

JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

FOURTH YEAR No. 2.

OCTOBER 15, 1909.

I am convinced that not even in Parliament or Ministerial Cabinet it is good for man to be alone; for he shows there urgent need of the „helpmeet” the Lord gave him.

MARY BESS WESTENHOLZ.
(from: „Fra mit Pultekammer”).



I do not want women to have power over men, but over themselves.

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT.

Never shall peace and human nature

[meet

Till, free and equal, man and woman

[greet

Domestic peace.

SHELLEY.

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

Announcements.

The Report of the London Congress may be ordered from Mrs. Adela Stanton Coit, 30 Hyde Park Gate, London S. W. for 1 Shilling and 3 pence post paid. It contains the reports of the twenty-one auxiliaries and in addition those of Iceland and Poland; the proceedings; the resolutions; names and addresses of officers, committees, auxiliaries and Honorary Associates; an account of the social attractions of the congress; the President's address, etc. This pamphlet is one of our best means of propaganda, showing the actual state of the suffrage-problem, and should therefore be in the hands of every suffragist and every M. P. in the world.

A similar Report of the Amsterdam Congress may be ordered from Miss Martina G. Kramers, 92, Kruiskade Rotterdam, for one shilling post-paid during the course of October, after which time the remaining copies will be distributed to public libraries.

Auxiliaries are requested to make applications for any number not exceeding 50; those that come first will be helped first.

The international badge, a brooch with the above figure and of half its size, may be ordered from Mrs J. Pedersen—Dan, 39 Griffenfeldtsgade, Copenhagen.

Dear Correspondents and Readers!

Now that we have begun the fourth year and are going to begin the new departure of a French edition, we may perhaps make clear to new readers what this organ is and may be, if you all contribute your efforts.

In the first place we bring the official announcements of the I. W. S. Alliance; calls to our conventions, resolutions, reports from our representatives at international congresses, proposals of new work, like Lady Mc Laren's in "Jus Suffragii" of June 1909, communications about the international flag, badge and hymn, publication of leaflets, list of women's papers, etc. And then we are a means for mutual services among the

auxiliary countries; for the Press Exchange (see "Jus Suffragii" Aug. and Oct. 1908 and their French supplements) provides against misrepresentation through the newspapers, the list of Lecturers (see "J. S." July 1908 and its French supplement) helps each country to gain the benefit to be derived to the cause from the visit of foreign speakers, the Literature-announcement facilitates the exchange of suffrage publications*); and all the rest of our monthly organ is devoted to news from the different countries.

If this news is always as concise as is compatible with correct representation of facts, as complete as informations from all parts of the world can make it, and as reliable as conscientious investigation can warrant, then surely all readers will find here excellent material for speeches, articles and debates on the present stage of the suffrage movement in every country. To achieve this, it seems to me that the best help which each auxiliary can give is the appointment of one or more persons who are responsible for sending me news from their country, province, society or party,—the news to consist of letters or marked newspapers. In default of such appointment, the best substitute is exchange of well-informed women's papers with "Jus Suffragii" and occasional letters or papers sent by friends. I print signed reports and, in case of errors, I am always ready to correct and amend.

It will easily be understood that, in order to be a common source of reliable news, "Jus Suffragii's" columns must be filled by contributions from everywhere, there must be no neglect or shirking of the monthly duty to report. If by our common efforts we can gain for the I. W. S. All. organ the position of being considered the best store of universal information on the woman suffrage movement, this little paper will be found a great help for women leaders in countries like Australia and Norway, where the women have to show the results of their enfranchisement and the journalists are constantly surrounded by hungry calls for news. Now, if "J. S." got the big lot and served

*) Lack of space obliges us to put off this department to November. ED.

to distribute it into different channels would not that be a relief?

There is no fear of a monthly eight-page publication being a serious rival for dailies, weeklies or reviews that have space to bring thoughts, explanations and motives as well as facts; the more so as facts published monthly are not always of recent date. On the other hand our readers, who seek here the necessary knowledge for speaking or writing on the subject of woman suffrage, will be thankful to have correct information on long-existing facts e.g. the qualifications for electorship, the number of adult inhabitants and of electors in each country and the methods of parliamentary procedure there (see "J. S." I 1, 2, 4, 9).

Finally I have one request to make you all, now that I have to translate every report either into French or into English or into both; viz. that you should *send me your reports as early as can be*. If you have not a demonstration audience or meeting on the sixth or seventh to report, then why should I only have 48 hours to do all the editing and translating in? Pray let me have your communications in the first week of each month, or at any rate, *before the sixth*.

Those who have received this paper in English and prefer to have it in French, or the reverse, are requested to send me their copy marked: "change", and I will try to meet their wish.

