

JUS SUFFRAGII,

PUBLISHED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

SECOND YEAR No. 2.

OCTOBER 15, 1907.

I take it America never gave any better principle to the world than the safety of letting every human being have the power of protection in its own hands. I claim the ballot for woman.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.



No human being should be defrauded of the full sum of happiness. So long as one is excluded or limited, all suffer morally. How great then the injury to humanity by the oppression, repression, and suppression of women.

Mrs. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY.

PRICE 2 DUTCH FLORINS PER YEAR.

Editorial Announcements.

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

U. S. America, *The Woman's Journal*, \$ 1,50, 3 Park Street, Boston.

—, *Progress*, \$ 0,25 N.A.W.S.A. Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.

—, *The Woman's Tribune*, \$ 1,—, Clara Bewick Colby, Portland Ore.

Belgium, *De Stem der Vrouw*, 3/4 franc, Ons Huis, Gent.

France, *Le Journal des Femmes*, 5 francs, 31 rue Francoeur, Paris.

Denmark, *Kvindestemmerets bladet*, 2 Kroner, 34 Bredgade Kopenhagen.

—, *Kvinden og Samfundet*, 3,10 Kroner, Kongens Lyngby 5.

Finland, *Nutid*, 6 Mark, 21 Alexandersgatan, Helsingfors.

Netherlands, *Maandblad voor Vrouwenkiesrecht*, f 1.—, 43 Linnaeusstraat, Amsterdams.

Norway, *Nylænde*, 4,70 Kroner, 3 Edvard Stormsgade, Kristiania.

Sweden, *Dagny*, 5 Kroner, 54 Drottninggatan, Stockholm.

—, *Morgonbris*, 50 Öre, Folkets Hus, Stockholm.

—, *Svenska Folket*, 2 Kroner, 36 Vasagatan, Stockholm.

Germany, *Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht*, 2 Mark, Post Ebenhausen, Ober Bayern.

Hungary, *A Nő és a Társadalom*, . . . 41 Nefelejts u. Budapest VII.

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

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

Italy, *La Vita*, 37 Lire, 87 Via S. Claudio, Roma.

Great Britain, *Women's Franchise*, weekly 1 d. 13 Bream's Buildings Chancery Lane, London.

Switzerland, *Frauenbestrebungen*, 3,10 frs., Zürichbergstr. 10, Zürich V.

Poland, *Ster*, . . . Boduena 2, Warsaw.

Dear Correspondents and Readers!
I beg to begin with an urgent request. Careful students of the last article in "Jus Suffragii" of

September must have seen that the twelve last lines were quite a mess, owing to mistakes and omissions. This is the more regrettable because I had meant to show my great appreciation of Miss Phillips's idea by giving a detailed answer to her question. Now, in order to make correction easy, I have added to this issue a rectification on gummed paper, and you will much oblige me by pasting it in its proper place. By doing so, you will make our bulletin of more value as a reference-book, which it is intended to be.

Next I have to thank you nearly all for having paid the f 2.— = 3 Kr. = 0,82 \$ = 3 sh. 6 d. = 4,25 frs for the first year of "Jus Suffragii". The paper has now covered its cost, and may be continued until further notice.

Denmark has set a good example by paying not only the first year, but also the whole of the second year in advance.

The correspondents, or other well-informed friends, will do a great service to all readers by giving the voting qualifications for their country in the way as it is done in the present number for England, Hungary and Denmark.

Could not some one give reliable information on the state of woman suffrage in Persia, Japan, China, South Africa, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey? Surely our readers would like to know whether there is any organisation among the women in those countries, and whether they are beginning to raise the demand of political equality.

Another matter of great encouragement for the friends of our cause would be to know what sort of preparations are made in each country for the Amsterdam congress of next year.

In short you will much oblige me by sending letters or marked newspapers *before 6 November*. Please don't forget the date; this time Germany and America are not yet in, and Finland comes while half of the paper is printed. This delay heaps up all my business for "Jus" in two days and nights, which is not propitious for good work.

Believe me yours sincerely,

MARTINA G. KRAMERS, Editor.

Rotterdam, 10 Oct. 1907.

Finland.

Diesmal können wir den Leserinnen des „Jus Suffragii“ eine erfreuliche Nachricht bringen. Es ist nämlich die erste unter den von Frauenhand eingereichten Petitionen jetzt im behörigen Ausschuss fertig behandelt und befürwortet worden und sodann den Abgeordneten zur Diskussion übergeben. Es war dies die Petition Frau Hedwig Gebhards auf grösserer Unterstützung aus der Staatskasse für den Haushaltsunterricht für Mädchen und besonders für die Ausbildung von tüchtigen Lehrerinnen zum Erteilen dieses Unterrichts. Die Petition fand allgemeine Zustimmung, und hoffentlich werden wir in Folge derselben in der Zukunft bessere Hausfrauen haben. Es wurde sogar bei der Diskussion im Landtage eine Männerstimme vernnehmbar, die da behauptete die Petition sei hauptsächlich den Männern zu Gunsten.

