

# JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

FIFTH YEAR No. 7.

MARCH 15, 1911.

As flew the fiery cross from hand to  
[hand . . .  
So flies to-day the torch of living fire,  
From mouth to mouth, from distant ear  
[to ear;  
And all the people of all nations hear  
The printed word, the living word that  
[tells  
Of the great glory of the coming day,  
The joy that makes us one forevermore!  
CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.



„Educate women like men”, said  
Rousseau, „and the more they resemble  
our sex the less power they will have  
over us.” That is the very point: we  
do not want them to have power over  
men, but power over themselves.

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT.

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

## Announcements.

Mrs. Chapman Catt's address will be from  
March 15 to the Convention of the Alliance *Grand  
Hotel Stockholm*.

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Auxiliary Associations are requested to send a  
photograph of their President to Miss S. Bergman,  
Arsenalsgata 10A Stockholm.

The replies to the Questionnaire mailed from  
New York on Dec. 5th should be sent to Mrs. Chap-  
man Catt as soon as possible.

The reports from the National Associations  
destined for the printed proceedings of the Con-  
vention and giving an account of the work of  
Auxiliary Association since the London Congress  
should be sent to the International President before  
May 15th, even though no delegate should come  
from the country concerned.

All speeches should be in Mrs. Catt's hands not  
later than June 1st, in order that copies may be  
made for the press.

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Before April 15th Mrs. Chapman Catt requests  
to be informed of the names of the *delegates* who  
will come to represent the affiliated countries at  
the Quadrennial Convention in Stockholm on  
June 12-17 1911, and before May 15th the names  
of *speakers* and the *subjects* of their addresses  
should be known to her.

## Sweden.

The preparations for the reception of the Con-  
gress are rapidly proceeding. A new committee,  
which is to make up the different excursions in  
Sweden has just started to work, and I hope to  
be able to give detailed information about the  
journies in the April number.

It seems to me as if I were answering a question  
that many of our future guests will ask, if I tell  
them about the climate.

The temperature is about the same in Sweden  
in June as for instance in London in the beginning  
of May.

Delegates, alternates, honorary associates and  
visitors to the Congress can already now register,

address: "Rösträttskongressen", Stockholm. The  
price for the tickets for the business meeting is  
Crowns 5.—.

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## LIST OF HOTELS RECOMMENDED BY THE HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE.

(Continuation from last number)

**Hotel Rydberg**, 2 min. walk from the Congress-  
Hall, facing the Castle and the House of  
Parliament.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 4.—.

Breakfast Cr. 0.75—Cr. 1.—; lunch Cr. 1.50;  
dinner Cr. 2.—.

**Hotel Kronprinsen**, Drottninggatan 29, 10 min.  
walk from the Congress-Hall.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 3.—; 2 beds Cr. 6.—.

Breakfast Cr. 0.75—Cr. 1.25; lunch Cr. 1.50;  
dinner Cr. 2.—.

**Hotel Clara Larson**, Birger Jarls gatan 23, 15 min.  
walk from the Congress-Hall, trams to all direc-  
tions at the door.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 2.50—3.50; 2 beds Cr. 5.50.

**Hotel Drott**, Drottninggatan 47, new and comfort-  
able, 12 min. walk from the Congress-Hall.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 2.25—3.—; 2 beds Cr. 4.—5.50.

Breakfast Cr. 0.75.

**Augusta Dehn**, family-hotel and boarding-house,  
Strandvägen 7, 10 min. walk from the Congress-  
Hall; elegant, first class home.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 3.—5.—; 2 beds Cr. 6.—10.—.

Breakfast Cr. 1.—; lunch Cr. 1.25; dinner Cr. 2.25.

**Hedwig Johanson**, family-hotel, Arsenalsgatan 8,  
3 min. walk from the Congress-Hall; very com-  
fortable

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 2.—; 2 beds Cr. 3.50.

Breakfast Cr. 0.75.

**Hotel de Poste**, Vasagatan, 12 min. from the  
Congress-Hall, near the station.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 2.—; 2 beds Cr. 3.50—4.—.

**Hotel Temperance**, Bryggargatan 3, 15 min. walk  
from the Congress-Hall.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 1.75—3.50; 2 beds Cr. 4.50—5.50.

See p 54 full USA

**Internationella Lärarinnehemmet**, Tunnelgatan 19, (International Lady-Teachers' Home) nice and clean.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 1.75; 2 beds Cr. 2.—3.—. Breakfast cannot be had there.

**Hotel von Platen**, Kungsgatan 16, family-hotel, 15 min. walk from the Congress-Hall.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 2.—3.—; 2 beds Cr. 4.—. Breakfast Cr. 0.75—Cr. 1.25.

Family-hotel and boarding-house **Gyllenram**, Linnégatan 7, very nice and quiet, 25 min. walk from the Congress-Hall.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 2.50; 2 beds Cr. 4.—. Breakfast Cr. 1.—.

Family-hotel and boarding-house **Danielsen**, Sibyllegatan 16, 20 min. walk from the Congress-Hall.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 2.—3.—; 2 beds Cr. 4.—. Breakfast Cr. 0.75.

Rooms should be engaged as soon as possible, June being a very good touring-month in Sweden. Address: Mrs. Fanny Petterson, Schéelegatan 15, Stockholm. All applications for rooms should be sent to this address and be marked "Hospitality Committee".

