## JUS SUFFRAGII.

# The International Woman Suffrage News

The Monthly Organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

FRENCH EDITION.

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APRIL, 1920.

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### THE CONGRESS. ALL ABOUT

GROWING ENTHUSIASM.

ARRANGEMENTS WELL ADVANCED.

GENEVA HEADQUARTERS SECURED.

FURTHER PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE OF THE I.W.S.A.

The growth of popular interest in the Congress is amazing. The Press is keenly alive to its importance. Headquarters receiving offers of practical support from many distinguished women and not a few men of all schools of thought.

### Personnel of Special Congress Committee.

special British Geneva Congress Committee is already hard at work organising the general enthusiasm to the best advantage. This Committee is being constantly reinforced. The following are among those who are already members: Miss Leonora de Alberti and Miss Barry, hon. officers of the Catholic Women's Suffrage League; Mrs. Percy Bigland, Executive Committee of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, and formerly hon. secretary of the "Pass the Bill" Committee, which was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.; Miss Nina Boyle, Chairman of the Women Voters' Council, and formerly head of the political department of the Women's Freedom League; Miss Anna Christitch, the distinguished Serbian Deagle; Miss Affine Christiten, the distinguished Serban publicist, lately returned from the great international "Save the Children" Conference at Geneva; Miss Corben, hon. secretary of the League of the Church Militant; Mrs. Henry Fawcett; Miss Vida Goldstein, the Australian Woman Suffrage leader; Miss Helen Fraser (Executive Committee N.U.S.E.C. a well-known speaker in England and in America, and author of "Women in War Time"; Mrs. How Martyn; Miss Elizabeth Macadam, hon. secretary N.U.S.E.C., formerly Lecturer and Director of Social Studies at Liverpool University; Miss F. de G. Merrifield (Executive Committee N. U. S. E. C.), a leading Suffragist in the South of England Miss Maud Miles, the popular American journalist; Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, hon. treasurer Women's International League, one of the most prominent of the pre-war Suffrage leaders; Miss E. Picton Turbervill, O.B.E., an hon. officer of the Young Women's Christian Association, and one of the leaders of the present movement for the equality of men and women within the churches; Miss Eleanor Rathbone, President N.U.S.E.C., and City Councillor of Liverpool; Miss Juliet Reckitt, of the Society of Friends; Mrs. Alys Russell, well known for her great work for schools for mothers; Miss Rosamond Smith, co-hon. secretary N.U.S.E.C., Executive Committee National Council of Women. Mrs. Philip Snowden, a household name not only in the Labour Party, but among all who know what her eloquence has won for women; Miss Florence Underwood, secretary Women's Freedom League and joint editor of *The Vote*; Miss Helen Ward, Executive Committee N.U.S.E.C. (acting Editor *pro tem.* of

Jus Suffragii); and Mrs. Margaret Walter, the brilliant American Press correspondent.

Miss Chrystal Macmillan (Executive Committee N.U.S.E.C. Recording Secretary, was present at the first meetings of the Committee, and has now gone to Geneva to prepare for the Congress there, where her great knowledge of the International Woman's movement and of constitutional procedure will be invaluable. Fortunately Mrs. Abbott, of Headquarters, also a member of the N.U.S.E.C. Executive, is in very close attendance. Mrs. Abbott is feeling special satisfaction at the interest Indian women are showing in the Congress, as in the years 1916-19, during her brilliant term as representative of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in India, New Zealand, and Australia, she made many personal friends among them.

### Finance.

As becomes women of affairs, one of the first matters to receive the Committee's very earnest consideration has been how best to place the I.W.S.A. in this Congress year upon an absolutely sound financial basis, to secure for it such a position in this respect as shall enable it to reap the rich harvest now springing up to its hand, so that not only the Congress itself, but every circumstance connected with it shall be in accordance with the best traditions of the Women's Suffrage movement for

We print below the text of a stirring call for the necessary financial help which has been issued from Headquarters:

Dear Madam or Sir,

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance is to hold its first Congress since 1913 in Geneva, from June 6 to 12. During the seven years that have elapsed since the last Congress, women in Great Britain and many other countries have gained the franchise. In thirteen nations the first stage of the struggle for women's emancipation has been won.

In organising this Congress we are faced with the grave problem of finance. In many of the countries of Europe it will be difficult for the delegates, in view of the fall in the exchange, to incur the expense of attending the Congress. They are poor—very poor. We are not rich. The expenses will be particularly heavy. Will you help us by sending a gift?

We hope very much that this Congress will bring strength and encouragement to those who are still unenfranchised. We have to remember that in most of the Latin countries women are voteless, and for the women of the East the work of emancipation has hardly begun. Even in the voting countries much work has yet to be done before women have fully won their economic and social enfranchisement.

A new life is taking possession of the world. We are persuaded it can only be a better life if women have the same opportunities as men in the reconstruction of their countries.

### International Woman Suffrage Alliance Board of Officers.

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

## INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS.

11, Adam Street, Adelphi. London, W.C. 2.

APRIL. 1920.

### Bye-law of I.W.S.A. Constitution.

"The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, by mutual consent of its auxiliaries, stands pledged to preserve absolute neutrality on all questions that are strictly national."

### CONTENTS All About the Congress. Future of the I.W.S.A. ..... 97-100 Review: The Women's Victory and After. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett ...... Fawcett 100 French Page: Quelles Nouvelles? 101

Women and Organised Religion. By a Laywoman ...... 102 Obituary: Hon. Evelina Haverfield; Mrs. Humphry Ward.... 102 Belgium: Votes for Women in Communal Elections .......... 102 Tests for Legislation ...... 104

 
 Iceland: Steady Progress
 106
 surely be present

 Japan
 106
 Norway ...... 106 United States of America: Ratification Campaign ...... 107

Victory Convention ...... 107 Economic Position of Women Internationally Considered.. 108-110 Travel and Accommodation Arrangements for Geneva...... 111 

We enclose a form and envelope. Will you let your response be immediate? For the arrangements have to go forward at once, and these arrangements depend upon the means at our disposal. If women of action and achievement, women who represent progressive thought and collective endeavour, can come from all corners of the earth and take counsel together, there is reason to hope that new forces for good will be quickened and bear far-reaching results.

We need the sum of £5,000 for the organisation of the Congress, and for the carrying on of the International work, and we have nothing. We need your assistance very much indeed, and are sure you will give it.—Yours faithfully,

LENA 'ASHWELL. NANCY ASTOR. VIOLET BONHAM-CARTER LETTICE FISHER. CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN. MARGARET MCMILLAN.

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT. EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE. EDITH PICTON-TURBERVILL. ELEANOR RATHBONE. M. S. REEVES. FFLORENS ROCH. MAUDE ROYDEN

ETHEL SNOWDEN. This letter is signed by British women who are in touch with Headquarters, and in the first instance it is being issued only to British sympathisers. But the idea has been suggested, and we hope it may receive official approval, that the women's leaders in each country of the I.W.S.A. should add their own signatures and issue the same, or a similar appeal to their the work of the Alliance and render help to women still own countrymen and women, with their own endorsements.

### Who is Coming to Geneva?

It is evident that Geneva in June will be a place well worth while to see. We understand that there will be a large contingent from America, that Spain will be represented, that women from India and China and Janan will almost certainly be there, and, most interesting of all news, the Uruguavan Republic has already appointed an official delegate. The

information runs as follows:—

"By an official decree published in the Diario Official of the Uruguayan Government, the President, Baltasar Brum has appointed Dr. Paulina Luisi as official Government representative of the Uruguayan Republic to the Eighth Congress PAGE of the I.W.S.A.

Dr. Paulina Luisi is the well-known leader of the Woman Suffrage movement in Uruguay, and has also just carried out an extensive campaign throughout Uruguay and the Argentine for the abolition of the white slave traffic

## A Mass Meeting to be Addressed Exclusively by Women M.P.s.

One of the features of the Congress will be a mass meeting addressed exclusively by women M.P.s from various countries. One of the speakers will be Fru Elna Munch, a member of the Danish Rigsdag, who recently made a brilliant speech in Service, a measure subsequently passed into law by the Greece: Manifesto by the Newly Formed League ........... 105 their luck. Perhaps all of these, and in any case one, must

### GENEVA HEADQUARTERS SECURED.

### FUTURE OF THE I.W.S.A.: FURTHER PROPOSALS.

A.-FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Alternate Proposals received from Mrs. Chapman Catt.

Whereas, when in 1902, the International Woman Suffrage Alliance was organised to aid the women of all nations to secure the vote, New Zealand was the only independent country whose women citizens enjoyed the rights of suffrage, and in eight independent countries only was there then an organised Suffrage movement, and

WHEREAS in 1920 the Alliance and its affiliated associations, aided by the democratic movement aroused by the great world war, have so far succeeded in achieving their original aim that the suffrage has been definitely and finally extended to the women of twenty independent countries and organisations, amply able to complete the campaign for the enfranchisement women, are at work in Italy, Greece, France, Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Argentina, and Uruguay, therefore be it resolved—

That the Alliance having so far completed its originally imposed task, that it is to be no longer a necessary factor to the Woman Suffrage movement, shall dissolve at the end of its eighth convention, held in Geneva June 6-12, be it further resolved-

struggling for the vote.

Whereas the Latin countries have as yet made little progress in the Woman Suffrage movement, therefore be it

That the Alliance shall be reorganised and continued, with two main objects in view: (a) To aid the unenfranchised women of any and all countries democratically organised to secure the vote; (b) to furnish a medium for the exchange among enfranchised women of experiences, reports, investigations, and studies concerning all measures aiming to conserve or improve the highest welfare of mankind.

If proposal I. is adopted the contingent questions are:-

- 1. When shall the international headquarters be closed?
- 2. When shall Jus Suffragii be suspended?
  3. What disposition shall be made of the furniture, files,

data, and funds (if any) of the Alliance?

- If proposal II. is adopted, the contingent questions are :-Shall a new constitution be drawn, and if so, what
- shall its main features be? (a) The appointment of a committee to draw such a
- 2. Where shall the international headquarters be located? Shall it be continued in London or placed elsewhere?
- 3. (a) What is their present cost of maintenance? b) Shall Jus Suffragii be continued?
- What is the present deficit on English issue?
- (b) What is the present deficit on French issue?
- 4. What budget is necessary for headquarters and Jus the two following points:-
- 5. How shall funds be raised to meet that budget?
- 6. How may the Alliance now aid the women of unenfranchised countries with their campaign for the
- 7. What other work will the Alliance assume?
- 8. Consideration of plans presented by other countries.
- 9. Report of Committee on Constitution.
- 10. Raising of money for support of Alliance. 11. Election of officers.

constitution.

### B.-FROM FRANCE.

# Special Resolutions of the Central Committee of the Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes.

The Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes, affiliated o the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, recommends its delegates to support, at the Congress, the following resolu-

Regarding a strong organisation of the Society of Nations s the one and magnificent hope of assuring the future peace f the world, the Alliance hails its creation with deep joy. But as this Society will have great need of every moral upport to establish it securely, the Union Française holds that it is the duty and interest of the organised women of the whole world to concentrate all their effort, their intelligence, and their influence on consolidating and helping the Society of Nations, of which the object is to secure goodwill and peace throughout the world.

That the first action of the Geneva Congress be greeting to the League of Nations, and a declaration from organised women of every country, affirming to the world their devotion and their determined resolve to consecrate all their powers to assuring the development and the perfecting of the League.

### Future of the Alliance.

The Central Committee of the U.F.S.F. proposes:-

To maintain the present object of the Alliance as defined Article 2 of the present statutes which has been its bject since its foundation, and should remain its chief ect so long as women are not completely enfranchised.

However, regarding the actual state of the Woman Suffrage ovement in the world, and holding that the enfranchised is neither desirable nor useful. countries ought to extend their activities for the attainment of new conquests, the U.F.S.F. holds, added to suffrage work, there should be effort to win civil and social equality between

(Omitting questions of the economic order—for example, the question of the protection of female work, which is of a nature to arouse fierce controversies.)

