

JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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La souveraineté nationale ne serait qu'une abstraction si tous les membres de la nation ne lui faisaient prendre corps en exerçant eux-mêmes, par le suffrage, cette souveraineté: la volonté du peuple ne s'exprime que par celle des individus qui le composent.

Et pourtant, pendant des siècles, une partie seulement des êtres humains a été admise à user de ce droit.

FERDINAND BUISSON.



From vulgar arrogance, from cheap cynicism, from academic super-subtlety, from partisan intolerance, from fatuous loyalty, from expedient lying and from all the vices of propaganda, may our minds be cleansed.

Prayer for Socialists,
American S.D. Women's Organ.

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

Announcements.

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

- AUSTRALIA, *The Woman Voter*, 2 Sh., Whitehall, Melbourne, Victoria.
—, *The Liberal Woman*, 1 Sh., Mutual Life Building, 339 George Street, Sydney.
- AUSTRIA, *Der Bund*, 2 Kronen, 7 Rochusgasse, Wien III.
—, *Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht*, 2 Kronen, 7 Reichsratsgasse, Wien.
—, *Neues Frauenleben*, 4 Kronen, 5 Riglergasse, Wien XVIII.
—, *Österreichische Frauenrundschaue*, 6 Kronen, 11 Am Hof, Wien I.
- BULGARIA, *Grajdanka* [The woman Citizen], 6 francs, Mrs. Pateff Bojilowa, Bourgas.
—, *Ravno Pravie* [Equality], 4 rb., 61 Mirska Street Kazanlik.
—, *Jenshy Glas*, 6 francs, Sofia.
- DENMARK, *Kristeligt Kvindelblad*, 2 Kr., Körup, pr. Horsens.
—, *Kvinden og Samfundet*, 3.10 Kroner, Studiestraede 49², Kopenhagen.
—, *Kvindevalgret*, 1 Krone, Skindergade 27¹, Kopenhagen.
- FINLAND, *Nutid*, 6 Mark, 12 Georgsgatan, Helsingfors.
- FRANCE, *La Suffragiste*, 4 francs, 55 rue Damrémont, Paris.
—, *La Française*, 6 francs, 49 rue Lafitte, Paris.
—, *Ligue d'Electeurs pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, Bulletin trimestriel, 4 frs., 22 rue Lacépède, Paris.
—, *Le Droit des Femmes*, revue mensuelle, 3.50 frs., 127 Avenue de Clichy, Paris.
- GERMANY, *Frauenstimmrecht*, Monatshefte des Deutschen Verbandes f. Fr.st.r., Mk. 4, München, Kaulbachstrasse 12, Ghs. 1.
—, *Centralblatt des Bundes deutscher Frauenvereine*, 4.80 Mark, Dürerstrasse 110, Dresden.
—, *Die Frauenbewegung*, 5 Mark, Wormserstr., Berlin W 62.
- , *Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht*, 1.50 Mk., Wormserstrasse, Berlin W. 62.
—, *Die Frau der Gegenwart*, 2.50 Mk., Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse 109, Breslau.
- GREAT BRITAIN, *The Common Cause*, weekly, 6 Sh. 6 d. a year, 2 Robert Street Adelphi, London.
—, *Votes for Women*, weekly, 1 d., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, London W.C.
—, *The Vote*, weekly, 6 Sh. 6 d., 1 Robert Street, Adelphi, London E. C.
—, Monthly paper of the *Men's League for W. S.*, 1 Sh., 159 St. Stephen's House, Westminster S.W.
- HUNGARY, *A nő és a Társadalom*, 6 Kr., 67 Istvan utca, Budapest VII.
- ICELAND, *Kvennabladid*, 2 Kroner, Fru Briet Asmundsson, Reykjavik.
- ITALY, *La Difesa delle Lavoratrici*, 3 frs. Via S. Damiano 16, Milan.
—, *Unione Femminile Nazionale*, Lire 1.50, via Monte di Pietà 9, Milano.
- NETHERLANDS, *Maandblad voor Vrouwenkiesrecht*, f 1.—, 43 Linnaeusstraat, Amsterdam.
—, *De Ploeger*, monthly, f 0.60, 63 Frankenslag, 's-Gravenhage.
- NORWAY, *Nylaende*, fortnightly, 4.70 Kroner, Victoria Terrasse 5², Kristiania.
- POLAND, *Ster*, 10 francs, Nowy Swiat 4, Warsaw.
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- ROMANIA, *Viitorul Româncelor*, 10 lei, Strada Muzelor, Jassy.
—, *Drepturile Femeii*, 10 lei, 204 Calla Serban Voda, Bukarest.
- RUSSIA, *Jenski Westnik*, Spalernaya 42, St. Petersburg.
—, *The Anglo-Russian*, 1 Sh. 6 d., 21 Paternoster Square, London E. C.
- SWEDEN, *Rösträtt för Kvinnor*, fortnightly, 1.75 Kr., 6 Låstmakaregatan, Stockholm.
—, *Dagny*, weekly, 4.50 Kroner, 51 Mästersamuelsgatan, Stockholm.
—, *Morgonbris*, 60 Öre, Folkets Hus, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND, *Frauenbestrebungen*, 3.10 frs., Tödiistrasse 45, Zürich.

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

—, *The Woman Voter*, \$ 0.50, 30 East 34th Street, New York City.

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

—, *The Woman's Bulletin*, \$ 1.—, 713 Higgins Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

—, *The Progressive Woman*, \$ 0.50, 111 North Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

Should Suffragists be Encouraged to Enter Political Parties?

Mme C. L. Brunschwig (Paris). Surely it is necessary for suffragists to join a political party, if really they have the good luck of finding one which satisfies them and will admit them. This is necessary because in this way the women will get better acquainted with politics and learn to manage them, and also because the men will see that women are capable of doing the work they do. But in France all parties do not accept the aid of women, only the Socialists give them a place. So it will be necessary to obtain from the other parties the recognition of women as more than „non-entities“. The Radicals, who are now in power, seem completely to ignore them, for to them they represent the possibility of a change, which can only do them harm.

Of course our N. W. S. A. is entirely non-partisan, for we form a common centre of action for suffragists of various opinions. I hold even that the Officers of a big suffrage society like ours should not be members of any party, since it is difficult to conciliate one's duty of neutrality with one's party duties. Moreover, whether a person wishes it or not, one cannot wear one badge one day and another on another day: the public does not admit so many distinctions. When it is known that the President, Vice-President, Gen. Secretary etc., have certain opinions, notwithstanding their desire, the society will get a political tinge. Unless you should succeed in grouping in the Executive representatives of each and all of the parties, which is more easy in theory than in practice, since the Executive Committee of a W. S. Association has to work and not only to be a representative body.