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#### TRAVELLING EXPENSES TO STOCKHOLM.

##### 1. GERMANY—SWEDEN.

I. **Berlin—Stockholm** via Sassnitz—Trelleborg. Express-route. Price, sleeping-car included, 1st class Cr. 74.70; 2nd class Cr. 48.95. Time 22 hours, sea-crossing  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hours. Through trains 1st—3rd classes. Through sleeping-cars 1st and 2nd classes; dining-cars. These trains are carried twice daily on steam ferries, which are the largest in Europe and which are supplied with every modern comfort.

II. **Hamburg—Stockholm** via Warnemünde—Gjedser. Price, sleeping-car included, 1st class Cr. 73.50; 2nd class Cr. 47.24. Time 24 hours. Sea-crossing 2 hours. Through carriages Hamburg—Copenhagen.

III. **Hamburg—Stockholm** via Kiel—Korsör. Price, sleeping-car included, 1st class Cr. 73.50; 2nd class Cr. 47.25. Time 24 hours. Sea crossing 3 hours. Through carriages Korsör—Copenhagen. For 2nd class train passengers free admission to 1st class on steamers.

IV. **Hamburg—Stockholm** via Lübeck—Stralsund—Sassnitz—Trelleborg. Price, sleeping-car included, 1st class 73.50; 2nd class 48.25. Time 24 hours. Sea-crossing  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hours. Through sleeping and dining-cars Stralsund—Stockholm by all trains. 2nd class train passengers admitted to 1st class on steamers.

V. **Lübeck—Kalmar—Stockholm** by steamer. Price, meals included, 1st class 41.22. Time 45 hours. Three times weekly in both directions. Steamers: Gauthiod, Svithiod, Eolus. Office: Sveabolagets Angbatslinie, Lübeck and Stockholm. The steamers pass through the beautiful archipelago of Stockholm.

Tourist office in Berlin. Swedish tourist office, Unter den Linden 22 and 23. Perkens bureau Norden: Unter den Linden 3, Berlin W.

##### 2 SWEDEN.

I. **Göteborg—Stockholm**. Price 1st cl. Cr. 24.50, sleeping-car Cr. 10.70; 2nd class Cr. 14.70, sleeping-car Cr. 5.35; 3rd class Cr. 9.80, sleeping-car Cr. 3.20. Time 10 hours. Through sleeping and dining-cars.

II. **Göteborg—Stockholm** by steamer through Sweden. Price 1st class Cr. 35.—, meals not included; 2nd class Cr. 20.—, meals not included.

Time 72 hours. Steamer five times a week in both directions. Beautiful voyage through a channel with many locks.

III. **Malmö—Stockholm**. Price 1st class Cr. 33.50, sleeping-car Cr. 10.70; 2nd class Cr. 20.10, sleeping-car Cr. 5.35; 3rd class Cr. 16.40. Time 12 hours. Through sleeping and dining-cars.

##### 3. DENMARK—SWEDEN.

I. **Copenhagen—Stockholm** via Malmö. Price 1st class Cr. 33.50, sleeping-car Cr. 10.70; 2nd class Cr. 20.10, sleeping-car Cr. 5.35. Time 14 hours. Sea-crossing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Through sleeping and dining-cars.

II. **Copenhagen—Stockholm** via Helsingör—Helsingborg. Price 1st class, sleeping-car included, Cr. 52.30; 2nd class, sleeping-car included, Cr. 30.45. Time 12 hours. Sea-crossing 20 minutes. Through sleeping and dining-cars.

##### 4. NORWAY—SWEDEN.

I. **Christiania—Stockholm**. Price, sleeping-car included, 1st class Cr. 48.30; 2nd class Cr. 28.80. Through sleeping-cars. Time 12 hours.

II. **Bergen—Christiania—Stockholm**. Price, sleeping-car included, 1st class Cr. 80.70; 2nd class Cr. 59.35. Time 24 hours. Through sleeping-cars.

III. **Trondjem—Stockholm** via Storlien. Price, sleeping car included, 1st class Cr. 50.70; 2nd class Cr. 29.35. Time 24 hours. Through sleeping and dining-cars.

##### 5. FRANCE—SWEDEN.

I. **Paris—Stockholm** via Cologne—Berlin. Price, sleeping-car included, 1st class Cr. 144.40; 2nd class Cr. 94.—. Time 44 hours. Sea-crossing  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hours. Through sleeping and dining-cars Berlin—Stockholm.

II. **Paris—Stockholm** via Hamburg—Kiel—Korsör. Price, sleeping-car included, 1st class Cr. 144.70; 2nd class Cr. 94.—. Time 42 hours. Sea-crossing 5 hours. Through sleeping and dining-cars, Paris—Hamburg.

III. **Paris—Antwerp—Göteborg—Stockholm** by steamer from Antwerp to Göteborg and by express train from Göteborg to Stockholm. Price 1st class Cr. 142.—; 2nd class Cr. 90.—. Time 108 hours. Sea-crossing 98 hours.

Tourist office: Thos. Cook & Son, Place de l'Opéra, Paris.

##### 6. ENGLAND—SWEDEN.

I. **London—Stockholm** via Flushing—Berlin—Sassnitz—Trelleborg. Price, sleeping-car included, 1st class Cr. 140.60; 2nd class Cr. 92.40. Time 48 hours. Sea-crossing: Queenborough—Flushing 8 hours; Sassnitz—Trelleborg  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hours. Through sleeping and dining-cars: Flushing—Berlin—Stockholm.

