

some adventure; now, therefore, is the special opportunity to present to her our Lord Jesus Christ as the greatest Friend, worthy of endless devotion, and the extension of His kingdom as the cause in which to use her enthusiasm for some adventure needing all her zeal.

Great care, however, should be taken to avoid anything strained or artificial, and to show how normal is this dedication to Him who has made her for Himself, and without whom she will always be restless.

(e) *Self-discipline, Giving, etc.*—The life of a follower of Christ soon demands high ethical standards, not only emotional feelings; so, in the fellowship of some Group, each girl should learn to set before herself a progressive standard of character.

It will perforce bring in its train the discipline of self, which only becomes joyful when it is at the behest of Love, and it is with that motive too that systematic giving should begin to be a habit of life. The Club often adopts some special interest, and in supporting it the members learn the joy of unselfish ministry.

(f) *Recognition of God in Art, Literature, History, Science, etc.*—It may seem unnecessary to draw attention to the power of recognizing God in other places than the so-called "religious" literature, but with certain types of girls, and in some kinds of Church life, there is evidently need to help them to draw on the resources of poetry and pictures, on the best in science and history (modern as well as ancient), so as to learn more of the wonders of God's working and to enter the fellowship of all great souls who sought for and found the truth and beauty and goodness of God.

The great desire of those who plan the programmes for girls' groups for the "fourfold life" is that religion should not be presented as something apart, but as running through all life: "Every good and every perfect gift is from above." Those things that have been relegated to Sunday belong also to every week-day, and the whole of life and the whole of a girl's being needs to be dedicated to the Father, through Jesus Christ.

UNA M. SAUNDERS.

(To be continued.)

THE REPORT OF THE ST. WOLFGANG CONFERENCE.

THE Report of the International Commission, called by the World's Y.W.C.A. to discuss the interpretation of Christ to young women to-day, can now be bought at 34, Baker Street, price 3s. for single copies, 5s. for two copies. It is printed in English, French and German and contains a mass of information about the girl as she actually is to-day. The first part of the Report consists of summaries of the answers sent in response to a detailed questionnaire, covering the girl's attitude towards her family, towards the economic system, towards personal religion, etc. The second part of the Report gives the Findings of the Commission, practical recommendations which the Young Women's Christian Associations in different countries hope to carry out; while the third part of the Report is devoted to lectures on the application of the discoveries of modern psychology to work among girls, given by M. Bovet, of the Jean-Jacques Rousseau Institut, Geneva, and Miss Una M. Saunders, late National General Secretary of the Canadian Y.W.C.A., and one of the creators of "Canadian Girls in Training."

Opinion about the young girl of 1923 varies from the "flapper, a detriment" point of view to the "girl, an asset." The fact that there is an opinion capable of such variations betrays the importance of the girl in the world of to-day. Among many loose assertions and hashings-up of preconceived notions, it is difficult to find evidence of much unbiased and scientific study. The unpretending and concentrated report of the St. Wolfgang Conference is a modest contribution of first-hand knowledge of the girl as she actually is, from the point of view of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The work of the Commission will be followed up in July of this year by a small conference of workers among younger girls.

THE TIRED WOMAN AT EXPOSITIONS.

IT seems in a fair way to become a habit, both the arranging of large international exhibitions and the opening of them by the Y.W.C.A. of a resting-place for women. Women employees and women visitors to the great Panama Exposition will remember the ever-open building run with an even measure of kindness and efficiency by the American Y.W.C.A. The Milan Exposition included a little kiosk with the familiar blue triangle over its door. Japanese women, members of the National Committee of the Japanese Y.W.C.A., were responsible for a charming little house in the Tokio Peace Exposition grounds, where, among other features, a little "self-service" restaurant provided almost as much amusement as excellent food.

The latest Association to offer this practical piece of service and make it more possible for busy women to profit by a great exhibition is that of Rio de Janeiro. During the Brazilian Centennial Exposition, the Association's rooms, Largo da Carioca 11, will be thrown open to women visitors, a "Visitors' Guide Bureau" being opened, with women in attendance speaking the chief languages in use. There will be—priceless boon to the up-country woman—a parcels office for every kind of luggage and impedimenta; waiting and rest rooms; a reading room; tea-room and restaurant; and even the possibility of ordering lunch-boxes or borrowing a guide for shopping and sight-seeing. Is such a form of service needed in Rio? Fifteen hundred women gave a practical proof that it is, in the first week that the building was opened. It will be interesting to know how many copies of the little "purse companion," with its map, addresses, postal information, etc., will find its way into the hand-bags of the women visiting Rio for the Centennial Exposition.



Miss Niven and Miss Dingman on the roof of a Y.W.C.A. Hostel.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARIES.

MISS NIVEN, General Secretary of the World's Y.W.C.A., is in India until the end of March. Letters should be sent c/o National Y.W.C.A. of India, Burma and Ceylon, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. Miss Mary A. Dingman, Industrial Secretary, is in China until June. Letters should be addressed c/o National Y.W.C.A., 3, Hongkong Road, Shanghai. Baroness Olga Meyendorff and Miss Grace Saunders, Travelling Secretaries, will be this spring in Portugal and Egypt respectively.

JVS SVFFRAGII.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS



THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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WOMEN AND POLITICS.

[When we published Frau Gisela Urban's most interesting and thought-provoking article we expected correspondence from Auxiliaries and readers either supporting or combating her views, but there was silence. Now that that silence has been broken by Miss McGowan's spirited article, we ask our Auxiliaries and readers to send us their views. It is by such an exchange of thought that we can best prepare ourselves for our Congress in Rome, and arrive there with definite ideas as to what the work of the Alliance should be. We are grateful to Frau Urban and Miss McGowan for opening such a useful discussion.—Ed.]

IS it true that woman's nature is "differently organized"—whatever that may mean—from man's?

In an article entitled "Have Women a Gift for Politics?" which appeared in a recent issue of this paper, Mrs. Gisela Urban contends that it is. Also that "for a woman politics cannot be an aim in themselves; no ground on which she may fight for power and possessions; . . . she can only use politics as a means to introduce into our modern order of life the forces that are essentially her own by nature—the forces of care-taking and protective motherliness."

Now at this critical moment in the world's history the necessity for clear thinking is more than ever important. Feminists especially have a double responsibility since women are only entering upon

the larger world of affairs, and what they say may help to shape their thought. I would therefore ask Mrs. Urban what authority she has for stating that women are so constituted that it would be impossible for them to take up politics for the same reasons that men do? The facts of experience show that human nature is the same in a woman as in a man, though her sphere of influence has hitherto been more restricted. The higher self is also the same: it is not sex but character that makes the difference. Moreover, on her own showing, Mrs. Urban proves that women have been as personally ambitious as men when the opportunity presented itself. Those who are out for reform must face the truth unflinchingly, however unpalatable it may be: it is the necessary first step towards the realization of any ideal.

It is true that women are mothers and as such accustomed to care for children—little and big. It is also true that public-minded women have devoted much time to welfare work. It should be remembered however that if society were organized on a right basis, such bolstering up would not be required. Up to the present, as was perhaps inevitable, it is a handful of men who have tried to think out schemes which would obviate the necessity for "protective motherliness." But it is probable that with their wider opportunities thinking women will also develop a wider vision on this particular issue, which is not to imply that in connection with other matters it is not already theirs.

It is indeed no mere coincidence that women have been called upon at this moment to take a larger share in national life. Not primarily perhaps because we are women, but because we are "new blood" so far as politics are concerned and more or less free from the orthodox traditions are we likely to prove a vital factor in the rehabilitation of the race. But Mrs. Urban seems doubtful about our capacity and answers her own question, "Have women a gift for politics?" by saying that the times are out of joint, and what can be expected under the circumstances! "Even bold politicians, who once dreamt of great political reforms which were to lead us to the promised land of a perfect social system, have had to learn that our times are thwarting their endeavours." Which proves merely that the "bold politicians" are no more than broken reeds. The real reformer is not at the mercy of events: if he cannot cope with the problems of his own day he may indeed be a politician but he is certainly not a pioneer.

I wonder why Mrs. Urban assumes that for enfranchised women there is now no option but to join a political party? Those who are desirous of an ordinary political career or specially attracted by a particular programme will doubtless do so. But there are others who are not content to follow slavishly wherever men may lead, nor to accept their guidance unquestioningly even in the world of politics. It should be remembered that few great reforms have ever been promoted by the parties, though they have not infrequently been "adopted" by them when they have become popular. Important changes have generally been initiated by individuals or groups of individuals who have been sufficiently imbued with the pioneer spirit to carry them to a successful issue in face of all the opposition which a new idea invariably arouses. Parliament is useful principally as a machine to register the victories won elsewhere. And so it will ever be. Why then should women forge new fetters for themselves before the old ones have been struck off? Why, with the object-lesson of a world in ruins before us, should we join forces with those who have brought it about? Is it not time that we began seriously to challenge every man-made law, custom, institution, and tradition, as well as all new proposals put forward by either sex? Not forgetting to examine carefully all our own pet beliefs! If they possess any inherent worth they will stand the test; if not they should be exposed and abandoned at whatever cost of pride or sentiment. Many priceless treasures do we owe to the scholars, philosophers, scientists and workers in every field of endeavour, past and present. But is it not also the case that an enormous amount of time and energy are often wasted, and fresh "discoveries" foisted upon a credulous world by men of good brains and first-class education who

take for granted whatever the "experts" and "authorities" choose to declare? If the premises be false the conclusions are bound to be erroneous, however brilliant the reasoning along such lines. Let us then refuse to be hypnotized by the spell of tradition, but mark out our own path, or co-operate only with those men and women who are marching towards a goal we are thoroughly satisfied is worth attaining.

Let us not forget either that the feminist objective—the full freedom of women—is not yet within measurable distance, and our first duty is to that. Nevertheless it is possible to interpret that duty too narrowly. As already suggested women have been emancipated at this particular period for some special purpose. The hour has need of us. Are we not ready for the hour? If not, sex equality will mean but little when civilization, which is crumbling before our eyes, has finally collapsed! Greater civilizations than our own have perished, and there is no reason why ours should not do the same unless we can diagnose the disease from which it is suffering. A sick world, like a sick person, can be restored to health by simple means if the sickness is not unto death. But if the evil is radical the treatment must be more drastic. It is not poulticing but regeneration that the world needs.

There are people who believe that the Great War is responsible for all the wrongs that exist to-day. They have forgotten that starvation, unemployment, and many other miseries were prevalent before 1914, and that the war has only added to and accentuated them. War, indeed, is but one of the symptoms of the real malady: a misconception of man's essential nature, and the consequent misdirection of his energies and aspirations. Regarding himself as primarily physical, man's goal in life has been material. Success has meant the acquisition of wealth and power, and the world has been organized and educated to that end: the logical and inevitable outcome being rivalry, competition, jealousy, fear, conflict—war! As man is essentially spiritual, there is but one remedy that goes to the root of the matter. It is to be found in a single sentence uttered two thousand years ago (and known to philosophers since the beginning of time) by a Teacher whom the Western nations at least hail as their Master: "He who loses his life shall find it": a statement which on the face of it is the very climax of absurdity, but which contains one of the greatest truths it is possible to enunciate.

Is it suggested then that the women's movement should devote itself to religious teaching? But that would be to neglect its own task, and feminism is in itself a great spiritual force. Nevertheless to seem to ignore or not seek the reason of the extraordinary phase through which we are passing is to invite the contempt of all thinking people. For every problem there is the right solution, unless we take the view that we are no more than marionettes answering to the pull of the string. If the solution is not as stated, it is still to be found. Let feminists give a lead to the world's thought at this moment.

But whether or not we accept the spiritual diagnosis, nobody will deny that the economic question calls for immediate attention. It is one too that in some form or other figures on every feminist programme, and with the Editor's permission I shall discuss it in another article.

M. SLIEVE MCGOWAN.

January, 1923.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME.

Ninth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Rome, May 12th to 19th, 1923.

"Persons and events may stand for a time
between you and justice, but it is only
a postponement."—EMERSON.

Messages from Friends:

Les suffragistes suisses saluent le Congrès de Rome avec joie, car elles savent, pour l'avoir expérimenté dans leur propre pays, l'élan que donne à notre cause la réunion d'un Congrès international en stimulant les tièdes et en aidant à convaincre les indifférents, et elles souhaitent que les suffragistes d'Italie en retirent de précieux avantages pour l'avancement de notre revendication. Et, d'autre part, elles saluent aussi ce Congrès avec joie comme une occasion de bienfaisantes rencontres et de féconds échanges d'idées entre femmes, qui ont tant à apprendre les unes des autres et tout à gagner à se mieux connaître mutuellement — et cela dans le cadre unique d'une cité comme Rome.

EMILIE GOURD,

Présidente de l'Association suisse pour le Suffrage féminin (affiliée à l'Alliance).

Genève, le 19 Janvier 1923.

The extension of the Suffrage to women in this country has been a great success. Even those who were most opposed to it are almost all converted. Women have shown themselves fully as capable as men to exercise the rights of citizenship.

All good wishes therefore to the effort of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance to secure a similar reform in those countries which have not yet adopted it.

15, Grosvenor Crescent,

London, S.W. 1.

January 18th, 1923.

ROBERT CECIL.

I hope the meeting in Rome will prove helpful to the women M.P.s from different countries to find a common line of action for promoting women's point of view in legislation.

