

# JUS SUFFRAGII,

PUBLISHED BY THE  
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

SECOND YEAR No. 8.

APRIL 15, 1908.

Dans l'état, dans la commune, dans la ville, la place de la femme est toute marquée; elle y apportera un intérêt plus profond et une persévérance plus grande que les hommes, car cela représentera pour elle la famille agrandie et les intérêts qu'elle défendra seront ceux de sa postérité.

prof. MARC DUFOUR.



Let there be an end of our isolated position! Out into real practical life, and may our Christian faith prove there the salt that preventeth moral corruption!

CLARA WAHLSTRÖM,  
(Address to Christian Women  
in Hemat, May 1906.)

PRICE 2 DUTCH FLORINS PER YEAR.

## Editorial Announcements.

Those who had the pleasure of meeting Miss Rodger Cunliffe, who was elected Treasurer of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at the Berlin meeting, will learn with sincere regret of her death. The circumstances attending it were particularly saddening. She came to New York in the hope of strengthening her health. She did not improve, however, and was obliged, last October, to resign her Treasurership. She was at that date in a Sanitarium, where she was improving quite rapidly and was very hopeful that she would regain her entire health. A few days after her resignation however, she was taken with pneumonia and died within two days.

Strange as it may seem, for some inexplicable reason the Sanitarium did not notify any of Miss Cunliffe's American friends that she was ill, and no word reached them concerning her death until several weeks had passed. She died among strangers, but since her illness was so brief, it is probable she did not herself realize its seriousness. She was a beautiful girl, high spirited and with much ambition. The world is poorer because she has gone.

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The prospects for attendance at the Amsterdam meeting are continually growing brighter. There is expectation that representatives will be present at the meeting from Belgium, Switzerland, France, Iceland, Bulgaria, South Africa and New Zealand in addition to delegates from the thirteen countries which have auxiliaries in the International Alliance. The interest in woman suffrage is apparently growing in every land and we may expect the meeting in Amsterdam to be an appropriate indication of the dignified position which the cause now holds throughout the world. The meeting will open at 9.30 on Monday morning, June 15th. A general reception will occupy the evening of Monday. There will be public meetings, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and on Saturday evening there will be a farewell dinner. There will be a morning session every day of the week and afternoon sessions on Wednesday and

Thursday. A very full week has been provided and those who attend the Conference will go away with a full realization that the cause occupies a position in the world never before attained by it.

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I shall sail from New York on April 29th and will be in Amsterdam after May 7th. As I do not yet know the address of my hotel there, letters may be sent me in care of Dr. Aletta Jacobs, Tesselschadestraat 15, Amsterdam. All questions pertaining to the Conference will be cheerfully and promptly answered. I hereby request all the Presidents of the auxiliary Leagues to send me the names and addresses of delegates, alternates and speakers, as soon as possible after my arrival in Amsterdam.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

### Dear Correspondents and Readers!

The circulation of our paper is augmenting, and we have 580 readers now. All of these will be greatly interested I daresay in the publication of the names of the suffragists whose acquaintance they may make in Amsterdam, when they come to the I. W. S. Alliance's congress in June. Each correspondent will therefore oblige me by communicating to me the names of her countrywomen who mean to attend the Amsterdam convention either as Delegates or as visitors. Societies and corporations wishing to express their sympathy with the aim of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance by sending Fraternal Delegates, should hasten to announce this friendly intention to the President, Mrs. Chapman Catt, whose temporary address is given above.

Will you kindly let me know whether some of you would advise to have a greater supply of copies of "Jus Suffragii" printed in May and June and also whether you would like to have them sent to your address for distribution, and whether you would help to pay the cost of printing, which is 1 Sh. 6 d. per 100 copies.

Believe me yours sincerely,

MARTINA G. KRAMERS,  
Rotterdam, April 8, 1908. Editor.



## The Netherlands.

The preparations for the reception of the Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, that is to be held at Amsterdam from 15 till 20 June, are rapidly proceeding. Apparently the attendance will be very numerous and daily names of distinguished visitors are coming in. Most affiliated countries will be brilliantly represented by able speakers and experienced workers for the great cause.

Sympathisers who are not delegates may be recognised as members of the Congress by paying an entrance-fee of 5 Dutch florins to be sent by postal mandate beforehand to the address of the 1st Secretary of the Central Committee, **Mejuffrouw Johanna W. A. Naber, 5 Van Eeghenstraat, Amsterdam.** Tickets for the farewell dinner and for the boat-excursion should be applied for at the same address at the price of 5 Dutch florins each.

Each affiliated country is earnestly requested to send in a list of the names of the delegates by whom it will be represented and of their alternates as soon as possible to the secretary above-named. As yet only two countries have taken care to do so.

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For the reduction of boat-fares from London see "Jus Suffragii" of March 1908.

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For the use of those who wish attend the meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Amsterdam, the Central Committee publishes the following rates of hotels at Amsterdam.

