

JUS SUFFRAGII.

The International Woman Suffrage News

The Monthly Organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

FRENCH EDITION.

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

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

Notice on the Policy of Jus Suffragii

In the present critical position of affairs, when any reference to political conditions may hurt national susceptibilities, it must be clearly stated that the International Woman Suffrage Alliance maintains a strictly neutral attitude, and is only responsible for its official announcements. Reports from affiliated societies are inserted on the responsibility of the society contributing them. Other articles are published as being of general interest to our readers, and responsibility for them rests solely with their signatories.

Features of the Month.

There have been so many important Woman Suffrage advances to record during the last six months that a number of the *International Woman Suffrage News* without a victory has become somewhat of an exception. We are, however, never without some definite gains to record. In Germany two artificial barriers have broken down. For the first time a German woman has been given the title of Professor of Music, while at Leipzig University the first woman has been appointed a lector. The British House of Commons has by an overwhelming majority voted for the abolition of the Grill—that tangible indignity behind which women auditors in the House of Commons have so long been compelled to sit. The Royal Institute of British Architects have decided to accept women as associates and fellows, and the Architectural Association has just opened its doors to women students. In British India, where the most urgent demand of the women's movement is for more education, the first four women students have passed their intermediate examination of the Punjab University.

That the Governments are not neglected by the Women Suffragists is evidenced by the reports of the deputation to the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa; the resolution raised in the Hungarian Parliament by the delegates from Buda-Pesth; the speech of Herr Haase in the German Reichstag, urging the need for Woman Suffrage; and the deputation of Irish women to the Irish Convention.

The question of the nationality of married women, to which we have referred in previous issues, is arising also in Germany and Italy, where, as in other countries, the new demand for the equality of treatment of men and women is being voiced.

Mme. de Witt Schlumberger contributes an article on the problem of the restriction of the birth-rate, taking the view that whereas on the one hand the Neo-Malthusians, whom she distinguishes from the Malthusians, give encouragement to the greatest selfishness, many of their opponents err on the other hand by not recognising the right of a mother to consent to the bearing of a child.

We are able to give some interesting information as to the attitude of women's societies in many countries on the important question of equal pay for equal work, as the result of an investigation which has been carried out by the French Federation Feminin Universitaire.

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AUSTRIA.

Women on Juries.

The Head Committee of the Austrian Parliament decided by a majority of 7 to 6 in favour of the admission of women to juries, notwithstanding protests from the Government members.

—Die Frauenfrage.

FRANCE.

Political Position of Woman Suffrage.

The rising of the Chamber and the dispersion of the Deputies make a campaign in favour of Woman Suffrage useless during the summer. Public opinion is the only field of work for the Suffragists, and this shows considerable progress. This progress, moreover, is specially important, for we are certain that it is only under the pressure of public opinion that the Deputies will decide to shake off their indifference and torpor on the subject of a Bill for Woman Suffrage.

The only fear of the Committee on Universal Suffrage and the Reporter of the Parliamentary Bill is that of raising before the Chamber any sort of electoral question which would lead to discussions on the electoral system, on proportional representation, vote by ticket, etc. This fear is sufficient, not assuredly to destroy, but to moderate the whole movement of Woman Suffrage in the Chamber, and the Deputies have the best of us in counting on our patriotism and appealing to us not to raise the troublesome question during the war. We think, however, that they are wrong, and that the question of Woman Suffrage can safely be brought up, especially Municipal Suffrage, and that it ought to be voted on before beginning the work of the reconstruction of the country, necessitated by the war. We shall see, at the next sitting of the Chamber, what new effort will be made to fulfil the promises which have been made to us. When the British women's success is definite, it will be of real help to us, example being so contagious. The vote, which, we are convinced, will be of very great use in the improvement of social questions, is really only a small part of the Suffragists' anxieties, for what they have specially to think of is immediate duties, and human problems cannot wait for solution till all the laws which would facilitate that solution have been made.

DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER,
Présidente de l'Union Française pour le Suffrage
des Femmes (affiliated to the I.W.S.A.).

Neo-Malthusianism Criticised.

One of the problems which the horrible scourge of war has made urgent by its destruction of human beings is that of depopulation.

The Editor of *Jus Suffragii* has asked us to give our opinion on this subject in the international paper, and we respond willingly to her request, to which there does not appear to be any international objection.

We must realise that this problem of repopulation is profoundly complex and delicate. If it is a national problem, it also particularly concerns women, and we have often been wrong in wishing to settle it in too simple a fashion, which alienates the defenders of two causes still more from one another. Indeed, the Neo-Malthusians urge selfishness and enjoyment without responsibilities, which are not defensible from a moral point of view; but their adversaries, going to the other extreme, go so far as to blame every kind of voluntary action affecting the increase or the lowering of the birth-rate, ignoring thus the superiority of reason over the simple natural instinct, and considering little, in consequence, of the health of the mother. One of these theories is almost a crime, and often ends in it. The other theory has a much higher moral value, but is absurd in its lack of compromise.

We think that the question of birth-rate and repopulation is a particularly moral question, and that it can only be judged sanely in the light of a high morality which dares to face the patriotic and social side as well as the family and purely moral side of the problem.

In our opinion, this high morality is shown by those who proclaim the necessity of a generous transmission of life, and voluntary acceptance of the duties which this transmission entails. This simple statement shows that we place ourselves on their side, while blaming possible exaggeration.

We do not see, on the other hand, that the Neo-Malthusian doctrine is supported by any high sentiment, prudence and selfish interest scarcely coming under this heading. We are not now, of course, referring to the theories of Malthus, who thought very seriously on these social questions, but of Neo-Malthusianism, which is merely a caricature of those ideas and a result of them, and which has already done great harm throughout the whole world by the encouragement which it gives to the greatest selfishness. The study of the question is too vast and too important to go into details in so small a space. We therefore limit ourselves to general facts, and by indicating what might be called heads of chapters, while apologising for omissions and imperfections which must necessarily be found in such a superficial work. Women, who are pre-eminently the creators and the guardians of life, must all, we feel sure, be enemies of Neo-Malthusianism, which is a destructor of life and which regards the child as a trouble and a scourge. It subordinates the transmission of life—that is to say, the higher question to the considerations of a lower order, when they are not ruled solely by a desire of enjoyment and a really cruel selfishness.

One of the most important principles from a woman's point of view is that maternity should be consented to and not imposed. It is not admissible, from a moral point of view, that one who is to bring the child into the world in terrible suffering, and carry it for nine months, should submit to a pregnancy which she has not desired. We know how frequently this happens, especially in the working-classes and particularly for the wives of drunkards. Worn-out women again find themselves pregnant without having wished for it, and we think that it is the fact of the misery of mother and children resulting from this which has urged a certain number of well-intentioned people, actuated by generous feelings, to Neo-Malthusian doctrines. They had a very justifiable desire to protect the women and children, but they do not take sufficient account of the terrible moral danger accruing from these doctrines.

The mothers must certainly be protected by every possible means, and it is the duty of society to facilitate as much as possible, and much more than in the past, their heavy task. That is our very decided opinion; but not by preaching abortion, more or less cunningly, will family happiness and the development of the country be attained.

We should like to see these abortioners severely punished, for if certain abortions are excusable for girl-mothers, the crimes committed for money are of all things the most detestable.

Let us enumerate briefly some of the reasons which make transmission of life an important duty. Duty of those who have themselves been given life to transmit it in their turn as far as they are able. Patriotic obligation of the citizens of a country which receives them and protects them to participate in the continuation and the strength of that country, in its defence and its wealth. Wealth in human beings is greater than any other, since it is the source of all other wealth. The duty of the transmission of life is, then, the most important of patriotic duties. At the present time the social duty of repopulation has become of an importance which it is impossible to exaggerate, and we wish that young couples would consider it as a sacred duty and a national charge of extraordinary beauty and responsibility. What finer task could they wish for than that of creating and bringing up children for their country, to be the fathers and mothers of the country?

The large family is the strongest and happiest, and the most easily reared, provided, of course, the daily bread is assured. In it is courage, devotion, and a liking for work best developed.

We have said that in order to have happiness in the family the daily bread must be assured, but we cannot sufficiently blame the financial considerations which play so large a rôle in depopulation, which have all one beginning and one end in view—desire for immediate enjoyment, egotism in every form, and a thirst for wealth which has no justification. Once again we must recognise that depopulation is a moral question.

The principles which we have just expressed are addressed more particularly, let us hasten to say, to the middle class and the well-to-do, and the peasant class, who can so much more easily bring up their children in the country than the working-class of the towns.

Certainly, a number of children is necessary; but if quantity is of the greatest importance, quality is not less so. We must seek the means of obtaining this quality by well-applied laws for protection of the mother and child; but we think that certain

of our friends of the Leagues of Repopulation are wrong in asking for a lot of children from all the citizens of a country, even the poorest class and the most wretched. A country will not be enriched by a host of children of beggars, drunkards, and wretched people. We would not wish to deprive the poor of the happiness of bringing up a family, but in addition to the fact that we ought to help them, we do not think it wise to urge them to have too large a family, partly on account of the quality of the children and the health of the mother, who is too heavily burdened, and is incapable of having healthy children and bringing them up well.

It must, therefore, be understood—and this result will only be obtained by means of a national moral elevation—that the burden of reproduction must specially fall on the well-to-do part of the population, which is the best able to bear the burden both physical and social, and to bear and bring up healthy and normal children.

But this class of society being only a small minority, we must not forget the large part of the working-class population of the towns who should also give us children, whom we ought, in our turn, better help to bring up. It seems to us that a greater effort ought to be made with regard to the farmers and peasants whose circumstances are so favourable to the bringing up and benefiting by the help of several children.

We hope that the horrible and revolting theory of the only child will have received a deadly blow from the war. The lack of manual labour for field work, the desolate homes, made thus by the death of the only son in whom had been placed all hopes, will have assuredly made many people reflect; but egotism is tenacious and ingenious. It has too great a tendency to immediate enjoyment. Neo-Malthusianism is too closely allied to the vice, which it is too shamefully helping, for a vigorous campaign in favour of a higher moral sense not to be needed.