So at present we give this advice to suffragists: „Try to penetrate into every organisation to spread your ideas there and to prove what you are worth, but we Officers, we shall remain outside of all groups and organisations in order to safeguard our entire independence, for any affiliation implies duties which we would not be always sure to perform properly.“

Tony Breitscheid (Berlin). It is my opinion that the question whether suffragists should join political parties is to be answered in the affirmative. Women can only further their political and economic interests in the parties and not in W. S. Associations, which are non-partisan. They can only obtain their enfranchisement through the parties and must therefore try to exert there the greatest influence they can. In Germany quite a number of the members of the German W. S. A. have joined a party at the same time, and up to now only very few cases have occurred of Local Branches getting into difficulties on account of this, either from ignorance or from deliberate opposition. What greatly complicates matters in our country is the fact that up to now

among the parliamentary parties only the Socialists have taken up woman suffrage into their platform, whilst membership of that party is incompatible with that of the German W. S. Association. The German women Socialists decline any activity in suffrage societies. From this circumstance results a serious conflict for the conscience of many women; they find themselves obliged to choose in which capacity they can best serve their cause.

Personally I am of opinion that the ultimate success of the suffrage movement in Germany more than anywhere else depends on the attitude of the parties. It is not so much a question of gaining individual men than of urging the parties to take up Woman Suffrage into their program of action. This will only take place, however, when a large number of women work within the parties. The woman suffrage associations as such should not join any party of course.

Men's International Alliance for Women Suffrage.

By the invitation of Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., President of the Alliance, and the British Men's League for Women's Suffrage the M. I. A. W. S. will hold its first congress in London at the end of this month.

The arrangements for this Congress are now completed, and, as will be seen by the programme, the various Women's Suffrage organisations in Great Britain have come forward with enthusiasm to welcome the delegates. It is expected that in addition to the representatives of Men's Leagues for Women's Suffrage, distinguished men from other countries will attend to testify to their belief in the cause, as well as representatives from countries in which women have already been enfranchised. An important feature of the Congress will be the reception by the Parliamentary Joint Campaign Committee under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P. in the House of Commons on Oct. 29th, when the delegates will be entertained to tea and a meeting will take place in the Grand Committee room of the House, at which members of parliament and delegates will speak. It is confidently expected that this meeting as well as the public meeting held during the Congress will have a profound effect upon the progress of the cause in this and all other countries, as showing the weighty support it is attracting everywhere.

In the invitation to the Congress, the British Men's League for Woman Suffrage says:—

„The Congress takes place on the invitation of the Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., first president of the Alliance, in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the Men's League in this country. The feature of the Congress is the fact that it gives expression to the widely growing demand among men in all countries for the full enfranchisement of women; and the meetings derive special interest from the imminence of the Government's Manhood Suffrage Bill.

Delegates will be present from France, Germany, America, Sweden, Hungary, Holland and Belgium, and it is expected that distinguished representatives will attend from Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Finland and other countries where women already have the vote.

The Alliance will meet next year at Budapest in conjunction with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, but it has been felt that it is highly desirable to have a meeting in London this year, partly in order to fix the Constitution of the Men's Alliance

and to consider International Propaganda, and also because a Congress of representative men of various nations testifying to their support of the Women's Suffrage Cause would be a most valuable help to the movement in this and other countries, and an important factor in securing its early success.“

W. A. E. MANSFELDT,
Hon. Sec. Int. Men's All. W. S.

United States.

The defeat in Ohio was not a surprise, as it became evident several weeks before the new constitution was voted on that the enemies of woman suffrage would prove too strong. First among these were the great brewing and distilling interests, working through the thousands of saloons and all the places of evil allied with them. Few States have as many manufacturing centers, and the manufacturers were opposed because they did not want their employees to have any more political power, and did not want women with votes behind factory inspection and child labor laws. The class of labor in the big iron and steel works and the coal mines comes for the most part from countries where the equality of women is not recognized. The many railroads and great corporations were opposed for obvious reasons. It is regrettable to say that the Catholic church worked against the amendment, sent out official instructions to vote against it and allowed these to be circulated in the churches. A considerable part of the Protestant church was opposed, some of the ministers preaching against it. A number of them spoke for it and so did a few Catholic priests. The large German population was hostile.

Nearly 90 per cent of the newspapers were favorable and some of the public officials stood nobly by the women, but many expected friends proved false. The labor organizations did not support them as fully as they had hoped for. There were defections among the Socialists, who were angry at the way the women had flocked into the Progressive party, and the Progressives themselves failed the suffragists the very first time they had a chance to show how much the plank in their national platform meant. Mr. Roosevelt did not speak a word or write a letter in favor of the amendment. The women made a splendid campaign but there were too much money and too much influence against them. Not half the men in the State voted on this very important constitution, but of those who did, 249,420 voted for woman suffrage and 336,875 against it. To secure nearly a quarter of a million votes under the circumstances was no small accomplishment. The Initiative and Referendum was adopted and now on petition of 10 per cent of the voters the question will have to be submitted again, and when the women have rested a little they will begin gathering up this petition. It seems hard that all the immense work will have to be done over. Women in other countries, where the franchise can be secured from the Parliament, can scarcely realize the difficulties here, where not only must the women make the fight before the Legislature of every State, but afterwards must have a referendum to all the voters, and every male human being can vote.

* * *

The campaigns are going steadily on in the other five States. The report that the Supreme Court of Arizona had decided against having an amendment campaign there was erroneous. It is now in progress and the question will be decided at the general election, November 5, as it will be in Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas and Oregon. Some of these

States will be won and some lost but a prophecy can be more safely made next month. The whole country is now in an upheaval over the Presidential elections. Never have women taken so prominent a part. They have always worked with the Prohibitionists and Socialists and these parties have always had a woman suffrage plank in their platform, but the adoption of such a plank by the new one, the Progressive, and the way the women have rushed into it, have stirred up the old, dominant and Republican parties. All of them have established National Women's Headquarters in New York City and a large force of women are working, writing, speaking, campaigning just like the men. Some of these women are pronounced anti-suffragists and they do not seem to realize the absurdity of their position!