Hotels.	Class.	Street.	Room and Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.
Bible.	I.	Beursstraat 49. (near the Station)	f2.80	f4.80	f1.25 f2.50
Doelen.	I.	Doelenstraat 24	f2.50-f5.--	f2.--	f2.50
Pays-Bas.	I.	Doelenstraat 11.	f3.--	f3.25 f1.50	f2.50
Victoria.	I.	Damrak 1. (near the Station)	f2.80-f5.80	f1.50	f2.50
Europe.	I.	Doelenstraat 2.	f3.55-f5.--	f1.50	f2.50
Amstel.	I.	Tulpplein 1.	f3.25-f5.80	f2.--	f3.--
American.	IIa.	Leidsche Kade 93.	f2.50-f3.50	f1.25	f1.50
			single b. r.		
			f5.50-f7.--		f2.50
			double b. r.		
Krasnapolsky	IIa.	Warmoesstraat 83.	f2.50	f1.25	f1.75
			single b. r.		
			f4.50	f1.25	f1.25
			double b. r.		
Neuf.	IIa.	Kalverstraat 41.	f2.--	f2.25	f1.25 f1.50
Suisse.	IIa.	Kalverstraat 22.	f2.--	f2.50	f1.25 f1.--
					f1.50
Mille Colonnes.	IIa.	Rembrandtplein 11.	f2.--		f1.25
					f1.50
Palais Royal.	IIa.	Paleisstraat 2.	f2.--	f3.--	f1.50
					f1.75
Polen.	IIa.	Kalverstraat 15.	f2.--	f2.50	f1.50
Oldewelt.	IIa.	Nieuwendijk 100. (nice and quiet)	f2.--	f2.25	f1.--
Het Wapen van Friesland.	II.	Warmoesstraat 84.	f1.75		
Stadt Elberfeldt.	II.	Achterburgwal 141.	f2.60		f1.25 f2.--
Du Commerce.	II.	Kalverstraat 45.	f1.75-f2.6	f1.--	f1.--
					f1.50
Van Gelder.	II.	Damrak 34. (near the Station)	f1.60		
Het Haasje.	II.	Beursstraat 88. (near the Station)	f1.75-f2.50	f1.--	f1.50

There is no hotel within walking distance from the *Concertgebouw* (the place of meeting), but it can easily be reached by electric car.

Please engage your room as early as possible so as to make sure of a good accommodation,—and write directly to the hotel you prefer, *not* to the Committee.

## Family-Hotels and Boarding-Houses.

Name.	Class.	Street.	Room and breakfast.	Pension.
Luctor.	I.	J. Luykenstr. 15-17.	f4.--	f7.--
Wiederhold.	I.	Frederiksplein 26.	f2.50	f5.--
Vegetarian Hotel.	I.	Weteringschans 112.	f1.75 & upwards.	
			Pension for 5 days f3.25 p. d. No fees.	
Villa Wetering.	I.	Wet.-schans 20 C.	f2.25 f2.50	f4.50-f5.--
Lutkie's Pension				
International.	I.	Leidsche Kade.		f3.50-f5.--
Bellevue.	I.	Amstel 344.		
Rynders	II.	Wanningstraat 3-5.	f1.50 f2.50	
			single b. r.	
			double b. r.	
		Quite near the Concertgebouw	f2.50 f4.--	
Home for Women.		Prinsengracht 439.		
First Class:			Pension f1.50 f2.-- f2.50	
			Room with breakfast and supper f1.-- f1.50	
			Dinner f0.60	
Second Class:			Pension f0.60, f0.75	
			Room with breakfast and supper f0.30, f0.60	
			Lunch and dinner f0.30, f0.40	

Please engage your room as early as possible so as to make sure of a good accommodation and write directly to the house you prefer and *not* to the Committee.

JOHANNA W. A. NABER,  
1st Secr. Central Congress-Committee.

5 Van Eeghenstraat, Amsterdam.

The Government's attitude towards woman suffrage is uncertain, and so is its duration. Only the Cabinet announced its intention of restricting the employment of married women;—in state service and in the better-salaried positions, of course.

This does not impede the rapid growth of our N.W.S.A. We began the year with 20 sections and we have 34 now, whilst our membership exceeds 4000. We may attribute this success to the eagerness of the Dutch suffragists to be the hostesses of their foreign sisters.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Rotterdam, April 8, 1908.

## United States.

It is probable that not only will the delegation to the International Alliance at Amsterdam be full and have its full number of alternates but that there will be a number of other woman suffragists present as visitors from the U. S. A. The interest in the international phase of our question seems to be growing in this country and this is in itself, an encouraging sign of the advancement of our work and the growth of sentiment in its favor.

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The women of the city of Des Moines in the State of Iowa are standing for their rights in the matter of the issue of bonds for a new City Hall.

These bonds were voted upon some months ago, but although women tax-payers have the right to vote upon the erection of public buildings which involve special taxation, no provision was made by the election of officers to receive or count the votes of the Des Moines women. The Women Suffrage Societies of both the city and the State have therefore caused the matter to be taken to court, and in the Lower Court it was decided against them. They have, however, carried it up to the Supreme Court and have seen to it that the City Officers, who are determined that the women shall have no say in this matter, shall not proceed with the work in the mean time. To prevent such action the women have secured a "restraining order" which commands that absolutely

no preliminary work shall be done until the case is tried in the Supreme Court of the State.