### Article 1

That the Federation take the name: International Alliance for the Suffrage of Women and for the Defence of their

### Article 2

The Alliance has for its object to obtain the franchise for women of all nations, and to unite the friends of Woman Suffrage throughout the world for the purpose of well organised fraternal co-operation.

It proposes to work to secure, between men and women, a

real equality in the family and in society.

### Article 3.

Admission to the Alliance: (1) In Unenfranchised Countries, That admission be accorded to one National Association, of which the chief object shall be to obtain Woman Suffrage, but whose propaganda and activities shall be aimed at obtaining equality-civil, social, and moral-between men

### (2) In Entranchised Countries.

To one National Association, of which the object shall be to obtain civil, social, and moral equality between the sexes.

### In Reference to the Woman's Charter.

The U.F.S.F. supports the idea of the extension of the original object of the Alliance; it approves the Woman's Charter as drawn up by the National Executive Committee of Great Britain, with certain modifications in its form to secure greater concentration of the text and the omission of

- (1) The question of the protection of women's work.
- (2) Spiritual equality, which cannot be obtained except in those countries in which religious dogma, by its very nature unalterable ["intangible"], is not opposed.

### The Woman's Charter.

- 1. Suffrage for women on the same terms as it is or may be gives to mea. Status of women equal to that of men on all legislative and administrative bodies, national and inter-
- 2. Right of a woman to keep her own nationality in case of marriage with a foreigner, unless she formally expresses her wish to the contrary.
- 3. Full civil rights for a married woman. That is to say :-
- (a) Suppression of marital authority.
- (b) Right of a married woman to dispose freely of her own goods and earnings.
  (c) Right to a legal domicile, with all the consequences
- of this right, for a married woman separated from her husband.
- 4. Equal rights of father and mother over a child born
- 5. Equal responsibility of the father with the mother in all matters affecting children born out of wedlock, including the children of adulterous unions.
- 6. Recognition by the State of the social and economic value
- 7. Admission to all schools and to all degrees in the universities under the same conditions as men, and with the same consequences.
- 8. Admission to all the professions and to all administrative and judicial functions.
- 9. Equal pay for equal work.10. Suppression of the white slave traffic and of the regulation of vice, and recognition of the equal moral standard.
- 11. Absolute suppression of laws or customs permitting or encouraging the sale or the enslavement of women or children in Asia, in Africa, and in certain parts of Eastern Europe.

# Concerning the Union of the Alliance with Other Societies, and the Creation of an International Woman's Bureau—

The U.F.S.F. considers that a federation of international societies, or the fusion of the Alliance with another society,

Full liberty of action should be left to each society, the more so as it is always possible for two or several international groups to unite for a common effort to obtain some particular bject whenever circumstances call for this.

The U.F.S.F. recalls in this connection the fruitful cooperation of the conference of women of the Allied Countries affiliated to the Alliance, and of the International Council fo Women, in February, 1919, at Paris, which resulted in the admission of women to all posts provided for by the con- and Mrs. Asquith, (for she was also present) were there as stitution of the League of Nations

The U.F.S.F. does not believe in the possibility and the desirability (et a l'opportunite) of a permanent International Woman's Bureau joined to the League of Nations (the women who will form part of the Commissions should suffice for the object proposed), but the U.F.S.F. suggests the nomination of a Commission of the Congress to study questions which may form a bond of union between the various international

### PLEASE NOTE.

For additional information about travel and accommodation near the time when our victory was a certainty. at Geneva, see page 111.

### REVIEW.

"The Woman's Victory—and After: Personal Reminiscences."

By Millicent Garrett Fawcett. 2s. 6d. net. Sidgwick and Jackson, 3, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

To the thousands of faithful friends and gallant comrades whose brave, unwearied work, steadfastly maintained through many years, made Women's Suffrage in Great Britain no longer a dream, but a reality, . . . the goodly fellowship of the prophets, for they foresaw what was coming, proclaimed it, and devoted themselves in making it come in the right Thus Mrs. Fawcett dedicates her story of the later stages of the Woman Suffrage campaign in Great Britain. This book is not, even to the extent of Mrs. Fawcett's previous volume in the "Everyman" series, a reasoned history of the movement. It is what its title claims for it, a narrative based on personal reminiscences. As such it has a certain unique value, because, unlike the little girl in the thrilling drama of thirty years ago, "The Man's Shadow," who declared so touchingly, "I saw nothing, I heard nothing," when people questioned her about stirring events in which her father had taken an active—a too active—part, Mrs. Fawcett saw everything and heard everything. For it was not only her great statesmanship, her vigorous intellect, her courage, which made her followers follow, but also that indefinable quality of hers, made up in part of humour, in part of a quick imagination which enabled her to perceive, to appraise, every detail in its exact proportion which went to build up the movement. Her followers loved her because this quality gave her a true appreciation of their smallest effort. Her opponents might well fear her, and did fear her, because the same quality enabled her to reveal to an astonished world their most "secret whispering." sins.

Mrs. Fawcett is inimitable on the subject of Mr. Asquith, the Liberal Prime Minister, who denied the fundamental of Liberalism. "It was Mr. Asquith, more than any other one person, who prevented the Liberal Party becoming a Reform Party, and including women in their general scheme of enfranchisement." This is her judgment, and she con-

of enfranchisement." This is her judgment, and she continues:—

I well remember the long series of Suffrage deputations which it fell to my lot to introduce to Mr. Asquith, and of his gradual change of manner in receiving us. Some of these interviews were extremely amusing, and we laughed over them as soon as we were by ourselves. The first was when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Government. We had with us Miss Emily Davies, the founder of Girton College; Lady Strachey, wife of the well-known Indian administrator; Miss Frances Sterling; Miss I. O. Ford, and other well-known Suffrage leaders from our various societies. While we were still in the waiting room, I was sent for by myself for a preliminary interview with Mr. Asquith's private secretary. I found him a rather agitated-looking young man, who said: "I want you, Mrs. Fawcett, to give me your personal word of honour that no member of your deputation will employ physical violence." "Indeed," I replied, "you astonish me. I had no idea you were so frightened." He instantly repudiated being frightened, and I rejoined: "Someone must be frightened or such a request would never have been made of me; but as it is made, without hesitation I give you my most solemn word of honour that no member of my deputation will either employ or threaten violence." The idea of it, considering who they were, entertained me, and I took no pains to conceal my amusement. I rejoined my deputation, and almost instantly the gentleman I had just left reappeared to conduct us to the reception room, I walking first, side by side with the secretary. As we entered the room, where Mr. Asquith was and almost instantly the gentleman I had just left reappeared to conduct us to the reception room, I walking first, side by side with the secretary. As we entered the room, where Mr. Asquith was sitting with his back to the light on our right, I observed in the opposite corner, on our extreme left, a lady I did not know. So I said to the secretary, in a clear voice, "I give no guarantee for that lady; I do not know her." "Oh, that," he rejoined, and again showed some agitation, "that lady is Miss Asquith."

In a note, Mrs. Fawcett adds that perhaps Miss Asquith in the event of assault and battery on our part they could have flung their persons between their husband and father and his assailants." Mrs. Fawcett wrote this note before recent brilliant electoral campaign of Mr. Asquith's daughter, Lady Bonham Carter, in which, metaphorically speaking, she flung herself between him and his assailants, and thus made secure his return as member of Parliament for Paisley. But Mr. Asquith is not the man he was in 1906. Mrs. Fawcett closes her chapter upon him with the remark: "Once I could not resist saving to him that I had never seen a man so much improved. But this was very

This Asquith story can only be thoroughly appreciated by those who are acquainted with the history of the militant suffrage movement in England, and the state of nervousness to which it reduced the public men of the time. Mrs. Fawcett consistently discountenanced the grave developments of the later phases of the militant movement. But she understood it. She thus describes the death of that arch type of the militant Suffragist, Emily Davison:

In the early summer of 1913 an incident occurred which deeply touched the popular imagination, and placed the principle of self-sacrifice, as illustrated by the militants, on a hill top, from which it was seen not only all over our country, but throughout the world. Courage calls to courage everywhere, and its voice cannot be denied. The race for the Derby was held on the last Wednesday of May. The King's horse was the favourite. Crowds, even more enormous than usual, gathered to witness it. Among them a young woman, a militant Suffragist, Emily Davison, of Morpeth, in Northumberland, had managed to place herself close to the winning-post, against the rope barrier which had kept the crowd off the actual track. As the King's horse swept by at a tremendous speed, Emily Davison threw herself in front of it. Down came the horse with fearful violence. The jockey was, of course, thrown, and seriously injured, and there lay Emily Davison, mortally injured. She had deliberately sacrificed her life in order, in this sensational way, to draw the attention of the whole world to the determination of women to share in the heritage of freedom which was the boast of every man in the country. . . . I happened to be in Vienna at the time, and I shall not easily forget the awed solemnity with which a Viennese with whom I had had some halting conversation in German on the Suffrage question, came to me and said: "Miss Davison ist todt."

Less dramatic, but more universally acclaimed, were the services of women in England, as in all countries, during the war. Mrs. Fawcett quotes testimony from diverse sources, Suffragist and anti-Suffragist, on this point. Sir Lynden Macassey, Chairman of the National Tribunal on Women's Wages, summed up thus: "Women literally leapt as agents of production, and by inherent economic powers and aptitude, into a position of eminence in the economic world previously undreamt of, even by themselves"; and Mr. Walter Long, a former leader of the anti-Suffrage group, observed: "There are still, unfortunately, villages to be found where the women have become imbued with the idea that woman's place is the home. That idea must be met and combated." This was several years after Dr. Elsie Inglis, offering her services to the Royal Army Medical Corps, was told by a high official at the War Office to "go home and keep quiet." She did not go home. Instead, she founded the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, "cfficered entirely by women. The physicians and surgeons, nurses, dressers, orderlies, motor drivers, and domestic staff, all women," who gave their services in France and Serbia, and of whom later, Sir Alfred Keogh, head of the R.A.M.C., said: "They are worth their weight not in gold, but in diamonds." And because at last even politicians understood that women were no longer negligible, on February 6, 1918, the Royal assent was given to the Bill in which, for the first time, British women were recognised as citizens of their country. A day of rejoicing for the women of all nations, and vet a day on which just a touch of sadness was permissible in the hearts of those "happy who had had the inestimable privilege of comradeship with Millicent Garrett Fawcett, and to whom the "Personal Reminiscences" of their great leader recall so many other days of rejoicing in the years during which the Suffragist army advanced to its predestined victory. The "Reminiscences" are illustrated by reproductions of a series of cartoons from Punch. The frontispiece, entitled "At Last," shows the figure of a woman, girt with the sword of the spirit, upon her face an expression not of triumph, but of earnest forward-looking, of deep responsibility.

# QUELLES NOUVELLES?

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS.

## LE CONGRÈS À GENÈVE.

L'intérêt va toujours croissant : les comités au bureau central à Londres, et à Genève, sont déjà à l'œuvre ; le République d'Uruguay a nommé déléguée officielle la doctoresse Paulina Luisi, organisatrice dans toute l'Uruguay et l'Argentine d'une campagne contre la traite des blanches Parmi les évènements du Congrès, signalons une Grande Assemblée où tous les discours seront donnés par des femmes membres des Chambres de pays divers.

### Avis Nécessaire.

Se procurer un passeport avec visé du Consolat Suisse et des pays par où l'on passera. Les déléguées passant par la France evront se munir du visé du consul français dans leur lieu d'habitation aussi bien que du visé français. Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons fourniront un passeport sur recette de sept shillings," accompagné de deux photographies non montées l'une d'elles signée par la personne qui recommande la voyageuse. Ce qui suit est de première importance. Le Comité suisse d'organisation du Congrès prie instamment les déléguées et les congressistes se rendant à Genève de faire savoir le plus tot possible à la presidente de l'Association suisse affiliée, Mlle. Emilie Gourd, Pregny, Genève, leur nom et prénom, leur adresse précise, leur profession, leur âge, et leur nationalité. Ces renseignements seront aussitôt transmis à la Police Fédérale des Etrangers à Berne, qui délivre les autorisations pour entrer en Suisse, et qui, sitôt informé, pourra donner l'ordre aux consuls suisses à l'étranger de viser les passeports pour la Suisse. Il pourra être évité de la sorte beaucoup de perte de temps et d'ennuis.