II. **London—Stockholm**. Same prices and time. 1) London—Hamburg—Stockholm via Hoek of Holland; 2) London—Stockholm via Ostende; 3) London—Stockholm via Dover—Calais. Route Hamburg, no need to change cars. Through sleeping and dining-cars.

III. **London—Göteborg—Stockholm** by steamer to Göteborg and by express train from there to Stockholm. Price London—Stockholm, meals included on steamer, 1st class Cr. 100.50; 2nd class Cr. 89.10. Time 53 hours. Sea-crossing 43 hours, leaving Harwich each Saturday 8.40 p.m. Thule Line. Office: The British and Northern Shipping Agency Ltd, 5 Lloyds Avenue, Fenchurch Street, E. C. London.

IV. **Hull—Göteborg—Stockholm**. Price Hull—Stockholm, meals included on steamer, 1st class

Cr. 100.50; 2nd class Cr. 89.10. Time 53 hours. Sea-crossing 43 hours. Leaving Hull Saturdays. Wilson Line. Office: Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd, Hull.

V. **Edinburgh—Göteborg—Stockholm**. Price Edinburgh—Stockholm, meals included on steamer, 1st class Cr. 97.50; 2nd class Cr. 79.10. Time 53 hours. Sea-crossing 43 hours. Thule Line, leaving Cranton and Edinburgh each Saturday. Office: Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and I. H. Lindsey, Edinburgh.

VI. **London—Esbjerg—Copenhagen—Stockholm**. Price London—Stockholm 1st class Cr. 88.—; 2nd class Cr. 67.—. Time 48 hours + 12 hours at Copenhagen. Sea-crossing 24 hours. Wilson Line. Leaving Harwich three times a week. Passengers are obliged to stay 12 hours at Copenhagen. Office: United Shipping Agency Ltd, 108 Fenchurch Street, London.

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#### GENERAL INFORMATION.

Passports are not necessary in Sweden.

Customs Examination: Luggage registered to Stockholm and to Göteborg is examined on arrival at the railway station in these cities. The luggage destined to other places is examined at the frontier, for instance: Trelleborg, Malmö, Helsingborg, Charlottenberg, Storlien.

Luggage may be registered from London and Paris to all principal cities in Scandinavia. 56 lbs (25 kilo) is allowed free on the Scandinavian railways.

Dining-cars. Malmö—Stockholm—Göteborg—Stockholm.

Sleeping-cars. The night train on the lines: Trelleborg—Malmö—Stockholm; Göteborg—Stockholm; Christiania—Stockholm; Trondjem—Storlien—Stockholm.

Sleeping-car tickets can be obtained or ordered beforehand: In London, Paris, Bremen, Dresden, at Cooks & sons; in Berlin at the official Tourist Office at Postdamer Ry. Station; at the booking-office of Stettiner Ry. Station; and in Hamburg at booking-office Central Station.

Return tickets can not be had in Sweden at a reduced price; abroad return tickets, available 45 days, allow a considerable reduction.

Immediately after the Stockholm Convention a journey will be arranged to Lappland, the country of the midnight-sun. The journey will take about 14 days and the cost will amount to £ 20, everything included. Further details in the April-number.

Those intending to make the journey are to apply to "Rösträttskongressen, Stockholm", before May 15th. The journey is highly to be recommended to everyone, who wants to see the most beautiful sceneries of Sweden.

The first part of the inquiry about woman suffrage, lately so much spoken about, was presented to Parliament on Febr. 21st. The inquiry, which comprises about 350 pages, of which  $\frac{2}{3}$  are extracts and reproductions of laws from all over the world, is no doubt one of the most complete and thoroughly elaborated standard-works in the matter. The inquiry is not only an account of facts, as official documents usually are, it contains also a great deal of the opinions of Mr. Reuter-skiöld, who is a reliable Conservative. He does not bring forward any of the theoretical arguments, which are still often used by the antagonists of the cause, but he studies the problem of woman suffrage solely in relation to political and social circumstances, as part of the movement towards

general suffrage and not as part of the women's movement. Mr. R. therefore deals also with those countries, where women are still disfranchised, as he wants his account to be a summary statistical base for the whole.

He begins his task by relating how at the time when the present constitutions were introduced into Europe and into the older States of America, women worked chiefly in their homes, so that there was no reason to give them the vote.

In the newer States of America and in the older European ones with rather simple social conditions, where representation has been reorganised or other political evolutions have taken place lately, while the emancipation of women had already been achieved, women have been enfranchised with the introduction of the constitution.

In the States with ancient culture, governments have no reason to take up the question of woman suffrage, as for them, as the embodiment of the notion State, their chief aim is to watch the interest of the State. "The interest of the State", says Mr. R., does not require the realization of abstract 'justice'. Mr. R. goes on to say that only where women represent a real independent power which it is necessary to recognize, the State, not to make the impression of an irresponsible power, has to enfranchise the women. Where and when women will be such a power is difficult to say. On the other hand Mr. R. says that it is quite as wrong to exclude from the franchise an increasing number of individuals, be they men or women, who, by their social interest, belong to a certain class of electors.