At the National convention in Chicago, where the Progressive party was formed and Mr. Roosevelt nominated for president, many prominent suffragists sat as delegates and Miss Jane Addams seconded the nomination. At these various national Headquarters, however, very few of prominence are taking any part. There is a keen feeling against it among the suffrage societies, as they fully realize that no one party is likely to be strong enough to secure the franchise for women; it must draw support from all of them and the individual men must not be alienated by seeing the women work for or against candidates. Almost none of the older and more experienced suffragists are doing this; it is mostly those who have recently come into the movement, and they will soon find that they are injuring the cause they are trying to help. The one feature of this presidential campaign which stands out above all others is the prominent place that is being so largely accorded to women. Nothing like it has ever been seen and the most optimistic suffragist could not have dreamed of it a few years ago. The suffragist movement takes its place in the daily papers with all the other great issues before the country; gets just as big headlines; is just as seriously discussed, and the position of the candidates towards it is just as closely watched. It is a revelation and shows unmistakably the strong hold which the question has taken on the country. It helps the suffragists to bear the defeat in Ohio, for they know now that nothing can stop the progress or prevent the final victory.

Although the Republican and Democratic National platforms do not refer to woman suffrage, their State platforms in many parts of the country declare for it, and, as the question must be decided by the States, this is very important. A striking example has been given this present week by the Republican State convention of New York, which demands that an amendment shall be submitted to the voters at the earliest possible moment, and this will be in 1915, as two Legislatures must pass upon it. The day before this action was taken President Taft gave a statement to the press in which he said:

„There can be no doubt whatever that whenever and wherever a majority of women impress upon their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers that they want to vote they will get the right. It is too noble, too serious, too sacred an issue to be used merely to get votes. I believe women to be as capable of a wise use of the ballot as men, and I can perceive wherein woman's influence extended to the political field would have a most beneficial bearing on the general welfare, and especially on the great issue of international peace and concord.“

This clear and straightforward declaration ought to be satisfactory to the women, and, made on the

very eve of election, shows that he has the courage of his convictions. It will be noticed that he does not say he believes that women should not have the suffrage until a majority ask for it, but only that when a majority can influence the men of their family in favor of it women will get it, and this of course is true, as it cannot be had in any State until a majority of the men vote in favor.

Mr. Roosevelt gives his statement to the public as follows: „Workingwomen have the same need to combine for protection that workingmen have; the ballot is as necessary for one class as the other; we do not believe that with the two sexes there is identity of function, but we do believe there should be equality of right, and therefore we favor woman suffrage. In those conservative States where there is genuine doubt how the women stand on this matter I suggest that it should be referred to a vote of the women, so that they themselves may make the decision. Surely if women could vote they would strengthen the hands of those who are endeavoring to deal in efficient fashion with evils such as the white slave traffic.”

The Socialist and Prohibition candidates for the presidency, Mr. Debs and Mr. Chafin, are for woman suffrage without any qualifying statements, but it is impossible for either party to win at the polls. Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate, has always been opposed to the enfranchisement of women and said in a recent interview that he should not announce any change of views before election.

This resumé of the situation in the United States ought to convince the women of other countries of how foolish and inexcusable it would be for our women to work for or against any of the candidates. „But”, they may inquire, „why not work against Mr. Wilson?” Because, notwithstanding his personal views, thousands of Democratic men, if not antagonized, will vote for the woman suffrage amendments in November in those States where they are pending.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.
New York, September 1912.

Great Britain.

The reassembling of Parliament this session involves the settlement of the three great questions of Irish Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and Women's Suffrage.

With regard to the first two points, the coalition in Parliament is united, with regard to the latter, which to women is the most important, there is deep cleavage.

The Reform Bill, as introduced, not only does not include women, but for the first time in English law, it specifically states that an elector shall be a male person; it also makes statutory the anomaly by which married women outside London are excluded from the register of Borough and County Council Electors. The Reform Bill, as relating to men excites little attention: The amendments to enfranchise women are the crucial point.

It is the attitude of the Irish in regard to these amendments, which is arousing the keenest speculation. They failed to support the Conciliation Bill last March, and it was consequently killed. If the Nationalists intend to repeat the tactics of last March, they will have to reckon with the Labour party which has officially made Women's Suffrage a part of its programme. Now the support of the Labour Members is essential, if Home Rule is to become law, and the present Government is to maintain its power. Since the by-elections at Crewe, Holmfirth, and Midlothian, the Liberals are being

forced to admit the damaging effects on their Party which the Suffrage support of Labour Candidates is having, and the Irish have to face the fact that every three-cornered contest is liable to weaken the Government which upholds the Home Rule Bill. The policy adopted by the National Union of bringing pressure to bear on the Government and supporting the candidates of that Party which makes Women's Suffrage an essential part of its programme, will be pursued with unremitting energy, and the danger to the Liberal Government will not cease till a Woman's Suffrage amendment has been passed by the House of Commons, and adopted by the Government according to the Prime Minister's pledges as an integral part of the Reform Bill.

EMILY M. LEAF.
London, Oct. 2 1912.

Press Secr. N.U.W.S.S.

September saw the close of the very successful holiday campaign which was carried on by the *Women's Social and Political Union*, in all the holiday resorts, a special feature this year being the large number of papers sold as the result of a very effectively organised campaign with a view to increasing the circulation of the paper amongst the ordinary holiday makers. As the result of the hunger strike and the energetic demonstrations carried out on her behalf, the Government has been forced to release Mrs. Mary Leigh, who is now being carefully attended to in a Dublin nursing home. There still remains, however, her courageous comrade, Miss Gladys Evans, whose release or accordance of full political privileges must be unceasingly worked for. [She was released on Oct. 3rd. Ed.]

Owing to the holidays, there has been no new political move of any consequence, but last month has not been without incident of an interesting nature. The occupation by Government bailiffs of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's private residence in order to recover the costs of the recent trial, has caused much indignation amongst members of the W.S.P.U., and an active campaign to protest against this course of action is taking place in Holmwood and the immediate neighbourhood.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst's revelation of her whereabouts has effectually silenced those people who have always placed her anywhere and everywhere except the one place where she has been quietly living for some time. It is too of great interest and satisfaction for members of the Union to know that according to international law, she is safe from extradition, as the offence for which she was charged comes under the head of a political one.

All right-minded people of whatsoever opinions have been much shocked at the outrageous treatment meted out to the Suffragists at Mr. Lloyd George's meeting at Llanystumdwy, and the press, with almost the notable exception of the „Times”, has been unhesitating in its condemnation of the violence shown.

