

JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

SIXTH YEAR No. 1.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1911.

If Christianity is completely to restore that which was lost in Adam, how can it stop short of completely abolishing the subordination of woman, which the Bible declares to be the direct result of sin, and of leading us back to that Edenic proclamation, „Let them have dominion over the earth“?

Bishop J. W. BASHFORD (Methodist).



Das Gros der Frauen handelt noch immer so, als wenn die Welt des Vaterlandes sie nur wenig angeht, und doch hängt unser ganzes Werden, Streben und Arbeiten, Wirken, ja unser leibliches und geistiges Dasein davon ab, wie „da draussen“ sich alles entwickelt und vollzieht.

MINNA CANER.

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

Official Announcements.

The *Report of the Sixth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Stockholm in Juni 1911* may be ordered for 1 Shilling and 6 pence (post paid) from the Hon. Treasurer of the Alliance, Mrs. Adela Stanton Coit, 30 Hyde Park Gate, London S.W. It contains the reports of the twenty-three Auxiliaries and in addition those of Poland, Roumania and Galicia, the Constitution of the I. W. S. All., the minutes of the proceedings, the names and addresses of officers, committees, delegates auxiliaries and Hon. Associates, an account of the social attractions of the congress, the President's address, etc. This pamphlet is one of our best means of propaganda, showing the actual state of the suffrage-problem, and should therefore be in the hands of every suffragist and every M. P. in the world.

When sending a post-order for the price, members are requested to send also a post-card stating their name and address.

This Report is published by the I. W. S. Alliance only in one language, and for the numerous suffragists who speak or read English that language has been chosen.

A similar *Report of the Fifth Congress* in London in 1909 may be had for 6 d., on application to the same address, of *gratis* (only postage to be paid) if intended for public libraries. The address of the library may be given to Mrs. Stanton Coit who will then send the number of copies required.

On the same condition a few copies of the *Report of the Fourth Congress* at Amsterdam in 1908 may be ordered for libraries from Miss Martina G. Kramers, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam.

Some more *corrections* have to be made in the Stockholm Report: —

Page 4: FINLAND should run thus:

Kvinnosaksförbundet Unionen:

President: Annie Furuhjelm, Helsingfors.

Svenska Kvinnoförbundet i Finland:

President: Annie Furuhjelm, Helsingfors.

Suomalainen Naisliitto:

President: Lucina Hagman, Helsingfors.

According to the decisions of the Stockholm congress the International Woman Suffrage Alliance publishes the following pamphlets:

The World Movement for Woman Suffrage, 1904 to 1911, being the Presidential Address delivered at Stockholm to the Sixth Convention of the I. W. S. Alliance on June 13th 1911 by Mrs. Chapman Catt, to be obtained from Mrs. Stanton Coit, 30 Hyde Park Gate, London S.W. Price 1 d. or 2 cents each; 10 d. a dozen; 5 sh. a hundred.

This excellent speech, full of striking facts shows that the Woman Suffrage movement has *not* reached and passed its climax; that the suffrage wave is *not* rapidly receding as a University Professor in the Swedish Parliament told us. We see here that in seven years our cause has gained more or less valuable victories in several countries. Of the nine Associations uniting in 1904 at Berlin to form this Alliance, eight have secured a permanent change in the law, in favour of woman suffrage. The 9 have now grown to 24, and fifteen of these could report at the Stockholm Convention that since the last Congress they had won more political rights.

The Presidential Address shows what these consist in and to what uplifting of humanity women's political emancipation will tend, especially for the benefit of the most down-trodden womanhood. Therefore no suffragist should omit to procure this pamphlet as the best bit of propaganda to be got.

The article published in „The Delineator“ by Mr. George Creel and Judge Ben B. Lindsey to refute the slanders of anti-suffragists on the results of Woman Suffrage in Colorado was translated into French and German at the I.W.S. Alliance's request. This pamphlet contains in a few pages the entire justification of the reform which made women Citizens of the State in 1893. It is to be ordered in German from Frau H. Winkler, Werben bei Cottbus for 0.15 Mk., and in French from Mme. C. Leon Brunschwig, 53 rue Scheffer, Paris, for 0.20 frs.

The I. W. S. All. badge, a brooch with the figure of „Jus Suffragii“ on our title-page, is to be ordered from Fru J. Pedersen—Dan, 39 Griffenfeldtsgade, Copenhagen, in different materials and different prices.

Other Announcements.

Some libraries, booksellers, reading-rooms, literature-tables and clubs have promised to act as agents to augment the circulation of „Jus Suffragii”, in the manner mentioned in J. S. V p. 76:—

The International Suffrage Shop, 15 Adam Street, Strand London, England.

The National Union of W.S. Societies, Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, London.

The Women's Freedom League, 1 Robert Street Adelphi, Strand London.

The Women's Citizen Publishing Co., 13 Bream's Buildings Chancery Lane, London E. C.

Mrs. Alice L. Park, 611 Gilman Street Palo Alto, California.

Mrs. H. C. van Loenen de Bordes, Villa Wilhelmina, Eisenach.

Miss Sophie Alberti, 1 Gammel Mønt, Copenhagen.

Mr. H. Spenkelink, bookseller, Hillegom, Holland.

Who will follow the example of these friends and helpers of the Alliance's organ?

Lecturers.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER, Budapest VII, Istvan ut. 67, has been asked during the Stockholm congress to come and speak in Germany and Holland on her autumn tour. In order to be able to make her plans in time, she begs all those who wish to invite her to write to her as soon as possible, that she may settle the dates of her lectures between October 15 and December 15. (See „Jus Suffragii”: V p. 10, IV p. 74).

Dr. C. V. DRYSDALE, 49 Rotherwick Road, Hampstead N. W. eminent scientist and sociologist, one of the founders of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, will lecture in October in Germany, Hungary and Holland.

Date of next Convention.

Hungary has decided that the Congress in 1913 at Budapest should be held in the month of June (see Report p. 46).

Mr. A. Fabre, 14 rue Bourdaloue Nimes France, has had the excellent idea to make suffrage propaganda by lectures with lantern projections. He has assembled in a booklet, which was much admired at Stockholm, 43 photos of his lantern-slides, viz. portraits of the pioneers of the movement in America taken from the History of Woman Suffrage and those of the suffrage leaders in some other countries, together with maps and diagrams to illustrate the progress of the movement. He is willing to lend on application from wellknown suffrage organisations a box of lantern-slides, free of charge, containing the information he has assembled. He will be pleased to receive portraits and biographies of suffrage pioneers from various countries, especially New Zealand and Australia.

To our lantern-propaganda we might add an exchange of blocks for engravings and photos. Doubtless our organisers often want photos for the decoration of a lecture- or exhibition-room as well as blocks for engravings to be published in papers or almanacs.

If we remember the quantity of beautiful portraits and groups published by the Swedish press during the Congress, we are sorry to think that all this good material could only do service once. Therefore we request editors who might have blocks or societies which might have photos at their disposal to kindly publish the fact in our organ.

It will be useful also to add short biographies and mention conditions of loan when there are any.

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

AUSTRALIA, *The Woman Voter*, 2 Sh., Whitehall, Melbourne, Victoria.

—, *The Liberal Woman*, 1 Sh., 339 George Street, Sydney.

AUSTRIA, *Der Bund*, 2 Kronen, 7 Rochusgasse, Wien III.

—, *Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht*, 2 Kronen, 7 Reichsratsgasse, Wien.

—, *Neues Frauenleben*, 4 Kronen, 5 Riglergasse, Wien XVIII.

—, *Österreichische Frauenrundschaue*, 6 Kronen, 11 Am Hof, Wien II.

BULGARIA, *Grajdanka* [The woman Citizen], 6 francs, Mrs. Pateff Bojilowa, Bourgas.

—, *Ravnopravie* [Equality], 4 rb., 61 Mirska Street Kazanlik.

CANADA, *Freya*, \$ 1.—, Miss M. I. Benedictsson, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

DENMARK, *Kristeligt Kvindeblad*, 2 Kr., Körup, pr. Horsens.

