

JUS SUFFRAGII,

PUBLISHED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

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Longtemps ridiculisé, secondé seulement, comme toute idée nouvelle, par une infime minorité, l'effort des femmes vers plus de justice, vers plus d'indépendance, semble aujourd'hui, après un siècle de lutte, assez près d'aboutir.

Mme AVRIL DE Ste CROIX.

(*Le Féminisme*).



Nothing can separate the fortunes of men from the fortunes of women. But guided by a sort of blindness many people have insisted on keeping them asunder.

JOHN ORR.

(*The Wrongs of Women*).

PRICE 2 DUTCH FLORINS PER YEAR.

Editorial Announcements.

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

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

—, *Progress*, N.A.W.S.A. Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Iceland, *Kvennabladid*, 2 Kroner, Fru Briet Asmundssen, Reikjavik.

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

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

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

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

The international badge, which should be worn by every woman believing in woman suffrage, is

to be ordered from **Mrs. J. PEDERSEN-DAN**, Griffenfeldtsgade 39, Copenhagen. 50 bronze badges 22 sh. 6 d., postage prepaid. Reduction in price for orders exceeding that number.

Dear Correspondents and Readers!

Jus Suffragii's first year is closed now, and we can begin the second year with good hopes of being continued by next year's congress at Amsterdam. Our number of readers would be sufficient to pay the paper's expenses if some 70 of them had not, in spite of many warnings, forgotten to pay their contribution-fee. As it is, "Jus Suffragii's" deficit is $\pm f 75.— = 30 \$ = 6\frac{1}{2} £$; whereas, without the neglect of the aforesaid readers, our profit would now be $f 65.— = 26 \$ = 5\frac{1}{2} £$. Possibly the defect comes from the payment of many individual subscriptions through the medium of one lady from a country, which makes it impossible for me to know which subscribers are at fault. Will you please take the trouble, each of you, to ascertain by whom and on what date your first year's subscription was paid.

I will begin now to collect the dues by post-order where I can do so, and in case of non-payment cease to send the paper.

Maybe that our approaching congress will wish to enlarge the size of the bulletin, for I cannot tell you how often I have to cut down letters and reports, to my great regret. And there is no space to announce books or publications on woman suffrage, however important they be; nor to take any article with personal views on right or wrong methods of propaganda, which might give rise to most interesting debates; nor to print so much as a part of the most eloquent advocations of our desired reform, as given in the addresses of our best speakers; nor even a list of new publications or advertisements either. As long as we cannot enlarge the size and insert all this desirable matter, our "Jus Suffragii" must remain limited to publishing only interesting and trustworthy news on the progress of woman suffrage and the organisation of the movement, and short and handy reviews of the legal status of women citizens in different countries, of the nature of

the reports on parliamentary procedure which we published for Italy, Great-Britain, France, Austria, Sweden etc.

This brings me to a new departure for our international paper, recommended in the following letter.

Fairlie, Ayrshire, Scotland
Sept. 2nd 1907.

Miss MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Dear Madam
I am most interested in "Jus Suffragii" which I read every month, and I find it is very helpful in our work here for the cause of womanhood to know about the progress made by our sisters in other lands.

We are all alike working for political equality between the sexes. But "equality" means different things in different countries, because the voting qualifications for men are everywhere different.

For instance, in your country, as in mine, the possession of a certain amount of property is necessary to give a man the vote. "Equality" therefore, to you and me means the vote on a property qualification. But in France, where every man of a certain age votes, "equality" means that every woman at that age shall vote too.

Would it not be possible then for you to ask each of your contributors to state in "Jus Suffragii" precisely what the voting qualifications are in her country? This would prevent misunderstanding, by making it quite clear to everyone exactly what the women's demand for equality meant in each country.

Wishing your paper all success,

I am,
Yours in the Cause,
MARY PHILLIPS.

Now I think this a very useful suggestion, — only I would like to add a question respecting the number of male and female inhabitants above the age of 25 years and the actual number of electors for the current year; — and I earnestly request you to help me with an answer, if you can get reliable information (not too detailed!) on the voting qualifications in your country. As correspondent for the Netherlands I answer the questions in this number of Jus Suffragii, and hope you will send me your contribution, each for her own country, for the October-number.

Miss Phillips, whom I requested to give a model of the execution of her suggestion by sending me a short review of the voting qualifications in Great Britain, thinks we should first ask the regular correspondents for each country. I think that is all right, but it is not enough. For if Jus Suffragii could only bring articles from one lady for each affiliated N.W.S.A., only thirteen persons in the world would be qualified to contribute to the paper, and I know by experience that it is better to have 13 people responsible for failing to send reports, than to have to depend altogether on that small number of correspondents, whilst we know that very good information, concise and reliable, is to be got from other quarters. However that is of no consequence in this matter; the essential is that we get a complete review of the voting qualifications in each of the countries affiliated to the I.W.S. Alliance, and I hope the readers will do their best for that.