As has already been said, the principles of a high moral standard, the feeling of social responsibility more highly developed amongst the women, is, in our opinion, the only means of creating a mentality capable of raising the birth-rate in a way which would be advantageous for the country. Laws may be useful for the protection of maternity and of the children, and there is much to do in that direction; but laws are incapable of bringing about a higher moral standard in the human heart, and if we do not succeed in bringing about a change in the mentality and a higher moral standard, the wretched, selfish, little families, with their narrow outlook, will still be the ideal of the mean-spirited, selfish men whose outlook on life is so narrow.

DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER,
Présidente de l'Union Française pour le Suffrage
des Femmes (affiliated to the I.W.S.A.).

Equal Pay for Equal Work in the Peace Treaty.

With a view to having the question of equal pay for equal work raised at the International Peace Conference, and to ensuring that the various national Governments consider it, the Federation Feministe Universitaire of France and the Colonies has recommended different feminist and working-women's organisations throughout the world to endorse a movement to obtain from all Governments at the time of the signature of the treaty of peace the establishment of international agreements to take effect within a definite time embodying the principle that the wage paid for definite work must be independent of the sex of the individual who performs it.

The Federation is able to report that a number of important women's organisations in Italy, Holland, Britain, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and the United States support the claim for equal pay for equal work. They further hold the widespread interest already raised by the subject, and the results already achieved, to be a proof of the importance and the necessity of finding an equitable solution of this urgent social problem.

They recommend the establishment of an International Wages Bureau, with a view, first, to centralising all kinds of information on the subject, and, second, to federating existing national societies dealing with the same question, and establishing new societies in countries where they do not already exist.

They make the following definite proposals of resolutions to be placed before the Peace Conference:—

RESOLUTIONS FOR SUBMISSION TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

1. The Government shall adopt for its representatives and employees of every kind, men and women, the principle of equality

of treatment for equality of work: The higher posts shall be open to persons of capacity and merit without distinction of sex.

2. In every branch of human activity which it does not directly control, the Government, by the establishment of minimum wages and by every other useful means, shall promote the application of the principle of equality of remuneration for equality of work.

From the valuable report on the attitude of various organisations in different countries which we have received from the Secretary of the Federation Feministe Universitaire, Marthe Bigot, 14, rue Rottembourg, Paris XVIème, we give the following particulars:—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At the 36th annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour, held in Baltimore on November 25, 1916, the following resolution, proposed in a slightly different form by Delegate R. G. Fitchie, of the Illinois State Federation of Labour, was adopted:—

Whereas, conditions in all warring countries have resulted in filling trades hitherto supplied by men workers only with enormous numbers of underpaid women, unorganised and voteless; and

Whereas, we foresee, at the close of the war, when men return asking back their jobs, grave danger that these exploited women will be used to lower the wages of men as well, thus causing the hard-won results of previous years of organisation to be lost to the workers: therefore be it

Resolved, that we endorse the movement to obtain from all Governments at the time of signature of the treaty of peace the establishment of international agreements to take effect within a definite time and embodying the following principle: Equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

A similar resolution was passed by the 3rd Inter-State Conference of the Women's Trade Union Leagues of St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., Springfield, and Chicago, Illinois, held in Chicago on October 6—8, 1916. The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, the Chicago Women's Trade Union League, the Chicago League of Teachers' Associations, and the Chicago Teachers' Federation have supported the proposal of the French Federation Feministe Universitaire.

SCANDINAVIA.

The Norwegian National Council of Women, at a great meeting representative of all parts of the country held in the Deputies' Chamber of the Storting, adopted the French resolution, and authorised the Executive Committee—

1. To ask the Norwegian Government to make an official inquiry into the wages of men and women in the same occupations.

2. To support, when the time came, the efforts of women in other countries to establish international agreements based on the principle of equal pay for equal work.

A similar inquiry had been decided on by Denmark. On October 5, 1916, the Swedish Section of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace adopted a resolution in favour of equal pay for equal work.

ITALY.

In Italy the National Federation for Woman Suffrage, the Women's National Union, and the Roman and Neapolitan branches of the Women's Association have supported the proposal of the French Federation Feministe Universitaire. The first national conference of Italian Women Socialists, held at Reggio Emilia on April 22, 1917, passed the following resolution:—

"The Conference resolves to undertake active propaganda among the women of the industrial and peasant proletariat because of the class organisation of the industrial and agrarian bourgeoisie, in order to obtain more equitable and human conditions of work, based on the principle of equal pay for equal work, and at the same time to urge all comrades to advocate this principle to the mass of workers."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Miss M. Bondfield, of the National Federation of Women Workers, had reported that, as the result of agitation by the trade unions (syndicats), the Ministry of Munitions had made a regulation giving equal pay for equal work to women who replaced men in work on munitions of war.

Miss I. O. Ford reported that the Women's Labour League advocated the principle, and that the Federation of University Women had passed a resolution urging that women who enter men's occupations under the War Service for Women scheme of the Board of Trade should receive equal pay for equal work.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland has also adopted a resolution urging that women who replace men for war service should receive equal pay for equal work.]

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss branch of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace supports the proposal of the Federation Feministe Universitaire.

GERMANY.

The Berlin Association of Frauenwohl has asked the Communal Government to give women employed by the Commune the same pay as men whose places they are taking when they do the same work. (Information taken from *Le Mouvement Feministe*, March 3, 1917, quoting from *Die Frau du Gegenwart*.)

According to *Jus Suffragii*, April 1, 1917, the tribunal of Frankfurt-am-Main decided that a woman who was taking the place of a man and who did the same work was entitled to receive the same pay.

FRANCE.

The Minister of Armaments and Munitions of War made a regulation, giving equal pay for equal work to women doing the same work as men in Paris and the Department of the Seine, January 16, 1917.

The Congress of the Union of Syndicats of the Seine, in June, 1916, urged the Government to recommend the establishment of the principle that wages for any definite work should be determined absolutely independently of the sex of the individual who does it.

Declarations in favour of equal pay for equal work have also been made by the Departmental Congress of the Seine-et-Oise Union of Syndicats, the Women Metal Workers of the St. Etienne Syndicat Union of Metal Workers, l'Union des Mécaniciens de la Seine, the Commission Administrative de la Bourse du Travail de Chateauroux, the Chambre Syndicale des Employés du Havre, l'Union des Syndicats de l'Aube, the Conseil Municipal de Lyon, the Congress of the Union Départementale des Syndicats d'Ille et Vilaine, etc.

GERMANY.

Woman Suffrage in Reichstag.

In the debate on the Chancellor's statement in the Reichstag Herr Haase, on behalf of the Independent Social Democrats, urged the need for Woman Suffrage in Germany. He declared that workers desired for the individual States a democratic franchise, including women. The postponement of this reform till after the war would provoke widespread unrest. He went on: "I mean that at a time when throughout the whole world there were such great revolutions, it was surely not too much to expect that here in the Reichstag, in view of the special considerations, that a Reichstag Bill should be introduced extending the Reichstag suffrage, including Woman Suffrage, to the individual States."

—*Frauenbeilage der Leipziger Volkszeitung.*

The following news items are taken from the *Staatsbürgerin*:

The Municipal Vote.

All work in the Suffrage Societies is directed to winning the communal vote.

This is indubitably the point where success may be counted on. Many women have done communal work in the last three years, about which they previously knew nothing. For many it has been a revelation that local affairs concerned them, and that it was unjust and unreasonable to exclude them from this work. But if we are fighting for equal political rights for women, it is desirable to inform ourselves as to present rights, and as to what are to be fought for. It is also well to become acquainted with communal duties, and the laws under which the commune can perform those duties.

Accordingly Berlin arranged courses of lectures last winter, which were most successfully given by Frau Regine Deutsch.

Hamburg Women Demand Citizen Rights.

The women of the free town of Hamburg demand their full rights as citizens.

The Town Council decided in April to appoint a Constitution Committee. The women seized their chance. The Hamburg Suffrage Society and the Hamburg branch of the Allgemeine Deutsche Frauenverein (Universal German Women's Union) united with the 46 women's unions comprised in the town league of Hamburg women's unions for common action. This resulted in the co-operation of 27,000 Hamburg

women. One of the leaders in the movement was Helene Lange, the well-known pioneer of women's education, who was able to secure the support of the 10,000 members of the Hamburg Housewives' Union. A petition was addressed to the Hamburg Senate, in which it was set forth:—

That the proposed revision of the franchise in Hamburg was due to the recognition of the self-sacrifice of the whole people in war-time; that Hamburg women, in common with the people of the whole country, feel that in franchise revision they cannot be passed over; that without comparing their efforts and sacrifices with those of men at the front, they claim that the war has prepared them for citizenship; they have borne their share of the burdens of war which has deprived them of sons and husbands, whose places they have also had to take in the labour market; the great part of relief and social work has fallen on them, and they wish to devote themselves to the work of reconstruction.

In order to fulfil their duties as citizens they claim citizen rights.

They also claim that as women are now forced in increasing thousands to be independent, they should have equal legal rights with men.

In support of this appeal a great meeting was held, which filled the largest hall to overflowing. The speakers were: Frau Agnes Meuck, who spoke for the mothers; Frau Hedwig Leschke, who spoke of the race poisons, alcohol and immorality; Fräulein Helene Lange spoke for the professional social worker, and complained bitterly of the piecemeal treatment of women's claims, which should have been solved long ago on broad principles. It was generally admitted that the new orientation could not leave out women. The immense importance of the problem of the woman worker made Woman Suffrage necessary.

The result of the petition is not yet known.

Women's Votes for Workers' Committees in Army Industries.

Women have the vote and are eligible for these committees, although not liable to compulsory service.

First Woman Lektor at a German University.

Fräulein Anna Marie Curtius has been appointed by the philosophic faculty in Leipzig as Reader in the French language. She had studied at the universities of Geneva, Besançon, and Paris, and worked at phonetics. The French Ministry of Instruction conferred on her the order and title of Officier de l'instruction publique de l'Université de France.

