

JUS SUFFRAGII

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THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN



ORGAN OF
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THE CENSORED POSTER.

The picture on our cover is a reduction from the new international poster. As was reported in our June issue, the International Suffrage stall at the Woman's Exhibition at Olympia brought us a generous donation of £150, to be spent on posters. It was decided to get Mr. Willy Pogány, the well-known Hungarian artist, to design a picture illustrating woman protecting the child. The beautiful design submitted by him was accepted, and has been greatly admired by all who have seen it. The colours are black, red, yellow, and green. The woman's dress is red, and so is the margin framing the picture; the baby's hair is yellow; death is black, with green lights. The figures of infant mortality given beneath the picture are from the British Empire alone. It was hoped to have given the figures from Canada also, but it was not possible to get

MEN! GIVE WOMEN VOTES TO PROTECT THE CHILDREN

MONTHLY ORGAN
JUS SUFFRAGII
Price 4d



MONTHLY ORGAN
JUS SUFFRAGII
4/- Yearly

INFANT DEATHS	
WHERE WOMEN VOTE	WHERE WOMEN DO NOT VOTE
Australia — 76 per 1000	United Kingdom — 116 per 1000
New Zealand — 66 per 1000	

International Woman Suffrage Alliance.
7, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, England.

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complete figures. It is suggested that other countries should order copies of the poster, and supply the text in the language of the country, and give whatever statistics are most suitable. The price is 2s. 6d. (two shillings and sixpence) each, reduction on taking a quantity.

Small posters have also been issued, giving declarations by statesmen in favour of Woman Suffrage. It was proposed to have all these posters displayed on the Underground stations, and a contract was drawn up with the billposters. What was the amazement of the office when they received an intimation that the great trust which controls all the underground railways of London refused to allow the picture to appear, it being considered unworthy to be seen by the side of announcements of whisky, soap, and corsets which adorn the hoardings! Protests were made at once, and these remonstrances led to the withdrawal of the ban and the fixing of the posters.

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Jus Suffragii. Many annual subscriptions are now due, and the remainder will be due in August or September. Will readers of *Jus Suffragii* kindly renew their subscription before going away for their summer holiday?

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE MAN-MADE WORLD—WAR.

By ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

The curtain of the European stage is raised to show the last act of the greatest tragedy ever performed on this stage. The catastrophe of a European war has not taken us by surprise. This terrible event is the logical consequence of all the former acts of the play called "The Making of the State."

In this hour of disaster, greater than any imagination is able to grasp, we accuse men and women alike. We all are guilty and responsible for the flames of hatred which may burn down the creation and production of millions of brains and hands, and may kill hundreds of thousands of men, whose destiny should have been to build up civilisation. We all are equally guilty—men because they have maintained that spirit of hatred and destruction as an inextinguishable human instinct, and have incessantly nursed it by organising human society in every respect as an immense attacking body; and we women are guilty because we watched that anti-social course without using all our constructive forces to counter-balance the fatal spirit of destruction.

By allowing ourselves to be humble and patient in our claims to have full and equal share in the organising and management of the State, we neglected the greatest duties of the mothers of the race. Still greater is our responsibility for accepting that spirit of violence and acting in many respects in accordance with it. Those of us who in their justly passionate desire to secure for woman the rôle she ought to play in the drama of social life abandoned the constructive way, and entered the path of violence, joined men in upholding that spirit which has led Europe to the terrible pass in which we are at present.

The disaster which has befallen Europe is entirely due to the reigning spirit of violence, which has in the long run always failed ever since humanity used it to right wrongs, and to the belief that might will always remain stronger than right.

A whole world is now blazing with the flames of wildest human hate. Millions of European men, yesterday musicians, artists, preachers, teachers, men of science, mechanics, and industrial workers, cultivated, liberty-loving citizens, are to-day bloodthirsty brutes, intoxicated by the worst poison which ever circulated in men's veins. All restraints and outward signs of culture and civilisation give way to the outbreak of human bestiality as it is displayed in every war.

The European tragedy of to-day is a gigantic object-lesson of the absolute failure of man's creation, the State. Women are partly responsible, too, for this failure, because we have been too long patient, so long that some of us became intoxicated with that male spirit of trying violence to make the world better. Generations to come will have to pay for that object-lesson. Women of the world! When you are urged to avoid splits and party hate and to concentrate in one strong, overwhelming demand for women's share in the political management of the world, remember the words of one of the greatest women of our ranks. "I know," said Baroness Suttner, "that without votes and eligibility women cannot help to alter the laws and conditions on which war and militarism are based to-day, and I am perfectly sure that Woman Suffrage once granted means the work of pacifism running at full speed towards its final goal."

Let us learn our lesson. Let us see that everything we do for the improvement of men's, women's, and children's lives is wasted as long as the whole beautiful building of human culture and civilisation is built on the sand of militarism, and may be blown up any moment by the hurricane of organised violence. Instead of the man-made world we must build up the human world to be made by men and women together.

SUFFRAGE STRAWS.

Straws which show which way the wind is blowing in the United States are to be found in recent resolutions passed by national conventions in the months of June and July. Resolutions reported from a strange country carry little weight in another, and doubtless sound very uninteresting. A little comment is necessary if they are to be understood at their full value.

First came the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Its membership of women is over a million, and as clubs have direct representation in the national convention which occurs biennially, that body is one of great size, and much more closely represents local points of view throughout the entire country than is usual. The so-called Club Movement in America is utterly unlike any movement among women in any other land. When the first club was organised by a few women of progressive ideas they were cruelly ridiculed and even persecuted. This fact doubtless made those who followed timid and conservative. I well remember not many years ago when a Suffrage club in my own State applied for membership in the State Federation which professed to receive all women's clubs that the naïve answer was returned that "no club with a purpose" could be admitted. That reply really voiced the point of view of the average American club woman of 20 years ago. Clubs then existed for the self-improvement of their members. They studied literature, history, travels, art, and music. Little by little they began to "do things," first in their own towns, but in time every State Federation found its way to State Legislatures asking for amended laws, and there its committees discovered that laws were far more easily won when those who asked had votes. Yet behind the committees there was a great mass of conservative women clinging to the old standards and shrinking from the proposed enfranchisement of women with its untried results. The committees kept on making appeals to Legislatures, and going home again without laws, but with renewed conviction of the need of "Votes," until in June at its great Chicago Convention, where met 1,789 delegates, an endorsement of Woman Suffrage was passed by an immense majority. It is not alone that these conservative women have spoken that makes the resolution important, but the fact that our part of the world has been waiting to hear from the average woman. That woman spoke through her representatives in Chicago, and the generous public are responding with "let them vote if they want to."

Next came the National Educational Association, an organisation covering the entire country, and composed of "all sorts and conditions" of teachers, men and women, from the kindergartner to the college president. It meets annually in the summer vacation, and usually has about five thousand teachers in attendance from every State in the Union. As about three-fourths of the teachers in America are women, this convention is composed of women in majority. It is a body devoted to, and enthusiastic over, education, and rarely discusses any theme lying outside that subject. We used to regard teachers as the most indifferent of women towards our question, but for a few years past they have been learning their lesson of the need of votes. Here and there they have been waging campaigns for "equal pay for equal work." Those of Chicago and New York were quite phenomenal in character. The leader in Chicago was Margaret Haley; in New York, Grace Strachan. Both women were astute, clever, alert, masterful leaders, and it is noteworthy that both are Catholics. In New York City there are 13,000 women teachers, most of whom joined the teachers' campaign. The teachers, like the club women, found the need of "votes" behind their demand, and now the great meeting in St. Paul endorsed Woman Suffrage by a strong resolution. A few months ago the Men's League Opposed to Women Suffrage sent a questionnaire to University Professors, in which they declared that the opinions of teachers were a significant indication to the state of general sentiment, and often pointed the way to the establishment of new institutions. The resolution was not the answer this League expected, but their moralising is quite as applicable, and is certainly pointing the way to the enfranchisement of

American women. Mr. David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University in California, is the newly elected President of the National Educational Association.

