

JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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SEVENTH YEAR No. 4.

DECEMBER 15, 1912.

Four, four!
Four states more!

The march of progress onward goes,
And now throughout the land
Our ranks have swelled to numbers
[strong,
A faithful working band.
(*Suffrage parade songs*).



Voting takes a few minutes only, but
there hasn't been a minute of the day
since last October that it hasn't made
an appreciable difference in the treat-
ment of women by men in California.

ALICE PARK.

Palo Alto, May 14 1912.

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

VICTORY IN AMERICA!!!

Arizona, Kansas, Michigan and Oregon have enfranchised their women!

Announcements.

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

- AUSTRALIA, *The Woman Voter*, 2 Sh., Whitehall, Melbourne, Victoria.
—, *The Liberal Woman*, 1 Sh., Mutual Life Building, 339 George Street, Sydney.
- AUSTRIA, *Der Bund*, 2 Kronen, 7 Rochusgasse, Wien III.
—, *Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht*, 2 Kronen, 7 Reichsratsgasse, Wien.
—, *Neues Frauenleben*, 4 Kronen, Porzellangasse 32, Wien IX.
—, *Österreichische Frauenrundschaue*, 6 Kronen, 11 Am Hof, Wien I.
- BULGARIA, *Grajdanka* [The woman Citizen], 6 francs, Mrs. Pateff Bojilowa, Bourgas.
—, *Ravno Pravie* [Equality], 4 rb., 61 Mirska Street Kazanlik.
—, *Jensky Glas*, 6 francs, Sofia.
- DENMARK, *Kristeligt Kvindeblad*, 2 Kr., Kørup, pr. Horsens.
—, *Kvinden og Samfundet*, 3.10 Kroner, Studiestraede 49², Kopenhagen.
—, *Kvindevalgret*, 1 Krone, Zoological Garden, Kopenhagen.
- FINLAND, *Nutid*, 6 Mark, 12 Georgsgatan, Helsingfors.
- FRANCE, *La Suffragiste*, 4 francs, 55 rue Damrémont, Paris.
—, *La Française*, 6 francs, 49 rue Lafitte, Paris.
—, *Ligue d'Electeurs pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, Bulletin trimestriel, 4 frs., 22 rue Lacépède, Paris.
—, *Le Droit des Femmes*, revue mensuelle, 3.50 frs., 127 Avenue de Clichy, Paris.
- GERMANY, *Frauenstimmrecht*, Monatshefte des Deutschen Verbandes für Frauenstimmrecht, 4 Mark, München, Kaulbachstrasse 12, Ghs.¹.
—, *Centralblatt des Bundes deutscher Frauenvereine*, 4.80 Mark, Dürerstrasse 110, Dresden.
—, *Frau und Staat*, Organ der deutschen Vereinigung für Frauenstimmrecht, Beilage zum Centralblatt, p/o Frau Dehmel, Blankenese.
—, *Die Frauenbewegung*, 5 Mark, Wormserstr., Berlin W 62.
—, *Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht*, 2 Mark, Wormserstrasse 5, Berlin W. 62.
—, *Die Frau der Gegenwart*, 2.50 Mark, Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse 109, Breslau.
- GREAT BRITAIN, *The Common Cause*, weekly, 6 Sh. 6 d. a year, 2 Robert Street Adelphi, London.
—, *Votes for Women*, weekly, 1 d., 4-7 Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London W.C.
—, *The Vote*, weekly, 6 Sh. 6 d., 1 Robert Street, Adelphi, London E. C.
—, *The Suffragette*, 8 Sh. 8 d., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, London.
—, Monthly paper of the *Men's League for W.S.*, 1 Sh., 136 St. Stephen's House, Westminster S.W.
- HUNGARY, *A nő és a Társadalom*, 6 Kr., 67 István utca, Budapest VII.
- ICELAND, *Kvennabladid*, 2 Kroner, Fru Briet Asmundsson, Reykjavik.
—, *La Difesa delle Lavoratrici*, 3 frs., Via San Damiano 16, Milan.
—, *Unione Femminile Nazionale*, Lire 1.50, via Monte di Pietà 9, Milano.
- NETHERLANDS, *Maandblad voor Vrouwenkiesrecht*, f 1.—, 43 Linnaeusstraat, Amsterdam.
—, *De Ploeger*, monthly, f 0.60, 31 Parklaan, Bussum.
- NORWAY, *Nylaende*, fortnightly, 4.70 Kroner, Victoria Terrasse 5², Kristiania.
- POLAND, *Ster*, 10 francs, Nowy Swiat 4, Warsaw.

- PORTUGAL, *A Mulher Portuguesa*, 40 centavos, Praça D Luis 17, Lissabon.
- ROMANIA, *Viitorul Româncelor*, 10 lei, Strada Muzelor, Jassy.
- , *Drepturile Femeii*, 10 lei, 204 Calla Serban Voda, Bukarest.
- RUSSIA, *Jenski Vestnik*, Spalernaya 42, St. Petersburg.
- , *The Anglo-Russian*, 1 Sh. 6 d., 21 Paternoster Square, London E. C.
- SOUTH AFRICA, *The Woman's Outlook*, 2 Sh. 6 d., Postbox 118, Grahamstown C. P.
- SWEDEN, *Rösträtt för Kvinnor*, fortnightly, 1.75 Kr., 6 Lästmakaregatan, Stockholm.
- , *Dagny*, weekly, 4.50 Kroner, 51 Mästersamuelsgatan, Stockholm.
- , *Morgonbris*, 60 Öre, Folkets Hus, Stockholm.
- SWITZERLAND, *Frauenbestrebungen*, 3.10 frs., Tödistrasse 45, Zürich.
- U. S. AMERICA, *The Woman's Journal*, weekly, \$ 1.—, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
- , *The Woman Voter*, \$ 0.50, 30 East 34th Street, New York City.
- , *Life and Labour*, \$ 1.—, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.
- , *The Progressive Woman*, \$ 0.50, 111 North Market Street, Chicago, Ill.
- , *The Woman's Bulletin*, \$ 1.—, 713 Higgins Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

LITERATURE.