In 1910 she received at Besançon the prix de l'éloquence for her thesis on the dramatic works of Mairret and Victor Hugo. Fräulein Curtius has published several scientific linguistic works.

A Woman Professor of Music.

Fraulein Marie Beuder, teacher at the Royal Music High School at Charlottenburg, has been given the title of Professor: she is the first German woman to be Professor of Music.

Petition for Admission to Stock Exchange.

The Executive Committee of the Reichsverband has, together with the Union of Women Commercial Clerks, addressed a petition to the Reichstag for the abolition of the present exclusion of women from the Bourse.

Women engaged in business are greatly injured by this exclusion, which classes them with idiots, bankrupts, and dishonest traders.

Many women are now conducting the business of their soldier husband, and are gravely hindered by being debarred from visiting the Bourse.

Nationality of Married Women.

Frau Marie Stritt, speaking at Cologne on the nationality problem, supported the claim made by the National Council of Women in a petition to the Reichstag in 1913, that a married woman should share her husband's nationality, but, at the same time, preserve her own, and if that was not allowed, that she should be given her choice.

This petition was rejected at the time on the ground that the unity of the family must be preserved.

Proposed Abolition of Special Laws for Domestic Servants.

In Germany domestic servants are still subject to special regulations, and an effort is now being made to have these laws abolished. They date from the days of serfdom, and have survived in their present form since 1810.

The National Council of Women appointed a committee to consider the subject, and it reported, more than ten years ago, and recommended a new law distinguishing between young domestics under 18 who needed protection, and the older ones.

Again and again the Prussian Diet has been approached on the subject, with no result. Now the Central Union of Domestic Servants have sent in a petition for the abolition of the special laws, and, owing to the new reform movement, the committee to whom the matter was referred have recommended that a new law should be framed and incorporated in the new civil code.

The recommendation was debated in the Prussian Diet, and no voice was raised in defence of laws which are a grave anachronism. The Free-Conservative Deputy, Wagner, recommended that whatever new regulations might be found suitable for modern times, it was worth considering whether some sort of tribunal of employers and employed could be instituted in case of disputes.

This would resemble the Prud'hommes.

The representatives of other parties showed themselves equally liberal.

The Minister of the Interior declared that there was no time to institute such a reform at present.

Combating Venereal Disease.

The March number of the periodical of the German Society for combating venereal disease, in an article on "Alcohol and Venereal Disease," gives the following information: "At the last election of the Prussian Diet, for which the classes of electors are graded according to property and income, the electors in Altona, in the first class, were a wholesale merchant and three brothel owners. The electors in the second class were four brothel owners. In the third class of electors were all other classes and professions."

GREAT BRITAIN.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies

The Political Situation of Women's Suffrage.

The Representation of the People Bill has now progressed as far as Clause 26. The House does not intend to proceed further before the recess, as the Commission which is to determine the new electoral divisions has not yet finished its investigations. The Bill is therefore not expected to reach report stage before the end of October or the beginning of November.

This month's consideration of the Bill has been interrupted by debates on the Corn Production Bill, which has now successfully passed its third reading, reaffirming the strength of the Government which it was supposed to imperil.

Scottish Women's Hospitals.

ROYAUMONT.—No definite information has yet been received about the opening of the Advanced Field Hospital at Villers Cotteret, though in a letter dated July 22 Dr. Ivens states that it must be opened by August 2. In a later letter she asks for more beds, as the wooden beds provided at Villers Cotteret are most unsatisfactory, and it is impossible to spare any from the Abbaye. The Advanced Hospital is to have 200 beds, and all arrangements are under the supervision of the French military authorities. Dr. Ivens mentions that the unit has two very fine "barraques." They are now using the G.M.C. car which Mr. Paterson Purdie has given; and also a 12-stretcher ambulance given to Miss Kathleen Burke by Mr. Emerson MacMillan, of New York, for use at Royaumont.

DONATIONS.—The Scottish Women's Hospitals have received a kind gift of £1,000 from the directors of the Ellerman Line, in acknowledgment of the care bestowed on the survivors of the "City of Paris," which was sunk by a submarine.

The sum of £2,650 has been realised by a recent matinee in Glasgow, and Miss Kathleen Burke continues her untiring efforts in America, whence she has sent altogether £30,000. She addressed the Chamber of Commerce in New York on behalf of the American Red Cross, when the men first met to plan the campaign for funds. She has also been allowed to speak in the New York Stock Exchange. Miss Burke is the first woman who has achieved this feat.

Women and the Law.

Women's hopes ran high when Mr. Holt moved the rejection of the Solicitors (Examination) Bill as a protest against the Government's neglect of the Women Solicitors' question; and higher still when Sir Gordon Hewart promised to consult his colleagues upon the possibility of bringing the proposed admission of women as solicitors before the House.

Lord Buckmaster's Bill, which proposed to make it legal for women to practice as solicitors, passed through all its stages triumphantly in the House of Lords without a division. Since March it has remained neglected on the Order Paper of the House of Commons. It was thought possible that, when the legal question was raised afresh by the Solicitors (Examination) Bill, which reduces the number of legal examinations in the year, the women's Bill might at last come up for discussion. Events have belied the hope. Nothing has happened. The woman's question has again been shelved, and the Women Solicitors Bill is still neglected on the Order Paper.

Women as Architects.

The Royal Institute of British Architects having decided to accept women as Associates and Fellows, the Architectural Association has now opened its doors to women students, and the first women pupils are expected on the 1st October.

The Architectural Association provides in its school a three years' preparatory training for the architect, which exempts from the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute, and trains the would-be architect for the final associate examination. There are already two or three women associates, but as yet there has not been time for any woman to secure a fellowship.

The Education Bill.

The outstanding legislative proposal of this month is Mr. Fisher's Education Bill for England and Wales. It would need more than a month to lessen the impression it has made. It stands out among years of legislative effort. Our past educational laws have been suited to the crying need of the moment. The new Education Bill aims at a comprehensive ideal of national education, and though it does not go far enough towards that ideal, it gives wide scope to the more enterprising of local Education Authorities, and at least it has the supreme merit of providing an educational system which is practicable at the moment.

Mr. Fisher's Bill superintends every child's intellectual development from birth up to the age of 18. Special opportunity is given for the provision of nursery schools for children under five, where they can sleep and play; the age for leaving elementary schools is left at 14, but after the war no exemptions are under any circumstances to be given; child labour before 12 is prohibited, half-time labour over 12 heavily restricted—we wish it were abolished. Any child leaving school before 16 is bound to attend Continuation Schools for 320 hours a year—i.e., 8 hours a week for 40 weeks,—the time to come out of employer's hours.

This is a real children's charter, one which could not have been constructed had not the country possessed in Mr. Fisher a Minister genuinely interested and genuinely expert in his work. The Bill is the more appreciated as coming at a time when the nation recognises in its childhood the most valuable section of its national life.

—Press Department of the N.U.W.S.S.
(Affiliated to the I.W.S.A.)

Reply by British Suffragists to Greetings from Hungarian Feminists.

August 9, 1917.

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, we thank the women of Hungary for their message of congratulation upon the advance made in the cause of Women's Suffrage in Great Britain.

We believe that the progress of the women's movement in one country helps the cause in all countries, and we are glad to be reminded that even in these dark, unhappy days of conflict, there is a region in which the women of all nations, divided on other subjects, can still rejoice together.

(Signed)—
MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT (President).
RAY STRACHEY (Hon. Parliamentary Secretary).
HELENA AUERBACH (Hon. Treasurer).

Removal of Grille from Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons.

That relic of barbarism, the network of iron bars behind which women who attend debates in the House of Commons have for eighty years been condemned to sit, and which is commonly known as the "grille," is to be removed. The House of Commons, by a majority of 164 to 18, has authorised the expenditure of £5 for this purpose. Unlike many of the disabilities under which women are placed, this grille was a comparatively modern institution in the British Parliament. In the old Parliament buildings women shared the public gallery with men till the year 1778. In that year on one occasion the women who crowded the gallery refused to obey an order of the Speaker to quit. It took two hours to clear the gallery, and as a result women were wholly excluded from it till the new Parliament buildings were opened.

Two previous attempts were made in the House of Commons for removal of the grille, the first in 1869, and the second in 1885, when the majority against its removal was 121 to 75. It will be remembered that in October, 1908, in consequence of the action of a militant Suffragist, who, after chaining herself to the grille, called out during the debate "Votes for Women," a large portion, to which the disturber was attached, had to be removed. It has been suggested that the grille itself should be preserved to help future generations to realise the treatment of the women of a previous age.

IRELAND.

Women Representatives and the Irish Convention.

Since the Irish Convention recently set up by the United Kingdom Government for the purpose of making recommendations for the future government of Ireland has no women members, the Joint Standing Committee of Irish Suffrage Societies sent a deputation to wait upon the chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett. M. Gwynn, Honorary Secretary of the Joint Standing Committee, writes that the deputation, which was received at Trinity College, Dublin, included Miss Chenevix (Irishwomen's Reform League), Mrs. Kingston (Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation), Mrs. Stephen Gwynn (Catholic League for Woman Suffrage), Miss Alice M. Stack (Church League for Woman Suffrage), and Miss Mellone (Belfast Suffrage Society). Its object was to urge the importance of the recognition of the citizenship of women by the co-option of a woman to the Convention; and, further, to press for the inclusion of the enfranchisement of Irishwomen in any scheme for the future Government of Ireland which may be recommended by the Convention. The proceedings were confidential.