Thomas Cook & Sons se chargeront sur demande de faciliter les arrangements individuels avec les hotels genevoises (v. la liste en fin de cette gazette); pour les appartements ou pour l'hospitalité, s'adresser à Mlle. Gourd, comme çi-dessus.

## PÉSUMÉ DES PROPOSITIONS QUE L'UNION FRANCAISE POUR LE SUFFRAGE DES FEMMES.

Proposition Speciale: Que la première manifestation du Congrès soit un salut à la Ligue des Nations affirmant la résolution des femmes organisées de tous les pays de consacrer toutes les forces dont elles disposent pour assurer le développement et le perfectionnement de la Ligue.

Avenir de l'Alliance: Garder le but actuel et y adjoindre

l'égalité civile et sociale des sexes. (Ecarter les questions d'ordre économique de nature à soulever des controverses

Art. 1.—Nom: "Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes et la Defense de Leurs Droits.

Art. 2.—But : "D'obtenir l'affranchissement des femmes réprésentée au Congrès à Genève. de toutes les nations, et d'unir les amis du suffrage féminin du monde entier, en vue d'une collaboration fraternelle bien organisée"; en outre, "travailler en vue d'assurer entre les hommes et les femmes, une réelle égalité dans la famille et dans la société.

Art. 3.—1°: Dans les pays non affranchis: Admission d'une association national dont le but principal sera le suffrage féminin mais dont les efforts viseront l'égalité civil social et moral des hommes et des femmes. 2°: Dans les pays affran chis: Admission d'une association nationale dont le but sera l'égalité civile, sociale, et morale des sexes.

Charte des Femmes: "L'U.F.S.F. approuve la Charte de la Femme, telle qu'elle a été conçue par le Comité Exécutif National de la Grande-Bretagne, avec des modifications de forme, et avec la suppression de deux points touchant—1 La question de protection de travail des femmes: 2° L'égalité spirituelle, qui ne peut être obtenue dans les pays où le dogme religieuse—de par sa nature même intangible—ne s'y oppose pas (ce qui ne peut être envisagé dans un pays com-

posé en majorité de catholiques)."

Relations avec d'autres Societes: Fédération ou fusion ni souhaitable ni utile. Les groupements peuvent être fructueuses, comme celle de la Conference de février, 1919, à Paris, qui aboutit à l'admission officielle des femmes dans toutes les fonctions de la Ligue des Nations.

Creation d'un Bureau Permanent International Feminin Joint à la Societe des Nations : L'U.F.S.F. s'y oppose. Elle suggère une Commission du Congrés pour étudier les questions pouvant faire le sujet d'un accord entre les diverses Sociétés Internationales.

### "Summer School" à Oxford.

La seconde semaine de septembre aura lieu à Oxford (Ruskin College) sous la conduite de la N.U.S.E.C. un cours d'études sur des sujets tels que : "La maternité au point de "l'économique de la vie domestique," vue économique," la position actuelle de la femme dans le monde industriel, "la Société des Nations," etc. S'adresser pour tous les détails aux Directrices, N.U.S.E.C., 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1. On fera un accueil chaleureux aux étrangères qui voudront profiter d'une visite en Angleterre pour se joindre à ces cours.

### LA GRÈCE.

### Maniseste de la nouvelle Société de Femmes Grecques pour le Droit des Femmes.

Nous demandons les droits politiques civies et économiques ous les mêmes conditions que les hommes.

Réformes législatives : (a) Civiles et sociales : (1.) Droits égaux de tutelle du père et de la mère sur leurs enfants : en cas de désagrément, décision de la cour. (2.) Participation entière de la femme dans les conciles de famille. (3.) Egalité dans la loi de divorce; egalité de peine (loi pénale 286). (4.) Réforme complète des lois d'heritage, donnant à la femme les mêmes droits que son mari et à la veuve les mêmes que les descendants. (5.) Recherche de la paternité, et obligation conséquente du père envers la mère et l'enfant. (6.) Réforme immédiat dû à la position exceptionnelle de l'enfant illégitime en Grèce ; droit de la mère à la tutelle de son enfant naturel. (7.) Droit de la femme de paraître comme témoin dans les procès civils. (8.) Droit d'être nommée sur les listes de jury. (9.) Etablissement de cours pour juger les enfants et les ado-lescents, avec faculté pour la femme de remplir l'office de juge. (10.) Extension des lois gouvernementales protectrices sur tout le champ du travail des femmes, application rigoureuse RECOMMANDE À SES DÉLÉGUÉES DE SOUTENIR des lois ouvrières, et établissement de lois plus complètes sur le travail des femmes et des mineurs. (11.) Application rigourense de la loî pénale 279, ainsi que du traité universel en rapport à la Traite des Blanches. (b) Politiques: (1.) Droits d'élire et d'éligibilité pour les corps réprésentatifs locaux aînsi que pour l'Assemblée Nationale. (2.) Droit d'exercer toutes les fonctions publiques.

### L'ESPAGNE.

La Société Catholique pour le Suffrage Feminin (Grande-Bretagne) accuse réception d'un salut fraternel d'encouragement de la "Accion Catolica de la Mujer" (Espagne), laquelle société travaille avec confiance dans l'avenir et compte être

### ÉTATS UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE. La Ratification quasi-complétée.

L'Etat de Washington ayant ratifié le 23 mars l'amendement suffragiste fédéral, son adoption n'attend plus que la ratification 36me et finale qui sera acclamée par les femmes de partout le monde.

### GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

Le Concile Annuel tenu le 10 mars aboutit au choix des

six réformes suivantes pour le programme immédiat de l'année.

(1.) Le suffrage égal. (2.) L'unité de règle morale, y compris l'abrogation des lois contre le racolage et l'egalité, des lois de divorce. (3.) La candidature féminine pour le Parlement. (4.) L'êgalité de solde pour égalité de travail, égalité industrielle et professionelle. (5.) Les pensions pour veuves et l'égalité dans la tutelle des enfants. (6.) Une propagande en faveur d'une Société Démocratique des Nations t du principe d'égalité des sexes dans cette société.'

Le Concile prononça d'importantes décîsions sur l'égalité dans les églises, le chômage parmi les femmes, la législation vis-à-vis des femmes enceintes industrielles, le jury fêminin, etc. Il se declara en faveur d'un Bureau International

### WOMEN AND ORGANISED RELIGION.

Support for a wider ministry of women, for a more real equality of status with men, within the churches, is growing rapidly in Great Britain. During the last few weeks several notable events have taken place. On Sunday, March 7, Miss Picton Turbervill, O.B.E., preached at Magdalen Church, Dublin (Church of Ireland, in communion with the Church of England), by invitation of the rector, and with the express permission and blessing of the Archbishop of Dublin. On the same day Miss Maude Royden preached her farewell sermon at the City Temple, London, to some three thousand persons, many others being unable to gain admission. The City Temple has been called the cathedral of Nonconformity, but the invitation of its committee to Miss Royden, three years ago, to become the regular preacher at one service every Sunday, was accompanied by a generous acceptance of her position as a practising member and communicant of the Church of England. During these three years she has drawn some of the largest congregations that have ever been gathered in the building, and the half-hour of reverent discussion of points in her sermons, after the close of the service, has been attended by about half the congregation present at the sermons themselves.

On Sunday evening, March 21, Miss Royden, co-operating with the Rev. Dr. Percy Dearmer, Professor of Ecclesiastical Art in King's College, and formerly Vicar of St. Mary's, Primrose Hill, London, started a new venture at Kensington Town Hall, called Fellowship Services. At the first of these many stood throughout the service, and many were turned away. This new venture has the public support of, among others, the Bishop (Suffragan) of Kensington, in whose area the Town Hall is situated, Bishop Hamilton Baynes, and Bishop Nikolai Velimirovic, of Serbia, as well as of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, and many leading clergy and lay persons of the Anglican Church, and of Nonconformist communions. In the course of an address on the purpose of the Fellowship Services, issued by Miss Royden and Dr. Dearmer, a reference is made to the opportunity given for the ministry of women for, they state, "to throw away the help that women can give, at a time when it is so much needed, would be not only impolitic, but wrong in the sight of God.

At the Annual Council Meeting of the National Union for Equal Citizenship, on March 12 (of which an account is given above), the following resolution was carried by a very large majority: "That the N.U.S.E.C. give definite support to the principle of equality of status and opportunity for men and women within the churches, and, as occasion may offer, co-operate with organisations or persons working for the practical application of this principle.

The first part of this resolution, proposed by Miss E. Picton Turbervill, and seconded by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, was also carried at a largely attended public conference convened by the N.U.S.E.C. on the previous day.

The Enabling Act recently passed by Parliament opens up wider opportunities for laywomen on the Councils of the Church of England.

The resolution passed by the N.U.S.E.C. is of importance not only for the definite affirmation of principle in itself, but also as establishing the view that it is within the province of a secular organisation to affirm the necessity for the application of such a principle in the sphere of religion throughout the world, as well as within the sphere of politics, morals, and

This right of the secular public was recognised by the American Women Suffragists in 1848, when they summoned a convention to discuss "the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of women.'

BY A LAYWOMAN.

## Suspension of French Edition of 'Jus Suffragii.' French Page in this Issue.

We greatly regret to announce that it has been decided to suspend the publication of the French edition of Jus Suffragii, which has been so ably edited. We have pleasure in presenting a French page in this number. Mdlle. Gourd asks us to a French page in this number. Mdlle. Gourd asks us to state that as the French Edition is not appearing it is no the debate indicates how little interest women take in the longer necessary to send her material for it.

### ANOTHER GREAT SUFFRAGIST LAYS DOWN HER LIFE FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

APRIL. 1920.

### DEATH OF HON. EVELINA HAVERFIELD IN SERBIA.

Mrs. Haverfield died in Serbia on Sunday, March 21, from double pneumonia. The Daily News of March 24 speaks

With her death passes another pioneer woman to whom the war brought the opportunity of magnificent service and self-sacrifice. In September last she went out to take charge of an orphanage for Serbian children at Bania Bashta. There she worked until within a few days of her death

A prominent Suffragist, Mrs. Haverfield's was the guiding hand behind many of the first voluntary organisations of women in the early days of the war. In forming the Women's Emergency Corps and the Women's Volunteer Reserve, and the Green Cross Corps, she started the idea which eventually took shape in the Women's Army Corps of the later years of the war—the W.A.A.C., the W.R.N.S., and the W.R.A.F.

W.R.N.S., and the W.R.A.F.

The winter of 1914-15 saw her with the late Dr. Elsie Inglis in Russia, where she acted as commander of the motor transport section of the Scottish Women's Hospital Unit. When Dr. Inglis took her unit into Serbia the following year, Mrs. Haverfield again accompanied her. From that time onwards she devoted all her energies and income to helping devastated Serbia and its people. Coming back to London, she raised funds to send out supplies, and, with Sergeant-Major Flora Sandes, she started, and made a great success of, the Serbian Soldiers' Comforts Fund and the Fund for Disabled Serbian Soldiers. Disabled Serbian Soldiers.

These who had the honour of knowing Mrs. Haverfield knew her for a gallan; gentlewoman. She cared nothing and less than nothing about herself and her own career, yet she had the gifts of a leader—spiritual vision, iritiative, a readiness to take upon herself the burden, even the blame, for mistakes; a cheerful readiness to help all who turned to her for help, an indomitable courage. We mourn in her "a very gentle, perfect knight.