This is another case which illustrates the untruth of the stale old statement that women owe their present rights to "the chivalry of men". Not only do they owe their present rights to their own efforts (aided in some cases by a few just men) but even after they have secured the right they have to stand guard over it and be ready to fight for it at any moment.

In this Iowa case the National American Woman Suffrage Association considers it of national importance and will aid the Iowa women to support their claim.

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The National American W. S. A. held a Hearing before committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the U. S. A. on the 3rd of March. The last of these Hearings took place shortly before the death of our great leader, Susan B. Anthony, in February of 1906. It seemed very strange to some of us who have helped Miss Anthony in the Hearings for over a quarter of a century, to be there without her leadership.

All the speeches of our advocates were of unusual excellence, and before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, we had the unique experience in the history of our congressional hearings, of having a Senator of the United States to speak on our behalf. Senator Robert Owen of the new State of Oklahoma is the first man in such an official position to take this brave stand for the women of this nation. He made a fine plea for equal rights and afterwards answered a number of questions addressed to him by members of the committee.

In the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage (a special committee but one of minor importance in the Senate) our president, Rev. Anna H. Shaw presided and opened and closed the hearing. The International President spoke both in the House and the Senate Hearings. Every address was strong and to the point—the demand for enfranchisement at the hands of (a) the National Congress and (b) the State Legislatures. This is the only method which would spare us the necessity of asking the vote of every male citizen of the various States. It corresponds with the method pursued in Great Britain and on the European continent—although, because of our individual States, it is even then much more complicated and means longer and harder work for us than it does for the women of other countries. There is no immediate prospect of success for us in this line, but we must work along every line in order to allow no possibility of success to escape us.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY.  
Swarthmore, April 1908.

## Sweden.

History repeats itself, and our country is no exception to the general rule. The conservative members of Parliament almost smiled upon the women's demand for votes as long as the question possibly could detain the enfranchisement of the working men.

But no sooner was the bill passed, when the conservatives began to show a marked indifference to women's suffrage.

While in the Second Chamber the women have got three bills, namely from the Liberal party,

the Social-democratic party and the Lindhagen-group, they have got only one bill in the First Chamber. This bill, a very limited one, has been presented by Mr. C. A. Sjöcrona and demands only votes and not eligibility.

The women could reasonably have claimed sounder arguments for denying them eligibility; but of course there were no better to be found.

The arguments are: Want of experience in public work and want of duties and responsibility. Finally comes the ever-recurring bogey of the wife and mother deserting her home-duties for parliamentary work. The prospect is not "attractive".

How is it possible to get experience when the work which might most effectively draw forth and develop the women's abilities is denied them? It is somewhat difficult to find the logic of the arguments.

Still the principle of the enfranchisement of women seems to be recognised by most people. At present the only chance is suffrage on a very limited scale. But it is one step on the ladder to full citizenship.

New societies for women's suffrage are being formed every week, and are setting to work with courage and perseverance. Many signs show that the cause is growing stronger every day and gaining influence and sympathy in circles hitherto indifferent to the question.

FRIGGA CARLBERG.

Göteborg, March 29, 1908.

The names of the Swedish delegates to the Amsterdam congress elected in the annual meeting of the S. W. S. A. at Gälle are: Miss Anna Whitlock, Miss Signe Bergman, Mrs. Ann Margret Holmgren, Stockholm; Mrs. Anna Wicksell, Lund; Mrs. Frigga Carlberg, Göteborg and Miss Jenny Wallerstedt, Linköping. Ten alternates were elected, but of course only the six first of these will attend the congress. These were: Mrs. Ellen Hagen, Uppsala; Doctor Mrs. Gulli Petrini, Växiö; Miss Ellen Wester, Engelholm; Miss Anna Kleman, Stockholm; Mrs. Augusta Tønning, Ronneby; Mrs. K. Atterberg, Kalmar; Miss Anna Lindhagen, Stockholm; Miss Mathilda Staël von Holstein, Stockholm; Miss Anna Akerberg, Solleftea; Miss Hilma Borelius, Lund.

SIGNE BERGMAN.

Stockholm, Febr. 1908.

## Great Britain.

### NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

Looking back on the past month, we can only be amazed at the steady increase of work which means the growing interest shown in the country. Liverpool University has now a separate Women's Suffrage Society to which men as well as women graduates and undergraduates may belong.

Brighton and Hove is another young branch with 117 members.

Most of our energy was occupied at Peckham during the bye-election there. We opened a committee-room where friendly people poured in all day long asking for information and literature. Our indoor evening meetings were always crowded but the most noticeable feature was the outdoor meetings which, beginning at the mid-day dinner-hour, continued almost without interruption until late at night.

Mr. Gooch, the winning man, is pledged to



supportus in the House of Commons, and one of his first duties was to present to Parliament a petition signed by the men and women of his division in favour of Women's Franchise.

We congratulate ourselves on the appointment of Dr. Mary Gordon to be our first woman inspector of prisons. Dr. Mary Gordon is a most charming and capable woman and a keen suffragist, which cannot surprise us as a doctor must of necessity come in contact with the effects of unjust laws and the low state of public opinion as regards women.