If any of you can do something to augment the circulation of Jus Suffragii, i.e. by sending me some addresses to send the surplus-copies to as samples to request subscription, I shall be grateful for your help. And please send me letters or marked newspapers for the next issue before 6 October.

Believe me yours faithfully

MARTINA G. KRAMERS,
Editor.

Sample-copies to be ordered from the Editor,
Martina G. Kramers, Kruiskade 92, Rotterdam.

Germany.

The international congress of the Socialists took place at Stuttgart from 18—23 August. This time it was preceded by a conference of S.-D. women on 17 August, to which 12 countries had sent 58 delegates. The fact that this women's conference was felt to be generally desired among the women of the party attests that the time is past in which their wants and interests were considered identical with their men-folk's; and that is something gained, although the real interest shown by S.-D. men in the part of their party's program which concerns women, is not yet overwhelming. The Dutch woman delegate says: "When we recollect with what indifference a resolution on woman suffrage, proposed three years ago by the German women, was adopted at the Amsterdam congress, simply as a plank in the platform not worth particular attention, and carried at the end of the last day's session among the resolutions that were hurried through without any discussion,—and we compare with that indifference the important addresses from several 'Genossinnen' (Comrades) at the Stuttgart women's conference as well as in the sectional meeting and the public meeting of the Congress, all of which were long sessions with numerous assistants,—one must acknowledge that a great step forward has been made of late years".

The question of woman suffrage, as well as all the other resolutions put to the congress, was previously formulated in one of the Sections, in which each country was represented by four delegates, and then presented to the whole congress. The original resolution, as introduced by Clara Zetkin and carried in the women's conference, was much shortened and amended by Austria and the Social Democratic Federation of England, and finally nearly unanimously adopted in this form:

"The congress greets with the utmost pleasure the first International Socialist Women's Conference, and expresses its entire solidarity with the demands concerning Woman's Suffrage, put forward by it. The congress, in particular, declares:

It is the duty of Socialist Parties of all countries to agitate most energetically for the introduction of universal womanhood suffrage. The Socialist Parties repudiate limited Women's Suffrage as an adulteration of, and a caricature upon the principle of political equality of the female sex. It fights for the sole living concrete expression of this principle, namely, Universal Womanhood Suffrage, which should belong to all women of age and not be conditioned by property, taxation, education, or any other qualification which would exclude members of the labouring classes from the enjoyment of this right. The Socialist Women shall not carry on this struggle for complete equality of right of vote in alliance with the middle class women suffragists, but in common with the Socialist Parties, which insist upon Women Suffrage as one of the fundamental and most important reforms for the full democratization of political franchise in general.

It is the duty of the Socialist Parties of all countries to agitate strenuously for the introduction of Universal Womanhood Suffrage. Hence, the agitation for the democratization of the franchise to the legislative and administrative bodies, both national and local, must also embrace Woman's Suffrage and must insist upon it, whether it be carried on in Parliament or elsewhere. In those countries where the democratization of manhood

suffrage has already gone sufficiently far or is completely realized, the Socialist Parties must raise a campaign in favour of Universal Womanhood Suffrage and in connection with it put, of course, forward all those demands which we have yet to realize in the interest of the full civil rights of the male portion of the proletariat.

Although the international Socialist Congress cannot dictate to any country a particular time at which a Suffrage Campaign should be commenced, it nevertheless declares that when such a campaign is instituted in any country, it should proceed on the general Social Democratic lines of Universal Adult Suffrage without distinction and nothing less".*)

This resolution was proposed to the entire S. D. congress on 22 August after a very agitated discussion on the colonial question. No sooner had the President announced that woman suffrage was the next point on the agenda, when a great exodus commenced, and with loud shuffling half of the delegates and hearers left the room. The press-table too showed many a void.

At the Women's Conference on 17 August the press was not admitted, so we must take one delegate's word for the assertion that the debates were rather stormy and passionate. At last the original resolution on woman suffrage was carried by 47 to 11 votes. Moreover there were extensive reports on the organization of the women within the socialist party in different countries, and finally it was agreed to make "Die Gleichheit", Klara Zetkin's paper, a means of international communication, by regular reports sent by secretaries to be appointed for each country.

*) Officially approved English text given by a delegate who assisted at the congress.

From the 24th to the 26th of September the Second Annual Meeting of the German W. S. A. is to take place at Mannheim and Frankfurt. Among the speakers are two Officers of the I. W. S. Alliance, Dr. Augspurg and Dr. Schirmacher. Then from 27—30 September the Federation of Progressive Women's Associations (Verband fortschrittlicher Frauenvereine) of which the German W. S. A. is a member, has its session at Frankfurt. Even without a special invitation from the hostesses to the readers of "Jus Suffragii", we feel justified in saying that they will be glad to welcome and introduce suffragists from abroad on application.

