before August 16th.

Another lead is being given by Canadian women by their prompt organising of their newly enfranchised women into citizen associations. It is of great importance that women who have been used to working together in Suffrage societies should not forfeit the strength gained by co-operation, and should not be captured or swamped by party organisations. Women will, no doubt, join political parties, but if many of the reforms dear to their hearts are not to be shelved in favour of those which find favour with machine politicians, it is advisable that women should preserve and form strong bodies of their own which can exert pressure in favour of a point of view independent of the party politician. The first aim will naturally be the abolition of all artificial limitations put to women's activities on the score of sex, and the attainment of full civil and political equality; women will work for the vote on equal terms with men, for eligibility to Parliament, for admission to all professions. They will demand the abolition of laws which differentiate against them—*e.g.*, in Great Britain, the divorce laws, in so far as they have a different standard for men and for women.

The Ontario Women Citizens' Association has a comprehensive programme, including numerous social reforms and the rebuilding of international relations. The latter point is, indeed, one that must preoccupy all enfranchised women. Whatever part women have taken and are taking in supporting their own country during the war, they will make it one of their main tasks in future to work for policies which will ensure peace. Many Suffrage leaders, indeed, have felt the duty of working for better international relations so urgent that they have devoted themselves to it even during the war. After the controversies of the present tragic time are over, they may hope for the co-operation of many who have felt unable to give it while the war lasted. The international bond still existing is evidenced by the greetings exchanged between Hungarian and British women.

In Italy the women's movement is showing remarkable progress. The Bill for abolishing marital authorisation, and thus enabling a married woman to dispose freely of her property, is under consideration, and the Parliamentary Commission appointed to report on it has added a clause opening all liberal professions and public employments to women, with the exception of judicial functions, the Parliamentary franchise, and military appointments. Italian women are demanding the abolition of the law, derived from the Code Napoleon, forbidding the establishment of the paternity of illegitimate children. The status of the unmarried mother is a matter of great importance; the stigma and burden laid upon her by the law, giving her sole responsibility for the child, and shielding

the father, who is at least equally responsible, is a sign of the acceptance by the community of a different moral standard for men and women. The sharing of the responsibilities of parentage is the first step towards the establishment of the equal moral standard, one of the principles for which the women's movement stands.

This principle of the equal moral standard is outraged by the proposal of Indian administrators in the Punjab to make adultery a punishable offence in women, but not in men. It is also infringed by the proposed Criminal Law Amendment Bill in Great Britain, one clause of which proposes that young women leading an irregular life may be sentenced to forcible detention for three years, while the men who consort with them, and are equally guilty, go scot-free. These complicated sex problems can never be settled until women have an equal voice with men in settling them, and they are amongst the tasks that await the future woman voter.

Correction.

In Treasurer's Receipts for July, by a printer's error, the name of Mrs. van Oven Broese van Groenow was given twice, and that of Mrs. van Rees Broese van Groenow was omitted.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary procedure differs so much in different countries that it is difficult for the inhabitants of one country to grasp the significance of brief announcements in their own Press as to the progress of Franchise or other Bills in the Parliament of another country.

The outstanding facts in the present situation are: (a) That Woman Suffrage was passed in Committee on the Representation of the People Bill in the House of Commons by a vote of 387 to 57, a majority of 7 to 1; (b) that it proposes to give a vote to about 6,000,000 women—*viz.*, to women over 30 who are occupiers of houses or business premises or land, however low the value, or who take unfurnished rooms as lodgings, or who are University graduates, and to wives over 30 of men who are such occupiers and lodgers; and (c) that, unless some unforeseen political crisis arises, the Bill will probably become law in November, and women will be on the register in time to vote at any election after January 15th, 1918.

Before giving further details of the present stage and prospects of the Bill, a brief history of the movement in recent years may be useful.

FATE OF PREVIOUS WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILLS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

During the past sixty years twenty Bills to confer the franchise on duly qualified women have been introduced into the House of Commons, and one into the House of Lords. Seven times such Bills have passed their Second Reading. In the British Parliament every Bill has to go through the following stages in the House of Commons: (1) First Reading; (2) Second Reading; (3) Committee; (4) Report; (5) Third Reading. Then it goes to the House of Lords, and if passed there it receives the King's sanction and becomes law. Bills can be altered and amended in Committee and Report stages only, and important Bills which require time for their consideration cannot get beyond the Second Reading unless the Government will allot the necessary Parliamentary time.

Woman Suffrage in Great Britain has not been a party question. It has been supported by members of all parties. Government, however, is carried on by whichever of the two great Parliamentary parties, Liberal or Conservative, has a majority in the country and in Parliament. The only party which, as a party, has supported Woman Suffrage has been the Labour Party, and that party has never yet formed the Government. Consequently, each successive Government, Liberal or Conservative, has included both Suffragists and anti-Suffragists, and has been unwilling to bring in a Woman Suffrage Bill, although for many years there has been a majority in Parliament, composed of members of all parties, in favour of Woman Suffrage. Women have therefore had to work for private members' Bills—that is, for Bills introduced by members of Parliament and not officially backed by the Government. Such Bills ought to have had a chance of passing if the Government had given them fair play. Since 1906 a Liberal Government had been in power. In 1910 a private member's Bill, known as the Conciliation Bill, passed its Second Reading by a majority of 110. It got no further, because the Government refused time; but in 1911 it came up again and passed its Second Reading by a majority of 167.

Again the Government refused facilities, and shortly afterwards Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, announced his intention to bring in a Bill for Manhood Suffrage in 1912, and, in reply to the demands of the Suffragists, he gave an assurance that amendments might be introduced for including women, and that if the House of Commons accepted such amendments the Government would include them in the Bill. This pledge was supported by the chief members of the Government, and women were apparently given the best chance of enfranchisement they had ever had. The Government Franchise Bill passed its Second Reading, but in January, 1913, the Speaker ruled that the Women's Suffrage amendments were out of order. The Bill had to be dropped, as, after the pledges given, it was not possible to proceed with it leaving the women out. No other Bill could be introduced by the same Parliament because it was too late in its life for such a Bill to have a reasonable chance of becoming law. The Conciliation Bill was defeated on its Second Reading in March, 1912, by 14 votes. This was due partly to militancy, partly to the promise of a Reform Bill.

The Government made no attempt to redeem the pledges it had given to women, and the greatest disappointment and indignation resulted. Violent attacks on property were carried out by the militants, and the constitutional Suffragists adopted the policy of supporting Labour candidates who gave sufficiently good Suffrage pledges, with a view to strengthening it as a Suffrage party and to weakening the Liberal party, which had failed in its pledges.

All Suffragists were agreed that no private member's Bill had any chance, and that the only thing to work for was a Government Bill.

The great obstacle was Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, whose opposition was unbending, and whose influence was paramount with the Liberal party. Meanwhile, unceasing propaganda was carried out in the country. No political measure, with the possible exception of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, ever had such widespread and influential support. In the House of Commons there was a large majority; over 150 of the most important Town Councils, and numerous other local authorities, passed resolutions or petitioned Parliament in favour of Woman's Suffrage. Trade councils, trade unions, political associations, women's national societies, individuals prominent in every profession, petitioned and protested against the shelving of women's claims and the denial of justice. Militancy became more violent, but the deadlock remained unsolved. Then came the war, and many felt that the women's cause was now postponed inevitably and indefinitely. Political activities, including Suffrage propaganda, were suspended, and women threw themselves into national work.

Two main factors have combined to bring forward Woman Suffrage at the present moment as an urgent national problem for which an immediate solution must be found. The indispensability of women's work has been brought into dramatic prominence by the war. Every department has had to appeal to women, and to depend on their exertions in order to carry on. The actual military importance of women's work in munitions, in war hospitals, in food production, in Army equipment, in replacing men in public service, in industry, and commerce, has been so conspicuous that the last refuge of the anti-Suffragist—the argument that women must not vote because they played no part in war—has been undermined. Large sections of people hitherto blind to the equal importance of women's and men's work in peace times, have had their eyes opened by the obvious indispensability of women's work in war times. Moreover, the problems of reconstruction after the war urgently need the protection of the vote in settling industrial difficulties arising from the present upheaval. Mr. Asquith voiced these points of view in his speech in Parliament in August, 1916.

Another factor in bringing about the present solution has been the necessity of preparing for a General Election. A new register of voters is needed. The last register dates from 1913, and as the franchise is at present restricted to those who have resided in a given place for one year, and with a property qualification, all soldiers, sailors, and most munition workers would be disfranchised. This glaring anomaly could not be tolerated; hence, not only a new register but a change in the qualifications of male voters became urgent. Since the war Government has appropriated all Parliamentary time, and no private Bills are introduced. The Government found itself obliged to take steps for some measure of franchise reform. As soon as this became evident the Women Suffragists made it

clear that any attempt to alter the basis of the male franchise which did not include some extension of the franchise to women would be treated as an act of hostility to Woman Suffrage. They declared that if the Government proposed merely to adjust the register so as to enable men who were disfranchised because of the circumstances of the war to vote, they should not raise the question. If, however, the Government proposed in any way to alter the basis of the male franchise so as to bring in new classes of voters, it was essential that Woman Suffrage should be part of the reform. This had been the traditional policy of the constitutional Suffragists. For more than ten years they had refused support to any Parliamentary candidate who did not pledge himself to oppose a further extension of the franchise to men unless at the same time women were given the vote. Throughout the war, while their political activities were suspended, they kept a vigilant watch over the interests of their cause, and were prompt the moment the subject of extending votes for men was raised to make clear the necessity of including women.

It was on this account that the Government, when it found itself obliged to take steps for some measure of franchise reform which would give votes to soldiers, sailors, and munition workers, recognised that women could not be excluded. There were, however, many difficulties. The necessary preoccupation of the Government with the prosecution of the war made it difficult to find time to arrange a compromise that would suit the various elements of a Coalition; moreover, the Cabinet included anti-Suffragists who would not father a Woman Suffrage measure.

The difficulties were met by entrusting the Speaker with the formation of a representative conference to report on the whole subject of franchise reform. The Speaker, himself an opponent, chose as members of the conference an equal number of known supporters and opponents of Woman Suffrage, who were drawn from all political parties. In February, 1917, the Speaker's Conference presented its report, which, from the nature of the case, was a compromise, containing carefully adjusted balances and compensations to meet the wishes and objections of all parties. The recommendations were unanimous except in the two cases of Woman Suffrage and Proportional Representation, in which cases they were majority recommendations, and bore the marks of compromise very clearly. It was, in any case, a sign of the progress made in public opinion that, whereas when the Speaker chose the members of his conference in the autumn of 1916, half were for and half against the women, in the course of their deliberations enough were converted to form a majority for the women. But those who were willing to accept the principle of Woman Suffrage were not willing to make new untried voters the decisive factor in an election by putting them in the majority; Adult Suffrage was therefore ruled out. If a property qualification alone were fixed as the limiting factor, it would be rejected as undemocratic and of conservative tendency; if an age-limit alone were fixed, it would have to be as high as 40 to make the women voters fewer than the men. Therefore, both an age limit (as being fair between all classes) and a low property limit, which would include women of all classes, were adopted. The proposal made was to give the Parliamentary vote to women over a certain age (30 or 35) who already have the local government vote—that is, women occupiers (which includes all who pay the rent of a dwelling, however small)—and also to the wives of men who have the local vote (also occupiers). At the same time it proposed manhood suffrage—*i.e.*, votes to all adult males on a short residence qualification; they may be occupiers, lodgers, sons living at home, men living anywhere, under any conditions; no rent-paying qualifications are asked; they must simply be registered as having lived in a certain place for six months. At the present time there are about 8,000,000 men voters; the Bill will increase the number to 10,000,000 or 11,000,000.