### DEATH OF MRS. HUMPHRY WARD: AN APPRECIATION BY MRS. FAWCETT.

The death of Mrs. Humphry Ward on March 24 must have come as a great shock to most of our readers. She was the chief opponent of the cause to which we have all pledged ourselves, but she was an honourable opponent, and in the hour of her final defeat in the House of Lords in February, 6, 1918, she emerged from that trying position with dignity and generosity; and it is self-evident that to be generous in the hour of defeat is much more difficult and needs much greater qualities than to be generous in the flush of victory. There is another side of Mrs. Ward's activities which has earned gratitude from us all. I mean her work for improving the outlook and increasing the happiness of the least fortunate of the children of our country. She introduced and carried through by strenuous exertion, again and again renewed, the provision of play centres for London children. It was, moreover, in consequence of her advocacy and suggestion that the L.C.C. provided small ambulances to carry crippled children to and from the Council schools. As we see these going through the streets we should not fail, each one of us, to remember her with thankfulness and gratitude.

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

### BELGIUM.

### Votes for Women in Communal Elections.

From The Times correspondent:-

Brussels, March 3.

"The Chamber to-day voted by 120 to 37 in favour of votes for women of 21, as well as men, in communal elections All the Catholics voted for, all the Liberals except M. Hymans and M. Max against, considering women not yet ripe for the vote, while the Socialists were divided between their general principle of equality and the fear of the priestly influence.

"An amendment by M. Max excluding women of 'notorious misconduct 'was adopted.

"In view of the fact that voting at elections is compulsory,

### DENMARK.

### Marriage Law Sent to the Landsting.

The Bill was passed in the Folketing by 58 to 17.

At the meeting of the Folketing on February 14 the Government's Marriage Bill was read a third time. The leader of the Special Commission, Fru Elna Munch, gave notice of some amendments, mainly of a formal character.

The Minister of Justice, speaking in support of the Bill, said "the new Marriage Law means a break with the old doctrine that the husband is master and the wife has to obey. Divorce will diminish when there are good and happy marriages, and this law will bring that about. It gives equal rights to the married woman and the married man.

The Marriage Law was debated the first time in the Landsting on March 4.

## GREAT BRITAIN. NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

### Annual Council Meeting.

The Annual Council Meeting of the N.U.S.E.C. was held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 10, 11, and 12. This was the first meeting of the Council since the changes in the constitution of the Union decided on in 1919, but those who had imagined that all vitality and interest had departed when the vote was won must have been convinced, after these meetings, that this was not the case. report presents a remarkable record of useful work, and throughout the whole proceedings there were evidences of reawakened energy and enthusiasm. Miss Eleanor Rathbone's presidential address was worthy of the traditions of past Councils; it was an inspiring call to women to follow up the partial emancipation which had been already secured by unrelaxed efforts to secure true equality of opportunity and service between the sexes. Mrs. Fawcett's constant presence on the platform, by the side of her successor in office, and the active share which she took in the proceedings, convinced the delegates that they had by no means lost their former leader, and that she was still with them to guide and inspire the movement with her wise judgment and rich experience. The result of the ballot placed the following six reforms on the immediate programme for the ensuing year:

- 1. Equal suffrage
- 2. Equal moral standard, including the repeal of the (England and Wales).
- 3. Candidature of women for Parliament.4. Equal pay for equal work, and equality in industry and the professions.
- 5. Widows' pensions and equal guardianship.
- 6. League of Nations: "An active propaganda in support of a democratic League of Nations, and of the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity for men and women within it.

Important resolutions were passed dealing with the equality of women's service in the churches, unemployment among women, legislation with regard to pregnancy, jury service for women, and other matters connected with the equality programme. Interesting discussions took place on the position of women in the League of Nations. The Council declared itself in favour of an International Women's Conference and an International Women's Office, with the object of raising the status of women. The conditions under which this department is to be organised were laid down, and it was clearly stated that it was to be in addition to and in no way instead of the appointment of an adequate number of women on the bodies of the League. A strong resolution was carried unanimously, dealing with the responsibility of the womanhood of the country with regard to the famine-stricken areas of Europe. The future policy of the Union with regard to support of Parliamentary candidates naturally attracted a great deal of attention. It was decided to support men and women of any party, or independent, who are willing to support the object and programme of the Union, and who have rendered service, or are likely to render service, to the cause for which the Union stands.

### The Visit of Lady Astor.

Lady Astor paid a surprise visit to the Council, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the delegates as the first woman member of Parliament. In a delightful impromptu speech, Lady Astor urged the Council to send her some other women to share in her work at Westminster, and thanked the members of the National Union for all that they had done, which had made it possible for her to enter Parliament.

### Summer School at Oxford.

The N.U.S.E.C. proposes to hold its second Summer School in Oxford, in the first fortnight of September, and has secured Ruskin College, where forty students can be accommodated, as its headquarters. An interesting syllabus of lectures is being arranged on the subjects of our own programme, as well as other questions of interest at the present time to women, such as the Economics of Maternity (including National Family Endowment, Widows' Pensions, the Unmarried Mother); the State and the Citizen; the Administration of Justice; the Present Position of Women in Industry; the Professions; Economics of Domestic Life; the League of Nations. Special classes on public speaking and election work will also be held. Visitors from other countries who happen to be in England will be very warmly welcomed for the whole or part of the time, and their presence would add greatly to the interest of our own students, and every effort would be made to make the time interesting and profitable to them. Full particulars may be had on application to the Directors, N.U.S.E.C. Office, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

### CELEBRATION DINNER AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A dinner was recently given at the House of Commons by the Committee for Opening the Legal Professions to Women to celebrate the passing of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act. Major J. W. Hills, M.P., whom British Suffragists rank as one of their most faithful friends, was in the chair, and the Lord Chancellor, the chief guest of the evening, stated that despite his bad record as a Suffragist, he had always approved of the admission of women to the legal profession. Thomson, who as Miss Bebb was one of the four women who instituted the action of "Bebb v. the Law Society," in 1912, and who now is reading for the Bar, proposed the toast of 'The Bar," and spoke from the point of view of the young woman barrister; and Miss Nettlefold, another of the four plaintiffs, proposed the toast of the solicitors' branch of the profession. Mrs. Oliver Strachey, who replied for the Committee, appealed for financial help to enable women to solicitation laws and equality in divorce laws qualify, with the result that over £150 was subscribed at

### DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

The House of Lords has been discussing the question of Divorce Law Reform, as up to the present no effort has been made to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Divorce Laws, which reported in 1912. On March 10 Lord Buckmaster introduced the Matrimonial Causes Bill, based on the Majority Report, asking that divorce should be granted on the same grounds to both men and women. The proposed grounds for any of which a divorce should be granted are :-

(i.) Adultery; (ii.) desertion for at least three years; (iii.) cruelty; (iv.) five years of incurable insanity; (v.) incurable drunkenness; (vi.) imprisonment under a commuted death sentence.

The debate on this Bill has been postponed till the 24th

### REPORT OF THE WHITLEY COUNCIL OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A signal victory has been gained by the Federation of Women Civil Servants, helped by other women's organisations, including the N.U.S.E.C., in bringing pressure to bear on the Whitley Council of the Civil Service to refer back those clauses in the report of its Sub-Committee appointed to consider and to make recommendations concerning the whole question of Civil Servants. The Whitley Council consists of an equal number of representatives appointed by the Government and by the staff, and this Sub-Committee set up by them had published a report containing their recommenda tions three weeks before the Council were to meet.

This report, while in many ways improving the position of women in the Civil Service, failed in the following important

It failed to recommend equal pay between men and women, except in the initial stages of the lowest grades

It failed to recommend similar methods of recruitment, so that women would still be chosen by different examinations from the men, or be appointed by special Boards of Selection.

It advocated separate "establishments" for men and women. This means that in each department the numbers of men and women respectively are to be fixed, so that promotions cannot necessarily be made with regard to merit only, and irrespective of sex. This represents a real loss of good work to the nation.

It fails to propose to remove the ban on the employment of married women

Those clauses in the report dealing with men have been accepted, but those dealing with women have now been referred back to a fresh Committee. E. M. H.

The following is the text of several of the more important resolutions passed at the Annual Council Meeting of the

That this Council, holding that women, as the natural custodians of child life, have a special responsibility with regard to the famine-stricken areas of Europe, pledges itself to do all in its power to assist the various efforts that are being made to relieve distress in these areas.

Recognising, however, that while charity can palliate, it cannot stop the famine, this Council resolves to support the Government in the steps already taken, and urges it to take whatever further steps are necessary, by an international loan or otherwise, to restore the normal economic life and the international trade and commerce of Central Europe, and to place the stricken countries in a position

- of self-support.

  17. That this Council, realising the urgent need of increased national production to make good the losses of the war, no less than the material needs of the women workers of this country, laments the present unemployment among them. It reaffirms its demand for the opening to women of the fullest opportunities for training and employment in industrial, commercial, domestic, and professional work, and records its conviction that the apparent opposition of the interests of men and women in employment will disappear when the two sexes are accorded equal treatment and equal opportunities.
- 20. That this Council strongly condemns the recommendations of the Washington Labour Conference proposing restrictions on the night work of women not placed on the night work of men, and reaffirms its resolution that regulations concerning night work should be based on the type of work, and not on the sex of the
- 24. Since by Articles 23 and 25 of its covenant the members of 24. Since by Articles 23 and 25 of its covenant the members of the League of Nations will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease, and will encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorised voluntary national Red Cross organisations, having as purposes the promotion of health and the prevention of disease throughout the world, this Council urges the League to adopt as its policy the abolition of the State regulation of vice, as long practised in certain European countries and the British Dominions and Dependencies, and the condemnation of any proposals for dealing with venereal disease which would have the effect of reintroducing regulation in new lists of men Justices of the Peace have been issued in various parts of the country, and we are asking the instead in various parts of the country, and we are asking the instead in various parts of the country, and we are asking the authorities that at least one woman should be appointed to sit on every magistrates' bench. We are glad to see that in some cases women have quite recently been appointed as Justices of the Peace.

  The Minerva Club.

  We have attempted to solve the housing difficulty for some of our members by taking a big house in the Holborn district egulation in new and dangerous form. In particular it urges the
- ) To recommend to its constituent States the adoption of a similar policy; and
- (ii.) Only to grant mandates for the administration of undeveloped countries, subject to the condition that within the mandatory area there should be no regulation, segregation, or official toleration of vice.
- the following declaration of policy :-
- (a) It is opposed to the establishment of any women's committee or other organisation as a body constituted for the purpose of being consulted on what are sometimes called subjects concerning women, holding that women are as much concerned as men in the questions coming before the League, and that the proper method of consulting women is to ensure that an adequate number of them be included on the various bodies set up in connection with the League, and on the directing as well as on the lower branches of the Secretariat.
- (b) On the other hand, it holds that just as it has been found necessary to establish the special machinery of the International Labour Conference and Office, with the object of raising the status of the industrial wage-earner relatively to that of the other classes, so it is desirable to establish in connection with the

League of Nations the special machinery of an International Women's Conference, and an International Women's Office with the object of raising the status of women relatively to that

At the same time this Council emphasises the fact that such a women's organisation would be harmful rather than helpful, unless the following conditions were fulfilled:—

he following conditions were fulfilled:—

(i.) The representation of women's organisations must be not less than half of the total representation on the Governing Body.

(ii.) The Conference and Office shall themselves decide what questions they consider affect the status of women, and shall be free to take up any of these questions, and shall not be expected to act as a consulting body to the League of Nations, or have its business subject to their instruction.

(iii.) The Conference and Office shall have the right to collect and publish information regarding questions they consider affect the status of women.

(iv.) The Conference and Office shall be properly financed by the League of Nations.

League of Nations.

That this Council considers it of supreme importance that the proposals of the Conference and Office shall require to be considered by the legislatures of the Governments in the League on the same basis as are considered the decisions of the International Labour

### THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE. Campaigns.

During the past month we have had a successful campaign in Montgomery Boroughs, the principal speaker being Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who has addressed large audiences on Women in India," and the need for their enfranchisement. Mrs. Naidu has also spoken on this subject at Nottingham, and has promised to speak at our meetings at Margate during the conference of the National Union of Teachers. Mrs. How Martyn, B.Sc., will also speak at them on "Equal Pay for

our present unsatisfactory methods of dealing with the unmarried mother. We are urging that unmarried mothers and their children should be dealt with by the Health Committees, or, preferably, by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committees of our municipalities, and not, as is now the case, by the workhouse authorities, magistrates, and police courts.