Finally he says: "The problem of woman suffrage is not so much a problem of the best and most righteous way of enfranchising women; it is a part of the problem of the organisation of universal suffrage, in such a way, that of the individuals whom the State may enfranchise none is excluded on account of sex or any other similar casualty."

The author then gives an account of the States of America, where women have votes. According to Mr. R., the results of woman suffrage in these 5 States of America are surely not so very good since America has not extended this privilege to the women of the other States.

When dealing with the English colonies Mr. R. dwells first of all on New Zealand and Australia. In New Zealand, says the author, the effect of woman suffrage can no more be appreciated than that of any other political experiment made by this country. Still as far as can be seen now, the result is beneficial. In Australia woman suffrage has had no influence whatever, a result, that does not seem extraordinary to Mr. R., Australia being a new country. This would seem to prove, that woman suffrage does not have such dangerous consequences as many of its antagonists expect it to have.

In Australia and in the Western States of North-America practical reasons have been the cause for giving the vote to women, such as strengthening the power of society against the self-sufficiency of men. In England, a developed and refined state, society has quite a different character; but of late certain tendencies have come forth, by means of which all special representation will disappear and universal suffrage be introduced.

He speaks furthermore of the difference of giving votes to women in a new than in an old State, but he says that it does not seem to be an impossibility to secure the interest of the State and the State's independence on one side, and on

the other to concede the women's and all the other individuals' request of political equality independent of sex, though such a state of things can as yet nowhere be seen.

As to France Mr. R. considers that the resistance against woman suffrage is chiefly to be found in the men's opinion, that women are inferior to men and not fit for public life. This is the only argument on which the resistance can be founded, France having accepted the theoretical principles of woman suffrage, which are quite the same as those of universal suffrage.

Mr. R. then speaks of Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands, showing that none of these countries have enfranchised women, though they have shown tendencies thereto.

Finally Mr. R. discusses the neighbouring countries of Sweden, saying that their opinion is of much less importance than that of the other countries, as their point of view is to be compared with that of France and the situation in these countries is in no respect an example for Sweden, England being, according to Mr. R., the only country Sweden can be compared to.

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The Stockholm Society for Women Suffrage held an important meeting on Wednesday last, Febr. 22nd. One of the most interesting features being the report of the committee for regulation of salaries for lady-doctors and teachers. This subject has once more brought the question of equal salary for equal work on the order of the day.

Miss S. Bergman then gave an account of the present political situation in relation to woman suffrage and Mrs. Boheman reported about the last meeting of the Central Board.

Stockholm, March 1911.

NINI KOHNBERGER.

### Great Britain.

There is again a Women's Suffrage Bill before Parliament, and members of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies are making every endeavour to obtain for it the utmost possible support when it comes before the House of Commons for second reading on the 5th of May. It will be remembered that the Prime Minister, speaking at the close of the last Parliament, promised that the Government, if returned to power, would give facilities in the new Parliament for the passing of a Women's Suffrage Bill, on condition that it was capable of free amendment. With this condition the Bill, brought in by Sir George Kemp, complies.

The new Bill is one the proposals of which are even more moderate than those of the Bill promoted in the last parliament by Mr Shackleton. It offers the parliamentary franchise to those women only who possess the household qualification. Married women would be to some — but only to a very limited — extent included in the scope of the measure, for only those married women would have the vote who could qualify as electors in a different constituency from that of their husbands. Critics, however, to whom this Bill seems too small, may readily make it of wider powers by amending it at a later stage.

Meanwhile the National Union and its component societies are organising important demonstrations in support of the Bill. One of the first of these will be held in the Queen's Hall, London, on the afternoon of March 15th when four members of parliament will speak, in addition to Mrs Swanwick,

editor of the *Common Cause*, Miss Frances Sterling, and others.

The National Union is also inviting men and women municipal voters to use their influence to get their Town Councils to pass resolutions in favour of women's suffrage. The list of town councils which have passed such resolutions is now a long one. The plan adopted is to present a memorial to the town council in question, and to have this memorial signed by a large number of burgesses. At Preston, a leading Lancashire town, such a memorial with 830 signatures attached was recently presented to the council, and the resolution was subsequently passed by 37 votes to 7. In this way women use the votes they have, in order to obtain their political rights.

London March 6, 1911. MARGARET HEITLAND,  
member Exec. N.U.W.S.S.

The Women's Social and Political Union reports that the new Parliament met at the beginning of February, although no direct mention was made of the question of Woman Suffrage in the King's speech. In English Parliamentary proceedings it is the custom for members of the House of Commons to draw lots at the beginning of a Session for the right to introduce Bills not brought in by the Government on certain days reserved for their use. Owing to a stroke of good fortune members of the Conciliation Committee secured the first three places for the right to introduce such Bills, and as a result one of them has arranged that the new Bill for the Enfranchisement of Women will have its Second Reading on May 5th.

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The urgent matter now in hand is by all means to press the women's demand, so that when the Bill is introduced, it will not be treated with the same treachery as the last.

One very effective means is ready to hand. On April 2nd the decennial Census will be taken. As women do not count in the State, this time all self-respecting women will refuse to be counted. As all militant Suffragists and many non-militant Suffragists mean to take part in this very dignified and constitutional protest against exclusion from citizenship, the statistics will be very considerably invalidated, and as many Government measures are based on the Census returns the authorities will be nonplussed. The only means by which women will be persuaded to give up this protest, is by a definite and satisfactory pledge from Mr. Asquith that no obstacles will be placed in the way of the Woman Suffrage Bill. As the majority of the House of Commons for Woman Suffrage is even larger than in the last one, such a pledge would ensure success for the Bill.