—, *Kvinden og Samfundet*, 3.10 Kroner, Studiestraede 49^o, Copenhagen.

—, *Kvindevalgret*, 1 Krone, Skindergade 27^o, Copenhagen.

—, *Kvindestemmeretsbladet*, 2 Kr., 34 Bredgade, Copenhagen.

FINLAND, *Nutid*, 6 Mark, 12 Georgsgatan, Helsingfors.

FRANCE, *La Suffragiste*, 4 francs, 62 rue Damrémont, Paris.

—, *La Française*, 6 francs, 49 rue Lafitte, Paris.

—, *Bulletin trimestriel de la Ligue d'Electeurs pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, 4 frs., 22 rue Lacépède, Paris.

GERMANY, *Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht*, 2 Mark, Post Huglfing, Ober-Bayern.

—, *Centralblatt des Bundes deutscher Frauenvereine*, 4.80 Mark, Dürerstrasse 110, Dresden.

—, *Die Frauenbewegung*, 5 Mark, Wormserstr., Berlin W 62.

—, *Die Frau im Osten*, 2.50 Mk., Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse 109, Breslau.

GREAT BRITAIN, *The Common Cause*, weekly, 6 Sh. 6 d. a year, 64 Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.

—, *Votes for Women*, weekly, 1 d., 4 Clement's Inn, London W. C.

—, *The Vote*, weekly, 6 Sh. 6 d., 148 Holborn Bars, London E. C.

—, *Monthly paper of the Men's League for W. S.*, 1 Sh., 159 St. Stephen's House, Westminster S.W.

HUNGARY, *A nő és a Társadalom*, 6 Kr., 67 Istvan utca, Budapest VII.

ICELAND, *Kvennabladid*, 2 Kroner, Fru Briet Asmundsson, Reykjavik.

ITALY, *L'Alleanza*, 6 Lire, 2 Corso Garibaldi, Pavia.

—, *Unione Femminile Nazionale*, Lire 1.50, via Monte di Pietà 9, Milano.

NETHERLANDS, *Maandblad voor Vrouwenkiesrecht*, f 1.—, 43 Linnaeusstraat, Amsterdam.

—, *De Ploeger*, quarterly, f 0.60, 63 Frankenslag, 's-Gravenhage.

NORWAY, *Nylaende*, fortnightly, 4.70 Kroner, Victoria Terrasse 5^o, Kristiania.

POLAND, *Ster*, 10 francs, Boduena 2, Warsaw.

PORTUGAL, *A Madrugada*, monthly 2½ Sh. = 3.— frs., rua Andrade 39, 2^o Lissabon.

RUSSIA, *Jenski Westnik*, Spalernaya 42, St. Petersburg.

—, *The Anglo-Russian*, 1 Sh. 6 d., 21 Paternoster Square, London E. C.

SWEDEN, *Dagny*, weekly, 4.50 Kroner, 51 Mäster Samuelsgatan, Stockholm.

—, *Morgonbris*, 60 Öre, Folkets Hus, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND, *Frauenbestrebungen*, 3.10 frs., Alpenstrasse 5, Zürich.

U. S. AMERICA, *The Woman's Journal*, weekly, \$ 1.—, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

—, *The Western Woman Voter*, \$ 1.—, 419 Boylston Ave., Seattle, Washington.

—, *Life and Labour*, \$ 1.—, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.

—, *The Progressive Woman*, \$ 0.50, 5445 Drexel Ave., Chicago III.

—, *The Woman Voter*, \$ 0.50, 1 Madison Avenue room 212, New-York City.

—, *The Woman's Standard*, \$ 0.50, Des Moines, Iowa.

—, *The Woman Citizen*, \$ 1.—, 418 State Life Building Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Correspondents and Readers.

In beginning the *Sixth Year* of „Jus Suffragii”, I urgently request you: please send me your news before the sixth of every month. It is impossible to give to the printer in French and English before the 12th three articles like those of Bohemia, Hungary and Portugal, when they all come on the 11th; and still I think we must have a fixed date of issue and keep to the 15th for appearing.

I shall ask all those Auxiliaries of the Alliance who have not yet appointed an official correspondent to do so and I shall send this request to their annual meeting, when I know its date. It is of much moment to us (not only myself but many correspondents too feel this) that in our Alliance we should have the best—if not the first—news on the fate of suffrage proposals in State Parliaments, so that we may not have to rely on the big daily press—whose attitude is always rather uncertain—for exact information about our dearest and foremost interests. We have an official organ, and so we should not learn the course of suffrage debates in the parliaments of our Auxiliaries, Iceland, Italy, Bulgaria, etc. from the daily papers only.

I have to apologize for not giving the paragraph on Literature this month. It was crowded out by the news from countries; and this I believe must have the preference.

We enclose reminders for our subscribers to pay. Old subscribers pay for the year that has expired, all those who came after Sept. 1909 are requested to pay in advance. The Administration will take off the list those that have failed to pay the fourth year.

May we call attention to the fact that notwithstanding the augmented size of the paper the price has not increased. This may help our friends to secure more subscribers and possibly to find persons willing to act as agents.

And herewith we enter upon our sixth year with new courage. MARTINA G. KRAMERS, Ed. „J. S.”

Report of the Sixth Congress p. 33 and 34 by ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

The editor of „Jus Suffragii” asked me to give an explanation and a plan of execution of our resolution on co-operation with the Socialist women on pp. 33 and 34 of the Stockholm Report, as some of

our co-workers seem not to be quite clear about its meaning and purpose.

Hungary proposed to ask the International Socialist Women's Secretariate to urge its affiliated women to co-operate with us in the struggle for woman suffrage, pointing out that the Resolution of the Socialist Women's Conference held in Stuttgart in 1907 reaffirmed at the Conference of Copenhagen in 1910, commanding the absolute isolation of the Socialdemocratic women from the non-partisan W. S. movement of every country, ought to be left out of consideration, since the Socialdemocratic men do not keep to the latter clause of the said Resolution neither. It runs thus:— „The Socialist women shall not carry on this struggle for complete equality of right of vote in alliance with the middle class women suffragists, but in common with the Socialist Parties, which insist upon Woman Suffrage as one of the fundamental and most important reforms for the full democratization of political franchise in general.”

Seeing that men take the liberty of not keeping the pledge contained in the rest of the resolution, we think that women ought no more to reckon themselves bound by the promise given in the first part.

The resolution of the International Socialdemocratic Congress at Copenhagen is as follows:—

„Considering the increasing importance of the political enfranchisement of women for the proletariat in the class-struggle this conference re-affirms the following principles:

It is duty of the Socialist Parties of all countries to agitate strenuously for the introduction of Universal Womanhood Suffrage. Hence the agitation for the democratization of the franchise to the legislative and administrative bodies, both national and local, must also embrace Woman's Suffrage, and must insist upon it, whether it be carried on in Parliament or elsewhere. In those countries where the democratization of manhood suffrage has already gone sufficiently far or is completely realized, the Socialist Parties must raise a campaign in favor of Universal Womanhood suffrage and in connection with it put, of course, forward all those demands which we have yet to realize in the interest of the full civil rights of the male portion of the proletariat.

It is the duty of the Socialist women of all countries to join most energetically in the struggle of the Socialist Parties for the democratization of the suffrage, but they shall work with the same energy to have the claim of Universal Womanhood Suffrage duly put forward in its fundamental justice and practical expediency.”

We thought, we have to show, that while the Socialist men are co-operating with men of other parties for their suffrage, the Socialist women ought to have the same right of co-operation; all the more because the Socialist men are nowhere working seriously for the Women's Suffrage together with their own vote*), on the contrary, they are freely and openly opposing, denouncing and combating the women's Suffrage movement, where it dares to exist at a time, when the men of a country are working for their own suffrage.

Hungary's motion wished to formulate sharply this situation, to let people see clearly, that we non-partisan women wish to co-operate with the Socialist women, who ought to do in every land, what the Socialist women in Sweden and France—we are happy to state this—are already doing.