Te Men's League Handbook on Women's Suffrage to be ordered for 6 d. from the M. L. Office, 136 St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

If ever the literature-paragraph of „Jus Suffragii” can be of any use to the readers, it will be now, provided I succeed in making them order this booklet. Indeed there never was a compilation so handy, concise and practical for giving at a glance the review of the whole situation in Great Britain concerning the prospects of Votes for Women and the efforts being made to obtain them in January. The chapters written by Mr. Brailsford, Sir John Cockburn, Mrs. Fawcett, Dr. Drysdale, Miss Mc Millan, etc. would each be worth the whole price of the booklet. It is impossible to give an epitome of the contents; let it suffice to say that here is to be found exhaustive information on the present political situation; the order, the meaning, the wording and the chances of each of the four amendments introduced by private members for the purpose of giving the franchise to women by amending the Government's Reformbill; the action of women and men for woman suffrage throughout the country; the reasons why women should be enfranchised; the results of woman suffrage where it exists, especially in Australia; the economic, historical and religious aspects of the case, and a quantity of reliable and useful information more.

All suffragists in the world who wish to rejoice with our British sisters when in January their cause triumphs in the House of Commons, will do well to study this handbook, both to appreciate fully the meaning of the victory and to be able to give all the desired details in case they speak at public meetings of sympathy.

Note sur les recensements de divers pays par *Lydie de Pissarjevsky* reprinted from the „Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris” to be ordered 53 rue Scheffer, Paris, presents statistical tables and diagrams showing the numbers of men and women of different ages, married, unmarried or divorced and professional or not professional. France, Ger-

many, Prussia, Austria and Norway give complete data permitting the author to draw diagrams of professional employment either as employers or employees. Japan, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden only give the numbers of the population of different age and civil status but no data on employment. The 5 first-named countries make great difference in their data, some recognising the mistress of the house as either employer or employed, and others simply nothing them as „non-active”, meaning „supported by their men-folk”. These figures are all most interesting and may greatly contribute, to stimulate thought in the reader, but Miss Pissarjevsky refrains from drawing conclusions here.

Kultursozialismus by Mr. *Fritz Paris*, to be ordered from Ruhland, Editor in Berlin for . . . Mk. The author tries to reconcile the opinions of those who hold that better social conditions only can produce better men, and of those who think on the contrary that better men are required to produce better conditions. Practically Mr. P.'s theory comes to this that we should gratefully accept those ameliorations that we can obtain, and always fight only with the weapons of superior culture. Moreover the class-struggle should be overcome by persuasion and then a happy state will be reached for the community.

Should Suffragists join political parties?

S. Ispolatof (Moscow). When we speak of the attitude of political parties with respect to women's rights, we can say at once that it is hostile throughout the whole gamut of parties. Let a man be a Socialist, a Moderate or a Conservative, upon the whole he is a man and will not voluntarily abdicate the traditional privileges of his sex. This is not to be wondered at, but it should be kept in mind and we should act accordingly.

The Conservatives do not admit feminism, the Progressives admit it in principle but not as a rule of conduct, which practically comes to the same. Thus a Socialist woman who refuses to see the women's movement in order not to compromise her standing in the party, is not a real feminist, no more than her male comrades, when they try to put aside the women's claims. This is certainly false socialism, and Mr. Paul Boyer, one of those honest men, who have not—like the others—a tendency to conceal sedulously the defects of their sex, tells us frankly in „La Suffragiste” to be wary and not to have confidence in men. Then he goes on to say: „Often in Socialist congresses, encouraged by the presence of Mme Pelletier, I have spoken in defence of women's rights. My words never met but indifference and chill. Women, that means nothing to the people. . . or to those who flatter the people either.” This is beyond a doubt: Women then should never forget that it is the men who have made the laws and that women must wrest their rights from men.

To my thinking, as long as a woman has not lost all self-consciousness, she cannot join a political party unless it be for the purpose of advocating her rights there. The recognition of women's rights is the basis for the regeneration of the human race.

United States.

The November number of „Jus Suffragii” has not yet reached us, but doubtless across its front page is printed in capital letters, Four States for Suffrage! That was the glorious record made on election

day, Nov. 5. As predicted in my letter of last month the constitutional amendment was lost in Wisconsin and carried in Michigan, Kansas, Arizona and Oregon. The gaining of California last year doubled the number of women voters in the United States, and this last election has again doubled the entire number. The best estimate that can be made at present shows that 2,667,000 women are now eligible to vote on exactly the same terms as men and to hold every office. Many think the figures may reach two million and three-quarters, but even at the first estimate the number of women who can vote is more than two-and-a-half times as large as can do so in any other country. Australia comes next with one million. Adding to this list those of New Zealand, Finland and Norway gives a total of not less than 4,000,000 women who are completely enfranchised. The advocates of woman suffrage therefore, have a right to insist that it is no longer an experiment and that they will not discuss what might happen if women could vote, but will require the opponents to show what does happen where women do vote.

The conditions in Wisconsin were almost the same as those in Ohio, which have been described in these letters. Brewing and distilling are probably the greatest industries and they fought the amendment, with the co-operation of the immense German population. In no other country do the suffragists have to contend with the liquor interests as we do, for they largely control politics in many States and they believe this would be much harder to do if women had a vote. They have spent millions of dollars to prevent it and have many times succeeded. While a number of the best speakers and organizers from other States went to the aid of Wisconsin, and while its own suffragists made a splendid campaign, the women there were not thoroughly organized. They realize this now with many regrets. The State Suffrage Convention has already been held and the work of education and organization will be commenced at once, with a view to having the question submitted again as soon as it seems best. They had against them the enormous majority of 92,146, a worse record than in Ohio, where they were defeated by 87,000 in a vote of 600,000.

The gaining of Michigan will be of great advantage to both of those States, as it lies between them. This was the greatest victory ever secured for woman suffrage, as it has always been said that no State east of the Mississippi River could be carried; that it would do very well for those of the far West, which were making many radical experiments in legislation, but not for the older and more conservative East. Of all the five we were most anxious to win Michigan, as it is an old, established State, with a large native-born, educated population and it added possibly 700,000 women to the list of voters. The Suffrage Association made a fine campaign with the support of almost every large organization of women in the State. That it was a hard fight is shown by the small majority of not more than a few thousand in probably half-a-million votes. Detroit, the only large city, gave a big vote against it, and now the saloon-keepers there have gone into the courts to try to defeat it. There is not much danger, however, that they will be successful.

The victory in Kansas was sweeping. As a rule there is never a full vote on amendments of any kind, but that for woman suffrage it seems was carried by a majority of 16,000 in a vote of several hundred thousand. This State has a large and wealthy farming population and many beautiful cities. For more than forty years it has had well-enforced temperance laws and its small percentage of pauper-

ism, insanity and crime is nowhere equalled. The women were well organized and no better campaign ever was made. The wife of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was president of the Suffrage Association and her first assistant was the wife of the Governor of the State. Probably 430,000 women were enfranchised.