It was calculated that if women over 30 were enfranchised on the same terms, there would be about 9,000,000 women voters. This was considered too many, so an additional restriction was added—*viz.*, that a woman voter must be the occupier or wife of the occupier; thus female lodgers in furnished lodgings and daughters living at home are excluded. This reduces the number, as it is calculated, to about 6,000,000. Of course, the unequal terms proposed for women are not acceptable to Suffragists, but the only way to secure any measure of enfranchisement at the present time was to accept the compromise agreed upon by representatives of all parties.

All the Suffrage Societies, therefore, except one, supported the proposals, and the Suffrage M.P.'s opposed the amendments

for extending the Woman Suffrage clauses and lowering the age limit, as they would have wrecked the Bill, and were introduced with that object. It must be made quite clear that, as Mr. Lloyd George said to the important deputation introduced by Mrs. Fawcett on March 29th, the proposals were the result of an agreed report, and to depart from them meant disaster.

On the same occasion Mr. Lloyd George said that the measure was a House of Commons measure, for which every section of the House of Commons was responsible; that it was not, strictly speaking, a Government Bill, though the Government was using its machinery to conduct the Bill through the House of Commons. The Government have, however, materially helped the Woman Suffrage clause by opposing wrecking amendments.

The point made by Mr. Lloyd George about a House of Commons measure may be of importance in case there should be a change of Government before the Bill becomes law. If it were a Government measure, it would fall through with the Government; but as it is a House of Commons measure, it would be possible for the succeeding Government to take it up.

The Bill has still to go through the rest of Committee and Report stages, when the whole Bill will be gone through as amended in Committee, and further amendments may be introduced, especially as regards Scotland. It is also hoped that the local government vote may be extended to married women, but without any limit of age, so that the Parliamentary and municipal franchise may be on the same basis for women. At present only 1,000,000 women occupiers have the local vote, and they are almost always single women or widows.

It is hoped that the Report stage will be passed this month; but the Bill will not go to the Lords until Parliament re-assembles after the autumn recess, probably in October. One point on which there may be difficulty is that the House of Commons has voted against Proportional Representation, which was included in the recommendations. This opens the door to attack on the ground that the compromise has broken down, and therefore other amendments are possible. The Lords are, however, unlikely to interfere with a Franchise Bill, especially one coming to them with the support of all parties, and of the Press and of the public generally. It is therefore hoped that the Royal Assent may be given before Christmas.

The new register will probably date from January, 1918, and electors who have resided in one place from July, 1917, to January, 1918, will be on the register and entitled to vote.

If a General Election should take place before then, women would not be able to vote. Unforeseen difficulties, such as a change of Government, may occur, and upset all plans and hopes; otherwise women may confidently hope to vote at the next election.

M. SHEEPHANKS.

AUSTRIA.

Letter from the Austrian Suffrage Committee to the Swedish Society:—

Vienna, May 28th, 1917.

Dear Madam,—The Austrian organisation for Woman Suffrage considers the present moment opportune to fulfil one of the essential tasks of the women's movement: the preservation of international relations. To facilitate the re-establishment of contact between the different organisations we propose that all the Leagues affiliated to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance should as soon as possible take steps to have simultaneous meetings to express the unanimous desire for peace of the women of all countries, and their agreement in wishing for a peace without victors or vanquished as the surest basis for a peaceful understanding of the peoples in the future.

As it is not possible for us to enter into direct relations with all the Suffrage Societies, we beg you, dear Madam, to be so good as to bring our proposal to the knowledge of the other societies. We also beg you to let us know as soon as possible the views of your own organisations and the answers you receive from other countries.

In Austria it is proposed, in the event of the replies being in accordance with our suggestions, to organise this meeting in common with the great women's societies, such as the Austrian Council of Women, the Suffrage Committee, etc.

It would certainly be an advantage that in other countries common action should also be taken, so as to give expression to the will of all the leading women's societies. Awaiting your reply, I am, etc.,

ERNESTINE VON FURTH
(for the Austrian Suffrage Committee).

FRANCE.

The Agricultural Institute Opened to Women.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to throw open the Institut Agronomique to women on the same terms as men, beginning with the session 1918.

"La Française."

The *Française* for June 30th, containing full information on careers and training for women, was purchased in large numbers by the Municipal Council for distribution in girls' schools in the Department of the Seine. The number for July 14th contains a full review of French women's war work during the past three years.

A Woman Candidate for the Chamber of Proprietors.

Mme. de Clion has demanded the admittance of women owning property to the "Chambre des Propriétaires" of Paris, and supported her claim in a speech at their annual meeting on March 24th, in which she pointed out the need for women to have a voice in protecting their interests and those of their children, especially in view of the rent moratorium. She proposed a resolution that a woman should be elected to the vacancy in the council, and offered herself as candidate then and there. But on a vote being taken she was not elected.

Maternity and Industrial Employment.

Dr. Clotilde Mulon has presented a report on behalf of the Section for Hygiene of the National Council of Women to M. Roden, Under-Secretary of State for Labour, on the measures to be taken for the protection of maternity and infant life in the case of wage-earning women.

The report is very full and thorough, but there is no indication that the wage-earning mothers themselves have been consulted as to the measures proposed for their benefit. The recommendations include:—

1. *General.*—The introduction of the 8-hour day and Saturday half-holiday, or half-time work; establishment of rest-rooms; proper lavatory and sanitary accommodation; improved hygiene in workshops; increase of women inspectors; appointment of lady superintendents.

2. *Protection of Maternity.*—Abolition of heavy work and night work and diminution of hours of work for pregnant and nursing women; three months' compulsory rest at childbirth, six weeks before and six weeks after, with a grant equal to full pay; facilities for nursing mothers to feed their babies during the working day; provision by the employer of day nurseries for the children of women workers, with skilled women attendants under proper inspection; reform of the écoles maternelles, which should be well equipped, well staffed, and multiplied.

The scheme is given in full in the *Française* of July 14th.

Equal Pay for Equal Work.

The campaign for equal pay makes good progress. Mme. Duchêne's invitation to women all over the world to take up the question meets with a good response.

In France many new contracts are being made as a sequel to the recent strikes; that of the *Chambre Syndicale des Fabricants de Faux-cols, Manchettes et Devants de Chemise en Gros* (wholesale manufacturers of collars, cuffs, and shirt-fronts), is typical.

It grants the Saturday half-holiday, payment of 60 hours a week for 54 actual hours worked, a war bonus of one franc a day to meet the increased cost of living, a minimum wage for cutters-out, and equal pay for equal work regardless of sex. A mixed committee of employers and workers is to settle all questions arising out of the contract.

The Municipal Vote.

The Commission on Universal Suffrage, in whose charge lies the Dussaussoy-Buisson Bill for giving women the municipal vote, has stated that the subject cannot be considered until after the war, for fear of rousing agitation. The Bill has been in the hands of the Commission since 1906. The President of the Commission, M. Alexandre Varenne, in an article in *L'Heure* of June 22, remarked that France was backward in this matter, and that the opposition was an opposition of opportunism, not of principle.

Mme. de Witt Schlumberger in a reply to this article urged M. Varenne, since he admitted the feeble grounds for opposition, himself to take the lead and introduce the Bill in the Chamber.

GERMANY.

Women in Town Administration.

The Berlin Town Council (Magistrat) has resolved to recommend the Municipal assembly the choice of a woman for each of the following committees of management: Employment bureaux, hospitals, lunatic asylums, homes, housing, school meals, markets, technical and continuation schools.

A School for Social Workers.

Charlottenburg has instituted a school for social workers, whose training began on April 16th. The instruction includes practical training and lectures. The practical training consists of three months' service in an institution, and courses at crèches, day nurseries, infant welfare centres, tuberculosis centres, in school feeding, school dental clinics, and similar places. Once a week visits of inspection are undertaken under expert guidance. The lectures last for two terms, and include social hygiene, with special reference to the care of children.

Protection of the Illegitimate Child.

The Population Committee of the Reichstag has made proposals for the better protection of illegitimate children: To abolish the excuse for the putative father that the mother had intercourse with more than one; in fixing the maintenance allowance to be paid by the father, to take his position into account; to extend the father's duty to maintain the child to its 18th year; to give the illegitimate child's claim to maintenance the same claim on wages as that of others; to introduce a simple and speedy method of collecting maintenance; to punish fathers of illegitimate children who neglect to maintain them; to facilitate the taking of the father's name.

More Women Workers than Men.

More women than men are at present employed in German industry; official statistics show in February last 10,800 more workwomen than men. Nevertheless, for every 100 situations there are 112 women applicants, as against 62 men. In metal industries the union statistics show that women are employed in 250 different processes, many of which are harmful to health: in smelting, stoking furnaces, forging, riveting, grinding, founding, casting, and many other heavy processes. Moreover, they are employed in shifts of 11½ or 12 hours, and must work overtime and on Sundays. Much sickness results. Where poisonous fumes are incidental to manufacture, women are often carried out unconscious.

Reichsverband's Petition to the Reichstag.

The German National Union for Woman Suffrage, with its 90 branches, has sent a petition to the Constitution Committee of the Reichstag: "To include the demand for the active and passive Suffrage for women in the reform proposals for the representation of the people in the Reichstag and in the federal States."

Already before the war, owing to the changed position of women in social and economic life of to-day, there arose the demand for her political equality with irrefutable logic as a cultural necessity. After the experiences and events of the past three years this is still more the case. In the census of occupations of 1907 the nine million independent wage-earning women formed a third of all those industrially employed in agriculture, industry, commerce, traffic, teaching, and other higher occupations. This figure has substantially increased, and the percentage of wage-earning women has been brought much nearer that of the men. The same is true of the steadily increasing number of those women who devote their powers to social work for the general good, partly in public honorary positions, partly in the work of private societies, and without their work modern social work, so urgent in all departments, would not be thinkable.

Undoubtedly the great increase both in women's industrial and social work has been partly occasioned by the war; but the question is not merely of a temporary need, for after the war, too, there will be a greatly increased demand for women workers. But not only these many million, who like the men bear the burden of the nation's work as economically independent workers, as wage earners in the most varied occupations, as Government or municipal employees, as social workers, and who bear the burden of State and municipal taxation, and like the men are in public life and share in equal measure in all its questions and in all questions of legislation, as housewives and mothers, too, women have a steadily growing

interest in all State arrangements and social, educational, legislative reforms. More than ever before, the life of the individual to-day and the prosperity of the family are linked to the life and well-being of the nation as a whole. Much more than ever before, therefore, are the domestic and motherly activities of women valued as social activities, and their value depends largely on how far they themselves are conscious of their connection with the great community, and how far they have learnt to harmonise their tasks and duties for their families with those for the Fatherland.

That this view is shared in authoritative quarters is evidenced by numerous recent announcements. They are addressed alike to men and women, remind them alike of their duties to their country, call upon them equally for complete devotion and ever fresh sacrifices for the Fatherland, and express equal thanks and gratitude to men and women. It is therefore to be assumed that men and women are equally meant when the talk is of careers open to all capable, of the immense work accomplished by the whole people, of the social ascent of all classes of the people, and that the new order on freer principles promised to the German people after the war, and for the preparation of which the Constitution Committee has been appointed by the people's representatives, does not hold good only for the one and smaller half of the nation.

If the demand for political equality and full citizenship for women was a pressing moral demand—a demand of justice and logic,—to-day it appears also as a demand of social necessity that an adult woman like an adult man should have the right and duty of representing herself, her personal, professional, sex, and class interests, and that she should be given full responsibility for her life as citizen. In most civilised countries the unavoidable deductions have been made from this recognition; full political equality with men has been given in all Australian States, in thirteen States of the American Union, in Finland, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, in five Canadian provinces, in Mexico; in Holland and Sweden the reform will be introduced in the near future. In view of women's valuable war work the English Government has withdrawn its opposition to the introduction of Woman Suffrage, and included the demand in its own Bill, whose passage is certain. In France the extension of the municipal Suffrage to women is imminent, and at the same time there is a strong current in the Chamber in favour of giving them full political rights. In Russia women as free citizens will take part in the reconstruction of the Empire and the self-government of the people. In our opinion it would be incompatible with a new order of our political conditions in a progressive direction if a victorious Germany stood behind its enemies in this respect, and exposed itself to the reproach of a reactionary attitude.