The reconsideration of the Hungarian motion brought us before a task, which—I think—we fulfilled already in most of the countries i. e. to seek co-operation with every body of organised women

who favour Woman Suffrage, whenever a campaign for W. S. is pending in any country. But of course the adopted motion includes what we wanted, albeit not in such an impressive form (impressive for the Socialist women) as we wished.

Now we hold, that our Auxiliaries—as in all our countries Woman Suffrage campaigns are being conducted—are bound to invite all organised bodies of women who are in favour of W. S. and also the Socialdemocratic women to join our movement by forming a coalition, or in any other way. *We have to invite them.* If they refuse, we have another proof, that they are not seriously demanding votes for women. We have a threefold proof for our statement seeing the following facts.

Where men are struggling seriously for their vote, Socialists co-operate with men of other parties (Hungary, Austria, Belgium, Germany, etc. etc.).

Where Socialist women are serious, they co-operate with the non-partisan suffrage movement (England, Sweden, France).

Where Socialist women are in reality opposed to Woman Suffrage they refuse to co-operate (see Hungary, where leading Socialistic women declared flatly they were opposed to Woman Suffrage as Hungarian women are not yet ripe for the vote!)

*) It will be seen from „Jus Suffragii” July 1907, V p. 67, V p. 40 and IV p. 45 that the Socialist M. P.'s. of Norway, Great-Britain and Germany have not always merited this reproach, and J. S. V p. 30 mentions the petition for Universal Suffrage for men and women, which the Socialist Party of the Netherlands is going to present to the Government. But for the rest one may find in this review many facts that corroborate R. S.'s judgment. — Ed.

Great Britain.

The attempt mentioned by the *National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies* in last month's number of „Jus Suffragii”, to obtain the facilities promised for the Conciliation Bill, for a wider measure, which, unless it were taken up by the Government, would not have a chance of passing, came to a head on August 16th, when a Liberal member asked the Government whether the pledge given by Mr. Asquith on June 17th referred to the Conciliation Bill or to any bill for the Enfranchisement of Women. In the absence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George replied to the effect that, while time could not, of course, be given for more than one bill, any bill which got through a second reading, and admitted of amendment, would be considered by the Government to come within the meaning of its pledge.

This statement was received with considerable surprise by Suffragists, for Mr. Asquith's letter had been interpreted on all hands as referring to the Conciliation Bill and no other. The chairman of the Conciliation Committee, Lord Lytton, wrote to the Premier asking him to say himself, what exactly the meaning of his pledge was. In reply, Mr. Asquith stated, that „the promises made by, and on behalf of the Government, in regard to giving facilities for the „Conciliation Bill”, will be strictly adhered to, both in letter and in spirit.”

With this reiterated promise in our minds, we shall begin our Autumn Campaign with high hope and confidence. Our work now is to guard against the adoption of amendments in the Committee stage which would wreck the chances of the Bill at its third reading. We hope to leave no corner of the country untouched by Suffrage propaganda before the Bill comes up next year.

The signs on all sides are good. On August 23rd a petition to the Prime Minister was published, signed by 124 Anti-Suffragist members of Parliament, requesting the Government to „take steps to ascertain the views of the people before there is any imminent prospect of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill being passed into law”.

A forlorn hope indeed, (seeing that only last December the country returned to Parliament over 400 members openly in favour of Women's Suffrage) but a good sign; for it shews that even Anti-Suffragists realise we are near our goal.

M. S. MACKENZIE,
London, August 1911. *Press Secretary N.U.W.S.S.*

During the month of August for the women's social and political union the scene of the Suffrage campaign has been transferred from London and the larger towns to fresh woods and pastures new. Mrs. Pankhurst herself has set the example by holding a magnificent holiday campaign first in Wales, and later in Scotland. The time when W. S. P. U. members are scattered up and down the country or even abroad is the opportunity for sowing much precious new seed. Thus, following in their leader's excellent footsteps there has been much new ground broken by Suffragettes, both at seaside and country resorts. They have taken up their campaigns with the more zeal in that their field of activities for the present lies in the direction of education. Every single man and woman in the country must be roused to the necessity of Votes for Women. Every anti-suffragist must be turned from evil ways.

There was just one crucial moment in the middle of the month when Suffragist prospects hung in the balance, when we were expecting the answer to Lord Lytton's question.

Now that the facilities are declared to apply to the Conciliation Bill only, and are completely guaranteed, the situation once more is normal, and constitutional work proceeds.

The Secretary W. S. and P. U.
London, September 1911.

The House of Commons was not allowed to vote its members a salary of £ 400 per annum without a reminder from the *Women's Freedom League* that votes for women should have been settled first. On the afternoon of the debate, members of the League were posted at the gates of St. Stephen's, and each Member of Parliament was offered a leaflet headed, „Who Will Pay Members of Parliament?” All the passers-by received another setting out in terse sentences the fact that while Members of Parliament would vote themselves salaries for their services in representing men, a large portion of the money would come from unrepresented women.

The next day the resolution was introduced by Mr. Lloyd George; the League members turned out well and marched slowly up and down outside the house, each with an umbrella bearing a large poster with the words „Voteless Women ought not to be Taxed to Help Pay Salaries to Members of Parliament. VOTES FOR WOMEN FIRST.” The demonstration attracted great interest of a friendly nature, the leaflets were eagerly taken, and many inquiries made by holiday visitors to London.

The thanks of the League and indeed of all Suffragists are due to Mr. Walter McLaren, M.P. who put down an amendment to the effect that it was unjust to pay salaries to Members of Parliament out of women's money until women had votes. He ultimately withdrew the amendment, but made his protest in the House, stating that he would find out

what proportion of his salary would come from women and give it to the Suffrage movement.

Several recent industrial events have demonstrated women's need of the vote, notably the attempt to prohibit women working at coal sorting, but a strong deputation to the House of Commons of the pit brow women made a great impression and it is hoped that the prohibition will not be confirmed by Parliament. The great strike of 15,000 women in Bermondsey has shown more effectively than any speeches that women need the vote to protect their economic interests, the average wages of these women being about 6/- a week and many have young children to support.

The Freedom League Caravan is touring the Eastern Counties with excellent success and the literature is eagerly bought, especially two new pamphlets on „Josephine Butler” and „Florence Nightingale” published at 2 d. and 3 d. respectively.

Knowledge of the Conciliation Bill is rapidly increasing and we look confidently to next Session for a sweeping victory.

London, August 1911. EDITH HOW MARTYN.

Norway.

When on the 14th of July 1907 the Radicals, after having lost the struggle for universal women suffrage, gave their votes for the limited one, they knew very well that they acted against their own interests. However, they followed the Radical maxim: The Cause above all!*) And the principle of women's political rights was accepted with an overwhelming majority.

At the general elections in 1909 the consequences of 1907 came as expected. Most of the newly enfranchised women voted with the Conservatives and the Liberals, though the former were against the enfranchisement of their voteless sisters and the latter indifferent on that point, whilst both the Radicals and the Socialists had it in their platform. The women, however, are not to blame for that. For the Radical government of Gunvar Knudsen had succeeded in carrying through a new waterfall-law of such a high importance for all Norway that during the election strife everybody was forced to take his stand for or against this law and vote accordingly, and so did the women.

Thus the Conservatives and Liberals got a majority, Gunvar Knudsen was forced to resign, and the Liberal Mr. Konow formed the new Cabinet. We all thought woman suffrage completely lost.

However, in May last year universal municipal suffrage for women was carried with great majority—many even of the Conservatives voting in favour of it—and when the eminent politician, the trade minister Arctander advised the king to use his veto against the new bill, he had to resign his office. The Government made a proposition to the Storting on eligibility of women to the higher offices in the State; and when Mrs. Catt visited Kristiania the members of the Government paid homage to her as if she had been a reigning queen.

We all began to hope for „the political bill”.