Another distinguished woman lately honoured is Miss Florence Nightingale, the brave pioneer of our splendid nurses. The Corporation of the city of London bestowed on her the Freedom of the city. Miss Florence Nightingale has always been in favour of woman's suffrage and surely her testimony outweighs the objections of the many foolish women who fear that such a right would render women unwomanly.

The Committee of the Scottish Women Graduates have decided to appear in person in the House of Lords to appeal against the decision given in *Chorlton v. Lings*. They are claiming as members of the General Councils of the Universities the right to vote in Parliamentary elections.

They claim that admission to other privileges as members equally with men of the University, does include the right to a parliamentary vote.

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We are having a great procession on June 13th of all women in favour of the Suffrage and we hope some of the delegates to the International Conference at Amsterdam will join us. It would help us very much if the readers of "Jus Suffragii" would urge their friends in London to walk with us in the Procession. I should be very pleased to receive any names. We are walking in different groups under wonderful banners made by the Artists' League for Women's Suffrage. We mean to show Members of Parliament and others that a really large representative body of women are working hard to gain the vote.

London, April 1903.

M. I. CORBETT.

#### NAT. WOMEN'S SOCIAL & POLITICAL UNION.

On March 19th the largest meeting ever held in favour of Woman's Suffrage took place in the Royal Albert Hall, London. This building, which is the largest in London, and which seats 10,000 was crowded from floor to ceiling with women. Mrs. Pankhurst had been announced to take the chair, but as her term of imprisonment was not yet up, it was decided that Miss Christabel Pankhurst should take charge of the meeting and that Mrs. Pankhurst's chair should be left vacant. A great and thrilling surprise was, however, in store for the audience. After making a few preliminary announcements, Miss Pankhurst announced that the Government had unexpectedly released her mother that afternoon, who would therefore be able to take the chair as previously arranged. The effect of this announcement was electrical. The entire Hall was transformed into a sea of waving handkerchiefs, whilst cheer upon cheer was given. When, a few minutes later, Mrs. Pankhurst entered, the enthusiasm reached its height, and it was some little time before she was able to speak. When at last comparative quietness reigned, Mrs. Pankhurst told of her totally unexpected release that afternoon. The

reason for this step on the part of the authorities, she was not informed of. In all probability it was due to the fact that the Government, knowing of the arrangements made by the Union for a procession to meet her at the gates of Holloway the next morning, preferred one demonstration to two, and decided to release her, unknown to her friends, that afternoon. Mrs. Pankhurst went on to say how happy it made her to see what a few years before, she had thought wellnigh impossible. She had been told that she would never rouse women. — "But friends," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "we women are aroused, — and now that we are aroused, we will never be quiet again."

The second speaker was Miss Annie Kenney, who told the story of the first London demonstration, when she, as a delegate from Lancashire, stood up in that very Hall, during the great Liberal Demonstration on the eve of the General Election, and protested against the exclusion from the Liberal Programme of Woman's Suffrage. After Miss Kenney's speech it was announced that the amount collected during the Self-denial Week totalled the sum of £ 2,500 and an appeal was made for further donations. In a short time the sum of £ 4,500 was raised, making a total of £ 7,000 (Mrks 14,000).

Miss Christabel Pankhurst in her speech, laid special stress on the great open air demonstration to be held in Hyde Park on Midsummer day. This demonstration will be the largest ever held in the whole history of the Franchise movement. Women from all over England will take part, and arrangements are being made for special trains to be run from all parts of the country. There will be processions from all the main stations converging on the Park, besides our main processions of London women.

The following resolution was put to the meeting and carried with a single dissentient:

"This meeting of women assembled in the Royal Albert Hall demands that constitutional rights be granted to women, and calls upon the Government to adopt and carry in to law the Women's Enfranchisement Bill now before Parliament."

The following day a breakfast was given in honour of Mrs. Pankhurst, at which over 300 people were present.

At the close of the breakfast a procession of brakes and carriages was formed, which went down to Peckham, where the N. W. S. P. U. were taking a prominent part in the bye-election.

On Monday, March 23rd, Mrs. Pankhurst held a reception in the Portman Rooms, Baker Street. Both the large and small rooms were used, and upwards of 1,000 people attended. The next day Mrs. Pankhurst gave the third of a series of lectures on Woman's Suffrage, arranged during March by the N. W. S. P. U. The first of these lectures was given by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and was entitled "What the Woman Movement Means." Dr. Garrett Anderson spoke on "Women's Vote and Public Health." The third lecture was given by Mrs. Pankhurst and was entitled "The Importance of the Vote", and on March 31st Miss Elizabeth Robins spoke on "The New Comradeship among women."

London, April 1908. E. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

Members of the Women's Freedom League had the satisfaction of helping to defeat the Government candidate at the recent Peckham bye-election. From ± 12 to 17 meetings were

held daily, and on polling-day members of the League stood outside each polling-station inducing the Liberals to vote against the Government which refuses justice to women. The success of their efforts naturally annoyed the Liberals, all the more so because the offence was not illegal, and they were consequently unable to fall back for protection on their usual allies—the police.

The women in the neighbourhood displayed keen interest in the subject of their own enfranchisement and the immediate result has been the formation of another branch of the Women's Freedom League.

The committee rooms were kept open after the election and the good work of educating the women is still going on there.