Another means of bringing pressure to bear is supplied by the Great Demonstration to take place in the Albert Hall on March 23rd, 1911. The Chair will be taken by Mrs. Pankhurst. Miss Vida Goldstein, President of the Women's Political Association of Victoria, who is coming to England especially for this occasion, will be the chief speaker, whilst Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B., will also address the meeting. The new March Song of the Women presented to Mrs. Pankhurst for the Union by Dr. Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc., will be performed by a mixed choir, conducted by the composer herself. The occasion should prove historic.

EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.  
London, March 1911.

The Women's Freedom League on February 6th initiated an entirely new form of protest against the exclusion of women from citizenship, which has aroused the greatest interest and enthusiasm amongst the majority of Suffragists, and has now been officially adopted by the sister militant Society. The plan has been under consideration for over a year, but the occasion of its public announcement was the same day as the state opening of Parliament by the King. As no reference was then made to W. S., the Women's Freedom League announced its long and carefully prepared plan to interfere with and hamper Government business, and that the first step in this direction would be immediately begun by a campaign to Boycott the Census.

At the Public Meeting held to consider the King's Speech a resolution in hearty approval of the Boycott was passed almost unanimously, and many volunteers were forthcoming who undertook to refuse all information. Since February 6th organisers and speakers have been touring the country, explaining the practical details of the plan, and everywhere winning recruits.

To understand the scope and logic of the protest it must be remembered that the statistics which are compiled from the Census returns, are used by all Government Departments, and also in drafting fresh legislation, and the League is calling upon women to refuse all information which will assist a Government to govern them without their consent. Women who are householders will be required to fill up the Census forms for themselves and for all those resident in their houses on the night of April 2nd. This many will refuse to do, returning the paper marked "No Votes for Women—no Census", and risking a fine or imprisonment in consequence. To minimise such a fine these resisting householders will fill their houses with friends, all of whom will be thus left out of the Census, and the fine, which is a maximum of £ 5, can be shared between all.

The Press has given the protest great prominence, and, on the whole, realises the serious and far-reaching results of such an attitude on the part of women. The logic of such passive resistance is unassailable, on the grounds that so long as citizen rights are withheld, women should refuse to perform citizen duties. The Women's Freedom League considers this protest to be on the same lines as the Tax-Resistance, which was also initiated by the League.

The Second Reading of the Women's Bill will be on May 5th, and every effort is being made to secure a record majority, so that the further stages may be facilitated by the Government. If a promise is obtained that such facilities will be given, then the Census Boycott would be at once stopped, and women would gladly render every possible assistance to this national piece of work.  
London, March 1911. EDITH HOW MARTYN.

The third Annual Demonstration of the Men's League at the Queen's Hall on Febr. 20th was again a brilliant success. There were speeches from the chairman Mr. Nevinson, from Sir Walton Bart (Liberal M. P.) the Earl of Lytton (Unionist) Mr. Lansbury (Labour M.P.) and the Rev. Ivory Cripps, and singing from Mme Brema. A resolution was carried calling on the Government to give facilities for the passage of a W. S. Bill. On the platform supporting the chairman were delegates from the National Union of W. S. Soc, the

Conserv. & Unionist W. F. Ass., the W. F. L., the New Constit. Soc., the W. S. & P. U., etc.

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The result of three inquiries made to ascertain whether the Conciliation Bill was "democratic" enough, showed in Dundee a percentage of 87 wage-earning women and working-class housewives to whom the Bill would give the franchise; in Carnarvon 73 percent; in Bangor 76 percent.

In Dundee it was proved that more than half of the municipal women voters (2 177 out of 3,866) live in one-or-two roomed dwellings. Where is now the cry of "Votes for ladies!" raised last year by the Liberal "Antis"?

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The popular indignation against the Government, and especially against the Home Office, will be much increased by the terrible evidence collected in support of a Memorandum forwarded by the Conciliation Committee to Mr. Winston Churchill. That evidence charges the police with brutal violence and filthy indecency towards the women who attended the last deputation to the Prime Minister on November 18th and 22nd. In answer to a question in the House from Mr. Chancellor, the Home Secretary admitted that the police had orders to avoid making arrests.

Such orders naturally resulted in violence, and there is a very strong suspicion that the torture and indecency arose from an understanding with the authorities that the police (including the plain-clothes men, who were the worst offenders) had permission to treat the women just as they pleased.

In an admirable article upon the subject, "The Manchester Guardian" of February 23rd said it did not see how Mr. Churchill could refuse an inquiry. But Mr. Churchill knew better. He knew how damaging to himself and the Government such an inquiry must be, if it were honestly conducted. Before the demand of the Memorandum was published he had already refused it, and so added another count to the shame of the Government's mismanagement. The evidence was collected by Dr. Jessie Murray and Mr. Brailsford, Hon. Secretary to the Conciliation Committee and a member of our Executive.

(Monthly Organ of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage.)

### France.

Two new Groups of the French W. S. A. have been founded during the month of February, one at Boulogne-sur-mer and the other at St. Quentin, and two more will soon be constituted at Dyon and Orleans. Our Bordeaux Group organised an important manifestation on Febr. 12 in the big hall of the Athénée.