Frau Gebhard fängt ihre Petition mit der Behauptung an dass kein Land reich genug sei, um unkundige Frauen und Mütter zu haben. Am wenigsten sei dies der Fall in einem Lande, das überhaupt so arm sei, wie das unsrige. Was alle Hausfrauen nötig haben sind Kenntnisse der Gesundheitspflege, Kinderpflege, Zubereitung von Speisen und des Nähens. Indessen ist bei uns in dieser Hinsicht recht wenig getan worden. Es sind allerdings einige Schulküchen und Hausmüterschulen u. s. w. schon da, aber bei weitem nicht hinreichend; und die Gewerbegeschicklichkeit in dieser Hinsicht recht wenig getan worden. Es sind allerdings einige Schulküchen und Hausmüterschulen u. s. w. schon da, aber bei weitem nicht hinreichend; und die Gewerbegeschicklichkeit in dieser Hinsicht recht wenig getan worden. Es sind allerdings einige Schulküchen und Hausmüterschulen u. s. w. schon da, aber bei weitem nicht hinreichend; und die Gewerbegeschicklichkeit in dieser Hinsicht recht wenig getan worden.

Hoffen wir, dass der günstige Erfolg dieser ersten zur Behandlung gelangten Frauenpetition ein gutes Omen für das künftige Schicksal auch der übrigen von den weiblichen Abgeordneten eingereichten Petitionen sein werde!

ANNA LUNDSTRÖM.

Helsingfors, den 4. Oktober 1907.

Norway.

From the middle of October to the end of the year the municipal elections will take place.

Here in Kristiania, and I also think in the other towns and in the country of Norway, the different parties have formed their committees, which have to prepare the programmes and nominate the candidates.

In Kristiania, the capital of Norway, we have 84 members of the municipality. In the past session only 5 of these members were women.

Now all the political parties have women in their nominating committees.

All the different proposals for the party programmes are ready, and they have now only to be adopted in the different districts, into which the town is divided.

As for the left or liberal party I think it will be in a great minority during this session, and we do not at all think that many women will be elected from that party.

Three women of this party Fru Blehr, Fru Krog and Fru Mink, have proposed an article on the election programme as follows:

„Women are to be appointed to a greater extent in all municipal commissions and charges of trust, for instance: in the housing and regulating commissions, in the commission of public health, in the governing boards of church and school, in the local factory-inspection and in the boards of guardians etcetera.“

The proposal has been discussed in some districts and it has been unanimously adopted.

As for the nomination of candidates, all the political parties will place women on their lists, but we have not yet reached that stage in our work. We hope that the new Municipal Council, that will have to govern our town from 1908—1910 will contain many representative and clever women. Up to this date we have had too few.

F. M.

Gina Krog, in her review Nylaende, warns her countrywomen not to be content with their recent victory and fall asleep on their laurels. „Now that women are enfranchised“, is a frequently recurring expression. Some add: „now you may rest, having attained your end.“

But the untiring pioneer answers: „At any rate it is only part of all the women of our country who have obtained the franchise, municipal and political. Grateful as we are for the rights that have been granted us, yet we cannot forget that we possess them on an unsatisfactory basis. It will not do to apply to the municipal and political franchise two so different principles as *census-suffrage* and *universal suffrage*. But the worst is that injustice is being done to all the excluded women. In this way, under the arbitrary tax-limit, we create an underclass in the country.“

Now that all Norwegian men and most Norwegian women have political rights, the other women are justified in asking: what crime in the world have we committed, that we should be excluded? It is true, our income is not large enough, but we do not work less than many enfranchised women. Surely many farmers'-daughters and workmens'-daughters have a right to say so.

How can we ever think of being content, before all women in the country have the same rights, and political equality with men!“

Great Britain.

Several ladies are availing themselves of the privilege conferred upon them by the new Local Government—(Qualification of Women) Bill, and are coming forward as candidates for municipal honours at the forthcoming November elections. Miss Margaret Ashton, a member of the Executive Committee of the **National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies** is standing for election for St. George's board, Hulme, Manchester.

The Men's League for Women's Suffrage is promoting an important meeting in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, on December 17th in aid of the cause it has espoused. This is its first big meeting, and the help of friends, far and near, is cordially invited, to make the meeting known

and secure the attendance of those likely to be interested in the subject: further details as to speakers, tickets, time, will be given in our next issue.

The National Union of W. S. Societies carried on an active propaganda during the recent Parliamentary election in Liverpool. As both the candidates were in favour of granting the Parliamentary franchise to women, the National Union concentrated its efforts on bringing the question of Women's Suffrage prominently before the constituency. Open air meetings were held at the docks in the men's dinner-hour, and in the evening at other suitable places. Many friends, men and women, came forward to help with the speaking—and altogether it was felt that much useful educational work had been accomplished in the short time at their disposal.

Saturday Oct. 5th was the day of the great Women's Suffrage Demonstration in Edinburgh. A request, signed by many distinguished Scots-women, was sent to the Prime Minister, who was addressing a meeting in that city on the same day, asking him to receive a deputation from them. Owing to other engagements, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman asked to be excused from meeting the deputation, and concluded his letter by saying: „Besides, I do not see that any good would arise from a deputation, as I am well aware of your desires, and I have frequently expressed my own views on the subject“.