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In order to increase the funds a Bazaar was arranged. It has proved an immense success, both financially and as a means of propaganda. Professional ladies sang, played and recited, giving their services ungrudgingly for the sake of the cause.

Women-artists contributed not only their beautiful productions, but their time and services. An exact reproduction of a prison-cell containing a "suffragette", drew many pounds from the pockets of the curious. So successful was it, that it is going on tour and will shortly be shown in Edinburgh. It is a great satisfaction to former prisoners to find that their experience as criminals can thus be turned to financial account.

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Our arch-enemy, Mr. Asquith, has become Premier. We wish the country joy of him! The situation with regard to our cause will probably remain unaltered. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, whose illness is deeply deplored by members of our League, was the one *honest* friend we had in the Cabinet. His advocacy however was powerless against the strong Whig element which opposed itself to reforms of this kind and of which the present Premier was the leading representative.

Indirectly the change may be of value to us. The respect which all women felt for the late Prime Minister will give place to hearty detestation of the present one. With an open enemy at the head of affairs, we shall be able to go forth to the battle more whole-heartedly than ever. Several forthcoming bye-elections promise that opportunity will not be lacking.

London,

MAUDE FITZHERBERT.

April 6, 1908.

The paper of the N.W.S.P.U. "Votes for Women" is going to appear weekly instead of monthly. This is the natural outcome of the rapid growth of the organisation to which it is related. In its second annual report, just published, the Committee of the National Women's Social and Political Union is able to tell a wonderful tale of expansion. Comparing the years ending February, 1907, and February, 1908, the expenditure for the second year has been two and a-half times that for the first (£ 6,500 against £ 2,500); the number of subscribers has risen from 600 to 2,000; the premises have been doubled, and the staff trebled; meanwhile, the sales of literature have risen from £ 60 in 1906 to £ 600 in 1907.

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A drawingroom meeting, under the auspices of the "Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Govern-

ment Association", was held on April 3 in Dublin. A paper was read by Mr. Thomas J. Haslam on "Woman's Suffrage—Objections Considered". An animated discussion followed.

On Wednesday evening a women suffrage meeting was held at Ranelagh, Miss M. Bannister presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Haslam read a paper in support of the movement. A number of new members were enrolled.

In a social gathering at Mr. Haslam's an Irish suffragette told her late prison experiences and the ridiculous charges brought by the sergeants against her and her colleagues.

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The Men's League for Women's Suffrage held its General Meeting on April 6th. At the conclusion of its first year's work, its prospects are bright. Its membership is increasing with growing rapidity; branches have been formed in Canterbury University, Edinburgh and Clifton, and are in process of formation in Birkenhead and Manchester. All the branches are strong and bid fair to do excellent work.

A very successful meeting was held on March 28th in the Corn Exchange, Petersfield. Earlier in the month a meeting had been held in the same hall, which was addressed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. On that occasion the platform was occupied by women only, while at this meeting only men sat upon the platform. In this way the fact was emphasized that the movement for the enfranchisement of women is receiving the support of both sexes, and the arguments in support of it were presented at the former meeting from the point of view of those who demand a right which is denied to them, and at the latter of those who desire to yield to a just demand.

### Hungary.

On the tenth of March the N.W.S.A. sent a deputation of forty members to the Hungarian Parliament. The ladies were received in the House of Parliament in Budapest, first by Mr. von Justh, the Speaker of the House, and then by Count Andrassy, the President of the Cabinet. The Premier, Dr. Wekerle, had sent word that to his regret he had no time to receive the deputation.

The unwonted event had caused many members of Parliament to abandon the eternal dispute on nationalities, which was going on in the House of Representatives, in order to assist at the reception which President von Justh gave the deputation of the N.W.S.A. in the big hall. Deputy Zsombor Szass introduced the ladies amid many cries of "Eljen!" Mrs. Klotilde Szabados addressed Mr. von Justh in eloquent words, beginning by reminding H.E. that nowadays the question of votes for women had become a problem of actual politics with which the Government would have to cope. She then quoted Mr. v. J.'s own words: "I think as a matter of course that every advocate of universal suffrage should be a supporter of woman suffrage too; in many cases women show more intelligence than men; and if we qualify civic rights as birthrights, naturally the women possess these as well. If they do not get them, it is owing to men's tyranny and egoism. As long as women only lived in their families there was some reason for disfranchising them; only this motive has fallen to the ground since they occupy



public charge and concern themselves with public affairs. So their exclusion from the vote is a manifest injustice. Nor can we attach real weight to the objection of the opponents, who pretend that the enfranchisement of married women would occasion family-dissensions, for the introduction of manhood-suffrage would give votes to those who stand under a father's or employer's influence as well, so that several electors would live together in one family."

"Surely", continued Mrs. Szabados, "Y. Exc's deep sense of justice has felt correctly that our remaining unenfranchised is not reasonable, so it will be superfluous to plead with Y.E. to open the admission to the franchise for us on the introduction of adult suffrage. The same community which entrusts to us the corporal and spiritual interests of the coming generation, the education of the children, cannot suffer us to remain all our life the equals of the children as to lack of public rights. The same government which enjoins us to bear the material burdens of citizens equally with men, cannot withhold from us the rights that belong to citizens in a modern state." With a few more words she concluded her address, and the President replied thanking the ladies for their confidence and assuring them that his ideas of three years hence had not changed in the least, only the question had become more urgent since and merited serious consideration. The audience greeted his declaration with great applause.