The following letter has been sent to every member of the official Irish Convention, which is to make recommendations as to the future government of Ireland. —

"I have been instructed by the Joint Standing Committee, representing the Belfast Suffrage Society, the Conservative and Unionist Women's Suffrage Association, the Church League for Women's Suffrage, the Irish Catholic Women's Suffrage Association, the Irishwomen's Reform League, and the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, to ask you to support the co-option of a woman on the Convention, should such a proposal be made. This recognition of the citizenship of Irishwomen, and of their right to be consulted as to the government of their country, is especially just and fitting at the present time. The effective co-operation of women is necessary if urgent problems, such as Public Health, Education, and Poor Law, are to receive adequate consideration in the near future, and my Committee trust you will do all in your power to further such co-operation by supporting the co-option of a woman. This would be a guarantee that the Parliamentary franchise will be extended to Irishwomen, and that, should a referendum be taken on the result of your deliberations, women as well as men will be included in it.

"I have the honour to remain, on behalf of the Joint Committee,
MARY L. GWYNN, Hon. Secretary."
August 24, 1917.

AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales Women Candidates.

In the *Woman Citizen* Mary Crothers Liddell, of Sydney, N.S.W., writes that three women candidates stood in the interests of the Labour Party, and that although defeated at the polls, it was not by a large majority.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Bombay Seva Sadan.

The main object of the Seva Sadan is to render various forms of social service and to train women to perform the work. The work is intended to ameliorate and elevate the condition of poor women and children, irrespective of caste or creed, by means of education and industry.

Amongst the social activities may be mentioned: (a) Hospital visiting, both civil and military, and distributing fruits, flowers, clothes, and other articles needed by indigent patients; (b) Visiting slums and administering necessary relief to women, especially at childbirth; (c) The Sadan has also initiated the experiment of feeding poor and ill-fed school children. At present provision is made for nearly 225 children, with simple and nourishing food during the recess hour.

A work room for the grown-up women and girls is maintained, and it is satisfactory to note that the number is steadily increasing; and some of the trained women, with about five hours' work per day, are now able to earn from fifteen to twenty rupees per month, and obtain, at the same time, free instructions in vernacular, English, singing, and drawing. Sewing, cutting, hosiery, cookery, and typewriting are amongst the industries or crafts taught. Classes in Urdu, first-aid home nursing, home hygiene, and maternity and infant welfare are some of the other features of the work.

Educational work: (a) Home classes for Decani and Gujarati women. These are a kind of continuation classes for grown-up women who cannot attend schools after marriage, and have become very popular. Within two years the number of students in the former has gone up from 6 to 125. The curriculum is arranged with a view to make the women not only useful to themselves at home, but also to society at large, and instruction is given in gita (religious knowledge), English, vernacular, sewing, embroidery, elementary history, geography, arithmetic, first-aid, and singing. (b) Normal classes. As an offshoot of the home classes, Marathi normal classes were started in 1915 for training women for the teachers' profession. Within two years the number of pupils has gone up from 7 to 57. In 1915, 22 were sent up for the first time for the Preparatory and First Year Examinations, and 9 were declared successful. In 1916, 34 were sent up for the Preparatory, First Year, and Second Year's Examinations, and 18 passed. Five women are under training in hospitals as nurses or midwives.

The Society also maintains a home for the homeless, where destitute women and waifs and strays are maintained and useful crafts taught to them to make them useful and self-supporting.

B. A. ENGINEER, M.A., LL.B. (Secretary, Seva Sadan).

Compulsory Education for Girls.

An important proposition discussed by the Mysore Economic Conference recently related to making the education of girls up to the age of nine universal and compulsory. Principal C. R. Reddy, of the Maharaja's College, who moved the proposition, stated that public sentiment was in favour of compulsion. He said that the Ladies' Associations were in favour of compulsion. The Municipality, which expressed itself against compulsion, had written to say that while women were for compulsion men were conservative. Mr. Reddy stated that he generally approved the idea of enforcing compulsory education in the case of girls between the ages of 6 and 10. The proposition provoked considerable discussion, and in the end was carried by a majority of one vote.

—*Civil and Military Gazette* (June 13, 1917).

Women Pass Science Examination.

The *Lahore Tribune* reports that the credit of passing the first four women students in the Intermediate Science Examination of the Punjab University belongs to the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi. In the Intermediate in Arts the Kinnaird College, Lahore, has passed all eight girls sent up. Of these, three were Hindus and the rest Christians. The high standard of education provided for these girls is evidenced by the fact that of the eight four were placed in the first class.

Woman Ruler and Prohibition.

In the *Lahore Tribune* it is reported that total prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquors to her Mohammedan subjects has been ordered by the Begum of Bhopal, the woman who rules that kingdom. The *Tribune* believes that, in consequence of representations made to her by Amritar Temperance Society, the order is also to be extended to her Hindu subjects.

CANADA.

Canada's First Woman Legislator.

Mrs. Louise Crummy McKinney, who was elected to the Alberta Legislature on June 7, 1917, as member for Claresholm, Alta., was born on a farm near Athens, Ont., and is of Irish descent. A brother, Dr. Eber Crummy, is one of the leading figures in the Methodist Church of Canada.

Mrs. McKinney graduated from Athens High School at the age of 16, and later attended Ottawa Normal School; taught school in Ontario for five years; went to North Dakota in 1892, taught two years there, and gave up teaching to enter W.C.T.U. work as evangelist and organiser for the State W.C.T.U. She was married in 1896 to Mr. James McKinney, a farmer, living near Devil's Lake, North Dakota. They have one son, Willard, who has graduated from Alberta University, Edmonton, at the age of 19.

In 1903 they came to Claresholm. The Territorial W.C.T.U. was formed in 1904, Mrs. McKinney being Recording Secretary, and later Corresponding Secretary. For four years she was President of the combined Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and of Alberta since the separation of the Provinces. Mrs. McKinney has been Dominion Vice-president for seven years, and closely associated with the Temperance and Moral Reform League (now called the Social Service League) since its beginning. Mrs. McKinney, having spent so much of her life on a farm, is proud of the fact that she has been elected as the farmers' candidate. She says: "I do not know what this door of opportunity means, nor what it will bring in the line of responsibility, but I shall simply do as I have always done—do my best and stand firm for what I believe is right. I am here because I believe if women are to contribute what they should to our political life we must establish an independent factor in politics, one that will be in a position to strike at some of the great evils that are fostered by our party system of to-day."

JEAN WILLIAMSON in *Woman's Century*.

NEW ZEALAND.

Suffragist Journal Ceases Publication.

The woman's cause in New Zealand has lately suffered a severe loss by the cessation of publication, through war difficulties, of the big weekly newspaper, the *Canterbury Times*. This paper, which has a noble record of work since 1865, led the way in New Zealand, some thirty years ago, by the introduction of "Women's Pages," under a Woman Editor. What is even more significant is that the Woman Editor was left free to organise her pages as she would. Of recent years, under Miss Jessie Mackay, the foremost woman of letters of New Zealand, the department has risen to a height of excellence unknown elsewhere. Every great topic occupying the public mind was dealt with in the leaderettes from a woman's point of view. Readers of these pages (and men as well as women studied them week by week) were kept in touch with the woman's side of every great movement in the Empire and in the world. Miss Mackay concludes her farewell article with the following words:—

"We earnestly hope that the events of the last few fateful years have kindled the flame in New Zealand of that vast internationalism of women that will make future exploitations at home and wars abroad for ever impossible. The mother soul alone knows the value and the sacredness of life; when the mother speaks in the councils of the nations these evil things will cease. To keep in touch with women's work and thought overseas is the duty of women here, and it can only be achieved by reading the women's papers which have been most often quoted in these columns, such as *Votes for Women*, the *Common Cause*, and *Jus Suffragii*. In that vast reconstruction that must follow the present upheaval, women's journalism will become an increasing and illuminating power."

HARRIET C. NEWCOMB,

Hon. Sec., British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Women Suffrage Deputation to General Botha.

On Wednesday afternoon, July 11, a deputation from the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union of South Africa (affiliated to the I.W.S.A.) attended the South African Party Congress at the Ramblers' Hall, Bloemfontein, for the purpose of presenting to General Botha a resolution passed at the recent Conference of the Women's Enfranchisement League held at Bloemfontein.

Owing to ill-health General Botha was unable to be present, but his place was taken by Mr. Malan, who received the deputation on behalf of the Prime Minister.

The deputation consisted of Mrs. Levisieur, of Bloemfontein; Mrs. Wybergh, Johannesburg; Mrs. FitzSimmons, Port Elizabeth; and Mrs. Ruxton, General Secretary of the W.E.A.U. Mrs. Jan Steyn, of Bloemfontein, though nominated as one of the delegates, sent a message of regret at not being able to attend.

Mrs. Levisieur introduced the deputation to Mr. Malan, and explained that it was proposed that Mrs. Ruxton should read the resolution passed at the recent Congress, and explain the reason for the deputation. Mrs. Levisieur stated that their Association was entirely non-party, and explained that this was evidenced in the personnel of the deputation, which was representative of the three parties in the Union Parliament.

Mrs. Ruxton said she had been asked to present the resolution to General Botha that afternoon, and that it was a very real and great regret to them all that he was not able to be present. Her Association joined in sympathy and the wish for his speedy recovery.

Mrs. Ruxton then proceeded to explain the objects of the Society for the Enfranchisement of Women, and explained that they united all shades of political opinion, emphasising the fact that it is a non-party organisation. She went on to demonstrate how the various integral parts of the British Empire had received the boon of self-government, and that in New Zealand, Australia, and Canada Women's Suffrage was an accomplished fact, and that in Great Britain also, since June 20 last, partial Suffrage had been granted to women.¹ Although women had not as yet been granted Suffrage on equal terms with men, they were not to cause controversy and trouble over that as long as the war lasted. The women of Great Britain had, immediately the war started, dropped all signs of militarism and had assisted the Government in every possible way, by taking the places of men wherever possible, in munition factories, in agriculture, etc., and also on the battlefield as nurses and doctors, and if asked they would go to-morrow to fight in the trenches. They do not look on the granting of the vote as in any way a reward for what they have done. It is their right, and not to be looked on as a reward for services rendered.

Half the population of the country is composed of women, and we believe that the country cannot afford to do without the point of view of that half of its citizens. We are going to ask the Parliament of South Africa to grant the enfranchisement of women, for there are many problems which might well be tackled by women, such as education, care of girls in business, the native problem, public health, and so on.