Great Britain.

In the notes of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies for July the attention of our readers was called to the fact that the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies intended in October next to issue the first number of a monthly paper entitled "Women's Suffrage", which would be the official organ of the Union; and that in the meantime, up to the end of September news of the movement throughout the world would be published in a weekly paper issued by the Athenaeum Press, to which the leading Women's Suffrage Societies would contribute articles and information.

The new little weekly, under the title of "Women's Franchise", has proved so popular and acceptable that the National Society has decided to abandon its original idea of publishing its own journal, and support instead the weekly paper.

We give in full the official "Women's Franchise" announcement of the change of plan as printed in "Women's Franchise" for August 1st 1907:

"We have decided to pay this journal the highest compliment in our power by giving our full support to 'Women's Franchise' instead of issuing our own journal in October. Besides giving help towards current expenses, we have promised further financial assistance in October to ensure the continuance of the journal on its present basis—that is to say, it will remain equally representative of the Societies supporting the movement with an absolutely independent general editor; the one condition being that, should the present proprietor at any time find it impossible to continue to issue 'Women's Franchise', the title shall be placed at our disposal.

So far, however from wishing this event to occur, we shall do our best to prevent it, as we cannot but feel that with the continued help of the other Societies, not only the continuance of, but the development of the paper along its present lines, is highly desirable.

MILlicENT GARRETT FAWCETT,
President of the National Union
of Women's Suffrage Societies".

Our staunch and indefatigable friend, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, presented a new Bill for the Enfranchisement of Women to the House of Commons on Wednesday August 14th. It is supported by several influential Members of Parliament and was introduced at that late period of the session in order that it might be before the country and constituencies during the recess.

Our hearty thanks are due to Mr. Dickinson for his determination to acknowledge no rebuff in his efforts to secure the franchise for women, and for the promptitude with which he has seized the first suitable opportunity to bring in another measure.

The earlier measure, which was "talked out" on the 8th of March last, is still on the Order Paper, hence the title of the new Bill, which is officially known as the "Women's Enfranchisement (No. 2) Bill".

It gives the vote to every woman who would be qualified if she were a man, and it is in that respect conceived on the same lines as its predecessor. It meets certain of the objections levelled against the previous Bill.

It specifically prohibits the woman elector from going to the poll in more than one constituency: this does away with the plural voting objection.

It removes the disqualification under which married women have been hitherto, and further, inasmuch as most married women in this country have no qualification which would give them the right to vote of itself, the Bill provides that a married woman living with her husband in a dwelling for which he is qualified, shall have a vote in respect of that qualification.

In Mr. Dickinson's own words "it does away with the disqualification hitherto involved in marriage, but, in addition to that, as most of the women of the country would have no qualification to vote, whether married or single, it provides that the wife of a voter, if living with her husband, shall ipso facto be entitled to a vote on the strength of his qualification. Thereby we remove the objection raised against the former Bill, that it limited the vote to women of property. By this measure the wives of practically all working men would be entitled to the franchise".

The passing of the *Women's Local Government Bill* through Parliament last month is a matter of considerable importance to the Women's Suffrage movement. It enacts that any woman entitled to vote for County or Borough Councils will be eligible also to stand for election to those councils, thus re-instating women in the position which they lost in 1899 when they were swept off the London Vestries and again in 1902 when, owing to the abolition of the Schoolboards, they were deprived of their public share in the work of education.

This Bill is welcome therefore as it enables the rate-payers to secure the help of women in local administration, and that equally with men they shall be responsible:

a. For the education of children and the choice and training of their men and women teachers;

b. For the management and inspection of lunatic asylums (other than Poor Law) for men and women, hitherto entirely managed and inspected by men alone;

c. For the superintendence and inspection of midwives, hitherto conducted entirely by men;

d. For the management and inspection of industrial schools and reformatories for boys and girls, and of gaols for men and women, hitherto ruled and inspected entirely by men;

e. For the management of fever hospitals for men, women, and children, hitherto governed by men alone; and

f. For the administration of the Unemployed Acts, which affect women equally with men, but have not so far been equally applied.

It will enable women ratepayers to make themselves heard in matters affecting health and housing—where the women have so far not received equal treatment at the hands of the councils—in the provision of—

1. Public baths, where the hours for women are selected as a rule not to suit the convenience of the working woman, but the working man alone.

2. Sanitary conveniences, equally necessary for women as for men.

3. Municipal lodging houses for women, at present conspicuous by their absence.

4. Women sanitary inspectors, both for houses and for workshops where women are employed.

5. The sufficient provision of playing fields for girls as well as boys.

6. The more rigid administration of watch committees in matters affecting the protection of women and girls in our great towns.

These are a few of the opportunities for social betterment now offered for women to take up, and, in a world made of both men and women, for the first time for several centuries the women's needs will have some chance of being met from their own, and not only from the men's point of view.