The W.S.P.U. offices have now removed to Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, a much more spacious block of offices and better suited to the ever growing needs of the society.

The Albert Hall meeting on the 17th is being eagerly anticipated by members, all the more on account of its being the first public appearance of the Union's leaders since their trial and imprisonment.

An active campaign is being carried on in Mr. Sydney Buxton's constituency, as well as in central London, and no pains are being spared to keep the public fully informed on the subject of Woman Suffrage and its prospects in the coming Reform Bill.

The Secretary of the W.S.P.U.
London, Oct. 1912.

The *Women's Freedom League* is pursuing a vigorous autumn and winter campaign in London, Scotland, Wales and the Provinces to keep the matter of Woman Suffrage continually before the public. Mrs. Despard, Miss Nina Boyle, Miss Anna Munro and Miss Andrews have during the last few weeks addressed large public meetings in London and in distant parts of the country. Everywhere the cause of Woman Suffrage has evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

In London the League has taken part in many protest meetings against the arrest of Mr. Wilks who was imprisoned because his wife, Dr. Elizabeth Wilks refused to pay her income tax, the reason of this refusal being that Dr. Wilks objects to pay taxes to a Government which denies her the right of representation. As the Women's Freedom League initiated the policy of Tax-Resistance as a means of harassing the Government, it naturally endorsed Mr. Wilks' action and at its Trafalgar Square demonstration, on September 21st, coupled with its demand for the political enfranchisement of women this session the demand for the immediate release of Mr. Wilks.

On the day Parliament re-assembled, October 7th, between twenty and thirty members of the Women's Freedom League took part in a Poster Parade round the House of Commons. Some of these posters were pictorial, a few drew attention to the fact that women are not being consulted about the Home Rule or Welsh Disestablishment Bills, measures which the men of our country consider important, but which concern women quite as much as men, and other posters advertised the meeting which the League held at Caxton Hall the same evening, and the weekly Wednesday afternoon meetings which are held at the same place.

We are looking forward with great pleasure to the opportunity of meeting the Delegates of the Men's International Suffrage Alliance, who are coming to London for their first Annual Conference. We have arranged a reception in their honour at Caxton Hall for the evening of October 28th, and are delighted to have the promise of a speech from Miss Martina Kramers on that occasion we hope, too, that some of these Delegates will be able to stay in London to take part in the International Suffrage Fair which Mrs. Harvey is organising for the League at Chelsea Town Hall November 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. By so doing, it is just possible they may be able to welcome the women marchers from Edinburgh to London, who, after a good send-off from Edinburgh, in which our President, Mrs. Despard, Miss A. B. Jack, and Miss Anna Munro will take a prominent part, will march over 400 miles to London bringing with them a petition for Woman Suffrage, signatures for which will be obtained all along the route. It is anticipated that this petition will be some miles in length, and it will be taken to Mr. Asquith on the arrival of the women in London.
F. A. UNDERWOOD.
London, Oct. 1912.

The *Men's League for Women's Suffrage* is now undertaking a very vigorous campaign in view of the final stages of the Government Reform Bill. In addition to organising the Congress of the Men's International Alliance, of which particulars are given above, it is issuing a Women's Suffrage Handbook for the purpose of providing all concerned with the most complete resumé of the subject, with special application to the present political situation. Among the writers are Lord Lytton, Lord Robert Cecil, Lady Selborne, Mrs. Fawcett, the Bishop of Lincoln, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P.,

Mrs. F. D. Acland, Miss Margaret McMillan, Sir John Cockburn, Mr. R. F. Cholmeley, Dr. C. V. Drysdale, and Mr. J. M. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell, the Hon. Political Secretary, has just returned from an exceedingly successful lecture tour in Scotland and the North of England, and has addressed more than 1000 Women's Suffrage meetings in the last few years, while the number of speeches on Women's Suffrage given by members of the Men's League has averaged more than a hundred monthly during the last three months.

The Executive has just issued the following resolution concerning the case of Mr. Mark Wilks,* who has been imprisoned owing to the refusal of his wife, Dr. Elizabeth Wilks, to pay her income tax.

„The Executive Committee of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage desires to record its sympathy with Mr. Mark Wilks in his imprisonment, and to point out that this imprisonment is the logical outcome of the law of coverture and of the non-recognition of women as responsible citizens. In the interests, therefore, of men as well as of women, it calls for the immediate enfranchisement of women, and for such alteration of the law as shall put women on an equality with men, as regards both the rights and duties of citizenship and responsibility before the law.”

London, Oct. 1912.

C. V. DRYSDALE.

*) Now released. Ed.

Germany.

The Executive of the German W.S.A. met at Weimar on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1st to discuss the ways and means of procuring and spreading suffrage literature of a really popular nature. This work is to be undertaken within short. Then a former plan of the Association for action at the election of the Boards for Sick Funds (Krankenkassen) will be brought up to date, with a view to the application of the new Imperial Insurance Law. This will make it possible for the affiliated societies to thoroughly study the new law before it comes into operation. The principal discussions were on important matters of principle and policy about which opinions differ in the German W.S.A. After a long debate a way was found to arrive at a mutual understanding in future.

The public evening meeting on Sept. 30 was crowded and for Weimar, where some time ago the Anti Emancipation League had been founded, the subject was particularly interesting, because Miss Von Harbou gave an address on *Friends and Enemies of Woman Suffrage*. Her speech was eloquent and partly humorous. It gave rise to an animated discussion. The Local Branch of Weimar gained many new members.

From Sept. 23—25 took place at Munich a woman suffrage congress. Dr. Anita Augspurg was in the chair and it was a most successful gathering. There were addresses by Dr. Augspurg, Mrs. Martha Voss-Zietz, Mrs. Adele Schreiber-Krieger, and a speech from Mrs. Kuneticka, the first woman elected Member of the Diet in Bohemia, proved a special attraction. Several resolutions were passed, concerning: 1) suffrage and eligibility of women for the Imperial Parliament, the Diets, Municipal Councils and all Representative Bodies, 2) equal pay for men and women in state employment, 3) appointment of women as teachers at the new middle school for girls at Munich, 4) institution of public laundries for the people in the towns; etc.

As an entirely novel feature we may relate that a drive through the streets of Munich took place in eighteen waggons bearing the legend „Votes for Women” and decorated with white, purple and green flowers, the inmates wearing sashes and flowers in the same colours. The parade went its way quietly and attracted a crowd of curious onlookers, among whom many saluted the women by waving handkerchiefs and by shouts of encouragement. ADELHEID v. WELCZECK. Dresden, October 1912.