The Maccabees, numbering 50,000, a secret order of women, supposed to be united chiefly by its policy of the insurance of members, held its annual meeting in June, and passed a resolution of endorsement of Woman Suffrage. The members are usually business women, and are quite a different class from either of the other two. The resolutions passed by these three annual conventions announce in terms not to be mistaken and in tones not to go unheard, that American women want to vote. It presages the triumph of the cause which we believe is near at hand in the U.S.A.

A prominent militant Suffragist told me a few days ago that he now believed the "storm centre" of the Suffrage movement to have passed from England to America. If so, the sun is happily shining through the storm clouds, with a promise of a bright to-morrow in a land where women vote.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF OFFICERS.

During July, Headquarters had the pleasure of welcoming the Board of Officers of the Alliance, who were all present at the business meetings, having journeyed from all parts of Europe and America. The following Presidents, or their proxies, also attended the meeting: Mme. Brigode (Belgium), now also a member of the Board; Mlle. Gourd (Switzerland), Miss Eline Hansen (Denmark), Dr. Aletta Jacobs (Netherlands), Mrs. Gisela Urban (Austria), and Mrs. Wicksell (Sweden).

A joint meeting of Presidents and officers was held morning and afternoon on July 9th.

The business sessions of the officers lasted from July 8th to the 10th, and additional meetings were held on two days the following week. The principal decisions arrived at are appended.

A most important development of the work was decided on—viz., the systematic organisation of press work. This is the more urgent at the present time, owing to the predominant place given in the international Press to militant outrages and the ignoring of the peaceful movement. But the great result of this meeting was to bring together the leaders of the international Suffrage movement in the quiet, friendly atmosphere of a family party, without such arduous work or the many distractions that are inseparable from a congress. The beloved President of the Alliance was able to spend many pleasant hours with the representatives of the various countries, and this opportunity alone made the long journey worth while to them. The intimacy of private discussions without the friction of public debates was found to favour a real and friendly exchange of opinions, and to facilitate amicable agreement. Another great gain was the friendly intercourse with English Suffragists, and the real insight gained mutually by English and foreign Suffragists into each other's aims and methods. Not only were visits paid to the principal Suffrage offices, constitutional and militant, but representatives of all the chief societies explained their policies at a special meeting. The diversity of methods somewhat bewildered those not accustomed to the excessive individuality and sectarianism of English movements, and many voiced the feelings of the ordinary elector when confronted with rival suppliants for his vote, each Suffrage claimant advocating a different election policy.

Another opportunity for mutual acquaintance was afforded by the Conference of the British Dominions Suffrage Union, bringing together, as it did, women voters from Australia and New Zealand and Suffragists from Canada and South Africa. But perhaps the best work of all was done at the social gatherings, which, being for the most part small and informal, opened the hearts of those who took part in them. Lady Brassey was the first to welcome the delegates at a gathering of the Tax Resistance League at her beautiful home in Park Lane, where the guests admired her lovely Indian room and were deeply interested in the clever speeches made. The Countess of Selborne and Winifred Countess of Arran were the next hostesses to entertain the Internationals, and they, on behalf of the Conservatives and Unionists, gave them a hearty welcome. A more intimate entertainment was that given by Mr. Arthur J. Balfour and Miss Balfour, where all the delegates had an opportunity of conversing with England's great Conservative leader, as well as with those staunch and

brilliant Suffrage supporters, the Earl of Lytton and Lord Robert Cecil; and also with Mr. Steel Maitland, chief organiser of the Conservative party. These great Conservative leaders impressed their visitors greatly by their statesman-like grasp of the principle of Woman Suffrage and their evident support of the cause in their party and in the country. Another interesting function was the luncheon given by the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies, at which the toast of the Alliance and of England's guests was received with enthusiasm. Later in the same afternoon, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., entertained the delegates at tea, and all welcomed the opportunity of greeting the veteran Suffrage leader in her own home, and of meeting her sister and daughter. Sunday brought a refreshing rest, and was spent in a motor excursion to the lovely country house of Mrs. Helena Auerbach, treasurer of the N.U.W.S.S. A delightful day was spent in the beautiful grounds and in enjoying the hospitable fare so abundantly provided, no less than in speech making-and-hearing on the terrace.

The International Franchise Club also entertained the visitors at an afternoon party, and the last function was the important visit to the House of Commons, which, as well as the introductions to the House of Lords, and many other events, were arranged by Miss Catherine Marshall, Parliamentary secretary to the N.U.

One of the most gratifying results of the visit was the great interest roused in Press and public, evidenced by the full and fair reports of all these doings in the papers, and which formed a pleasing contrast to the silent ignoring of the London Congress of 1909.

Evidently progress has been made in every direction, and the time is ripe for Parliamentary action.

DECISIONS MADE BY BOARD OF OFFICERS.

1. SEATING OF DELEGATES.—That it be recommended that the delegations which do not speak any of the official languages be given front seats at the Convention.

2. SECTIONS.—It was decided to try the experiment of simultaneous sections on Tuesday and Thursday morning. It was recommended that half the time of the sections be given to formal speeches and half to discussion; and that each formal speech should bring out definite points for discussion.

3. HONOURED GUESTS.—It was agreed that the International Alliance should instruct the Presidents of the auxiliaries to suggest as honoured guests the names of people of international or national importance. The Alliance shall issue the invitations to these guests.

4. INTERPRETERS.—That each country be asked to suggest the names of interpreters for the Berlin Convention.

5. DATE FOR PROPOSALS FOR AGENDA.—That all business proposals for the agenda be sent to Headquarters by March 31st, 1915.

6. FRATERNAL DELEGATES.—The following rules with respect to fraternal delegates were passed. (d) and (e) below apply both to the business meetings and to the sectional meetings.

- (a) Each national auxiliary shall be invited by the Alliance to submit a list of societies qualified to receive official invitations to send fraternal delegates to its Congresses.
- (b) Any Association not on this list may apply to the International Headquarters for an invitation. Such application shall be referred to the auxiliary in the country from which the application came. In the event that that auxiliary refuses to endorse the invitation, the question shall go before the Officers of the International Alliance, whose decision shall be final. (Voted by Budapest Convention.)
- (c) Only two persons from each friendly society shall be received as fraternal delegates. (Voted by Budapest Convention.)
- (d) Fraternal delegates shall be given seats in the Convention, and these seats shall be free, provided the society entertaining the Convention is willing to extend this courtesy to them.
- (e) Fraternal delegates shall not be debarred from taking part in the debates, if the debates lead the Congress to the special work of his or her society. (Voted by Budapest Convention.)
- (f) It shall be understood that the local Association entertaining the Congress shall not be expected to provide free tickets of admission to social functions for fraternal delegates.

(g) The Alliance shall issue the invitations to the fraternal delegates.

7. EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.—That a standing committee on exhibitions be appointed, whose business it shall be to collect material for, and give advice and help in connection with, Woman Suffrage exhibits at expositions; that every country be asked to appoint a member of this committee; that Miss Manus, The Netherlands, be appointed chairman.

8. *Jus Suffragii*.—

1. That from time to time there be published in *Jus Suffragii* (a) biographies of the most eminent women in science, art, and the woman's movement, and (b) articles from prominent men and women discussing various aspects of the woman's movement.
2. That non-affiliated associations be informed that if they cannot consent to have their communications edited in the Headquarters office their articles cannot be inserted, but that the Editor will draw up where possible a statement of news.
3. That contributed articles in *Jus Suffragii* should be signed by the contributors, or by some initial letter to indicate an outside authority, and that in other cases the authority should be stated, as for example the name of the Suffrage paper from which news was taken, except for items of news culled from the general press.
4. That the auxiliaries be requested to send in typed manuscripts, because otherwise the Board cannot hold itself responsible for mistakes, particularly in the spelling of proper names.

9. INTERNATIONAL PRESS.—That the systematic collection of current news should be undertaken by the Headquarters of the Alliance for the purpose of providing rapid communication regarding Woman Suffrage and the woman's movement to the national associations, and for facilitating the publication of such news in the Press.

11. DENMARK.—That the Danish auxiliaries shall, in the event of Denmark enfranchising its women, continue to have the right to be represented in their present proportion till the further consideration of the terms of affiliation of enfranchised countries at the 1917 Convention.

12. NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.—That the Board of Officers appeal to the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting to award the Nobel prize for peace this year to the Stead Memorial Fund, to be used for the erection of hostels for working women in various parts of the world.