On the 16 of August this was made the subject of discussion in the Storting. The debate was of no interest. All principal arguments for and against are too well known in Norway. None would repeat them. The Conservatives only argued that it would be dangerous now again to create hundreds of thousands of new electors. The Conservative leader, Mr. Bratlie, pointed out that Norway as a pioneer coun-

try of this cause had the duty of being very cautious; any impatience might hurt the cause. The men's fight for universal suffrage had lasted a hundred years; the women should not profit by getting it almost without struggling for it. The celebrated Radical champion of woman suffrage, the peasant Mr. Bryggesaa, criticized with great ability the unjustness of the present law. The Government was mute. Even Mr. Konow, who made such a brilliant speech for the cause when Mrs. Catt was here, said nothing. The vote began. The bill had to have 2/3 of the votes, that is to say 78. It obtained 73. All the Socialists and all the Radicals, except one, voted for, and 16 of the Government's party followed them. The rest of the Conservatives and Liberals voted against. Thus the bill was lost.

It is a remarkable fact that this great defeat of progress in one of the most democratic countries of the world took place on the very same night when the English Lords surrendered to the spirit of the new ages.

WILHELM KEILHAU,
Kristiania, 5th of September 1911.

*) Mr. K. may be supposed to be an authority, since he is a Radical himself. Ed.

Russia.

During the last two months neither the Douma nor the Imperial Council have been in session and I cannot give you any news about the suffrage movement. But the following event might prove to be of interest.

As you will know, during the last term there was a strike at nearly all our universities; and in the Women's Medical College at St. Petersburg, of which I was a student myself, the strike was conducted in the most systematic way, only fifteen students following the courses. Now a decree from the Minister of Education has appeared, which locks out all female students—over 1300—except 27. Six professors, among whom even very Conservative ones, are obliged to resign. How this unheard-of proceeding on the part of the Cabinet will end, that is impossible to say.

Dr. POLYXENA SCHISCHKINA—
St. Petersburg, August 24, 1911. JAVEIN.

The *Women's Club of the Progressive Party* at St. Petersburg sent Mme de Wachtine as Fraternal Delegate to the Stockholm Convention of the I. W. S. Alliance who gave the following report:—

In behalf of our Club I salute all those here assembled and give them our greetings of sympathy, feeling that we are united in a wish to work with common effort for the welfare and the good of all.

Unfortunately I cannot give detailed information on the development of the women's rights movement in Russia by the establishment of a National Council and by propaganda for votes for women, because we are constantly persecuted by the police. So I can only give to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance a report of the modest work of our Club in this respect.

Obstacles independent of the will of Russian society have long hindered the formation of a National Council of Russian women; it would be unjust to make our women responsible for this, for we have more than once tried under the leadership of Mme Philosophoff to obtain the Prime Minister's permission to found one.

Many persons as well as organisations in Russia have declared more than once for the principle of woman suffrage, as well in meetings as in the press, but always in vain.

When the Constitutional system was introduced into Russia it was expected that we would have a change for the better, but still up to now no National Council has been formed, for our Prime Minister, Mr. Stolipine, is absolutely opposed. However we do our best to agitate for votes for women, on all occasions. Accordingly our Club organised several private and public meetings to discuss woman-suffrage and some of us have gone to lecture in the provinces. In January 1909 our Club had a general meeting where it was decided to apply to the inhabitants and electors of St. Petersburg and the provinces and request them to declare their opinion on equality of rights for women and on universal suffrage for the Douma and the Municipal Councils. We received answers from several societies, e. g. from that of Moscow, that they perfectly agreed with our demands and that the latter had even formed a special committee for the revision of the Civil Code in this respect. Then suddenly and apparently without reason those societies were dissolved by the Government. With the help of the press our Club also instituted an inquiry on woman suffrage among prominent persons of different professions, deputies, professors, authors; and over 200 persons sent their answers, among which a great number were in favour.

In October our Club presented a petition to Mr. Stolipine requesting him to abolish § 156 of the Civil Code, which prohibits women from entering public and state service, and also a petition to the Minister of Justice, that he might make women eligible to juries in Assizes Courts; but up to now neither of them vouchsafed us an answer, which fact affords another proof how our Government considers the women's question.

We have also at St. Petersburg a committee for woman suffrage in the Russian Mutual Philanthropic Society (of which I am a member), which also works for women's political rights. It is due to the exertions of this committee and of all other organisations for women's rights together with the agitation made among the Members of the Douma, that the latter has decided to grant women the vote for rural municipalities on the same terms as to men. This is, so to say, our first success. Besides the Douma resolved to give married women the right to obtain an individual passport, which up to now was very difficult to do, and it also instituted equal inheritance-rights for men and women. Our Committee also demands from the Douma protection of working women and their children and co-educational schools.

So you see that, notwithstanding all the efforts of our reactionary Government to stem as much as possible the tide of the women's movement in Russia, we are marching straight on to our aim, which is the complete enfranchisement of Russian women from political and civil slavery, and we shall break her chains, I feel sure of that!

France.

A new Local Branch of the French W. S. A., was formed recently in the Department of the Isère. Mrs. Bouchet, Department Inspector of Kindergarten Schools, has been elected its President. A meeting called by the French W. S. A. and the Temperance Society of Grenoble had assembled a pretty large audience. Mr. Lalande, Professor of logic at the Sorbonne was in the chair. Once more we saw how easily we can convert to our cause those who are members of temperance societies. We are well

resolved to continue this sort of propaganda in all the big cities of France.

The French W. S. A. has finished the French translation of the most interesting pamphlet „Woman Suffrage in Colorado”. The Officers of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance had decided at Stockholm that the booklet by G. Creel and Judge Ben Lindsey should be translated into German and French. Those who wish to procure the French edition please apply to the Secretary of the I. W. S. Alliance, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam, Holland, or to the Hon. Secr. of the French W. S. A. 53 rue Scheffer, Paris, 16th District. Please add 0,25 frs. to your order.

Communication from the French W. S. A. Paris, August 1911.

Germany.

Dr. Anita Augspurg writes:—

„The National Union of W. S. S. of Germany cordially invites all friends and sisters from abroad for its Biennial Meeting in Hamburg, October 4—7, in which among others the important question „Does the incorporation of women in political parties help woman's suffrage?” will be discussed. Foreign guests are most welcome and may apply for information to our Headquarters, Hamburg, 9 Paulstrasse.”

The polling for the Sick-funds at Constanz for the election of Employers on the Fund Committee is done by ticket-voting, and this time the Constanz W. S. A. had prepared its own ticket. Although this fashion of polling is not very apt to give good results, yet the 34 votes given to this ticket brought about the election of 4 candidates of the list. In future it is hoped that even a greater success may be attained.

The Dresden W. S. A. has taken the occasion of the International Hygiene Exhibition to arrange, in co-operation with the four other progressive women's associations of Dresden, a conference on *Hygiene and Woman Suffrage* whose aim was to demonstrate that efficacious care for popular health is impossible without women's partaking in legislation. The Conference turned out to be a brilliant demonstration, a great number of congressists having come from other towns. During the evening-session the magnificent hall of the Hygiene Exhibition was crammed. The daily papers gave detailed accounts of the proceedings.

(*Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht.*)

Portugal.

The agitation for women suffrage is of very recent date in Portugal, since it mostly came to the fore during the latter years of republican propaganda, to which Portuguese women, with their zeal and devotion to the cause of the Republic, took great part.

In May 1909 the Republican and revolutionary deputy Antonio José d'Almeida, the first Minister of the Interior under the Republic, gave an enthusiastic address at the Headquarters of the *Republican League of Portuguese Women* which had just been formed under the high patronage of the Republican Party, having for its founder and first president Mme Anna de Castro Osorio, to whom the women's cause is so greatly indebted. In this justly famous address the eloquent popular speaker A. José d'Almeida gave loud and high praises to the movement for women's

rights and the international suffrage agitation, quoting Condorcet and urging his women compatriots to follow the example of their sisters abroad.

Some months after the League already counted over a thousand members. It was the first women's political organisation in Portugal. Several of its members held lectures of an educational and political nature, the League having most at heart to secure the co-operation of men for the triumph of the Republic. The League lost no time and after a year and some months we witnessed the victory of Revolution.