Scotland has been in past years, and is still very notably, the open battleground of many conflicting creeds, faiths, and opinions, and Edinburgh, the ancient capital, has taken her own share in pageant and procession, royal, democratic, or revolutionary; but probably her green hill, grey dreaming palace, stately streets, and great battlements and tower never looked down upon a demonstration quite so unique, one more impressive to the thoughtful eye, or in its own distinctive way more eloquent than that of the women's procession of women suffragists which took place on Saturday afternoon, October 5th, 1907.

The arrangements for this great demonstration, first proposed by the Women's Social and political Union, were undertaken by a committee of their members, along with those of the Edinburgh National Women's Suffrage Society, and they had worked for its success with an admirable enthusiasm, unity, and practical wisdom, and with a result for all their generous labour which justified it and must have been their high reward.

The rallying point of the procession was the King's Park, under the shadow of Arthur's Seat by St. Margaret's Loch, and here in the delicate, soft sunshine of an autumn afternoon were gathered hundreds of women in carriages and on foot. Not from Edinburgh alone, but from Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee and Dunfermline they came.

Long before the hour fixed for starting, the slope of the hill was covered by a silent, attentive, and perhaps rather puzzled crowd, watching the proceedings below. At half past three o'clock the procession was formed, and, headed by mounted police, followed by the gracious and dignified President of our Society, Miss S. E. S. Mair, in whose carriage also drove Lady Frances Balfour Miss Mair, and Col. Mair. It numbered between two and three thousand women, and in the very

homeliness and simplicity of its appearance lay its strength and dignity. It was as plainly in earnest as any of the great popular heroic demonstrations of history. The crowd of Saturday that lined the streets of Edinburgh to watch it pass, estimated at nearly a million—for if women came in hundreds to join the procession, men and women flocked in thousands to look on—showed that it felt and understood, however dimly, something of this earnest spirit.

It was a quiet, watchful, undemonstrative crowd, after the characteristic Edinburgh manner. Here and there a woman waved her handkerchief from some balcony or window, recognizing a friend in the procession; now and then a man saluted it by raising his hat. There were cynical, amused, perplexed, or friendly smiles on the faces of the lookers-on. But beyond the usual witticisms flung at it by the men in the street, such as, „Go home and mind the baby“, „Better darn your stockings“, „You 'll get six months for this“, there was no obvious antagonism.

On the other hand, the conventional idea of the noisy, rowdy woman suffragist, as depicted by the press and in cartoons, must have received a rude shock. There was absolutely nothing in this quiet orderly regiment of earnest women—workers in every department of life, householders and bread-winners, young and old, all united in a common loyalty to their cause—to suggest the virago of popular imagination. And so, by ancient palace and abbey, up the broad winding road, and through stately streets, the procession of women, guarded by police, went on its quiet way. Among their numbers walked several men—notably one well-known clergyman—who were chivalrous and true enough to show their sympathy with the cause.

At the doors of the Synod Hall, where the meeting was to be held, it halted. An immense audience, which filled every seat, and overflowed into the hall below, speedily assembled. Miss Mair took the chair at the first meeting. Lady Steel presided over the other, held in the Pillar Hall. Miss Mair, upon rising to speak, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. In a few heartfelt words, before introducing the speakers, she expressed the extreme regret felt by all at the enforced absence of the greatly esteemed secretary, Miss Methven, who, on account of illness, was not able to be present that day.

The speakers following upon the Chairman's address were Mrs. Despard, Miss Pankhurst, Mrs. Billington Greig, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Lees. The eloquence and enthusiasm of the ladies is always fresh and entirely stimulating, and on this occasion, they spoke with delightful power and distinction. Their arguments on the question of Women's Suffrage were the simple and unanswerable ones of reason, expediency, and justice.

The following resolution, moved by Mrs. Despard, seconded by Miss C. Pankhurst, LL.B., was carried unanimously and enthusiastically amid cheers:— „That this meeting calls upon the Government to bring in next Session a measure to extend the Parliamentary Franchise to women, and thereby remove an injustice which has for so many years disgraced the nation's history“. Mrs. Billington Greig moved:— „That this meeting resolves to translate its enthusiasm into dignified action, and not to cease working till the bar of sex-disqualification is removed, and the citizenship of women becomes an accomplished fact. Mr. Philip Snowden seconded, and the resolution was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm.“

A collection taken at the close of the meeting to defray expenses amounted to 19 £ 5 s.

A religious meeting was held upon Sunday afternoon in the Queen's Hall, particularly emphasizing the essentially spiritual side of the enfranchisement of women, and clergymen of different denominations in the city took part in it.

M. L. ASHWORTH.

The scouts of the **Women's Social and Political Union** are ladies on wheels. Active little Mrs. Drummond is their captain, and they have a secretary and a treasurer. Their number, which is growing, is already between twenty and thirty. Post-office and telephone girls and women clerks they are mostly, whose occupation prevents them from taking an active part during the week in the work of propaganda, but who, having Saturday afternoons free, are delighted with the prospect of lining up in Sloane Square and setting forth on a ride of fifteen or twenty miles, and making the work of the union known in the villages and towns on the outskirts of Greater London.