Even during the holiday season, when many workers are out of London taking a well deserved rest, the ordinary propagandist-work has been carried on and many useful meetings have been held in various places. Arrangements are now in progress for a vigorous autumn campaign. Comprising the holding of indoor and outdoor meetings and including the Annual Meeting of the National Union. This latter is fixed to take place on the morning of Friday, October 25th in the Midland Hotel, Manchester. On the evening of the same day a public meeting is arranged to be held in the large historic Free Trade Hall of Manchester, full details of which we hope to announce next

month. Members of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance who may be able to do so, are cordially invited to be present.

M. L. ASHWORTH.

August has seen another bye-election and with it the conclusion of another successful bye-election campaign of the **Women's Social & Political Union** At Bury St. Edmunds considerable enthusiasm was as usual aroused. In fact, as Miss Christabel Pankhurst who was in charge reported, "Women's Suffrage was the one question which interested the people, the fiscal issue so persistently brought forward by both candidates being felt to be remote and unreal compared with the great human cause for which we were fighting."

The result was that the majority against the Government nominee was more than doubled, and so we have again demonstrated our power to influence the polls and have sent once more a message of defiance to the Ministry which, while refusing us justice, does not even allow us fair play.

The general propaganda work of the Union during the last few weeks, despite the holiday season difficulties, has been carried on vigorously and good work has been done by all the branches. The Scottish organisation has been very active and the open air meetings elsewhere throughout the country have been productive of excellent results.

The Hyde Park meetings which are held every Sunday in London are attended by thousands of people who follow the proceedings with keen interest.

Among other branches of work is the special effort which is being made to secure the support of women engaged in Government service. These women, seeing the advantage the men workers secure through their capacity as electors, are expected to gladly co-operate to obtain fairer conditions of service through the power of the vote.

Special preparations for an extraordinarily energetic winter campaign are now on foot and important developments may be expected.

B. BORRMANN WELLS.

The Committee of the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association met at Dublin on Thursday, 5th inst., Lady Dockrell, U. D. C., in the chair. Sixteen members were present. The hon. secretary reported that she and Mr. Haslam had attended a number of Suffrage meetings in England, and that the enthusiasm and resolution displayed by the various speakers were most encouraging. Great disappointment was expressed that, owing in part to the late period of the session, and in part to other causes which have not been fully explained, the English and Scottish Acts enabling women to be elected members of the Borough and County Councils had not been extended to Ireland, in consequence of which Irish women had been placed under an invidious and most grievous inequality as compared with their English and Scottish sisters—an inequality which may possibly continue unredressed during the existence of the present Parliament, though some hopes are entertained that a Bill to remove so flagrant an injustice may be introduced during next Session.

Switzerland.

Der Verein für Frauenstimmrecht in Lausanne hat sich nach dem Vorgang Genfs als unseres Wissens zweiter schweizerischer Verein dieser

Art am 27. Juni im Lausanner Rathaus konstituiert. Sein Bureau besteht aus 11 Damen und 4 Herren. Damit hat der neue Verein bekundet, dass er die Parole „Krieg dem Manne“ nicht auszugeben gewillt ist und gemeinsam mit ihm sein Ziel ins Auge fasst. Als Mitglieder des Vereins werden nicht nur Frauen, sondern Schweizerbürger beiderlei Geschlechts angenommen. Als Passivmitglieder mit nur beratender Stimme können auch Ausländer eintreten. Der minimale Jahresbeitrag beträgt Fr. 1. Präsidentin des Vereins ist Frau Girardet-Vielle. Zweck des Vereins ist nach § 1 der Statuten „die Erlangung des Stimmrechts auf allen Gebieten“. Wohl mit Absicht ist nicht von politischen Rechten gesprochen, die auf das passive Wahlrecht in sich schlossen, das man vorläufig vielleicht besser aus dem Spiel lässt.

Die konstituierende Versammlung verlief sehr anregend. Frau Girardet entwickelte in ihrer Programmrede den Standpunkt, dass die Frauen in gleich hohem Grade wie die Männer zum Gesamtwohl beitragen und an den öffentlichen Angelegenheiten ein Interesse haben, dass diesen gleichen Leistungen und Pflichten aber keine Rechte entsprechen. Von Gerechtigkeit und Demokratie könne man im eigentlichen Sinne erst reden, wenn die andere Hälfte der Bevölkerung ein Wort mitzureden habe und nicht mehr als Geschenke und Konzessionen empfangen, was ihr nach natürlichem Rechte zukomme. Mit dem Stimmrecht in Kirchen- und Schulangelegenheiten sei es nicht genug. Auf die Gefahr hin, sich manche Sympathien zu entfremden, müsse man radikaler vorgehen und gleich das ganze Stimmrecht verlangen.