The platform of the Republican Party contains in one of its articles civil and political equality of the sexes, all political rights to be gradually granted to women. But alas! once having come into power, the majority of the Republicans feigned to have forgotten this pledge, and indeed the women were not much astonished at this breach of promise, for the Lessons of History were not lost on them!

As drafted by the Preliminary Government the new Electoral Law did not mention women at all, imitating in this respect the laws of the monarchy. But there was a brave woman who wanted to vote nevertheless: her name was Mme Beatriz Angelo, M.D. She sent a request to the Electoral Commission asking to be registered on the census list. She based her claim on the text of the law, which runs thus:— „Electors are all citizens aged above 21 years. . .” The Electoral Commission submitted the case to the Government, which stoutly refused the pretensions of this presumptuous Portuguese woman. The gentlemen had completely forgotten their previous amenities! They did not now quote Condorcet!..

However Mme Beatriz Angelo insisted: since the Government proved immovable, she put her claim before the Tribunal, and—who would have expected it?—the latter conceded the claimant's demand.

So the right to vote was legally granted Mme. B. Angelo, who actually went and voted in the election of May 8th 1911 for the Constitutionary Parliament.

She was the first woman to exercise this privilege in Portugal, and unfortunately the outlook is that it will yet be long before her suffragist sisters will be enabled to follow her brave example.

On the occasion of the parliamentary debate on the Political Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, our Suffragists presented a petition to the Cortes, which I enclose. [It will be published in J.S. for October, Ed.] Some Deputies brilliantly advocated the enfranchisement of women, but the House, rejected it and refused to sanction women's political rights in the Constitution.

The Suffragists who had signed the petition had done so in the name of the new *Propagandist Association for Women's Rights* (Association de propagande féministe), recently founded by the untiring writer and sociologist, Mme Anna de Castro Osorio. This society has sprung from the *Women's League*, which desires to keep a neutral position with regard to suffrage. At all events it has just published the first number of a monthly review „Daybreak” (L'aube) which devotes much space to the international suffragist movement, news from abroad and articles in defence of votes for women. It is essential to know that at present there exist in Portugal two associations for women's rights: The *Propagandist Association* and the *Women's League*.

Mme. Castro Osorio, the founder of both the associations, an authoress of great talent, the wife of the Portuguese Consul at S. Paulo (Brazil), continues to take an interest in the cause and to devote herself to the agitation for votes for women in her country.

The *Parliamentary Club of Democratic Republicans*, founded to advocate the Republican ideals of the most progressive group, has this month issued its programme. In the Chapter on „Rights of Citizenship” we read:—

„Augmentation of women's civil rights, making them more equal to men's. Immediate granting of free disposal of her earned wages. Empowering of women to be witnesses in contracts, lawyers and barristers, members of family-councils and guardians. Abolition of disabilities entailed by second marriage. Eligibility of women to public Charity Boards and of women teachers to be Civil Registrars.”

Although this programme does not yet mention full enfranchisement, still it is very important that claims of this nature should be contained in it and should be advocated by a parliamentary group of nearly a hundred M. Ps. of the Radical Party. The just family-laws on divorce, liability of unmarried fathers, protection of children, prevention of beggary by children, institution of Juvenile Courts, etc. already decreed during the eleven months of provisional government,—all of these very important laws so favorable to women and children, have come from the Radical camp.

The Portuguese press is not, in general, hostile to women's rights. Our big daily papers gladly take feminist articles and essays on the international Suffrage movement.

We intend to begin a great suffrage campaign on the occasion of the next electoral reform.

Portuguese women have still much work before them; they will have to show great energy in order to see at no very distant time the triumph of their cause, which is so just and so profoundly humane.

JEANNE D'ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA,
Vice-pres. of the Propagandist Assoc.

Lissabon, Sept. 6 1911.

Finland.

Tekla Hultin, M.P. for Viborg, has sent the following article to the editors of all newspapers in Europe whom she supposes in sympathy with Finland:—

Sir, — I presume that your paper has informed its readers of the fact that the Russian Council of Ministers has drawn up a proposal for cutting off from Finland the parishes of Nykyrka and Kivinebb, which belong to the Province of Viborg, and incorporating them with Russia. According to an official statement this proposal is to be submitted to the decision of the Russian Douma, whereas Finland's Landtag (Diet) will only be allowed to give a consultative opinion in the matter.

Many crushing blows have the Finnish people had to suffer under the rule of the present monarch, but scarcely any more brutal than this.

The blow was quite unexpected. The Finnish Minister Secretary, who has to report the Finnish affairs to the Emperor, knew nothing about the plans before he saw the fact in the papers.

It was certainly known that designs of such a nature existed among the ultra nationalistic finno-phobe Russian party, but when two years ago an alarming rumour was spread abroad that the Russian Government had planned the incorporation of the county of Viborg, the news was received by the European press with such sharp disapproval, that the minister president Stolypin hastened to declare that the rumour was groundless. It is not the first time we have had to learn how dangerous it is to put any faith in Russian official assurances.

Maybe M. Stolypin excuses himself by saying that the annexation does not now comprise a whole province, but only 1,553 square kmtrs of Finnish ground. The violation of the law is however just as great in principle. More than 30,000 Finnish subjects stand in danger of being deprived of their native land, the protection of its laws and social order, the mental and intellectual affinity with those who are of the same race, speak the same language and profess the same creed. They stand full of fear before the prospect of being drawn into that lawless sphere of power, of which the chief characteristics are exceptional administrative laws, the spy-system of gendarmes and the arbitrariness of the police.

The motives of the Government

And in what manner is this unheard-of outrage against a peaceable defenceless population justified? On the Russian side historical, political and strategic reasons are alleged. It is asserted that the district in question was incorporated with Russia a hundred years ago and thus it would only be a question of reinstating a status ante quo. However not a word is mentioned of the fact that the said district which from heathen times has been inhabited by a purely Finnish population, was several centuries before the Russian incorporation at the beginning of 1700 a part of Finland under the rule of Sweden, from whom it received its religion, culture and constitution. The Russian regime during the 18th century has left with the population the most dismal memory of administrative and social oppression.

In order to save the population of the Province of Viborg from total ruin, the Emperor Alexander I, after having in 1809 completed the conquest of Finland, decided to join the Province to the Grand Duchy of which it thus became a political and administrative part. This was performed through a manifesto dated on the Emperor's birthday the 23rd Dec. 1811. The Emperor's noble and high-minded action not only gained the unlimited gratitude of his new subjects, but proved his political foresight. Thanks to the reunion with Finland and the participation in the privileges that a constitutional government involves, the Province of Viborg has altogether recovered and has attained to the same state of culture as the rest of Finland.

The inhabitants of the Province of Viborg were at their reunion with Finland given the same rights as the population of the country to which it was united. The first clause in the manifesto regulating the condition of the Province is formulated by Alexander I himself. The population of the Province is therein granted the right of representation in the Diet according to „the general principles of the Finnish constitution”. The Emperor Nicolas II only five years ago signed the Diet act which is now in force and which possesses the power of a fundamental law, by which every Finnish subject, man or woman, of the age of twenty-four has the direct parliamentary vote.

The population of the above-named two parishes, condemned to expatriation, cannot be lawfully deprived of this right without the consent of the Finnish Diet, neither can they be deprived of any other lawful right and privilege. The fact that the incorporation of the Province of Viborg with Finland in 1811 was not subjected to the consent of the Finnish Diet, perfectly agreed with the principles of the Swedish-Finnish constitutional law and was due to the fact that the Province had earlier formed a part of the Finnish Grand Duchy.

What the Russian summer residents think.
They are against the incorporation.