Samples are always to be ordered free. I think it would enlarge the circulation of "Jus Suffragii", and bring new subscribers, if you could get this letter or part of it inserted into your national and local papers.

Believe me yours sincerely

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.
Ed. "J. S."

Rotterdam, Oct. 1909.

France.

The Executive of the **French Woman Suffrage Association** has resumed its sessions. The Committee, which has largely distributed the circulars and collected opinions of prominent men, continues its growth. Women of all sorts and conditions are represented in this Committee, from the lowest to the highest rank. The President, Mme Schmahl, had the pleasure of announcing to the Committee that Mr. Flash, Professor at the Collège de France, would take this year woman suffrage for the subject of his lectures.

The paper "La Française", 49 rue Lafitte Paris, informs the members of the I. W. S. Alliance that it will be happy to receive and publish all their communications on the women's movement abroad.

The club "La Française" will begin in November a course of lectures on the History and Principles of the Women's Movement in France by the best qualified speakers. These lectures will afterwards be collected in a volume, which will prove a unique document.

Paris, Octobre 1909.

JANE MISME.

On Oct. 6th Mme. Schmahl had an interview with the Prime Minister to confer with him in the name of the French W. S. A. on Mr. Buisson's bill which proposes municipal suffrage and eligibility for women. Mr. Briand, although not opposed to the desired reform, did not give any promise. The

"Figaro" and the "Journal des Débats" gave a sympathetic account of the interview. M. G. K.

The **French Woman Suffrage Association** (union française pour le Suffrage des Femmes) has issued the following circular:

In forming this Association we do not pretend to be innovators, — the idea of civil and political equality of the sexes is not a new one in France — others than ourselves have made votes for women their aim; but a great many people escape the influence of the existing groups: partly because they are ignorant of their existence, partly because certain methods employed seem repulsive to them, partly perhaps because they are not yet thoroughly convinced of the expediency of woman suffrage.

Thus quite a number of persons — not the least prominent people as to intellect, learning and character — have remained outside a movement which is destined to serve the best interests of humanity.

Part of these prominent persons have until now held it their duty to limit their social action to works of charity. Experience has shown that Charity alone is incapable of coping with the rising flood of misery, vice and social conflicts, and that there are cruel circumstances in which the only remedy is Justice, cases in which pity and pardon would not have been called for, if the rights of the weak had been respected.

On the other hand women, who shrank from claiming more than university extension, admission to some less remunerative employments in administration, and the right to dispose of their own self-earned wages; found that in the struggle for existence they had to face obstacles before unknown and which, without the power of electing their own representatives, they were incapable of encountering.

Hence it is that women, finding themselves hampered in their action for their own defence — grieved spectators or pitiful victims of the inequality of civil and political rights — have come to understand the urgent necessity of shaking off a yoke, which ancient custom could at best render tolerable, but which the conditions of modern life, with its obligations and responsibilities for women, do not allow of maintaining.

In most of the countries where women fulfill important economic duties they have been enfranchised. In Finland, Norway, Australia, New Zealand and some states of America they vote in parliamentary elections. In England they possess votes and eligibility in municipal and borough councils.

Now surely in France more than anywhere else women deserve to be enfranchised. By contributing their taxes to the State and municipal funds, by their participation in industrial, commercial and intellectual work, by their devotion to their family and their country, Frenchwomen have the same right to vote as Frenchmen have.

Actuated by these considerations and examples we have founded a new Woman Suffrage Association. Its members, although resolved to show energy and constancy, wish to be wise and prudent. The Association is founded on non-party lines, it will respect the opinions of supporters and opponents equally, believing that the first duty of those who claim liberty for themselves is to respect other people's liberty.

This is the origin and the platform of the French Women Suffrage Association.

Affiliated from its formation to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, it represents the French

nation among the nineteen countries belonging to that body.

Among the prominent persons who have joined the Association from all classes, we are happy to count men as well as women. This collaboration of the two halves of humanity, without which no work is lasting, must be an encouragement to those who, wishing to promote the true welfare of the community, would be loth to see France last among the nations in the struggle for the enfranchisement of women.

JEANNE E SCHMAHL.

The **Congrès permanent du Féminisme International**, which has its office in Paris 49 rue Lafitte in the Women's Progressive Club, will hold its first meeting after the holidays on October 30th.

The Congress proposes to study the *present condition of women concerning municipal suffrage* in all countries. Feminists of different nationalities who may desire to participate in the work of the congress, are requested to send their applications to the Hon.-Secr., Mme Orka, 38 rue de Penthièvre, Paris. It is requested that communications on reforms, achieved with the help of women in countries where they have the municipal vote, should be sent us. In countries where women are excluded from municipal suffrage we wish to be informed of 1) Partial concessions granted in that line, 2) Methods of work and propaganda, 3) Bills introduced of late in the legislative bodies, 4) Attitude of the various political parties as to this reform. The Congrès Permanent is a free tribune open to all those possessed of good-will and actuated by useful motives in the women's cause.