"We ride into a district," Mrs. Drummond informed a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day, "introduce ourselves to the police, and tell them we are going to hold a meeting in the village square. Then we get a chair or a box, as the case may be, form our cycles in a group around it, and deliver the gospel of votes for women. We go to those places where there is no branch, and where our work is not known yet so well as it should be; our object, which we have no difficulty in accomplishing, being to form new branches."

During the time the "Votes for Women" stall at the Earl's Court Exhibition has been open, a marked change of public feeling has been evident. Those who visited the stall displayed far more serious interest in the question than formerly.

Our work at the stall has brought us in touch with a number of people whose support will be very valuable, and this form of propaganda is likely to be continued in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence have started a paper "Votes for Women", dedicated to the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom, to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it, to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight.

In the introduction the editors say: "It is the generally accepted opinion in well-informed political circles that the session of 1908 will be the last session of the present Parliament, and that before proceeding further the Government will seek the renewed confidence of the country by means of a dissolution and General Election. It would be a standing disgrace if this were to take place before women had been enfranchised. It is, therefore, essential that during the session of 1908 a measure shall be carried through Parliament which shall enable women to take their share in the coming General Election, and to vote for the representatives who are entrusted with the making of the law which women as well as men are called upon to obey. It is at this stage in the agitation that this paper *Votes for Women* comes into existence to

reinforce the agitation which is going on all over the country, and to be the mouthpiece of the advance guard, who, throwing aside all other party ties, are determined to press forward their claim to victory".

QUALIFICATIONS FOR PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The net result of the Franchise qualifications in this country, which are extremely complicated, is to give the vote to a very large majority of the adult men of the nation and to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the total population.

The conditions are slightly different in England and Scotland, and in counties, boroughs and cities, but the main qualifications are as follows:

1. Property. The possession of land or tenements varying in annual value according to the special terms under which they are held, from £ 2 freehold to £ 50 leasehold in England, and from £ 5 freehold to £ 50 leasehold in Scotland.

2. Occupation. The occupation, (not as a resident) of land or tenements of not less than £ 10 annual value.

3. Household. Residence in, as tenant of, any dwelling house, regardless of value, for 12 months prior to the 15th July. Voters in all these classes are put on the register without trouble to themselves.

4. Residence in lodgings of the annual value of £ 10 unfurnished, or 5 sh a week furnished, for 12 months prior to the 15th July. Voters in this class must make a formal application for their votes on certain days every year. Sons or other relatives living at home can qualify as lodgers if they have a separate room of their own.

5. Service franchise. Shop assistants living in, officials in public institutions, and servants (gardeners, etc.) living in a separate dwelling in respect of their service, can vote.

No one can vote who is under 21, who is a bankrupt, pauper, alien, lunatic, or convicted criminal, or whose rates have not been paid when due.

A man can vote in every constituency in which he holds the requisite qualifications.

Six Universities in Great Britain also return members to Parliament. The sole qualification for a University voter is to be a graduate of the University, and to be over 21 years of age, yet women graduates are denied this right, though they rank in every other respect precisely the same as the men.

M. PHILLIPS.

Sweden.

The activity in Sweden is so extensive that it is not easy to embrace it all over the country. Everywhere meetings are being held and every review and newspaper brings articles on woman suffrage, whilst leaflets fly all over the land. No wonder that our correspondents are too much occupied to write for "Jus Suffragii" this time; but scraps of information from here and there are not wanting.

Mrs. Holmgren writes that the socialdemocratic women are arranging a big meeting, at which she regrets not to be able to speak, because on 27 Oct. at Falun she is to hold a debate with two members of parliament. At a demonstration held by the factory of Hagfors in Värmland, the socialist women marched with the men, bearing a banner on one side of which was written:

"Universal suffrage for women", and on the other: "Better die than desert your flag". The N. W. S. A. numbered 105 branches on 29 September, and all its workers are full of enthusiasm. One of them, Mrs. Tønning, celebrated her fiftieth birthday by a great meeting with members of parliament as speakers and 1500 assistants, which was a glorious success. On 27 Oct. there is to be another mass-meeting at Stockholm, at which 3 women and 3 deputies are to address the people.

In an article in "Dagny", reprinted as a leaflet Mrs. H. urges all women to do at least something for the enfranchisement of their sex, now that the different parties are slowly coming round to the idea of political equality; and in another article she points to Norway's glorious example.

We do not wonder that in "Mitt Hjem" Mrs. Petrini gives a sketch of Mrs. Holmgren's life as an encouragement to all women who desire to work for the cause.

In the last week of September a meeting at Helsingborg, where upwards of 300 persons assisted, adopted a resolution in favor of women's enfranchisement to be granted by next year's Riksdag (parliament); and some 400, forming Dr. Lydia Wahlström's audience at Landskrona, adopted the same resolution.

Miss Anna Whitlock contributes an article to "Svenska Dagbladet" of 5 Oct. saying that women have no need to *deserve* the ballot first, since it is their common right as citizens, but that the N. W. S. A. judges the time to have come now to enlighten every woman concerning the responsibilities of a citizen. So the Assoc. is going to give lectures on citizenship at Stockholm during the winter, and "Socialdemokraten" of 5 Oct. exhorts its readers to assist at those lectures. "Aftonbladet" of 5 Oct. brings an announcement of this course of lectures by Anna Gustafsson. We hope to hear more of this departure by and by.