The enfranchisement of women should not affect the balance of parties, for we are a non-political party.

Mrs. Ruxton then read the resolution which was passed by the recent Conference, and requested Mr. Malan to present it to General Botha.

Mrs. FitzSimmons, in supporting Mrs. Ruxton's address, said that she was in a better position to speak of the unfair conditions as regards the vote in the Cape Province than the last speaker, for she came from the Cape, where the vote was granted to natives and coloured persons, and yet women were debarred from the Suffrage. It was a sad condition of affairs when white women had to obey laws which were made with the assistance of the native and the coloured man. It was an intolerable state of affairs. Mrs. FitzSimmons alluded to the splendid work done in various parts of the country by women police, and the need for the influence of women in seeing that a living wage was paid to girls and young women working in South Africa.

¹ Women's Suffrage passed the Committee stage in the House of Commons on June 20th. It has still to go through the Report stage and the House of Lords. As Parliament will not sit again till October, it is hardly possible that Woman Suffrage can become law before November.—EDITOR.

Mrs. Wybergh, in supporting the resolution, said there were two points to which she desired to draw particular attention—namely, the democratic principle involved and the domestic policy. Women's abilities tend rather to the deliberative and administrative than to executive qualities. She urged that women's faculties and tendencies should be employed in these directions. It was, she said, a great pleasure to support the resolution, and she felt sure that if only the men of South Africa would look on the granting of the franchise to women as an investment, they would find it would be a 100 per cent. return.

Mr. Malan briefly replied, stating it gave him pleasure to receive the deputation on behalf of General Botha. He promised to accept the resolution for transmission to the Prime Minister. Though he had been a supporter of the women's movement for years, this was the very first occasion on which he had known a Congress such as that assembled there to go out of its way to receive a deputation of this kind. He regarded it as a sign of the times. Without going into the merits of the case, he promised to forward the resolution to General Botha, together with such remarks and illustrations as he had gathered during that afternoon.

Colonel Mentz stated that, as he was not present as the representative of the Prime Minister, but purely in his individual capacity as a member of the Ministry, he felt he was able to speak out more wholeheartedly than his colleague, Mr. Malan. He said he wished to associate himself with Mr. Malan's remarks, and also to add that never before had he heard the cause of Women's Suffrage so eloquently or so ably pleaded. As far as was in his power, he would help his colleague in his diplomatic mission, for he felt that women are entitled to have their claims recognised, and he asserted he would do his best to assist to that end.

Transvaal Woman Suffrage

The following questions have been put to the candidates in the Transvaal for the Provincial Council, who number, roughly, 100:—

1. Will you, if elected to the Provincial Council, introduce or vote for a motion recommending and urging upon the Union Parliament the grant of the Provincial Suffrage to women?
2. Will you, if returned, introduce or support a Bill to give women the right to elect members of School Boards, thus removing the present anomaly of women being entitled to sit on School Boards, and not to vote for the election of members?
3. Will you, if elected, support and put in practice the principle of equal pay for equal work?

By letters to the Press, the Secretary (*i.e.*, of the Women's Enfranchisement Association) has urged upon women and women's societies to advance the chances of election of such candidates as are favourable to these conditions.

—The *Woman's Outlook*, July, 1917.

Girls' and Mentally Defective Women's Protection Act 1916.

Senator Ware moved the second reading of the Bill to amend this Act whereby it was sought to repeal the subsection providing that it was a sufficient defence if a man was charged with sexual offence against a girl under 16 for him to prove that the girl was a prostitute. Without further debate the second reading was negatived by 22 votes to 7. The Women's Enfranchisement Association has expressed thanks to Senator Ware for the work he has tried to do on behalf of unprotected women.

—The *Woman's Outlook*, July, 1917.

Criminal Procedure Bill.

The *Woman's Outlook* reports that the Report of the Select Committee on this Bill proposes a most important change in the law regulating sentences in cases when a woman is convicted of the murder of her newly born child or when a person under 16 is convicted of murder. The proposal is that in such cases power shall be given to vary the death sentence.

HUNGARY.

Political Position of Woman Suffrage.

"A dead hand has been lying on the heart of faint Hungary," says the leading article of the June number of *A Név*. This dead hand, which has been removed by our young King, was the government of Count Tisza and his party. For more than a year our work has been made impossible by it; all our meetings were prohibited, our articles censored out, we did not get our foreign post and printings—consequently, we could not answer

such, all international communications were made impossible. Our president Vilma Glücklich, was sentenced for the mere suggestion of a quiet peace demonstration; Madam Schwimmer, who, on a visit here to her invalid mother intended to stay for a short time only was prevented leaving the country. Our great sin was to work for peace and democratic Hungary.

DEMAND FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The first manifesto of King Charles, in which he proclaimed his wish for an early peace and promised the extension of rights to all the working members of the nation, gave us new hopes, of which we gave expression in a telegram addressed to His Majesty. Soon after the new succession to the throne the opposition parties began energetic work for the extension of the Suffrage. The municipal delegates of Budapest accepted a resolution to send a message to the Parliament, requiring universal and equal municipal suffrage. In consequence of our appeals to the town delegates, we obtained many fine speeches and an amendment for Woman Suffrage. This could be withdrawn after the explicit answer of Mr. Vázsonyi, at present the Minister of Justice, who made the proposal, and declared in public, what he would not own before, that as the resolution asks the Suffrage "for all inhabitants of Budapest," women were included in the proposal. This was our first notable success.

Part of the Independent Party, led by Count Michael Károlyi, planned a block with the Social Democratic, Christian Socialist, Democratic and Radical Citizens' Parties, and Count Tisza, after unsuccessful attempts to withhold the extension of Suffrage by giving a few miserable crumbs to the "decorated heroes," had to withdraw.

On June 2nd the Local Citizens and Labourers' Suffrage Committee was formed in Budapest, and our Feminists' Society, the Women Clerks' National Society, and other corporations, most in favour of Woman Suffrage, joined in it. The programme includes Woman Suffrage, and nearly all the speakers claimed it. The resolution, which was accepted unanimously and with enthusiasm, asks for universal, equal, secret Suffrage, including women. Consequently, our Feminists' Society and the Women Clerks' Society joined the Committee, and our members took part in great numbers in the monster deputation which, on June 8th, marched to the courts of the old Town Hall to demonstrate for and support the resolution, in the form of a message to the King, that only such a Government can count upon the support of the citizens, who, before any other work, will realise the universal, equal, and secret Suffrage. Many women of all classes took part in this grand demonstration, the greatest our capital has ever seen. The Burgomaster, Bárczy, took the resolution to the King, and the same day Count Eszterházy was charged to form a combination Cabinet of the minority opposition parties. Two Ministers were appointed on the Suffrage Committee: Mr. Vázsonyi, Minister of Justice; and Count Batthyányi. Besides these, four other Ministers were declared supporters of our cause, and we were soon informed that there is no obstacle to the realisation of Woman Suffrage in the Cabinet. The census is not yet settled, and we were told that we will be given as much as we are able to work for in this campaign.

We are naturally very pleased and find cause to rejoice in this success of our struggle, and very grateful to Count Michael Károlyi, who is a staunch fighter for Universal Suffrage—which includes Woman Suffrage—and a true pacifist, and has always helped and bravely supported us.

GREAT SUFFRAGE MEETING.

On June 16th we held our first great public meeting for many months. Miss Vilma Glücklich was in the chair—graceful and spirited, as usual. Madam Schwimmer made a powerful speech; the Countess Teleki read and commented on the resolution, and began and encouraged a collection by giving a great sum. The Count Michael Károlyi, in an enthusiastic speech, fired the assembled members to work for their rights. Excellence George Lukács, President of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, declared that Woman Suffrage is wanted in politics to enforce legislation for public hygiene and social political measures; and Mr. Pethő, M.P., democrat, assured us that the democrats will stand or fall with Woman Suffrage.

It is impossible to give a full account of our manifold activities in this short report. Repeated visits to the leaders of the parties and members of Parliament and the City Council and municipal legislation, sending of articles and reports to the Press, distribution of placards and leaflets, proposal of resolutions wherever women assembled, collection of signatures for a petition, and questionnaires to the M.P.'s, etc.

ITALY.

Turin Woman Suffrage Committee, Report of Work, November, 1916, to June, 1917.

On the first anniversary of Miss Cavell's death the Turinese Committee asked Hon. Lorini to address a meeting to commemorate her, and to illustrate the work of women during the war. The Committee issued a manifesto inciting women to civil resistance, and showing the need of a severe rigid life such as is required under the present circumstances, advocating among every class the strictest economy. The work of the Committee included acts of beneficence, and its members collected and made woollen clothes for our soldiers and parcels for war prisoners. A telegram was sent to the President of the Council, the Right Hon. Boselli, when his Excellency made a declaration in favour of Women's Suffrage, to which a reply was received from this distinguished man again confirming his sympathy with the Suffragist cause. After the cruel loss of its President, Mme. Emilia Mariani, and the solemn commemoration held in Turin a month later by Dr. Bice Sacchi, the new Directive Council arranged a meeting for Dr. Lydia Poët on the subject of marital authorisation in connection with the Bill of Minister Sacchi. As the result of a collection of gold among its members a large sum was sent to the State Treasury. The Committee has increased its membership, and has given a constant example of patriotism.

MARIA BIANCHI MIANI,
Secretary of the Central Committee of the
National Woman Suffrage Federation.

From the *Attività Femminile Sociale* we give the following extracts:—

Woman Suffrage Convention.

A great convention will be held in Rome at the end of September to restate women's claims to the vote. Preparations have been widespread, and everything has been done to make the convention really representative of Italian women. Great hopes are entertained that at this momentous epoch of Italian history women's claims will be recognised.

Medals for Women War Workers.

The Italian Board of Agriculture has decided to grant medals to women who, acting as substitutes for men, have distinguished themselves in work on the land during the current year.

Nationality of Married Women.