At Paris many meetings were held by the activity of the local Sections d'Arrondissement.

The General Meeting of the French W.S.A. will take place on March 26 in Paris at 2 o'clock in the Musée Social, 15 rue Las Casas.

All Suffragists conversant with English suffrage literature know the excellent, well-informed booklet in which Miss Zimmern depicted the struggle for enfranchisement in the various nations of the world. The French W. S. A. has had it translated into French under the title: *Le Suffrage des Femmes dans tous les Pays*, par Mlle Alice Zimmern, chez Marcel Rivière, éditeur, 31 rue Jacob; also to be ordered from the Hon. Sec. of the F.W.S.A., 21 villa Dupont, Paris XVI. We recommend this work to all our friends and to all French-speaking Suffrage groups for study and propaganda. The

chapter on France has been augmented so as to give an idea of the different groups that have taken the matter up in our country. Surely neither devotion to the cause nor talent are wanting in France, but for organised action and perseverance the example of other nations may prove helpful. Miss Zimmern's book will show suffragists the whole scope of their cause and will fortify their conviction that victory is near.

*Communication from the French W.S.A.*

### Netherlands.

The Dutch National Woman Suffrage Association has now over 100 Local Branches, where the work is actively pursued. Now that the winter campaign is coming to a close they are busy preparing for *Suffrage Day*, June 15th. Our membership is increasing monthly with some hundreds, and from various places where we have not yet formed a Section, the Executive receives invitations to come and found one. Still, as the influenza incapacitated several speakers, the W. S. A. could not cope with all these demands.

Dr. ALETTA H. JACOBS.  
Amsterdam, March 1911.

The Dutch Bond for Woman Suffrage has the pleasure to inform you that the annual meeting is to be held on Sunday May 7th in Breda. There will be a festive gathering on the preceding evening with a varied and attractive program.

The Dutch Bond has made good progress this year, it has 59 local branches and over 4000 members.

The death of the ex-minister of state Mr. Veegens was a great loss for us, as Mr. Veegens was an active member of the committee since last June and had already given proof of his working power and shown himself an able advocate of Woman Suffrage.

M. VAN EEGHEN-BOISSEVAIN,  
Pres. Dutch Bond for W. S.

### United States.

In one compartment of my writing desk I drop each month the various items of news which would probably interest the readers of "Jus Suffragii", and this evening when I took them out there were enough to fill the entire paper! We are making history rapidly these days, and those of us who have been patiently and persistently working in the suffrage movement for years with little encouragement and apparently little progress, often have to pause for a moment in the rapid onrush to rub our eyes and say, "Are we awake, or is this but another of the old-time dreams?" First came the uprising of the women — perhaps borne in on the Eastern States by the tidal wave from Europe, and on the Western States by the tidal wave from Australia. The great awakening began in New York, whose approval counts for so much throughout the country, but like a wireless telegraph message it flashed from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and found its first practical result in Washington!

Many people may inquire; "was a victory in that far-away State so important?" Yes, because its largest city — Seattle — is destined to be one of the principal sea-ports of the world, and through its harbor will flow a large part of our vastly increasing trade with Japan and the Philipp-

ines and also that created by the opening of the Panama Canal within the next three or four years. If the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada is adopted, the business along its northern border will be much augmented, and all these things will stimulate the development of the State which is among the richest in mines, forests, water power and all the natural resources. The other four States where women vote, while large in extent, are not thickly populated and have no big cities except Denver, in Colorado, which has 213,381 people; while Seattle has 237,104, and Spokane, in the eastern part of the State, has 104,402. One and a half times as many women are now enfranchised in Washington as can vote in Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. These three and Colorado are in what is called the Rocky Mountain District and have by no means the influence on the Pacific coast States that Washington has.

This influence has already been shown in a most remarkable manner, for, just three months after the suffrage was granted in Washington, the Legislature of California almost unanimously passed a bill to submit the question to the voters. The women had been going to every session for fifteen years trying to obtain this bill. California is one of the largest and most influential States in the Union, with nearly two-and-a-half million inhabitants, and about 400,000 women would be enfranchised. It looks now as if there would be a special election during next summer to decide this and several other questions, and, while there will be a big fight, conditions seem very favorable.

Before we had finished rejoicing over this situation, there came the news that the Legislature of Kansas, by an immense majority, had passed a bill to send the suffrage question to the voters. The women had been asking seventeen years for this to be done, and at the present session the wife of the Governor of the State and the wife of the Chief Justice of its Supreme Court were among those who went into the lobby and worked for it. Kansas is an old and important State with nearly one-and-three quarter million inhabitants. It is the only one where women have the municipal franchise.

Right upon the heels of this announcement came another that the Legislature of Oregon, without a dissenting voice, had asked the voters to endorse a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution. This State lies between Washington and California and the three occupy the entire Pacific coast. Fortunately Oregon and Kansas will not vote on this question until next year, as there is a prospect that several other Legislatures also will send it to the electors, and it would be impossible to raise the money, furnish the speakers and do the enormous work necessary for so many campaigns. One fact stands out clearly — that there is to be no rest and no ceasing from labor for the suffragists of the United States. Long experience has prepared us for defeats, but we are confident there will be some successes. Three circumstances inspire great hope — first, that there are hundreds of women now ready to help where there were tens a few years ago; second that men everywhere are now coming to the assistance of the women; and third, that the newspapers are far more just and friendly than ever before in this long contest.