The ultra nationalistic Russian press has declared

that one of the reasons for the intended incorporation is to watch over the interests of the numerous inhabitants of St. Petersburg who for the summer settle in their villas on the peaceful Finnish country side close to the Russian boundary. A journalist has however asked a great many of these summer residents at Terijäki for their opinion. It appears that the proposed incorporation has outraged not only the liberal minded elements, but also that many Conservative Russian men have expressed their disapproval. People move to Finland in order to avoid being pestered by the gendarmes and their extortions by the system of bribery and the misery caused by alcohol. They have found a peaceful nook on the Finnish boundary. Now all is changed, for here too has Russia followed them. Many vow that they will sell their grounds and cottages and all that they own in the threatened parishes and will found a new summer settlement farther within the boundaries of Finland. Many proposed purchases of cottages and grounds have been cancelled. The only trouble the Russian summer residents complain of is caused by the constant chicanery of the Russian custom officers, whereas no difficulties are made by the Finnish customs.

The political motive.

Equally unfounded is the statement that strategical reasons such as the safety of the capital of the empire necessitate the incorporation. The Russian military authorities have every possibility of taking all the measures of defence within the boundaries of Finland that they consider necessary. A whole row of Russian fortifications is erected along the Finnish coast and also outside the Province of Viborg and nothing prevents their being added to. And what danger could possibly threaten a military metropolis of the size of St. Petersburg from a friendly agricultural population which is completely absorbed in its own cultural development? The very idea is absurd! It is impossible to understand what the defence of the Empire can gain through an act of violence, which cannot but create on the boundary a never ceasing cause of discontent and bitterness among the population.

The whole people is greatly agitated at the intended distortion and public opinion is unanimous in declaring such an act to be a downright violation of divine and human law.

Opinions of the press.

Here follow some press opinions, which all express the same feelings:—

„The pen almost drops from my hand when I write about this last act of violation. We ask ourselves whether we live in the 20th century, when justice and humanity ought to offer protection to nations and individuals against an outrage of the nature now in preparation, or if we have returned to sheer barbarian times when violence was the controlling force in the life of the nations?.....

„There is no doubt that the development and progress of these parishes would through the incorporation be endangered, and such a change would be a great calamity for the numerous inhabitants of the region.

The question is to be decided by the Imperial Council. We can only say that, met by energetic protests from the Finnish people because it is opposed to the constitution, the measure would degrade the Russians representatives into tools for an act of violence unworthy of a great nation and condemned by the civilized world.”

Protest meetings. Demonstrations.

In the threatened parishes thousands of people

have gathered at meetings called in order to protest against the measure. At the meeting in Kivinebb the following resolution was carried:—

„We have heard and read that the Russian Government have decided to incorporate Kivinebb and Nykyrka with the empire and we, the inhabitants of Kivinebb, meeting here, independent of any party, earnestly protest against such an outrage violating our fundamental law and rights. And we are convinced that the Finnish people and Diet will never give their consent to such a dismembering of Finland and its people. We shall never consider it a lawful act. We, the inhabitants of Kivinebb, regard all such measures as downright illegal acts of violence, which we shall oppose in every lawful way open to us, and we believe that even if we ourselves should perish under the oppression, we shall in the end secure victory of right and truth for coming generations.”

Meetings of a similar kind have taken place all through the province of Viborg, where the population trembles at the thought that, should the proposed act of violence be carried out, they would some day have to expect the same fate as their unhappy countrymen in the two border parishes.

Will public opinion all through the civilized world look on in silence?

Yours truly,

TEKLA HULTIN.

*Member of the Finnish Diet,
Representative for the Province of Viborg.*

Denmark.

DANSKE KVINDEFÖRENINGERS VALGRETTSFORBUND.

Immediately after the congress in Stockholm one of our groups (Dansk Kvindesamfund) held its annual meeting, which was attended by more than 200 delegates from the local branches. Those of us who had had the good fortune to be present at the splendid congress in Stockholm were officially and privately assailed by eager questions from members, with whom we lived the splendid congress-time over again.

The war cry: „Speak up Danish women and your victory will not be late”, which the international President gave us in her brilliant address was presented to this meeting and received with applause.

It was proposed and carried that a petition was to be handed to the Government urging it to deal separately with the vote-for-women-question, and not chaining it together with other questions about which the different parties were not agreed. As the readers of „Jus” will remember, a proposal for an amendment of our Constitution including also Woman Suffrage was carried last winter in the Lower House but buried in the Upper House, not however on account of woman suffrage, but on account of some other differences between the parties (more especially the lowering of the age for electorate) which stop our progress without actually opposing us.

In the above-mentioned petition we ask to get rid of the unpleasant company of other reforms and to be allowed to walk by ourselves. The petition will be presented in the nearest future.

The same group (Kvindesamfund) is arranging its annual „week of agitation for women's political rights”, about which we shall report in the October-number.

For the rest we have enjoyed our summer-holidays, a good many of us bringing home new strength and new names to our list of members —

the very encouraging results of discussing woman suffrage at our beautiful sea-side-places, where we meet ladies who would hardly think of attending our meetings in winter-time; women of leisure, whose time and money can often make up for the lack of both in her less well-off sister.

Our working-season has just been opened by a very interesting meeting where visitors from foreign countries passing us on their way to the Executive Meeting of the I. C. W. in Stockholm this month, gave some valuable accounts of the work of this large body. We enjoyed the speech of the 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, very much, and the only thing which made us sad was the information that Lady Aberdeen through illness was prevented from stopping here. TH. DAUGAARD, Copenhagen, September 3rd. int. sec.

Sweden.

When I look through the last reports from Sweden to „Jus Suffragii”, I miss a good many things that ought to have been mentioned there. But the congress was a hard mistress who did not permit of much work for anyone but herself, and this must serve as an excuse. I will now try to collect some of the missing facts.

In the April number of „Jus Suffragii” I mentioned that three different Bills on woman's suffrage had been presented. The Standing Constitution Committee, whose majority was conservative, advised a rejection of all these Bills, using as argument the incompleteness of the investigation and the necessity to await the results of the enlarged franchise for men. In the First Chamber all these Bills were rejected after a long and interesting debate. For the Bill of the Liberal party spoke warmly and well Mr. M. Hellberg (the same who wrote the Liberal leading article about the congress in his paper, „Karlstads-tidningen”, quoted by me in the July number of „J. S.”) and Mr. E. Beckman. Among the opponents were three professors, who did their very best to prove the danger of woman's suffrage. The result of the division on the Bill of the Liberal party was 105 noes against 23 ayes, an overwhelming majority against. But this was the first time that the First Chamber took a division on both suffrage and eligibility for women on the same conditions as for men. In the Second Chamber the Bill of the Liberal party was accepted, but this time a division was taken with the result of 120 ayes against 92 noes. The other Bill were rejected. At both these debates Mrs. Chapman-Catt was present, and though she could not understand anything of what was being said, she studied the faces of the speakers and, aided by a large experience, guessed very correctly, if they were speaking for or against our cause.

The first time that Mrs. Catt spoke to a Swedish audience was on the 8th of May at a public meeting, arranged by the Executive Committee of the U. W. S. A. immediately before the Bills on woman's suffrage were going to be treated in Parliament. The public, amounting to about 1,000 persons, applauded enthusiastically the brilliant speech of Mrs. Catt and also the speeches of dr. Lydia Wahlström, dr. Gulli Petrini and Mrs. A. Horney.

On Monday, June 19th, immediately after the congress, the Stockholm W. S. A. arranged a propaganda meeting and was lucky enough to get two such world-renowned speakers as Mrs. Ethel Snowden and Miss Rosika Schwimmer, in whose eloquent speeches there was not trace of fatigue after the congress. The two other speakers were

dr. Kristine Bonnevie, government representative of Norway, and Mrs. Gerda Hellberg, one of our own best-known suffrage speakers. I really believe that many souls were won at that meeting and I know that one of our most prominent literary women became a member of the Stockholm W. S. A. immediately after the meeting, but wished to have it stated that she had been „converted by Mrs. Snowden.”

The preparations for the elections to the Second Chamber have been going on for the last two months over the whole country, and the women have taken their part in the work by speaking at a great many meetings. Now the elections have begun, but the results will not be known before the end of this month. In my next report I will therefore give you a summing up of the result of the elections and of what the women have done to further our suffrage interests.

EZALINE BOHEMAN.

Stockholm in September 1911.

United States.