A deputation of the "Comitato Nazionale Femmine Interventista Antedesco" was received by the Minister Sacchi, to whom they presented a memoranda concerning the naturalisation of foreign women married to Italian men. The law of June 13, 1912, it declares, does not meet needs arising out of a state of war, and a reform is necessary. It is claimed that women should not acquire new rights solely through marriage. The law concerning the naturalisation of subjects should be the same for women as for men if unpleasantness and very often damaging consequences to the welfare and safety of the country are to be avoided. The deputation was favourably received by the Minister, who, in praising their noble initiative, promised that the question should be carefully considered.

Women Engineers.

Italian women are making strides in the engineering world. Two women, one of whom quite recently, have won degrees as civil and electrical engineers at the Technical Institute of Rome.

Teachers on Deputation to Government.

Signor Boselli, Chairman of the Italian Cabinet, in answer to a deputation of the National Union of Teachers, has declared himself ready to support their demands both in relation to women teachers' position and women's vote. In no way is he opposed to the principle of equal pay for equal work without sex disqualification, and in his opinion more berths should be open to women teachers in the Inspector's Department. He sees no reason to withhold any longer from women the administrative vote; nor why women should not be given the political vote by a gradual process of concession of rights.

Signor Ruffini, Minister of the Board of Education, who was present at the interview, also declared himself in favour of improving the position of women teachers, and of granting war bonus to substitute and temporary teachers hitherto debarred from it.

On June 27th the Hungarian National Council of Women held a successful Suffrage meeting. Countess Albert Apponyi was in the chair; Mrs. Flóra Kozma Perczel delivered a splendid lecture; the Margrave Pallavicini, in representation of the Prime Minister, assured the meeting that the Cabinet is valuing the great services which the women have made to Hungary, and is willing to solve the problem of Woman Suffrage. Mr. Ugron, Minister of Home Affairs, said that the realisation of Woman Suffrage, besides Men's Suffrage, is the programme of the Government, and his conviction is that it was unjust to withhold Woman Suffrage in order not to aggravate the struggle for Manhood Suffrage. Four M.P.'s spoke for the enfranchisement—Mr. Hammersberg, Mr. Bakonyi, Mr. Benedek, who declared themselves to be for equal rights of the sexes, and Mr. Héderváry. Miss Augusta Rosenberg read the resolution, to be presented by a deputation to the Prime Minister.

On July 13th we held another grand meeting in the great hall of the old Parliament, when Vilma Glücklich, in the chair, gave an account of our struggle and all the calumnies we were exposed to. "To-day," she said, "we shall prove that Woman Suffrage has adherents within all occupations, world-views, and that Woman Suffrage is a question of practical life." Professor of the Technical High School, Emanuel Beke, the famous writer and journalist, Mr. Louis Biró, Mr. Kreutzer, Professor at the Commercial Academy and president of a great Union of private clerks, and the celebrated Bishop Prohászka, all spoke in favour of Woman Suffrage on a practical, not political basis.

All over the country we are organising the women to cooperate in the formation of the local Suffrage Blocks and to join in the struggle for Suffrage. Our local branch in Nagyvárad held a very successful open-air meeting, where representatives of several political parties spoke. In Nagy-Kanizsa, Mrs. Melanie K. Vámbéry spoke for Woman Suffrage; in Nagyvárad and Mátyásföld, Vilma Glücklich; and many other meetings are to be organised.

In Parliament Count Michael Károlyi and Dr. Sándor Gieswein, Prelate, spoke for Woman Suffrage at the introduction of the new Cabinet; in the Upper House, Count Aladár Széchenyi.

COUNT KÁROLYI'S SUFFRAGE SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT.

I wish to conclude my report with a quotation from the speech of Count Károlyi in Parliament: "It is my conviction that we can attain a lasting peace only by embracing the millions of men and women. It is my conviction that a lasting peace in Europe cannot be created otherwise, the concord between the nations and people cannot be accomplished otherwise, than by drawing in to the life of the nations those who, before all, are interested in the maintenance of peace and, before all others, feel the troubles of war.

"I feel it as my duty to give expression to the hope that the Government will solve also this question, the question of Woman Suffrage. I am convinced that this has no convinced opposition, whatever form the Government. I have spoken of this question with each Minister, and am informed that most of them are not locking themselves up in regard to it. Therefore, I assure the Government of my support, in hopes that they will solve this question also.

"I think that this is also a very timely and important question, which cannot be smiled at, cannot be trifled with, because if it is truly our aim to create peace after the war, if this really is everybody's aim—and I think nobody can deny this—to create a lasting peace, then we must embrace such elements in the constitutional life of the nations—which certainly gives guarantee of this peace—which will combat in the first line and struggle for a standing, lasting peace.

"I will not mention now those countless other causes which would be sufficient motive for Woman Suffrage, on this occasion it is only this I wanted to mention."

This speech of Count Károlyi's, who, as President of the Independent Party and of the Suffrage Block, has been the first and chief promoter of Woman Suffrage, which has become a plank in the Government's platform, convinced us all that this very happy turn is due to our unshaken pacifism. In our last meeting we have accepted the proposal of Mrs. Szegvári to express our thanks to our leaders, who have remained unflinching pacifists throughout, and, with these brave and upright politics, will ensure us our enfranchisement.

Budapest, June 19th, 1917.

EUGENIE MISKOLCZY MELLER,
Correspondent for Feministak Egyesulete
(affiliated to the I.W.S.A.).

THE NETHERLANDS.

70th Birthday of M. W. H. Rutgers-Hoitséma.

On the 10th of July Mevr. M. W. H. Rutgers-Hoitséma, one of the earliest, and still one of the most enthusiastic workers for Woman Suffrage, celebrated her seventieth birthday. We offer our congratulations to this Dutch pioneer of the women's movement.

RUSSIA.

Women's Regiment in Firing Line.

The Russian woman's regiment, under Mme. Botchkareva, according to a Reuter telegram from Petrograd, has already been fighting at Smorgen and Krevo, and has suffered heavy casualties. The Petrograd correspondent of the United Press Association, as reported in the *Globe*, states that the leader, Botchkareva, is in Petrograd suffering from shell-shock. Speaking of her regiment, she said: "I have fought with both men and women. The former are brave, and so are the others if they have love of their country in their hearts. My girls were divided into several lots. I led half of them into the charge; the other half, divided into parties of six to ten, were distributed among various companies, carrying ammunition. Only 55 out of the 250 were uninjured."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Woman Suffrage and State Campaigns.

INDIANA VOTE QUESTIONED IN COURT.

In a former letter the granting of partial Suffrage by the Legislatures of eight States this year was described, and it was said that the opponents would make every effort to nullify the action of these Legislatures. Wherever possible this has been done, and with some success. In Indiana there was special rejoicing because the Legislature ordered a convention to be held to make a new State constitution, and provided that women might vote for the delegates to the convention, might be eligible as delegates and might vote for the constitution when it was submitted to the people. The liquor and vice interests, the political "bosses," and all the forces opposed to good government were bitterly hostile to the whole plan, as they knew that with the help of women a convention would be elected which would put into the new constitution prohibition, complete Women Suffrage, the initiative and referendum, and other reforms, and with the votes of women it would be accepted by the people; so they carried the case into the courts.

The Lower Court made a decision that the Legislature had no authority to give women any of these voting rights; and the Supreme or highest Court decided that it had not even authority to order a convention to be held, but could only submit the question to the voters whether they wanted a new constitution! Now the women have petitioned the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature at once to submit this question, and their action is largely supported throughout the State. Even should he do this, the women will not have any vote in connection with it. They still have left their Presidential, Municipal, and Primary Suffrage.

WHAT ARE PRIMARIES?

It is not universally understood what is meant by "primary elections," "primary vote." It used to be the custom in all the States for the voters in each party to elect delegates to a convention, and it named the candidates. Sometimes they were equally bad in all parties, but the electors had to make a choice among them or stay away from the polls, which the better element often did. Finally, a number of States succeeded in getting a law which provided for "primary" elections, at which any number of candidates may present themselves, and the electors may make their own choice. The ones who receive the highest number of votes become the party's candidates for all offices. Usually this law, being of recent origin, is not a part of the State constitution, and therefore the Legislature itself may decide who shall vote at these "primaries." The "primary" franchise which the Indiana Legislature gave to women this year enables them to help choose practically all

candidates—members of Congress, State and county officers, about nine-tenths of the officials. They cannot vote for any of these when the time comes to elect them, but it is a great power to have a voice in choosing candidates. They may vote for all municipal officers, including the judges, on the same terms as men.

The opponents are now hoping to deprive them by court decisions of all that the Legislature granted except the vote for Presidential electors, which apparently is secure. Meanwhile the women are registering by the thousands for next fall's municipal elections, and carrying on an extensive campaign to influence public sentiment in favour of their claims in whatever form they may be made.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The Legislature of Arkansas last winter gave women "primary" Suffrage for every official, from President of the United States down the entire list. There was an attempt to obtain an "initiative" petition to refer the law to the voters for final decision, but this was a failure, and it has now gone in effect. This was all that the Legislature felt it had the power to give, but a new constitution is likely to be made soon, and it is expected that full Suffrage for women will be put into it. The Labour unions support it, and the Prohibition Law has destroyed the fatal influence of the liquor interests and their affiliations.

The Initiative and Referendum Law sometimes needs an explanation. The people frequently rebel against the way Legislatures abuse their power, as many of the members are inefficient, and some of them are corrupt, and the citizens often are unwilling to accept their laws. In a number of States reformers have secured what is known as the Initiative and Referendum, modelled after the Swiss Law. On petition of a certain number of voters (only voters are ever allowed to sign), the Secretary of State is obliged to refer to the electors any law the Legislature has enacted, and they can accept or reject it. It has its good and bad points, for while a bad law may be got rid of, a good one also may be repealed through the skilful tactics of dishonest politicians.