If the method of getting the suffrage were the same in the United States as it is in all other countries, and only the Legislature (or Parliament) had to be persuaded, our women would long ago have had it in many States; but alas, we must have also the consent of a majority of the men, and every man, no matter how degraded or vicious, can vote upon this question. To illustrate: Suppose the women of Great Britain, after all their hard struggle, should obtain their bill from Parliament, and then would have to get the assent of a majority of the men in London, Manchester, Edinburgh and all the rest of the country! Could they ever do it?

In spite of difficulties which do not exist anywhere else in the world, we feel sure that the longest and hardest part of our battle is now behind us, and that henceforth we shall, every few years, gain another State. After this has continued until a considerable number have enfranchised their women, then public sentiment will have become so favorable that the rest of them will do this without the strenuous effort on the part of women which they are now compelled to make. This is not a dream or a vision but the sound judgment of the experienced leaders of this movement in the United States.

Not only has the example of the State of Washington already been followed by several others, as has been shown, but the women there, even in this short time, have helped the cause immensely in all other States. The mayor of Seattle, elected by the men less than one year ago, gave the city such a notoriously disgraceful administration that, as soon as the women were enfranchised, the respectable part of the citizens determined to put him out of office. The law of "recall" in that State requires a new election whenever a certain number of voters petition for it. The mayor and his friends tried very hard to prevent the women from voting, but the courts decided in their favor and at the new election, a few weeks ago, he was swept out of office by a large majority vote.

All of the newspapers throughout the country had columns about this election with big headlines. While for years they had said that women did not want to vote; that they would vote if they had a chance; that the best women would not vote, they now said that it looked as if every woman in Seattle was determined to vote, and that the women had carried the election for the good of the home and children. It may almost be said that the women of Washington are beginning their political work at the point which the women of the other four States have only reached after years of experience. Two of the most important things which they are doing are to publish a paper and to maintain a strong committee to tell the truth about the working of woman suffrage there, and to contradict the false reports such as have always been so widely circulated about the other four States.

I have written what seems the most important news, but I wish I had space to tell you of the great demonstrations last week at the Legislatures of Massachusetts and New York. A thousand women poured into the Capitol Building in Boston and three overflow meetings were held in halls and on the streets where hundreds of people stood for hours and listened to the speakers. The

legislators of New York begged the suffragists not to bring as many women as they had in previous winters and so the officers of the State Suffrage Association issued a notice that only speakers and a small committee should go to Albany. The women throughout the State paid no attention to this and the newspapers said that 2,500 were in the Capitol Building, and that, while there were some "antis", at least two-thirds were suffragists. When the Judiciary Committee arrived, whom the speakers were to address, they could not get into the Assembly Chamber until the police cleared a way for them.  
New York, March 1911. IDA HUSTED HARPER.

### Denmark.

The group of professional women's societies (belonging to the *Valgretsforbund*) lately sent a deputation to the Prime Minister and the Speakers of both the Houses.

The deputation thanked the Government for the proposal of an amendment mentioned in previous numbers of "Jus" and including W.S., and it asked that facilities might be given to pass the proposal into law as soon as possible.

The ladies were most cordially received and the Premier as well as the two Speakers declared themselves absolutely in favour of W. S. The Premier added that, when comparing the attitude of the Danish Cabinet Ministers in this matter to that of the English ones, one must admit that Danish women were well off. He himself should like to see the question solved as soon as possible.

The proposal has just passed its second reading in the Lower House with the amendment that women cannot be privileged voters for the Upper House, which democratic provision will hardly meet opposition anywhere.

A bill prohibiting women's night-work in factories is at present before our Parliament. Danish women would regard such a law as an encroachment on their liberty of working and they are opposing the proposal with great energy. A protest-meeting will take place on the 16th inst. The meeting will be called by some Social-Democratic Women's Societies and the Dansk Kvindesamfund (affiliated to the *Valgretsforbund*).

The meeting with our International President as speaker, which was mentioned in my last report, will be held on the 21st of April and we may expect a very large attendance, as the *Valgretsforbund* and the *Landsforbund* hold the meeting together.  
March, 6th 1911. TH. DAUGAARD, int. sec.

The *Landsforbund* has chosen as delegates to the Convention in Stockholm. Mrs. Elna Munch, vice-president of the *Landsforbund*, Mrs. Clinny Dreyer, International Secretary, Mrs. Meta Hansen, President of the Copenhagen W.S. Association, Mrs. Johanne Meyer, Mrs. Ellen Petersen and Mrs. Anna Hansen. The alternates will be: Miss Sara Orth, Mrs. Julie Arenholt, Miss Ridiger, Mrs. Martha Ottosen, Mrs. Carlsen and Mrs. Elise Koppel.

In the middle of April Mrs. Chapman Catt will arrive at Copenhagen on her way to Stockholm. Mrs. Catt will show us the great favour to speak at a public meeting, which will be arranged for by the two societies affiliated to the I. W. S. Alliance, the *Landsforbund* and the *Valgretsforbund*, and we have secured the largest lecture-room in Copenhagen for this occasion.

Copenhagen, March 1911. CLINNY DREYER.