Massachusetts women are keenly interested in victory for California on October 10, when the suffrage amendment will be submitted to the voters of that fine large Western state. They therefore planned a large mass meeting on Boston Common on the evening of August 25.

The members of the Woman Suffrage Party in New York held a self-denial week in August. They refrained from all luxuries, and sent the money thus saved to help the California campaign. It is reported that, at their University, after a Self-Denial Week, the suffrage students held a Self-Indulgence Week. They gave all sorts of little spreads, teas and entertainments to their friends, and charged a small admission fee for the benefit of the cause, and the second week netted a larger sum than the first.

Contributions for the California campaign are flowing in from all the States.

The Woman's Journal gave a special California-number with articles from the most prominent suffragists. Mrs. Chapman Catt wrote one entitled *Do you Know?* beginning with an enumeration of all the rights gained by women in some countries and ending:

„Do you know that the movement for woman suffrage is only one phase of the eternal warfare of all centuries for human liberty? Less than half the men qualified to vote, actually do vote. Should all men be disfranchised because some do not vote? Or should all women remain unfranchised because some do not wish to vote?”

Do you know any reason why women should any longer be denied the rights and privileges of self-government?”

The suffragists have triumphed in the capital of British Honduras, the city council having granted women the right to vote.

Already there have been scores of applicants for registration papers. *The Woman's Journal.*

The Netherlands.

The *Men's League for Woman Suffrage* had a meeting at Amsterdam on Aug. 11. The President, Mr. Mansfeldt, in his opening remarks paid a tribute to the memory of a distinguished member, the celebrated painter Jozef Israëls, and of a Hon. Associate,

Miss Elize Haighton, who had both died in the beginning of August. Then he gave his report on the Stockholm congress where he had represented the League. His account of the foundation of the Men's International Alliance was much applauded, and it was unanimously resolved that the Dutch Men's League would affiliate. In order to carry out the desire expressed in Stockholm that steps should be taken to form an Interparliamentary League for Woman Suffrage on the same lines as the existing Interparliamentary Peace League, the meeting resolved to request the International Men's Alliance to suggest this idea to the delegates of the Peace League at its next convention in Rome.*)

It was also agreed to ask Dr. Drysdale, member of the British Men's League and of the International Men's Alliance, to come and lecture in Holland.

The League has entered upon a correspondence with two political groups whose views on the enfranchisement of women had never yet been definitely expressed, urging them to give a clear statement that might enable the League to take up a position towards them in accordance with their attitude, during the next parliamentary elections.

Rumours have circulated in the press saying that probably the State Commission on Revision of the Constitution would show itself hostile to the enfranchisement of women, but nothing is certain as yet. The Commission is again having frequent meetings, like last year in September. W. A. E. MANSFELDT. Utrecht, September 1911.

*) The press announces that the Interparliamentary Conference is to be postponed. Ed.

Belgium.

An open letter to the organisers of the suffrage demonstration (Liberals, Progressists, Radicals, Socialists, Christian Democrats) has appeared in *Le Soir* of August 13th:—

„Gentlemen! The organisers of the demonstration of August 15th declare in their manifesto that they claim as urgent reforms: 1) Compulsory education, 2) Universal suffrage, equal, pure and simple.

The former evidently embraces girls as well as boys; there is no doubt of that. Do the organisers, who think so much of that political equality, which they so enthusiastically claim for the humble class, also comprise women or at least some women in their second demand? This is a crucial point which interests the women of our country as well as abroad, enfranchised and unenfranchised; we therefore beg a little enlightenment on this score.

We trust, Gentlemen, in your loyalty to solve this exasperating riddle, and remain yours sincerely

MARIE POPELIN,
L.L.D. and President of the National Council of Women.

The *Petit Bleu* of August 19th says: „Even the Belgian Suffragettes—there were some in the procession—assured us that, before they were suffragists, they were concerned with the anticlerical future of their country. They therefore believe that the time has not yet come to demand votes for women.”

The diplomas of the Ghent Athenaeum, a normal-school for governesses of middle schools, have been declared available for the whole Kingdom. This is a victory for women.

ROSA DE GUCHTENAERE.
Ghent, September 1911.

Hungary.

Last month we followed our old tactics of attending the open air meetings held in various parts of the country. We succeeded in getting the Social-democratic Party to admit frankly that women's suffrage is only such a part of their programme as for instance the demand of the communalisation of the hunting-right, which, though on the list of desired reforms, is not considered an actual political issue. This statement was made by a leader at the meeting in Kolozsvár, when we asked support for woman suffrage. They continued their efforts to a void taking a vote about our amendment.

Lately they gave us occasion for accusing an officer of the police, who, following the instruction of the leader of such a meeting in Arad, interfered with the speaking of our delegate, saying he was not to allow a woman to speak there on votes for women. As no police-officer has the right to do so, we asked the Minister of the Interior to punish the gentleman, although he was only the instrument of the organizers, who would have strongly protested, if he had dared to prevent a man from speaking at their meeting. We are curious what will be the result. This month Miss Szidonie Wilhelm, Miss Clotilde Szabados and Rosika Schwimmer were the speakers.

We closed the summer season with very successful lectures in our watering places. At Tatrafüred Countess Teleki spoke under the Chairmanship of our president Miss Vilma Glücklich on the Congress to be held in 1913 in Budapest, and aroused great interest for it.

Next week we shall have a meeting to constitute the Congress Committee. An informal visit to Dr. István de Barczy, the Mayor of Budapest, who believes in votes for women and showed much interest in our future congress, gave us hopes of good support from the city of Budapest. Though the Committee has not yet been constituted the money for the congress work is beginning to come in. We take this as a good sign for the coming work.

We edited lately some new suffrage postcards, of which we will gladly send samples to those, who ask for them. We and the Men's League are preparing lectures by foreign speakers, and Dr. C. V. Drysdale from London will open the series in the beginning of October. In November *Hermann Bahr*, the famous Austrian writer, will speak for us about woman suffrage. Later on we hope to hear Miss Cicely Corbett who brought us such a success two years ago and Dr. Robert Michels from Turin.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

Budapest, September 1911.

Austrian Empire.

BOHEMIA.*)

Vor der Eröffnung des neu gewählten Parlamentes veranstaltete der Frauenwahlrechtsausschuss (The Bohemian Woman's Suffrage Committee) in Prag am 4. Juli eine grosse Manifestationsversammlung, und zwar unter Mitwirkung der Aktionsausschüsse aller tschechischen politischen fortschrittlichen Parteien. Nur die sozialdemokratische Partei, welche sich überhaupt an keinen gemeinsamen Kundgebungen beteiligt, hat nicht mitgehalten.

Diese Versammlung gestaltete sich riesig gross; es waren dort Männer und Frauen, und ebenso zahlreiche Delegierte hervorragender Vereine und Korporationen, welche Tausende von Bürgern vertreten; auch langten von allen Teilen des König-

reiches Böhmen und des Nachbarlandes Mähren zahlreiche Sympathiekundgebungen ein.

Als Hauptrednerin des Abends fungierte für den Frauenwahlrechtsausschuss *F. Plamínková*. In ihrer glänzenden Rede, welche ungefähr eine Stunde währte, und die allgemein mit gespannter Aufmerksamkeit gefolgt wurde, appellierte die Rednerin an die Abgeordneten des *tschechischen Reichsrates*, damit sie dort als Träger des Fortschrittes und Rechtes gegen die Abschaffung der politischen Rechtlosigkeit der Frauen, jenes rückschrittlichen Unrechts, welches andere unzählige Unrechte nach sich zieht, wirken möchten. Sie appellierte ebenfalls an die Volksvertreter des Landtages in Böhmen, denen sie ans Herz legte, ein ähnliches Unrecht in dem Heimatlande nicht zuzulassen und forderte sie auf, Stellung zu nehmen gegen die Vorlage der Wiener Regierung, welche gegen die schon lange bestehende Gleichberechtigung der Frauen in Böhmen gerichtet ist. Ausserdem forderte sie von der Vertretung der Hauptstadt Prag, unseren Feinden nicht dadurch mit schlechtem Beispiele voranzugehen, dass durch ihre Schuld, nämlich durch die frühzeitige Angliederung der 18 Vorstädte an Prag (also bevor ihre alte Wahlordnung, welche die Prager Frauen vom Wahlrechte ausschliesst, geändert wird) alle deren Einwohnerinnen ihr Wahlrecht verlieren sollten.