North Dakota has the Initiative and Referendum, and as soon as its Legislature last winter gave to women Presidential and Municipal Suffrage the enemies scattered a petition to refer it to the voters. It needed only the signatures of five per cent. of them, but it was impossible to get even this small number, and the law has now gone into effect. In the neighbouring State of Nebraska, however, the required number of signers has been obtained, and the municipal and county Suffrage conferred last winter by the Legislature will have to be submitted to the voters. North Dakota is a Prohibition State. Nebraska is largely ruled by the liquor interests and peopled by Germans. Three-fifths of the names on its petitions come from the one city of Omaha, where the largest breweries in the country are located. The same influence that got these names can get votes on election day.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS EXPOSED.

In Ohio the Initiative reached its climax. Although the Suffrage Association is very well organised, it works against heavy odds. Politically the State is notoriously corrupt, both parties dominated by the liquor interests, which are strongly entrenched. Cincinnati pays the largest revenue tax on liquor manufacture of any city in the Union, and the State has an immense population of Germans, who are as a rule opposed to Woman Suffrage. A constitutional amendment for it has been twice overwhelmingly voted down, and it is impossible to have a fair election on this question. The women knew it would be useless to ask the Legislature for any more than the Presidential Suffrage, and this it granted by a non-partisan vote. Immediately, the opponents obtained an opinion from the Attorney-General of the State that it might go to a referendum, although the Constitution of the United States empowers Legislatures to confer this franchise.

The required number of signatures was secured and the petitions were filed. The women of each county began to examine them, as they had a right to do, and the most appalling facts were disclosed. In every county the petitions had been circulated almost entirely by saloon keepers, bar tenders, and others connected with the liquor business, and these same persons "attested," or took oath to their genuineness. Hundreds of names were illegible; hundreds of signers could not write, and made their "X" mark; a dozen on one petition would be in the same handwriting. In some of the villages were more signers than there were voters in the village, and in others as many as 35 or 40 names would be on one petition

who were not on the voters' registration list. Names were erased with chemicals, and others written over them. One person was shown to have "attested" signatures in several widely separated counties on the same day—a physical impossibility. These were the conditions throughout the entire State.

The Suffragists have asked the courts to throw out the petitions from various counties. Whether this will be done and whether the referendum vote will be prevented remains to be seen, but one important fact has been clearly established—namely, the direct connection between the Women's Anti-Suffrage Association and the liquor interests, a charge which heretofore they have indignantly resented. The Ohio Association gave the money to secure these petitions—about \$8,000,—and also paid a number of the men who canvassed for signatures. The statement was published that in one county 142 petitions, containing thousands of names which had been obtained by saloon keepers and bar tenders, were carried to the State capital by the president of the Ohio Anti-Suffrage Association in her automobile.

In the other States where these referendum petitions have been circulated the Anti-Suffrage Association has furnished the money and many of the canvassers. In no State have any women taken around these petitions for signers; it has all been done by men. On the other hand, when petitions in favour of Suffrage have been circulated, the work has all been done by women, who asked no money for it.

The situation has been described very fully in order that readers may realise the difficulties which the women of the United States have to encounter, and the vast amount of time, money, and work necessary to obtain Suffrage for women in this so-called greatest of Republics.

Michigan and Rhode Island, whose Legislatures gave the Presidential vote; and Vermont, which gave the Municipal, have not the Initiative, and no move has been made to deprive the women of their victory.

THE STATE CAMPAIGNS.

Mrs. Chapman Catt is now in Maine helping in the State amendment campaign; and Mrs. Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National Association, is with her. The Association is maintaining several organisers in the State and furnishing the Maine women large quantities of literature. This was the first State to enact a Prohibition Law—in 1851,—and some of the men grow more anxious every year to have it repealed. They understand perfectly that if women get the vote this can never be done, and the campaign has become a clear-cut "wet-and-dry" fight, without any regard to political lines. The vote will be taken September 10th.

The work in the New York campaign has been very quietly conducted thus far, as so many thousands of the women are immersed in duties connected with the war. The great final "drive" will begin with a convention at the famous watering-place, Saratoga Springs, August 29 and 30. It will be composed entirely of chairmen of committees, district chairmen, and others connected officially with the State organisation. Over a thousand of these delegates will be present. The convention will be addressed by the Governor of the State, the Mayor of New York City, late Ambassador to Germany, Gerard, and other equally prominent men. The public is to be surprised by an enrolment list of a million women in the State over twenty-one years old asking for the franchise—about 500,000 of these in New York City. This, it is believed, will put an end to the last argument the "antis" have left—that women do not want to vote. The election will be held November 6th.

IDA HUSTED HARPER,
Chairman Editorial Correspondence
Leslie Suffrage Bureau.

Woman's War Work.

By MARY OGDEN WHITE.

Women's war work in the United States seems to be taking the same road it has taken in France and England, except it is undoubtedly true that in America the situation has greatly benefited by the experience of the Allies.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

It is reported that 2,360 women have been employed by one railroad alone—the Pennsylvania—to take the places of men

needed elsewhere. As every large railroad is now training women for men's work, it can be seen that when the men are actually called out by the draft, these numbers must be greatly increased. Women are already painting freight cars, piling lumber, sorting scrap, besides filling all sorts of positions such as train-flaggers, ticket sellers, and crossing watchers.

ON GUARD FOR EQUAL PAY.

One of the first tasks of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which bears on this contingency, was to appeal for equal pay for the women taking men's places in industry. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the Association, wrote to over 500 Chambers of Commerce asking that the pay of women be safeguarded. Most of these city boards, and many corporations, have responded with cordial endorsement of the principle of equal pay, and among them the Pennsylvania and Erie railroad companies. Mr. Newton Baker (Secretary of War), Mr. Josephus Daniels (Secretary of the Navy), and Mr. Robert Lansing (Secretary of State) have agreed to prefer women employés in appointments in the clerical force of their departments. This is in direct response to an appeal from Mrs. Catt.

HONOURS TO SUFFRAGE HEADS.

The Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defence, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is chairman, represents the principal women's organisations of the nation, and is practically directing all the activities of women for war service. It has a chairman in every State, who is rounding all town and county organisations into working units. Much of the war work of Suffragists is thus carried on through local units and is included in the general work of their towns.

SPECIAL SUFFRAGE WAR WORK.

In half a dozen or more special ways, however, the National American Woman Suffrage Association is directly serving the country under its own banner. At the great mass meeting on February 25, in Washington, D.C., the services of 2,000,000 members of the National Association were offered to the Government, and accepted, for work in production and conservation of food, Red Cross, protection of the labour conditions of women and children, and the safeguarding of moral standards during the war.

FOOD CONSERVATION.

National chairmen were at once appointed for Suffrage, agriculture, Suffrage thrift, and Americanisation of aliens. More than thirty States, in response, reported patriotic gardens, community canning, marketing, and waste-elimination schemes. Midsummer reports show garden produce greatly in excess of other years. Thousands of tons of food are being canned and dehydrated in domestic ways.

At this moment (August 1) the National American Woman Suffrage Association is backing up the plans of Mr. Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator. His plans include pledging housewives to wheatless meals, for the conservation of white flour needed in Europe, meatless menus, and household thrift. Thousands of these pledges have gone out through the National and State Suffrage organisations. New York Suffragists alone are lining up about 500,000 women to "help Hoover" in his efforts to save the nation's food supply. Florida is another State which has made a big State-wide effort to organise housewives.

MILITARY CENSUS: REGISTRATION DAY RECORD.

It was an innovation, especially in the South, for women to take official positions as registrars of the military census. Yet Alabama and Tennessee were two of the States where women were accepted as duly appointed clerks. The Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association offered its services to the City of Jackson, and women registrars won warm approval from the public Press. Negro women helped in handling their own people. In Alabama, Suffragists appealed for appointment as registrars for Birmingham; the Suffrage Association of Albuquerque, New Mexico; of Texas and Virginia, all came forward for service in taking the military census. In every instance their work proved efficient and orderly, and was commended for its accuracy. In a special census of all the military resources of New York State much of the work was put into the hands of local county or city Suffrage organisations, as these were found to be the best equipped societies for carrying on so extensive a clerical task.

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS.

Suffrage associations, as such, have been instrumental in placing millions of dollars of the Liberty Loan. Every section of the nation—north, south, east, and west—have shared this task. Suffragists of California and Massachusetts, Louisiana and Illinois, have been equally alert.

HOSPITAL UNIT.

The first hospital unit composed of women under the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been organized. It is expected that there will be many others. From the point of view of Suffrage sentiment, this hospital unit is of great interest. It is offered by the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, which was founded by that great pioneer and Suffragist physician, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, in 1854, and has been a monument to her initiative and genius ever since.

RED CROSS WORK.

Red Cross work has been extensively carried on by certain large Suffrage groups. Suffrage associations the country over fly the Red Cross flag over headquarters, and their members are filling "war chests" with bandages and operating gowns. Suffragists in one assembly district alone of New York City—a small political division—have undertaken to outfit all the sailors on the United States war vessel, "Missouri," 712 men in all. This means hand-knit, sleeveless sweater, muffler, helmet, and wristlets for each man. The Suffragists are even providing wool free to those willing to knit, but who cannot pay for materials.

GUARDING CAMP ZONES.

The Texas Woman Suffrage Association has busied itself with a plan to furnish clean amusements for boys in camp. A State-wide "Suffrage Soldier Committee" has been appointed by the Association, to which every local organization is asked to send the names of the boys from its town who have gone into camp. Full lists of all the soldiers in camp are thus in the hands of the Suffrage Soldier Committee, which has agreed to provide "camp mothers" for the boys as long as they remain in Texas. The Missouri Woman Suffrage Association has unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the "camp mother" as an army institution. This resolution was sent to Congress, and asks that tents be incorporated and equipped as part of military camps which shall be in charge of women, known as "camp mothers," to look after the comfort of soldiers.

The Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association has also petitioned Congress for a zone of safety, barred against alcoholic liquors and commercialised vice, around all the army camps in Wisconsin and the nation. The New York State Woman Suffrage Party has given \$20,000 towards Y.M.C.A. camp work, to provide good, wholesome amusement and reading rooms for soldiers off duty in the New York training camps of Plattsburg and Niagara Falls.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

By the efforts of the President of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, who is also Chairman of the Department for Protection of Women in Industry under the Michigan Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defence, a woman factory inspector has been secured for every county in the State. Vigilance committees will watch the conditions of labour for women and children in every part of Michigan.