ANNIE FURUHJELM, M.P.

Helsingfors, January 19th, 1923.

Success to the Congress!

We must not rest until every woman is enfranchised, no matter what her creed or nationality.

KATHLEEN FITZGERALD.

Chairman, Catholic Women's Suffrage Society.

ROME CONGRESS.

DRAFT PROGRAMME.

HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME.

Wednesday, May 9, and Thursday, May 10, 1923.

Meetings of the Board of Officers.

Friday, May 11, 1923.

Meeting of the International Committee.

Saturday, May 12, 1923.Conferences under auspices of Standing Committees.
[Hours 9 to 12, 2 to 5.]

*1.—*Equal Pay and Right to Work.* Women's pay and opportunities in all countries, under the headings: Industrial, Civil Service and Professional, including laws preventing women's work in trade, the legal profession, civil service, etc.

*2.—*Moral Questions.* Chairman: MME. DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER. The discussion will include consideration of the equal moral standard in connection with recent legislation on the compulsory notification and treatment for venereal disease, self-disinfection and ablution centres.

*3.—*Nationality of Married Women.* Chairman: Miss C. MACMILLAN. Bills proposing to give married women the right to their own nationality in the Parliaments of Canada, France, Germany and Great Britain. Discussion of a draft international agreement to be submitted to the Governments of all nations.

*4.—*Maintenance of Motherhood and the Illegitimate Child.* Chairman: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE. Including reports from many countries on maintenance and its legal enforcement; the right of wives to a share of their husbands' income; State or municipal allowances for mothers and widows; the position of the illegitimate child in relation to its parents and the State.

Sunday, May 13, 1923.

Meeting of the International Committee to consider:—

- (a) Appointment of Interpreters.
(b) Adoption of Programme.

Evening: Informal Reception by the Board of Officers to Delegates and the Italian Committee.

PALAZZO DELL'ESPOSIZIONE, VIA NATIONALE, ROME.

Monday, May 14, 1923.

FORMAL OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Morning: MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

9-9.30 a.m. Seating of Delegates.

9.30 a.m. Convention called to order.

Report of Admissions Committee. Mrs. Anna Wicksell, Chairman. (To be printed.)
Recommendations of the Board and International Committee concerning the conduct of Convention.

Italian Greetings: The Federazione Italiana; the Roman Suffrage Committee, etc., etc.
Response from the Convention.

President's Address: MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT. (Translated and distributed beforehand.)

Afternoon: MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

3 p.m. Report of Committee on Equal Pay and Right to Work:—

- †(a) Resolutions from the Committee.
†(b) Resolutions from the Conference.

Report of the Committee on Moral Questions.

- †(a) Resolutions from the Committee.
†(b) Resolutions from the Conference.

5 p.m. Social Function.

Evening free.

Tuesday, May 15, 1923.

Morning: MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

9.30 a.m. Minutes:

Report of Committee on the Nationality of Married Women.

- †(a) Resolutions from the Committee.
†(b) Resolutions from the Conference.

Report of the Committee on the Economic Status of Wives, Mothers and Children (Legitimate and Illegitimate).

- †(a) Resolutions from the Committee.
†(b) Resolutions from the Conference.

Afternoon: SOCIAL FUNCTION. Expedition and Luncheon tendered by the Italian National Committee.

Evening: MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

Amendments to Constitution.

Report of the Board of Officers (MRS. CORBETT ASHBY, Secretary). (To be printed.)

Report of the Treasurer (MRS. STANLEY McCORMICK). (To be printed.)

Recommendations from International Committee for action by the Congress (MRS. CORBETT ASHBY, Secretary).

Report of Editor of *JUS SUFFRAGI* (MRS. ELIZABETH ABBOTT). (To be printed.)

Report of Headquarters Committee (MRS. BOMPAS). (To be printed.)

Report of any other Committee. (To be printed.)

Compiled Report of all Auxiliaries (MRS. CORBETT ASHBY). (To be printed.)

Wednesday, May 16, 1923.

Morning: MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

9.30 a.m. Minutes:

Necessary Business.
Adjournment

ENFRANCHISED WOMEN'S DAY.

10 a.m. CONFERENCE OF ENFRANCHISED WOMEN. ANNIE FURUHJELM, M.P., presiding.

Discussion: Women and Political Parties.

- (a) Should women form a women's party?
(b) Should women join existing political parties?
(c) Is it desirable to increase the number of women M.P.'s? If so, how may it be accomplished?
(d) Should women have special organizations for the election of women candidates?
(e) What can be done to stimulate the interest of women voters in politics?

Afternoon: CONFERENCE OF UNENFRANCHISED WOMEN. ANNIE FURUHJELM, M.P., presiding.

3 p.m. Discussion: What action ought women in enfranchised countries to take to bring into force the resolutions passed by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, especially on such subjects as slavery?

Evening: PUBLIC MEETING. ANNIE FURUHJELM, M.P., presiding. Speakers: Women M.P.'s from many countries.

During the morning or afternoon there will be a SPECIAL MEETING OF GOVERNMENT DELEGATES, presided over by MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

* For detailed Programme see page 69.

† The Board is going to recommend to the Congress that these proposals should be rejected or accepted, but cannot be amended.

Thursday, May 17, 1923.

Morning: MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

9.30 a.m. Minutes.

Resolutions concerning the relations of the I.W.S.A. and the I.C.W.

Nominations for the election of Officers.

Afternoon: CONFERENCE OF UNENFRANCHISED WOMEN.

3 p.m. MME. SCHLUMBERGER presiding.

(Programme to be formulated by the Italian Auxiliary.)

Evening: PUBLIC MEETING. Propaganda for Unenfranchised Countries.

Friday, May 18, 1923.

Morning: MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

9.30 a.m. Minutes.

Election of Officers.

Unfinished business.

Resolutions not already dealt with.

Vote of Thanks.

Afternoon: MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding.

3 p.m. Unfinished business.

Evening: PUBLIC MEETING. MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT presiding. Speakers: Women of all Continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, North America, South America.

9 p.m. Inauguration of new Board.

Mrs. CATT's Farewell Speech.

(In view of Mrs. Catt's retirement from the Presidency of the Alliance it is desired to make a special feature of this meeting by holding it, if possible, in one of the historic sites of Rome.)

Saturday, May 19, 1923.

Morning and Afternoon: Session of Congress (if necessary) for unfinished business. To be followed by Meetings of the International Committee and of the Board of Officers.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES OF SPECIAL CONFERENCES

to be held on the First Day of the Congress, Rome,

Saturday, May 12, 1923.

EQUAL PAY AND RIGHT TO WORK CONFERENCE.

Should the restrictions on industrial work be the same for women as for men—for example, with respect to hours of work, night-work, dangerous processes, etc.?

The new Danish law giving women equal pay for equal work in Government service; Progress towards equal pay and opportunities for women in Government service in other countries; Woman's position in the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office. Shall the married woman be denied the right to work in any industry or profession?

Shall the pregnant woman or the mother of the infant child herself judge, or shall others decide for her, what paid employment she shall undertake?

Interesting examples of the work open to woman in one country which is denied to her in another.

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN CONFERENCE.

Chairman: CHRYSAL MACMILLAN.

Account of the new United States law of September, 1922, which gives to the married woman the right to retain or change her nationality. Countries in which laws give married women certain limited rights to choose their own nationality.

Proposals for legislation now being urged in France, Switzerland, Germany and the British Empire, etc.

Proposals for International Action by the I.W.S.A.

What form of law should the Alliance recommend to nations where personal law is dependent on nationality, as in France, Holland, etc.?

What form of law should the Alliance recommend to nations where personal law is dependent on domicile, as in the United States, Great Britain, etc.?

That a draft International Convention shall be laid before all nations for their adoption.

How can the League of Nations help in this?

MORAL QUESTIONS CONFERENCE.

Chairman: MME. DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER.

Sex Education of the Young:

Is it desirable?

What is the best method of giving instruction?

Protection of women in marriage (and consequently of children) from venereal infection by husband; means to be employed.

Fight against venereal disease:—

Is it desirable that there should be:

- Compulsory notification?
Compulsory detention of the infected?
Free treatment?
Wide-spread sex education?
Self-disinfection recommended by Health Authorities? What are its dangers?

Consideration of resolution which has been referred to the League of Nations Traffic in Women and Children Commission:—

"Pending the abolition of the system of regulation, it should be forbidden to employ women of foreign nationality in licensed houses."

Résumé of what enfranchised countries have done to secure a higher moral standard, equal for men and women. What fresh steps are in contemplation?

MAINTENANCE OF MOTHERHOOD AND OF THE ILLEGITIMATE CHILD CONFERENCE.

Chairman: ELEANOR RATHBONE.

Maintenance and its legal enforcement; reports from many countries.

Should a wife have the right to a share in her husband's income?

Should mothers or widows have State or Municipal allowances?

What should be the position of the illegitimate child in relation to its parents and the State?

TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ROME CONGRESS, MAY 12-19, 1923.

Important Notice.

THE Italian authorities have very kindly promised to give special rates on the railways and a partial or total remission of charges of admission to the public galleries in Rome to members of the Congress who receive an invitation card from the Italian Committee. Those who wish to take advantage of this offer must send their Congress fee of 20 lire to the Headquarters Secretary, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2, in time for Headquarters to communicate Italy and the invitation card to be sent to the applicant's address. No applications for these special cards can be dealt with if received at Headquarters in London after April 15.

Such special rail reductions are not allowed for in the

fares quoted below, and if available must be the subject of special arrangements with any travel agency.

Passports.

All delegates and visitors are reminded that application for passports and any necessary visa should be made in good time.

To Individual Delegates and Visitors.

Headquarters strongly recommends that any individuals willing to act as delegates or fraternal delegates, or those who wish to go as visitors to the Congress, should communicate at once with the National Affiliated Auxiliary of the country to which the delegate or visitor belongs, so that arrangements can be made for as large a number as possible to travel together.

Travel Agencies.

The following agencies have offered assistance:—

The American Express Company (London Office, 6, Haymarket, S.W. 1).

B.A. Travel Agency (London Office, 51, High Holborn, W.C. 1).

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son (London Office, Ludgate Circus, E.C.).

The Wayfarers' Travel Agency, 33, Gordon Square, W.C. 2).

All inquiries on special points or as to party rates should be addressed to them or to their branches or agents.

Routes and Fares to Rome.

From.	Via.	Cost, Single Fare.	
		1st Class.	2nd Class.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amsterdam ..	Esschen, Brussels, Paris..	7 12 0	5 1 3
Berlin ..	Frankfurt, St. Gothard, Milan ..	6 1 6	3 16 9
Brussels ..	As Amsterdam ..	6 7 0	4 2 3
Copenhagen ..	Warnemund, Hamburg, Milan ..	8 6 9	5 8 9
Geneva ..	Lausanne, Simplon, Genoa	4 14 6	3 1 9
London ..	Dieppe, Modane ..	8 1 9	5 5 10
	(Special rate, return fare)	—	9 4 8
Madrid ..	Irun, Paris, Modane ..	11 10 0	7 16 0
Paris ..	Modane, Genoa ..	5 4 3	3 7 0
Stockholm ..	Berlin, St. Gothard, Milan	12 8 6	7 15 6
Venice ..	Florence ..	2 9 6	1 11 3
Vienna ..	Innsbruck, Verona ..	6 7 0	3 10 9

Party Rates.

Special party rates (fare and accommodation for 10 days) can be obtained at approximately £22 per head for a party of not less than 25 travelling together (reckoned as from London).

Hotel Accommodation.

All reservations for hotel accommodation must be arranged either direct or through the travel agency employed. *Early application is advisable.*

EN PENSION RATES IN LIRE: MINIMUM STAY, THREE TO SIX DAYS.

Hotel.	En pension.	Room.	With Bath.
Quirinal	—	30-50	—
Excelsior	—	50-75	90-140
Hotel Pension, Esedra, via Torino ..	40	—	—
*Grand Continental ..	75	—	—
*Flora ..	75	—	—
*Metropole ..	57	—	—
Savoie ..	45	—	—
Imperial ..	55-60	—	—
Ludovici, via Liguria ..	35-55	—	—
Hasslen and New York, via Sistina ..	50-60	—	—
d'Angleterre ..	50	—	—
Beau Site ..	60-65	—	—
Boston ..	60-65	—	—
Windsor ..	75	—	—
Alexandria, via Vitt Veneto 18 Pension White, Piazza Simon- etti, 11 Via Vittorai Colonna	60	—	—

N.B.—These prices do not include tourist's tax or charge for service, except in cases marked *, and in

* In every case prices are subject to alteration.

every case are approximate only, and subject to fluctuations in the exchange.

Further addresses for which no particulars as to charges can be given are as follows:—

Pension Boos, Via Nazionale; Pension Giraudet, 12 Piazza del Esquitini; Pension Internazionale, Via Sistina 79; Pension Jasselli Owen, Piazza Barberini; Pension Marini, Via Nazionale 251.

Time Table.

	TIME OF JOURNEY.	
	Leave.	Arrive Rome.
Amsterdam ..	7.34 a.m.	third morning 9.45 a.m.
Berlin ..	2.03 p.m.	third day 9.50 a.m.
Brussels ..	12.36 p.m.	third morning 9.45 a.m.
Copenhagen ..	evening	fourth evening
Geneva ..	6.40 a.m.	second day 9.50 a.m.
London ..	9.15 a.m.	third day 9.45 a.m.
Madrid ..	9.0 a.m.	fourth day 9.45 a.m.
Paris (Gare-de-Lyon) ..	10.0 p.m.	third day 9.45 a.m.
Stockholm ..	evening	fourth night
Venice ..	6.15 a.m.	same day 6.50 p.m.
Vienna ..	10.30 p.m.	third day 12.15 noon.