In the hope that the Constitution Committee of the Reichstag will not reject these considerations and in its reform proposals for a new Germany will also consider the German women, we remain, etc.

Petition of the German Frauenstimmrechtsbund to the Constitution Committee of the Reichstag.

The "Bund" has addressed the following petition to the committee: To include as an indispensable condition in all constitutional reform proposals equal political rights for women and eligibility to the Reichstag and the Diets of the Federal States, and to demand universal, equal, direct, and secret ballot. The petition says it is unnecessary to recapitulate all the reasons for Woman Suffrage, but it points out that Denmark has since the war given Women Suffrage and eligibility, and that in other belligerent countries the experience of war has caused a change in public opinion on women's rights as citizens. After alluding to the position in England the petition avers that in Austria, where in some States women enjoy some forms of Suffrage, there is now a strong movement to make these rights general, and that the German Reichstag has lately referred a petition of the Bund for Woman Suffrage for consideration (zur Kenntnissnahme), a proof of change of attitude to women's activities.

All countries will need women's co-operation in the work of reconstruction after the war. The German Emperor, in his orders to the Chancellor of April 7, writes of the spirit in which the forms of State life are to be built up "to make room for the free and joyful co-operation of all branches of the nation," and no one can deny the work accomplished by women as a branch of the nation in war time. The State would injure itself by denying women responsibility for a share in the work of reconstruction. The petition is signed by Lida Gustava Heymann and Dr. Anita Augspurg.

Petition of the "Bund" to the Prussian Diet.

The Prussian Societies of the "Bund" have addressed a petition to the Diet asking that in the projected Suffrage reform universal and equal Suffrage for men and women may be included. The petition is signed by Minna Cauer as President of the Berlin branch.

Woman Suffrage in the Reichstag.

Both Social Democratic parties supported Woman Suffrage in the Reichstag. The majority declared in a resolution that a franchise to satisfy them must enfranchise both sexes. For the minority Herr Haase declared that the enfranchisement of women had become an unavoidable demand.

No other party supported the women; even the so-called progressive people's party in the Constitution Committee opposed Woman Suffrage.

Klara Zetkin.

Klara Zetkin, Secretary of the Women's Socialist International and for 27 years Editor of its organ, *Gleichheit*, has been replaced by the Socialist Party Executive, the reason being that she carried on the paper in accordance with the views of the Minority Socialists. Recently on the occasion of her 60th birthday she received an immense number of letters and messages of support and sympathy. At present she is collaborating in the Women's Supplement to the *Leipziger Volkszeitung*.

First Meeting of the Women's National Committee of the Independent Socialists.

This meeting took place in Berlin on June 17th, and passed resolutions in favour of universal, equal, direct Suffrage; peace based on international understanding, without annexations or indemnities, and the right of women to participate in the peace negotiations; freedom of association; shortening of the hours of labour to eight hours for adults and six for young persons; prohibition of wage for children under 16; prohibition of night work, especially for women and young persons; the Saturday half-holiday; extension of factory inspection; insurance against unemployment; and many other industrial reforms.

GREAT BRITAIN.**National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies
The Political Situation of Women's Suffrage.**

The large majority by which the Woman Suffrage Clause of the Representation of the People Bill has been accepted in the House of Commons renders the Parliamentary vote secure, as far as any measure can be secure until it is actually on the Statute Book. Some progress was made with the Bill during the first week of July, but as the scheme of the Boundary Commission is not yet ready, it will not be possible to finish the Bill before the Recess. "We hope to get as far as Clause 26" was Mr. Bonar Law's answer to Mr. Asquith's question on the subject.

Among suggested amendments to the Bill for the Report Stage one will be of particular interest to women. It provides that the women's municipal franchise be put on the same basis as the newly proposed Parliamentary franchise, and thereby the municipal vote be extended to the wives of municipal male electors. The effect of the amendment would be to add about five million women Local Government electors to the present one million, and since by far the greater part of local government legislation is permissive, its great importance lies in the fact that the municipal vote alone really has driving power in carrying out a particular type of legislation obtained by the Parliamentary vote—that is, legislation on questions of health, housing, sanitation, and kindred things that vitally touch women's interests. Women's Parliamentary vote will be a much more really effective instrument if this amendment is secured.

Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Royaumont.—Work continues in the Abbaye, though not at such great pressure as before. Negotiations have been proceeding for the establishment of an Advance Hospital, and a chateau in the neighbourhood of Soissons, belonging to the widowed mother of one of the soldiers nursed at the Abbaye, was offered to Dr. Ivens to use as a hospital. In the meantime the French Commandant at Soissons pointed out the very urgent need for an Emergency Canteen for French soldiers passing through the town, and asked Dr. Ivens if she could

arrange for one. In four days the Canteen was set up, and a small staff migrated from Royaumont to work it. It was an immediate success, and its establishment has given great satisfaction to the French Military Authorities.

London Units.—On Monday, July 9th, the London office was honoured by a visit from the Serbian Prince Alexis Kara Georgevitch and his wife. They showed great interest in the photographic records of the hospital work in Serbia. To them, as to all their country men and women, the work of the Scottish Women's Hospital stands out as one of the few bright incidents in the tragic history of the last few years.

Despite the lull in operations on the Rumanian and Russian fronts, the beds at Dr. Inglis' Hospital at Reni have always been occupied. Recently two Englishmen were among the patients—members of the Armoured Car Section whom Dr. Inglis was requested to take in after the departure of their section. Great was the joy with which the staff received their own countrymen.

But Dr. Inglis has not been content with the regular work thus afforded, but has opened a new out-patients' department. There flock men of all ranks stationed near Reni, and one doctor who undertakes dental work is specially popular. Owing to the difficulty of communication, reports are not yet to hand of Dr. Chesney's new work, but so far as is known at present, she and her new staff are at Barlat. There should be every prospect of her receiving good surgical work from the Front. For this her staff showed themselves particularly well fitted when they undertook the dressing station at Bulbulmic early last autumn.

Pensions for Army Nurses.

The Ministry of Pensions has issued this month a draft of a Royal Warrant revising the scale of pensions for Army Nurses to a more liberal scale and in greater correspondence with provisions made for officers. Instead of the present rate of £40, a nurse totally disabled will receive £100 pension in future, and instead of the three months' pay a nurse disabled from unfitnes not due to military service will receive a gratuity of £200.

A Woman Diplomatist.

One of the six British official representatives at the Anglo-German Conference at The Hague on prisoners of war was a woman, Mrs. Darley Livingstone, an American married to a British officer.

Mrs. Livingstone has been a member and hon. secretary of the Government Committee on the Treatment of British Prisoners in Germany ever since it was formed two years ago. Until then she had never taken part in public work of any kind. To-day there is probably no one in England who has a more extensive knowledge of the actual conditions in prisoners' detention camps.

N.B.—Readers of *Jus Sufferagii* will be interested to know that before her marriage Mrs. Livingstone, then Miss Stickney, worked for the International Women's Relief Committee, and in that capacity made several journeys to Belgium, bringing English girls and children to England. This work led to her present work.

The National Baby Week.

Instinct does not teach the human mother, and multiplicity of organisations with much overlapping are likely to retard and complicate needful legislation. These two conclusions stand out prominently from the activities of "Baby Week" that was held simultaneously all over England between July 1st and 8th.

Baby Week represents a great educational effort. Its vivid propaganda aimed at instructing public opinion, and leads inevitably to the conclusion that to solve the problem of infant welfare to-day is to escape from the problem of man welfare to-morrow. Less drunkenness, less vice, better housing, purer milk, better sanitation, are all involved in the subject, and the value of infant life is not only a national, but also an international concern. Baby Week itself was very concrete. All over England the babies seemed to come to their own, and exhibitions in large towns and small showed their nurseries, their clothes, their toys, and most of all their right foods and their wrong, with consequences of health or mortality and disease. Live babies themselves took no small part, making it difficult to the onlooker to believe in the warnings of the high percentage of mortality and the decreasing birth-rate to which Europe has long listened with anxiety. Nevertheless the warnings are true, and though much has been done to meet and counteract their threat, much yet remains to be done; and all of it is British women's vital concern.

Education of the mother has made great strides during recent years, and is successfully and energetically pursued by welfare workers and others. Co-ordination of welfare work calls for the attention of the Government, and it is possible that an important step may shortly be taken in this direction by the establishment of a Ministry of Health.

(Signed) H. C. DENEKE.

Women's International Council of Socialist and Labour Organisations (British Section).

Resolutions unanimously passed at an extraordinary meeting of the Council held on Friday, July 27th, 1917:—

1. This Council declares itself in favour of, and undertakes to work for, an agreement between the peoples of the world for the re-establishment of a general peace which shall not tend either to domination by or over any nation or seizure of their national possessions—a peace without forcible annexations or penal indemnities, and based on the right of nations to decide their own affairs.

2. The Council reaffirms the declaration of the Berne Women's International Socialist Conference, and pledges itself to use every possible effort to bring this war to an end.

With this object in view, it supports the Women's Peace Crusade, and urges its affiliated societies to join in any local or national effort which may be made to secure an early peace by negotiations based on the principles laid down in the first resolution.

MRS. CEDAR PAUL, Secretary.

Women's Freedom League.**CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.**

For more than three months the Women's Freedom League has urged the Home Secretary to receive a deputation of organised women's societies to put before him the views of women on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill now before Parliament. He has at last consented to receive this deputation, which will wait on him at the Home Office, July 27th.

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

As soon as Lord Rhondda was appointed Food Controller the Women's Freedom League sent him a letter asking him to use all his influence against profiteering in food, to insist on a proper standard of the bread which formed so large a part of the diet of working people, to reduce the price of milk, and to enforce the Pure Milk Act, under which women could render adequate service as inspectors. Further, that responsible women, with business knowledge, should be associated with him in the performance of the task he had undertaken.

Later, the following resolution was sent to the Prime Minister, the Food Controller, the President of the Local Government Board, the Chairman of the London County Council Education Committee, and the President of the Board of Education:—

In view of a possible shortage of foodstuffs, the National Executive Committee of the Women's Freedom League calls upon the Local Education Authorities and Public Health Authorities to set in motion at once the machinery for the feeding of school children, and provide the machinery for the feeding of nursing and expectant mothers, and children of school age; and, further, calls upon the Food Controller, the Board of Education, and the Local Government Board, to commandeer, if necessary, a sufficient amount of suitable kinds of food, making the children a first charge on the national supply.

WOMEN AND EDUCATION.

The following resolutions were sent to the President of the Board of Education and the Prime Minister:—

The National Executive Committee of the Women's Freedom League protests against the differentiation between the minimum salaries of men and women teachers, as proposed by the President of the Board of Education; and, in view of their equal professional training and duties, calls upon the Government to establish the same minimum rate for both men and women teachers.

This Committee views with grave dissatisfaction the constitution of the *Departmental Committee recently appointed to consider the principles which should determine the salaries of teachers in elementary schools. The attention of the President of the Board of Education is directed to the fact that, as women greatly outnumber men in the work of education, the representation of women teachers on that Committee is most inadequate. This Committee

of the Women's Freedom League therefore urges the immediate reconstruction of that Committee on a more equitable basis

[* The Departmental Committee has sixteen members, of which four are women. Two-thirds of the teachers in elementary schools are women.]

Sympathetic replies have been received from the heads of the various State Departments to the letter and resolutions quoted above.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGNS.

Various campaigns are in progress in Scotland on the Clyde Coast, and in England on the North-Eastern Coast, in support of the early enfranchisement of women. We have large, sympathetic audiences, who express the greatest enthusiasm for an early victory for Woman Suffragists.

TAX RESISTANCE PROTESTS.