13. RESIGNATION FROM THE BOARD OF OFFICERS.—The resignation of Frau Rosika Schwimmer from the Board was accepted with very great regret. Madame Jane Brigode, Belgium, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS' AND PRESIDENTS' VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

One of the most interesting and important of the meetings arranged for the International delegates was that to the House of Commons on July 14th. Members of Parliament belonging to all parties, united only in their support of Woman Suffrage, welcomed the officers of the Alliance in a committee-room, and afterwards entertained them to tea on the Terrace.

Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labour Party) was responsible for the arrangements, and the following members were present:—Mr. F. D. Acland (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (Chairman of the Labour Party), Lord Robert Cecil (Conservative), Mr. W. H. Dickinson (Liberal) (introducer of the Dickinson Bill for Woman Suffrage), Mr. Walter Rea (Liberal), Mr. T. E. Harvey (Liberal), Mr. Goldstone (Labour), Mr. Parker (Labour), Mr. Tom Richardson (Labour), Mr. Chancellor (Liberal), Sir John Rolleston (Liberal), and Mr. Josiah Wedgwood (Liberal).

Mr. Dickinson, who was in the chair, welcomed the delegates, and expressed his regret that Parliamentary business prevented a larger attendance of members of Parliament. He expressed his sense of the help which English Suffragists were receiving from the experiences of other countries which had enfranchised their women. The progress of social reform depended on the enfranchisement of women, whose powers were now concentrated on the Suffrage agitation.

LORD ROBERT CECIL expressed his pleasure at meeting representatives of so many countries and his good wishes for the success of the cause, which he said was making great progress in his party. He believed that force of circumstances was speedily going to increase that progress, and he had no doubt

that in a few years Woman Suffrage would be part of the law of the land.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD said that the most astonishing thing about the Parliamentary Suffrage group was that it should bring together people who differed so much in their views as he and Lord Robert Cecil. The Labour Party was not only in favour of Woman Suffrage, but determined to bring it about. One thing was certain, and that was that the next Government must bring in a Woman Suffrage Bill. Electoral reform was unavoidable, and could not be accomplished without including women. Woman Suffrage could only be carried by the support of men of all parties.

MR. ACLAND brought a message of greeting from Sir Edward Grey, who was detained at the Foreign Office. Mr. Acland emphasised his personal opinion that the next Government, whatever it was, would be bound to take up the question of Woman Suffrage as a party question in some form.

APPEAL OF MRS. CHAPMAN CATT.

Mrs. Chapman Catt made a magnificent appeal to the supporters of Woman Suffrage in the House of Commons to lift this great international question to a higher plane, beyond and away from the reach of the smaller motives which agitate party politics. Great Britain was the storm centre of the world movement, and the House of Commons was the centre of the storm itself. She had just heard from the delegate of Denmark, where victory was imminent, that during the fourteen years of agitation there no member of Parliament had broken his pledge to the women, and all the Scandinavian countries could make the same statement. In all places and of all men that could not be said. She was proud to meet there that afternoon those who had been true to their pledges. The world was awaiting the full attainment of this great civilising influence, and the cause was won as far as public opinion and argument went. In each country now it was only the smaller motives which held it back. She appealed to the British members of Parliament, as men of the whole world, to give a lesson in international politics. If they did this, the act would be as immortal as the Act of the great Magna Carta.

Miss Furuhielm, M.P. for Finland, explained that she had only had one session in Parliament, and she found that platform speaking was one thing and legislation another. Legislation, indeed, was not easy, and women as well as men soon learnt that old traditions were not easily overthrown; but she was sure that when women once had the vote in Great Britain, men would ask, "Why had they not given it to them before?" In Finland the 21 women members of Parliament had never forgotten their great national questions, though they had largely concentrated on questions of temperance, morality, reform of the Marriage Laws, and the welfare of children.

This was the first time in history that a Woman Member of Parliament had ever addressed members of the House of Commons in the British Parliament. The speeches of Mrs. Chapman Catt and Miss Furuhielm were listened to with profound interest; and the impression made on the members present, and, through the Press, on the outside public, is of real importance to the world's Suffrage movement.

After the speeches the visitors were entertained to tea on the Terrace of the House of Commons, and the photograph which we publish was taken at the entrance to the House of Commons.

AUSTRIA.

The World's Peace Congress will be held in Vienna from the 15th to the 19th of September. A great success for the whole political women's movement is marked by the fact that for the first time the connection between Woman Suffrage and the peace question will be officially discussed. Following the suggestion of Frau Rosika Schwimmer made at the last Peace Congress in the Hague, the Austrian Woman Suffrage Committee has addressed itself to the directors of the Vienna Congress with the request to include on the programme a speech on how pacifist principles can be promoted by conferring political enfranchisement on women citizens. It is doubtless in the first place thanks to the cordial appreciation of the Woman Suffrage movement of Dr. Alfred H. Fried, the organiser of the Congress, that the International Peace Bureau in Berne has responded to the advances of the Austrian Woman Suffrage Committee. The result is that in one of the full meetings of the Congress, Frau von Fürth, under the heading of "Parliament's Share in Foreign Policy," as repre-

The Visit of the International Board of Officers to the House of Commons.



1 Mr. Goldstone, M.P.	9 Mrs. Chapman Catt.	16 Miss K. Courtney, Hon. Sec. N.U.W.S.S.
2 Mr. A. Henderson, M.P.	10 Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P.	17 Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.
3 Mr. T. Richardson, M.P.	11 Miss Furuhielm, Member of Finnish Parliament.	18 Miss C. Marshall, Parly. Sec. N.U.W.S.S.
4 Sir John Rolleston, M.P.	12 Mrs. Stanley McCormick.	19 Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.
5 Miss Signe Bergmann.	13 Miss Mary Garrett Hay.	20 Mr. Walter Rea, M.P.
6 Mr. Parker, M.P.	14 Mme. Jane Brigode.	21 Miss Sheepshanks.
7 Frau Lindemann.	15 Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M.P.	22 Miss P. Strachey, Sec. Lond. Soc. W.S.
8 Rosika Schwimmer.		

sentative of the political woman's movement will be given the opportunity of showing the necessity of bestowing political rights on women in the interests of a peaceful understanding among the peoples. It is noteworthy that the President of the Austrian Woman Suffrage Committee is the only woman speaker mentioned on the official Congress programme. This circumstance is significant. Is it possible that the many eminent women engaged in the intellectual woman's movement hold aloof from the Peace Congresses, or has the pacifist organisation, which was founded by a woman, by our unforgettable countrywoman, Baroness Suttner, not yet learned to appreciate the value of women's co-operation? Whatever cause is responsible, the fact must no longer continue to exist. It is a duty of the whole woman's movement to make known by attending the 21st International Peace Congress that the peace movement has, in the women of the whole world, who are engaged in fighting for their political rights, confederates and comrades in the "war against war."

E. VON FÜRTH.

CANADIAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

OPEN LETTER TO THE ELECTORS.

The following letter was published by the Canadian Suffrage Association:—

It is a notable fact that for the first time in the history of the Woman's Suffrage movement in Canada this reform has been made a plank in a political party platform. The present election campaign, therefore, marks an epoch in our national life.

Several years ago a deputation representing the Canadian Suffrage Association, the W.C.T.U., the City Council, and the Trades and Labour Council waited on the Ontario Government asking that the franchise be extended to women on the same basis as to men. Then Sir James Whitney said that there was no demand for the vote, but when there was the women should get it.

Each year since then larger deputations and huge petitions have been presented, but without any further encouragement than for the women to keep right on; the Premier was glad to see them, and asked them to come again. This year, however, instead of the usual deputation the voters of the city of Toronto were asked to give their verdict and prove that there was not only the sentiment of a few, but the voice of the many back of this asked for reform, with the result that an overwhelming majority was given in a referendum in favour of an extension of the franchise to women.

Again a deputation waited on the Government. This time it was initiated by the City Council, aided by the Trades and Labour Council, the Canadian Suffrage Association, the Referendum Committee, and the Local Council of Women, asking that the expressed will of the people be confirmed by the Government, and that the municipal vote be extended to married women.