France.

The Council (Conseil Général) of Finistère has unanimously passed the following resolution drafted by the Secretaries of the Suffrage Societies of Bretagne and presented to the Council by Mr. Masson, the Mayor of Brest, and Mr. Goude, M.P. for the Department:— „The Council, approving the women's claims to the franchise in general and particularly their claim to municipal suffrage and eligibility, demands that the Bills introduced for this end into Parliament be discussed as quickly as possible.”

Mr. Manus, M. P. for the Rhône, member of the Council (Conseil d'Arrondissement) of Lyons, has presented our suffrage resolution to the Council on behalf of the Lyons Local W.S.A. In its session of Sept. 12 the Arrondissement Council passed it unanimously in the same terms already adopted by the Municipal Councils of Lyons (Nov. 1911) and Villeurbanne (Apr. 1912).

The paper „La Française” will henceforth be the organ of the French W.S.A. All communications from the Executive (Comité Central) and Departmental Groups will appear in it.

We wish to draw attention to a new review, „Le Monde Féminin”, editor Mlle Michelle Eddy, 14 rue Chalgrin, Paris. This decidedly suffragist review has published articles and reported lectures in favor of the emancipation of women, and we wish it the success it deserves.

Miss Lydie Pissargevsky has just issued a well documented essay on statistics of population male and female and on the employment of women (Paris, 19 rue Henri Martin).

The French W.S.A. edits two new suffragist pamphlets: The Effects of Woman Suffrage, by M. L. Le Verrier and a lecture by Mlle Clément on Woman Suffrage, to be ordered at the F. W. S. A. secretariate for 25 centimes each.

A monument in honour of Stuart Mill will be erected at Avignon, where the famous philosopher spent the last years of his life. A propaganda committee has been organised. For all informations apply to 6 rue Crillon, Avignon (Vaucluse). The French feminist societies will be glad of this occasion to show publicly the gratitude they feel towards the great English politician.

(Communication from the French W.S.A.)

Iceland.

As formerly mentioned in „Jus Suffragii”, the Althing of 1911 passed a Constitution Bill, according to which all men and women of over 25 years old were to get political suffrage and eligibility. Although there were different opinions, as to the limit of age, and some members wished to exclude servants, the majority seemed to agree, that women

should get the suffrage on the same terms as men.

In its General Meeting held on the 30th of June 1911, the „Kvenrétindafélag Islands” resolved to make a request to all the sections, to agitate for those candidates who were willing to pass the Bill without alterations. The same appeal to all Icelandic women was published in the „Kvennabladid”. A new election was to take place on the 28th of October, and many of the candidates gave the best promises.

The „Kvenrétindafélag Islands” does not take a definite position with regard to the political parties, and only works for women's suffrage on the same terms as men. At the election however women did not do their best, to support the candidates who were willing to pass the Bill as proposed. Many took sides with the political parties and advocated some alteration of the Bill, only agreeing, as to women's suffrage.

The Extraordinary Session of the Althing commenced on the first week of July. Some weeks before, members of both parties had agreed, to try to unite the parties concerning the Danish-Icelandic question. Their plan was, to take up again the Danish-Icelandic Committee's bill of 1908 and on it build a new contract of union. If this plan was realised a new Constitution Bill would have to be drafted. Therefore the new party (the Unionists, whose chief program deals with the Danish-Icelandic question), agreed to postpone the Bill passed last year. The new minister Mr. Hannes Hafstein is very much bent on this program.

So the Constitution Bill of 1911 did not pass as a Government Bill, but it was moved by 3 members and carried by a great majority that it should be taken off the order of the day.

This delay is not at all favourable for the women's cause, as it will postpone our enfranchisement for at least 2 or 3 years. Neither shall we be entitled to give our votes in the proposed referendum, that has to be taken in case a new treaty of union is passed in the Althing. However we have no reason to fear that women's suffrage will be left out of the new Constitution Bill. The Minister is favourably disposed towards our cause, and has assured us, that when the Bill is adopted, it will give the same rights to women as to men.

When it became known all over the country that the Bill was not to pass this time, women in different places sent a request to the Althing, to maintain the proposal to grant women political suffrage, although the Bill would be altered. The same action was taken by the Central Committee of K.R.F.I. and the resolution was also carried at a women's meeting held at Reykjavik on the 29th of July.

As to women's participation in municipal affairs, in many places they take an active part in elections. In some places women are elected in Local-Councils, Vestry- and School-Boards. In the Assessment Committee in Reykjavik 3 out of 11 members are women, and in the Vestry- and School-Boards there is one lady in each.

In Reykjavik a municipal election took place in January last. 5 members had to be elected; of the five Town Councillors who by drawing of lots were to resign, two were ladies, one of them being Mrs. Briet Bjarnhédinsdóttir. Only one lady was elected. Nearly 50% of the women voted, but half of these voted with the political parties. The women are always obliged to put up a separate list, because the men are not willing to give them good places on their lists. Therefore it is very difficult for them to get their candidates elected, especially as many women do not see how necessary it is to be neutral in political matters.

In its General Meeting on the 30th of July 1912 the K.R.F.I. resolved to send a lecturer to make propaganda for woman suffrage and also to prepare a general petition to be presented to the Althing in 1913.

BRIET BJARNHÉDINSDÓTTIR
ASMUNDSSON.
Reykjavik, 9/9 1912.

The Netherlands.

The plans for the Women's Exhibition of 1913 are in good progress. The necessary grounds have been hired in Amsterdam, the design for the buildings made, the date of opening fixed for the 1st of May, and the collection of funds is in full swing. One part of the exhibition is to present the life of the women of our country a century ago; this part will be located in an ancient country-manor, which happens to be on the spot of the exhibition grounds. For the rest the pursuits and status of the women of our days will be presented by various Subcommittees, on factory-work, social service, nursing, hygiene, care of children, home-making, art, suffrage, home-industries, etc., etc. The Press-Committee and Finance-Committee are already actively engaged on their task and the whole enterprise may be expected to turn out a success. A room of 18 by 11 M. is assigned to the Sub-Committee on Suffrage. In it will be placed the exhibits of different countries in the same way as they were shown in the side rooms near the Congress hall at Stockholm in 1911; posters, cartoons, banners and badges of different societies will be used to decorate the hall, but the Sub-Committee will have to see to it that the national character of the exhibition be not merged into an international one. Statistics on the women's vote and its effect in the enfranchised countries will be available for consultation and illustrative diagrams will be hung up on the walls. Various plans and plots will be designed to attract visitors to the suffrage hall, but we must not be rash and let out our secrets before the time. We expect all the readers of this paper to come and have a look at our exhibition. When they make arrangements to go to Budapest in June, they can manage to come and visit Holland either before or after the Convention.