The Women's Freedom League has actively supported Miss Raleigh, Miss Evelyn Sharp, and Mrs. Darent Harrison in their refusal to pay taxes to the Government so long as women have no direct voice in the counsels of the nation. The goods of all these tax-resisters have been seized by the authorities, and sold by them in the cases of Miss Raleigh and Mrs. Darent Harrison, to pay the amount of the taxes due. No sale, however, has yet taken place of Miss Sharp's goods, but she has been made a bankrupt, and, in the meantime, all her correspondence is intercepted, opened, and read by the officials before this correspondence is passed on to her. "No Vote! No Tax!" is still the watchword of the Women's Freedom League.

F. A. UNDERWOOD.

Women in the Printing Trade.

An odd sequel to the question of Votes for Women has been a deputation to the Local Government Board from the Master Printers' Federation urging that, in view of greatly depleted staffs, it would be impossible to get out the new voters' lists in the time specified. The qualifying period under the new Act was January 15th, and the first lists are required by February 1st.

The experience of war gives rise to the natural question: Why not employ women? The printing trade is undeniably hard hit by the demands of the military authorities. Only recently Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, printers and publishers, appealed in respect of a monotype keyboard operator and mechanic, and it was stated that 100 out of 105 of the firm's male employes had joined up. Messrs. Pitman accordingly approached the Federation of Master Printers as to the possibility of training women, and as to the trade union's attitude regarding it. To this the Federation replied that they had several times pressed the Typographical Society to take steps in this matter, but the secretary wrote that his Council "did not think the present was a suitable time for such a serious and far-reaching innovation as the introduction of women into the composing-room."

One would have thought that a crisis which takes away 100 out of 105 male workers would justify almost any innovation, however, drastic, in order to fill up the ranks. And is the proposed innovation so very terrible after all? Although in England the male compositors, whether trade unionists or not, have been from first to last extremely hostile to the introduction of women to their trade, and, in the case of trade unionists, have rigidly excluded them from membership whenever possible, in Scotland the compositors' great strike of 1872-1873 was defeated and the Union reduced to impotence by the introduction of "female blacklegs," who, as the Board of Trade declared, have "completely revolutionised the trade in the city." Women have been working in composing-rooms in Scotland for about 40 years. In 1910 the Edinburgh women compositors formed themselves into a trade union in order, by organisation, to hold their position in the trade which the male trade unionists were constantly threatening. The dispute between masters and men on the subject of female labour rose to a crisis in 1910, the upshot of which was an agreement by which no new female learners were to be taken on till June 30th, 1916, and all new keyboards during that period were to be operated by male labour. It has been estimated that the female compositors leave the trade at the rate of 8 per cent., in order to marry or for other reasons, so that by June, 1916, the number of women compositors, never very large, must have considerably decreased.

In England the position is, of course, considerably worse. The London Society of Compositors is now open to women on exactly the same terms as men; but, speaking generally, the

composers' policy is to keep the women out of the unions in the hope of keeping them out of the trade. The policy has failed, for more than one large London firm has ignored the union altogether wherever they thought it worth while to engage women composers, and has set up a distinct establishment in the provinces where no trade unionist works, and where the employment of women is absolutely unrestricted. The effect on women's wages can easily be deduced.

The exclusive policy of the unions has been most detrimental to women in regard to training. In October, 1915, the London County Council refused the application of the Women's Printing Society for printing trade classes for women, owing to trade opposition. To-day machinery is lying idle all over the country because women are not allowed to work. In the case of Messrs. Pitman's appeal, it was stated by the works manager of the firm that monotype keyboard operating was suitable work for women, but that the union would not allow it. The Typographical Society had threatened to remove men from the works if girls were allowed to do this work. It would surely be quite as reasonable for the Army to strike because women are being employed behind the lines.

The Pocket-Money Worker.

The Women's Industrial Council, aided by the Suffrage Societies, are about to organise a campaign against the "Pocket-money Worker." Many girls who have never worked for wages before have responded to the call of patriotism, and have not only replaced men, but have staffed many of the new Government offices which have sprung up recently.

When the war is over some of these Departments will close; others, as well as some of the private firms employing temporary clerks, will be staffed by returned soldiers. Thus many women clerks will be thrown out of work, and there will be keen competition for the available openings. Keen competition leads to lowered wages. It is, therefore, imperative that it should be brought home to those girls whose livelihood does not depend on their earnings that if they decide to continue to do paid work, they must demand a market rate. To accept a pocket-money wage is to do serious injury to those girls less fortunately placed than themselves.

Societies and associations who are in touch with girls and their parents are to be appealed to for help in the propaganda, and lecturers can be supplied for large or small meetings by application to the Secretary, Women's Industrial Council.

Women Justices of the Peace.

In a recent lecture at the Lyceum Club, Mr. Theodore Dodd advocated the appointment of women as J.P.'s.

He said it would be an advance if Women Justices were appointed to sit, even if restricted to cases where women were the defendants; but if no woman is to sit on the Bench when a man is tried, it would only be fair that no man should sit when a woman is tried. The lecturer gave some account of women who at various times have exercised judicial functions, and gave particulars of recent judicial appointments in America, Norway, and British Dominions. He remarked that in the Little Commonwealth, where boys and girls govern themselves, it has been noted that where a boy or a girl decides cases of misconduct the girl judge concerned herself more than a boy with the welfare of the accused.

Mr. Dodd gave telling statistics, showing the number of cases dealt with by J.P.'s affecting women.

IRELAND.

Sligo Suffrage Society.

An interesting proof of the possibilities of co-operation among women of different parties is afforded by the work of Suffrage societies in Ireland under present conditions. On July 12th a meeting of members of the Sligo Suffrage Society was held to consider the present Suffrage position and the possibilities of action after enfranchisement. The speaker, Miss Dora Mellone, hon. organiser of the Belfast Suffrage Society, pointed out the need for women to support their organisation, and to carry on their work after enfranchisement. It is sufficiently easy to find points of difference in Ireland: let the woman voters of Ireland find points of agreement, and work for these. The possibility of co-operation had been shown by the formation of the present Joint Standing Committee, meeting in Dublin, and representing Suffragists of every shade

of political opinion. All the questions pressing for solution in Ireland are woman's questions—education, housing, and Poor-law reform, for instance. The Baby Week celebrations recently held in Dublin and elsewhere were useful, but if permanent work is to be done, the woman voter will have to work through her party for practical legislation. The urgency of educational reform was evidenced only the other day by the action of the County Tipperary District Council, which decided to enforce compulsory attendance, and requested the County Council to raise a rate of one-halfpenny in the pound for this purpose. If this proposal were carried out, it would be the first time a rate had been enforced for compulsory education in Ireland, and the woman voter of the near future must see to it that the greatest possible benefit will result from such an important step.

Plans for autumn work were considered after the address, and it was decided to have lectures dealing with various aspects of social reform, especially in connection with the problems of Poor Law, relief, and unemployment. The meeting was of interest as evidence that Woman Suffrage is a live issue and Suffrage work a reality even in a small country town out of the main current of the feminist movement in Ireland.

Belfast Suffrage Society.

During the spring a vigorous campaign of educational work has been carried on by this society, with a view to the near prospect of enfranchisement. Conferences were held on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill of last spring, and the need for drastic reform and codification of the law on this subject was insisted upon. The question concerns Irishwomen, in view of certain differences in law between the two countries, and the large number of Irish girls working in munition centres at present. The unfortunate omission of Ireland from the provisions of the Treasury grant for the free treatment of venereal disease was pointed out. The absence of any real effort on the part of Irish M.P.'s of any party to secure the extension of these provisions to Ireland was noted by different speakers as additional evidence of the urgent need for the enfranchisement of Irishwomen. On other occasions the problems of national economy and the position of married women under the law were considered from the Irish point of view, and certain disadvantages of married women in Ireland were especially emphasised. The position of women in the Churches formed the subject of another lecture, and the regrettably reactionary attitude of different clergy was emphasised. On the political side, action has recently been taken in connection with the Representation of the People Bill. Under this Bill the municipal register will be the basis of the Parliamentary franchise in Ireland, and the number of women enfranchised will be greater in proportion than in England, as the municipal register includes married women. The Ulster Unionist Party propose to exclude Ireland from the Bill as the redistribution clauses do not apply to this country, and the attention of the local M.P.'s has been directed to the very serious danger of delay in enfranchisement thus involved.

Plans are under consideration for continuing the educational and political work of the Society after enfranchisement. The industrial situation in the city, in view of the large number of women and girls employed in the linen and other trades, will call for constant vigilance, and the problems of child welfare and education are especially pressing.

DORA MELLONE, Hon. Press Secretary,
Belfast Suffrage Society.

CANADA.

First Woman Member of Parliament.

The first woman member of Parliament has been elected in Canada. Her name is Mrs. McKinney, and she has been elected to the Provincial House of Alberta as the member for Claresholm, on an Independent ticket.

The Federal Vote.

While writing this (June 12th), the Women Suffragists of Canada are anxiously awaiting the fate of Sir Robert Borden's Conscription Bill, which received its first reading yesterday. Not only is this a matter which itself vitally affects women, but the fate of the present Government depends on its fate. Sir Robert tried to form a Coalition Government, without success, and it is now rumoured that an immediate appeal to the country will follow the possible failure of the Bill to pass.

Should this be the case, it should mean an immediate introduction of a Franchise Bill, including the Federal vote for women, in fulfilment of the Premier's pledge to bring in such a measure "before an appeal to the country is made." In receipt of this promise, the National Equal Franchise Union decided to drop their deputation to Ottawa, which had been organised on a basis representing not only the Suffrage women, but all the great women's organisations in Canada.

Voting Women's Organisations.

All the provinces where women now have the vote are organising the women into Political Education Leagues, or Citizen's Leagues, with a view to holding the women in non-partisan organisations. Thus the Ontario Equal Franchise Association has been converted into the Ontario Citizens' League, and has adopted a wide platform, of which a copy is appended.

The National Council of Women has just finished its annual meeting at Winnipeg. Delegates seem to be unanimous in noticing a difference in the atmosphere of the meetings and discussions, since so many of the provinces have enfranchised their women. They say "there was such a feeling of reality and responsibility throughout."

The Legislature of New Brunswick, by a non-party vote of 24 to 15, has decided the Women's Suffrage Bill until next session.

EDITH LANG,
National Equal Franchise Union.

Platform of Ontario Women Citizens' Association.

We stand for principle, not party; justice, not favour; co-operation for good citizenship.

1. *Securing Federal Franchise.*
2. *Abolition of Patronage.*
3. *Social and Moral Reforms.*
 - (a) Equal guardianship of children.
 - (b) Segregation and training of the feeble-minded.
 - (c) Investigation and revision of laws regarding the responsibility of parents of illegitimate children.
 - (d) The protection of minors of either sex from moral dangers; age of consent should be twenty-one years.
 - (e) Property owners responsible for the order and respectability of their houses.
 - (f) Equal wage for equal work.
 - (g) Investigation *re* making the absconding of parents a criminal offence.
 - (h) Minimum wage for girls and women.
 - (i) Maximum hours of labour per week for girls and women.
 - (j) Investigation of existing system of mothers' pensions and maternity allowance.
 - (k) Endorsation of the movement for protection of women in industry.
 - (l) Dominion wide prohibition of alcohol.
4. *Criminal Code.*
 - (a) Investigation and revision of criminal code.
 - (b) Abolition of death sentence.
5. *Prison Reforms.*
 - (a) Juvenile courts in every town and city to be conducted by women and men jointly.
 - (b) Provision made for payment of all prisoners, part of which should be applied to the support of their families, and the balance banked.
 - (c) Abolition of garb which marks persons as prisoners.
 - (d) Investigation of prison systems in other countries.
 - (e) Substitution of industrial farms for the existing prisons.
6. *Education.*
 - (a) That we should favour the establishment of vocational schools for children who do not wish to attend High School, and that domestic science should be made a compulsory subject for girls in High School.
 - (b) The teaching of elementary agriculture in our public schools, rural and city.
 - (c) That all Normal Schools give such courses in sex hygiene as will equip teachers to train their pupils in that reverent attitude towards the whole life process which will prepare them for the sacred task of parenthood.
7. *Eligibility of Candidates.*
 - (a) Investigation of laws providing for eligibility of candidates for Legislature and Parliament.