Arizona is the newest of States and the men have shown themselves thoroughly progressive, as the amendment was carried in every county by a vote of two to one. It has in its mines a source of great wealth and when irrigated will be one of the best States for fruit raising. The exact vote on amendments is always very slow in coming but we know that Oregon has been carried by a very good majority, it is said by 4,000. This makes all the Pacific Coast solid for woman suffrage and we expect now to win the other Western States within a few years. All the newspapers in the country concede this and say that universal suffrage for women in the United States is now only a question of time.

Before leaving this subject I want to emphasize one fact: In all of the six campaigns which have been carried on during the past year there has not been one act that was not strictly legal and constitutional or that could be adversely criticized. The work has been spirited and vigorous, the most of it out of doors, with meetings on street corners, at factories, fairs, picnics, etc.; tens of thousands of individual voters have been personally seen; vast propaganda has been carried on through the press and millions of pages of literature have been circulated. In every State the suffragists have had the full respect of every body, even their enemies. It is not likely that any other kind of a campaign ever will be made here. The one lesson which has been thoroughly learned is that the strongest factor of success lies in organizing every election precinct and talking personally with every voter. Wherever this has been done all the forces of evil have not been able to prevent a favorable vote.

I dare not take the space to tell of the many celebrations that have taken place throughout the country. The procession in New York was a great success. The papers said that 20,000 were in line and 400,000 looked on. There had been some fear of a night parade, but the police arrangements were perfect and on the entire three mile march not a disrespectful word was heard, nor was there the slightest disorder among the thousands who gathered in Union Square to hear the speeches, which were kept up till midnight. The newspapers gave pages of pictures and descriptions and many favorable editorials. With only three days for preparation a mass meeting of 3,000 was held in Carnegie Hall, arranged by Mrs. Stanton Blatch and her Political Union in honor of Dr. Anna Shaw and the National Association. Miss Shaw, after 14,000 miles of travel, and speaking from one to five times a day for several months, was never in better health of spirits. The audience rose to its feet in greeting again and again waving handkerchiefs and banners, while from an immense flag stretched across one end of the hall there suddenly blazed forth ten stars emblematic of the ten States where women are enfranchised. In less than a week another immense audience gathered in that big hall to welcome home from her tour around the world our international president, Mrs. Chapman Catt, who also received an ovation that lasted many minutes. She too is in perfect health and enthusiastic in her plans for the future, especially the International Congress.

I am finishing this letter in Philadelphia, where the largest suffrage convention ever held in this country is drawing to a close. For six days the

reports and pictures have occupied the front pages of the newspapers of this city of several million people. The Sunday afternoon meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House was attended by 4,000 people and as many more were trying to get in. Finally 30 or 40 speakers were sent outside by Dr. Shaw and six street meetings were continued till dark. A Bishop opened the meeting with prayer. Miss Jane Addams, Miss Julia Dathrop, head of the Government Bureau of Child Welfare and Dr. Shaw were the speakers. The second mass meeting at the opera house was as largely attended and Bishop Darlington, of the Pittsburgh diocese, Mrs. Catt and Baroness von Suttner gave magnificent addresses. A great campaign will be at once commenced in Pennsylvania. Dr. Shaw was re-elected president and Miss Addams first vice-president, with as strong a board as it would be possible to find.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

Great Britain.

The two events of most importance since our last report was sent from England, occurred simultaneously on November 5th. On that day Mr. Snowden M. P. moved an amendment to the Irish Home Rule Bill, to enfranchise women for the Irish Parliament on the basis of the existing municipal register. The Nationalists, the bulk of the Liberals, and a large number of Conservative Anti-Suffragists combined to defeat the Amendment, and the Government Whips were put up against it. Nevertheless on this occasion, as was the case with the Conciliation Bill, no defeat of the principle of Women's Suffrage was involved; the Irish members opposed the Bill on the contradictory grounds that the question should be decided by the Irish Parliament and that it would be dealt with at a later stage when the Franchise Bill was under consideration. The motive for opposition was purely tactical, in the supposed interests of Home Rule: in view of the hostility, which Irish opposition to enfranchisement of women has incurred, and is likely to incur if repeated, from the supporters of Women's Suffrage inside and outside the House of Commons, it is to be hoped that they will speedily realize the danger of their tactics, and will reverse them when they have the opportunity of the free vote on the amendment of the Franchise Bill.

All the members of the Labour Party who were present, with the exception of five, voted for the amendment, and that their Leader, Mr. Ramsey Macdonald, should have spoken against the Government on so important an occasion, and that thirty Liberals voted against the Whips, brought home clearly the fact that there exists a body of men in the House of Commons, to whom Women's Suffrage is as vital an issue as Home Rule is to the Nationalists.

Simultaneously with the decision in the House, on the amendment to the Home Rule Bill, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies was holding a great non-party Demonstration in the Albert Hall. News of the decision was brought during the proceedings, and Mrs. Henry Fawcett who announced the result made a stirring appeal for support of the policy of the Union. „All Suffrage Societies are animated by the same faith—that is the sword of the spirit, but we must be armed in this world of ours with the sword of the flesh, and I believe we have found it.” It is a perfectly lawful and constitutional weapon, otherwise it would not be wielded by the National Union. Our policy leads us to give special support to the one party amongst the various parties which has declared in favour of women's suffrage.

From May last onwards, we have applied this principle. And we are asking you to give your cordial support to that policy to-night. We believe it is a good policy, and entirely consistent with our non-party attitude. The Labour party, entirely on its own initiative and unsought by us, several years ago declared itself frankly and fully favourable to the principle of woman suffrage. It not only declared for the principle, but voted on every occasion in the House of Commons almost unanimously in support of woman suffrage. In the last three sessions 1910, 1911, and 1912, only two Labour votes, and those on only one occasion, were given against a Bill for the enfranchisement of women.

We have news from the House of Commons to-night that Mr. Philip Snowden's amendment to enfranchise women in the Home Rule Bill has been defeated by a large majority. But the chairman of the Labour party made a very strong and very eloquent plea in its support, and the whole party with only five exceptions voted in support of Mr. Snowden's amendment.

It is not a policy we intend to pursue only for the next few months until the next election, as a merely temporary expedient. We intend to go on with it until we have gained woman suffrage. I think politicians have become aware of the fact that we have very considerable staying powers. We can carry on this policy if need be for years.”

Mr. W. C. Anderson, chairman of the Independent Labour Party, assured his hearers that the „whole strategy of the Labour Party was in the direction of securing the enfranchisement of women in the Reform Bill, and of securing that the Session shall not go by without attaining it.

The appeal for funds for carrying on the campaign met immediate response in the form of a collection of over £ 5300.