ITALY'S WORK FOR THE CONGRESS.

IX° Congresso Dell'Alleanza Internazionale pro Suffragio Femminile Roma: Maggio 1923.

COMITATO PROMOTORE.

Piazza Nicosia, 35.

Presidente: ALICE SCHIAVONI.

Vice-Presidente: CONTESSA MARIANNA SODERINI.

AVV. TERESA LABRIOLA.

Secretaria: DORA SANTINI PRUNETTI.

CESIRA TOMMASI.

Tesoriera: IDA MENGARINI MAGGIOLICETTI.

ALFERAZZI, BENEDETTINI PAOLA.

ALTOBELLI, ARGENTINA.

BENETTI BRUNELLI, PROF. VALERIA.

BONI FELLINI, PROF. PAOLA.

BONDIMAY MOTTURA, PIA.

CASARTELLI CABRINI, LAURA.

CELLI, FRIDA.

DANESI TRAVERSARI, ESTER.

FRANCIOSI, PROF. GIANNINA.

GUIDI VINACCIA, MARIA.

GIAMMARINO, ADELE.

GRASSI, DOTT. ISABELLA.

HOLL, LAVINIA.

LOMBARDO, ESTER.

LONGARINI, PROF. NELLA.

LUDOVICI, ARLINE.

MAGRI ZOPPEGNI, MARIA.

MONTESANO, LEVI DELLA VIDA MARIA.

NOFI SCANNI, GIUSEPPINA.

OTTOLENGHI, MARIA VERA.

PAGNI BARILI, JOLANDA.

PAULUCCI, BIANCA.

REGGIANI BANFI, AUGUSTA.

RONCONI, PROF. GUGLIELMINA.

SALVATORI, TERESA.

SANDESKI SCILBA, DOTT. TERESITA.

SANTILLA, EMILIA.

TERRUZZI, PROF. REGINA.

VALERI ZANNINI, MARIA.

VITALI, BERTA.

ZILLI GAY, INES.

FEDERAZIONE NAZIONALE PRO SUFFRAGIO FEMMINILE.
FEDERATA ALL'ALLEANZA INTERNAZIONALE P.S.F.
COMITATO CENTRALE.

Secretaria: TROISE, DOTT. ROMELIA.

Consegliere: CIMINO, ELVIRA.

GUERINI, DOTT. ADA.

LOSCHI, PROF. MARIA.

RUBINA, PROF. LUISA.

SACCHI DOTT., BICE.

CONSIGLIO DIRETTIVO.

ANCONA, DOTT. MARGHERITA.

BENEDETTINI, PAOLA.

IACHIA, RITA.

MELANY SCODNIK, IRMA.

SIMONETTA SACCHI, ADA.

Nous avons finalement complété la composition de notre comité d'organisation et en tous les cas il représente toutes les tendances, y compris les fascistes.

Nous avons eu hier une réunion avec quelques journalistes; il y a beaucoup à faire de ce côté-là, mais nous sommes entraînés de commencer énergiquement.

Nous commençons aussi une récolte d'argent que nous espérons beaucoup voir rapporter; s'adresse surtout aux femmes et nous la lancerons dans tous les milieux moyennant des petits talons à un franc.

ALICE SCHIAVONI BOSIO.

OUR PUBLICITY WORK IN ITALY.

THE Organizing Committee, under the presidency of Signora Alice Schiavoni Bosio, in co-operation with the Federazione Italiana Pro Suffragio Femminile, is working ardently at its preparations for the Congress, which they wish to make an outstanding success, both from the number of attendants and from the importance of those supporting it.

We are grateful to all our foreign friends for having chosen Rome as the seat of the next Conference, and we hope that from that city there will go out a really effective call to all those Governments which have not yet accepted the equality of women in every branch of life.

The Committee in Rome has got into touch with all Italian women's organizations, asking their interest for the Congress by collecting money in small sums from teachers, employees, and workers, to contribute to the expense which the Committee must meet.

I am now sending out circulars to all the daily papers, in order that they may publish the information that on Wednesday, December 27, a reception was held in the Piazza Nicosia (where we have a room as a provisional office for the journalists of Rome) by the Organizing Committee and by the Press Committee, for the exchange of ideas on the subject of the Congress.

Prominent journalists attended and promised their aid and advice.

Many papers have already granted our request to publish information and a complete review of the active work which women are doing for the success of the Congress.

The Press Committee, which is in co-operation with the *Giornale della Donna*, has begun its great propaganda work, and has called on all women's associations, all papers and reviews which employ women, and all sympathizers with the Movement, to form committees in every city for propaganda of the Congress and those ideas which guide it.

A group of university students are working for the interests of the Congress, both as regards questions treated therein which concern them and for the publication of an appeal for distribution in the university. So we hope that the whole force of our womanhood will respond to the appeal, and that soon we may be able to give tidings of the good work accomplished.

A group of influential students have published an address to young students to arouse their interest in

the Congress and induce them to undertake the work of distributing programmes and propaganda circulars.

Moreover, an appropriate circular is being issued to all the heads of editorial departments, and another is in preparation for the editorial staff. Articles are appearing which speak in a gratifying manner of the Congress in such important papers as the *Epoca*, the *Giornale di Roma*, the *Messaggero*, the *Tribuna*, the *Avanti*, the *Arena di Verona*, and other periodicals.

All the Feminist Press—*La Donna*, *Vita Femminile* and *Attività Femminile*—are dedicating long articles to the Congress and to the International Alliance.

The *Giornale della Donna* has already filled many columns in several numbers with news of the Congress and of the Woman's Movement in all countries.

The various branches of the Federazione Pro Suffragio, which is the auxiliary of the Alliance, have assembled their committees, urging them to intensify their propaganda.

As soon as the programme has been settled, thousands of copies will be distributed, and the number of supporters will certainly be very large.

At this grave crisis of unemployment, while women are being deprived little by little of the posts which they have obtained by so much hard work, many women have given up hope of a revival of the Woman's Movement, but it is imperative to withstand this feeling and to redouble our efforts if we do not wish our work to be retarded for many years.

Our friends of all nationalities should make a point of kindly sending us all the journals of their own countries which speak of the Congress, in order that we may use them for propaganda.

PAOLA BENEDETTINI,

Direttrice del "*Giornale della Donna*."

Rome, January, 1923.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Women's South African Party Demand the Vote.

THE Fifth Central Congress of the Women's South African Party met recently and discussed Woman Suffrage.

Votes for Women.

The motion on the agenda standing in the name of the Transvaal Provincial Congress and Bloemfontein, that full political rights be bestowed on European women in South Africa, gave rise to some discussion.

Mrs. Bellas (Capetown) said that the women were too chary about showing a bold attitude in regard to the vote. The matter had been pressed very hard by her at the Cape Provincial Congress held at Stellenbosch, when the resolution was to the effect that the vote be given to women with limitations. While the delegates were in favour of the principle they were afraid of forcing the matter for fear of causing a split in the party. If Rhodesia came into the Union the women would get the vote, but otherwise they would have to fight a hard battle.

Threat to the Men's Party.

She suggested that drastic measures should be taken by the women to show their determination. The women should say that if the members of the South African Party would not give them the vote they would simply sit down and refuse to work for the men at the next general election. (Applause.) They would give the men three solid chances to show the sincerity of their promises to give the women the vote. Two chances had gone by fruitlessly, and if they failed in the third chance, the women would refuse to assist them and the Government of the country would assuredly go over to the Nationalists and Labourites, and the men would have themselves to blame.

Mrs. Levisour (Bloemfontein) supported the last speaker, and appealed to the Congress to pass a unanimous resolution in favour of equal political rights for women, as they all knew the harm that was done by the resolution passed in 1920. The men had agreed on the principle of the franchise

for women, and it was up to the women to show them that they expected it to be put into practice. The lazy women were partly to blame for the delay in getting the vote; they shrank from responsibilities. If the men had kept their promise the women would have been on a level not only with the men, but with the women all over the world.

Women's Rights Not a Party Matter.

Mrs. Egeland (Natal) said that although General Smuts had said that it was not a party matter, she considered it fitting and proper, and also necessary, that Congress should consider the question. She believed South Africa was the only Protestant nation without the women's franchise. All the other British Dominions had it, and it reflected most unfavourably on the manhood and womanhood of this country that such a state of affairs should exist here. The members who had conscientious objections to women's suffrage should not be forced to give the vote, but should be asked to reconsider the matter with an unprejudiced mind.

Mrs. Burges (Secretary), by way of correction, pointed out that General Smuts had not said that the women's suffrage question should not be a party matter, but that the Bill to legalize the suffrage should not be a Government measure.

Vote for European Women.

Mrs. Bellas, just before the motion was put to the vote, said she wished to draw the attention of the delegates to the classification of their sex in the statutes. They were, she declared, classified along with "criminals and lunatics" in regard to the section of the law dealing with persons unqualified to vote, which read "women, criminals and lunatics."

A motion reading, "That this Congress unanimously urges that equal political rights with men be extended to European women throughout the Union," was then put to Congress and carried by an overwhelming majority, there being only seven dissentients, including Mrs. Retief (Wellington) and Mrs. Heynikke (Cape).

Vigorous Protest Against Threat.

Mrs. Knight (Durban) strongly protested against the remarks made by Mrs. Bellas to the effect that in the event of the franchise not being extended to the women they would withdraw their support from the men's party. It would be extremely regrettable if the impression got abroad that Congress was unanimous in that attitude. The country's interests were greater than personal feeling, and she, personally, although a strong advocate of women's suffrage, had refused to belong to the Enfranchisement League in Durban because it put the vote before the party, and therefore she would have nothing to do with it. (Applause.) She could not speak strongly enough against the sentiment of allowing the Nationalists and Labourites to get into power if the women could not get the vote. If that combination were to get into power their country would be ruined. (Applause.)

Parents and Children.

The following points next came up for discussion:—

(a) That the married mother should have the same rights over her children as the father.

(b) That the law applicable to children born out of wedlock as regards their maintenance be reconsidered, and that the old Roman-Dutch law be revised to this extent, that the father of a proven child be held responsible for that child's maintenance and future.

(c) That the mother be maintained until she is able to find work, and the child to have the option of bearing the father's name.

The discussion on these points was continued after the luncheon interval. Following a lengthy debate a resolution in the terms of the above recommendations was adopted by a large majority.

BRavo AUSTRALIA!

How Australia is Organizing Its Delegation to the Rome Congress.

WHILE in the Eastern States the future work of the Australian Federation of Women's Societies was the subject of conference between those officers in each State who were appointed to act at the inaugural meeting in Melbourne last year.

It was tacitly agreed that all our efforts be directed towards sending a strong delegation to the great world

Congress on "Citizenship" being arranged by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and taking place in Rome in 1923.

This Congress is to be an "epoch-making" event, for it will represent a foregathering of women from all over the earth—north, south, east and west—those who possess the weapon of the "new citizenship," viz., the vote. The position gained in each country towards equal citizenship and administrative positions will be carefully reviewed, and the most effective means of establishing a human basis of citizenship in all countries will be the subject under discussion.

Owing to the great cost of travelling and the distance to be covered, it has been customary in the past for Australia to be represented at such congresses by one or two delegates at most, who have happened to be in the happy position of being able to defray their expenses in the matter.

This time we want to make a strong appeal to those bodies affiliated under this new "Federation" to endeavour by every means possible to send a quota from each State of the twelve delegates allowed to Australia.

This means that each State would reap the advantage on the return of these women as missionaries further inspired to help establish in a still more concrete form those Empire and international links which such efforts are forging amongst the world's womanhood.

West Australia intends to do her utmost to get a suitable delegation from here. We know that New South Wales has inaugurated a fund to defray the expenses of at least one *nominated* delegate, and they hope that there will be other women who are qualified volunteering to go forward.

South Australia has the matter in hand, and we believe the Women's Non-Party Association of Tasmania will do all in its power to have a delegation present from that State.

We now turn our eyes towards our sisters in Victoria and Queensland, and urge them to take steps to form an organization which will be eligible to nominate its quota for this great world event from these two important States.

At this world Congress the "Woman's Charter" will be outlined, and the Australian delegation will surely be in the happy position of being able to demonstrate that of all continents to-day our continent is the one offering the most promising ground for that charter to take shape.

An eloquent appeal made on these lines we trust will result in a Committee of World's Women visiting Australia, followed by State and Commonwealth conferences which will bring fresh inspiration in its train to our Australian womanhood.

Such a goal is worth working for and can be made concrete.

We are communicating with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, asking them to supply at earliest possible full information regarding expenses, accommodation, privileges, etc., which will be immediately forwarded to each of those bodies affiliated under the Australian Federation.

Women, get to work and see what you can do in each State to send a delegation to meet the tide of the Woman's Movement in Rome.

BESSIE M. RISCHBIETH,

President.

November 14, 1922.

CHINA.

[From internal evidence we judge that this article deals with events which occurred early last year. But even so, it is of great interest to us; for it shows how absolutely sound are our Chinese women leaders on that burning question: *The right of women to work and to choose whatever mode of employment they wish, unhampered by restrictive orders or legislation.*—Ed.]