(b) Members of Legislature and Parliament subject to recall.

(c) Free representatives only.

8. *International Relations.*

(a) A Council of Arbitration composed of women and men to ensure permanent peace among the nations.

(b) Study of international problems.

NEW ZEALAND.

Temperance Movement.

The great movement at this moment in New Zealand is the Temperance campaign. All over the country, business men, Church people, mayors, women's associations, and the general mass of the people are demanding six o'clock closing during the war and for a certain time after. Side by side with this resolute company is the women's new "Strength of the Nation" movement, led by Mrs. Harrison Lee Cowie, and initiated at the recent annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The women demand the cessation of all sales of liquor during the war and demobilisation. A stiff fight with the Cabinet is expected when Parliament meets on June 28th, for the country is roused to the situation.

Baby Week.

The Royal Society for the Preservation of Infant Life, commonly called the Plunket Society, is inaugurating a Babies' Week at the beginning of July, much on the lines of the British Week. The result aimed at in Canterbury is the raising of £10,000 to build an up-to-date Babies' Hospital on the lines of the Karitane Hospital, which has done so much good in Dunedin.

Reforms in Education.

Two of the lady members of the New Zealand Council of Education—Miss Phoebe Myers, of Wellington, and Miss Emily Chaplin, of Christchurch—have been addressing educational bodies on the proposed differentiation of instruction for girls after the lower standards, in order to ensure a more thorough course of domestic science for all. The scheme is at the controversial stage as yet, but when elaborated and inaugurated there is no doubt that a double benefit will be secured: first, in raising the standard of home science, and second, in raising the status of women teachers. At present the higher positions are largely held by men, so that elder girls are taught more frequently by men than women. The scheme also demands school lectures to parents by the present medical inspectors under the Education Department (men and women); it stipulates there should be continuation classes for girls over 14 (not in the evening); and that women inspectors should be appointed.

Miss Myers has also drawn up an original and comprehensive scheme of mental testing of children, to be added to the present medical inspection, the result of which would be a joining up of the present State-subsidised Plunket Society with the medical system of inspection, thus removing the Plunket Society from Public Health to the sphere of Education. The scheme is full of magnificent possibilities, but is not likely to be handled till after the war.

New Openings for Women.

There is little sensational or revolutionary in the outer seeming of women's work here as yet. But great numbers of girls are now in banks and public positions formerly held by men, while many women are doing outside work in the country to help their fathers and brothers, and a small but growing number have taken to gardening and orchard work. The Women's Branch of the National Reserve has done good work in different centres, arranging classes for unaccustomed studies. All these changes are being brought in with good conditions and pay, and with mutual satisfaction.

In Christchurch, Mrs. Ada Wells, the first Lady Councillor for Canterbury, was elected last April. Auckland has long had a lady on the Town Council. Councillor Wells has lost no time in bringing in a scheme to secure pure municipal milk, which is now under favourable consideration.

The excellent system of State maternity hospitals is being extended.

Busy as they are with patriotic and relief work, the thinking women of New Zealand are still feeling the need of linking up their distributed forces for the good of the country and the uplift of humanity, and a good deal of quiet inter-provincial

discussion is going on to that end. Without doubt, the return of peace will find our women linked in a better understanding and more effective co-operation than ever before.

June 7th.

JESSIE MAC KAY.

INDIA.

A New Crimes Bill in the Punjab.

A Bill has been drafted by Government proposing, amongst other things, to make adultery punishable in a woman. Action may be brought by a husband, or, in his absence, by his representative. The woman may be punished by imprisonment or by fine, or by both. Are we in the twentieth century, or in the tenth? This special penalisation of women is unpleasantly reminiscent of the old witch-burnings.

Woman's Indian Association.

Mrs. Dorothy Jinarayadas, of Madras, proposes forming a Women's Indian Association, with a view to develop women's power in India, and help them to co-operate more effectively in India's advancement.

Distinguished Women Students.

At Punjab University three women have obtained distinction in the Oriental Faculties.

A Woman Orator Denounces Purdah.

Shrimati Pandita Kumari Lejjawati addressed an audience of 5,000 people at Jullundur on "India and Its Future," in Hindi. She was listened to with rapt attention and frequent applause. One of the most urgent reforms was the abolition of purdah (seclusion of women); another was the abolition of child marriages; altogether the position of women must be raised; in the family girls must be treated as of equal value with boys.

A Lady in the Punjab University.

Miss M. R. N. Holmer, M.A., Professor of Physiology and Biology at the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, has been elected an added member of the Science Faculty and member of the Board of Studies in Botany, Zoology, and Physiology of the Punjab University. This is, we believe, the first time that a lady has been elected a member of the Punjab University, and, if we mistake not, a member of any University in India. Miss Holmer possesses high academic qualifications, and has had a long and varied experience in the teaching line in England before coming out to India. She passed the Natural Science Tripos with first-class honours at Cambridge, taking up physiology, zoology, and botany, and obtained the M.A. degree of Dublin University, *honoris causa*. She was a recognised teacher in the University of London for post-graduate work, and did a certain amount of post-graduate work at the London School of Medicine.

Honour for Mrs. Mary Caleb.

It is with great pleasure that we give the following extract from the *Tribune* of Lahore, for June 5. Mrs. Caleb is the valued Indian correspondent of *Jus Suffragii*, whose monthly notes are of constant interest.

"Among the recipients of the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal, we notice with special gratification the name of Mrs. Mary Caleb, of Lahore, whose services to the cause of public health and sanitation have been as valuable as they have been varied. She is one of the secretaries of the Society for Promoting Scientific Knowledge, and organiser of the women's branch of the work, and founder and principal worker of the Infant Welfare. She is also an earnest advocate of the extension of education among our women, and in these and many other spheres of activity Mrs. Caleb has earned for herself the distinction of being 'Women's and Children's Friend.' We can only wish her philanthropic labour had received a higher recognition."

HUNGARY.

Message from Feminists to British Women.

"Though unfortunately still divided by the fearful combat in which our sons are destroying each other, we hope this expression of congratulation will reach you through the kindness of our neutral colleagues. We wish to congratulate you on the introduction of the Parliamentary Bill extending the franchise to you, women of Great Britain, who have been working more than the women of any other country in Europe for the rights of women. We trust that we, too, will soon be able to conquer our rights. Humanity never needed women's full strength more than to-day, when we face the greatest task: the reconstruction of our poor, destroyed world. We congratulate you most heartily on the achievement, which

will allow you to devote your entire strength to the upbuilding of a new, securer world—a work in which we, too, hope to do our part, armed with our political rights."

Reply from United Suffragists.

Thank you for your kind message. I hope the time is near when we can all meet each other as fellow-Suffragists and fellow-workers once more.

I hope that the enfranchisement of your countrywomen is not far off.

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) reports that a great meeting of Hungarian women, under the chairmanship of Countess Apponyi, demanded the vote. In the name of the Premier, two Government representatives were authorised to declare that the Government, while it would not agree to universal womanhood Suffrage, had arranged that a large number of women should be enfranchised.

ITALY.

Women's Admission to all Liberal Professions.

Minister Sacchi has recently introduced a Bill for the abolition of marital authorisation.

The Parliamentary Commission has completed it, adding an article, accepted by the Minister, intended to recognise women's right to exercise all liberal professions, and be eligible for all posts of public employment except judicial functions, political rights, and the military defence of the State. Women's societies have explained their wishes with regard to these proposals in a memorial, which will be presented to the President of the Council.

The Commission, which has already received the support of a large number of Deputies, will demand, amongst other things, that qualified women lawyers may be allowed to practise.

A group of Deputies of various sections of the Chamber has decided to present a resolution that if the Government passes the law for abolishing marital authorisation, it may include the amendments put forward by the Commission for the admission of women to all liberal professions and public employments.

Research of Paternity.

An important meeting of the *Associazione per la Donna* was held in Rome in connection with the question of establishing the paternity of illegitimate children. The meeting had the support of several Ministers—viz., Scialoja, Sacchi, Fera,—of the Prefect (who was present), the Provincial Councillor Vesci, Professor Tropeam, many Deputies, associations, and private citizens. Signora Elisa Lollini Agnini presided, and speeches were made by Professor Valeria Brunelli Benetti, Dr. Mario Flamini, Signora Lebrecht Vitai, and the Hon. Turati, who showed the need of the reform. A resolution was passed declaring that the establishing of the question of paternity was a measure of social justice to women, and would largely solve the question of assistance for the illegitimate child, and would be a remedy for the high mortality among illegitimate children, whose protection is a duty of the State.

[N.B.—The Italian law, like the French, forbids any inquiry into the paternity of children born outside marriage, thus throwing the entire onus on the mother.]

Work of the Roman Suffrage Society.

The Comitato Romano Pro Suffragio Femminile has been actively engaged in Suffrage propaganda. It has tried to get into touch with the Camera di Lavoro (Chamber of Labour), but without much result; it has appealed to the Classe Magistrale Femminile, and has asked Signora Anna Mozzoni, a brave pioneer of feminism, to write a pamphlet for popular distribution to prepare women for Suffrage. It has sent circulars to all the learned women of Latio, even to those living in the smallest villages, to encourage them to speak in public for the same object. The Committee has decided to draw up a memorandum for the next national meeting on propaganda and the preparation of women for the vote.

The Committee would welcome any available information from countries having only the administrative vote—i.e., the local government vote,—or countries where women obtained the local vote before the Parliamentary vote. They would like to know whether the concession of the administrative vote before the political vote caused any trouble. In Italy it is feared that difficulties might arise, because it is the custom that when in some town a group of allied parties is successful in

Parliamentary elections, the communal administration, if in the hands of the opposite parties, must resign, as it is impossible for it to be representative of the whole town.

If the different party politics of the political and administrative representatives were to be caused by women electors, who have only a voice in communal affairs, it is thought there would be no need for the resignation of the communal administration.

[N.B.—In Great Britain, where women have long had the vote for local government, no such difficulty exists. In the first place, there is no need for party politics to enter into local government. The task of local government is to deal with such questions as education, poor-relief, sanitation, care of roads, lighting, police, etc., and such questions are quite apart from party politics. Candidates for election to local bodies do not stand as Conservatives or Liberals, though they may be known as such, and may be supported or opposed by friends and opponents accordingly. The names frequently used are Moderate and Progressive, and no doubt they are closely related to Conservative and Liberal. But it happens sometimes, as was the case for many years in London, that a town elects Parliamentary members from one party and local councillors from the opposite party. London was Conservative in Imperial politics, and wished to oppose such Liberal measures as Home Rule for Ireland; but, at the same time, it wanted a progressive policy in town administration.

We should like to know the experience of Sweden.—Ed., *Jus Suffragii*.]

The Work of the Woman's Agricultural League.

The Women's National Italian Agricultural League, promoted and presided over by Signora Consolo to intensify agricultural production, was inaugurated in Rome, under the auspices of the Queen Mother, the Minister for Agriculture, and other public authorities, and the National Council of Women. The Minister Raineri remarked that only the intensification of agriculture through women's efforts had enabled Italy to continue its military effort without suffering the deficiency in food of other belligerent nations. The Minister hoped that this development would not cease with the war, but would continue.

First Socialist Women's Conference.

Fifty branches were represented at the conference at Reggio Emilia. The chief subject of debate was equal pay for equal work, and a resolution in favour of it was passed unanimously.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that Dr. Schishkina Javein, President of the League for Women's Rights, is one of the body of sixty-one appointed to draw up a Constitution for Russia.

Countess Sophia Panin has been appointed Minister for Social Guardianship.

The Death Battalion.

The National Union of Women War Volunteers has addressed an appeal to the women of Russia:—

"Women citizens, all to whom the freedom and welfare of Russia are dear, hasten to prevent the destruction of our Motherland. Taking direct part in the military operations at the front, without sparing our lives, we women citizens will raise the spirit of the army. We shall also have the opportunity to exercise an educational influence on the soldier in the ranks, so as to help him understand the duties of a free citizen.