Dr. Machon betonte in der Diskussion, dass die politische Tätigkeit der Frau nicht eine *Ver-männlichung* nach sich ziehe, sondern ihr erst zur rechten *Weiblichkeit* verhelfen könne und solle. Er schloss mit den bezeichnenden Worten: „Ein Romanschriftsteller sagte einmal: Die Frauen haben gerade Mut genug um die Dinge anzufangen und sie der Nachwelt unfertig zu überlassen. Strafen Sie diese Worte Lügen und denken Sie an den alten Spruch: Ce que Femme veut, Dieu le veut!“

Dr. Marc Dufour, der berühmte Augenarzt, erinnerte daran, dass er vor langen Jahren schon bei der Verfassungsrevision für das kirchliche Stimmrecht eingetreten, aber mit seinen Vorschlägen aus parteipolitischen Gründen nicht durchgedrungen sei. — Noch ein halbes Dutzend anderer Redner ergriffen in der Diskussion, sämtlich zustimmend, das Wort.

Als Arbeitsprogramm stellt der neue Verein folgende drei Punkte auf: *Studium der Frauenfrage, Beeinflussung der öffentlichen Meinung, Belehrung der Frauen über ihre neuen Pflichten.*

— Vorgesehen ist zunächst ein Kurs in der *Bürgerkunde* und verschiedene *Rechtskurse* über die Stellung der Frau im neuen Zivilgesetzbuch usw. Die nächste Vorstandssitzung, die das Einzelprogramm festlegen soll, findet im September statt.

Sehr zur Zeit veröffentlicht der Genfer Grossrat A. de Morsier eine Broschüre über Charles Secrétan et le suffrage politique des Femmes (Genf, Kündig, 20 S.), in der er darauf hinweist, wie energisch der greise Waadtländer Philosoph in seinem „Recht der Frau“ (deutsche Ausgabe, Lausanne, Benda; das französische Original ist vergriffen) und anderwärts für das Stimmrecht der Frau und ihre nötige Beteiligung am öffentlichen Leben mit den Worten eintrat: „Die Stimme der Menschheit wird so lange nicht vernommen, als die eine Hälfte zum Schweigen verurteilt ist.“

ÉD. PLATZHOFF-LEJEUNE.

Hungary.

On Sunday 8 Sept. the first open air meeting for woman suffrage was held at Budapest. The audience of about 2000 was mostly composed of working people, and Mrs. Dora Montefiore, speaking in German, pleaded more especially for the need of the proletarian women of the vote. After the lecture several of the working people came up and thanked her for having spoken from the heart, Miss Rosika Schwimmer then made a brilliant speech, which was much applauded.

Nach langer Vorbereitung, die uns willkommenen Anlass zu wiederholten Pressäusserungen brachte, halten wir am 6 September einen sehr erfolgreichen Vortragsabend, der die gesamte Presse zur Veröffentlichung grosser günstiger Berichte veranlasste. Es wäre unmöglich gewesen vor Beginn der Saison schon so viel Publikum zu sammeln, wenn nicht die Person, unsres Gastes, Mrs. Montefiore aus London, das lebhafteste Interesse erweckt hätte. Anlässlich Mrs. Montefiores Anwesenheit in Budapest veranstalteten wir die *erste Volksversammlung im Freien*, die glänzend verlief. Circa 2000 Personen hatten sich versammelt um die Ansprache Mrs. Montefiores über die Frage: Warum brauchen die Frauen aller Klassen das Stimmrecht? sprechen zu hören. Nach ihr sprach eine ungarische Rednerin über die Aktualität des Frauenstimmrechtes. Der Schauplatz der Volksversammlung war durch riesige Fahnen und Plakate kenntlich gemacht.

Diese Versammlung war unsere Feuerprobe, ob wir für diese Frage auch ausserhalb der Vortrags-säle Gefolgschaft haben würden; wir sind froh, dass diese Probe glänzend verlaufen ist. Mrs. Montefiore hielt ausserdem auch im socialdemokratischen Arbeiterinnenverein einen Vortrag, der hoffentlich auch günstig wirken wird.

Vor Kurzem erschien eine ungarische Brochure, die den Neudruck dreier im Jahre 1790 erschienenen ungarischen Brochuren enthält, die sich um politische Rechte der Frauen handelten. Wir gewinnen in der kleinen Brochure ein ausgezeichnetes Agitationsmittel, besonders jenen gegenüber, die behaupten unsere Bewegung sei: „eine moderne Verrücktheit“ eine Nachahmung der Bewegung anderer Länder.

Groszen schaden verursachte unserer Bewegung ein Artikel von Baronin Gripenberg in der *English-woman's Review*, der in allen ungarischen Zeitungen mit hämischen Bemerkungen verbrämt abgedruckt wurde.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

United States.