This is not all that awaits us and tends to make 1913 a remarkable year for Dutch suffragists. We shall have the elections for the States General too; they are to take place in June. Before that time the Government is expected to submit its plan for a revision of the Constitution, and without such revision the whole female sex—H. M. the Queen excepted—will have to remain forever outside the pale of citizenship, the terms of the present Constitution stating positively that all electors shall be male. Now the Government Commission („J.S.” VI, 95) fell short of finding a satisfactory solution for the suffrage problem, probably on account of the diverging opinions of its members, which were so hard to conciliate that the Commission left the electoral reform an open question. But at the opening of Parliament the Queen's speech announced a Government bill for revision of the Constitution to be introduced before the end of the year. We need not say that we do not expect much in the way of enfranchisement for women at the hands of the present Cabinet. But impatience is growing among the women here, and it is sure to find some outlet to show itself in a more drastic and tangible form than it has ever yet done.

An event to which all our members are looking forward with joy is the return of our President,

Dr. Aletta Jacobs, from her trip round the world. She will find her army increased when she returns to place herself at its head again, strengthened in her belief in Woman Suffrage by her experience in the various countries she has visited.

J. C. VAN LANSCHOT HUBRECHT.
Amsterdam, Oct. 1912.

The Men's League for W. S. has taken part in the arrangements for the Women's Exhibition to be held next year and is now evolving proposals for discussion at the London congress of Men's Leagues. For the rest our League is watching the moment to operate with advantage and take political action when there is need of it.

The only noteworthy event in politics was the opening of Parliament on Sept. 17. That day H. M. the Queen herself went to the House of Parliament in state and delivered the opening address as usual, but the 30,000 Socialists, who had come to the capital to hold a manifestation in favour of Adult Suffrage, justified the appellation „Red Tuesday” more than ever, for now that they had been refused the permission of forming into a procession, they surged in great waves round the entrances of the square of the House of Parliament and were rather more conspicuous than an orderly procession could have been. In the speeches given at their open-air meeting the general demand was „suffrage for all men and women”, although in several addresses the claims of the women were not mentioned by the speakers.

Utrecht, Oct. 1912. W. A. E. MANSFELDT.

Norway.

In all parts of the country the various political parties are now nominating candidates and substitutes for the Storting.

Up to this time we have looked in vain for a woman's name on the lists. It seemed as if the nation had entirely forgotten that they were eligible. However on September the 9th the Radical party in the borough of Gamle Aker, Kristiania, held its nomination-meeting, and nominated as its candidate Rev. Eugene Hansen, and as his substitute Miss Othilie Tønning, Major in the Salvation Army and leader of the Slumsisters' station in Kristiania. Miss Tønning has during two periods had a seat on the Municipal Board, having been the first time elected by the Total Abstinence party which on that occasion voted on their own independent list, and the second time by the Kristiania Radical party.

Gamle Aker is the borough where the Conservatives and Liberals recently nominated Miss Anna Rogstad, so it is a good borough for women representatives. Only it is uncertain whether the Radicals will come out victorious, for at heart Kristiania is either Conservative or Socialistic, and there is not much room for parties representing shades between the two.

This year in the borough of Uranienborg likewise a woman has been nominated as substitute. This time it is the Socialists who at a meeting on September 13th nominated Mrs. Gunhild Ziener, president of the Women's Association of the Labour Party. In 1909 in this same borough a woman was nominated; this time as Representative in the Storting, a man being nominated as Substitute. It was the Radical party then which made the nomination and the woman then nominated was Miss Gina Krog. The Conservative party is predominant in that borough, so there is no more chance that the Socialists will get their woman-substitute elected, this time than there was 3 years ago that the

Radicals would pull Miss Krog's election through. But time will show the result; October 21st is the day of the final battle.

As substitute the City of Fredriksstad has nominated Mrs. Thora Hansen. Mrs. Hansen has taken an active part in a number of departments of public work ever since 1901. She has held a seat on the Municipal Council, first as a Substitute, later on as a Representative. She has been on the Hospital-Committee, on the Board for Supervision of Tuberculosis-Sanitoriums, etc.

On January 10th this year Mrs. Hansen was elected substitute for the Commissioner of the Conciliation Court—both Conservatives and Radicals giving her their vote—and she is the first woman in Norway to hold such office. For 4 years Mrs. Hansen was president of the „Liberal Woman Suffrage Association” in Frederiksstad, and is still a member of the board of said Association. Kristiania, 30th September 1912. FR. MÖRCK.

China.

No women in the world have been more repressed by custom and law than those of China. Foot binding, which has existed for so many centuries that no one knows when it began or why, is well known to foreign nations, but no one can quite appreciate its full significance without seeing the women. Long before we reached China we saw these small-footed creatures, coming up and going down the gang planks of ships, and although the custom is now illegal, the majority of the women here still have bound feet. All such women hobble as though the leg below the knee was wooden. Many cannot walk without steadying themselves by taking hold of something. The poorer women have been obliged to labor, feet or no feet, but they cannot do it in a normal way and we often see them creeping on their knees or sitting down and hitching themselves along in an attempt to do their work. We have seen thousands of women at work in cigar and silk factories, all with bound and useless feet. But this is not the worst part of the story. Women with bound feet are obliged to walk on their heels and this throws the body out of its true position with the result that the pelvis becomes misshapen and motherhood rendered exceedingly difficult and perilous.

At a very early age girls are married and always to men they have never seen and they go to live with their mothers in law. Here they are virtually slaves to the family and never know what freedom is. At about five years, during the period when our girls are happiest, romping and playing healthfully in the open air and going to school, these little Chinese maidens had to suffer the tortures of the damned, that their natural feet might be made into useless pegs, called „golden lilies” because they could otherwise find no husbands. When the torture of body was over, marriage came and was usually followed by a torture of mind quite as terrible. One Chinese told us that „there never had been such a thing as a happy marriage in China. It was quite unknown.” If the wife did not become the mother of a son, the husband was justified in taking a concubine and if she were rich enough to afford it, there seems to have been no limit to the number. President Juan Shih Kai has thirteen. Education was a closed book to the average woman who never left her house except for the most serious reasons. Reduced to absolute financial and economic dependence; robbed of social and industrial freedom; and made to suffer such physical torture that normal exercise was impossible and in consequence disproportionately smaller than the men, the Chinese women

have known only the hard things of life. But the race has been and is being punished for its offense against nature. It made hermits of its women, and it soon lost its place among the world's great nations of the long ago, and became a hermit nation. The men became effeminate and are so still. No one can visit this country without being impressed with that fact.