It is expected that the Committee Stage of the Franchise Bill will be reached in Jan. or Febr. when the first amendment will be read to omit the word „male” from Clause I, an amendment which it is essential to pass, in order that the moving of subsequent amendments to include women, may be rendered possible.

Press Department N. U. W. S. S.

During the last month the *Women's Freedom League* have been much occupied with the cause of International Suffrage. We attended meetings and receptions to the delegates sent by the Men's International Suffrage Alliance to its First Congress in London, we were at two dinners organised in their honour and we ourselves held a Reception to these delegates at Caxton Hall. We are now holding our International Suffrage Fair at Chelsea Town Hall where we have stalls representing 26 different nations, each carrying its own national flag, displaying goods direct from the country it represents, the helpers being dressed in national costume. All stalls are connected by green, white and gold streamers, with a central pillar on which are hoisted the flags of Great Britain and Ireland, and above them burns the torch of liberty. A special attraction of this „Fair” are the many national country dances arranged by Miss Ruby Ginner.

To come to more serious matters, matters which concern us deeply at home, we have seen the defeat of Mr. Snowden's Amendment to include Irish women in the Home Rule Bill. The bargaining of our supposed Liberal friends with Mr. Redmond on this matter and the general apathy shown by many Labour members for a question which vitally affects the position of women have given us an even greater contempt than we previously had for British politicians,

and we hailed with joy the defeat of the Government on November 11th. We hardly hoped to see the time when we should be in full agreement with Sir Frederick Banbury, but his remarks when introducing the amendment which succeeded in defeating the Government, explain our position almost as clearly as we ourselves are explaining it every day. Sir Frederick Banbury said he did not trust the Government, and he desired to prevent the taxpayers of England being called upon to provide money for a Government in which they had no share. That a so-called Liberal Government should be defeated for refusing to recognise a fundamental principle of the British Constitution, shows how far present day Liberals have departed from their former principles and traditions.

November 1912.

The International Suffrage Fair organised by Mrs. K. Harvey on behalf of the Women's Freedom League was a great success. Not only did it result in a world-wide advertisement for the League, but also in a very substantial addition to its funds.

The Women's Freedom League took a prominent part in the Bow & Bromley by-election. Its members were keenly disappointed at the defeat of Mr. Lansbury at the poll and at the loss of so staunch a suffragist in the House of Commons, but take comfort in the fact that the Liberal Government suffered more in prestige than the suffragists. During the contest not one single meeting was held in the constituency in favour of the Government, and the total of the poll of Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Blair was registered as an anti-government vote.

After an eight-month's siege, Mrs. Harvey's house at Bromley (Kent) has been broken into by the tax collector, a bailiff and a policeman, and a distraint has been made on her goods, because Mrs. Harvey refuses to pay taxes to a Government which denies women the right of representation. Mrs. Tippet, a member of our National Executive Committee, has been summoned at Stowmarket for refusing to pay her dog licence. She further refused to pay the fine imposed by the Magistrates. The court declined to take further proceedings. Our Hon. Treasurer Dr. Knight was, a few weeks ago, sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment for a similar offense, but the authorities have not yet found it convenient to carry out this sentence. The Women's Freedom League has refused to comply with the regulations of the Insurance Act in respect to its employees on the ground that it is prepared to resist all legislation, good, bad or indifferent, which is passed over women's heads without their consent. The League has been threatened with prosecution by the Commissioners, and now awaits events.

London, Dec. 1912. F. A. UNDERWOOD.

The Women's Social and Political Union writes: Since the beginning of November, the English Suffragists have been concentrating on the Reform Bill. This Franchise Bill, as you will remember, proposes Manhood Suffrage on a residential qualification of six months for all men of 21 years of age, and the Government have stated that if a private Member proposes an Amendment to enfranchise women and the amendment be carried, that it will be incorporated in the Bill and all will be well—women will vote. Unfortunately for the hopes of the Constitutional Suffragists, it is pointed out by the W.S.P.U. (which is day by day becoming more militant in the expression of its dissatisfaction with the Government's attitude) that of the three Amendments to be proposed, neither will satisfy or unite

any party in the House of Commons sufficiently to permit an amendment to be carried. The several parties are to be left free to exercise their vote according to their convictions—but without the force of the Party Whips behind them there is not likely to be anything approaching agreement—unless indeed it were for some form of enfranchisement such as the Conciliation Bill, but as that would simply be a sham weapon, it only enfranchising some 1½ million of women against all men of 21, it is obvious that it at once repeats and accentuates that inequality of the sexes which lies at the basis of so much social evil. The militant Society and the Liberal and Labour Party, therefore, disclaim this proposal.

The amendment to enfranchise all women as all men will not meet with support from Conservatives, or from many Liberals, so that is not to be trusted. There remains the Norwegian or Dickinson Amendment which would enfranchise women tax-payers, and the wives of tax-payers, but this amendment without the driving force of the Government Whips behind it stands no better chance than the others, as many Liberals and Conservatives and Anti-Suffragists will unite to oppose it!

The situation is in fact precisely what Miss Christabel Pankhurst has all along maintained it would be—and the increasing militancy throughout the country is testimony to the anger and disgust of women who see themselves exploited and cheated by wire-pulling politicians of the Lloyd George type year after year.

Mr. Lloyd George has stated to a deputation of Welsh women Liberals this week that the prospects of a majority for the Amendments to the Franchise Bill are not very propitious. „If the forces were divided, they would be badly beaten.”

But he did not give these good ladies the barest hint how all these opposed forces are to be united without the Party Whip. So the W.S.P.U. repeats its warning, repeats its demand for a Government measure giving women „votes on the same terms as they are given to men”, and women all over the country repeat and increase their militant agitation.

Letter boxes are being attacked, the Government is being set at defiance and instead of being confirmed in its affected belief that women do not want votes, the Cabinet Ministers who are like Mr. Asquith opposed to justice for women, hear of nothing else but the agitation for justice—at their meetings! The Labour Party is officially declaring itself on the side of the Government and refuses to oppose it even if the Franchise Amendments be lost. The controversy between Mr. George Lansbury, the only man of the Labour Party who has had the principle and courage to make a stand for the woman's cause, who resigned his seat in the House of Commons and offered himself for re-election at Bow and Bromley this month, and Mr. R. Macdonald, the leader of the official Labour Party in the House is being continued in the press with unceasing acrimony.

Mr. Lansbury polled over three thousand votes, and the Suffragists' cause made headway among the working women who came day after day to listen to Mrs. Pankhurst's explanation of the necessity for militancy to prevent the Government carrying a Bill which would reduce women to an even worse condition socially and economically than they now occupy.