The Woman Suffrage Bill, after being favorably reported by the committee, was defeated in the Wisconsin Senate by a vote of 53 to 35. Suffrage advocates are in the hard plight of not being able to get the ear of those who are to decide upon their case. Any little matter of property rights, before it is decided upon, has the concentrated attention of the judge and jury who are to settle the matter, while never in the history of this whole agitation for human rights has there been an opportunity to plead our cause before the full national legislative body and not often before the full state legislatures. It is the custom now to relegate the suffragists to a small committee; and they are fortunate indeed if they can get a

respectable number of even this committee to listen to them. What passionate pleading and cogent argument have been poured forth by scores of women representing nearly every state in the Union before two or at most three members of the U. S. Senate committee on Woman Suffrage; and as for an opportunity to have our cause pleaded for us by even a member on the floor it is not to be hoped for. It is time we asked with something of the ginger which Mrs. Harper advocates, if women have really the right of petition in this republic. It cannot be called a concession of the right of petition when our petitions by the hundreds of thousands are thrown into the waste basket without the slightest comment or attention.

Mrs. Ida H. Harper has contributed an article to the syndicate press on the growth of the women suffrage movement in this country. She urges a crystallization of the widespread public sentiment for woman suffrage, and says in conclusion: "The movement for woman suffrage needs now a decisive aggressiveness which will prove to the public its vitality and strength; a fearless and open fight on its enemies with a complete exposure of their dishonorable methods, and the same able, keen-sighted, resourceful management that is necessary to the success of other political issues".

Thirteen of the leading women's clubs of California, numbering over 3,000 members, have endorsed a resolution favoring the ballot for the women of their state.

The letter carriers of New Jersey have endorsed woman suffrage by resolution.

The Native Daughters of the Golden West, a California Association, after a heated discussion endorsed woman suffrage by a vote of 96 to 56.

In the spring municipal election at Wichita, Kansas, 5,088 women and 7,211 men voted, 2,358 men failed to vote while only 1,108 women stayed away. Yet we will continue to hear periodically that Kansas women take no interest in politics.

Emma Smith Devoe, the President, and Ellen S. Leckenby, the corresponding secretary of the State of Washington, attended the state Grange meeting, where the former spoke. A strong woman suffrage resolution was passed.

The Women's Label League held a meeting at Logansport the first week in June. The following resolution was passed.

Resolved: "That the representatives of the W. I. U. L. L. whose motto is 'Justice', are in hearty sympathy with the demand for industrial and political equality for women."

The object of the League is to promote the welfare of wage earners, to discountenance the sweat shop system of production by aiding and encouraging the sale of union-made goods; to gain a universal eight-hour day; to abolish child labor; to secure equal pay for equal work regardless of sex; to aid the Sunday and early closing movement; to sustain fair employers, and to urge industrial and political equality for women."

The Women's International Union Label League through an addition to its constitution has come out squarely for equal rights and opportunities for women. Before the late biennial convention at Logansport, Ind., the "objects" as given in their constitution to be demanded and worked for were "to discountenance the sweat-shop system of production by aiding and encouraging the sale of union made goods; to gain a universal eight hour work day; to abolish child labor; to secure equal pay for equal work regardless of sex; to aid the Sunday and early closing movement and to sustain fair employers. By the adoption of a revised constitution the following clause was added, "to urge industrial and political equality for women," thus making woman suffrage an "object" to be worked for on a par with the former avowed "objects" of the organization. Many members of the league realize that the enfranchisement of women is essential to bring about the beneficial changes they seek, and are ready to work for the ballot. Thus the leaven is working through experience, often the experience of failure; but the leaven shall at last leaven the entire social lump.

Great Britain never in her history has forced a colony or a dependency to disfranchise its women, but our Congress did this in Hawaii in spite of the opposition of the Governor and the Supreme Court Justice sent here to arrange for the annexation.

The Philippines are now about to elect their first Assembly, and our Congress has deliberately excluded all their women from a vote on its members. When a committee from the National Women's Suffrage Association called President Roosevelt's attention to this injustice he exclaimed with great scorn:

"What! Put a ballot in the hands of those Oriental women!"

The records were at once placed before him of testimony of Gov. Taft and Archbishop Nozaleda of the Philippines, before a United States Senate committee in 1899, declaring in the strongest terms that "if the suffrage were given to those natives it should be to the women instead of the men, as they were much superior in every respect, even in business." But this had not the slightest effect and for the first time Filipino women have been placed in subjection to the men, and this by a Government which stands as the greatest exponent of equal rights!

The National Suffrage Association, it is true, protested officially in both these cases, but through some agency the women of the whole country should have been aroused and all their organizations should have joined in denunciation.