The Emancipation of Chinese Women.

[By HOLLINGTON K. TONG in the *Weekly Review*.]

A HEATED controversy over the expediency of the employment of waitresses in Chinese tea houses, according to information received here, is now

proceeding at Canton, one of the most progressive cities in China. General Chen Chiungming, Military and Civil Governor of Kwangtung, has questioned the wisdom of allowing young women to work in amusement places largely patronized by men of low social standing and with depraved minds. Being convinced of the soundness of his view, he has issued an order prohibiting the engagement by any tea house of waitresses and women labourers in other forms in his Province.

Consternation was created by the Governor's order. Several tea houses like *I Tseng*, *Yuan Hung*, *I Sin*, *Hsing Yieh*, and *Fu Nan* were closed by the lack of helpers. After a temporary suspension of business they were reopened with the former waitresses functioning in other capacities, such as house cleaners and tea makers, in order to evade the order. The police were too shrewd to allow this. Forthwith they arrested their owners and imposed upon them a heavy fine. The matter came to the knowledge of members of the United Women's Association, an influential body at Canton, and a special meeting was called to consider the most suitable action to be taken.

Two hundred members, coming from the rich and influential families of the city, were present at the meeting. Their discussion rambled over a wide field, from the right of women to be engaged in any and every form of all the honourable vocations to the urgency of their immediate emancipation from the primitive yoke of the man to which their ancestors submissively yielded. It was a most animated discussion. There was no dissenting voice. Finally a delegation of able and versatile speakers was chosen to wait upon the Governor and demand an explanation of his order and the arrest of the owners of the tea houses by the police.

The dispute over the right of women to work in the tea houses as waitresses, house cleaners and tea makers, would not have deserved so much public attention had it not been for the support given to the stand of the United Women's Association by the wives of those who are prominent either socially or politically and who are moulding the public opinion in South China on many questions of the day, and whose leadership in social reform is acknowledged even in North China.

Among those who are supporting the claim of the United Women's Association to the right of women to work in the tea houses are the wives of Wang Chingwei, former Minister of Foreign Affairs at Canton, a distinguished Chinese scholar, of the Hsu Chien, former Vice-Minister of Justice under the administration of the *Social Welfare*, a leading daily at Tientsin, and now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Canton; of General Liao Chung-kai, former General Staff Chief of the Tutuh of Kwangtung during the first Revolution, and of Chow Haiping; and Hung Hsiangchen, whose opinion in the Southern Government is carrying much weight.

Miss Wu Chumei and Miss Teng Weifang, who are recognized as leaders of the fair sex in Kwangtung in all matters pertaining to social regeneration, are also backing the movement to secure the right for women to work in the tea houses. They are the first women counsellors to the Municipal Administration of Canton, and have been entrusted with the duty of looking after the welfare of their sisters. They are eloquent as well as highly educated. They are well qualified to lead in the movement for the emancipation of women. Through their active participation in the fight to obtain woman suffrage last year their names have become known to the public. Public recognition of them as female leaders gives them a prestige.

All of these important personages in the community attached their signatures to the United Women's Association petition urging the restoration of the right of women to work in the tea houses. Miss Wu Chumei gave her verbal support to the demand. In explanation of the petition, she said that financial independence must precede the independence of women and that their services as waitresses in the tea houses is a vocation, and enables

them to live independent. She then requested the Governor to rescind the order.

The reply of the Governor appeared as reasonable as the explanation of Miss Wu was plausible. Governor Chen stated that he had always advocated the adoption of certain vocations by the fair sex.

"We belong to the new class," he added, "and are therefore different from the Conservatives of the country. At the beginning, when the tea houses first employed women as waitresses, I did not object. Later, a greater scandal was abroad, and society commenced to attack the practice. In my endeavour to uphold the integrity and chastity of women, I could not but prohibit the employment of waitresses. While there are many other vocations which women can pursue, why do you insist upon becoming waitresses?"

The query of the Governor produced a lengthy reply from Miss Teng Weifang, whose eloquence even surpassed that of Miss Wu. She said:—

"I am a counsellor to the Municipal Administration, and am directly responsible for the woe and weal of the woman population of the city. By virtue of my position, I am in duty bound to come here together with the waitresses and ask you to allow them to pursue the available vocations."

After having set forth her duty and obligation to her sisters by way of introducing the subject she proceeded further to lecture to the Governor by giving a simile:—

"A bank was robbed, and the police, instead of trying to catch the robbers and recover the lost silver, reproached the bank for hoarding a large amount of bullion. Patronizers of the tea houses, as a parallel case, abused the women who served as waitresses, and the police, instead of chastising them, arrested the owners of the tea houses, and thereby indirectly brought hardship upon their women employees through the loss of work."

Furthermore, the constitution of the Republic contains no provision prohibiting women from the pursuit of this particular matter. Unexpectedly the Public Welfare Bureau has disobeyed the law of the land. The Bureau must have received erroneous information regarding the waitresses; otherwise, its action could not be excused. Those who have been opposing the employment by the tea houses of women have been circulating the most wild reports and have even gone so far as to insinuate that women of questionable character had joined the tea houses. Law demands direct and circumstantial evidence to prove their charge, but no evidence has been offered. Under the circumstances their charge falls flat.

Admitting that some bad women have joined the tea houses, there is nothing wrong about it. They have reformed and want to earn an honest living. What they have done is praiseworthy. Now that they are denied the means of livelihood they may return to their former life, which is highly detrimental to society. I strongly urge the Governor to withdraw the order if he does not wish to make the model Government in Kwangtung a laughing-stock. If the waitresses are not quickly reinstated in their former positions during the first lunar month, they may not be able to get any work for the whole of the year, according to the Chinese custom."

The Governor replied that there are a number of vocations which are suitable to women in this Province, such as knitting, ticket collecting on the railway, and the like. He hoped that some day the shops would employ women as helpers. But he still insisted on the women keeping away from questionable professions. In conclusion, he asked them to form a labour union for women so that they might be able to extend the sphere of their activities.

NOUVELLES FÉMINISTES.

Le Congrès.—A partir d'aujourd'hui, le programme du Congrès sera publié dans chaque numéro de *Jus Suffragii*, avec les nouvelles additions et corrections au courant du jour. Nous donnerons aussi des informations plus complètes au sujet du voyage et des hôtels.

Nos lectrices trouveront très intéressant programme des quatre conférences qui se tiendront à Rome le samedi 12 mai. Nous espérons que les déléguées arriveront en temps pour les réunions qui concernent une série d'affaires très importantes du programme de l'alliance.

L'Italie travaille avec ardeur pour le succès de nos projets. Nous espérons que nous pourrions tous les membres, ainsi que les autres, envoyer leurs articles pour les journaux afin de nouvelles féministes d'intérêt à Signora dettini (Présidente du Comité de la P. Nicosia 35, Rome).

Allemagne. — Le Ministère de la Justice a décidé qu'une femme serait nommée membre du Tribunal pour la nouvelle loi du mariage.

Le Conseil électoral de Dresden, qui renferme des magistrats et des jurés qui se retirent, n'a pu élire une femme comme membre et, en dépit de six places vacantes — 42 magistrats, 10 sur lesquels furent remplacés par une femme.

Le docteur Maria Otto est la première femme au barreau en Allemagne. Elle a été officiellement reçue à la Cour I et II et à la Cour de Munich.

Australie. — Nous félicitons l'Australie pour sa nouvelle reçue. Elle espère envoyer son nom à 12 déléguées au Congrès de Rome, ce qui signifie que chaque État de l'Australie sera probablement représenté.

Afrique du Sud. — Le Congrès du parti de l'Afrique du Sud a adopté le suffrage universel à une énorme majorité.

Chine. — Les principales femmes du mouvement ont fortement protesté contre un ordre public donné à Canton et qui défendait de travailler dans les maisons de thé (tea-houses).

Grande-Bretagne. — Mrs. Croft est la première femme qui tient un certificat de notaire en Grande-Bretagne. Elle travaille maintenant dans un cabinet d'avocats.

Hongrie. — L'Association suffragiste a déposé une pétition avec le Ministre de l'Éducation pour la réadmission des femmes à la Faculté de l'Université de Budapest. Il y a trois ans qu'elles leur a été enlevé.

Les Indes. — Deux femmes indiennes ont été nommées au Conseil municipal de Saidpet (Mysore). Mrs. Hodgekinson s'est portée candidate pour le parti municipal nationaliste.

Etats-Unis d'Amérique. — La Ligue des femmes électeurs concentre ses efforts sur des mesures législatives.

Mme Nolan de San-Francisco a été élue à la Chambre des représentants.

LATE NEWS.

NEW U.S. CONGRESSWOMAN.

A Reuter telegram in *The Times* of January 25 announces that Mrs. Nolan, the widow of Mr. John Nolan, who was Republican member for one of the San Francisco districts and a prominent Labour leader, has been elected to fill her late husband's place in the House of Representatives.

She will be the only woman member of that body in the next session of Congress. In her electoral contest Mrs. Nolan defeated six men.

Feminism, to initiate them in the various endeavours of the movement—woman's interest in Suffrage in civil law, in economics, in internationalism and peace, in education, in moral questions, in maternity and child protection, and in other social questions. The lecturers of this course are Mrs. Szirmay, Dr. Gold, Mrs. Meller, Mrs. Vámbéry, Mrs. Szegváry.

We feel intensely the duty of enfranchised women to do more than mere propaganda work. We are keenly aware of our responsibility and of our obligation to struggle for the improvement of the position of women and children, or—conditions being adverse to energetic activities on our side—at least to protest against every form of abridgment of women's acquired rights and opportunities. Therefore at our last committee meeting we passed the resolution to petition the Minister of Culture for the re-admission of women to the Medical Faculty of the Budapest University, from which they are excluded since three years. It was then that a law was passed in the National Assembly, the famous *numerus clausus*, which for economic causes restricted the number of students in the universities, fixed the number which could be admitted therein, the percentages of refugees from occupied territories and Jews. It also ruled that women could not be admitted

as long as there were men applicants, which practically makes an end to the women's medical studies in this university. We shall try now to have this measure changed, and hope to find Members of the Assembly to join us, and also professors of the university to help us. We plan to publish again our official organ, *A Nö*, which lately we could not afford to have printed, and hope to get a favourable declaration of some professors of the medical faculties.

We will certainly report to JUS SUFFRAGII the result of our actions as soon as possible.

EUGENIE MISKOLCZY MELLER.

January, 1923.

ICELAND.

THE women's rights movement has really grown strong here, and the best proof of this is the fact that the woman candidate, on an independent list, supported by women, was elected this summer as one of the three candidates that were elected then as members of our Upper House. The women did very little for this list—they did not go to country meetings, except in the neighbourhood of Reikjavik; they had little money, and no motor cars on the polling day. So the old members of the Women's Rights Association felt that the good result of the elections was really the fruit of their work through many years.

The women here are beginning to use their vote, and hardly a single voice is to be heard from a woman who does not appreciate it, and they would not lose it for anything. We also feel that our dear men are never quite loyal to the women of their party; there are always some honoured men leaders to be found, who are nearer, to get the best seats on the list than a woman. The hopeless seats they are always willing to give us! The women are beginning to understand this.

The Women's Rights Association is just now sending invitations to women all over the country to come to a meeting in Reikjavik in June. It should be a kind of "congress," with discussions, lectures and social gatherings and sight-seeing. We also offer hospitality to those that require it. We are hoping through this to strengthen our movement.

B. ASMUNDSSON.

December 7, 1922.

INDIA.

Burmese Women Lead.

IT has fallen to the good lot of the Burmese women to be the first women in Asia to exercise the Legislative Council franchise, and thus to be the first to have a direct influence over legislation. The elections for the new Burma Legislative Council were held in the middle of November, and it was edifying to read in the Rangoon papers the manifestoes of candidates for election addressed to "Brothers and Sisters," and to come across the terms "men and women" in their arguments. News has not yet come to hand as to how the Indian and Burmese women shouldered their new responsibility, but one feels assured that such good practical, business women will soon find out the great value of the vote and use its pressure to bring about desired economic and educational changes in their loved land. Burma deserves to lead the way, for she has long given to her daughters social equality and liberty.

Women Municipal Councillors.

Madras City leads in India in the matter of being the first city with a Woman Member of its Corporation, Mrs. M. C. Devadoss. Saidapet is about three miles from Madras, so large a suburb that it has a Municipal Council of its own, and it is with great pleasure and pride that we announce that two members of the Saidapet Branch of the Women's Indian Association have been nominated as Councillors of the Saidapet Municipality by the Collector of Chingleput District. One Subbalakshimammal (Mrs. Lakshman Iyer) was the first lady to help Mrs. Cousins to gather together ladies for the first women's meeting ever held in Saidapet. Her husband is one of the professors in the Teachers' Training College, and they are both honourably known as earnest social reformers. The other lady, Krishnammal (Mrs. Sarangapani Naidu), is the wife of a soap manufacturer, and

she has long acted as the practical manager of the factory. A congratulatory Tamasha was held in Madras in honour of the entry of these three ladies into their public office, at which over 100 of the best-known women of the city were present with the members of the Georgetown, Saidapet and Adyar Branches in force. Mrs. Galletti, the wife of the Collector, presided and introduced the Councillors. It was an occasion of much joyous comradeship, deepened by a sense of the increased honour and responsibility that are becoming woman's.