Later, when this Bill was brought before the Local House, the Government voted solidly against it, although many members of the Government had for years been professed advocates of Woman's Suffrage, showing that the party whip was more powerful than either principle or the expressed will of the members' constituents.

The policy of the Canadian Suffrage Association has been educational and law-abiding. This Association was organised in the City Hall of Toronto, March 9th, 1883, and its membership consisted of many prominent men and women. The Premier asked proof of a demand for this reform. This Association furnished the proof.

As an organisation the Canadian Suffrage Association is strictly non-partisan, but is, of course, against any Government which does not enfranchise its women. A provincial election is now to take place.

The Conservative party has proved itself antagonistic to this reform. It has been deemed expedient by the reform party to champion this reform. It is therefore in line with

the policy of this Association to ask all in sympathy with the cause of political equality to do all in their power to elect the reform party and thereby place Ontario in the line of progress with New Zealand and Australia.

In view of the rapidly changing character of the problems that have to be considered by the Governments of the present day, dealing as they do with the moral, educational, and industrial life of the people, it grows more and more important that women should not only recognise their responsibility in national life, but that Government should recognise the justice and need of women being given the full liberty of the ballot to assist in solving human problems which shall make for the social betterment of the race.

Signed on behalf of

THE CANADIAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.
Hon. Pres.: Augusta Stowe-Gullen, M.D., C.M.
President: Flora MacD. Denison.
Vice-Pres.: Margaret Gordon, M.D.
Recording Secretary: Margaret Johnston, M.D.
Corresponding Secretary: W. Munns.
Treasurer: Isabella Woods, M.D.

DENMARK

"Landsforbundet for Kvinders Valgret."
THE VICTORY IS NEAR!

As was mentioned in the June number of *Jus Suffragii*, the Conservative party made an obstruction, hindering the Constitutional Reform Bill from being voted in the Upper House. Immediately after, the Government dissolved the Upper House, and ordered new elections. These took place on July 10th, resulting in a great victory for the three parties that support the new Bill. In this new Upper House there stands 38 supporting members, and only 28 opponents.

The Parliament is meeting again on the 20th of July. Then, in all probability, the Constitutional Reform Bill will be passed in a short time. But afterwards both Houses are going to be dissolved, and new elections will then take place, but this cannot be until the month of September. The newly elected Parliament has then to deal with the Bill again. This will not become law until it has been voted in the given wording in both Houses. There is no reason to believe that the Bill will not pass, so the Danish women will most probably obtain the vote in the month of September.

ELNA MUNCH.

Copenhagen, July 19th, 1914.

FRANCE.

Suffrage activities continue during the summer, and all who go away for their holidays take with them leaves of the petition which the W.F.S.F. has organised to demand Woman Suffrage, and which will be signed by men as well as women, and presented to Parliament when the Bill is under discussion. The reporter of the Committee on Universal Suffrage to the Chamber of Deputies on the Buisson Report has been appointed. He is the youngest deputy in the Chamber, only 25 years old, and has not yet studied the Woman Suffrage question.

We count on our Scandinavian friends whom M. Flandin will visit this summer to convince him of the excellence of our cause, and its usefulness from the general point of view, and in particular in the fight against all social evils. The meeting of the Committee of the Alliance in London at the beginning of July enabled us to get addresses and introductions for M. Flandin in the Northern countries, and brought home to us more than ever the friendship of our international sisters and the importance of the services we can mutually render each other.

DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER,
President of the Union Française pour le Suffrage
des Femmes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
SOCIETIES.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Politics are overshadowed in Great Britain by a question greater than Home Rule for Ireland. The constitutional issue, with all its implied problems of the nature of sovereign power, the meaning of democracy, and the place of physical force, is compelling people to look to the foundations of all the political creeds they have professed to hold, and which many are now being driven to confess (to themselves, if not

aloud!) they have held in a very formal way. To those who watch events it will appear that the searching analysis which all these political conventions have received in the speeches and writings of Suffragists has been an important factor in the present shifting of old landmarks. Men are being driven to consider the true meaning of old watchwords and to realise that they must either represent the truth or, if they are merely high-sounding lies, they must be abandoned.

THE VISIT OF THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

The great event of last month for the National Union in London was the visit of the International Officers and Presidents. This will doubtless be recorded elsewhere in these pages, and it need only be said here how great is the stimulus and refreshment we get from these visits, and what a liberal education it is to our politicians to make the acquaintance of these women—more honoured, some of them, in their own country than British women are. Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Auerbach entertained them at their own houses, and the National Union had the great pleasure of receiving them at a luncheon. Miss Courtney and Miss Crookenden and Miss Leaf received them at our offices; and Miss Marshall, our Parliamentary Secretary, was indefatigable in arranging that they should see as much as our customs allowed of Parliamentary life. Lady Selborne and Winifred Countess of Arran gave a reception also, and Miss Balfour entertained our honoured guests to tea. The Press gave considerable prominence to news of their visit, and to articles and paragraphs bearing on our International work. In fact, one hopes that our guests felt not only the great growth of the National Union since the Congress in London in 1909, but also the change in even the London papers. Far be it from me to say these are what they might be, but they have moved a little since they gave two inches to the International Congress and failed altogether to report a magnificent speech by Lord Selborne, merely because it was on Women's Suffrage.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

Before the next issue of this paper it is quite possible that a General Election may be announced. The National Union has by far the completest network of organisations all over the country, and now numbers 500 societies. It is to be hoped, therefore, that whatever policy its Council decides upon may be carried out with vigour and promptness. The Labour Party will probably put Adult Suffrage into the forefront of its programme.

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

Meanwhile the course of daily life makes women not less but more determined to win political recognition. The first clause in the Bishop of London's Bill, to raise the age of consent in cases of indecent assault from 13 to 16, has been whittled down by the Government getting an amendment accepted which allows a man to evade the penalty if he can prove that "he had reasonable cause to believe that the girl was of or above the age of sixteen years, and that she was in fact of the age of fourteen or upwards." This is practically making the age of consent 14, and not even secure at that. Another amendment allows a man to get off if he be under 21. The agitations for admitting women to courts of law, to the profession of the law, and the ranks of the police, with power to arrest, are all signs of the determination of women to have more say in administration as well as legislation.

MRS. LEES, OF OLDHAM.

Visitors to the Budapest Congress will remember Mrs. Lees, late Mayor of Oldham. It is with pride that one records that Manchester University has honoured itself by conferring upon her the degree of LL.D.; and one of the citizens of Oldham, in presenting her with the appropriate robes, declared "she has brought the spirit of motherhood to the care of the multitude." Public life does not unsex women; that is not so simple a process as the Antis think! But women bring the spirit of motherhood into public life. Who dare say that public life is the worse for that?

WOMEN AND THE CHURCH VOTE.

It is impossible in a paragraph to explain exactly what took place on July 9th at the Representative Church Council; the effect has been to abolish the word "laymen" as a description of the voters for the Council and to substitute "persons," which will include women. Those who understand these matters hold that Churchmen have taken an important step, and it is gratifying to the National Union that the eloquence and earnestness of Miss Maude Royden have undoubtedly had their share in helping the accomplishment of this step.

THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEAS.

The establishment in London of a Women's Suffrage Union of the British Dominions Overseas is a useful piece of work

that must be recorded; and the running of Mr. R. B. Cunningham-Graham as a Suffragist candidate for the post of Lord Rector in Glasgow University, by the Queen Margaret College Suffrage Society, is a spirited policy for which Suffragists will have universal sympathy.

H. M. S.

SWEDEN.

The Suffrage women's great manifesto has now been presented to Parliament, and its result—351,454 names—may be called imposing for Sweden. The petition of 1907 did not gather more than 142,128 names. Bound in 30 large volumes, the Manifesto is now placed in a gallery, connecting the First and the Second Chamber, and is studied with interest by the members of Parliament, who in a couple of weeks are going to debate once more the question of Woman's Suffrage and eligibility.

On the same day that the Manifesto was presented in Parliament a deputation, consisting of the Executive Committee of the N.W.S.A. and representatives of the Suffrage organisations in every country, waited upon the Prime Minister to tell him the result of the Manifesto, and request the support of the Government for the question of Woman's Suffrage in Parliament.