The position of Chinese women is well known and I only review the most important facts, that the readers of „Jus Suffragii” may the better understand how phenomenal is their uprising. For a generation education has been spreading among them and hope of improved conditions has been growing. In the vicinity of Canton the young women have rebelled in the only way they could. For some years „suicide clubs” have been increasing in numbers. These are secret societies and the young girls who form them pledge themselves not to live the married life which the customs of the country prescribe. If a member cannot persuade her parents to allow her free choice of her own husband and freedom from marriage until she finds one to her taste, she allows the marriage to take place. At the end of three days, brides are always permitted to return to their homes upon a visit to their mothers, and she avails herself of this custom, finding the opportunity for suicide in the freedom which is then allowed her. A great many young women have made this tragic protest against present custom and undoubtedly it has had its effect upon popular sentiment.

When the preparations for the Revolution were being made by a secret society, called the Tung Ming Hui, women were invited to join it. It was the first time for centuries that women had been acknowledged as intelligent human beings whose opinions and work was worth while. Women, especially students, flocked into the society, proud and glad of the liberty and opportunity to do something to help the world along. They worked like Trojans and performed every kind of duty assigned to men members. Many were arrested upon suspicion and put to death. Many developed great oratorical power and were among the most effective propagandists. As the time drew near to organize the Revolution, these women formed „Dare to Die Clubs” and smuggled arms and ammunition into China. Every woman who did this took her life in her hands, but no one of them deserted. Later they volunteered as soldiers and a considerable number, were armed and drilled. They ran away from schools and homes to do so. We have not been able to learn accurately the number of „Amazons” as they were called, but it was probably between two and four thousand. Many of these young women were killed. They „dared to die” for their country. When the conventionalities which surround young women in all countries are remembered, and the fact is taken into account that those of Europe are doubled in China, the courage and the will to give this service for the cause of a better government can be more clearly appreciated. Every one tells me that these young women were the daughters of good families and highly respectable. I have met several of them and have found them charming, womanly girls. Nearly all of these girl soldiers began their careers with bound feet, but under the influence of broadening ideas, the bandages had been removed before the „golden lilies” had become complete. Although their feet were not entirely deformed they were far from natural, yet they demanded equal service with the men.

The war over, they turned their „Dare to Die Clubs” into woman suffrage clubs and demanded an equal voice in the new Republic. They reasoned

wisely that every law and custom concerning women was unjust and that women would know much better than men what would be good for them. They have left no opportunity to appeal for a vote, unused. They have appeared before the constitutional convention, the assemblies and the National Council. They have had interviews with the President and Cabinet. Their political sagacity, and practicality fills me with amazement. Nor have these women learned their lessons from our Western papers, for few of them read any other language than Chinese. Their plan of campaign seems to be of their own devising. They are intelligent, quick, strong, splendid. There are many clubs in China and some thousands of women who are striving for the vote. They will make their application to enter the Alliance and if possible they will send delegates to Budapest. They will, at least, send a report, and try to gather up all the facts in their recent history which are now lost in the maze of doubt which surrounds all things Chinese.

We visited Canton and sat in the gallery of the Assembly where we looked down upon a modern wonder—a Chinese law-making body with nine women members. Later we took dinner with some of them. The occasion was delightfully unique, but not satisfying as the women spoke Chinese only and our efforts to eat with chop sticks were embarrassingly unsuccessful. At Shanghai, Nanking and Peking we were given receptions by the suffragists. These took the form of meetings and were attended by large audiences. We spoke and interpreters gave the sum of our messages in Chinese. We have heard many women speak and they acquit themselves wonderfully well. We are greatly pleased with all we have seen and heard of these women. It is said that even the worm may turn. No one dreamed that Chinese women would revolt, but these organized suffragists are in rebellion and, come what may, I am convinced that they will consecrate themselves to their cause and labor as self-sacrificingly as any women in the world have done for the emancipation, the education, the uplift of their sex. Bravo, women of China. Welcome to the Alliance. What the West can do to help you, it will do.

The women in the Canton Province voted for their provisional Assembly, but no other women have had a vote and these women will probably not have it again. I do not think that the prospects of suffrage for women in the new republic are very bright, but after all it is marvellous enough that a thousand women in Peking want to vote and that there are several suffrage clubs of two hundred members. The Chinese, like the tortoise in the fable, may yet outstrip the Western hare in the race toward the goal of justice to women.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.
Peking, Sept. 25, 1912.

Canada.

On Sept. 23 a deputation of ten Canadian Suffragists, headed by Mrs. Flora Mc Donald Denison, the President of the Canadian W.S.A., and Dr. Emily Stowe Gullen, went to see the Premier Hon. R. L. Borden in Toronto. They presented him a petition, which began by showing the rapidity of the suffrage movement, which is unparalleled by that of any other social evolution, and then went on to state in the following terms what Canada had done and was expected to do next:—

„Honorable sir, the statesmen of Canada have been leaders—your illustrious predecessor, Sir John A. Macdonald, recognized the signs of the

times in the framing of a franchise bill, and by the introduction of a clause to extend political equality to women.

In 1884 Ontario gave the municipal vote to widows and spinsters, and the other provinces followed. This put Canada in the foreground, but since that time sixteen legislatures have given their women full suffrage on the same basis as men.

Dr. Emily Stowe, the pioneer woman suffragist in Canada, was instrumental in gaining the admission of women to Toronto University, in passing the married woman's property act, and factory laws regarding sanitation and protection of life. Dr. Stowe was the first woman to practice medicine in Canada, and because of her energy and organizing ability the women of Ontario have enjoyed superior legal and political rights. Since Dr. Stowe's death her daughter Dr. Stowe-Gullen, now on the Senate of Toronto University, has largely carried on the work of the national suffrage.

You will see, sir, that Canada has been working in this great international movement for women's suffrage; the policy of this organization has been to carry on its propaganda by educational methods, which have so moulded public opinion in favor of its cause that the following organizations have passed resolutions endorsing women's suffrage:—The Dominion Alliance, The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Trades and Labor Council, Toronto Teachers' Association, Women's Teachers' Association, W. C. T. U., Single Tax Association, Friend's Association, many temperance organizations of men, Women's Medical Society, Medical Alumnae, Household Economic Association, University Women's Clubs, and the National Council of Women.