## Germany.

The Munich Local Suffrage Society of the Bavarian W. S. A. in its meeting of Febr. 15 took up a position with regard to the question of the prospective constitution for the state of Alsatia-Lorraine. Dr. Prévât, the lecturer, claimed that the question should be solved after the democratic ideas of Southern Germany; he declared himself against the Government's draft of constitution and the conduct of Prussian red-tape officialdom in Alsatia-Lorraine. His lecture was followed by a lively debate; finally the following resolution was carried with one dissentient vote:—

„Die am 15/II/1911 in München tagende Versammlung des Vereins für Frauenstimmrecht erklärt, dass nach 40 jähriger Zugehörigkeit zum Deutschen Reiche dem Reichslande Elsass-Lothringen eine selbständige Verfassung als Bundesstaat mit eigener Vertretung im Bundesrat gebührt.

Der demokratischen Tradition und Gewöhnung des Deutschen Südens überhaupt, der Elsass-Lothringenschen Bevölkerung im besonderen und der neuen Zeit kan nur ein allgemeines, gleiches, geheimes und direktes Wahrecht für Männer und Frauen entsprechen.

Jede Massregel, das Selbstbestimmungsrecht innerhalb dieses neu zu schaffenden deutschen Bundesstaates einzuengen, muss abgelehnt werden.“

It was resolved to send this resolution to the Chancellor of the Empire, to the State-Commission for drafting a constitution for Alsatia-Lorraine and to the Government of the province in question. Munich, March 1911. L. G. HEYMANN.

In the National Liberal Society of Mannheim there grew up quite a new understanding of the women's claim of political equality, when solicitor König said: „We wish to welcome the women as members in our ranks and to pave the way for them in every respect. Now that the other parties have turned to women, we may not neglect to do so; for I cannot deny that our party has often sinned in this“. Yet the lecturer did not go the length of wanting to give votes to women. He got general approbation.

Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht.

## Hungary.

As our movement is following strictly the evolution of our political life, the public work of our Society has been very limited in the last months. The most prominent event was a literary soirée arranged by the editors of our official paper „A nő es társadalom“ with a performance of „How the vote was won“ by a group of artists, and the recital of suffrage poems by one of our most famous actresses. Besides Miss Krog's fine lecture, mentioned in our last Report, we had no foreign speaker, though we tried very hard to get one. The impossibility to get more foreign suffrage-speakers led us to propose at the Stockholm Congress the formation of some central office to procure speakers.

Since our association admits societies as members, four great organisations joined us: the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the Farmer's Women's Association of Balmanyváros, the Midwives' Federation, and the Girl's Club from Pápar. The latter joined at the suggestion of our Young People's Group, which is working splendidly and growing nicely.

Lately the Government introduced three bills into Parliament, which gave us a good opportunity to protest against legislating without women's direct influence. We had a splendid crowded meeting in the Town Hall, where we protested against the limitation of factory-hours for women only and claimed limitation for men as well. As for the bill concerning the white-slave-traffic and bad literature we showed, that the Government's bills do not at all touch the centre of these questions and demanded votes for women to be able to help make these laws a real protection for women and for the community.

The Men's League had some very successful meetings; in one Prof. Rudolphe Broda from Paris was the speaker. Our Men's League too tried to get other representative foreign speakers, but failed.

The agricultural labourers held some organising meetings during the winter. At such a meeting held on the 8th January in Debrecen, a farmer of our members awakened the greatest enthusiasm by speaking for women's suffrage. The Hungarian Freemasons are discussing the question of universal suffrage. The speaker, Dr. Lajos Bakits, the chief editor of a daily paper (maintained by the Freemasons) is fortunately a great friend of our cause, so he presented the suffrage claim as involving the naturally woman's suffrage too. In the discussion most of the debaters agreed with the speaker in this point; many loges declared themselves as standing united for w. s.; only the leader of the Radicals, Mr. Osskár Jássi declared himself theoretically in favour of w. s. but much opposed to mixing this question up with the question of manhood suffrage. He won the applause of the Radicals; and, strange to say, the more Conservative had to show them how reactionary they are by dropping women's suffrage. Our so-called Radicals are repaeting every day speaking of w. s.: *„We are no less Radicals by refusing to occupy ourselves with w. s., for you can see that no really Democratic national society takes up this question.“*

Please, comrades of Democratic countries, take note!

Our Socialists deaf and dumb to w. s. (except when they quarrel with us) supporting the Hungarian people who demand manhood suffrage, have declared that, in view of the Austrian and German women's demonstration on March 19th, the Hungarian party celebrating every year a Freedom day on March 15th, will declare this year that they demand women's suffrage as well as men's. We are very interested to see if this will change their attitude,—but we are not too optimistic in this matter.

As our press reported that the Franchise Bill of Portugal included woman's suffrage we congratulated the Portuguese Government, which politely acknowledged the receipt of our letter.

For Stockholm we have four ladies going surely, three nearly so. Besides them, it is possible that Countess Teleky and Prof. Dirner, the President of the Men's League will come too.

We shall try to find some delegates more, as we would be happy to help the Congress to be in every way a great success.

Budapest, March 1911. ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

The international badge, which should be worn by every woman believing in woman suffrage, is to be ordered from Mrs. J. PEDERSEN-DAN, Griffenfeldtsgade 39, Copenhagen, 50 bronze badges 22 sh. 6d., postage prepaid.

Reduction in price for orders exceeding that number.