As a result, Mrs. Drummond (the „General”) is to run a campaign throughout the country to awaken and enlist working women in the cause.

She proposes to lead a deputation to the House of Commons to lay before the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George their demand that votes should be granted to women without any more delay.

To-day, Mrs. Pankhurst, who is speaking through-

out the length and breadth of the land, is opening the Christmas Fair at Lincoln's Inn House, the „house-warming” of the new premises of the W. S. P. U.

In her speech, Mrs. Pankhurst answered the pronouncement on the Franchise Bill made by Mr. Lloyd George to the Welsh Liberal women at the House of Commons this week. She entirely refused to credit the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd George that it will be possible so to unite the unshepherded forces in the House of Commons that an Amendment satisfactory to women can be carried without Government aid. She repeated that the policy of the W.S.P.U. will be as before militant until „Votes for Women” are promised in good faith and brought forward in a Bill supported by the Government, not left to a private member's amendment. Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway,

Press Department W. S. P. U.

London, 5 Dec. 1912.

The *Men's League for Women's Suffrage* is very gratified by the attention which has been attracted by the Congress of the Men's International Alliance. Some of the English papers have given considerable prominence to the doings of the Congress, and the resolutions which were passed at it have evoked great interest and comment. There can be no doubt that this Congress will have had a material influence upon the progress of the cause in this country, and the Executive of the Men's League is most grateful to those who have come from so far to help us over here. As Mme. Kramers herself favoured the Congress with her presence, we have abstained from any description of the proceedings.

During the Congress the first numbers of the new *Men's League Handbook on Women's Suffrage*, edited by Mr. J. M. Mitchell, made their appearance and the book is now on sale. As it gives the most recent utterances of the recognised leaders in each branch of the movement directed at securing the inclusion of women in the Government's Reform Bill, it is hoped that the book will have a useful influence upon Members of Parliament. It will be distributed to them together with a report of the Congress of the Men's International Alliance, as soon as the Committee Stage of the Reform Bill is in sight.

The Men's League, like the other Suffrage Societies has been actively engaged in supporting Mr. Lansbury in his election fight at Bow and Bromley. A committee room was opened in the district, under the direction of Mr. J. Simpson, and active work was done by several prominent members of the League during the whole campaign by speaking, canvassing and literature. A Men's League Contingent also walked in the torchlight procession organised by the Women Suffragists. The interest and sympathy of the crowds at the meetings was remarkable; and although Mr. Lansbury was unfortunately defeated, the educative value of the campaign was undeniable. The League also took part in the final stages of the women's march from Edinburgh to London, and at the great meeting in Trafalgar Square at which four of our members spoke.

The Government Reform Bill is expected to come on at the beginning of the year, and it is hoped that the recent Congress of the Men's Alliance, and the Handbook which the Men's League has specially issued for the occasion will have done good service in securing a successful issue for a women's Suffrage amendment.

A conference of prominent male sympathisers with

Women's Suffrage is being arranged for the Men's League to decide upon the best methods of gaining support for the Women's Suffrage amendments in the House of Commons. London, Dec. 1912. C. V. DRYSDALE.

The work done by the *Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association* among Unionist Members of Parliament with regard to support for the Women's Suffrage amendment to the Home Rule Bill showed a satisfactory result, very few of our friends in the House of Commons failing to vote for this amendment. Its defeat was, of course, easily explained by the weight of the Coalition on the other side.

Since the last issue of „*Jus Suffragii*” the annual general meeting of the Association has taken place. This meeting was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, presided over by the President, the Countess of Selborne, who dwelt in her address on the advance of women's movements in general during the past year, instancing the growth of societies of every kind, political and non-political, religious and social, all showing the growing activity among women. The President also gave a most interesting analysis of the amendments to the Government Reform Bill, and explained the present policy of the Association. An appeal for funds was made, to which the Association have received a very satisfactory response, and many members made suggestions for raising money, which are having the consideration of the Finance Committee.

The quarterly meeting of the Women's Council of the Association on Nov. 12th, was largely attended by Vice-Presidents and Councillors. During the discussion of the work of the Central Office, a suggestion was made that a public meeting of Conservative men and women should be held in the New Year, and it has since been decided to take the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, for Feb. 6th. Further, the Association has great pleasure in announcing that the Earl of Selborne has consented to be the chief speaker. The price of seats will range from 5/- to 6 d., and already we have an encouraging amount of applications for tickets.

The Café Chantant opened by the Duchess of Marlborough at the Kensington Town Hall on Nov. 20th, was well supported. The hall was prettily decorated in the colours of the Association, and the musical programme provided was of an exceptionally high standard.

By the time this report is in print the At Home for members and friends at the Knightsbridge Hotel will have taken place. Winifred, Countess of Arran, will be the hostess, and Dr. Florence Willey and Mr. Sydney Goldman, M. P., have kindly consented to speak. The meetings at this hotel have always been remarkably popular, and we find them a great help in attracting new members and sympathisers.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow branches of the C. U. W. F. A. have been working very hard in connection with a mass meeting which is being arranged, in conjunction with the N. U. W. S. S., in Glasgow on Monday, Dec. 9th. The Viscountess Castlereagh and the Earl of Lytton will be among the speakers, and the Lady Frances Balfour will preside. This meeting has been organised to counteract the effect of an Anti-Suffrage meeting lately held in Glasgow, and to demonstrate in Scotland the strength of the constitutional movement for women's enfranchisement. Many of our Vice-Presidents and Council are giving their support, and we have every reason to believe that the meeting will be a great success and have a far-reaching influence.

The Association has lately published four very

useful leaflets: „Why Men should Support Women's Suffrage”, „An Address by Mr. Rowland Prothero”, „Women's Vote in California” and „Mr. Roosevelt on Woman's Suffrage”. Experience has taught us that there is a great demand for purely Conservative literature on the women's franchise question, and we make every effort to keep an up-to-date selection, with the result that every week sees an increase in orders for our leaflets, not only from our own branches, but also from other suffrage societies.

London, Dec. 1912. Mrs. GILBERT SAMUEL.

France.