In Bombay a lady has bravely stood forward to seek election for the Fort Ward of the Bombay Corporation. We wish success to our plucky sister, Mrs. H. Hodgekinson, poet, journalist and social worker, and to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Miss Bachalai E. Sotewala, who have been adopted as candidates by the Nationalist Municipal Party.

Reforming the Mysore Reforms.

A number of important conferences and public meetings have been held in Mysore State with the purpose of educating the people on the particulars of the recently promulgated reforms. There has been evinced a good deal of constructive criticism, and we are very glad to report that the removal of sex disqualification has been asked for in all the resolutions. Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghavier concluded an important speech on the reforms at a crowded meeting in Bangalore by saying: "The position of women must be recognized, not only as electors, but they must be allowed to stand as candidates for election. Whenever the capacity of women is questioned, I always point to Mysore, where women had given such a good account of themselves. The sex bar must be removed." It is time, however, that the Mysore women held an emphatic meeting on their own behalf.

December, 1922.

Stri-Dharma.

GERMANY.

The Activity of the Bund Deutscher Frauenverein.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many difficulties and obstacles in our Movement, as mentioned in the November issue of this paper, the last annual report, from October, 1921, to October, 1922, just published by the German National Council of Women (Bund Deutscher Frauenverein) in its monthly organ, shows a lively activity. The executive board indefatigably endeavoured not only to raise and animate the interest of the many affiliated organizations (at present 63 National or State associations, with 3,664 local societies, including a total membership of about a million women) for all the actual public and social and special women's questions, and so to educate the new women citizens for their new duties, but also to undertake the necessary steps and measures to influence the respective authorities in their favour. Most attention was given to the preparation of the women for the office and the elections of jurors and magistrates. An instructive pamphlet, written by a woman jurist, Dr. Berent, and issued for this purpose in a large edition, was soon sold out. Lecture courses were arranged by local councils of women's societies, in many cities lists of qualified women were submitted to the electoral boards, and it may be considered as a preliminary success that on the suggestion of women's organizations, in several places, i.e., Homburg, Dresden, Essen, women have been nominated and elected as members of these small but very important boards (Vertrauensausschüsse) by the municipal bodies.

A significant progress was the establishment of a sub-committee for permanent intercourse and co-operation of the Bund and the Young Women, who are reaping willingly to-day, in economic and social and moral independence, the fruit of all the hard struggles and the lifelong devotion of the elder generations, but are, as experience shows everywhere, so often lacking in the right understanding and value for these struggles.

It is to be hoped that this new bond will become a bridge to lead to a better mutual understanding amongst our educated womanhood.

On behalf of a new *marriage law*, the Bund moved, at the Ministry of Justice, that one of the members of the preparatory committee should be a woman expert, *which was promised*. In many other questions the Bund also took the initiative by claiming, in motions and petitions, the official co-operation of women in leading and responsible public positions; for instance, as director for girls' education (Prussian Ministry for Science, Art and Education), as councillors in the Ministry for Public Welfare, as functionaries on the newly established labour-providing boards, etc. (the latter claims being fully granted, see November issue). Wherever women and public welfare were concerned, the Bund was on the spot demanding their proper share in rights and duties for the women according to the constitution: on behalf of domestic apprentices, instructions for women factory inspectors, admittance to the studies and office of organists, limitation of the consumption of barley and potatoes in the breweries, etc.

These multifarious objects of the Bund's activity in one year—the enumeration not being at all complete—clearly proves how much, notwithstanding woman suffrage and constitutional rights, is still left to be done, and conquered, by a special Woman's Movement. A rather funny and sensational case seems to be a model instance in this direction. Several large man-teachers' organizations had passed resolutions to the effect that in the girls' continuation schools the instruction on *baby nursing* ought to be reserved to *man teachers*. These resolutions, which have, of course, been much criticized and even ridiculed in the Press, have, of course, also called forth a strong protest resolution of the Bund. Though most probably the teachers' manifestations will not have any practical result, they show what spirit is still at work and what can be expected from the professional fear of the woman's competition.

A Proof with the Women Voters.

At the last elections for the Diet in Saxony (Landtag) in November an interesting experiment was made in the constituency of Leipzig to distinguish men's and women's ballots by different colours of the cover. Again, as already in former cases, it could be stated that the women voters, who were it a considerable *majority* this time (197,680 to 174,868 men), showed a tendency to conservatism, this majority being, for instance, only 4,930 with the Socialists, but 11,577 with the German People's and 7,731 with the National People's Party. In the other constituencies, more or less, the same proportions may be supposed.

Conditions of Woman Jurors and Magistrates.

In most cities the first elections under the new law granting women the right to act as Jurors and Magistrates have taken place. A comprehensive survey of the results cannot yet be given in positive figures, but according to communications from various places it may be stated that they surpass our most optimistic expectations. This is, in the first place, certainly due to the lively propaganda of the women themselves, with informative lectures, and courses and literature, nomination lists, etc.; but, on the other hand, it seems as if these efforts had met also with the wishes of the electoral committees, and as if, *in practice*, the aversion against women as lay-judges was by far not so great as it had been before, in the hard theoretical controversies. As a characteristic instance, I may mention this time only that of *Dresden*, where, amongst the members of the electoral committee as well as amongst the alternates, only one of seven was a woman. Many lists had been presented to this committee by the non-political local council of women (Stadtbund der Frauenvereine) and by the political parties or their women groups, and the result of the deliberations was that *all the places* of the retiring magistrates and jurors—42 magistrates, 10

substitutes and 23 jurors—*were filled with women*, and that it was resolved to apply *the same method* at the elections next year. The first women magistrates have already acted in their new office in Dresden as well as in other places, and the papers have recorded the fact with interest and goodwill, without any disagreeable comments.

The First Woman Barrister.

The readers will remember that our struggles, in and outside of the Parliament, for woman jurors and magistrates were going on at about the same time as those for the *legal professions* for women and that the same could be recorded of the final victory, in both directions. Therefore it only seems to be the consequence of the logic of facts that there is also a temporal coincidence in the practical outworking of the new rights. At about the same time when the first elections of women as lay-judges took place, the papers reported from Munich that the first woman had settled down for practice as a lawyer, Dr. Jur. Maria Otto, who had taken the oath and was officially admitted as barrister to the Courts I. and II., and to the High Court of Munich. According to reports from other places it is to be hoped that this example will soon be followed by other woman jurists.

Prominent Women as Doctors Honoris Causa.

Since women are admitted to academical studies and the regular academical degrees (which was the case since the beginning of the century when, one after the other and at rather long intervals, the universities in the different German States opened their doors for the intruders), the title "D.H.C.," formerly rigorously reserved for the male sex, has also been conferred on women of extraordinary merits—first only in a very few cases, more frequently in the last years. The senior of the German woman doctors *honoris causa* is Frau Cosima Wagner, the exquisite interpreter of her husband's genius in Bayreuth. Of other bearers of the title may be mentioned: Frau Hedwig Heyl, who got it on her seventieth birthday by the University of Berlin, for her scientific and practical work on the line of domestic education and house-keeping; Isolde Kurz, the famous writer; Frau Marianne Weber, the President of the National Council of Women, for her scientific works on the evolution of women's rights and other ethical and social questions; Rose Burger, for valuable investigations and elaborations on Kant.

The last nomination as D.H.C. was that of Fraulein Helene Simon, a distinguished political economist and writer on social problems, by the University of Heidelberg.

MARIE STRITT,

Dresden, December 17, 1922.

GREAT BRITAIN.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. By-Election Activities.

THE General Election over, it remains for us to turn our attention with even greater energy than before to the possibilities of useful work offered at by-elections. We find that visitors from other countries are much interested in the election activities of the British auxiliary, so that a brief account of our by-elections policy may be useful, especially in view of the recent Newcastle East contest, at which Mr. Arthur Henderson was successfully returned to Westminster.

The by-election policy falls naturally into three parts, which must be considered separately.

First, by-elections at which women candidates come forward. The Louth by-election, when Mrs. Wintringham was returned, is the last illustration of this. The National Union hastened to give active support to Mrs. Wintringham from its non- or, rather, all-party platform in fulfilment of its decision to give its official support to women of *any party*, or independent, "willing to support the object of the Union and likely to render service to the cause for which the Union stands."

We hope that this year may bring us at least one similar opportunity, as at a by-election we can concentrate our forces in a manner impossible when the whole nation is engulfed in a political contest; but, unfortunately, the number of prominent men defeated at the General Election who are on the look-out for promising seats threatens to postpone the chances for women indefinitely.

Secondly, we must consider the most ordinary type of by-election with two, or more frequently three, candidates. No party complications are involved, and the procedure of the National Union is simple and straightforward. Each candidate is asked to place in his election address that he will support the extension of the franchise to women on equal terms with men, and is questioned as to his views on the reforms on the immediate programme of the Union. Whenever possible, this is done at a public meeting of women voters in the constituency, or if this is not practicable he is asked to receive a deputation representative of as many as possible women's organizations in the constituency. In addition to this, every opportunity is taken to carry on propaganda work on the various aspects of equality between the sexes, and two years' experience has proved that a by-election is a golden opportunity for publicity and education on questions which more especially concern women. So far as the candidates are concerned, no attempt is made to influence the electorate, beyond the publication of their views and records on our subjects.

The Newcastle East Campaign.

The third form which the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship by-election policy takes was exemplified in the recent Newcastle contest. Mr. Arthur Henderson was a strong advocate of Woman's Suffrage long before it was popular in Great Britain, and he must be counted as one of a small group of Parliamentarians composed of all parties who have stood for women's causes in season and out of season for many years. At the last Council meeting it was decided that the National Union might give its official support to "men candidates of *any party* who have rendered distinguished service to the cause for which the Union stands." Mr. Henderson, standing as Labour candidate at Newcastle, was the first instance of the carrying of this into effect. The National Union, working, of course, from a non-party platform, took every opportunity of making Mr. Henderson's fine record known throughout the constituency. A meeting for women-voters in a large picture palace, organized by the National Union, was packed to the doors by a magnificent audience composed almost entirely of working-class women, many of them looking as if unemployment and the consequent privation had laid its hand on their lives. There was no lack of vitality, however, and it was refreshing to hear the reforms for which we stand cheered to the echo and greeted with shouts of "You're right!" "That's true!" Certainly, meetings in the north of our little island are more exhilarating than meetings in the south! It is needless to add that the National Union hopes at an early date to pursue precisely the same policy in the support of two or three distinguished and loyal friends of other parties who were unsuccessful at the General Election.

The Children of Unmarried Parents Bill.

A very good Press has been secured by the National Council for the unmarried mother and her child for the Bill which was blocked in the House of Lords last session after successfully passing through all its stages in the House of Commons. The Home Secretary, Mr. Bridgeman, has consented to receive a deputation arranged by this organization, on which the N.U.S.E.C. will be represented.

A Woman Solicitor.

Mrs. Crofts is the first woman in Great Britain to hold a certificate as a practising solicitor. Mrs. Crofts,

who is better known as Miss Maud Ingram, was educated at Girton College. She is now practising with her husband, and is deeply interested in questions affecting women. She has promised to act as honorary solicitor in connection with a special section of the *Woman's Leader*, which will deal with matters relating to the administration of justice, to be contributed weekly by Mrs. Rackham, J.P., and Miss Marjory Fry, J.P.

ELIZABETH MACADAM.

January 21, 1923.

ALICE MEYNELL.

In Memoriam.

By the death of Mrs. Meynell the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society has suffered a bitter loss. Others will write of the loss to the world of literature, others of the loss to the Catholic world, but to us the loss is personal and irreparable.

In the early days when our frail bark was first launched on perilous seas, Mrs. Meynell lent to a dangerous venture the support of her honoured name—a guarantee, we may say, that the aims of the new Society were laudable and Catholic. Even those of us who most realize the dangers of those early days, even we will never know, perhaps, the full value of that guarantee.

Mrs. Meynell came on to our platform, was a member of our Executive Committee, defended us in the Press, openly and valiantly championed us. She was at the inaugural meeting of the Society, and walked in the Suffrage procession of 1911. She acted on one occasion as our hostess at a joint meeting of the religious suffrage societies, and when at last the first Mass for our intentions was celebrated in Westminster Cathedral at our request, Mrs. Meynell led the procession, which, at the conclusion of Mass, passed from the Lady Chapel to the shrine of our patron, St. Joan of Arc. She said in quiet tones, which conveyed so much more than another's exuberance, that it had been a real suffrage demonstration.

Later on in 1915, when we set out on another perilous journey by the foundation of our paper, the *Catholic Suffragist*, Mrs. Meynell again came to our aid. The promoters of that new venture can never forget the sympathy and encouragement they received from Mrs. Meynell. Her beautiful article of introduction, explaining the aims of the Suffrage movement in general and of Catholic Suffragists in particular, brought to the new paper a recognition it could never otherwise have obtained. "Great work," she wrote, "great devotion, great power, great ability, are spent by those reforming women who have temporal evils to correct and temporal good to try for. Is it not then a wonder that all Christian women, and therefore all Catholic women, are not in the forefront of such a movement, for their aim, their pain, their compassion, their hope, are for things material and temporal, but also for things spiritual and eternal."

Mrs. Meynell's name will be cherished among us in affectionate and grateful remembrance.

L. DE ALBERTI.

December 15, 1922.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS.