Our national organization believed in the reasonableness of Canadian men and had hoped that when the organized womanhood of the Dominion asked for the vote that right would be conceded and granted.

You, Mr. Premier, have affirmed your belief in the justice of our cause, we ask your assistance and co-operation.

You are aware that no less eminent a man than Theodore Roosevelt has deemed it expedient to put women's suffrage as a plank in his presidential platform and thought it wise to bid for that vote.

Mr. Premier, the Canadian suffragists believe that the leader in this Great Dominion is more of a statesman than a politician. They would like to see their premier lead along progressive lines, rather than accept progressive measures as an election policy.

Are the women of Canada less worthy than the women of Australia and New Zealand, who now have the privilege of voting not only on national but also Imperial questions?

Canadian women are humiliated that their nation has so long lagged behind the other overseas dominions.

After reading the petition, Mrs. Denison handed it to the Premier, and he asked if any of the other ladies would like to speak before he made any remarks. Dr. Margaret Gordon then inquired if it were possible for women to vote in Federal elections before they received power to cast a ballot in a Provincial contest.

Mr. Borden prefaced his answer by referring to the three deputations which had interviewed him while in England, and said of the first that it was

an organization whose name he could not recall, but was one which adopted somewhat militant methods. He then went on to say that Federal elections were conducted according to the Dominion Franchise Act of about fifteen years ago, and the Provincial lists of voters were used in such contests. For the present, therefore, the suffragists would have to look to the Provincial Houses. Still, while the Federal body were unable to grant them any aid now, the Franchise Act could be repealed at any time and the demands of the suffragists could then be taken into consideration.

Mr. Borden, however, could give them no assurance when such a revision would be made, as it had not been even considered by the Government. He promised them the utmost „consideration”, thanked them for the document they had given him, and requested them to send any literature they published to himself and colleagues. But for the present it was obviously impossible for him to promise anything further. Then with a most gracious smile Mr. Borden indicated that the interview was at an end.

From *The Evening Telegram*.

Italy.

On July 7 when the Socialdemocratic Party had its national convention at Reggio, the women organised a National Women's Socialist Union, which elected seven officers and an Executive Committee of three living in Milan. One of them Anna Kuliscioff, is the editor of the Socialist women's paper *La Difesa delle Lavoratrici*, which numbers 14000 subscribers. Lately the Socialist Party showed its sympathy with the Women's Union by reducing the fee for women members and by granting a subvention to their paper.

La Difesa delle Lavoratrici comes out forcibly for woman suffrage and has reproduced the speeches of its advocates in the Italian parliament, when in March the electoral reform was discussed.

M. G. K.

Hungary.

We have to begin by a *rectification*.

In several foreign papers we have met with a misrepresentation of the actual status of the Hungarian suffrage question, which we should like to contradict. It is said erroneously that the Feministák Egyesülete (Hungarian Woman Suffrage Association) petitioned the Premier to enfranchise some limited groups of women, whereas we beg to state that the F. E. petitioned for the franchise for women on the same terms as it will be granted to men.

The Hungarian Men's League for Woman Suffrage claims the same electoral reform from the Premier.

The National Council of Women of Hungary however, demands as yet the ballot only for definite groups of women.

The introduction of complete political equality between the sexes is not yet to be expected now, yet there is a prospect of some classes of women being enfranchised in the coming electoral reform.

We wish to state that, although considering this first step a help in the further struggle, we shall never forget the duty to strive for complete political equality and womanhood suffrage, just as did our Norwegian sisters, who have also first attained a limited franchise for women before they achieve the total victory.

We beg to have this statement published.

The rest of the Report from Hungary, although mailed at Budapest on the 11th of October according

to a telegram received, has not reached the editor on October 15th.

Announcements.

The publications of the I.W.S. Alliance which may be ordered from the Hon. Treas. *Mrs Adele Stanton Coit*, 30 Hyde Park Gate, London S.W. are:—

1.) *The Report of the Sixth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Stockholm in June 1911*, 2nd edition, 1 Shilling and 6 pence (post paid). It contains the reports of the twenty-three Auxiliaries and in addition those of Poland, Roumania and Galicia, the Constitution of the I. W. S. All., the minutes of the proceedings, the names and addresses of officers, committees, delegates auxiliaries and Hon. Associates, an account of the social attractions of the congress, the President's address, etc. This pamphlet is one of our best means of propaganda, showing the actual state of the suffrage problem, and should therefore be in the hands of every suffragist and every M.P. in the world.

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

2.) *The World Movement for Woman Suffrage*, 1909 tot 1911, being the Presidential Address delivered at Stockholm to the Sixth Convention of the I. W. S. Alliance on June 13th 1911 by *Mrs Chapman Catt*, 2nd edition. Price 1 d. or 2 cents each; 10 d. a dozen; 5 d. a hundred.

3.) *Measuring up Equal Suffrage* (price 3 d. for 2 copies, 1 Sh. for 8 copies, 5 Sh. for 50 copies), the article published in „The Delineator” by *Mr George Creel* and *Judge Ben B. Lindsey* to refute the slanders of anti-suffragists on the results of Woman Suffrage in Colorado, translated into French and German at the I. W. S. Alliance's request. This pamphlet contains in a few pages the entire justification of the reform which made women Citizens of the State in 1893. It is to be ordered in German from Miss Adelheid von Welczek, 24 Schubertstrasse, Blasewitz for 0.15 Mk, 2nd edition, and in French from Mme C. Leon Brunschvieg, 53 rue Scheffer, Paris for 0.20 frs.

4.) *Home and State*, by *Selma Lagerlöf*, price 1 d., the brilliant address made by the author to the I.W.S. All. Congress in Stockholm 1911 (see „J. S.” V p. 75 and V p. 79), which has been translated and published by most of the Auxiliary Associations of the I.W.S. Alliance. Also to be had from the National Union W.S. Societies, Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs H. C. van Loenen-De Bordes, Villa Wilhelmina, Eisenach.

Miss Sophie Alberti, 1 Gammel Mønt, Copenhagen.

Mr H. Spenkelink, bookseller, Hillegom, Holland.

Mrs Jeanne d'Almeida Nogueira, 17 Praça D. Luiz, Lissabon.

Miss Bertha Tabelle, Fabriksgatan 6A, Helsingfors.