Miss Signe Bergman, President of the N.W.S.A., after having presented the members of the deputation, read aloud an address from the N.W.S.A., and distributed it among the members of Parliament at the same time as the Manifesto was transported to the House of Parliament, and ended her speech with the following words:

"Two years have passed since the question of Woman's Suffrage was last treated by Parliament. In his speech from the throne, at the opening of the first session of Parliament in January, 1914, His Majesty the King promised a Government Bill on Woman's Suffrage. At the opening of the second session—after the new elections—the Suffrage women waited in vain for a renewal of this promise, the more so as this session of Parliament is the last in this Parliamentary period, so that a delay now means a delay of the final solution of the question for another three years. When it became evident that no Government Bill would be forthcoming, the Liberal members of Parliament, true to their programme, have yesterday in both Chambers introduced a Bill on Woman's Suffrage.

"The N.W.S.A., embracing women of divergent political opinions, women of different classes and professions, married and unmarried, has sent its representatives to express the hope that Government may, in accordance with the words in His Majesty's speech from the throne, that 'justice as well as the interest of the State require an extension of Suffrage also to the women of the country,' in Parliament support the Bill on Suffrage and eligibility for women."

The Prime Minister expressed his thanks for the attention paid to him by the deputation, an attention so much the greater as no initiative could be hoped for from the present Government, constituted for the solution of a special question.

The question of Woman's Suffrage was of such enormous importance that it must be laid before Parliament by a Government whose members were of the same mind, and even enthusiastic for this question. Among the members of the present Government opinions differed widely, from glowing zeal through lukewarmness down to, perhaps, opposition. It is a well-known fact that Government must be very prudent in supporting private Bills in Parliament. In that case every member must act for himself.

The Prime Minister ended his speech with the following words: "It is a gratification to me to express my conviction that the efforts of the many hundred thousands of women to obtain full citizenship are made not only for the sake of their own interests, but also for the interests of the country."

The above-mentioned Liberal Bill was laid before Parliament on the 7th of July, and a Social Democratic Bill on the 17th of the same month. Both the Bills are expected to be treated in the beginning of August.

The Manifesto has been much commented upon in the Press, and almost every paper in the whole country has had something to say about it. On the whole, the papers have followed party lines; but it may be said that the Conservative papers have been astonishingly mild in their opposition. The Manifesto has made an imposing effect on them, perhaps against their own will.

It must sound curious in the ears of all English Suffragists—and of the Suffragists in most other countries—to hear the Conservatives always held up as opponents to Woman Suffrage.

And in Sweden we should be only too happy if it were not so. But for the present there is not much hope of such a change, and we must still envy the Suffragists in other countries who have friends in all political parties.

EZALINE BOHEMAN.

Stockholm, July, 1914.

UNITED STATES.

Although this is July, when everybody is supposed to be out of town or resting, work for Suffrage was never more vigorous, and conditions never seemed more favourable.

Doctor Anna H. Shaw, Miss Jane Addams, and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Kentucky, President and Vice-presidents respectively of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, went to Washington to present the petitions passed by Suffragists throughout the United States on May 2nd. These resolutions called upon Congress to take action on any of the Suffrage amendments before it.

The Committee of Suffragists was received by Vice-president Marshall, as President of the Senate, and a Committee of Senators; also by Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, and a Committee of Congressmen.

Vice-president Marshall said that he did not favour Woman Suffrage, because his wife was not a Suffragist, and he could not leave her. Mrs. Breckinridge assured him that it was the desire of the Suffragists to have both him and his wife become Suffragists, and together help the Cause.

Speaker Clark said he was certain Suffrage was coming, and predicted that the women of almost all States of the United States would vote by 1915. He said that he thought Suffrage was a question for the States, not for Federal legislation; and that when the question came up in his own State (Missouri) he would vote in favour of it. Doctor Shaw responded, "We are very glad to hear that, Mr. Speaker, because the women of your State are this morning filing a petition which will enable the Suffrage amendment to be submitted to the voters of Missouri in November." The Speaker was surprised, but said he would keep his promise.

A few days later a delegation organised by the Congressional Union called upon President Wilson to ask for a Suffrage amendment in the name of club women of the United States. The President first answered that Woman Suffrage was not in the platform of the National Democratic Party. The Suffragists responded with instances of measures backed by him which were not in the Baltimore platform. The President then replied that he thought Woman Suffrage was entirely a question for the States.

Since many newspapers and many individuals in this country have accepted as logical this statement by the President, I think readers of *Jus Suffragii* may be interested in Doctor Shaw's statement given to the Press of the United States shortly after the Congressional Union delegation visited President Wilson.

WHY SUFFRAGISTS WANT FEDERAL ACTION.

The President of the United States said that the question of Woman Suffrage should be left to the States. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, replies:—"President Wilson is right. The question of Woman Suffrage is certainly one for the States to decide. But in what manner shall the States decide it? How shall the question be presented to them? If Congress takes no action, each State will have to amend its own constitution in order to provide for the enfranchisement of its women.

"Vermont can do this only by a constitutional convention, and its next convention will be in 1920.

"New Hampshire must wait for a constitutional convention, which will be held in 1919 if a majority of the voters approve.

"In New Mexico a Suffrage amendment must have a three-fourths' vote in each House; and, when submitted to the electors, must be approved by three-fourths of all those voting in the whole State, and at least two-thirds of all voting in each county.

"In Illinois an amendment must have a two-thirds vote in each House. Only one amendment may be submitted at a time, and the same one not oftener than once in four years.

"One can go down the list of States, citing constitutional difficulties in the way of expressing popular sentiment in favour of Suffrage.

"To those who are opposed or indifferent to Woman Suffrage, it may seem to be coming with amazing rapidity.

To the women who mother a Bill through two Legislatures and wage a State-wide campaign for a referendum, all the time facing the fact that if the amendment is lost they must begin over again, progress by this kind of State action is not swift, though it may be amazing that anything is ever accomplished at all.

Two other methods of State action are proposed by Suffragists. One method—provided for in the Bristol-Mondell resolution now before Congress—is the passing by the Congress of an amendment providing that no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of the franchise because of sex, and the ratification of this amendment by the Legislature of thirty-six States. Ratification is State action. But surely it is far easier to get a favourable vote ratifying Congressional action from a Legislature than to get a State constitutional amendment through two successive Legislatures and then get a three-fifths or two-thirds or even a majority vote at the polls.

The other resolution—provided for in the Shaforth-Palmer Resolution—is the passing by Congress of an amendment providing for the submission of an equal Suffrage amendment in any State after the filing of initiative petitions signed by 8 per cent. of the voters of the State. There again is the State action—action by the voters of the State, but action unimpeded by the difficult provisions of the State Constitution.

In 1912 Oregon and Arizona granted equal Suffrage to women. In both States the amendment was submitted by initiative petition. In November, 1914, Nebraska, Missouri, and possibly Ohio, will vote on equal Suffrage amendments submitted by initiative petition. But in many States it is as difficult to pass an amendment providing for legislation by initiative petition as to pass a Suffrage amendment.

Federal action is needed to enable many of our States to take State action on Woman Suffrage within a reasonable time after a reasonable amount of public opinion is known to be in favour of such action.

SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

The Legislature of Georgia convened on June 24th. On the 25th a Woman Suffrage Bill was introduced.

In Louisiana a few days ago a Woman Suffrage Bill received a majority vote in the Lower House. The vote was 60—41 in favour of the amendment, but a two-thirds vote of all the members elected was needed. Louisiana Suffragists are hoping that the Bill will pass in the Senate and will be submitted to the House again this session.

July and August are unfavourable months for Suffrage campaigning, especially in the South, but the women are not faltering because of the intense heat.

Many Suffragists of Tennessee are also working through the hot months this year in order to have everything in readiness for the National Suffrage Convention in Nashville, November 12th—17th.

The great event of this week has been the endorsement of Suffrage by the National Education Association—an organisation made up of the leading educators of both sexes. There was only one dissenting member, and his protest was laughed down. N. A. W. S. A.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY'S REPORT.

A WORKMEN'S DEPUTATION TO MR. ASQUITH.

An event ranking in interest with the great Scottish Deputation of last year has recently taken place.