Feminists have been very busy of late, for in the time that the Budget is under discussion the Parliamentary Committees meet, and these have to prepare the work that is to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies. A question of eminent interest to us, the equality of the salaries of men and women teachers, is now being discussed. The Government have proposed an augmentation of teachers' salaries and the crucial point is now that they are willing to raise the wages both of men and women teachers, but without caring, for the time being, to establish equality of pay among men and women, as demanded by the Federation of Teachers' Unions. Our friends in Parliament have now advised us to go and see the members of the Budget Commission and of the Educational Commission. There the Reporters, Mr. Viviani (for the budget) and Mr. Kerguézec (for education) were favorable to our claim—and they have demanded equality of pay notwithstanding the Government were opposed. The two Commissions have voted for us and against the Government and now we are most eager to know what the decision of the Chamber will be. Personal letters have been sent to each M.P., together with the list of 340 deputies who, two years ago, have declared for equal pay. We note that the present Minister of Finance, then M.P., voted in favour, whereas now he is the greatest opponent of the reform.

The Report of Mr. Ferdinand Buisson, advocating municipal suffrage for women, was adopted by the Commission on Universal Suffrage on Dec. 4. This was a critical moment for us, for if the Commission had not accepted the Report, all the work would have had to be begun over again. As it is, it will suffice that one of our friends move to put the question on the order of the day to have the Report discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. We obtained this result after having visited the 44 members of the Commission and generally we have been well received. We regret however that the English suffragettes do not stop their criminal propaganda. If they knew the harm they do us in France that would probably make them think twice.

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

Hungary.

Deeply moved, we have to announce the sudden loss of our Vice-president, Dr. Desider Markus, Judge of the Highest Court, who died suddenly and unexpectedly as the victim of blood poisoning. The tragic death of our highly esteemed vice-president is a heavy blow for our movement, which owes him much for the services he rendered to our cause. His bright mind was entirely devoted to social movements and the advance of society.

Since the organisation of our association he served

our movement as vice-president, giving to the cause not only the support of his unceasing work, his incredibly great knowledge and his warm feelings but also the prestige of his high social position. Being only 49 years old, his tragic death broke down all the hopes connected with his person. His noble memory will be kept for ever in the hearts of Hungarian feminists.

The Executive Committee loses in Dr. Márkus one of its co-presidents. Under the impression of this sad event and amid the wacries filling our country we feel unable to give you a proper report and will limit ourselves therefore to the dry facts and events since our last report.

We rejoice in the fact, that the Hungarian National Council of Women devoted for the first time a whole evening of its annual meeting, held from 22nd—24th November in Budapest, to the question of Woman Suffrage.

Countess Albert Apponyi, the president of the Council, presided this evening. Miss Rosenberg, the vice-president of the Council, gave a report about the petition which was presented by the Council to the Government and to Parliament. Prof. Dirner, the president of the Hungarian Men's League for W. S., spoke in behalf of this League and Rosika Schwimmer in behalf of our society. Mrs. Elisabeth Dirner, the new elected president of the political Committee of the National Council, proposed a resolution in favour of demanding W. S. at the same time when the Reform Bill for Manhood Suffrage will be introduced. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Hungary was represented by four delegates and two visitors at the Congress of the International Men's Alliance in London. The Hungarian press gave a splendid echo to the proceedings of that congress. In connection with the congress an old plan of our society got nearer to its realisation, i. e. the visitors of the London congress were so much impressed by the Women's International Club that they resolved to urge the formation of a similar club in Budapest. The plan will be probably carried out in the next weeks.

The menacing possibility of a war of our own country made the Peace-society hold a demonstration in which our society naturally took part. We used this opportunity to show the connection between the vital question of war or peace and woman suffrage, and to demand, that all pacifists may claim votes for women. Our point of view was highly appreciated.

We had once more Miss Corbett speaking for us in Budapest, Szeged, Pécs and Fiume, stirring the people especially in these country-towns.

The Socialists continue their calumnies and lies at our expense.

The National Society of Female Clerks presented a memorandum asking votes for women to Parliament.

The Men's League is making every effort to convert members of Parliament to support our demand.

We had lately new interviews with His Excellency François Kossuth, with William Vázsonyi and the prelate Gieswein, who assured us of their sincere intention of helping us to get the suffrage now. The vice-president of the Kossuth-party, His Exc. Johan Tóth, gave us a similar declaration.

About the newest stage of our congress preparations we will give an account in the next international circular. Here we wish to tell you only that on 1st—3rd December we had a very successful bazar, and that the chief-director of the Hungarian State Post received a deputation of women employed at the post offices, which asked him, whether he would consent to give as many female employees of the

post as possible their holidays during the congress, so that they may be able to attend. The chief director declared very amiably to be very glad to concede this demand. We of course are immensely glad to have got this promise for the employees of the post.

We hope that until our next report the question of the war will be settled peacefully, so that we shall be able to continue to give you good news with a lighter heart than we are able now.

* * *

We beg all affiliated countries which did not answer yet our international questionnaire to do so as soon as possible.

We beg to note, that the representants of our Congress Executive Committee had a meeting with the Austrian Committee, in which it was settled that the International propaganda-day which will be arranged in Vienna before the Budapest-Congress will be held on the 11th and 12th of June.

As donations have been requested for the expenses of oriental delegates, the Hungarian Executive Committee offers to entertain those delegates as honorary guests from the moment they enter the frontiers of our country. Our hospitality Committee will take charge of all expenses including travelling tickets, etc. etc.

Budapest, Dec. 1912. ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

Germany.

On the beginning of the new parliamentary session the Executive of the German Union of W. S. Societies has sent a questionnaire to each member of the Imperial Parliament, requesting them to give their opinion on the expediency of extending the franchise to women, viz: Suffrage and eligibility to Trades- and Employment Courts, to Trade- and Agricultural Boards, to Aldermen's Councils and Juries; eligibility to municipal offices, and suffrage and eligibility for churches, municipalities, Diets and the Imperial Parliament.

On Nov. 24 the Prussian W. S. Association held an extraordinary meeting, occasioned by the Executive session at Weimar in October, which had resolved to amend § 3 of the Constitution of the German Union of W. S. Societies. The acting President, Mrs. Minna Cauer, who had long occupied her function, felt that the paragraph as amended meant a retrograde step as to the claim for universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage, and this determined her to resign. Mrs. Cauer was one of the founders of the German Union of W. S. societies in 1902. When in 1908 the new Imperial Law on Associations permitted women to participate in political unions, she formed the Prussian W. S. Association, which now counts 12 Provincial Sections with 40 Local Branches. The meeting expressed hearty thanks to the experienced leader for her untiring devotion to the cause of women's enfranchisement and greatly regretted her resignation. In the election of new officers Mrs. Regine Deutsch from Berlin was chosen as President and Mrs. Von Funck from Berlin as Vice-President of the Prussian W. S. A.