Judge Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court, in his recent Chautauqua address, is reported as saying that public affairs in Colorado at present are highly corrupt and growing more so, and are wholly in the hands of "the criminal rich." As this will probably be claimed by the "Antis" to be a result of equal suffrage, it may be worth while to point out that Judge Lindsey himself is emphatically of the opposite opinion. Last year he wrote:

"While many bad men have been nominated and elected in spite of woman suffrage, they have not been nominated and elected because of woman suffrage. If the women alone had a vote, it would result in a class of men in public office

whose character for morality, honesty and courage would be of a much higher order.

"In the last election, only two officials on the ticket of the leading political party in Denver were defeated. One of these men had openly and notoriously protected grafters and ballot-box stuffers. He was defeated for a high office absolutely by the vote of the women, as was also another man whose moral as well as political record was very bad. The only blow for decency that counted in that election was delivered by the women voters; and the very important good that came out of an otherwise questionable election was the result of women suffrage. The evil results of that election were in spite of woman suffrage, not because of it. If the matter had been left entirely to the women, not a corruptionist would have been elected. Three-fourths of the scratching against bad candidates and in favor of good candidates was done by the women voters; and had they not been handicapped by a bad ballot law, devised by the machines for the purpose of encouraging straight tickets and preventing independence in voting by the confusion created as to the method, the scratched vote by the women electors would have been much larger.

"Ninety-nine per cent, of our election frauds were committed by men, without any assistance, direct or indirect, from women; but because one per cent. were committed by women, there are ignorant or careless-minded people in other States who actually argue that this is a reason for denying women the right to vote. If so, it would be a ten times greater reason for denying it to men.

"Many good laws have been obtained in Colorado which would not have been secured but for the power and influence of women.

"No one would dare to propose the repeal of equal suffrage; and, if left to the men of the State, any proposition to revoke the right bestowed upon women would be overwhelmingly defeated. The great majority of the people of Colorado favor woman suffrage, after practical experience for more than a decade, first, because it is just, fair and decent, and second, because its influence has been good rather than evil in our political affairs. Even if the second reason did not exist, the first would still be sufficient to all right-minded men."

Australia.

In New Zealand, the National House of Representatives has voted 37 to 26 in favor of making women eligible as members of the Upper House. The premier and two cabinet ministers voted for the change. When New Zealand women were given full suffrage, fourteen years ago, they were expressly debarred from being elected members of Parliament. New Zealand, it seems, is now ready to remove this last restriction. In the Australian Federation women are already eligible to all offices, from prime minister down.

The Monthly Record of the Women's Liberal League in New South Wales publishes some questions to ask candidates.

"Our members should ask candidates for the Legislative Assembly whether they are in favour of 'Reduction of Members to 54' 'Wife's legal share in the home and property of her husband', 'Equal Educational advantages for girls as for boys' (as for instance agricultural and domestic science colleges for women), 'Removal of the

illogical restrictions which debar women from entering the State Parliament, no matter how fitted, while men, no matter how unfitted, may do so.

There are many more questions that should be asked, but men will, no doubt, attend to those;— we must ask the above ourselves".

Sweden.

If any one would ask how the Swedish suffragists are enjoying their summer holidays, the accurate answer would be: "By working for the cause more energetically than ever".

Many suffragists, who have to work diligently all the year round, have sacrificed their few days of rest and enjoyment in order to strengthen our position for the coming winter campaign. They have made long and tiresome journeys all over the country, held meetings, lectured and constituted new organizations for the enfranchisement of women.

During the short interval of two months sixteen new organizations have been added to the National Organization (Landsföreningen), which now musters a force of over a hundred societies.

Among the faithful workers the record has been won by Miss Anna Lindhagen — a highly appreciated suffragist, as well for her own merits as for those of her brother (the burgomaster in Stockholm and the staunchest friend the women's cause ever had). Though already overworked by her great and manifold social activity, Miss Lindhagen went lecturing in Norrland, the northern part of Sweden, and in eight days she lectured eight times and organized five societies. When she broke down, a friend stepped in and brought the work to success by adding three new names to the list of W. S. societies.

Thousands and thousands of leaflets have during the whole summer been falling like snow-flakes over the righteous and the unrighteous, mostly over the latter of course. It is the duty of a good suffragist not to forget going about with leaflets in her pocket, as it is the duty of a good soldier not to forget his weapons when under arms.

It is easy to observe how much stronger the cause has grown in our country, how much more sympathy it has won both among the men and the women themselves.

In autumn all the different suffrage societies are to arrange mass-meetings in order to take a stand and to oppose parliament enfranchising the Swedish men only and not the Swedish women, — the reason why no one being able to tell.

We set to work with a cheery heart, hoping that the summer-workers may reap a good harvest when our parliament meets next time.

Augusti 1907.

F. FRIGGA CARLBERG.

In our province (in the south part of Sweden) we are planning a series of public meetings, where members of our association and also members of our parliament (riksdag) will speak. These meetings are intended to manifest the public opinion in favour of woman's suffrage and also to stimulate interest and sympathy for our movement where it is as yet latent. In several places all over the country similar meetings — some of them great open-air meetings — have been held with much success. Thus it is to be hoped that they will influence the coming riksdag.