### Unemployment Insurance Bill.

We are also pressing that in the Unemployment Insurance Bill now being considered by the House of Commons the contributions and benefits shall be equal for men and women, and that the sex discrimination appearing in these amounts shall be eliminated from this Bill.

### Women Justices of the Peace.

Many new lists of men Justices of the Peace have been

and turning it into residential chambers for women; and at the next elections we hope that it will contain between twenty and thirty women voters. This building is also the neadquarters of the Minerva Social Club, the membership of which is open to men and women who believe in the equality of the sexes, and who are prepared to testify to the faith that 28. That in view of various proposals for the establishment of a Voman's Department of the League of Nations, this Council makes as following declaration of policy:

28. That in view of various proposals for the establishment of a League. The object of this social club is to stimulate progressive thought, by discussions and delay. onomic subjects, literature, the drama, music, and art. Now that this club has been formally opened, we hope to arrange monthly dinners to distinguished guests; and we shall use every means to make it the centre of political light and F. A. UNDERWOOD leading in central London. (Secretary, Women's Freedom League)

# TESTS WOMEN SHOULD APPLY TO LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS.

The following resolution has been drafted by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene for the use of feminist societies as a guide for the critical consideration of proposals

"Whereas it is essential to true morality that justice, as expressed in the laws and regulations of a country, shall deal equally with all persons and shall afford equal safeguards to all accused persons, this meeting .

declares its strong opposition to all proposals which introduce either separately or collectively any of the following conditions, these conditions being invariably the distinguishing marks of the system of regulated prostitution:

(a) Which make of women, or of any women a special class liable to special penalties, or special health regula-

(b) Which tend to place women, or any women under police control other than that commonly exercised over all persons equally.

Which permit either police or medical officers to enforce compulsory medical examination of women or of any women for venereal disease.

This meeting further resolves to warn women all over the world to examine all legislative proposals in their respective countries by these three tests, and if a proposal introduces any or all of these conditions actively to oppose it until both the law and its administration rest on a basis of equal justice and an equal moral standard."

### Edinburgh Fellowship for Women Surgeons.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh on March 3, it was resolved that women be admitted to the Fellowship of the College, after equality in the history of civilisation; examination, on the same conditions and with the same privileges as men.

### AUSTRIA.

### The Congress in Geneva. Hopes and Fears.

We heard with great joy that the Congress will take place in Geneva, as Geneva is so much nearer than Spain, and therefore more accessible for us, all the same we cannot yet say definitely whether it will be possible for Austrian women to travel to Geneva. The low rate of our exchange means that even for this journey and stay in a foreign country, we have to pay out a sum which amounts to a fortune. We are now hunting for ways and means, and very much hope for support from sympathisers in other countries, so that it possible to send at least one or two delegates. What sacrifices we can make towards this end we shall.

### \* The Sadness of the Country.

The whole world is aware that we are still living through the most hopeless domestic times. However, a great difficulty is now passed, as the longest part of the winter, which we have had to go through without light and coals, is now over. The value of the kroner has risen a little in these last weeks, and greater desire for work is observable among more people. However, hunger is still about in our sorely distressed country, and every day individuals who seemed comfortably off sink to the rank of beggars.

Our country is still isolated and dependent on the good will of other peoples, and in consequence of this dependence, and also of the unsettled internal affairs, it is most difficult to exercise practical domestic politics, which is the only way we can pull ourselves out of this muddle and financial débacle Vienna, March 11.

### CANADA

### Franchise Bill.

The new Franchise Bill introduced in the House of Commons to-day provides for a uniform franchise throughout Canada, and a uniform method of preparing the lists. It establishes the basis of the franchise as British citizenship and one year's residence for all males and females over 21. Ottawa, March 11.

### GREECE.

# Rousing Manifesto Issued by the Newly Formed League of Greek Women for Women's Rights. Support of M. Venizelos.

SYNDESMOS HELLENINON UPER TON DIKAIOMATON TES GUNAIKOS. Athens, February 24, 1920.

To the President of the International Woman Suffrage

Dear Madam,-By resolution of the Committee of the

newly formed League of Greek Women for Women's Rights, we announce to you our wish to join the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and enclose with our contribution a copy of the resolutions passed, as well as those submitted to the

We are pleased to state that the committees of other groups too have submitted similar resolutions to the Chamber of Deputies; but it is still more satisfactory that the Prime Minister, Mr. Venizelos, greatly favours our claims, and has made a declaration to the following effect: That the exclusion of women from many civic rights is a black spot in our laws, which must certainly be removed, and that he considers women capable of exercising any public functions except that of clergymen. As for the voting for Parliament, he will not oppose it, when Greek women as a whole demand it.

In the hope and belief that the future work of women will greatly contribute to the happiness and prosperity of humanity We remain, dear madam, yours truly,

The President of the League,

MARIE M. NEGROPONTE,

4 Bd. Amelie, Athens, Greece.

The Secretary-Mary Dessypri. RESOLUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The League of Greek Women for Women's Rights

That the Great War, emancipating universal thought, has

That in accordance with this spirit of justice prevailing to-day, women in all civilised countries wish to share responsibilities and rights in the reorganisation of society, and especially in all fields concerning women and children, fields wherein woman is indisputably more competent;

"Woman is inferior to man," has That the doctrine, "Woman is inferior to man," has definitely been refuted by science recognising woman to be morally and mentally the equal of man;

That all civilised countries have in turn recognised women's rights; and

That to keep pace with modern civilisation Greece must recognise these rights,

Passed the Following Resolution:

They join the universal movement for the recognition of woman as a social, economic, and civic factor;

They protest against the present inequality of Greek women before the law :

They demand for Greek women social, economic, and civic rights equal to those of men;

They demand, above all, the right for women to be eligible in the representative bodies of local government, as well as in the National Assembly, where half of the full-aged population has not been represented until to-day.

This resolution should be communicated to the Government, the Chamber of Deputies, the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and all sister associations existing abroad. Athens, January 29th, 1920.

The Executive Committee of the League

M. M. Negropontes. M. Engalis. A. S. Theodoroponto. R. JOANNON. H. M. POLITAKIS. KANELLIDI. KRONTISA. M. Dessipri. K. PAPAGEOSGION. Z. Bola. C. PHILIPPON.

Programme

O. Borijionka.

THE LEAGUE OF GREEK WOMEN FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS. We demand political, civil, and economic rights on the ame terms as men

We demand the following legal reforms:

(a) From the civil and social standpoint-

(1) Equal rights of guardianship for father and mother over the children, in case of disagreement the Court to decide.

(2) Complete participation of women in the family councils.

(3) Equality in the law of divorce. Equality of punish-

ment as by No. 286 of the penal law.

(4) Complete reform of the laws of inheritance, giving the woman equal rights with her husband, and, as his widow, with the descendants.

(5) The search of paternity with the consequent obligation of the father towards mother and child.

- have guardianship of her natural child.
- (7) The right of woman to act as witness in cases of civil law.
- (8) Women to be on jury lists.
- (9) Establishment of courts for children and young persons, with opportunity for women to act as
- (10) Extension of the protective laws of the Government over all branches of women's work, strict application of the labour laws, and the setting up of more complete laws affecting the work of women and
- (11) Strict application of No. 279 of penal law, as well as the universal treaty affecting white slave traffic.
- (b) From the political and economic standpoint-(1) Acceptance of the right to elect and be eligible for
  - the representative bodies of local government as well as in the National Assembly.
  - (2) The right of women to exercise any public function.

### . ICELAND.

### Steady Progress.

We Icelandic women have had little opportunity to exchange letters and newspapers with our friends abroad during the last years of the war, as all communication by post was very difficult for a long period.

We have had a tolerably good time here in Iceland, as we have enjoyed the blessing of peace in our country; but, of course, we cannot but feel keenly for the warstricken countries, although we, who are so far away, are hardly able to realise to the full extent the horrors and misery which the war has brought upon so many nations. Certainly we have had to face many difficulties. Prices have risen enormously, and sometimes there has been great scarcity of certain necessaries, but there has never been anything like starvation in this country, for which we may be thankful.

The position of women has progressed in many ways, and besides the restricted political rights granted us by the Constitution of June 19, 1915, several other demands made by women have been granted.

Kvennrjettindafjelag Islands held a big meeting on June 12, 1917, when it was agreed to send an appeal to the Althing, which was to open on July 1 that year, requesting the Althing to prepare a revised Matrimonial Act as to divorce, finances of married people, and the position of parents towards their children, legitimate or illegitimate, in accordance with the law existing in other Scandinavian countries pertaining to these matters. K. R. F. I. got an M.P. to move this cause in the Althing, and it was resolved to request the Government to prepare a Bill to lay before the next sitting of the Althing The Government appointed one of our ablest lawyers, Professor L. H. Bjarnason, to do the work, which resulted in three Bills on the matter being laid before the Althing in 1919. They were, however, not sanctioned by that Session, as the committee that was elected to report on the matter never completed their work, so the Bills unaltered will be laid before the next Althing, which is to open on the 1st inst., and if the Bill is carried through the Althing the position of women and children will become considerably better than it is now, as illegitimate children will obtain the same rights as legitimate ones. Further, the Government laid before the Althing a fresh Constitution Bill, because of the change in the alliance between Denmark and Iceland, the latter, according to the Bill, having become an autonomous State. K. R. F. I. seized this opportunity to send an appeal to the Government, requesting them to alter the provision in the Bill pertaining to the franchise of women, so as to grant women electoral rights at the same age as men. The Governwomen electoral rights at the same age as men. The Government granted our wish, and the Althing sanctioned the Bill, and now both seves have obtained full religious to the King and Riksdag together. As to woman's eligibility and now both sexes have obtained full political rights at the age of twenty-five years.

The Government is now laying a Bill before the Althing General Church Synod shall be a necessary condition. about an increase of members to the Althing in Reykjavik, where there are only two members; but according to popula-

(6) An immediate reform owing to the unusual position six members, elected by the proportional system, and if so, of the illegitimate child in Greece, the mother to there might be a chance for women to get in one woman member. BRIET L'ASMUNDSSON.

Reykjavik, February 1st, 1920.

### JAPAN.

# Manhood Suffrage Demand. But What About Woman Suffrage?

The Press in Great Britain and other countries has abounded lately in paragraphs of which the following is typical: demand for universal suffrage by the Opposition in the Diet has in the past few weeks been backed by more or less violent popular demonstrations." A widespread impression has naturally arisen that "universal" means what it says, suffrage for men and for women, but we have definite official information that there has been no proposal to enfranchise

Doubtless, if this is the case, the progressive women of Japan will respond to this ignoring of their claim by renewed and more vigorous propaganda. The presence of Japanese women at the Congress will have much significance.

### NORWAY.

### A Metrical Telegram of Congratulation.

The Norwegian Women's National Council has, on hearing the result of the voting in South Jutland, sent a metrical telegram, of which a translation is given below:

Back home again, now the first train goes And soon o'er Schleswig the Danebrog blows We share your joy in this time of death, Towards us it streams like Spring's own breath.'

## The Norwegian Women's Congress on Dwelling-houses in Kristiania, in May.

A congress of the greatest importance for the solution of the housing problem in this country will be held in Kristiania, in the second half of May. It is the Norwegian women's organisations who this time, at the instance of the Housing Reform Union, calls a congress on Housing, where women's opinion and demands in this regard will be educated, and

As president of the committee for the Congress the Executive of the Housing Reform Union has appointed Fru Batzy Kielsberg.

Nyloende, March 1st, 1920.

### SPAIN.

The Secretary of the British Catholic Women's Suffrage Society has received a letter of fraternal greeting and of encouragement from the Accion Catolica de la Mujer of Spain, stating that the Society is busily at work, confident of great success to come, and hoping to send a delegate to the Congress at Geneva

### SWEDEN.

# Experts Report that all Obstacles to the Employment of Women in the Civil Service be Removed, but Consent of the General Church Synod Necessary for Eligibility to the Priestly Office.