Thorhild Malmberg writes that she is studying the question of the enfranchisement of women in other countries, and has lectured on 10 and 12 Oct.

Signe Bergman is very busy as secretary of the N. W. S. A., and also with refuting a pamphlet against woman suffrage, which has just appeared.

May we not look with admiration on the energetic activity of our Swedish sisters?

Russia.

Not many countries in the world have undergone such changes in a short space of time, as the Caucasus. A few years ago the best elements of the country united in efforts towards a great liberal reform. At that time the women of Georgia, — conscious that liberty cannot be obtained by a nation whose mothers and daughters are slaves, — united in a general strife for their human rights. Formerly the position of the Georgian women was considerably worse compared to that of the Russian women: The education of girls in Georgian families was neglected as a rule, and considered as quite a useless luxury. Very often in families where boys were given the highest education, girls were left quite untaught, sometimes even illiterate... Some years ago when the whole country stood up for the sake of liberty, the educated women of Georgia united for the same great cause. They organized meetings, debates etc., and finally, on the 20th November 1905 they founded a "Georgian Union for Women's Rights", which united on federative principles with the "Russian Union for Women's Rights". Unfortun-

ately the Georgian Union could not enrol the peasant women, as all propaganda was forbidden. This was a great drawback, the more so as women in some Georgian tribes were quite prepared for the movement towards liberty and equality. Thus in the period of 1905 the women of Gouria (part of Georgia) were often elected as judges and sat in law-courts side by side with men; and these were quite willing to give them equal political rights. During the year 1905 the women in Georgia worked with great energy. They held big meetings though the social democrats tried to persuade them that a women's union was quite useless and undesirable, — that the women must unite only with the social democrats and work together, etc. — The enthusiasm of the Georgian women was however soon checked: in 1906 began the period of reaction with the terrible executions organized by the government. Martial law was proclaimed in the whole country. Meetings of any kind became of course impossible. At the same time, the horrors, committed by the Cossacks, with general Alihanoff and others at their head, — drove off for a time all visions of liberty: hundreds of women and children violated and murdered, banished all hopes of a better happy future. At that time the aims of the Georgian Women's Union were removed to the background, and in 1907 a small meeting of the Union's members passed a resolution, deciding that the activity of the "Georgian Union for Women's Rights" should be temporarily stopped till a more propitious time.

Every one who has visited the Caucasus some years ago is struck by the change produced in it by the reaction. The country is invaded by the Cossacks. In all big towns patrols are posted in the streets. Now and then executions are effected by order of the administration... As a result of this regime, murders and pillages are as frequent as ever; while the best elements of the country are put down, oppressed, deprived of all social and political activity... Z. MIROVITCH.

France.

Mr. Georges Martin, ex-senator and a staunch supporter of women's rights, has used his influence in the Provincial Council (Conseil Général) of Loir-et-Cher to propose as subjects for future legislation the revision of the Civil Code with regard to married women's property-rights, and women's political enfranchisement. For the former reform Mr. M. succeeded in obtaining a majority, whilst the latter was lost by 14 to 2 votes; yet the introduction of the subject of woman suffrage in a Conseil Général is already a gain for our cause, which has great need of being advocated in the provinces of France.

Mr. Martin's proposal ran partly thus:

„La femme, être humain comme l'homme, comme lui sociable et douée de raison, engourdie par l'ignorance durant de longs siècles, se réveille et s'instruit aujourd'hui autant que l'homme dans les Ecoles de tous les degrés, selon ses capacités spéciales et suivant ses goûts.

„Responsable de ses actes envers la société, et comme l'homme justiciable de toutes les mêmes lois pénales, comme lui elle doit jouir de tous les mêmes moyens de lutter pour la défense de ses droits dans la vie civile et pour ses opinions dans la vie publique.

„La femme a les mêmes droits que l'homme de voir son sort s'améliorer au triple point de vue politique, économique et social. Justiciable

comme l'homme des lois de son pays, elle doit participer avec lui à leur élaboration.

„Contribuable, on ne peut sans injustice la priver du droit de contrôle des finances de la commune, du département et de l'Etat.

„Epouse et mère, elle doit légitimement pouvoir exercer, dans le ménage et au regard des enfants, les mêmes droits que l'époux et père.

La fin du XVIII^e siècle a vu, en France proclamer les „Droits de l'homme et du citoyen“.

„Au milieu du XIX^e siècle, les hommes ont conquis le droit de suffrage pour tous les „citoyens“.

„Le XX^e siècle doit, plutôt à son début qu'à sa fin, proclamer le „Droit humain“ qui est la formule qui consacre l'égalité de droit des deux sexes, y compris le droit, naturellement, de la „citoyenne“.

„Le soussigné propose, en conséquence, au Conseil général d'émettre le vœu suivant:

„Le Conseil général de Loir-et-Cher émet le vœu que le Sénat et la Chambre des députés mettent à l'étude la réforme du Code civil en vue tout spécialement d'y consacrer l'égalité de droits des deux sexes et que le Parlement s'occupe en même temps de mettre la „citoyenne“ en possession des mêmes droits que le citoyen“.