Then the deputation went to Count Andrassy, and Miss Rosika Schwimmer spoke in the name of the N.W.S.A. First she reminded HE. that Hungarian women had long possessed a sort of limited suffrage which had subsequently been taken away from them, but that nowadays they claimed *universal* suffrage. Then she went on to state the progress of the movement for votes for women all over the world. "Statistics prove that also in our country the number of women wage-earners is growing from day to day. Those women are important factors of production and civilization. The women wage-earners may well say that they do harder work than the men, as they have their household to care for in addition. Is it just that with this double responsibility they should not even have the ordinary rights of human beings?"

"We claim, Y. Exc, votes for the proletarian women, firstly because the *principle* of our movement is the demand of rights for *all* women; secondly because the well-known fact that the representant of the proletariat, the Hungarian Socialdemocratic Party, denies the urgency of votes for women, imposes us the double task of urging and defending the claim of the proletarian women. The other day the Socialdemocratic Party declared in its central organ "that in the modern class-Parliament there could be no question of votes for women." We however cannot believe that the coming democratic reform will continue to exclude women. The working class has a right to be enfranchised, as well its women as its men.

Men teachers have votes; shall the thousands of women teachers, who like them are important factors of our civilization, remain voteless? Men physicians have political rights based on their diploma; the lady-doctor, who has achieved the same studies and serves suffering humanity with equal devotion, is unenfranchised. In the name of the solidarity of women therefore we claim universal active and passive suffrage for women. With reasonable self-consciousness we refer to the economical and educational duties which we

perform with a growing sense of responsibility in the interest of our country, but for the true achievement of those duties we need an amount of political authority which alone universal adult suffrage can give us. We hope and expect that the new electoral law which Y. Exc is going to propose to the Parliament will not exclude women, but honour our country by elevating it into the rank of those states which have glorified themselves by no longer glorifying their women in vain words, but by recognizing their value by conferring to them all civil rights."

Count Andrassy made answer to this warm appeal by saying that the Cabinet had not yet considered this question. He felt it his duty as a man to give a frank answer. "I would take much pleasure in having a little politics with the ladies (Great hilarity), but that cannot be without some preparation (Hilarity). I should consider it an anticipation." And then the Minister went on to speak of the insufficient education of women, and concluded by protesting that he would never consent to drag women into the mire of politics. Some members of Parliament applauded.

Whatever the result of this audience may be, it has certainly succeeded in interesting press and public opinion in the question of women's enfranchisement.

(From the Pester Lloyd, March 10th, 1908.)

Three more ladies have announced their intention of attending the Amsterdam congress. They are: Mrs. Gizella Steinberger Tiszaujlak, Mrs. Erzsébet Trombitás Szombathelyi and Miss Jenny Salomon. On March 17th the N.W.S.A. met for the sole purpose of discussing the approaching congress.

On 5 April we held a meeting of protest against Count Andrassy's verdict, in which I spoke and only the socialists opposed.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

Budapest, April 1908.

### France.

In the week after the Amsterdam convention three ladies in Paris are organising a National Congress on Women's Civil and Political Rights (Congrès national des droits civils et du suffrage des femmes), which promises to be very interesting and may well attract many visitors who leave Holland after the I. W. S. All's Convention. The Suffrage Section of the National Council of Women in France is active too; it has held a meeting with a conference by Miss Mercier and some musical and literary recitals.

Un Congrès national des Droits civils et du Suffrage des Femmes aura lieu à Paris à la fin de juin. Bien que les propositions relatives au suffrage n'aient pas été jusqu'ici discutées par le Parlement, la question a fait des progrès énormes, tant dans la presse que dans l'opinion.

Les droits civils sont encore, pour la plupart, à l'état de desiderata. On pense qu'une discussion importante et publique peut avancer beaucoup la solution de ces divers problèmes sociaux. Ont pris l'initiative du Congrès Mmes V. Vincent, Marguerite Durand et Oddo Defflou.

La cotisation est fixée à cinq francs. Le montant de cette somme, représenté par un mandat poste devra accompagner l'adhésion et être envoyé à Mme Oddo Defflou, secrétaire générale, 55 rue de Seine, Paris.

### Austria.

The women of Prague are in an inferior legal status compared to all other Bohemian cities (except Reichenberg), because they are deprived of the municipal vote. The Czechish Women's League has held a crowded protest-meeting in which it was resolved to address a memoir to the Municipality (Stadtverordneten-Kollegium).

The women in Galicia, as Miss Lubinska anticipated in our March-number, have awakened to a sense of their inferior position and the allied women's associations of Galicia have agreed to present to the Diet a petition for woman suffrage, which bears already hundreds of signatures.