The experts called by Ministry of Justice on the question of the employment of women in the State service, Fru Emilia Broomé and Fröken Mathilda Stael von Holstein, and the members of the Second Chamber, Harold Hallén and H. von Schulzenheim, have now published the first part of their report. It contains a proposal for alterations in the constitution which will remove all the present obstacles to the employment of women in civil offices. The proposed alterations leave it, in the meantime, entirely open as to which special posts women are to have a right to occupy. The experts propose that the question about women's employment for the priestly office, it is proposed that it shall be dealt with under a separate statute, and that the agreement of the

The experts have arrived at the result that in principle tion Reykjavik ought to have 7-8 members as compared with other constituencies. It is supposed that Reykjavik will get tion for the civil service posts, and that principle should find expression in legislation. If, however, it is considered that women have the same right as men to free and open competi-

any occupations, or group of occupations could only be filled by women to the detriment of the State, women are to be excluded from these, according to the experts. As to the question of the more physically exacting occupations, for which a woman's strength might at times be insufficient, it is maintained that legislation should be set free from the necessity of measuring the physical strength necessary for different occupations when nothing of the same kind has ever been regarded as necessary in the case of men. It can be left to practical life to settle these questions. Norgonhis, March, 1920.

### The New Legislation as to Marriage: Popular Support.

The Bill brought in by the Government in the present Riksdag as to a new Marriage Law, has been received by the women and the men of our country with the greatest satisfaction. But it has also aroused violent criticism from the Right, both in and out of the Riksdag, in the newspapers of

It is most important, therefore, that women themselves should form a united and firm view about the Bill, and keep a real watch over this most important question.

The Social Democratic Women's Congress gave its full support to the Bill in a motion passed unanimously

'That the Bill for new legislation as to Marriage should be passed in the present Riksdag, and that the above should not be mutilated in any way. The congress is of opinion that the reasons adduced for delay in the matter are not sufficiently weighty, inasmuch as the Bill was greeted by the working women of the country with immense satisfaction, and delay in settling the matter ought to be regarded wholly unnecessary procrastination.

Norgonhis, March, 1920.

APRIL, 1920.

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### February a Banner Month in Ratifications.

February was a banner month in ratifications of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, all but one by special session for the purpose. Nevada ratified on February 7, the Senate unanimously, the House by a vote of forty-three to one. favourable action of the New Jersey Senate on February 2, by a vote of eighteen to two, was followed by ratification in the House on February 10 by a vote of thirty-four to twentyfour. Idaho ratified on February 11, the Senate by a vote of twenty-nine to six, the House unanimously. The vote in Arizona on February 12 was unanimous. The New Mexico Senate ratified on February 18 by a vote of seventeen to five, and the House on February 19 by a vote of thirty-six to ten. The Oklahoma Senate ratified on February 27 by a vote of twenty-five to thirteen, and the House on February 28 by a vote of seventy-six to four, making thirty-three States recorded in favour of ratification.

## Aeroplanes and Special Trains, and Men's and Women's Wits, Called into Play in March.

But March brought anxious days. The West Virginia Legislature, which was considered sure, was called into special session, but even with the President of the Senate voting in our favour the vote on March 1 stood fourteen to fourteen. The House ratified on March 3 by a vote of forty-seven to There was one absent senator, Senator Bloch, who was spending the winter in California, and the Suffragists wired begging him to return. He started immediately, but the terrific snows of the last few days made it impossible to get across the mountains. As I write, he is on a train expected arrive to-day in Chicago. There the chairman of the National Republican Committee, Mr. Will Hays, has an aeroplane, and a special train in case he is disinclined to try the aeroplane, waiting to take him to Cincinnati to catch the last train, which would bring him to West Virginia by Wednesday, the day set for adjournment of the session. fourteen favourable Senators have set themselves to delay adjournment until he arrives. Meantime the opposing interests which have been so active against us in the State have threatened one of the favourable Senators with a serious loss if he votes again for ratification. His defection would defeat ratification, so the Suffragists are anxiously trying to offset the threat and to guard against other changes. can only hope that all will be well.

### Victory by the End of the Month?

The State of Washington, the last enfranchised State to act, has called a special session for March 22, and a special ses has been called for the same day in a male suffrage Eastern State, Delaware, both being counted certain to ratify, thus making the thirty-six States required to complete ratification.

### Joyous Triumph at the Victory Convention.

How I wish that I had the power to interpret for you the spirit of the greatVictory Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Chicago in February. The throbbing, swelling note of joyous triumph—for victory can only be delayed, not defeated. The calm, poised acceptance of citizenship responsibility, to become political party members and yet not blind partisans, progressives and yet not radicals. The spiritual element which made the Suffragists of all the years seem close to those of to-day. It was a masterly summary of the work of the fifty-one years of the Association which Mrs. Catt gave in her opening address, concluding with this adaptation of Kipling's "If'

We kept our heads when all about us
Were losing theirs and blaming it on us;
We made allowance for the doubts of men.
And kept our faith though they were sconful then;
We were lied about, yet did not deal in lies;
We were hated, yet did not give way to hating;
We did not look too good nor talk too wise,
We waited and were not tired by waiting;
We heard the truths that we had spoken We heard the truth and a space of the truth We held on when there was nothing in us Except the will which says—
Hold on.
Thus for sixty years marched on the Suffrage soul,
And felt no doubt to reach the final goal;
Thus filled we up each fleeting minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run;
And now ours is the Earth and everything that's in it;
Rejoice, applaud, be glad—you've won!

### National Homage to the Leader.

To Mrs. Catt herself, whose indomitable leadership and statesmanship have made the present-day successes possible the Suffragists of the United States presented a costly jewel, for which there were thousands of gifts from every State in the Union, pennies from school children, and appreciations from those who worked with her in the earlier years, and the newer workers, who feel that they can never express the full measure of their gratitude to her. The gift was presented to her as she was awarding Distinguished Service Certificates from the National Association to some of the workers.

### Political Chairs and Scholarships in Memory of Dr. Shaw.

In recognition of Dr. Shaw's services, the Convention established a national memorial committee to assemble funds for a foundation in politics at Bryn Mawr College for Women, and a scholarship at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and in addition endorsed a scholarship at Barnard College for

# The Story Told in Pictures, which are to be Shown at the Geneva Congress.

A goodly number of pioneers were present, and others were recalled in pictures showing the progress of women in the United States, and some of the things which American women have done to secure the vote. The pictures are to be taken Geneva to be shown at the meeting of the International

### Professor Caroline Spurgeon, of London, at the Convention.

The call to unified action by the women of the world sounded by Professor Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, of the University of London, was one of the high spots of the Convention.

### The Women's Hospitals Fund.

It was decided that the \$68,000 remaining in the Women's Oversea Hospitals Fund should be divided between the oversea work in France of the American Women's Hospitals, and the hospital at Rheims under the direction of the American Fund for French Wounded, where some of the Oversea Hospitals staff now are. The report of the treasurer showed a total of \$99,124.57 handled this year by the Association, in addition to the \$93,592.86 collected during the year for the Oversea Hospitals.

The victory rejoicing, the pioneer celebrations, and the business sessions of the National Association filled a busy week, but the affair of chief importance was the new League of Women Voters, founded at the National Suffrage Convention of 1919. During the year the committees of the League had surveyed the need for work, and the various States had discussed whether they desired to assume the work in this organisation. Would they do it? Would they try to do it, and ground on the rocks of the new political partisanship?

Speculation was rife throughout the country. The newspapers carried various predictions. But among the delegates there was no indecision. With a quiet determination they went about the business of putting the League on a permanent basis, apparently unruffled by reports of opposition from the chairman or the National Republican Party, Mr. Will Hays, and the chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Democratic Party, Mrs. George Bass. When a telegram of endorsement for the League was received from the Democratic President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and when Miss Mary Hay, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Republican Party, took an important part in helping along the League organisation, the delegates cheered, but they made clear their intention of organising the League anywaypolitical support or political opposition.

### The National Association Goes on Record for the League of Nations and Against Compulsory Military Training.

The National Association, for so long compelled to keep a middle course and refrain from declarations upon questions other than Suffrage, blazed forth at its last session with a resolution urging "the adhesion of the United States to the League of Nations with the least possible delay," and defeated another resolution in favour of compulsory military training, thus going on record upon two of the most important national questions of the day. The League of Women Voters took no stand upon matters other than the recommendations of legislation from its national committees, which are to be presented by the League Board in person at the national political party conventions in June, with the request that they be incorporated

in the political party platforms for the 1920 elections.

The National Association voted to dissolve when the Federal Amendment shall be enforced, and it is the new League of Women Voters which will then ask to take up the United States membership in the International Alliance.

For the organisation of the League the States were divided into seven regions, and the delegates to the convention from each one of the regions voted for a director of that region. All of the delegates voted for three directors at large, and the ten women thus elected chose their own officers. This plan will be followed each year in the elections. The chairman for this year is Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Massachusetts, who was at the head of the Congressional Committee of the National Association. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon Mrs. Catt to accept the leadership of the new organisation, which is, in fact, her own creation, but as she remained firm in her determination to pass the work on to others she was elected honorary chairman

In an address at the convention she set forth the aims of the new organisation, the desire of the Suffragists to continue a national organisation for good legislation supplementary to the work which they must do within the political parties.

Is it our intention," she asked, "to remain on the outside of the political parties, as we have been doing for sixty years, and to be applicants for their favour as we always have been? If so, what was the use of getting the vote? The only way to get things in this country is to get them in the inside of the political parties.

She then went on to outline what the women must do within the parties, that they must do more than attend dinners and listen to speeches, that they must push their way into the inner circle where candidates are chosen and platforms written, and the real work is done. That their way will be enfranchisement, but that they must continue the work of convincing men of the capabilities of women until women shall become equal with men in the conduct of politics. Her closing words were, "I have confidence in the conscientious purpose and the high moral outlook of this body, and I believe that it is coming to glorious success.

### Mrs. Catt Conducts a School for Political Training.

The practical citizenship training which the League will undertake was forecast in a normal school for political education, which Mrs. Catt conducted for a week in Chicago, following the convention. The students came from all over the country, and they will go back to teach similar schools in their own communities. This work, and the school itself,

### A Goodly Number of American Women to go to Geneva.

The United States would have had its full quota of delegates and alternates in Spain, but the change in time and place is causing some rearranging of the delegation. It is certain that a goodly number will go from this country, however, as the women are manifesting a great deal of interest in this opportunity to further friendly relations with the women of MARJORIE SHULER.

New York, March 9, 1920.

The West Virginia Senate ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment on March 11 by a vote of sixteen to thirteen. The actual majority was fifteen to fourteen, one of the anti-Suffrage Senators changing his vote to yes, so that he might position to move for reconsideration. The action is regarded as final, and West Virginia is counted the thirtyfourth State to ratify.

Washington State ratified on March 23.

### THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF WOMEN CONSIDERED FROM THE INTER-NATIONAL STANDPOINT.

### A CALL FOR ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE AND CLEAR THINKING.

In view of the approaching Congress of the I.W.S.A., it of the utmost importance that all women within the Alliance whether at present themselves industrially or professionally employed or not, should have an accurate knowledge of the problems affecting women's work throughout the world. The recent establishment of the International Labour Bureau, under the League of Nations, gives also at present a special significance to this question, and brings vividly to the minds of thinking women the importance of all legislation touching women's work, whether national or international, being based upon the will of the whole people, women having an equal voice with men in the determination of the principles upon which such legislation should rest. And it should not be forgotten that this is the concern of all women, for all women must face the fact that they or their daughters must be prepared to enter the labour market if circumstances should make this their duty.

For these reasons we print the text of the chief provisions affecting women workers made by the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at their meeting in Washington last autumn, and also certain of the recommendations of the first International Congress of Working Women, which met in the same month in the same city.