"Volunteers for the Women's Detachment, which has been authorised by the War Ministry, must not be under 16 years of age (those who have not attained their majority must secure the assent of their parents). They must bring a passport or some other document of identification, and also a certificate showing that they have completed their course of education at a secondary school. They shall then be medically examined, receive instruction in the rules governing the service, and take the oath to observe these faithfully. All the army regulations are adopted in their entirety: the military salute is obligatory. The following rules must be observed by all the members of the Detachment:—

1. The honour, liberty, and welfare of the country must come first.
2. An iron discipline is to be maintained.
3. Firmness and an unwavering spirit and faith.
4. Courage and daring.

5. Exactitude, accuracy, perseverance, and speed in carrying out instructions.
6. Scrupulous honesty and a serious attitude towards one's task.
7. Joyfulness, courtesy, kindness, cleanliness, and accuracy.
8. Respect for other people's opinions, full confidence in each other, and a desire to act honourably in all cases.
9. Quarrels and personalities are inadmissible on account of their lowering effect on human dignity.

"Those offending against these rules will be held to have disgraced the name of Russian women, and will be subject to severe punishments."

Since this appeal was published three Women's Battalions have been formed: one in Petrograd (which has now gone to the front), one in Moscow, and one in Kiev.

An interesting sequel is that the 33rd Infantry Reserve Regiment, stationed at Simferopol, sent up a petition to M. Kerenski to demand that it may be at once sent to the front, as it feels ashamed to remain in the rear now that women have mobilised and gone to fight Russia's enemies.

A department dealing with the question of compulsory service for women has been formed in connection with the General Staff. Mme. Nechalva is in charge of the department.

First Woman Judge.

The first woman judge has been elected under the new law. She is the daughter of a well-known distinguished judge.

—*Russkoe Slovo*, June 2/15, 1917.

SWEDEN.

Defeat of the Women's Suffrage Bill in the Riksdag.

During the last weeks we had reason to believe that it would really be possible to win over the First Chamber to the idea of Women's Suffrage. Two circumstances supported this hope: Firstly, the abnormal condition of the world, which had disproved one of the main arguments of the anti-Suffragists—namely, that women had no share in the work of the State; secondly, the food shortage and distress throughout the country against which the Government would have been powerless had it not been for the help of women.

We were not altogether wrong in our calculations, but we had underrated the Conservative sense of solidarity, and so underrated the opposition. Nevertheless the debate in the First Chamber showed that the opposition was in reality broken down. The leading member of the Conservative party declared his readiness to give the active and passive political franchise to Swedish women, though with an age limit which would exclude a great many women. It may now be said that the real opposition is overcome, but that we have still to overcome instinctive sentimental opposition. At the next electoral period this will have disappeared.

The Prime Minister pointed out the importance of the coming elections. Liberal women have long worked for Suffrage at electoral campaigns, and even the Conservative women who desire the vote can now work for our common cause within their own party.

—*Rösträtt för Kvinnor*.

Again a day comes when the Swedish Riksdag has to consider the question of women's political citizenship. Eventful times have elapsed since the First Chamber first frustrated its solution. But in consequence of the heavy tribulations which have befallen the world during the past years, the perception has gradually grown that it is now a question of all holding together, and only by the combined strength of all members of the community can a way be found out of the present catastrophic conditions, and that women must therefore share not only work, but also rights and responsibilities.

We believed that we had reached this point. A time of new orientation was spoken of. Even Conservatives, formerly so hostile, had become sympathetic and conciliatory. Never before, even on the day when the Government proposition on Women's Franchise lay on the table of the Riksdag, had the approaching end seemed so probable.

Some weeks passed. Then it was reported that the Parliamentary Committee charged with the examination of the motions brought before the Riksdag regarding the alterations in every existing franchise had reported unfavourably on the

clauses affecting women. The majority of the Conservatives on the committee were said to have declared that the question of Women's Suffrage and women's eligibility for election had not been sufficiently considered for a decision to be taken by Parliament on the subject.

And so it was. It was a new idea which had been started that the franchise should be given to women at a higher age than that of men, but falling automatically, which was "the turf which upset the wagon." It was just the idea upon which the Conservative women had recently agreed, thinking that this was a solution which might be acceptable to the Conservative party which gave to that party an excuse for postponement by introducing a new and unexpected factor.

On June 9th the question was debated in both Chambers, and the adverse recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee was accepted by the First Chamber. Mr. Hellberg opened the debate with a sharp criticism of the decision of the Committee, which would, he feared, damage the Conservative party in the future, as it would be remembered against them that they had blindly and obstinately refused this reform, the need of which was self evident. Mr. Karlsson's and Mannheimer's motion in favour of sending back the recommendation to the Committee for reconsideration, with the suggestion that the higher age limit might form the basis for a compromise which would enable the Riksdag to come to an agreement on the subject, was defeated by 66 votes against 43. The amendment of the minority on the Committee was rejected without a vote being taken, and then the recommendation of the Committee was approved.

In the Second Chamber the amendment of the minority of the Committee was accepted after a few hours' debate, but the decision of the First Chamber has made it inevitable that a whole electoral period should elapse before Women's Suffrage can be carried.

—*Hertba.*

Before the debate on Women's Suffrage in the Riksdag a memorial in favour of Women's Enfranchisement was sent to all the members of the Riksdag from 190 leading men, representing art, literature, science, the Press, the engineering profession, medicine, commerce, the Army, and Civil Service, etc.

The memorialists point out that the franchise is enjoyed by women in the neighbouring countries of Norway, Denmark, and Finland; that English women will in all probability shortly receive the right for which they have fought so long; that there is every likelihood of political rights being extended even to Russian women; that several States of the United States of America are on the point of being added to those who have already admitted women to the Franchise.

The memorialists ask whether Sweden can be injured by the co-operation of women in the work of the State, and whether Swedish women are less politically ripe than those of Norway, Denmark, Finland, England, America, and Russia? For half a century the right of women to take part in communal work has been an accomplished fact. In this manner they have had a voice in the elections to the First Chamber. This constitutes the strongest reason why they should have the right to exercise constitutional influence on the Chamber which is elected by the people.

For this reason the memorialists ask that the Riksdag shall without delay pass a measure giving the political franchise to women on the same terms as men.

—*Rösträtt för Kvinnor.*

[Swedish women have the Franchise for all local bodies, and the Town Councils and the "Landstings" elect the First Chamber.]

Suggested National Council of Women in Sweden.

Hulda Flood writes to urge the importance of establishing for Sweden a National Council of Women, in which the various women's societies should be organised for co-operation on special questions affecting women, irrespective of political parties, on the same lines as the Norwegian National Council of Women. This body is entirely non-party, and has as its object the raising of the status of women in the State and the Commune. It includes women of every shade of political opinion and all societies formed for the protection of women's interest, such as the economic position of midwives and their training, all matters dealing with the care of children, the economic struggles of women, the domestic education of girls after the school age, etc. All these matters are of equal importance for Sweden, but Norwegian women as they possess the vote have a good prospect of getting their wishes fulfilled.

—*Morgonbris.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In my last letter I said that all the National Suffrage Association had asked of the present "extra" session of Congress, which was called to enact legislation made necessary by the war, was the appointment in the Lower House of a Special Committee on Woman Suffrage, whose particular business it would be to consider our Bills; and I said that the Committee on Rules had granted a hearing. It reported in favour of a Suffrage Committee, after the Speaker of the House as well as President Wilson had approved it. A majority vote of the members is necessary before the Speaker can appoint it. Very unexpectedly one day the Republicans attempted to obtain a vote, and the Democrats, in order to prevent their getting a partisan advantage, quickly adjourned the session. This showed the political importance of the question.

While some objection was expected from the implacable opponents to everything connected with Woman Suffrage, it was practically certain that the Committee would be formed with the consent of both parties. Then the "militants" broke forth! At the very moment when the Russian Mission was to enter the grounds of the White House to be received by the President, two women suddenly appeared at the gate and stretched a big banner across the drive, making it necessary for the party to pass under it. It was inscribed in huge letters: "President Wilson and Envoy Root are Deceiving Russia"; "President Wilson is the Chief Opponent of Women's National Enfranchisement"; with much more. The automobiles fortunately dashed through at such speed that the Russians did not notice it. The special police that guard the White House were powerless, as President Wilson, at the commencement of the "picketing" last January, wisely requested that the women should not be molested, and they have stood there six months longing for the martyrdom that they could not achieve. A crowd of several thousand soon gathered, and one woman and several men tore down the banner, but did not injure those holding it, as it is not the American custom to lay hands on women.

MILITANTS INJURE THE CAUSE.

The City Police dispersed the crowd, and forbade any further picketing, but the order was defied, and for several days groups of "picketers" were politely arrested, taken in automobiles to the police station, and released to await trial. When this came they refused to give bail, and a number are now in prison for a few days, well housed, well fed, with the freedom of the carpeted corridors in the women's section, and getting the newspaper "publicity" that their souls crave.

Had there been any harsh treatment of these women, public sympathy would have been wholly on their side; but, as the situation now is, they are almost universally condemned. The papers, nearly without exception, have had scathing editorials, and declared that they were doing the greatest injury to the cause of Woman Suffrage, but the Press in general makes a clear distinction between the small group called the Congressional Union, under whose auspices these "militant" stunts are performed, and the National Association, with its millions of members, and dignified, constitutional methods.

DR. SHAW AND MRS. CATT CONDEMN MILITANCY.

Fortunately, both Dr. Anna Shaw and Mrs. Catt were in Washington at the time of the trouble, and they issued official statements, which were widely published. Dr. Shaw said in part: "I consider the picketing of the White House during the past winter, and particularly at the present time, the greatest obstacle to the passage of the Federal Amendment in Congress." Mrs. Catt said in part: "We are not in the least in sympathy with the method that has been used by the White House 'pickets' to announce our humiliation to our visitors from over the sea. We consider it unwise, unpatriotic, and most unprofitable to the cause of Suffrage." Both defended President Wilson, saying that "no other President of the United States has ever done as much to forward the cause of Woman Suffrage."

The "picketers" intend to contest in all the courts their right to stand in front of the home of the President displaying variously inscribed banners, which every one who calls upon him must pass. The advance of the Suffrage movement will not be permanently checked by it, but it will be hindered by their action. It gives an argument to the opponents which they will use to the utmost, and they were entirely out of arguments. Even the forming of the Woman Suffrage Committee in Congress will have to wait until this affair blows

over. Reforms in the United States are not carried by violent methods: public sentiment will not tolerate them.

WAR WORK OF SUFFRAGISTS.

The direct work for Suffrage by the National Association during the past month has been secondary to its indirect work through the various organisations for military service. In this field it has so far out-distanced all other societies and associations that in the public mind this service is now synonymous with Suffrage activities, and the size and strength of the organisation have been a revelation. In registering for conscription all men between 21 and 31 years of age throughout the country, and in the "military census" of the State of New York, the help of the women has been of the highest value, thousands serving for days gratuitously at the registration booths. Census Director Goodrich, of New York, said that, "without the aid of the women, the census taking as planned would have been impossible." The anti-Suffrage women, also, are working loyally, but for the most part as individuals, their association not being large enough or sufficiently organised for national service. The Suffragists have had a lot of fun over a Press despatch saying the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association announces that "members are to be given credit for obtaining a 'recruit' for the service if they induce their husbands to join the 'home guard' or to engage in home garden work"!

In all that pertains to "preparedness," except actual enlistment and training as soldiers, women are bearing a full share. They have been officially summoned by the Government without a thought of the effect it would have on the homes to take out of them millions of women. It is only when women ask to be allowed to go to the polls a few times during the year that a great outcry is raised about the homes that would be neglected. When women have demanded the Suffrage they have been told, also, that every man was subject to military duty, and must obey the call of the State, while no woman was under this obligation. But in the Government's call for registration for military service the penalty of six months' imprisonment for failing to obey was made exactly the same for women as for men! Thus another moss-covered argument is disposed of.