Nach ihrer Rede ergriff das Wort der Stadtverordnete Herr Emler und zwar als Vertreter der Hauptstadt Prag. Er erkannte die gerechte Forderung der Frauen an, sprach den Wunsch aus, die Frauen möchten politische Mitarbeiterinnen der Männer werden, aber sie möchten bei dieser Arbeit neben den Männern als Schwestern neben den Brüdern stehen, und nicht ihre Stelle einnehmen wie Sieger an statt der Gefallenen. Das Wertvollste, was er gesagt hat, war, dass es nicht möglich sei, dass die Frauen aller dieser 18 Gemeinden ihr Recht verlieren sollten, welches sie schon lange besitzen.

Die Delegierten der tschechischen Agrarpartei (Abgeordneter Prokupek), der national-sozialistischen Partei (Abg. Choc), der staatsrechtlichen Partei (Dr. Sobotka), der jungtschechischen Partei (Abg. Kratochvil) und der fortschrittlichen Partei (Lehrer Buzek) versprachen jeder für seine Partei die gerechte Forderung der Frauen zu unterstützen. Von allein diesen Reden verdienen besonders Erwähnung die Aussprüche des Delegierten der fortschrittlichen Partei: „Ich habe niemals eine grössere erniedrigung des Mannes als Gesetzgeber empfunden, als in der Wählerversammlung in Prag, bei welcher 20 intelligente Frauen von der Polizei aus dem Saale herausgeführt wurden, weil sie keine Wählerinnen waren.“ Wegen Mangel an Raum sei es uns gestattet, die weiteren einzelnen und ebenso wertvollen Aussprüche zu übergehen und nur noch den des Abgeordneten der jungtschechischen Partei, welcher den Frauenorganisationen der einzelnen Parteien empfahl die einflussreichen Funktionäre zu zwingen, dass die *Theorie in Praxis* verwandelt werde. Hierauf antwortete Dr. Boricek, dass die Wahlen in Hohenmauth (wo eine ausser den Parteien stehende Frau kandidierte) gezeigt haben, wie weit es die Parteien von ihrem Programme zu seiner Durchführung haben.

Für die organisierten Frauen der nation.-sozial. Partei sprach Frau Slabá den Wunsch aus, es möchten sich auch bei uns die Frauen aller Parteien und aller Gesellschaftsklassen zusammenschliessen um gleich den englischen Suffragettes, wie ein Mann in den Kampf für die politischen Rechte der Frauen zu gehen. Die Entsendete der Frauenorganisation der jungtschechischen Partei, Fr. Anzová, wies die Befürchtung zurück, die tschechischen Frauen könnten rückschrittlich wählen; denn bisher hätten

sie bei den Wahlen, an welchen sie teilnahmen, das Gegenteil bewiesen. Nach den Sympathiekundgebungen der Vertreter der verschiedenen Korporationen, wurde von der Versammlung eine Resolution angenommen, die das Resumé der Rede der Hauptreferentin Plaminková bildete.

* * *

Infolge dieser Resolution sprach gleich am Eröffnungstage, den 17. Juli, des Reichsrates in Wien eine 17 köpfige Deputation der tschech. Frauen aus Böhmen, Mähren und auch Wien im Parlament vor, wo sie ihre Petition für das Wahlrecht der Frauen für den Reichsrat und für das politische Versammlungsrecht der Frauen überreichten. Auch überbrachte die Deputation dem Minister-Präsidenten und den Vorständen aller Abgeordnetenklubs ein Gesuch, man möchte die Verhandlungen, betreffend die politische Gleichstellung der Frauen, an *erste Programmstelle* des neuen Volksparlamentes setzen, welches mit diesem seinem ersten Schritte den Standpunkt der Gerechtigkeit einnehmen wird.

Die Deputation wurde von den tschechischen Abgeordneten sowie von dem Minister-Präsidenten gut aufgenommen. Alle Volksvertreter, mit denen konferiert wurde, sprachen ihre principielle Zustimmung aus und noch *am selben Tage* wurden in dem Amte des „Einheitlichen Tschechischen Klubs“ Referenten aller Parteien, die in demselben vereinigt sind, zum Zwecke der Vorbereitung von *Vorschlägen zu der Herbstsession* gewählt. Weil unter diesen die besten Arbeiter sind, hoffen die tschechischen Frauen auf einen guten Erfolg.

* * *

Auch die slovenischen Frauen aus Laibach und Triest überreichten durch Vermittlung ihrer Abgeordneten ähnliche Petitionen an den Reichsrat.

M. TUMOVA und M. STEPANKOVA.
Prag, August 1911.

*) This report came too late to be translated into English. Ed.

Italy.

The National Committee for Woman Suffrage is an entirely non-party organisation and the Officers belong to different political groups: Miss Sacchi is a Socialist, Mrs. de Vicentiis a Radical, the Marchioness Lucifero a Royalist, Mrs. Grassi a Liberal, Miss Barbin a Roman Catholic, Mrs. Pagliari a Mazzinist, and so all shades of opinion are represented. In April the Convention held in Rome urged the Local Committees to hold meetings and the Turin Committee resolved to have a suffragist congress in October.

We reproduce the following passage from the call issued by the Turin Committee:—

„We feel it our duty to remind women how necessary and useful to them is the conquest of their civil and economical rights; the right of moral guardianship of the family, and the defence of the children being inseparable from the uplifting of their legal and political status. Only when women will be able to express their will in municipal administr-

ation and in the legislation of the State, they will be enabled also to claim and obtain the necessary safeguards and control of the interests of the female sex. Therefore the demand of votes for women should not remain the last among our claims, but should be made the fundamental one, the turning-point of them all...“

In this Convention, which will take place just before Parliament is going to discuss an extension of the right to vote so as to make it nearly manhood suffrage, *but in which women are not included*, we will point out that the results of the planned reform, far from making for liberalism and progress, will prove reactionary, because from it women have been deliberately and unjustly excluded. And yet women help to support the community by their work and their intellect, whereas among the men whom it is proposed to enfranchise there are many who, not by a fault of their own, are totally ignorant of the needs of public life...“

Besides the President, Mme Mariani, the Board of Officers of the Turin Committee consists of six ladies and a lawyer. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of nine ladies and seven gentlemen.
M. G. K.

Bulgaria.

On July 23, 24 and 25 at Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria, took place the first congress of the new suffragist league „Ravnopravie“ (= sex equality). A constitution was adopted in conformity with that of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and the aim of the League is the enfranchisement of women.

The most prominent feature of the League is that it contains both men and women and is not an organisation of women only. The great agitation for women's rights, conducted all over the country and the discussions held everywhere on the occasion of the Extraordinary Parliament have made the enfranchisement of women a national social question of a general interest.

It was the first congress of the League, which was formed two years ago. The work of the League has consisted mostly of holding public meetings in sixteen different cities. Already two years ago our League presented to the national Parliament a petition for the enfranchisement of women and lately a big meeting was held in the Capital, where a resolution was passed demanding the enfranchisement of women. Soon after it was followed by a resolution on women's rights, adopted by all the male and female students of the University.

The founders of the new League are the same ladies who, ten years ago established the National Council of Bulgarian Women, which is not a pure suffrage organisation but a preparation for „Ravnopravie“. The organisers are full of enthusiasm, and hope that, aided by the men, the Bulgarian suffragists will soon have put an end to the existence of laws which make women the equals of children, criminals and idiots. The founders of the League are Mrs. Carima, Monstacowa and Djidrowa.
Sophia, August 1911. ANNA CARIMA.

DEAR CO-WORKERS!

I would ask you if each of you could not do a little more to augment the circulation of our paper.

The Editor of Jus Suffragii.