Germany.

The bill which contains a new regulation on meetings and assemblies has now been drafted by the Minister of the Interior and published and commented by the press. Fortunately women have no longer to complain of the special disability under which they have lain until now, the word „females“ having disappeared from the bill. There is no longer made a difference between „political“ and „non-political“ associations; so there will be an end of the subtle distinctions for which the wily judges racked their brains, whenever they wanted to harass associations, which they thought undesirable.

* * *

The N. W. S. A. has sent a petition to the national congress of the Popular Party (Volks-partei) and the Liberal Party (freisinnige Volkspartei) to take up as a plank in their platform the political equality of the sexes.

No report of the meeting of the German W. S. A. having arrived before the publication of this bulletin, we reprint here part of the account given in „Votes for Women“ by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, one of the foreign guests who spoke at the meeting of the German W. S. A.

„On 26 July a public meeting was held at Frankfurt in the great hall of the Jungbühlstrasse, which holds about 2,000 people. It was crowded with men and women, every seat filled, and many people standing. Dr. Anita Augspurg took the chair, and made a powerful speech and appeal. She spoke of the imminent danger of the repressive laws of Prussia against women being introduced into South Germany; and urged all men and women who loved liberty and desired progress to awake to the necessity of strenuous resistance. Erudition, legal and political knowledge, deep earnestness, and sincerity marked her speech throughout, in which calm self-control only served to emphasise the passion which one felt lay underneath. Dr. Gertrude Woker, of Berne, Switzerland, gave a very beautiful address on the general aspect of the question.

Then Dr. Anita Augspurg introduced Annie

Kenney, telling the audience something of the story of her life, and how she had three times suffered imprisonment for the cause. Miss Kenney's speech was followed by the whole of the vast audience with rapt attention, and there was no need for translation. When she had finished, the audience broke into prolonged cheering, which continued till Dr. Augspurg had to grasp the big bell and ring for order, to give the announcement of the next speaker. Before introducing me to the meeting, Dr. Augspurg told the story of the 1,000 police, on horse and on foot, called out to protect 600 members of Parliament from a hundred such women as Annie Kenney and myself. The meeting shouted with laughter.

My speech was given in German. I told the story of the development of our Women's Social and Political Union, and gave facts and figures illustrating our growth and progress. Again and again I had to wait and let the laughter die down before I could go on.

After the meeting several women began to discuss whether the time had not come for German women to follow our example.“

The Netherlands.

The promised revision of the constitution has been drafted by the present cabinet, commented by the State Council, and presented to the States General on 12 October. It gives suffrage and eligibility to women, and it will be discussed before 1909, if there does not intervene a new ministerial crisis.

Meanwhile our cause advances and the different political parties show themselves less and less hostile to the enfranchisement of women. The socialists, who have it on their program, begin to admit its discussion in the S. D. women's clubs and in some organs of their press, though not the principal one. The radicals mostly support it. The two fractions of the liberals do no longer oppose it. The two orthodox protestant groups cease to exclude women in their suffrage-plans; and the Roman Catholics, whose views on the franchise have not yet found official expression, have devoted a day of their congress on social interests to the women's movement.

On 15 September the annual meeting of the Universal (Adult) Suffrage Committee took place at Rotterdam. Again it was bigger than ever, being attended by some 20,000 persons; and the procession in the street took $\frac{3}{4}$ hour to pass. Of the twelve speakers in the open air meeting only two did not mention women's enfranchisement (one being the chief leader of the socialists), and many thousands of women took part in the demonstration. The banner with „votes for women“ made the usual impression on the crowd, being hooted and greeted with remarks, not quite new,—and yet making in its way a glorious bit of propaganda.

Austria.

Die Einführung des allgemeinen Wahlrechts für das Abgeordnetenhaus des Reichsrates, hat, wie vorauszusehen war, auch den Wunsch nach einer Erweiterung des Landtagswahlrechtes rege gemacht. Das Wahlrecht für die Landtage der verschiedenen Kronländer ist kein einheitliches, sondern zeigt grosse Verschiedenheiten. Gemeinsam war bisher fast allen das Prinzip der Interessenvertretung und das Zensuswahlrecht. In einzelnen Ländern besitzen auch Frauen ein aller-

dings sehr beschränktes Wahlrecht für den Landtag, das jedoch nur mittels Vollmacht ausgeübt werden kann. Jeder Landtag ist competent eine Abänderung seines Wahlrechtes zu beschliessen, doch unterliegt auch jeder Landtagsbeschluss der Sanktion durch den Kaiser und kann ohne diese nicht Gesetz werden.