The elections that have taken place under the new Employees' Insurance Law that is to come into operation on Jan. 1 1913, as we mentioned in our last report, have been, a quite unexpected success according to the news received. As the reader will know, this new notable law on pensions and family insurance deals with all the better situated private employees up to those who have a salary of 5000 Sh. and, for the self-governing bodies, it gives women the same rights of suffrage and eligibility as men, with the only exception that women are provisionally

excluded from arbitral functions. In October and November the participation of women in the elections of representatives and alternates for the Local Boards was not only very great—the women's list headed the poll in many localities—but also a great number of women were elected as delegates, as well of the employers as of the employees. In many districts they form one third and in others even one half of the delegates and alternates. Daily new reports of success are coming in from bigger and smaller towns

ADELHEID v. WELCZECK.
Dresden, December 1912.

Sweden.

On the 9th and 10th of January the Central Board (Executive) of the Swedish W. S. A. will have its annual meeting. The principal subject for discussion will be the action to be undertaken during next year's parliamentary session with a view to the fact that it is the closing year of the present Government's term of office and that probably a new Government Bill on women's enfranchisement will then be presented to Parliament.

Stockholm, Dec. 1912. EZALINE BOHEMAN.

Belgium.

At last Belgian women of all parties have come to feel the urgent necessity of undertaking the political education of women and of obtaining for them the franchise on the same terms as it is granted to men. They also wish to attend to the representation of Belgium in the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. On Oct. 28 1912 the first official meeting was held for the purpose of forming a national federation for Woman suffrage in Belgium.

As the reader knows there are three political parties in Belgium: the Roman Catholics, who intend to enfranchise the women, the Liberals, who intend to do nothing of the sort, and the Socialists, who have woman suffrage on their program, „as a principle". Considering this one might be astonished that women are still unenfranchised in Belgium. Only it is to be noted that those parties that have woman suffrage on their program are neither of them very anxious to see it carried. Yet it is very possible that within the next two years some political manoeuvre may enfranchise us; and to prepare for that event women of all parties, although retaining perfect independence for their several societies, have agreed to form a *Belgian Federation for Woman Suffrage*. We shall feel proud and happy to be among the suffragists of all nations at the next convention of the I. W. S. Alliance.

Brussels, Dec. 1912. ELISE NYST.

The Netherlands.

On the day before its annual meeting the Dutch W. S. A. had called a public meeting in The Hague, to which all the political parties had been invited to send a speaker in order to set forth his party's intentions with regard to the enfranchisement of women, which has now become a burning question by the expected revision of the State Constitution. Well, the response to this invitation was so scanty that the women had to do the speaking themselves. The hall was crowded; many delegates to the annual meeting were there, some in their provincial costumes, which made a picturesque effect; and surely our speakers had no lack of inspiration for their addresses. They blamed the politicians for slighting the female half of the nation now claiming their share in the government of the community,

and criticized the recent legislative action of the allied parties in power with regard to women and their rights. The audience evidently felt that Dutch politicians should have shown better understanding of the signs of the times and should begin to recognize the new rising power in the womanhood of the nation.

On the morning of the next day, the first of the W. S. A.'s meeting, a procession of automobiles decorated with white and yellow went to meet the President at the house where she was staying, to welcome her home after her trip round the world with Mrs. Chapman Catt and conduct her to the assembly hall. This procession was a fine sight for the people of The Hague.

Then the meeting began. The growth in membership (now about 14,000) and the reports on the activities of different Committees made a good impression, and it was agreed to combine the next summer-meeting with a suffrage demonstration in the street. An evening festival, which was another occasion for tributes to the President and gave us the pleasure of seeing a new suffrage-play, closed the proceedings of the day.

The next morning the meeting began so early that all ordinary business was finished before 11 o'clock and the rest of the time could be devoted to the discussion of the most important point, our tactics for next year's elections. Some advocated the running of suffrage candidates and even went the length of proposing that we should elaborate a feminist program for them. Others opposed, quoting the results of these tactics in England. The unavoidable discussion on the expediency of suffragists entering the political parties came up also, the general feeling being in the affirmative. At last the meeting agreed upon putting questions to candidates, both by letter and by speaking at meetings of electors, and publishing the answers as widely as possible for the enlightenment of the electors. It was also decided to send a questionnaire to each of the present M. P.'s, and in case they should declare themselves opposed to the enfranchisement of women, to use every means in our power to prevent their re-election.

The resigning Officers were re-elected, with the exception of one who had declined to continue her office. Dr. Aletta Jacobs was re-elected as president. Amsterdam, Dec. 1912. ALETTA JACOBS.

The *Men's League for Women's Suffrage* had its annual meeting at The Hague on Dec. 6. The report of the delegates who had attended the first congress of the Men's International Alliance in London was much applauded. Then the policy to be adopted next year in the general elections had to be decided upon. The meeting agreed to test by questions the intentions of all the candidates as to the introduction of woman suffrage into the State Constitution on its revision, and to publish the answers, so as to guide the electors in voting either for a supporter, a friend, an indifferent man or an anti. Meanwhile by speaking at political meetings and by distributing literature the work of educating the electorate is to be pursued. Certainly we have a busy year before us.

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

Russia.

The *Women's Equality League* at Moscow is hard at work.

As far back as last spring the program for the next Women's Congress was drafted and sent to St. Petersburg to be authorised, for which end one of our members was delegated to the capital. The congress has been fixed for Dec. 15—20 1913 and is to take place in Moscow. All sorts of questions

that concern women will be treated. The Committee is divided into four Sections: 1) social and civilising work of women, 2) political and civil status of Russian women, 3) economic and civic status of women in Russia, 4) education of women.

* * *

Unforeseen circumstances and the difficulty of finding new quarters for the League have retarded the work, but we shall try and make up for that with the help of all our sections. Now the Propaganda-section has begun to publish some of the best lectures given at our Saturday conferences, on subjects connected with women's rights of course. And then the section has undertaken to organise a series of popular lectures on the women's question for an audience of working women and factory-hands. We may add that this section circulates a number of leaflets addressed to lady-students, home-makers and other classes of women, with the special aim of enlightening them on the subject of women's rights.

The theoretical section is preparing to edit a feminist paper, the first issue of which is to appear in the beginning of 1913. In order to put the women's question before the public and rouse Russian women and direct their thoughts into feminist channels, this section hit upon the plan of opening periodically competitions with prizes for the best works on burning questions of women's life. The first will have for subject „Women's Domestic Work".

The preparations for the „Second Women's Congress for all Russia" are gradually advancing and moreover the Moscow Women's League is preparing to take part in the Women's Educational Congress which is to be held this winter in St. Petersburg.

Dr. MARIE BOURDAKOFF,
Secr. Women's Equal Rights League.
Moscow, Nov. 11, 1912.