DEAR MADAM,—I think that the report from Great Britain published in the January number of your admirable journal will leave a slightly wrong impression upon the minds of readers. Your correspondent states that the presence of a "Communist Section" in the present House of Commons promises to add variety to the proceedings.

The "Communist Section" of the Labour Party in the House of Commons consists of one solitary member, who, so far as I am able to ascertain from newspaper reports and from inquiries of Members, has had absolutely nothing to do with the "scenes" that have taken place. These "scenes" appear to have been very badly exaggerated by the newspaper reports.

Yours truly,

ETHEL M. N. WILLIAMS, M.D., O.P.H.

Osborne Terrace, Jesmond,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

January 3, 1923.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE dying hours of our dissolving Parliament have brought forth one women's Bill, the Amendment of the Crimes Act. Like many death-bed repentances, it does not cover the ground adequately. The time for laying information of assault is increased from six months to nine if the girl is about to become a mother, and the plea of "reasonable cause to believe that the girl was of, or over, the age of 16 years" is not now allowed if the offender is over 21. The age of consent, extension of which at least to 18 has been strenuously demanded by the women, is not dealt with.

An excellent system of school dentistry will be brought in next year, when thirty women who have been given a course of study will travel about the country attending to the teeth of primary pupils, under direction of skilled heads of the profession. The lady doctors have long been helpful Civil Servants and friends of the people in their constant journeys of inspection covering both town and country schools. This, of course, is quite distinct from the work of the Plunket nurses, who carry even to remote districts the knowledge of how to rear babies in health and vigour.

At the moment we are in the throes of electioneering. Peculiar interest attaches to the Prohibition poll on election day. Several new factors, notably the pronouncements of the Anglican Church here, have roused hopes of success; we are much helped by authoritative statements from "Pussyfoot" Johnson and other American speakers.

So far only three women candidates are in the Parliamentary field, one of them being Miss Ellen Melville, President of the National Council of Women, who polled high three years ago in Auckland. One Maori lady has just withdrawn in favour of the sitting member.

There is still a regrettable amount of unemployment, though the summer absorbs the surplus of labour in sheep-work and harvest, and there is a considerable activity in house-building. Produce prices have slightly improved, but the restoration of our economic balance depends on that of Europe.

JESSIE MACKAY.

October 27, 1922.

The Debate on the Eligibility of Women as J.P.s. What the "Antis" Said!

Quite recently a short Bill (enabling women to be appointed on the Commission of the Peace) passed the Lower House of Parliament, receiving the support of all parties, including the Government and militant Labour, though introduced by the Leader of the Opposition.

The General Election is close at hand. Ergo!

The Bill was then sent up to the Upper Chamber, which, being non-elective, had no incentive to generosity, so refused to pass the Bill, the surprise being that *here* both Government and militant Labour voted solidly against the measure. The elderly gentlemen of the Legislative Council, taking advantage of the security of their seats, permitted themselves to be peculiarly objectionable in their speeches . . . as you will see by the following quotations.

The insult of these speeches has been keenly felt by the women's organizations; not only the low opinion of women generally, but the deplorable lack of dignity and the disgraceful style of the language used by these Hon. Members of the Upper Chamber of the Legislature.

It has occurred to some of us that publicity in the British Press might have a salutary effect on these men, who are indifferent to the opinion of their own country-women.

The colonies are constantly held up to British people as being so advanced, but in New Zealand, as regards the women's movement, both the women and public opinion are far behind the United Kingdom.

The Bill consists of one clause:—

"A person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from being appointed to or holding office as a Justice of the Peace under the principal Act."

That is all.

In New Zealand the only duty nowadays of the J.P. is witnessing signatures, attesting documents and statutory declarations. Only very, very rarely is a J.P. called to the Bench. This was admitted by all parties in the debate. It is a barren honour, of this the women are aware, but regard the principle rather than the fact.

We had many supporters, but it is not necessary to quote them.

The mover of the Bill, the Hon. Mark Cohen, made a splendid speech introducing the measure; he treated the question exhaustively. He has all his life been a staunch supporter of equality of the sexes and a loyal friend to the women's movement. His very modest request was that a few suitable women should be appointed as an experiment.

THE HON. MR. EARNSHAW: I am opposing this measure, not that I care a brass farthing whether women sit upon the Bench or not, but because it is only a part of a designed movement of a section of the women of the country to demand on every point equal rights with men in all the functions that go to govern and determine our State. I give way to no one in my recognition of the great services the women did in the munition factories. It is no argument whatever to refer to the thousands of women who are crippled in early life by strenuous work, etc. Many of the Justices could hardly write their names, but that was when the Justices of the Peace roll was stuffed for purely political purposes. . . . I shall oppose it because of this imported movement of women trying to get outside her proper functions, which relate primarily to the home life, and doing that will tend to the destruction of our civilization. I say this advisedly, that this propaganda, this movement of rivalry by women to come alongside of men in all that pertains to public life must have this effect. Take our own city: How many homes are not homes because of the rivalry between men and women for a position in life, etc.?

Women are being destroyed as mothers; they think they are elevated a long, long way above the duties of housewives; they want to be ladies with a right to direct others. . . . I do say, whether you go to America or England, or to any overseas dominion, you will find our civilization being sapped down to bedrock through these demands of women to come on an equal plane with men; and when the nations come to grips with their enemies, . . . and the day may not be far distant when our Empire may again be at grips with its enemies, . . . you have got to go down to bedrock to ascertain whether the womanhood of this country should sit in the seat of determination.

This is strange argument after the admiration of the world for the work accomplished by women during the Great War.

SIR W. FRASER (Government Leader of the Council): What the women did during the war has nothing to do with this Bill. We have to consider the effect of this Bill. . . . There are two French proverbs: "It is only the first step that counts," and "After me the deluge." Women are more emotional than men, swayed by council. . . . It is true that certain ladies who formed themselves into societies have been stirring things up, and they have very likely moved in this direction, . . . and all due praise to them for their energy, . . . but I will not be responsible for opening the flood-gates for what I know will follow.

THE HON. MR. BARR: . . . Right throughout the world at the present time we know that in the so-called civilized countries things have come to such a pass that we have, when we come down to bedrock, to recognize that the end of our civilization will be somewhat similar to that of the Roman civilization. Should we not endeavour with the Hon. Mr. Campbell to save womanhood from something that we from experience know that they should be shielded?

THE HON. MR. GARLAND: . . . The women of the present day we see are everywhere expecting the chivalry and respect that their grandmothers got in full measure. But do they give respect back? There are women who are prepared to stand at street corners and use every effort of their tongue to tell men what they think of them, and though perhaps not in these words, to give them to understand that they (the men) are only fertilizers. . . . The Bill is not worth a pinch of salt; but there are a few "grey mares" who have got to business, and they have been running all round the paddock neighing, and as a result they have attracted attention. Women do not want to be called into this business at all, nor do they want to be made Justices of the Peace.

Do not these arguments take one back twenty years? One would think that these elderly gentlemen had never

heard of women doctors or women lawyers, let alone business women.

The National Council of Women have sent letters of protest to the Prime Minister, drawing attention to the fact that the Speaker of the House made no attempt to restrain the language.

A protest was also sent to the Wellington Press as certain phrases were quoted publicly.

EDITH F. C. LEECH,
Hon. Secretary Dunedin Branch,
National Council of Women.

October 15, 1922.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO AMERICAN WOMEN.

DECEMBER in America is dedicated to Christmas, and is a time of strenuous shopping, charitable entertainments, visits out of town, and fatiguing days crowded with engagements and duties. Therefore it is a period of "marking time" for many organizations, only the most energetic pursuing their usual courses, and its many activities bear heavily on women and absorb much of their time and energy.

A Christmas Experiment.

One city in the country (Toledo, Ohio) in 1921 started a Christmas experiment that was so successful it was continued this year. It established a Christmas Clearing House and selected a Christmas Mother to preside over the giving of the entire city. This was at the suggestion of the Social Service Registration Bureau, and received wide co-operation from churches, social agencies, clubs, fraternal orders and individuals, and resulted in the raising of considerable money for charitable purposes. Under the system established, there was a city-wide registration and investigation of cases, a wholesale purchasing of gifts, an earnest search for forgotten folk, and an organization of waits. Toledo has thus set an example of sensible community-giving that might well be followed by other large municipalities.

Child Welfare.

As Christmas is devoted primarily to the happiness of children, child-welfare subjects came to the fore in the magazines and at the meetings held during the month. Even in business circles it was noticed. One large New York department store had a window devoted to child welfare, and featured a large picture of a normal child contrasted with a factory waif, and an opened book presenting the child-labour statistics of the country.

The National Congress of Mothers has announced that on February 17 it will commemorate the founding of the Congress in Washington, D.C., in 1897, and will celebrate this day as Child Welfare Day. The organization is rallying the women of the country to the support of an amendment giving the Congress of the United States the needed power to protect children. This was introduced into Congress by Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, and as Senate Joint Resolution 232 reads:—

"The Congress shall have the power to limit or prohibit the labour of persons under 18 years of age, and power is also reserved to the several States to limit or prohibit such labour in any way which does not lessen any limitation of such labour or the extent of any prohibition thereof by Congress. The power vested in the Congress by this article shall be additional to and not a limitation on the powers elsewhere vested in the Congress by the Constitution with respect to such labour."

Women interested in child problems have followed closely the series of experiments on calcium metabolism in children carried on by H. C. Sherman and Edith Hawley, of the Department of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York City, in co-operation with the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor. The conclusion reached by the experimenters is that, no matter how good the dietary in other respects, all children up to the age of at least 14 years require a quart of milk a day to supply calcium for the proper development of their teeth and bones. In their studies

of healthy children from 3 to 13 years of age, they found that storage of calcium was increased 70 per cent. when the supply of milk, supplemented by a normal diet, was increased from one and one and a-half pints to a quart.

It was found, too, that children utilize the calcium in vegetables much less efficiently than in milk. This data is interesting when taken in conjunction with the report on milk consumption in American cities issued by the Municipal Health Department Practice of the American Health Association. The report states that in practically none of the sixty cities which returned statistics on this subject was there a minimum standard of a pint *per capita* per day. The general run was a little more than half a pint in northern and central cities and considerably less in the southern towns of the country.

Women in Industry.

THE MINIMUM WAGE.—The adverse decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in regard to the minimum wage law for working women in the district, a decision that has roused the defenders of such legislation throughout the country, is not final. Mrs. Florence Kelley, General Secretary of the National Consumers' League, says: "The Commissioner of the district has appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, because of irregularities of procedure in the lower courts, has declined to consider the subject until these shall have been remedied. The case has, therefore, gone back to the Supreme Court of the district, whence it will return, via the District Court of Appeals, to the Supreme Court of the United States for final argument, which it is hoped will occur in May or earlier. A brief for the use of the Supreme Court is in preparation by the Consumers' League, and this will cite the experience of the civilized world in regard to similar legislation during the two years' delay since the previous argument in 1920 before the District Court of Appeals. This has become a *cause célèbre* because of the irregularities and delays in its course in the District Courts, which have called forth denunciation from Presiding Justice Smythe in his dissenting opinion." The result of this fight will be of great consequence to working women throughout the country, as the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia was once regarded as a model law by all supporters of the minimum wage idea.

The Woman Office Holder.

As the new year comes in, Feminists throughout the country are filled with a new hope and pride, for on January 2, for the first time in the history of the State of Ohio, a woman (Miss Florence E. Allen, of Cleveland) donned the black robes of high judicial office and took her place as an Associate Justice on the Bench of the Ohio Supreme Court. As she is the first woman to be elected a Common Pleas Judge in the United States and the first woman to be elected to a court of last resort, she has blazed a new trail for the woman office holder, and is therefore a figure of great importance in the world of advanced womanhood.

Legislation.

Leagues of Women Voters and other women's organizations in States where Legislatures are in session will from now on devote much time to legislative measures. In most of the clubs women have determined to concentrate their attention on specific measures or on Bills introduced in connection with specific problems. The New York City League of Women Voters, for instance, has announced that it will support a woman's juror Bill, an enabling Act for the Sheppard-Towner Act for maternity and infancy care, and a Bill that will provide for the restoration of the direct primary law as it formerly existed in New York State. The New York State League is co-operating with many other women's organizations to initiate and push legislation of interest to these organizations. Formerly women did not concentrate their efforts on a few, but on a great number of questions, and this resulted in a scattering of force. The motto now is "A Few Problems Settled" rather than many discussed and supported in an inefficient way.

The Sheppard-Towner Act, a Federal measure for maternity and infancy care, still holds the interest of

women, as enabling Acts to permit the States to take advantage of the appropriations to be granted to them, if they live up to the conditions under which these are to be given, must be passed in many States. If every State accepted the Act and appropriated enough money to secure its allotment, the amount of the Federal appropriation and the appropriations of the States would be only \$2,100,000, or two cents for every person in the country—a low enough price, most women think, to save the lives of the 200,000 babies and the 20,000 mothers who die needlessly each year.

Mental Hygiene.