Gegenwärtig beschäftigen sich mehrere Landtage, so die von Böhmen und Galizien, mit der Reform der Wahlgesetze, es ist aber nicht wahrscheinlich, dass sie vor Abschluss der laufenden Session zu einer endgiltigen Beschlussfassung gelangen werden. Nur der Landtag von Niederösterreich, (jenem Kronlande der Monarchie, innerhalb dessen Grenzen Wien, die Reichshaupt- u. Residenzstadt gelege ist, dem also eine erhöhte Bedeutung zukommt) hat mit einer an Hexerei grenzenden Schelligkeit einen Wahlreformentwurf eingebracht, ihn, als er Widerspruch fand, wieder zurückgezogen und durch einen zweiten ersetzt, der schliesslich in zwei Sitzungen durchgepeitscht wurde. Dieser Gesetzentwurf normiert für Wien eine Art allgemeinen Wahlrechts für männliche Staatsbürger, eingeschränkt durch die Forderung dreijähriger Sesshaftigkeit und Entrichtung einer Einkommensteuer von 20 Kr. pro Jahr (entspricht einem Einkommen von 2000 Kr.). Die übrigen Städte und das Land wählen nach einem anderen Prinzip, das hier im einzelnen darzulegen zu weit führen würde. Die ganze Wahlreform ist für die Bedürfnisse der in Wien herrschenden christlich-sozialen (klerikalen) Partei zugeschnitten, die sich dadurch ihre Herrschaft dauernd zu sichern hofft.

Den Frauen, die vor mehr als dreissig Jahren das Wahlrecht für den niederösterreichischen Landtag erhielten, und später zusehen mussten, wie es ihnen immer mehr beschränkt und beschnitten wurde, haben dasselbe nunmehr ganz verloren. Das wiener Frauenstimmrechtskomitee richtete eine Petition an den Landtag, worin es unter Hinweis auf die den Frauen schon vor einem Menschenalter gewährten Rechte, auch bei der gegenwärtigen Reform um Berücksichtigung bat. An eine weitergehende Aktion war bei der Eile, mit der die ganze Sache durchgeführt wurde — es war wohl auf eine Ueberrumpelung abgesehen — nicht zu denken. Während der Verhandlungen wurde des Frauenwahlrechts nur so nebenbei Erwähnung getan. Der Referent, der den Entwurf vor dem Hause vertrat, behauptete, das Frauenwahlrecht wäre der Ruin der Familie. Den Beweis für diese Behauptung, die durch die Erfahrungen anderer Länder hinlänglich widerlegt erscheint, ist er allerdings schuldig geblieben. Ein anderer Redner ironisierte die Forderung der Frauen und meint, nach dem Frauenwahlrecht würde man wahrscheinlich das Kinderwahlrecht verlangen.

So denken und sprechen unsere „führenden“ Männer über das Frauenwahlrecht, das sich ein Land Europas um das andere erobert. Aber wir verzweifeln nicht, auch unsere Stunde wird schlagen.

H. H.

Hungary.

Entitled to vote is every citizen—except women—upwards of twenty years old and possessing one of the following qualifications:

1. In the free towns and a number of towns specially enumerated in the law, every man is entitled to vote, who possesses for himself or with his wife or else with his minor children,
 - a. a house containing at least three apartments

liable to tax—even when at present exempt from duty,

b. a property taxed with ground-tax, corresponding to 32 crowns of revenue,

no matter to which member of the family the immovables actually belong and on whose name they are registered.

2. In Hungary (except the ancient principality of Transylvania and the above-mentioned towns) every man is entitled to vote who possesses for himself or in common with his wife or else with his minor children an estate on which is levied the same tax as on the smallest ancient peasant-farm of the ward. (The minimum of the ancient peasant-farm's area differs in the several parts of the country.)

3. In Transylvania every man is entitled to vote who possesses either an estate or a house on which is levied a tax corresponding to a rent of 210 crowns.

4. Further is entitled to vote:

a. every man who possesses either for himself or with his wife or minor children a house, the rent of which is taxed with a sum corresponding to 210 crowns of revenue,

b. every man who pays for his house and stocks together the tax corresponding to 210 crowns of revenue,

c. the merchants and manufacturers domiciled outside of the towns enumerated in art. 1, who pay a tax corresponding to an income of 210 crowns,

d. those artisans who pay a tax of at least 12 crowns.

5. Further are entitled to vote the private functionaries who pay a tax corresponding to a salary of 1400 cr. and the public officers paying a tax corresponding to a salary of 1600 crowns.

6. Regardless of their income and wealth, are entitled to vote the members of the Academy of Sciences, the professors of the universities and colleges, the doctors, lawyers, apothecaries, public notaries, engineers, teachers on public schools and parsons.

7. Excluded from the franchise, notwithstanding they possess the above-mentioned qualifications, are those who are submitted to the control of their fathers, tutors or masters.

As submitted to their masters' control the law regards apprentices and shop-officials and every sort of servants and attendants.

8. Excluded from the right to vote are

a. all the soldiers of the army and navy—even when absent with leave. Yet the reservists convoked for military exercises are entitled to vote,

b. the men of the custom-house, the gendarms and policemen.

8. Further are excluded from the right to vote:

a. those who are condemned on account of offences or crimes,

b. those who are imprisoned upon trial,

c. those who are condemned to loss of political rights, during the time this condemnation is valid,

d. the bankrupt, until settlement of his affairs.

H. K.

Denmark.

In compliance with Miss Kramers' request to know the voting qualifications of all the countries auxiliary to the Alliance, as desired by Miss Phillips, we give those of Denmark here.