On July 25th 43 representatives of the 4,000 railway workers at the Great Eastern Railway Works, Ashford, presented themselves at No. 10, Downing Street and requested permission to lay before the Prime Minister the reasons why they feel that the time has come for granting the vote to women.

The Premier, in accordance with his custom, refused to receive the deputation; the railwaymen, however, replied that the deputation would present itself to prove to the public that there was a demand for votes for women, to which Mr. Asquith, in opposition to the people's will, declines to listen.

The deputation marched to Whitehall, and five men were admitted to see Mr. Asquith's secretary. They protested against the Prime Minister's "repeated refusal to receive the citizens of the realm when they desire to approach him on the subject of women's rights." They also stated: "There is a demand for Women's Suffrage which cannot with safety be delayed, and unless this question is satisfactorily dealt with before your Government goes out of office, we shall consider

that any proposal which your party may call 'democratic' and place before the country at the general election is merely a party manoeuvre to catch the Labour vote in order to return your Government to power."

The deputation was afterwards entertained by the committee of the New Constitutional Society.

This deputation of working-men electors is the result of the work which has been done during the summer months by the New Constitutional Society in Ashford, and will be followed by future deputations from the men of Kent.

Pursuing their policy of concentrating on the electors, the New Constitutional Society are holding extensive campaigns in various constituencies with a view to strengthening the Society's anti-Government policy at the next general election.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The position of women in the Church of England has now been advanced in two important directions—viz., the Representative Church Council has conferred upon women the franchise for the election of Parochial Councils, on which they may also sit without restriction of numbers, and 20 women may be co-opted on the Central Board of Missions, which consists of 500 members.

They are not yet, however, permitted to sit on Ruri-decantal and Diocesan Conferences. This is a matter of great regret, since it leaves women unrepresented upon Church assemblies which have important matters to discuss.

The voting for and against these reforms is interesting. All the Bishops in the Upper House of Convocation approved the admission of women to the Central Board of Missions. The Lower House carried through the reform by sixty-one votes to thirty-one.

In the Representative Church Council the voting for the admission of women on to the Parochial Councils without restriction was as follows:—

	For.	Against.
Bishops	22	3
Clergy	90	15
Laity	76	72

With regard to women's admission on to Diocesan Conferences the Bishops again led:—

	For.	Against.
Bishops	13	8
Clergy	36	39
Laity	27	94

From this brief examination we see that in both cases the Bishops came to the front in desiring reform. The clergy, while strongly supporting the first, seemed dubious about the second; while the laity, who were fairly equally divided on the first, altogether strongly opposed the second, and evidently need conversion.

It is a hopeful outlook for the Church to find the Episcopate urging forward a much needed and not too popular reform. The reform is a necessary and important one. The Church is crippled through lack of woman's co-operation, and the spiritual equality of the sexes can only be brought about by equal privileges and responsibilities.

LOUISA CORBEN, Organising Secretary,
Church League for Woman Suffrage.

UNITED STATES NOTES.

AN IMPORTANT VERDICT.

The National Education Association, consisting of elementary school teachers, college professors, high-school teachers, etc., has pronounced itself in favour of Woman Suffrage and of equal pay for equal work. In doing this the great educational machine of the country, composed of individuals who influence so much the shaping of our future citizens, has put itself on record as favouring the deep, broad, human principles of justice and equality rather than a foolish, outworn tradition of sex differentiation. It would be difficult to overestimate the import of this decision. For many years the Suffrage resolution has lain in the Resolutions Committee, and among this somewhat conservative body it was considered a bold innovation when Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt addressed the Convention some years ago. It is well for America that her educational system should stand in the line of progress, and should definitely rouse itself from the inertia and tradition-worship which have marked the educational systems of all the countries and has retarded their development.

WOMEN'S CIVIC WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

A CITY FAVOURITE.

Miss Hildah K. Mills, a very young woman, has been put in charge of the Federated Charities of Hamilton, Ohio, at a salary equal to that of the Mayor of the city. She was sent to Hamilton in charge of the Red Cross work there after the floods of 1913, and her efficiency was so remarkable that special efforts were made to retain her services for the city.

A WOMAN AS POLICE JUDGE.

Miss Helen Jaeger, of Tacoma, Wash., is the only woman police judge in the United States. Her appointment is the result of her work for civic betterment and child welfare. Women have voted in Washington since 1910, and the State has very good child labour laws.

A WOMAN FOOD INSPECTOR.

New York has one woman Food Inspector, Miss Adelaide Palmier. She has been appointed by the Board of Health at the same salary as her male colleagues. Her work is to trace through the grocery and delicatessen stores and the fish, fruit, and meat markets, the food that is going into the ice-box at home. Her work shows that women's interests must extend beyond the walls of the home if they are to protect their homes.

A WOMAN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.

Speaking at the Marble House, Newport, Dr. Katharine Davis, Commissioner of Corrections of New York City, said: "There is \$18,000,000 for marble halls for judges, but not enough to buy stockings for women prisoners."

Under the heading, "A Real Department of Correction," the *New York Tribune* says of Miss Davis' plans for building a boys' reformatory, an industrial prison, and establishing a farm on Riker's Island: "This is an ambitious programme, and, of course, it will cost money. . . . Miss Davis can be relied on to get her money's worth. It will pay the city to grant her these appropriations. She has outlined a comprehensive scheme of institutional reorganisation which will bring the city up to date in its manner of handling correctional problems."

Of how many New York politicians of the old school before women came into public life was it said that they could be relied upon to use public money to get full worth for the public good?

The calm and expeditious manner in which Dr. Katharine Davis ran down the guilty ones conducting a drug trade in the City Prison proves how much feminine intelligence is needed in affairs of government. The same motherly penetration, which has for generations protected the cooky jar and the jam shelf from juvenile marauders at home, unfolds to sleuth-like efficiency in matters of toothsome loot outside the home. Ex-Warden James S. Clancy, of Sing Sing prison, admits that he knew a political ring was clearing \$25,000 profit every year from the sale of drugs to prisoners, but confessed himself helpless. *Miss Davis was not helpless.*

VOTES AND THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau at Washington, who is the greatest authority on child welfare in the United States, and who is a strong Suffragist, has just presented a report to Secretary of Labour Wilson on the means by which New Zealand takes better care of its children than any other country in the world. She says: "In the year 1912, the city of Dunedin had an infant mortality rate of 3.8 per cent., while in the same year New York's rate was 10.5 per cent., and that of Syracuse 16 per cent." In New Zealand everything possible is done to teach the mothers to care for the children. The city of Dunedin lends its Council chamber once a month for lectures on hygiene to mothers. Women have been voting in New Zealand since 1893.

WOMEN LEFT, BUT—

Much indignation is felt that women are debarred from competing for office in the new Bureau of Employment of the New York State Department of Labour. The new Bureau calls for a director at \$4,000 and a superintendent at \$2,000 each. This Bureau will be largely concerned with the employment of women and children.

The Key to the Suffrage Situation.

"To increase the number of the Suffrage States is our pressing need," says Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the *Woman's Journal*. "When we gain ten more States in addition to the ten we now have, Congress will give us the Bristow-Mondell amendment, or anything else we want."

NEWS FROM COUNTRIES WHERE WOMEN VOTE.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

Australian women are lacking in the art of self-advertisement, and from the point of view of the world's Suffrage movement this modesty is a drawback. Woman Suffrage is no longer a theory; it is being practised by millions of women, and for the question, "What would women do with votes?" we must substitute that of "What *do* women do with votes?" and to this query Australian women have much to reply. A Conference of women representing a number of societies was convened in June by the Women's Service Guild of West Australia, and a large number of questions were considered. Among the most important resolutions passed were the following:—

Under the heading, "*Equality of Sexes: Full Citizenship of Women*," the demand was made for: (1) Women's eligibility for State and municipal positions; (2) equal parental control and guardianship of children; (3) women's eligibility to be Justices of the Peace, and Magistrates in Children's Courts; (4) women to be admitted as lawyers; (5) an Act acknowledging the economic partnership of husband and wife; (6) equal pay for equal work; (7) women's eligibility as members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and of municipal bodies; (8) equal representation on the University Senate; and, finally, what is at present a most urgent resolution: "This Conference of West Australian women emphatically protests against that Federal enactment which compels an Australian woman to lose her nationality on marrying a European subject other than British, and does not impose the same penalty on an Australian man who does likewise."