National Convention of Business Women.

A sign of 1917 times with regard to the sharpening utilitarianism of organisation for women was the remarkable gathering of business women in Chicago the other day under the aegis of the "National Convention of Business Women." Business women from all parts of the country were present, and the evidence of their qualifications and achievements was vivid. A "Woman's Association of Commerce to Advance the Commercial, Educational, and Civic Interests of Women" is a collateral development of prime significance. Florence King, the noted woman patent lawyer, is its president.

—The Woman Citizen.

Congresswoman Rankin Helps Working Women.

An article by Ethel M. Smith in the *Woman Citizen* gives an account of the practical help the woman member of Congress has been able to give the wage-earning women. It records "the conspicuous victory Miss Rankin has won during the past week for the 3,000 women employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington."

"Miss Rankin brought about within a week an investigation of the complaints of excessive overtime in this large Federal workshop, and after one day's testimony an order was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury requiring the director of the plant to restore the eight-hour day. This released some 3,000 women from shifts of 10, 12, and 16 hours, day and night, seven days a week. "The appearance of the witnesses, as much as their testimony," was the eloquent comment of the newspapers, "convinced the Committee that the shorter work-day was necessary."

"The fight against these conditions in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which was started in April, has been throughout a fight by women for women. Of all the men officials and the men's organisations that might have taken up the cause of these 3,000 overworked women, not one has made a move. One lone man, a fighting minister of the Gospel, did raise a voice in protest. Otherwise, only women, individually and collectively, made the fight—and won."

"The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department. Some time in April, when a 12-hour schedule was announced for certain divisions of women that had previously worked 8 and 10 hours a day, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, through its Committee on Protection of Women's Labour, protested to Secretary McAdoo in a letter which was given to the newspapers. The Secretary called upon Director Ralph for a report, which at that time showed 545 women working on 12-hour shifts, night and day, although the Civil Service registers showed an ample list of eligibles to make up three eight-hour shifts. Mr. Ralph promised improvement, and did actually obtain from the Civil Service Commissions 135 additional women employes to relieve the pressure. The need was for hundreds more, however, and the work on Liberty bonds, revenue stamps, bank notes, etc., was piling up ahead. Director Ralph told his people that they must "do their bit to win the war," penalised those who complained, and denounced them in public for lack of patriotism. The matter was taken up by the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Women's Trade Union League, and finally by the girls themselves, one of whom brought it to the notice of Miss Rankin. Miss Rankin secured a pass to the Bureau through another member of Congress, and visited the place incognito. The next day she told the newspapers what she had seen, and called for an investigation. She proposed, she said, if there was not law enough already to protect these women, to introduce a law that would.

"Thereupon occurred a record-breaking event in the Government service. A Treasury Department Investigating Committee was appointed at once, testimony was invited the next day, Miss Rankin was there, and a hundred or more girls crowded the doors for a chance to tell their stories. Only 46 of them were heard. That was enough. Before the day was over the Committee had reported a recommendation for restoration of the eight-hour day, and Secretary McAdoo had issued the order, which took effect for the entire establishment two days later.

"Nobody ever heard before, it is said, of an intra-departmental investigation which did not exonerate the defendant. And no investigation of this kind ever brought in a finding so quickly."

Chippewas Indians give Women Votes.

In Council at Bemidji, Minnesota, the Chippewas gave Suffrage to women on July 12, by a vote of two to one.

—The Woman Citizen.

Oregon Governor Praises Woman Suffrage.

Governor Wythycombe says: "In my estimation Equal Suffrage has proved thoroughly successful in Oregon. The women of the State have exercised their franchise wisely and diligently. . . . I am confident that Equal Suffrage has had a beneficial effect upon the public life of the West, and that it is especially beneficial in uplifting the tone of local government affairs."

—Woman Citizen.

President Pardons Imprisoned Picketers.

The picketers who stand at the gates of the President's residence with banners demanding Federal Suffrage have defied the order of the police department not to "picket," and sixteen of them were arrested and sent to the workhouse for sixty days. They were all women of good standing, two of them daughters of former Cabinet Ministers, and others who were descendants of men of note. A great furor resulted, some of the papers declaring it an outrage, and others saying they got only what they deserved. It threatened to become a national question, but the second day the President pardoned them, and the bottom fell out of the public interest. No other police order was issued, but there was an understanding that they would not be interfered with so long as they carried only harmless sentences on their banners, and did nothing to cause a crowd to collect.

This was the wisest thing that could have been done, for although they immediately took up their position with their banners at the gates of the White House, or the Executive Mansion, the performance fell flat, and not the slightest attention is paid to them by anybody. They simply stand there as long as they choose, and then go back to their headquarters. They promise some new kind of "militancy," but we cannot imagine what it will be.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

Treasurer's Receipts.

HONORARY ASSOCIATES' SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Country.	£	s.	d.
Dowson, Miss A. M.	Gt. Britain	1	0	0
Villiers, Miss S. A.	Gt. Britain	1	0	0
Eckhard, Miss E. V.	Gt. Britain	1	0	0
Graves, The Hon. Mrs. Spencer	Gt. Britain	1	0	0
Wake, Miss M.	Gt. Britain	1	0	0
Atkinson, Miss Gertrude	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Adams, Mrs. M. W.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Allen, Miss Mary Ware	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Atherton, Mrs. Gertrude	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Babcock, Miss Hannah A.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Bedford, Mrs. J. Claude	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Belknap, Mrs. Wm.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Brooks, Mrs. Charles	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Bradwell, Miss Alice Stone	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Bradley, Mr. John	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Bankenburgh, Mrs. L. L.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Casement, Mrs. Frank M.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Clark, Mrs. J. Frances A.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Colby, Mrs. Everett	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Dexter, Mrs. Wirt	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Dudley, Mrs. Guildford	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Evans, Mrs. Glendower	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Edey, Mrs. Frederick	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Eddy, Miss Sarah J.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Everett, Miss Dorothy	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Fels, Mrs. Mary	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Poster, Mrs. J. Malcolm	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Flanley, Miss Rosina	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Flanley, Miss Fanny	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Irene	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Garrison, Miss Eleanor	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Howland, Miss Emily	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Hammond, Mrs. John H.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Hooper, Miss Emily May	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Huse, Mrs. Robert S.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Hadley, Mrs. Alice P.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Hooper, Mrs. Ben	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Haff, Mrs. D. J.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Hanser, Miss Elizabeth	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Harrison, Mrs. H. G.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Hazard, Mrs. F. R.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Hart, Mrs. John I.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Harvey, Mrs. Harrison	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Hooker, Mrs. Elton Huntington	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Hutchins, Mrs. Alice Parker	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Irwin, May	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Jones, Miss Myrta L.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
King, Mrs. Wm. Neil	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Kimball, Miss Martha S.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Knight, Dr. L. Helen	U.S.A.	1	0	0
King, Miss Helena M.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Lewis, Mrs. Alfred G.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Livermore, Mrs. Arthur	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Lionberger, Miss Mary	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Lee, Mrs. John C.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Laidlaw, Mrs. James Lees	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Laws, Miss Fanny	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Lewis, Mrs. George Howard	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Mazoun, Mrs. F. P.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Mansfield, Mrs. Howard	U.S.A.	1	0	0
McCormick, Mrs. Cyrus Hall	U.S.A.	1	0	0
McClure, Mrs. Charles W.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Miller, Mrs. Homer A.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
McCormick, Mrs. Medill	U.S.A.	1	0	0
McCulloch, Mrs. Catherine Waugh	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Meyer, Miss Heloise	U.S.A.	1	0	0
McDougall, Mrs. Walter	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Macdaniel, Mrs. L. C.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Morrison, Mrs. James W.	U.S.A.	1	0	0

	Country.	£	s.	d.
Nathan, Mrs. Frederick	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Nazimova, Mme. Alla	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Norris, Miss Martha E.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
O'Neill, Miss Calista Edward	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Orton, jun., Mrs. Edward	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Oliver, Mrs. James B.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Pontefract, Mrs. J. G.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Perkins, Mrs. Roger G.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Pittman, Mrs. B. F.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Potter, Miss Adella	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Potter, Miss Eva Sherwood	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Phipps, Mrs. Henry	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Park, Mrs. Maud Wood	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Patterson, Miss H. J.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Peabody, Mr. George Foster	U.S.A.	1	0	0
Piersol, Mrs. George A.	U.S.A.	1	0	0
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THE I.W.S.A. AND A PEACE MOVEMENT.

Madam,—My old friend, Mrs. Sargent Florence, asks in your issue of August why the *International Suffrage News*, the organ of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, does not take the lead in a demand for peace. The answer appears to me very simple. In a sense every man and woman in every country affiliated to the Alliance desires peace; but this apparent unanimity is really fictitious, because the nationals of every country, by a vast majority, desire peace only on the terms demanded by their respective countries.

Therefore, to open the columns of *Jus Suffragii* to discussions on peace would mean endless and profitless disagreement among the countries which have united to form the I.W.S.A. Let us continue to act together to provide the one object for which our Alliance was formed, and resolutely decline all invitations to use our paper or our organisation to promote other objects.

If Mrs. Sargent Florence will consult the back numbers of *Jus Suffragii* she will find, I think, in the issue for November, 1915, a resolution adopted by the International Board of Officers dealing with this very point. Only on these lines can we continue to act together and help one another to promote the one object for which the I.W.S.A. was formed.—Your faithfully,

MILlicENT GARRETT FAWCETT,
1st Vice-President, I.W.S.A.

Holme House Farm, Malham, August 11, 1917.
NOTE.—The resolution referred to, which was passed by the Headquarters Committee of the Alliance, is quoted in a letter by Mrs. Fawcett which appeared in the February, 1916, number of *Jus Suffragii*.—EDITOR.

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