9/9 Lund. Sweden.

HILMA BORELIUS.

On 27 August the *hundredth* association for woman suffrage has been formed at Värnamo, and the devotion of the friends of the cause is unparalleled. Miss Anna Lindhagen formed 5 associations in 8 days, Miss Thorhild Malmberg travelled 870 K.M. on foot to reach the outlying villages in Skonen and Smaaland, and these are only two of the whole army of propagandists who are now following Fru Prof. Holmgren's great example. At this moment the 101st association has been formed, and the daily press is full of the growth of the N. W. S. A. in Sweden. Would that the great liberal papers in other countries were as eager to spread the news of our sisters' activity!

Norway.

The N. W. S. A. has again sent a petition to the Storting to claim *equal* suffrage for men and women. Accordingly the Association proposes that § 50 of Norway's Constitution, which regulates the right of voting shall read thus:

"Entitled to vote are the Norwegian citizens, men and women, who have accomplished their 25th year and have been residents in the country five years".

This change will do away with the census of 300 Kroner minimum income now required of women voters, and will make the conditions of political suffrage equal for both sexes by the insertion of the words "men and women" in § 50 of the existing law. And the L.K.S.F. (N.W.S.A.) which since its foundation in 1898 has always worked for political equality of the sexes, will continue to do so, and, faithful to its statutes, claim votes for men and women on the same conditions.

This is the petition sent by L. K. S. F. to the Parliament.

"To the Storting!

The Executive of the N.W.S.A. herewith takes the liberty to request the Storting's attention to the fact that the Norwegian women certainly expect that the Storting will award justice to the women citizens of the country by giving them political suffrage.

We point to the example of generosity and comprehension of modern claims given by the Finnish men, when on 26 May 1906 their Parliament decided to give the Finnish women the right of citizenship.

We wish also to remind you that Norway's women trusted that, as soon as their countrymen, as was the case in 1905, had come to see the injustice inflicted on *half of the inhabitants*, the Norwegian Storting would be the first parliament to exercise full equity and inaugurate the reign of *equal rights for all*.

Considering the effects of the desired reform in New Zealand, Australia and several states of America, we may be justified in predicting that, also in Norway, woman suffrage will promote beneficial and extensive cooperation between men and women, which may further the happy solution of the many modern social problems whereon depends the country's welfare and position.

Let Norway's Storting stick to its best traditions, let it take the lead, and, in times of peace, endow the women with those rights which common strife and struggle have brought the men of Finland to concede to their women.

Do not disappoint us by delay until circumstances force you to concede to violence what we now request at your hands!

Respectfully yours:

F. M. QVAM, President

MARIE KJOLSETH, Secretary

ELISE WELHAVEN—GUNNERSON."

8-2-'07

Denmark.

Two years ago a law was passed making women eligible in Boards of Guardians. It got the support of all political parties, and now its operation is so satisfactory that politicians quote it as an example of the profit to be derived from the cooperation of women in public life. Mr. Brun, assessor in the High Court of Justice, who is Chief Inspector of educational establishments and homes for children, says that in Copenhagen the chairman of the Board of Guardians would rather miss all the other members than the two ladies who have a seat in the Board.

The Netherlands.

In compliance with Miss Phillips's request (see letter from Editor) we give the voting qualifications for the Netherlands here.

Electors must be male inhabitants and citizens of the country, over 25 years old, having paid their direct taxes for the last year or possessing one of four other qualifications. These *direct* taxes are levied from land, fortune, income and rent; so a person who has to pay them must possess a certain amount of wealth. The tax-payers are registered as voters without having to express a wish to that effect, and the ballot-paper is sent to their address.

The four other qualifications are: 1. an examination-diploma, 2. a salary of f 550.— (45 £ 17 Sh.) earned by employment during two subsequent years, 3. a residence of f 2.50 (4.1 Sh.) rent per week occupied during one year, 4. a sum of at least f 50.— (4 £ 3.2 Sh.) in a savings-bank. Fortune or income belonging to a wife count for her husband. Those who wish to be registered as electors on any of those four qualifications, have to prove their right and see to their names being entered on the register.

The number of electors who possess the franchise on tax grounds is 671,586, whilst that of self-registered electors is only 81,544.

On Jan. 1st 1906 the total population of the Netherlands was 5,591,701; viz. 2,772,678 male and 2,819,023 female inhabitants. Statisticians calculate that 47% of these are over 25 years old; so there are 1,303,159 adult men, of whom 753,130 are electors and 550,029 deprived of votes. The number of adult women is 1,324,941, — all voteless. Yet I have never heard that nearly three times as much indignation was expressed at their exclusion than at that of one third of the number of men.

M. G. K.

been removed this week to a new building.