Under the section *Health*, resolutions were passed for: (1) A Pure Milk Supply, State or municipal; (2) Royal Commission to inquire into the White Slave Traffic; (3) an inquiry into venereal disease, and the prohibition of quack treatment of such disease; (4) the establishment of a maternity home, joint municipal action to combat infant mortality.

Immigration.—Various resolutions were adopted for the protection of youthful immigrants.

Under the title, *State Children*, resolutions were passed demanding pensions for widows, or deserted wives with dependent children.

The *Industrial* resolutions included a demand for: (1) a 44-hour week for female shop assistants; (2) the provision of proper seats, lunch rooms, and lavatories in shops, factories, and offices; (3) 9 p.m. as the latest hour of work for women working in restaurants, hotels, or shops.

In the *Educational* resolutions (1) the school age to be extended to 16.

Liquor Reform.—(1) The selling of liquor to be forbidden after 6 p.m.

Protection of Women and Children.—(1) Amendment of the law was urged, and that a sentence of two years be made the minimum for criminal assault; (2) that all children born out of wedlock take the name of the proven father if the mother so desire; (3) that domestic servants be not asked to work for more than 12 hours in one day. The following resolution was passed:—

"That this Conference places on record the abhorrence felt by the women of Western Australia to such cruel methods of repression as the 'Cat and Mouse Act' and forcible feeding being used against the women of England who are fighting for liberty and freedom, and calls upon the Imperial Government to end the agitation by granting the franchise to women."

The discussions on these resolutions were keen and intelligent, and the Conference showed its strong good sense as much by the proposals which it rejected or modified as by those it passed—e.g., a motion was brought forward for compulsory notification and treatment of venereal disease, but was rejected; and the proposal to prevent the selling of liquor to women after 6 p.m. was altered by deleting "women." As it stands the proposal may be too drastic in forcing temperance legislation, but whereas the male elector and legislator might have welcomed the enforced abstinence of women, he will probably look twice before applying such a measure to himself!

In general, Suffragists cannot but rejoice at the sound common sense and humanity inspiring the whole policy and deliberations of the West Australian women. Here we have no select debating society of college women, but the average woman elector of West Australia, and the same practicability

and idealism stamp their aspirations as have been shown by the enfranchised women in the American Suffrage States, and the same reforms are found on their programme as on that of Suffragists in Europe, but with this cardinal difference—in Europe women have no tool with which to carry out their platform.

The International Council of Women at its Quinquennial meeting in Rome passed many similar resolutions, which can be but pious aspirations; the West Australian women being voters, appointed deputations to interview ministers and candidates for Parliament and to enforce their wishes.

The Women's Service Guild, which called this Conference, is non-party, and is composed of members from all the other women's societies, such as the Liberal League, Labour League, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Children's Protection Society, Church Guilds, etc. Its objects are: "To support from the standpoints of women any movements to protect, defend, and uplift humanity; to be loyal citizens of State, Commonwealth, and Empire, and to educate women in social and economic questions."

It has taken an active part in the women's movement. In 1912 it cabled to the British Colonial Secretary protesting against his speaking at an anti-suffrage meeting in London, as it was an insult to the enfranchised women of the Commonwealth and New Zealand. In 1913 a letter was forwarded by the W.S.G. to Mr. Andrew Fisher, regretting that as Prime Minister of democratic Australia he had approved of an Irish Home Rule Bill which excluded women. In the same year, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the W.S.G., a resolution was passed expressing disapproval of the injustice done by the British Parliament to the women of the United Kingdom in refusing to grant them the right to vote for the Parliamentary representatives of the nation, and later a petition signed by presidents and secretaries of eight leading women's organisations in West Australia was sent to the British House of Commons, asking them to grant the vote to women. Some of the reforms gained up to the present have been: Equal Divorce Laws for Men and Women, the establishment of a Children's Court, the State Children's Act, the appointment of Women Inspectors of Aborigines, and of women on Hospital Boards and University Senate, and Free Kindergartens.

WASHINGTON, U.S.A.

Since the women have been voting in our State, the keen interest taken in all affairs looking to the welfare of the home, the city, the State, and the nation and they who dwell therein, has been very great. After the organisation of our National Council of Women Voters (in 1910) a call was issued by the Washington Council of Women Voters for a Good Roads Congress in Tacoma. This was the first Good Roads celebration that women had ever undertaken. The Council fully realised the need for good roads, and the importance of the subject in all its ramifications, for it truly reaches the home, including very closely the cost of living, the boy and girl problem, the schoolhouse, the church, the social life, and the development of our vast country, with its thousands and thousands of acres lying waste and idle. This Congress was a great success; women came from 21 counties in the State to participate in the three days' session, and to hear from the foremost men of our State the many sides that appear in this subject.

In the resolutions that were passed by the Congress was one requesting the Governor of our State to appoint annually a Good Roads Day. This was done by the Governor in office the following year, and his successor in office has followed our request for these two years. The people of our entire State, in every city, village, and in the rural districts, celebrate Good Roads Day in a fitting and profitable manner. It is a practical work, and has increased the interest in road-building, and helped immensely in creating a sentiment for improving the roads, and along with this have come more thorough and economical methods for road-building. On May 22nd the people of Stirlacoom invited the Council of Women Voters to come there and celebrate Good Roads Day. Stirlacoom is a suburb of Tacoma, twelve miles distant; it is one of the historical and picturesque old towns in the State, a beautiful place on the shores of Puget Sound. It may be of interest to know how we celebrated the day. We arranged a programme with the following subjects: The relation of Good Roads to the home; the relation of Good Roads to commerce; and the relation to the school, the farmer, and the boy and girl; economy in road-building, and a demonstration by our

Governor in the split-log drag for roads. These subjects were ably presented by men and women speakers. Both vocal and instrumental music were interspersed through the programme. One of the gubernatorial candidates, who spoke on economy in road-building, had openly declared in his State campaign against women voting; in his public address he completely surrendered to the feminist movement by approval of women's work through the ballot, and a hearty commendation of her safe, sane, and economical methods, etc., etc. The residents of Stirlacoom cordially greeted the several hundreds who went out in the morning, and in the Masonic Temple they bade us sit at tables spread with the most appetising food. The Temple was elaborately decorated with greens and Scotch broom. After the programme in the afternoon automobiles were provided for all guests, and a drive around the lakes and over the beautiful prairies was enjoyed. Returning, we were again invited to the tempting tables, many reinforcements to the company having arrived from the city and from around the country. After supper the Temple was again crowded to hear the evening programme of good talks and music. Our audience was composed of many men as well as women.

The old traditional circle of convention (child-bearing and housekeeping), in which women have been confused and lost, and a snare in which their feet have always readily become entangled, is breaking up, for it no longer squares with their genuine insight into life; old-fashioned ways no longer apply to changed conditions. Because women have considered government and road-building, etc., men's affairs and interests, why should they continue to think so? Everything that is in the home and that interests men, women, and children is in politics.

A large number of inquiries are sent to our Governor from various parts of the country asking his opinion of "Woman's Suffrage in the State of Washington." Governor Lister has sent me a copy of the letter which he sends in reply. I will quote it:—

"In reply, I would say that the women of this State have enjoyed full Suffrage for over three years. I know of no one who was in favour of granting this right who to-day opposes it; and large numbers of those who were opposed to the constitutional amendment granting equal Suffrage are now in favour of it. The results in the State of Washington have certainly indicated that the women of the State assist rather than otherwise in public affairs by having the right to vote."

VIRGINIA WILSON-MASON.

Tacoma, Washington.

BRITISH DOMINIONS WOMAN SUFFRAGE UNION.