WOMEN SPEAK THEIR MINDS.

Women are beginning to resent the continued appeal of officials to prevent waste in the household, and are expressing themselves vigorously in the papers. Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer of the National Association, says, in one of its Bulletins: "Masculine psychology is getting out of joint on the subject. There are other avenues of waste besides the home. What we need is a far-reaching investigation into the ways of the food manipulator and a reorganisation of food distribution methods. . . . In the United States only 20 per cent. of the food crop reaches the kitchen. By far the greater amount is diverted into other uses or wasted in gardens and orchards." She shows how the speculators withhold fruits and vegetables from the market in order to force up prices, and asks: "Why are these matters permitted to retain their seven veils of mystery while pitiless publicity floods woman's domain?" She concludes: "Our women stand ready to do their part as heroically as those of other nations, but they have already economised until they have narrowed their viewpoint and cramped their souls."

Other women, who are not restrained by official responsibility, demand that before the households are arraigned, the millions of bushels of grain that are now used in the manufacture of liquor to be consumed mostly by men be converted into food. They also call attention to the millions of dollars that men annually send up in tobacco smoke, and they suggest that the Government turn its attention to these two immense outlets of waste which make those of the kitchen seem insignificant. The men have come to the defence of women, and have published strong letters telling of the struggles of the women of their family to make the small income cover the enormous increase in the cost of living.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN.

As soon as women in large numbers began to be summoned into industrial service, conscienceless employers took the opportunity to increase the hours of work and decrease the pay, the Government itself in some instances not being guiltless of the former. Miss Rankin, the woman member of Congress, is making a personal investigation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and has already succeeded in getting shorter hours. The trade unions also have taken up the matter. Last winter, when the National Suffrage Association first

offered its services to the Government, it announced that it would protect the women workers in wages, hours, and conditions of labour. Early in June Mrs. Catt addressed a letter to 500 Chambers of Commerce in as many large cities asking their co-operation in this effort to "conserve the woman power of the country." She has had cordial assurances from many of them, and also pledges from a number of the largest corporations of equal pay for equal work.

The marvellous response to the call of the Government has raised the entire status of women, and vastly increased public sentiment in favour of giving them a voice in the Government they are so willing and so able to serve. The organised opposition, fighting for its own existence, will not be moved by it, but there must come a time, soon or late, when the grateful appreciation of the nation will prevail.—Very truly yours,

IDA HUSTED HARPER,

Chairman Editorial Correspondence, Leslie Suffrage Bureau.

P.S.—There was no more rejoicing in Great Britain and Russia over the granting of Suffrage rights to women than there was in the United States, for it is our "common cause." We are hoping with the French women that the municipal franchise for them is not far away.

Equal Pay for Women.

A marked effort is being made to secure equal wages for the women who do men's work. A Committee on Women in Industry, which works with Mr. Gompers' Labour Committee of the Advisory Commission to the Council for National Defence, is especially insistent upon this. The Women's Committee was organised at the suggestion of the National Women's Trade Union League. It includes both representatives of the League and women who have had experience in social and civic work. Upon it especially will devolve the responsibility for scrutinising all the changes in present conditions which working women are asked to accept. Likewise, the Committee will have charge of the propaganda necessary to the success of the struggle to obtain equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex.

—*Life and Labour.*

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

You know, of course, of our eight victories this year for partial Suffrage through the various Legislatures. In a number of these States the "antis" are making efforts, through initiative and referendum petitions, through the courts, and in every possible way, to nullify the legislative action. We hardly think they will be successful. . . . The opponents have their backs to the wall, and are making a desperate fight. The women Anti-Suffs. are opening national headquarters in Washington to fight the Federal Amendment. President Wilson is a tower of strength for our cause. We have the Press of almost the entire country on our side, and the magnificent response of our women to the demand for military service has vastly increased public sentiment in our favour. The process is so slow in this country, however, and so many tremendous problems are now pressing, that we will probably have to wait awhile.

MEXICO.

Many and conflicting have been the reports as to Woman Suffrage in Mexico, but it appears, on the authority of Senor Bonillas, of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, that the Mexican Constitution permits them to vote, and that women have actually been voting in Mexico City in the elections in March, 1917. No special act of enfranchisement was necessary, as the Constitution grants the vote to "those Mexicans who are over 21 years of age if unmarried, and over 18 if married, and who have an honest means of livelihood."

According to Senor Bonillas, it is open to the women to avail themselves of the franchise, and they are doing so. He writes that he can personally vouch for this, as he was in Mexico and himself participated in the election in March at which women voted, and their votes were counted.

Mrs. Rankin's Peace Vote.

Questioned at Baltimore as to the reason for her vote against war, Miss Rankin replied:—

"It seems to me that women's particular part in the world's work is the conservation of humanity. That is our goal, and I felt, as the first woman in our National Legislature, that I should strive toward that goal."

REVIEWS.

LES VAILLANTES. By Léon Abensour. Librairie Chapelot, 30, Rue Dauphine, Paris. 4fr.

This is a book we have been waiting for, and is an important contribution to the history of women's work in the war. It is, as the sub-title indicates, the story of heroines, martyrs, and workers. M. Louis Barthou, in the preface, renders a tribute to the impartiality of the author, and concludes with these words:—"The present will command the future. Woman in assuming her new duties has acquired a claim to new rights that cannot be denied. . . . She has gained, without seeking it, her own victory. Peace will bring her justice and freedom."

In France the circumstances have been unique, part of its soil has become the most bloody and extensive battlefield in history, a large part is in enemy occupation, and the demands made on the heroism of its population unparalleled. Hence the women of no other country, perhaps, can show such a roll of honour. It is, of course, too soon for it to be possible to complete the story. Thousands of French women are still in exile in hostile hands, but enough is known to give many heroic examples of devotion to duty in circumstances of the utmost terror and horror. Then, too, the proportion of men called to the Colours exceeds in France the proportion in any other country, and Frenchwomen have had the arduous task of replacing men in agriculture and industry in addition to their own work at home.

Frenchwomen have shown their innate capacity and adaptability in the numerous new trades and professions now perforce opened to them; they have been handicapped only by the previous denial to them of opportunities for technical training. As the author observes, the blame is to be laid on the whole social and educational system, which has left women's talents undeveloped. "Let all women be trained to a profession or trade, and many social and family difficulties would be avoided."

France, which still denies to its women the municipal vote, has had to make the fullest use of women's devotion in municipal administration since the war. In innumerable communes the mayor, his secretary, and the greater part of the personnel have been mobilised, and the work of the mairie has been carried on by the schoolmistress. One typical instance is given of a country teacher whose husband was teacher and secretary to the mairie. In his absence his wife had to undertake all his teaching as well as her own, his duties at the mairie, the care of her own young children, the cultivation of the garden, and her own housework!

In another case a girl of 22 has conducted all municipal affairs for nearly three years, and is mayor de facto.

The work of women teachers has been extraordinary. Thirty thousand male teachers are in the Army, and their work is being done by women. Classes of big boys are successfully conducted by girls of 17 who are taken from college, and the Academy Inspector testifies to their success.

As in the other belligerent countries thousands of women have been called in to make munitions, and appear to be employed chiefly in less skilled branches. In April, 1916, the Ministry of Munitions established a committee on women's work to safeguard the hygienic conditions of women's factory work. The regulations prescribe equal pay for women doing men's work.

Canteens, co-operative restaurants, rest-rooms, hostels, crèches, and nursing rooms have been established to facilitate women's work. Inspectors testify that women's output equals that of men. In Army administration women are employed on clerical work and in the clothing departments. Suffragists have shown great enterprise in initiating various schemes. To them is due the credit of instituting soldiers' clubs; of befriending the soldiers from the occupied districts, tragically cut off from their families; of caring for prisoners of war; of re-establishing homes for refugees from the invaded provinces. The National Council of Women has undertaken the arduous and painful task of inquiries for families scattered by the invasion.

The work done by feminists in organising women's employment led to their inclusion on official committees, and also to the fixing of a minimum wage for home workers by the laws of May and July, 1915.

But it is, above all, in the war zone that Frenchwomen have given eternal and shining proof of nobility. Numberless instances are given of a nurse, a teacher, a sister of charity refusing to flee and remaining in charge of town or village, in charge of the sick and infirm, and alone confronting a hostile army. Very many sealed their devotion with their lives, remaining steadfast under bombardment. Others, like Mme.

Macherey and Mme. Fiquémont, took the place of mayor and administered civil affairs during months of enemy occupation and bombardment; or, like Sister Gabrielle at Clermont-en-Argonne, and Sister Julie at Gerbeviller, refused to leave their patients in the smoking ruins of their towns, and remained faithful to their posts, nursing friend and enemy alike.

It is impossible to do more than allude to the devotion and heroism of the Red Cross nurses under fire, in occupied districts and in danger of contagion, at Lille, St. Quentin, Rheims, Soissons, Maubeuge, Arras, and other places. Other girls and women have distinguished themselves in the fighting line, amongst them Marcelle Semmer and Emilienne Moreau, whose heroic exploits are recounted.

Several chapters are devoted to tributes to the war work of English, Belgian, and Russian women.

In describing English women's work in munitions, the author, quite correctly, quotes the Ministry of Munitions as fixing a minimum wage for women at £1 a week; but unfortunately this is only of very limited application, and, low as that minimum is in view of the high cost of living, it is not applied. He also states that women are only employed on unskilled routine work. That was necessarily so at the beginning, but large numbers of women have now been taught highly skilled engineering work with great success, as was shown by the recent official exhibition of details of women's work and photographs taken in the workshops. The situation with regard to women's work develops so rapidly that any statements on the subject are liable to be soon obsolete. The book before us cannot, of course, exhaust the subject, but gives a clear and interesting survey of many aspects of women's war work, and is a notable contribution to the history of the women's movement.

LES FEMMES ET LES TRIBUNAUX DE PRUD'HOMMES ("Women and the Tribunals of Prud'hommes"). By André de Maday, Professor at the University of Neuchâtel (Publ. Attinger Frères, Neuchâtel).

Tribunals of Prud'hommes exist in most European countries—viz., Belgium, France, Austria, Germany, Spain, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, and eleven Swiss cantons. They do not exist in any English-speaking country.

Professor Maday's brochure contains an excellent account of them, which will be found especially interesting in view of the importance attached by women to obtaining seats on these tribunals and their growing success in achieving that object. The "conseils de prud'hommes" are trade tribunals whose function it is to settle individual conflicts between employers and employed by judges chosen from among those concerned, and elected by them.

The institution originated in France. In the middle ages the prud'hommes were the heads of guilds, and had no judicial functions. In 1806 Napoleon created the first tribunal at Lyons, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce. At that time (even more than at present!) Government was heavily on the side of the employer, and in creating these tribunals provided for their always being in the majority. Not till the revolutionary wave of 1848 did the workmen secure equal representation.

In 1849 the Prussian law instituted the tribunals, but on the old footing of the predominance of employers.

The main characteristics of the tribunals are as follow:—

1. The tribunal deals only with contests between employers and employed concerning contracts and apprenticeship; it only deals with individual conflicts. Collective conflicts and strikes are dealt with by conciliation and arbitration courts.

2. The tribunal is elected democratically; it is not composed of lawyers, but of trade experts. It is composed of an equal number of employers and employed.

3. The tribunal is, above all, one of conciliation; its procedure is as cheap as possible, generally gratis; and is carried through rapidly.

The interested parties thus have at their service a simple, competent, expeditious, and inexpensive jurisdiction, and fair as between worker and master. Women, known as prud'femmes, occupied in the middle ages a position analogous to that of the prud'hommes. When the tribunals were instituted it was realised that women must be eligible, as the decisions affected many women's trades, and the principle of settling disputes by the elected representatives of those concerned demanded their inclusion. Otherwise, women workers would see their interests in the hands of men whose interests might be hostile. Germany, in the law of July 6, 1904, expressly excludes women, denying them a seat on the tribunal and the right to elect delegates. Seven European countries

have provided for women's representation, but not always with equal rights.