§ 30 of the fundamental law runs thus:
Electors for the Folketing (Lower House) must

be male inhabitants of the country of untainted character—born in Denmark or naturalized—over 30 years of age.

Conditions, preventing a man to get the Right of Suffrage are:

a. If he, without having a household of his own, is in private service.

b. If he receives or has received parish-reliefs neither repaid nor annulled.

c. If the disposal of his own property has been taken away from him.

d. If he has not had a fixed domicile for a year in the constituency, whether this be in the country or in the town, in which he lives at the election time.

§ 31 *Eligible* for membership in the Folketing are (with the exceptions named in Paragraph 30—a, b, c, d—) all men of untainted character, born in the country or naturalized, of over 25 years of age.

The number of electors was in 1906: 438,341 out of a population of 2,600,000.

For the *Landsting* (the Upper House) the same persons have the suffrage, but to the possessing class great prerogatives have been granted, in which the rest of the electors have no part.

As regards the Municipalities of the towns or the Parish-Councils in the country, men who are tax-payers and are over 25 years of age have the right of suffrage; but to the possessing class great prerogatives have been granted from which the rest of the voters are excluded.

A motion was discussed in the last parliamentary session which granted to all tax-payers—both men and women—having accomplished their 25th year, Equal-Suffrage. In this plan were included married women, when their husbands were tax-payers.

E. M.

On 23 September the W. S. A. of Ringsted held a very successful meeting. The room was crammed full, as the attendance was nearly 250. The president, Mrs. Glud, presented first Mrs. Münter from Copenhagen to the audience. As secretary of the N. W. S. A. the speaker is appointed to carry on the relations of her country with the I. W. S. Alliance, and so she thought appropriate to give a rapid review of the state of the woman suffrage movement in the allied countries. This report was most interesting and encouraging. Then Dr. phil. Starcke treated the ethical aspects of women's enfranchisement, showing that it is a national interest. Two woman suffrage songs were sung by the authors, the president and Mrs. Cliny Deyer; which elicited great applause; and the proceedings terminated by a banquet, where the gentlemen got their part of the toasts, and the burgomaster though very gracious, declared that he would resign his office, when the Town Council should be composed of women only.

"Ringsted's Folketidende", from which we take this report, does not add when that is to be.

Iceland

A letter has come from Fru BRIET ASMUNDSSON to Fru Johanne Münter, explaining the present situation of Woman-Suffrage in Iceland.

Reykjavik, August 28th '07.

"The Althing is holding its meetings again. The women have great reason to rejoice, for the Althing seems to be very willing to give us Suffrage—only they do not agree in choosing the

moment in which this is to happen. You remember perhaps, that the Women's-Organization sent into the Althing a petition signed by almost 42,000 women. Considering that the entire number of women in Iceland does not exceed 40,000—half of these being under 16 years of age—we have great reason to rejoice at this general interest. The cause of the disagreement of the parties is, that the government party does not wish to have the constitution changed this year. It has already presented to the Althing a bill of Universal Suffrage for men. So the opposition, together with the women, desire that this paragraph when discussed shall be combined with Universal Suffrage for women.

"How this bill will fare as to the men, we do not know, but frankly speaking—there is not much hope that the women will succeed this time. But next time, I surely believe, there will be no doubt of success, at least we shall get some suffrage. At the same time another bill is sent in to the Althing from the districts of *Reykjavik* and *Havnefjord* petitioning for their men and women Universal Suffrage in all municipal affairs, and this seems really about to be carried. This will mean the enfranchisement of all tax-payers, whether they pay much or little. The vote is not extended to servants in spite of the recent hard struggle for it. This is really a great advantage for us, provided it be carried, for, though all independent women have municipal suffrage and eligibility, there are but few who pay taxes high enough to enfranchise them. But when all married women are included and all those, who contribute in the fund of relief of the poor, then the number of women voters will increase considerably.

"If this bill is carried our elections and lists of elections in this town will be much changed. 15 members are then to be added to the Town-Council, and these are all to be elected in January. Then there will certainly be much work for us women, for we must try to get up an agitation to rouse the women to fight for their admission into the Town-Council as members themselves. I believe the Women's Rights Organisation (the one founded by Mrs. Briet Asmundsson herself a little time ago and of which she is the President) will take the lead of the agitation, and we shall try to join hands with the "Icelandic Women's Organisation."

"Unfortunately there is a fault in the old Municipal-Suffrage-Law, for the Women are not compelled to accept their being elected. And it may prove difficult to get them to do so. Who knows if they do not think it unwomanly? or that it shows too much ambition for a woman, or too much forwardness if they accept their election at once? These and similar scruples we must try to overcome."

"I have the idea, that the best thing for us women is to set up one and the same list of candidates without allying ourselves with any party. For all the parties will certainly put their own names at the top of the lists, and then we shall be beaten. It will be far better for us to have our candidates on one and the same list, which shall have no other names on it than those of our own Women-Candidates."

"In this way we need not fear not to get full Suffrage in a near future. But, to be sure, there is one danger, and this is that, when we get it, we shall not be sufficiently prepared for it; neither for all the changes, that unavoidably will follow in its train".