Mental hygiene is receiving more attention in the United States than in former years. The New York State Charities Aid Association, which had a convention in Rochester, N.Y., went on record as follows: "The diagnostic and advisory functions of welfare and health centres should be gradually extended to include the hygiene of mental development. Periodic mental health examinations are a discernible possibility." The National Commission for Mental Hygiene has finished a

survey of mental health for the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and found that two out of every three children who went before a Juvenile Court were mental cases, 75 per cent. of the inmates of gaols were abnormal mentally, three out of every four adults who applied to social agencies for relief or were being cared for in dependency institutions were suffering from mental disability, thirteen out of every 100 school children were not in normal mental health, and that between two-thirds and three-fourths of the burden of delinquency and adult dependency which were carried on by the courts and social agencies involved a definite factor of mental disorder. These facts have thrown a new light on groups of human beings who have in the past been blamed for much for which they cannot justly be held responsible. Since women are keen for preventive work rather than for punishment, they will be able to use these facts to great advantage in their welfare activities and in campaigns for better legislation.

OREOLA WILLIAMS HASKELL.

New York City, January 4, 1923.

Officers of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, elected at the Eighth Congress, Geneva, June 6-12, 1920

President: CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 404, Riverside Drive, New York, U.S.A.

1st Vice-President: MARGUERITE DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER, 14, Rue Pierre 1st de Serbie, Paris, France.

2nd Vice-President: CHRYSAL MACMILLAN, 17, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland.

3rd Vice-President: ANNA LINDEMANN, Degerloch, Stuttgart, Germany.

4th Vice-President: ANNA WICKSELL, Stocksund, Sweden.

Sec. Secretary: MARGERY CORBETT ASHBY, 33, Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W. 15, England.

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LECTURES.

Wed., Feb. 7th. "The Rome Congress." Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY and Miss FRANCES STERLING. (By kind arrangement of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.) Chairman: Mrs. FAWCETT, I.P., LL.D.

Sat., Feb. 10th. Reading Recital: "Paolo and Francesca." Miss CLARA REED, 5.30 p.m.

Wed., Feb. 21st. "If I were Prime Minister." (Announced later.) 8.15 p.m.

"If I were Chancellor of the Exchequer." Mrs. AYRES PURDIE. (By kind arrangement of the Women's Freedom League.)

Wed., Feb. 28th. "If I were Home Secretary." Miss NINA BOYLE. 8.15 p.m.

"If I were Secretary for Foreign Affairs." Miss V. V. J. ACHESON. (By kind arrangement of the Women's Freedom League.)

Sat., Mar. 3rd. Concert. Harpist: Mrs. GEORGE MORLEY. Singer: Mrs. PETER SMAIL. 5.30 p.m.

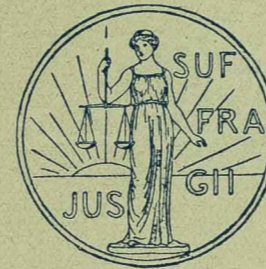
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The International Woman Suffrage Alliance,
11, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.



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NEWS OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



Published by the World's Young Women's Christian Association 34, Baker Street, London, W. 1.

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A WOMAN, NOT A CASE.

A Study in Migration.

THE third-class compartment of a transcontinental train is crowded, and the youngest passengers are noticeably restless. The trip by the fourth day has become tedious with its close air, its lack of space. The food-bag holds nothing but hard black bread, and the water in the bottles, filled at the stations, has a stale taste.

For many months the father of two of the most restless of the passengers in that compartment has been writing into his letters to the old country his longing to see the children he left behind him in a south-eastern European village. The money has been saved bit by bit, and at last the mother starts forth on the journey that is to mean a reunited family and a less lonely father.

With quiet stoicism she plunges into the unknown. The tiny home in the familiar surroundings is disposed of, a steamship agent tells her what is needed in the way of travel papers, the clothing is packed in a strong wicker trunk, and odds and ends of food for the journey tied into a large kerchief.

Each day of the journey takes her farther from the sound of her own tongue. Officials swing open carriage doors and shout unknown directions. Signs everywhere give the customary warnings in meaningless words. She sits on, hour after hour, providing for her children as best she can under conditions that hold less than the minimum of comforts. They are speeding through country that flashes strange new sights to those who have never been far from home, and the children press to the window of the door to watch.

Suddenly, without apparent reason, the door flies open! There is a cry of horror. Someone reaches up and pulls the cord that gives the signal of distress, and the swift-moving train comes to a sudden and jolting stop. . . . The stricken and half-crazed mother is helped off the train at the next village, where a simple burial service is performed. The police send a wire to Paris that the mother with the small boy left to her should be met and cared for.

It is a difficult case, and the police are quick to sense that a woman is needed. They are familiar with a Bureau where those in charge seem always to have a solution and a special way of helping migrants who find themselves tongue-tied in a foreign land. During the two hours' wait in Paris, before the unhappy mother boards her train for the port, the worker who can speak her language tries to soothe and calm her. Hope and courage are gone, and with it her mighty stoicism. She is hysterical in her grief. Yet the journey must be completed. She cannot stop in that strange land. She must go on to her husband by the next boat.

At the port, word of her coming has been wired ahead

and she is met by another who seems to understand how keenly she is suffering, even though she does not put it into words. A quiet place is found where she can make herself and the little boy clean and comfortable after the long trip, which has been without much water and little hot food.

A second woman is brought by the first, and kindness is expressed in more than looks. Words she understands slowly begin to penetrate her hysterical mind. Her heart leaps. To this one she can pour forth her grief. To this one she can voice her fears. She dare not board the boat that will take her to her husband, for was not the five year-old girl the "apple of his eye"? "My man he will kill me. He will not understand," she said. If only the priest could be got to break the news to him and explain before she gets there. She is quieted by these calm, understanding women who seem to have taken her in charge. They tell her that they can get into touch with her husband's priest. There seems nothing impossible with them. But how can they know her husband's priest, or where to find him away off there in Chicago? She does not really believe they will do it. How can they? She is tired, very tired, and cannot seem to think. She must wait four days before the boat sails, they say. How can she bear to wait? How can she bear to go? Work is brought and put into her hands—needlework to which she is accustomed. It helps to make the hours go by. She busies herself with embroidery and ceases to think. The day comes for her to leave. The woman who can speak to her in words she understands explains that someone else will meet her at the emigration station in New York, someone who will know all about her and will help to make the arrangements for the railroad trip to Chicago. Still numb and uncomprehending, she listens. She does not question. She does not believe. Nothing much matters. Twelve days on the sea! And then—

The voyage is a blur. She is ill and disheartened. One morning she wakes to see preparations all about her for the landing. She gathers her things together, and clasping her small son by the hand, dumbly follows where others lead. Terror has seized her again, and she is filled with fierce dread of the meeting with her husband. As she seats the small boy on one piece of the luggage and settles herself wearily on another, a friendly face looks into hers and a voice speaks to her in the language of her people. In this strange land it was a welcome she had not expected.

The stranger seems to know what happened when the door of a certain transcontinental train flew open. There is, then, no need of rehearsing the whole dreadful story. For that she is mutely thankful. What is it the stranger is saying? They have written to a priest in Chicago, who has gone to see her husband. And it is a letter from the priest that is being thrust into the

trembling hands of the heart-sick mother. Slowly the Secretary reads it to her. Slowly it sinks into her consciousness, and the sickening dread dies out. The father had been told of the horrible accident, and his man's heart had gone out to the woman who had to stand by the small grave, alone, in a strange village in a strange land, and afterwards face the long, weary days of travel that would bring her to him with one child instead of two. He was feeling only kindness and sympathy, not anger born of unreasoning grief. It was this the letter said. And surely the priest must know.

A chain of service around the world; friendliness and personal service for women and child migrants at points where they congregate or are stopped for the formalities of travel between countries, and where they may find themselves tongue-tied in a foreign land—this is the aim of the International Migration Service, with its headquarters for the present at the World's Y.W.C.A. in London.

There are Bureaux in Antwerp, Copenhagen, Constantinople, Cherbourg, Le Havre, Marseilles, Paris, Prague, Warsaw, Kobe, New York City, Seattle, El Paso, Quebec, Montevideo—relaying stations whereby signals of distress are not only caught but passed along, and help assured at the next difficult point.

The Secretaries who man these stations are generally conversant with several languages, or have working with them those who are. They are fortified by groups of women who are of varying nationalities and confessions, and who bring different points of view to a work that knows no bias—religious, political or racial—and calls for intelligent, sane understanding of the problems that affect the migration of peoples. They are not satisfied to stop with the help that, though welcome, may be only palliative unless followed to its conclusion and traced back to its source.

The Migration Secretary must be well informed on the migration laws and regulations of various countries. She seeks the co-operation of Government and steamship officials, and finds it most heartily extended; she depends on other organizations doing welfare work, and finds hospitals, hostels and homes open to those whose difficulties she is unravelling. She cables, telephones and writes. Sometimes to straighten out one migrant's difficulties necessitates twenty letters, a dozen telephone calls, several trips to consulates or steamship offices, and a cable or two. Sometimes she knows the end of the human story in which she has played a part; more often she does not.

To whatever the trouble may be due—ignorance, demoralization, confusion, misunderstanding, exposure to indignity, exploitation, disease or anxiety—it is the human experience of migrants that has developed a new field of social service, a new outlet for Christian ideals put into practical terms, a new incentive to the spreading of goodwill and understanding between nations.

Its well-kept and uniform records have been likened to the place that well-kept books fill in a business firm. But as important as these records are to an efficient and effective service rendered, and valuable as they are for the stories they tell of the need of international regulation, this world-wide service, after all, does its book-keeping in higher values. It values the migrants neither as "potential labour units nor a projection in foreign countries of the influence of the homeland, neither purchasers of transportation nor possible carriers of disease, but as *men and women*."

RUTH LARNED,
International Migration Secretary, World's Y.W.C.A.

NOTE.—The three articles on the Research Section of the Indian Y.W.C.A., together with a fourth to appear in the March issue, are given as shewing the attitude of the Y.W.C.A. towards the religious traditions, customs, etc., of the country. The articles were written when the Research Section began its modest existence by its talented secretary.

THE FOURFOLD LIFE AS A GIRL'S IDEAL.

"Cherish Health, Seek Truth, Know God, Serve Others."

THESE talks on the fourfold life began by referring to a writer, Dr. Crichton Miller, in "The New Psychology and the Teacher," who outlined development as being adjustment to life in all its aspects. The test of achievement, he says, is how, when mature, the person adjusts himself to society, to the mate (potential or actual) and to the Infinite.

How, then, may a girl be helped towards this adjustment in relationship to others? To live a life in isolation, however well developed it may be, is the negation of life as Christ outlined it. "Love God, with all your heart, and your neighbour as yourself," was the core of His teaching—and the very word "religion," which means binding together, covers not only the binding of the soul to God, but also to the brotherhood around.

Adolescent years are fraught with possibilities of devotion, and also with dangers of introspection. Safety lies in that they are above all the seed time for the Love of God, and this can best be expressed in active service of others, beginning with the simplest things and within the small immediate circle, which steadily widens.

It is clear that a child learns these adjustments very gradually. A tiny mite finds it very hard to share its toys with a newcomer brought to play with her; but bit by bit the home circle, God's first gift of a group to each of us, gives plenty of opportunity of preparing for the next and wider circle, the friends; and then later comes the transition to the school, the Church, the community, with all the ever-increasing complexities that these entail.

What is the place of the "Girls' Work" of the Y.W.C.A., or any such organization, in all this? Is it only another adjustment to add to the difficulties, or can it be a bridge between the first individualism of many a girl and the after-life of social service?

To begin with, the very group itself (the Club, or Sunday school class, or Girl Guide Patrol, etc.) is a delightful school for adjustments. Girls of different types learn respect for each other as they work, play, or pray together. "Esprit de corps" grows up, and individualism is sunk in a new corporate spirit. The right home and the right school will also have been inculcating the same thing, but some homes and schools fail in this essential of "playing the game," and it falls to the "Girls' Work" organization to supply it.

Then, when once the girls' group is formed, it begins to outline its programme for the year and its "code" for girls' individual lives. As it plans its meetings and activities there comes a splendid opportunity for the leader to bring forward this life of service as an ever-growing practical ideal. The range of social service is wide, and must include:—

(a) HOME.—The very fact of getting outside the home circle enables girls to look at it and see how much more their religious life should be making them courteous and considerate at home. A girl's "code" always contains some daily purposes of help in the family. Talks may be given in the Club on ideals for home-making, which will cover both the present home and the possible future one.

(b) FRIENDS.—Closely allied to the home ideal of service is that of friends, for one great joy of home life is to learn how to show hospitality. A Club can make this possible even for some whose homes are too limited to allow of much social life.

An occasional evening given to the entertaining of another Club, or to a "mother and daughter" supper, may show how courtesy and beauty, and yet simplicity in hospitality, may be combined.

Friendship, too, with its ideals of mutual service and its laws of loyalty and unselfishness, is one of the great adjustments begun during these years. And it is not to other girls alone, but to boys, that friendship must be given and right adjustments learned. Outdoor excursions

together under good leadership may encourage a healthy, natural relationship. Where mixed dancing is allowed, there is opportunity for creating a standard distinguishing between what is really beautiful and has dignity, and what must be ruled out by all pure-minded boys and girls. This will react on the whole after-life. The same is true of many recreations and hobbies enjoyed together.

Recognizing God as the giver of the right "urge towards parenthood" in the race, a Club can do much to consecrate this instinct to the highest ideal.

(c) CHURCH.—Above all, a new era of youth and aliveness is essential to the Church, if it is to continue to act as a link between God and the world. So the girls' group that relates its members gradually to some form of service in the Church is doing permanent good work. The modern Sunday school which gives its members their turn in leadership in organized classes will lead on to the day when the girl emerges as a teacher herself, and seeks further training. The choir which helps with some special services, or the mission study group, may both be recruited from the girls' club, which has been preparing its members by choral classes for the former, or by international discussions for the latter service.