A careful examination of the proposals of the Labour Conference shows that, though they are doubtless well intentioned, the artificial restrictions upon women's work incorporated in them are such as may be used for oppression, as ell as for protection, unless women realise that ceaseless vigilance is the price of liberty. It is noteworthy that though there were women advisers, no fully accredited delegate to the Conference was a woman. Though many of these men delegates are good and enlightened friends of the women they cannot, in the nature of things, wholly understand the

oman's point of view.

By kind permission of *The Woman's Leader*, we reprint also an article which appeared in the issue of April 1, by Mrs. Ada Nield Chew, a well-known British Labour woman, in which, with delightful frankness and geniality, she deals with some of the difficulties now confronting those women voters blocked by the same type of mind which has opposed their who are sympathetic with the first claims of organised labour as a whole, but who are keen supporters of the claim of women not only to political but also to economic freedom. The questions now being asked are: Shall married women go into the labour market? Shall women work at so-called dangerous trades? Shall they do night work? Shall they confine their activities to what trade-union and legal custom

has in the past recognised as women's work? Shall equal facilities for learning a trade be given to boys and to girls?

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS.

The voice of women, the original creative thought of women, of all women, industrially employed or not, are needed in the settlement of these questions. Now, as never before, it behoves women to be alert, for now, as never before, the political and the economic structure of society is interdependent.

### SHOULD THE SPECIAL INTERESTS OF WOMEN COME BEFORE PARTY CONSIDERATIONS WITH WOMEN VOTERS?

By ADA NIELD CHEW.

To most men, and to some women, the above question savours of the absurd. To men, because this generation has no personal knowledge of the kind of feeling engendered by denial of citizenship. The matter is a simple one of "There are three Parties; which represents my views most nearly? And to some women the matter is equally simple, because they have never consciously wanted a vote, and are quite content to use it according to family practice. are, perhaps, others besides myself to whom the matter is not so charmingly simple. For a generation we have suffered under the indignity of being cut off from the exercise of the privilege of cicizenship, and in our passionate sense of injustice, and, indeed, from the necessity of the position, we had to detach ourselves more or less from party, and the non-party habit of thought pursues us even in these days of enfranchisement. Women who cared enough about a vote to work to obtain one did not want it merely to look at, and we realised even then preoccupied as we undoubtedly were in the mere getting, that, having got it, our troubles would begin in earnest. We knew why we wanted it; because woman, being a human being, any inequality between her and man reacts on both and or the race. Having got the vote, the problems of inequality, of which the want of it was the outward symptom, are by no means swept away. But here, with the vote available, is surely a chance to sweep them away which has been lacking before. Then come the elections—and the candidates. woman voter is now "up against it," and cannot any longer comfortably shuffle out by assuring herself: "Oh, well, it's no business of mine—they won't let me have a vote—let the Comparatively free from party bias, yet by temperament, by experience, and by environment-if by nothing else—we all have a leaning towards one party or another. My own is distinctly towards the Labour Party, and I have had two opportunities to record my vote, once at a Parliamentary and once at a municipal election. Yet it is (to me) a sadly significant fact that at the latter I was as much disfranchised as when I had no vote at all, and this not because there was no man of my party to vote for, but because he was, from my special viewpoint of women's interests, the least satisfactory of the three! None of the three seemed to be capable of advancement along the lines of human progress. We have, in my town, a most useful Women's Citizen Association, and this lively organisation prodded all the candidates with questions, the replies to which were published in the local paper on the day of the election. To my intense dismay, I found that my man was the most old-fashioned of the lot! None of them showed the least grasp of the real meaning of the questions asked, though a touching desire to please; but he of the Labour persuasion (who is, by the way, a very delightful man, and my very good friend) betrayed a stubborn refusal to "budge" which did his honesty credit but rendered him hopeless as a representative of my views. The shilly-shallyers might, perhaps, be pushed in the right direction by pressure of fear of consequences; but not he! The crucial question-or his answer to which-decided me against him was: "Will you oppose compulsory retirement on marriage, or refusal of the Council to employ women in any branch of the Council's work which employs women? A bold No! met this (to me) very elementary demand of common justice. It is not that I grudge the poor dear man his opinion that women are best off being kept by men at home. But I object to his representing me to this effect in a public capacity. His ignorance of the just elements of human liberty-willingness to accord to others what one demands for oneself—in my opinion renders such a man a very dangerous foe to human progress as a public representa-

The situation in which I found myself was very unpleasant, and the decision I came to equally so. Yet if one thinks the question (and similar ones) quoted of importance to the economic freedom of women, it is surely stultifying oneself to vote for a man who obviously does not desire women to be economically free? But I have found this view so inexplicable to men that I am sometimes tempted to wonder whether I or they are right, and would suggest that this is a matter which ought to be carefully thought out.

### WORKING WOMEN UNDER THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Text of Resolutions Adopted by the First International Congress of Working Women, held in Washington, U.S.A., October 28th to November 6th, 1919; and of those Resolutions which Specially Affect Working Women Adopted by the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations, held at Washington, October 29th to November 29th, 1919.

## International Congress of Working Women.

PRELIMINARY.

PRELIMINARY.

The First International Congress of Working Women requests the First International Conference of Labour of the League of Nations:

That Article Three concerning the representation of each country to the International Labour Conference be amended to read as follows:

The Conference shall be composed of six representatives of each of the high contracting parties; viz.,

Two delegates representing the Government, one of whom shall be woman!

woman; Two delegates representing Labour, one of whom shall be a woman; Two delegates representing the Employers.

EIGHT HOUR DAY AND FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK.

The First International Congress of Working Women requests the First International Conference of Labour of the League of Nations that an international convention establish:

1 For all workers a maximum eight hour day and a forty-four

hour week.

2. That the weekly rest period shall have an uninterrupted duration of at least one day and a half.

3. That in continuous industries a minimum rest period of one-half hour shall be accorded in each eight hour shift.

III.—MATERNITY INSURANCE.

Majority Report.

Majority Report.

The first International Congress of Working Women requests the first International Conference of Labour of the League of Nations that an international convention establish:—

1. The method of administration of maternity benefits shall be left to the individual nations to determine.

2. No woman shall be employed for six weeks before or six weeks after child birth.

3. Every woman shall be entitled during maternity to free medical, nargical, and nursing care, either in a hospital or at home, and also a monetary allowance. a monetary anowance.

4. The monetary allowance given to mothers shall be adequate for e full and healthy maintenance of mother and child during the

aforesaid period.

5. In each country government commissions shall be created to study the best methods of maternity and infant care, and to devise and put in operation effective methods of securing such care.

6. A bureau shall be established in the labour office of the League of Nations to collect information on the best methods of maternity and infant care, said information to be furnished countries represented in the Labour Conference.

and infant care, said info...
in the Labour Conference.

Minority Report.

1. The following countries voted to change clause three (3) to read:—
"Every wage-earning woman or the wife of a wage earner shall be entitled during maternity to free medical, surgical, and nursing care, either in a hospital or at home, and also to a maternity allowance." Belgium, Czecko-Slovakia, Poland, Italy, Canada.

Belgium, Czecko-Slovakia, Poland, Italy, Canada.

2. The following countries voted to change clause four (4) to read:

"The indemnity given to mothers shall be based on the living wage in the district." Belgium, Czecko-Slovakia, Poland, Italy.

IV.—NIGHT WORK.

The first International Congress of Working Women requests the first International Conference of Labour of the League of Nations that

an international convention establish:

This Congress adheres to the Berne Convention of 1906 prohibiting night work for all women in industrial employment.

It further urges that night work shall be prohibited by law for men except in so far as it may be absolutely necessary through the special nature of, or the continuity of the occupation, or in the case of essential

Night work shall be defined as the hours between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

VI.—HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS.

The first International Congress of Working Women requests the first International Conference of Labour of the League of Nations that an international convention establish:—

1. Prohibition of home work in occupations involving the use of

poisonous material.

2. No exception of small factories from the regulations governing

the industry.

3. Prohibition of the employment of women only in trades which cannot be made healthy for women as potential mothers.

APRIL. 1920.

4. An international inquiry to be instituted in order to ascertain the scope of measures which have been adopted in different countries to control dangerous occupations and to publish the results, with the object of making clearly known which countries fall short of the standards already established in the more advanced countries.

5. The appointment of a committee including women under the League of Nations, international in personnel, to co-ordinate the work of national research in the dangerous trades, with a view to eliminating poisonous substances through the substitution of non-poisonous, and where this is impossible to devise new and efficient methods of protection.

X.—A PERMANENT BUREAU.

For the purpose of calling another Congress, be it resolved, that there be a Provisional Committee elected by this Congress consisting of a president, five vice-presidents, and a secretary-treasurer, and that the present members of the executive committee, or alternates nominated by trade union groups of the various nations, be corresponding members of this Provisional Committee.

1. The basis of representation for the next Congress shall be the same as the basis for this Congress.

2. That the officers be empowered to transact any necessary business.

3. That the International Office be in the United States.

### Draft Conventions and Recommendations Specially Affecting Women and Children, Adopted by the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

V.—Draft Convention Concerning Employment of Women Before and After Childbirth.

Article 2. For the purpose of this Convention the term "woman" signifies any female person, irrespective of age or nationality, whether married or unmarried, and the term "child" signifies any child, whether legitimate or illegitimate.

### Article 3.

In any public or private industrial or commercial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, a woman:—

(a) Shall not be permitted to work during the six weeks following

her continement.

(b) Shall have the right to leave her work if she produces a medical certificate stating that her confinement will probably take place

certificate stating that her confinement will probably take place within six weeks.

(c) Shall, while she is absent from her work in pursuance of paragraphs (a) and (b), be paid benefits sufficient for the full and healthy maintenance of herself and her child provided either out of public funds or by means of a system of insurance, the exact amount of which shall be determined by the competent authority in each country, and as an additional benefit shall be entitled to free attendance by a doctor or certified midwife. No mistake of the medical adviser in estimating the date of confinement shall preclude a woman from receiving these benefits from the date of the medical certificate up to the date on which the confinement actually takes place.

(d) Shall in any case, if she is nursing her child, be allowed half an hour twice a day during her working hours for this purpose.

Article 4.

### Article 4.

Article 4.

Where a woman is absent from her work in accordance with paragraphs (a) or (b) of Article 3 of this Convention, or remains absent from her work for a longer period as a result of illness medically certified to arise out of pregnancy or confinement and rendering her unfit for work, it shall not be lawful, until her absence shall have exceeded a maximum period to be fixed by the competent authority in each country, for her employer to give her notice of dismissal during such absence, nor to give her notice of dismissal at such a time that the notice would expire during such absence. notice would expire during such absence.

VI.—DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING THE NIGHT.

### Article 2.

For the purpose of this Convention the term "night" signifies

For the purpose of this Convention the term "night" signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning. In those countries where no Government regulation as yet applies to the employment of women in industrial undertakings during the night, the term "night" may provisionally, and for a maximum period of three years, be declared by the Government to signify a period of only ten hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

### Article 3.

Women without distinction of age shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed.

### Article 4

Article 3 shall not apply:—
(a) In cases of force majeure, when in any undertaking there occurs an interruption of work which it was impossible to foresee, and which

(b) In cases where the work has to do with raw materials or materials a course of treatment which are subject to rapid deterioration, when ach night work is necessary to preserve the said materials from certain

[Article 5 relates solely to exceptional conditions in reference to India

In industrial undertakings which are influenced by the seasons, and in all cases where exceptional circumstances demand it, the night period may be reduced to ten hours on sixty days of the year.

Article 7.

In countries where the climate renders work by day particularly trying to the health, the night period may be shorter than prescribed in the above articles, provided that compensatory rest is accorded

Each member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than July 1, 1922, and to take such action as it may be necessary to make these provisions effective. Four recommendations deal with medical inspection and with unhealthy processes in industry with a view to prevention of anthrax, lead poisoning and "phossy jaw."

VIII.—RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AGAINST LEAD POISONING.

AND CHILDREN AGAINST LEAD POISONING.