Italy, France, Belgium, and Neuchâtel give women the vote and eligibility; Austria gives them the vote alone; Zurich gives eligibility alone. In Belgium women have made active and good use of their vote. In Brussels, Ghent, and Antwerp, prud'femmes were elected, and the Press praised the sensible and moderate way in which the vote was used.

In France, where, in 1908, an election took place only a fortnight after the law was passed giving women equal rights, the women workers showed great keenness, and in Paris put up five candidates, of whom one, Mme. Juscelin, secretary of the Dressmakers' Union, was elected. She played her part so well that in 1914 she was nominated by the Paris Conseil de Prud'hommes as one of its two representatives on the Conseil Supérieur du Travail.

Italy was the first country to give women equal rights, in 1893. Out of 2,708 prud'hommes, 43 are women—17 for textiles and 26 for silk and clothing industries.

In Switzerland the situation varies in different cantons. Geneva, after passing a law granting women full rights, revoked it before they had any chance of using them, in response to the clamour of prejudiced and interested parties. A Geneva daily paper commented on this as follows (April 5th, 1914):—

"The people of Geneva have rejected the prud'femmes, and are proud of their action; they have shown themselves real men! And the triumphant fathers shouted out: 'Let them go home and cook the dinner and wash the brats!' But the action taken yesterday was Turk or German, whichever you prefer; it was the vote of countries where woman is the general servant, and bows low before her lord and master, beslobbered and pipe in mouth. It is also the vote of the 'man about town,' to whom women are only the tools of indulgence."

The *Mouvement Féministe* remarked: "Shoemakers will continue to decide the affairs of corset-makers, and boiler-makers the affairs of milliners. Women are to mind their own business."

Neuchâtel has shown itself more enlightened, and in 1916 gave women the vote and eligibility.

LETTERS OF A WOMAN HOMESTEADER. By Elinore Pruitt Stewart. 4s. 6d. (Constable, London.)

This book was published in 1914, and my excuse for this belated notice is, first, that I have only just come across it, and my enjoyment of it is so great that I feel bound to put others in the way of the same pleasure; and, secondly, it seems to me particularly apropos at the present time, when women are preparing for the readjustments that must follow the war and seeking possibilities for a newer and freer life.

The preface tells us that the letters are genuine, and the record they give is of a life so adventurous, so romantic, so happy, that it comes with an assurance that there are possibilities of joy to which some women can turn after the miseries of Europe. It shows the quality of the women in new undeveloped country; the resource, wit, kindness, and courage brought out and fostered by the struggle, side by side with men, under rough but stimulating conditions. In reading of these scenes of ranch life in Wyoming one understands a little why Wyoming was the first State to enfranchise women, and why the men said they would stay out of the Union rather than come in without their women. One understands, too, something of the romantic splendour of America, of its great spaces, its glorious mountains, its wild beauty, and the freedom it offers to the bold and adventurous.

The letters themselves are delightful, full of zest and humour and a warm heart. The spontaneous, vivid narrative, each letter recording some notable happening, produces an effect of high literary skill. The author, a young widow with a little girl, has first tried to earn her living by charring and washing in town, but leaves the cramped life of drudgery, and goes as working housekeeper to a Scotch rancher. She files a claim to land, has a loghouse built, and combines farming, poultry rearing, and vegetable growing with the heavy household duties that fall to the lot of the woman who runs single-handed a household comprising farm workers, and where the distances from towns are so great that everything has to be done at home. In spite of the isolation, the life described is anything but lonely. Friends and acquaintances abound, hospitality is unlimited; joint excursions, weddings, dances; feasts at Christmas, at Thanksgiving, and on many other occasions, abound; and each occasion is used by the letter-writer to give some new aspect of ranch life.

As the author describes each fresh acquaintance she makes us feel that we, too, are making new, delightful friends. There is Zebulon Pike, the little old Southerner, to whose lonely camp she is driven for shelter when, on a mountain excursion on horseback with her tiny daughter, she wakes to find their improvised camp deep in snow, forty miles of trackless country from home. "Zebbie" has been driven to the wilds by a family feud and vendetta of the Montagu-Capulet order, and his romance gives us a glimpse of the South and his poor little dead lady-love.

There are other strange stories of lovers thwarted by caste feuds, such as that between the sheep and the cattle men, which led to the tragedy of Cora Belle's luckless parents. Cora Belle herself, a heroic maiden of twelve, runs the farm and house entirely herself. She has forty sheep, which she had begged as lambs from the sheep-men. When shearing time came she went to a sheep-man and told him she would help cook for his men one week if he would have her sheep sheared with his. The result was \$60 worth of wool. The whole of Cora Belle's story is full of humour and pathos. Her earnings are spent by her grandparents on patent medicines; and poor Cora has no clothes. How a wardrobe is provided must be read. Then there are the twins, Sedalia and Regalia, born in the snow under a waggon-sheet while the parents are trekking; the history of their queer names, the home-sick mother calling one Missouri, and the father retaliating by dubbing the other Arkansas! The names throughout are suggestive: Abisha Bennett, Hiram K. Hull, Aurelia, who offered "help" on condition she was not called "Relie."

Hasty but successful improvisations are a feature of homesteading, and not the least cheery are the suddenly arranged weddings. And the meals! Do any other people in the world enjoy such food as these lucky Westerners? Mrs. Louderer's Christmas cooking would make an ascetic's mouth water; she has transplanted all the secrets of German cookery to the New World. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy is another redoubtable woman homesteader, and her amputation of a workman's gangrened finger takes one's breath away. These women, one feels, are equal to any emergency that life can offer, and each one shows them smiling, calm, and competent.

Here, indeed, is a life to produce fine men and women, and to develop hidden human resources, just as the men and women develop the richness of the virgin land. The author herself seems the embodiment of Walt Whitman's ideal woman. Her own summing up is: "I wonder how I can crowd all my joy into one short life!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE I.W.S.A. AND A PEACE MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Madam,—I have been intending for some time to write about the present position of the Women's International Peace Party and its work. So long as there was hope in the air that peace was imminent, there seemed no need to aim at any policy in that direction independent of that carried on by the men's associations for that purpose. But, so far as one living outside political circles can gather, that hope is fast dying away, and the general feeling seems to be that we shall have to face another winter of war at the very least. Does it not appear as though only the women can break through this fearful kind of hypnotic trance in which men acknowledge the error yet cannot turn their will to anything else? Up to the present women in general let themselves be hypnotised equally with men, but lately I find a strong revulsion: they are getting aware of the mischief. Has our International Alliance the machinery for getting into touch again with women of other countries as we had at the time of its foundation? I look in vain for a lead on the matter in the *International Woman Suffrage News*, yet greater than our right to the Suffrage is the right to demand peace if we wish for it. Why should we not assume the right to do so? Assume the right to speak as citizens; cut through the Gordian knot of silence, and say what we want. I believe the greater mass of men would welcome this way of "saving their face" and giving what they want. Every country seems to want it, yet no one country dares to break this tradition of servility to militarism. Can we not dare to do so, and claim our prerogative of freedom in this respect?—Yours truly,

M. SARGANT FLORENCE.

Lord's Wood, Marlow, Bucks, July 29th, 1917.

Women Pension Officers.

The Government has given women the entré into a new field of work. Women are now eligible as old-age pension officers for the London area. There will be about 100 vacancies, and if the experiment proves successful, no doubt the scheme will be extended to apply to the counties. These women officials will receive a salary of £2 10s. as a start, rising after three months to £3. Their work will consist chiefly of investigating and reporting particular claims. Women between 30 and 40 with past experience will be preferred. Alas! the Government has given with one hand and taken away with the other. Women formerly employed as Investigators of Army and Navy Separation Allowance claims have been notified that this work will in future be undertaken by the Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. We were unaware that these functionaries had extensive experience of social work. Is it possible that in the unassuming Registrar we may find the incarnation of our ghostly Ministry of Pensions?

Health of Munition Workers.

The Committee on the Health of Munition Workers has now issued an appendix to its fifth Memorandum, which dealt with the question of hours of work. This appendix supplies further statistical evidence in support of Dr. Vernon's conclusion that shortening of hours results in increase of output. Dr. Vernon has kept 100 women munition workers under observation for over a year, and has noted the variations of output corresponding to variations of hours of work. When working 66.2 hours a week their relative hourly production was 100, and their relative gross production 100; when working 45.6 hours a week their relative hourly production was 158, and their relative gross production 109. Although the Committee realises that the data is as yet insufficient to justify a final conclusion, it urges immediate and earnest consideration of Dr. Vernon's evidence and recommendations.

Miss Royden.

Miss Maude Royden has been appointed pulpit assistant at the City Temple, London. Dr. Fort Newton, the pastor of the City Temple, in announcing Miss Royden's appointment, said: "We want the woman point of view, the woman insight, the woman counsel, especially for the young woman. To have one so wise, so skilful, so spiritually minded, and of so lovely a character withal as Miss Royden, to whom they can go with their difficulties, and reap the result of her experience and wisdom, will mean a great deal."

A resolution was moved and carried unanimously: "That this Church records its appreciation of Miss Royden's willingness to assist, and gratefully accepts her help."

TRANSLATION

Into ENGLISH from

FRENCH, RUSSIAN, ITALIAN, SPANISH, ROUMANIAN, WELSH

(Also FRENCH TYPEWRITING.)

THE IDEAL LITERARY AGENCY, 24, Jessel House, Judd Street, LONDON, W.C. 1.

Friends & Supporters please note Change of Name of
"THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT"

(Editor: E. Sylvia Pankhurst)

TO

"THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT"

Beginning July 28th, 1917.

Adult Suffrage, Peace, Socialism, Women's Interests. Of all Newsage £5
or 400, Old Ford Road, London, E. 3. Every Saturday. One Penny.

EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE PENNY.

THE VOTE

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE PAPER.

144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All communications respecting advertisements to be addressed to
The Advertising Manager, Miss F. L. Fuller,
99, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

Telephone: 2421 Mayfair.

International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton St., Piccadilly, W. FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Subscription: One guinea per annum from date of entrance.
(Irish, Scottish, and Foreign Members, 10s. 6d.)

Weekly Lectures.

House Dinners.

NEW LIBRARY and SMOKING ROOMS
NOW OPEN.

Valuable Feminist Lending and Reference Library free to
Members. Non-members, 5s. 6d. per annum.

EXCELLENT CATERING.

LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS A LA CARTE.

ALL PARTICULARS—SECRETARY. Tel.: 3932 MAYFAIR.

"Votes for Women."

(Official Organ of the United Suffragists.)

Published on the last Thursday of each month.

Price 1d.

(Annual Subscription, Post Free, 2s.).

United Suffragists, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Read 'The Common Cause,'

Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies,

1d. EVERY FRIDAY. 1d.

Contains the most trustworthy and up-to-date information regarding *Women's Activities in War Time*. Interesting articles on *NEW OPENINGS for Women*, with special notes regarding the Oxy-Acetylene welding and elementary engineering classes. Accounts of the Work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals (N.U.W.S.S.) at Royaumont, France; the Millicent Fawcett Units in Russia, &c.

Postal Subscription Rates—6/6 12 months, 3/3 6 months, 1/9 3 months,
Abroad 8/8 .. 4/4 .. 2/2 ..

Write To-day to THE MANAGER, 'Common Cause,' 14, Great
Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, for free specimen copy.

The Catholic Suffragist

(Organ of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society).

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

PRICE 1d. (Annual Subscription, post free, 1s. 6d.)

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY,
55, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

To the International Woman Suffrage Alliance,
11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

New York Office: 171, MADISON AVE.

* Please enter my name as an Honorary Associate Member,
for which I enclose the sum of one pound (\$5).

* Please enter my name as a Subscriber to "The
International Woman Suffrage News," for which
I enclose the sum of four shillings (\$1).

Name

(Please say whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

Address

(*) Please cross out the entry not wanted.