(d) COMMUNITY.—Whether life be cast in the country or in the city, there is a community around, and a relationship to it growing up. Shall it be one of service? The "Girls' Work" leaders say "yes," emphatically, and every programme contains either talks on matters of citizenship or things of interest in social welfare, or it plans visits to public institutions, or gives some opportunity of friendly practical service to the children or the old people of the place.

To-day the whole basis of industrial life is in upheaval; no group dare ignore this; instead, these girls learning fearlessly to apply Christ's standard to modern life may help greatly some day in the solution of the problem.

(e) WORLD.—The fascination of world-service is very real to many. The community near at hand is only a stepping-stone to international relationships, and so the girls' group opens its eyes to the problems and beauties and achievements of other peoples. A talk from someone who has travelled widely, a debate on the League of Nations, a pageant of foreign missionary work, all lead to an eager search for some way for the group to help other girls far away.

Now is the time, too, for the whole question of vocation to be discussed. How can wage-earning be made part of social service? What profession will give the best opportunity for helping in God's kingdom? The girl who has been learning to develop all she is, in body, mind, and spirit, and to devote herself in the simplest things to sharing the burdens of others, will be ready to hear God's voice calling her to the highest ideals in the most ordinary life, or to a vocation which shall mean adventure in some sphere where only a few as yet see the need and obey the call.

"International friendship and world service" may seem high-sounding words for the ideals possible to adolescent girls, but they are the very atmosphere of such bodies as the Y.W.C.A., or International Girl Guide work, and those who throw themselves wholeheartedly into the leadership of girls along the lines of the fourfold life will find that they, too, catch the enthusiasm of their Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, who gave Himself for all the world.

UNA M. SAUNDERS.

THE RESEARCH SECTION OF THE INDIAN Y.W.C.A.

III.—A VISIT TO A HINDU TEMPLE.*

WE have all of us heard *ad nauseam* of the difficulty, nay the impossibility, of understanding anything about Hinduism—that (how does the good old cliché run?) "impenetrable jungle of all possible beliefs."

* Reprinted by permission from "The International Review of Missions."

Well, the present writer has been trying to urge that it is possible to study the feasts and fasts, the rites and ceremonies of a Hindu even before you feel qualified to study his philosophy.

Two special points she has urged: to "do your prep." before you go to see anything, and if it be an elaborate rite extending over several days, such as birth, initiation, death or funeral ceremonies, to make a calendar and jot down what happens to everybody on the first, second, third and following days.

In this article she would like to give a third hint—*draw maps, plans and diagrams* of anything and everything. If you visit a friend's house, draw a plan of it, noting where the kitchen, the dining-room, the private chapel, store-room and birth-chamber are. If you are actually allowed to see your friend's private chapel (which may be only a shelf or a cupboard) draw a plan of it, showing where each god is placed. A similar plan of the kitchen and the position of the hearth will be found of endless use. In your plan of the house do not forget to enter the names of the various gods which preside over each separate door, beam, threshold or hearth. Note which way the house faces, and find out the reason. In the same way draw a map of every little town or village you visit, and observe the positions of shrines and temples. Ask which are the lucky and unlucky quarters, and mark in the position of such things as the children's cemetery, the burning *ghat*, the *dhobi's* washing-place, the place for the Holi bonfire. You will find it easy, too, to get information as to which is the Brahman quarter, which the merchants', and where the Bhil and Holi houses are; and then observe which temples and shrines are in the Brahman, and which in the other localities.

You will soon learn what to expect, and will look out for certain deities at the river bank, others at the town hall, differing ones again at the entrance to the town, at the palace gates or at the meeting-place of four roads. Any deviation will imprint itself on your memory, and by comparing your plan of one city or village with another you will find that you have taken a shrine census of your district.

Do not miss any chance of seeing a temple. Never mind how often you have seen temples of that particular cult before: you are certain to learn some new fact, however small, at each shrine you enter, and you may almost by accident stumble on some detail that illuminates the whole of your previous work and makes all the pieces of information you have acquired fit together like an animated jig-saw puzzle. But supposing that you have never yet visited a temple, you may perhaps not despise a few hints.

Do you remember in Oxford how often you saw visitors to that much-be-trippered city standing outside the gates of a college, scarcely daring to peer through at the green lawn that showed beyond the grey arch? Well, many people in India are just as diffident of entering a temple, and, of course, you cannot tell what the etiquette of your particular locality is until you try, but the writer has never found any lack of welcome in her own district.

You must have a pair of holeless stockings, some knowledge of the vernacular and charming manners; but armed with these, you can enter anywhere!

Having noted in your town plan where the particular temple you wish to visit is situated, go up to it, knock at the entrance door, and entering the courtyard, remove your shoes and make friends with the first priest you meet. Even if it is not absolutely necessary, take your shoes off; that is an outward and visible sign which any Indian can read that you are visiting the temple in the spirit of sympathy.

Explain to the priest exactly what you want to see, and if you are writing a book, or even an article, tell him so. Better still, if you are working at a thesis for a degree, confide that fact also, and the priest, who is sure to share the national love of an examination, will take endless pains to help you.

Well, turn to a fresh page of your notebook and make

a new plan, marking in the position of the temple or temples within the courtyard (look out for the worship of any differing sect, e.g., in a Siva temple note especially a Visnu shrine), and also priests' houses; guest houses; sacred trees, if any, with broken idols under them; *tulasi* plants, *bilva* trees; subsidiary shrines to Hanuman, Smallpox, etc.; look round for any snake stones and the stone footprints of any saints. If it be a Jaina temple you are studying, note the presence of any Hindu gods or goddesses. If it be a Hindu temple, look out for any local deity—a famous cow, for instance, or a local *guru*.

Now come to the main temple, and before ascending the steps, ask permission to do so. As a matter of fact, it is a good idea never to move anywhere without asking permission twice, for that rules out the chance of misapprehensions. Arrived at the plinth, make a third plan on a bigger scale, marking in the position of bells, drums, rubbing-board, water-course, gods guarding doorway, gods outside shrine, gods over lintel and gods to left and right of doorway, bull and tortoise. Then move forward, being very careful, of course, that your dress does not touch anything, and that you do not get in the way of any worshipper.

Draw a diagram of the inner shrine; for instance, in a Vaisnava temple, mark in the gods on the shelf and the objects on the shelves in front of them; in a Siva temple, show the position of the *linga* and *yoni* on the floor and gods and goddesses around the walls; and in both cases take careful note of all pictures and decorations.

By this time you are probably tired out, and once you are tired, the edges of your observation are blunted; so only stay to ask the priest at what hours worship is offered to the gods, and when you may come and see it, and then go home and rest. On your second day you can arrange your visit so as to be present at either morning or evening worship. Of course, the number of times that worship is offered differs with the particular sect that you are studying, but speaking generally, the writer has found that she is more cordially welcomed at either the morning worship (about eight or nine) or the evening worship, which is offered when the first star appears, than at the midday service.

Another point: as a matter of experience, the writer has never found it answer to go on a third successive day to the same temple. Go for two successive days, if you like, and then wait a month, after which you may go again, notebook in hand, to run over your record, and you will be welcomed like an old friend.

Well, supposing you are setting out for your second day's visit, make up your mind to notice in particular ten points:—

- How often is worship offered?
- Who performs the worship (a priest or a layman)?
- In what does the worship consist, e.g., in bathing and decorating the idol, clothing or unclothing it, putting it to bed or getting up, and offering it food?
- If food be offered, who eats it: laity, priest, menial, or a special class of mendicants? This point should be asked in a Jaina as well as a Hindu temple. What change does the food offered undergo? What new name is given to mark this changed food (Prasada, Nirmalya, etc.)?
- What is done with the other offerings? who removes the flowers, etc., and where they are placed? Notice any special fear of treading on them.
- What part is given to mental worship? Is it regarded as the salt of the service, or is it ignored altogether?
- What is the ordinary worshipper allowed and not allowed to do?
- Who may enter the inner shrine, and what clothes does he who enters it wear? If special clothes are donned, where are these kept?
- What are the rules as to appearing empty-handed before the god? What happens to any money

the worshipper may have in his pocket, or any sweets he is holding in his hands?

What part are women allowed to take in the ceremonies?

After you have finished your talk about what happens every day, lead the priest on to tell you about the special worship that is offered to the god:—

- On his birthday.
- During his particular month.
- After his return from *Patala*.
- When is he taken out in procession? who takes part in the procession?
- What special powers has he (if any) over sickness? Who vows to him and how are the vows paid up?
- What is his relationship to rain, and what is done to him in time of famine?
- What is his power over crops, and how are first-fruits offered?

Gradually, as the priest talks, you will gather whether it is a god to be feared and placated, or a more human god, to be loved and brought into close contact with daily life.

During the month's interval that elapses before your third visit, go over all your notes with your pandits at home and collect all the legends you can about the gods in the temples you are visiting. In particular ask:—

Why Visnu is worshipped under the form of the Salagrama.

Why Siva is represented by a linga and not an idol.

Why Brahma is never worshipped.

Then, when you go back, correlate these legends to the differing worship offered in the different temples.

As yet you have asked nothing about circumambulation, and almost every shrine is circumambulated in a special way, some by half a circle, some by two, three or more. Notice what you may or may not tread on or over (e.g., the water-course in a Siva temple); between what objects you must not pass (e.g., between the linga and the bull, unless the tortoise be present).

Then you have to find out all that is done if an idol is broken or injured. Can it be repaired? If not, where is it deposited (in the sea, or under a sacred tree)?

And finally, you can sit and have a long chat with the priest about all that is done when a new temple is built: how the ground is hallowed, how the foundations are laid, how idols are made, and how they are consecrated, life imparted to them, and their eyes opened (and do not forget to ask where the priest stands when the idol's eyes are uncovered).

There are some very interesting facts, too, to be learnt as to how the idol is placed in position. Is it lowered through the roof, or brought through the doorway? I have suggested that you direct your catechism to the priest (poor man!), but you may find, especially in a Jaina temple, that you sometimes get more help from a layman. It not infrequently happens that the laity realize the difficulties of their religion more easily than the hierarchy.

And now we must take our leave of the earnest student, who has so patiently endured all these dry lists ("instruction sore long time he bore!"), merely suggesting that for future study there are all the hosts of village gods and godlings, mother-goddesses, agricultural superstitions, ascetics, monasteries and nunneries, omens, funeral monuments and what not. Perhaps these are enough to begin with, and if you desire further suggestions, you will find a long list in the "Notes and Queries" already mentioned, and in the "Handbook" issued by the Folk-Lore Society.

One thing is certain: once you have begun to study the life and thought around you, you will never lose the habit, and some day you will realize the satisfying joy of knowing that you, even you, have on some tiny point pushed back the frontier of knowledge by tracking some unsuspected fact to its lair. Good-bye and good hunting!

MARGARET STEVENSON, M.A., Sc.D.

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MRS. CATT IN BRAZIL.

BRAZIL has an undying organized Woman Suffrage Movement. A group of women, highly educated, of good families, and actuated by noble aspirations, will see that the movement does not swerve from the straight course leading to the enfranchisement of women.

Brazil sent Miss Bertha Lutz as Government delegate to the Pan-American Conference in Baltimore held last April. It was there decided to organize a Pan-American Association for the advancement of women, the object being to encourage and stimulate the organization of women in South and Central America and Mexico. The plan adopted was that of federating existing organizations of women in support of a programme for the general improvement in the educational, civil, legal, and political status of women. Constitutions were written and translated into Spanish and Portuguese, and I agreed to serve as acting President of the temporary Pan-American organization for one year. In that capacity I came to South America, accompanied by Mrs. Anita van Sennep and Miss Elizabeth Babcock, of New York, and Miss Rosa Manus, of Holland. Our first stop was Brazil, where we remained three busy weeks.

Miss Lutz had already organized a Brazilian Association for the Advancement of Women, and formed three auxiliaries. Under the auspices of this Association a Brazilian Congress of Women was organized to receive us, and opened the day following our arrival. The Governors of nine of the twenty States that compose the Republic sent official delegates. Education, organization methods, child welfare, laws for women, Pan-

Americanism and Woman Suffrage were subjects on the programme.

The best of the sessions was unquestionably the Suffrage evening, when Senator Louro Mueller, State of St. Catharina, presided. He in mentioned as a possible President of Brazil and is widely influential. He frankly espoused the cause for the first time in an eloquent address. Senator Lopes Gonçalves, who, as chairman of the committee to which the Suffrage Bill had been referred, had made a favourable report, also pledged his continued support. A prominent lawyer made a similar declaration, and two women representatives of outlying States made earnest pleas for early action.

The significance of this evening was emphasized the next day by a unique suffrage experience. The Senate has a diplomatic committee whose function it is to receive "distinguished foreigners," meaning men. For the first time these words were interpreted to include women, and we were invited to visit the Senate. The invitation was extended to the newly organized Brazilian Woman Suffrage Alliance—one result of the Congress. Vice-President Coineba and several Senators received us, and one Senator, who had graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, addressed us in English, paying fulsome compliments to the United States, women in general, and suffragists in particular. Then champagne and cakes were brought, and speedy success to our cause was proposed and drunk. The fact that I and several others drank the toast with mineral water will not detract the victory.