M. G. K.

### Russia.

The painful events of Russia's present political life, the regime of terror introduced by the government and the general state of apathy which has followed the short and desperate struggle for liberty—all these facts have had a fatal influence on the women's movement in our country. The "Russian Union for Women's Rights," which had been so active and energetic during the two first years of its existence, is not often heard of at present. Still we earnestly hope, that this state of apparent somnolence is but temporary and that our cause is not lost. All the facts of life are on our side. There are in Russia more than 70 millions of women, and of these not less than 60 millions struggle under the terrible conditions which regulate their word and labour. It is quite evident, that nearly all the laws which concern the women's life in Russia must be reformed and such a reform can only be effected with the help of enfranchised women. The propaganda of those ideas, the rousing of self-consciousness in the Russian woman—are the chief aims of several circles and societies, organised by members of the Russian "Union for women's Rights".

Those aims are reached: 1 by lectures and debates on the women's question, 2 by the "Women's Union", a monthly review, issued by a small circle of members of the R. U. W. R. 3 by the women's clubs.

I shall not speak now of the two first methods of propaganda, which are more or less familiar to the readers of "Jus suffragii", I shall only say a few words of the women's clubs, which play now a considerable part in our social life. The women's clubs, which are such an old institution in West-Europe and America, are quite new in Russia. In fact they are one of the conquests of the short liberty period. Not more than a few years ago such an organization would never have been allowed. As early as in 1896 a progressive circle of women in Moscow decided to organize a women's society of mutual help which was allowed to have lectures, debates and meetings, as a club. However harmless and pacific the programme of the Society was, the Government felt very suspicious towards it. The association was not openly forbidden, but all sorts of impediments were raised on its way. During 8 years the members of its organization sent petitions to the Minister of the Interior and others, several went to speak with him personally and solicit a permission to unite into a Women's Society for Mutual Help; all their efforts were vain, as each time new obstacles were put in their way. Amongst others I was commissioned five years ago to

speak to Mr. Durnowo, the ex-assistant to the Minister of the Interior, and try to influence him in favor of the Women's Society. I went to see him and had even the audacity to ask whether a women's club might not be allowed, as so many men's clubs had been permitted during so many years. Mr. Durnowo's answer was a courteous but decided: "No". And when I expostulated and asked him the reason of his refusal, he said, that the thing in itself was not bad, but the time for it had not come. You must wait and take patience. "Well", said I, "how much afraid of us women you must be, if you prevent us from uniting into organizations which are allowed to men of all classes"...

The liberty era, which threw aside so many other prejudices, drew again to the front the question of Women's clubs. But now their aims and plans were drawn on a much larger scale. The Defenders of Women's Rights had now mixed with the general democratic movement, they realized now their close connexion with the whole nation, struggling for justice and liberty. This new feature in the women's movement induced the first women's club to widen its program. It was in the end of March 1907 that the first women's club was founded in Moscow by members of the Russian Union for Women's Rights and several other women's clubs were soon organized in other towns as well as here. But unlike the organizers of men's clubs they, from the first, invited men to join them in their social work and admitted them in the clubs on the same terms as women. The aim of the first women's club in Moscow, besides the propaganda of women's rights, is to give knowledge and mental development to persons of the educated classes as well as to workmen. According to that double aim, lectures and debates on social and political questions are organized for an audience of educated classes, and literary evenings for workmen and students of Sunday schools etc. These latter are generally devoted to the study of our great writers Tolstoi, Turgenjew, Gogol, Tschechoff; but debates on those democratic evenings are never allowed. The lectures and literary evenings of the women's club in Moscow are very popular. As the organizers of the club belong, most of them, to the party of the Constitutional Democrats, their activity is drawn on moderate constitutional lines. Notwithstanding that the authorities regard the club very unfavorably and suspiciously. Police officers are always present at meetings. Not one evening-lecture is allowed to take place without a special permission and it has happened that members of the club and their guests had come to a lecture only to hear that it had been forbidden. As to debates they are lately systematically prohibited—unless the person who means to speak, has received a special permission.

The same pressure is exercised in other respects. For instance it is not permitted in the women's club to distribute any pamphlet, during the meetings and lectures, however inoffensive they might be. And lately, when after my lecture on the women's movement I gave to some persons present a few copies of the message of the Women of Australia and of our review "The Women's Union", I was severely reproved by the chief of the police in Moscow... The worst of all is that we cannot appeal to the law—all laws being put aside in the towns which, like Moscow and most big cities, are for the time being submitted to the military authorities.

Such are the conditions, under which we have



to work in Russia; still, work and toil on we must, "Fais ce que dois, advienne, que pourra".  
ZENEIDE MIROWITCH.

Moscow, March 1908.

### Denmark.

The administration of Public Charities in Denmark was reorganized last year, and according to the new law women, who were hitherto excluded from public charity-work, should now participate in the election of administrators and be eligible after the same rules as men. The different political parties took great interest in these elections, which were regarded as a sort of trial for the municipal elections next year, in which women will (according to the law mentioned in "Jus Suffragii", last number) have to participate. Danish women felt on this occasion for the first time as citizens, who had to negotiate with men about candidates, and were candidates and electors themselves. The lists of candidates were in most places (and by all political parties) composed of men and women alternately—on some lists a woman was at the top. The election took place according to the system of proportional representation, applied on this occasion for the first time in Denmark at a public election. A considerable number of women were elected and women appeared numerously at the poll. In some places exertions were made on the women's part to prevent this election from being a political one, but generally men and women voted according to political parties. The results published from the towns show that the socialistic and the conservative parties have mustered the greatest number of electors, then came the liberal government-party, while the radical party seems to be rather weak. For the information of foreigners it ought to be added, that the administration of public charities in Copenhagen is arranged in a special, more private, way, so that no election has taken place in the capital.