Our political life began this autumn since Nov. 15/28, the day of the opening of our Douma, and the women's question has again come to the fore. But even before that, on Nov. 8/21, we had in St. Petersburg a great propaganda-meeting. One of the biggest halls was crowded, but twice as many people remained outside and could not be admitted. Members of Parliament and lawyers gave addresses on the necessity of giving women a place in social and political life. The meeting was called by four women's societies: The Progressive Party of Russian Women, the Women's Mutual Aid Society, the Women's Rights League and the Polish Women's League. The women who spoke were: Mrs. Dr. Pokrowsky, Mrs. Dr. Schabanow, Mme de Wachtine, Mme Baudouin de Kourtenais, Mme Kalmanovitch and Mme Bachterew, a young woman lawyer who had great success.

After the opening of the Douma, there was a tea in the club of the Constitutional-Democratic Party, where many women were present. This soiree was very important, one may say that it was of historic interest. Nearly the whole evening was spent in discussing our cause, which is the first time we have ever had that honour. Of course we did not fail to advance our claims. The most remarkable thing is that Mr. Milioukoff, the party-leader, who up to now always opposed us, not from principle but because he thought the moment had not come for our claims, has now suddenly declared himself in favour of women's enfranchisement. He promised to think of us in the new Reformbill, which his party is going to present to the Douma. This Reformbill, we are told, will grant genuine universal suffrage without excluding women.

On the same evening there was a banquet in a restaurant where the newly-elected members of the Town Council celebrated their election. The new Councillors are Progressists. There were ladies present and the expediency of granting the municipal franchise to women was discussed. That is a great encouragement for us and the Progressive Women's Party is organising a new meeting. All this is not so very much; but in the opinion of those who remember that a few years ago no one would have thought it possible that within short the most considerable party in the country would declare for woman suffrage, it is a great success, and it is at the same time an encouragement for us all.

ANNA KALMANOVITCH.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7, 1912.

POLAND.

On the agenda for the fourth Douma there will be a place for the plan to grant *municipal autonomy* to the kingdom of Poland. This plan gives a vote (not eligibility) to women owners of real estate. The Polish Woman Suffrage Society (president Mme Kuczalska) claims extension of the franchise and democratisation of the electoral system. It has issued an appeal to the Polish members of the Douma and the State Council asking them to support the women's claims.

The suffragist review „*Ster*” gives an article full of information containing all the projected legal ameliorations for women and inviting an expression of public opinion in their favour.

The Woman Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Jastrebska is the President, has undertaken a lively campaign against married women's civil disabilities and advocates a revision of the Civil Code.

However as the general situation of the country does not at this moment seem favorable to women's political enfranchisement, our two societies devote all their energy to the preparatory work of education, propaganda and organisation.

Paris, December 1912.

I. ORKA.

Norway.

The result of the general elections for the Storting is that of the Progressive parties 75 have been elected, of the Conservatives 24, and of the Socialists 23. There had been very few women candidates, in fact only 7, five of whom fell through at the first turn of election, in each case against an overwhelming majority, because the districts were „safe”. The second-turn-elections were in two precincts of Kristiania: in Gamle Aker Miss Tønning and in Hammersborg Mrs. Tynaes. Both were beaten.

So, not one woman was elected. As for the causes, there are several; but it is well-known, as we often stated it, the principal cause is the election system. As we said before, it has been proposed to abolish the system of districts for one representative; but we have not succeeded in awakening enough interest among women for that reform.

And here we arrive at one of the more inherent causes why this time we have not marched forward but backward: that is the indifference of women.

It should be understood that our position is worse now than last time. In 1909 except six women candidates for alternates, three women had been put up for members of the Storting. This year there were seven women candidates for alternates, *none* for the Storting; and of the seven *none* was elected as alternate, whereas last time, as the reader knows, *one* was actually elected and, by propitious circumstances, even for a short time occupied a seat in the Storting.

There is little prospect of a change of the election system before the next elections; but even as it is, women *may* get a representative in the Storting, provided they shake off their indifference.

(from: *Nylaende*.)

Finland.

In the middle of October the women's League „*Unionen*” had arranged a series of conferences on social subjects in order to awaken and strengthen women's interest in such matters. The first lecture was on legislation concerning the protection of working women. It was given by Miss Vera Hjelt, factory-inspector. The next was on the task of municipalities to prevent abuse of alcohol, and the speaker was Dr. Matti Helenius-Seppälä. Then we had the pleasure of hearing two lectures by Dr. Frieda Duensing from Berlin. Her first address was on Care of Homeless Children and the other on Social Professions for Women. Both found extraordinary applause and made a lasting impression. Accordingly in the nearest neighbourhood of the capital, in the parish of Helsingfors, a Society for the Care of Homeless Children was immediately formed and probably this example will shortly be followed by other places. Miss Gertrud af Klintberg from Stockholm spoke on Charity, and, as in this respect Sweden is a long way ahead of us, we were greatly interested to hear how things were managed there. The series ended by a lecture on Co-operation by Mrs. Hedvig Gebhard. This movement has greatly developed with us of late years.

As a triumph for feminism we may note the fact that the Commission on a new Church-law Project has proposed that henceforward some Church offices should be open to women.

Helsingfors, Nov. 10, '12. ANNA LUNDSTRÖM.

South Africa.

The Association has taken a step forward. This month appeared the first number of our own paper: „*The Woman's Outlook*”. This is not quite the first suffrage paper that has been published in this country. A paper named „*Modern Woman in South Africa*” was published in Johannesburg under the able editorship of Miss Nina Boyle. But at the time of its appearance the suffrage movement in South Africa was confined to a few isolated centres, and the paper languished for want of sufficient support from suffragists in other provinces, and was discontinued about three years ago. When it was decided by the W. E. A. U. in Conference that a paper was needed, Miss Burt, the former editor of a literary magazine, generously placed her services at the disposal of the Association, thus making the venture possible. We hope that this paper will carry farther the work, begun by the W. E. A. U., of unifying and solidifying the woman movement throughout the country.

The movement is slowly spreading; within the last month three new centres have joined the Association.

I am sorry to have to report a defeat on a matter important to women. A South African lady, Miss Wookey, having passed the necessary examinations, applied to be articulated as an attorney, but the Law Society refused to admit her, on account of her sex. She took the case to court, where judgement was first given in her favour. Her opponents however appealed, and the higher court has unfortunately reversed the judgement, on the ground that no precedent exists in Roman-Dutch law for a woman practising as a lawyer. The natural conclusion of all suffragists is that it is time the law was altered. Pretoria, October 1912. IDA G. HYETT.