A large and most successful public meeting inaugurated the formation of this Union on July 9th at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London. Sir John Cockburn was in the chair, and characterised the gathering as the first Imperial Conference for Woman Suffrage. Miss Margaret Hodge gave a brief account of the tour she and Miss Newcomb had made through the British Dominions, which had led to the formation of the Union. Resolutions were passed condemning the British Government for its whole attitude towards the question of Woman Suffrage, deploring coercion of unconstitutional agitation instead of redress of the grievance, and for the status accorded to women in the new British Nationality Bill. forcible speeches in support of these resolutions were made by Suffragists from the British Dominions, and supported by the well-known English leaders—Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Cecil Chapman, and Lady Aberconway. At the reception given in the evening, when the guests of honour were the President and officers of the I.W.S.A., Mrs. Chapman Catt made a most interesting and inspiring speech on the Woman's Movement among the races of the East.

Foreign Lecturers.

Our list of international speakers willing to travel in foreign countries is nearly complete, and will be posted in the shortest time possible. Rosika Schwimmer, having accepted the work of organising the international press service of our Alliance, begs those societies which want to invite her to give her notice as soon as possible, as she has to fix her working plans long beforehand. She is booked for the end of October and beginning of November for Russia and Germany. Senator Helen King Robinson, of Colorado, is booked for the whole of November for Great Britain. Continental engagements should be booked as soon as possible.

"PIONEER WORK FOR WOMEN," by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. J. M. Dent and Sons, London. 1s.

The real title to this book, found after turning over the introduction and all preliminary pages, is "Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women," and this indeed better describes the contents than the short title found upon the binding. Even this longer title, however, to those who do not already know the book or the personality here portrayed, can convey no idea of its human interest, of the liveliness and humour which Miss Blackwell never lost in all the seriousness and steadfastness of her life's aim. "Pioneer Work for Women" is not a theoretical discourse, as some people might imagine. It is a biography, and the best of all biographies—namely, an autobiography. There can be no doubt that it ought to live—certainly to be treasured by all modern women—for the sake of the life here described, even if the work itself had no sort of literary pretension. Elizabeth Blackwell was born in Bristol not very much less than a century ago, and though her whole family migrated to America while she was still a child, she never lost the feeling that England was her native country. After all her experiences in America and in Europe, it was to England and to English friends that she finally turned. Here she spent her latest years, and here she died and was buried. But it was in America that the greatest of her work was done, and to a small American university in the State of New York belongs the credit of training the first woman medical in the world. She graduated with distinction, and is most anxious to give all due to the kindness she received throughout from both professors and fellow-students, who were, of course, all men. But throughout her story she lays always much more stress on the kindnesses and consideration she so often received than on the slights and insults she had also to put up with; and though these last must have been many, they never seem to have left any bitterness. She was, like many other distinguished human actors, not born with the inspiration to her life-work. This was suggested to her by another woman, and it was a suggestion for which at first she felt only repugnance. Yet though the suggestion seems never to have been pressed, the idea so grew upon her that at last she was obliged by her own enthusiasm to attempt the overcoming of what then seemed insuperable obstacles. She applied apparently to all the medical schools of America, for she was anxious, if possible, to train in America. Only one small college, after some consideration, gave a favourable reply to her application—and even that one was not sure it was not being made the subject of a hoax. When she had attained her degree, her real troubles seemed only to begin, for where was she to get necessary experience before she could begin in practice for herself? But readers must see for themselves how she overcame them all—how she entered the Maternity Hospital in Paris on equal terms with the rough, ignorant peasant girls for the sake of the experience there to be gained,—of the friends and the experiences she made in England—how she lectured here and so inspired the first Englishwomen to become medical students—how she, with her sister and a friend, ran a hospital in New York, and there started the first Women's Medical School.

Elizabeth Blackwell's career ran contemporaneously with Florence Nightingale's, and she counted Florence Nightingale among her friends. In some respects this life is more interesting than the recently published one of Florence Nightingale, principally, of course, because the story is told by the heroine herself. It seems to have been written in the first instance for the author's adopted daughter, and whether or no it was destined for the public, is written quite simply and unaffectedly by one who had evidently a natural aptitude for self-expression. The letters, chiefly from herself to others, which had fortunately been preserved, are the most charming parts of the book. They are indeed probably of greater literary value than the rest of the life which she wrote when an old woman. The book was first published in 1895. This is a second edition, published in the "Everyman" at a price within most people's reach. It has an introduction by Mrs. Fawcett, and the story is finished by Robert Cochrane. The book is well worth an index, and is divided into so few chapters that it really requires one.

The medical aspect of "Forcible Feeding," by Dr. Haden Guest, is the subject of the first of a series of lectures by eminent medical men at the Brighton and Hove Humanitarian and Food Reform Holiday Party, of which further particulars will be found in our advertising columns. So great is the interest taken in this forthcoming lecture that Mr. Massingham has decided to make it a public lecture, for which purpose the largest hall in the town has been taken.

BRITISH WIVES AND FOREIGN HUSBANDS.

See Lady Aberconway's Article in *Jus Suffragii* for July. A deputation of women delegates, British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union, waited by appointment upon Mr. Harcourt, Minister for the Colonies, on July 27th, at the Colonial Office, to represent to him the views of women in the different Dominions with regard to the clauses which affect the status of women in the British Nationality Bill now before Parliament. Mrs. Merivale Mayer put the case for the Women's Political Association of Victoria (president, Miss Goldstein), a body which is conducting a vigorous campaign to ensure that privileges once gained by Australian women shall not be given away over their heads. Mrs. Wybergh very forcibly described the case of the unfortunate woman who has married an unworthy foreign husband in South Africa. Mrs. Leathes dwelt on the peculiar difficulties of Canada in view of the enormous foreign immigration. Mrs. Sidney Ransom (N.S.W.) dealt with the general principle. As the interview was private, Mr. Harcourt's remarks in reply cannot be given; but, in brief, it may be said that, apart from certain palliative provisions to meet the case of poor widows, the wrong done to women as a sex is likely to be disregarded, and that in the opinion of the Government it is of far more consequence that British law should be in conformity with international law than that it should afford protection to women. Thus we see the evil effects that bad laws in one country can have on others. Miss Newcomb remarked on the advantage taken of the objectionable clauses in the Act by the white slaver, and Mrs. Montefiore asked whether Mr. Harcourt was aware that this Bill added one more to the disabilities incurred by women through marriage. H. NEWCOMB.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH SOCIETY.

Many of our readers will welcome the announcement that the "Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes" has had the happy idea of forming a Branch Society in London under the able management of Madame Gustave Rudler, who, before coming to England, so successfully organised the Versailles Branch of the Union.

Lady Barclay and Madame de Coppet have kindly consented to associate themselves with the Society as Presidents, and many distinguished Suffragists and friends of "L'Entente Cordiale" are on the committee. The "Groupe de Londres et de Grande Bretagne" will be composed of French and French-speaking British Suffragists, and will be of great service in advancing the cause of women in both England and France. The "Groupe" will bring the British and French movements into close touch; it will be a bureau of information for both countries; it will organise lectures in England by French Suffragists, and in France by British workers in the cause; it will also arrange for the publication of articles in the Press of both countries.

Frenchwomen here, many of them married to Englishmen, will exert a twofold influence, their interest being divided between the country of their adoption and the land of their birth. The Honorary Secretary, Miss Pool, 36, Upper Bedford Place, London, W.C., will be glad to hear from anyone wishing for further particulars.

The address of Madame Rudler, President of the Committee, is 61, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

To the Editor of *Jus Suffragii*.

Madam,—I was a member of the audience at the magnificent Suffrage meeting at Rome organised by the Italian Women's Suffrage Federation to demonstrate the unity of women demanding the vote. In saying in your account last month that a few militants interrupted Mrs. Creighton and created disorder, you give, I think, the impression that the speaker was shouted down and refused a hearing, as Mr. Henderson was at the Albert Hall in February. To me and to many other non-militants present at the Roman meeting—women of various nationalities—it appeared rather that the cries of "No" and other exclamations were an inevitable protest from those who could not be expected to leave undisputed an assertion, before an assembly composed out of diverse peoples, that their Union was injuring the common cause. If it were possible to imagine the positions reversed, I hope that in such an assembly members of the National Union would not have permitted without protest the statement that we were an obstacle, or the main obstacle, to progress.

You will, I feel sure, out of a wish that no injustice should be done, allow me to put this view of the situation before your readers, who might otherwise suppose that militants had without provocation introduced an element of discord into the Roman meeting.—Yours truly,
F. DE G. M.
July 20th, 1914.

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