LOUISE NEERGAARD.

p. t. Intern. Secretary. D.W.S.A.  
Copenhagen, April 4, 1908.

The **Landsforbund for W. S.** is progressing very rapidly. It now numbers 74 branches and more than 7500 members. Within the last month it has formed 16 new branches and more than 1500 new members have joined its ranks.

CLARA TYBJERG.

Copenhagen, April, 1908.

To complete the informations on the Danish political suffrage system to be found in our October-number, Mrs. Elna Munch gives the following figures from the "Statistik Bureau". Total population in 1906: 2.588.919, being 1.257.765 male and 1.331.154 female. Men over 30 years old: 494.000. Electors in 1906: 435.504.

So, if among the women as great a fraction as among the men reach their 30th year, there are 58.486 adult men and 532.465 adult women excluded from voting at parliamentary elections.

The Delegates to the Amsterdam congress appointed by the Danish W. S. A. (Danske Kvindeforeningers Valgretsforbund) are: Miss Eline Hansen, Mrs. Vibeke Salicath, Mrs. Johanna Münter, Mrs. Pedersen-Dan, Mrs. Louise Nörlund and Mrs.

Thora Brodersen. Alternates are: Mrs. Broberg, Mrs. Axelline Lund and Dr. Anna Hude.

M. G. K.

(from: "Kvinden og Samfundet"  
March 15, 1908).

### Finland.

Auszer den in der vorigen Nummer des "Jus" erwähnten Frauen-petitionen und Motionen wurden zu diesem Landtage noch folgende eingereicht:

von Alexandra Gripenberg — um Aenderung des § 2 Kap. 15 im Prozessrecht, in soweit dass den Frauen dasselbe Recht wie den Männern zugesagt werde hinsichtlich der Rechtsanwaltschaft;

von Hilda Kakikoski — um Vorkehrungen betreffs der früheren Prostituierten;

von derselben — um Unterstützung für Schulküchen;

von Maria Laine — um Begnadigung der an der Sweaborgempörung beteiligten Finnländer;

von derselben — um Abschaffung der Ordnungsstrafen in den Gefängnissen;

von Hedwig Gebhard, Lucina Hagman, Hilja Pärssinen, Dagmar Neovius und Hilma Räsänen gemeinschaftlich — um das hinzusetzen eines 9ten also lautenden Paragraphs zum 45 Kap. vom Strafgesetz: „Ein jeder, der auf öffentlichen Wegen auf der Strasse oder auf irgend einem anderen öffentlichen Platz eine Frau in unsittlicher Absicht antastet, wird mit Geldstrafe von höchstens 200 Mark gestraft, — „Wir verstehen darunter,“

sagen die Petitionäre, „dass Frauen, die sich nach dem Einbruch des Dunkels in den Strassen oder auf den öffentlichen Plätzen in unseren grösseren Städten und besonders in Helsingfors bewegen, beleidigenden Annäherungen von unbekanntem Männern ausgesetzt sind... Obgleich es schwer wäre solche Vergehen gerichtlich zu verfolgen, wäre schon Vieles dadurch gewonnen, dass das Antasten einer Frau auf einem öffentlichen Platze strafbar wäre.“ Die Petitionäre referieren an die Wirkung der in England geltenden Vagrancy Act. Diese Motion wurde an den Gesetzgebungsausschuss verwiesen. In demselben Ausschuss wurden soeben die Petitionen um ein Erhöhen des Heiratsalters, das bei Mädchen bei uns bisher nur 15 Jahr war, behandelt, und hat der Ausschuss einen also lautenden Vorschlag zum Gesetz gemacht: „Mann oder Frau dürfen nicht heiraten als bis er 21 und sie 18 Jahr alt geworden sind, es sei denn dass der Kaiser und Groszfürst Grund findet seine Einwilligung dazu zu geben“.

Die Petitionäre referieren an die Wirkung der in England geltenden Vagrancy Act. Diese Motion wurde an den Gesetzgebungsausschuss verwiesen. In demselben Ausschuss wurden soeben die Petitionen um ein Erhöhen des Heiratsalters, das bei Mädchen bei uns bisher nur 15 Jahr war, behandelt, und hat der Ausschuss einen also lautenden Vorschlag zum Gesetz gemacht: „Mann oder Frau dürfen nicht heiraten als bis er 21 und sie 18 Jahr alt geworden sind, es sei denn dass der Kaiser und Groszfürst Grund findet seine Einwilligung dazu zu geben“.

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### Switzerland.

Le Comité de l'Association de Genève pour le suffrage féminin a décidé, dans sa dernière réunion, de proposer la fédération des groupes suisses de suffrage féminin, l'envoi à Amsterdam, à la Conférence internationale, d'une déléguée de cette Fédération, l'organisation de deux assemblées publiques, et la nomination d'une commission technique qui examinera les conditions légales de réalisation du suffrage féminin dans notre canton.

M. G. K.