The General Conference recommends to the members of the International Labour Organisation that in view of the danger involved to the function of maternity and to the physical development of children, women and young persons under the age of eighteen years be excluded from employment in the following processes:—

(a) In furnace work in the reduction of zinc or lead ores.

(b) In the manipulation, treatment, or reduction of ashes containing lead, and in the de-silverising of lead.

(c) In melting lead or old zinc on a large scale.

(d) In the manufacture of solder or alloys containing more than tenper cent. of lead,

(a) In the manufacture of sodier of anoys containing more than terrer cent. of lead.

(e) In the manufacture of litharge, massicot, red lead, white lead, ange lead, or sulphate, chromate or silicate (frit) of lead.

(f) In mixing and pasting in the manufacture or repair of electric

(g) In the cleaning of workrooms where the above processes are

It is further recommended that the employment of women and young persons under the age of eighteen years in processes involving the use of lead compounds be permitted only subject to the following

(a) Locally applied exhaust ventilation, so as to remove dust and

fumes at the point of origin.

(b) Cleanliness of tools and workrooms.

(c) Notification to Government authorities of all cases of lead poisoning, and compensation therefor.

(d) Periodic medical examination of the persons employed in such

processes.

(e) Provision of sufficient and suitable cloak-room, washing, and mess-room accommodation, and of special protective clothing.

(f) Prohibition of bringing food or drink into work rooms.

It is further recommended that in industries where soluble lead compounds can be replaced by non-toxic substances, the use of soluble lead compounds should be strictly regulated.

For the purpose of this recommendation a lead compound should be considered as soluble if it contains more than five per cent. of its weight (estimated as metallic lead) soluble in a quarter of one per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid cent, solution of hydrochloric acid.

XI.—Draft Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission OF CHILDREN TO INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

Article 2. Children under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members

Article 3.

The provisions of Article 2 shall not apply to work done by children in technical schools, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority.

Article 4.

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer in an industrial undertaking shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of sixteen years employed by him, and of the dates of their buths.

XII.—DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE NIGHT WORK OF YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY

### Article 2.

Young persons under eighteen years of age shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, except as hereinafter provided for. Young persons over the age of sixteen may be employed during the night in the following industrial undertakings on work which by reason of the nature of the process is required to be carried on continuously.

f the nature of the process, is required to be carried on continuously

day and night:—

(a) Manufacture of iron and steel; processes in which reverberatory or regenerative furnaces are used, and galvanising of sheet metal or wire (except the pickling process).

(c) Manufacture of paper. (d) Manufacture of raw sugar. (e) Gold mining reduction work.

### STOP PRESS.

Jackson (Mississippi), March 31. The Lower House has defeated by an overwhelming majority the Federal Woman Suffrage amendment which was ratified by the State Senate yesterday.

Had the Lower House ritified the amendment it would have given the requisite number of States to make woman suffrage operative throughout the country.

DOVER (DELAWARE), April 1.—The Delaware Legislature has rejected the proposal to award the Federal Constitution by general the proposal to award the Federal Constitution by general the second constitution by general constitution by general constitution of the second constitution by general constitution of the second constitu

jected the proposal to amend the Federal Constitution by granting the suffrage to women.—Reuter.

# INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN TO MEET IN LONDON.

The first meeting of the International Federation of University Women, which will include delegates from the women's colleges throughout the world, will meet in London n July next. The chairmen of the International Federation are Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, of Barnard College, Columbia University, U.S.A.; and Prof. Winifred Cullis, of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, University of London.

### TRAVEL & ACCOMMODATION ARRANGE-MENTS FOR GENEVA CONGRESS, JUNE 6th to 12th-REVISED AND ADDED TO.

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT PASSPORTS.

The Swiss Organisation Committee for the Congress urges all delegates and visitors to the Geneva Congress to make known at the earliest possible moment, to the President of the Swiss Affiliated Society, Mdlle. Gourd, Pregny, Geneva, their Christian names and surnames, their exact address, their profession, their age, and their nationality. This information will be at once passed on to the Federal Police for Foreigners at Berne, who issue authorisations for entry into Switzerland, and who, as soon as they have the information, can give instructions to the Swiss Consuls abroad to viser the passports for Switzerland. In this way much loss of time and weariness can be avoided.

### Messrs, Cook's Assistance.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons are anxious to give every assistance in their power to delegates and visitors in connection with travel and accommodation arrangements for the Congress.

Headquarters offers the following suggestions:—

### To Affiliated Societies.

1.—Trayell.

All affiliated societies should at once communicate with the local branch of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, informing their agent how many delegates are expected to travel to Geneva, how many will travel together, and what train or steamer reservations are necessary.

In Great Britain all communications on the subject of travel should be addressed to the Head Office of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

### To Individual Delegates and Visitors.

Headquarters strongly recommends that any individuals willing to act as delegates or fraternal delegates, or those who wish to go as visitors to the Congress, should communicate immediately with the National Affiliated Auxiliary of the country to which the delegate or visitor belongs, so that arrangements can be made for as large a number as possible to travel together. (See also note below.)

## Routes to Geneva.

We give below particulars of routes and times for the direct journey to Geneva from the principal centres:

From Via. Approximate Journey. From

London	Boulogne, Paris	26 hours.
Paris	Dijon	13 hours.
Rome	Geneva, Turin,	26 hours.
	Modane	Milan, Simplon, Lausanne, 26 hrs.
Bucharest	Trieste, Milan,	Train de luxe daily. 60 hours
	Lausanne	to Lausanne, where spend
		night.
Belgrade	Trieste, Milan,	Train de luxe daily. 40 hours
	Lausanne	to Lausanne, where spend
		night.
Warsaw	Vienna, Zurich	Train de luxe three times weekly
		to Zurich in about 48 hours,
		thence to Geneva in about
		7 to 14 hours, depending on
		connection.
Vienna	Zurich	Train de luxe three times weekly
		to Zurich in about 24 hours,
		thence to Geneva in 7 to 14
		hours according to connection.
Brussels	Luxemburg, Bâle	26 hours.
Amsterdam	Brussels, Luxemburg,	36 hours.
	Bâle	
Berlin	Frankfort, Bâle	26 hours.
Copenhagen	Berlin, Frankfort,	12 hours to Berlin, sleep,
The later was to be a second	Bâle	thence 26 hours.

### Hotel Reservations, with Rates.

When the rates have been definitely ascertained the best method of securing hotel accommodation would be for the local committees or individuals to arrange for their rooms, through Thomas Cook's Office in their own country, at which their travel arrangements are being made. A deposit of, say, £2 per person, or its equivalent in the local currency, should be paid to the local office, with instructions as to proposed date of arrival and departure, rooms required and rate per day up to which reservation may be made. When same has been definitely effected a receipt for the Swiss equivalent of the deposit will be issued, the value of which will be credited to the passengers as part payment when settling their bill direct with the Hotel Cashier.

## "EN PENSION" RATES IN SWISS FRANCS FOR A MINIMUM STAY OF FIVE DAYS (Approximate.)

The state of the s						
Name of Hotel.	Single Room.	Double Room per Person.	Single Room with Bath.	Double Room with Bath, per Person.		
Beau Rivage	28 to 35	28 to 35	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERTY ADDRESS OF THE PERTY ADDRESS OF THE PERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERTY ADDRESS OF THE P	3 2 4		
de la Paix	18 to 22	17 to 20	25 to 35	20 to 25		
Metropole	23 to 28	23 to 28	28 to 40	28 to 34		
Russie	18 to 22	17 to 20	25 to 30	20 to 22		
d'Angleterre	16 to 18	15 to 18	23 to 28	22 to 26		
Richemont	14 to 21	13.50 to 20	23 to 28	18 to 21		
Touring Balance	15 to 18	15 to 17	20 to 23	20 to 22		
International and						
Terminus	13.50 to 18	12 to 16	18 to 23	16 to 21		
Suisse	13.50 to	13.50 to	130 Late / 22	-		
	16.50	16.50				
Monopole	14	13		4 th		
Bristol	14 to 16	14 to 16	20	DITTE OF		
Victoria	14 to 15	14 to 15	18 to 20	21351		
de Paris	12	12	_	-		
des Alpes		10 to 11	1107-371	INI BW		
des Familles		12.50 to	_	_		
	13.50	13.50				
Pension Minerva		11 to 14	_	_		
Pension City		10 to 11	8 201 "	12117		
Pension Eden		10 to 11.50		1000		
Pension Coupier		11 to 13	100 4	_		
Pension Huguenin		11 to 12		-		
Pension des Tanchees	19.50 to 14	9.50 to 12	-	-		

### PLEASE NOTE :-

(a) Messrs. Thomas Cook advise that delegates and visitors to the Geneva Congress at once inform their nearest Cook's Office in regard to their accommodation requirements, so that steps may be taken to reserve it, as the demand is likely to be considerable.

(b) Mdlle. Gourd writes that those requiring private lodgings or hospitality should communicate immediately with her direct (at Pregny, Geneva), as there is a special committee dealing with all accommodation arrangements other than that in the hotels.

### TREASURER'S RECEIPTS.

Name.	Country.	Date.	t	S.	d.
Affiliation Fee:					
Nederlandsche Vereenigingvan					
Staatsburgeressen	. Netherlands		2	0	0
Kvemrittindafelag Islands	. Iceland	1920	1	0	0
League of Greek Women for Women					
Rights		,,	1	0	0
Union Française pour le Suffrag	re				
des Femmes	France	, ,,	2	0	0
National Union of Societies for Equa	al				
Citizenship		AT. P. PYS	2	0	0
H. A. M.:	THE REAL PROPERTY.			1	
Mme. de Witt de Schlumberger		- >>	1	0	0
Miss H. Schöffer			1		0
Miss Loman		- 11	1		0
Miss S. M. Hoevenaar		- 21	1	0	0
Frau A. M. Holmgren				-	-
Mrs. Edwards	.Gt. Brit.	3)	1	0	0
Mrs. C. M. Wilson, O.B.E	. 11.		1		. 0
The Lady Aberconway	. ,,	"	1	0	0
Miss F. M. Stirling	. ,,	3)	1	0	0
Mrs. S. van d. Bergh-Willing	. Netherlands	3)	1	0	0
Mrs. Schofield Coates	.Gt. Brit.	1919, 1920	2	0	0
Mrs. F. Richardson	. ,,	1920	1	0	0
Miss C. Macmillan			1	0	0
Miss S. Alberti	. Denmark	1918, 1919	,		
		1920	3	0	0
*Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	.Gt. Brit.	1920	1	.0	0
*Mrs. M. Walters		***	1	0	0
Miss M. McJannet		1919	1	1	0
Miss S. Gatliff		a ready on	1	1	0
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Name. Countr	y. Date.	£	S.	
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ADELA COIT, Hon. Treasurer.

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Wednesday, April 7, 8.15 p.m.—"Theatrical Experiences."
Horniman, M.A. Chairman: Mrs. Harold Gorst.

Wednesday, April 14, 8.15 p.m.—" Work of the Police Court." Lord Walsingham (barrister-at-law). Chairman: Mr. Percy Handcock, M.A. (barrister-at-law).

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Minerva Cafe, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Wednesday, April 14.—Speaker: Mrs. Tanner. Subject: "The New Education Act." 3 p.m.
Wednesday, April 21.—For particulars see "The Vote."
Wednesday, April 28.—Speaker: Mrs. Nevinson. Subject: "The Bastardy Bill, 1920." 3 p.m.
Wednesday, May 5.—Speakers: Miss Helen Ward and Mrs. Abbott. Subject: "The International Woman Suffrage Congress at Geneva. 3 p.m.

ADMISSION FREE.

Tea can be obtained in the Café at close of afternoon meetings at 7d.

Friday, May 7.—Debate: "That only very exceptional women are fitted to sit in Parliament." Opener: Councillor Margaret Hodge, Opposer: Miss Helena Normanton, B.A. Admission Is.

### Citizen Catholic The

(Organ of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society). PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH. PRICE 1d. (Annual Subscription, post free, 1s. 6d.) CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY, 55, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

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