The President of the Congress is Maria Chéliga; the Vice-President is Madame Jane Misme, editor of La Française and Secretary of the French W. S. A.; the Treasurer is Mme Herzenstein; the Secretary and Founder is Mme Rajchman-Orka.

We publish with pleasure the above news, which Mme Orka was good enough to send. Only henceforth we request those who desire to have paragraphs inserted in "Jus Suffragii", to communicate with the editor through the medium of the French W. S. Association. M. G. K.

Great Britain.

The work of the **National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies** is spreading rapidly. Every week brings in new branches and every week more organisers are being asked for. The Societies directly affiliated will number 100 within the next week and our large societies such as London, North of England, Edinburgh, are increasing by leaps and bounds.

But, nevertheless, these are troublous times for the Suffragists and especially for those who, seeing in the vote a great moral force for raising the ideal of the duties of citizenship and the well-being of the people, have to face the fact that some, though desiring the same object, are seeking it by means of violence and aggression. Militant policy has changed from suffering violence to inflicting it. With unwillingness and deep regret the Executive Committee of the National Union are, therefore, forced once more to make clear to the public of the country that in method they differ fundamentally from some of their sisters in the struggle for political freedom. At the Quarterly Meeting of the Union, the Executive will appeal to their Societies to support them in the manifesto

they propose to issue. At the same time, no man or woman can be unmoved by indignation at the repressive measures which the Government have adopted to meet the violence of the Militant bodies, violence breeding violence and yet worse violence in a long and painful sequence.

The Prime Minister was asked last July to receive a deputation of Constitutional and representative Suffragists. At last, on Sept. 26th he has given his final answer, in which though recognising the distinction between our Union and the Militant bodies, he yet declines to receive us. The correspondence is to be published immediately and it will be interesting to see what effect it will have on Liberal women who are inclined to put party before Suffrage.

At the moment, when this report is being sent off, the Council meeting at Cardiff will be discussing what we are to do at the next General Election which may be upon us now at any moment. London, Oct. 1909. MARION PHILIPS, Secretary.

For the **Women's Social and Political Union** since the 17th of September an entirely fresh stage has been reached in the militant agitation for the Vote. Finding that ordinary methods altogether fail to break down the courage and persistence of the women, the Government have resorted to violence. On September 17th, the Prime Minister with a large number of Members of Parliament travelled down to Birmingham in order to address a mass meeting of his followers. Elaborate precautions were taken by the authorities in order to prevent women from entering the hall. For several hours previous to the meeting every road leading to the hall was barricaded, and only those who produced the necessary ticket were allowed to pass; in addition to this, a house known to have been taken by the Suffragettes was surrounded by police and barricaded also. The Prime Minister instead of reaching the hall through the streets of Birmingham, was conducted thither by means of underground passages and backdoors. The hall itself was in a state of siege; thick tarpaulin was stretched across the roof and hundreds of police, mounted and on foot, were on guard. . . . In spite of all these precautions, a most effective demonstration was made by the women as a result of which, 10 were arrested and brought before the magistrate. They were sentenced for terms varying from 10 days to 4 months *hard labour*, and one to 6 week's ordinary imprisonment. On arrival at the prison the women at once started the hunger strike, which had been so successful in freeing their comrades from prison. The Government, however, had decided to put an end to this hunger strike, and after two days the women were told that unless they consented to take food, they would be forcibly fed. They still persisted in their refusal with the result that the medical officers of the prison seized the women, and by main force succeeded in feeding them. One of the women now released from prison gives the following account of her experiences. She says:—"I remained without food until Saturday morning. (She had entered prison on the Wednesday.) I was then taken to the matron's room where I found two doctors, the matron and six wardresses. The prison doctor said, 'I have orders that you are not to be released, but I am to do everything in my power to feed you. I am therefore going to commit a technical assault upon you and feed you by force.' I was then asked if I would take food but on replying No! was placed in a chair and my head forcibly held back. My

mouth was forced open whilst four of five wardresses held on to me and milk was poured down my throat through a feeding cup; my mouth and nose were held continuously. The following day on my refusing to take food from the cup, the officials endeavoured to force tubes up my nose for the purpose of nasal feeding. This operation caused a painful pricking sensation. As, however, my nose had been injured by a stone thrown at me before entering the prison, the officials found this was impossible. My mouth was then forced open by means of a steel instrument; a tube was pushed into the mouth and down the throat; a cork gag was placed in between the teeth so as to keep the mouth open." This process was carried out until the end of her sentence. . . This brutal treatment by the Government has raised a storm of protest throughout the country. A memorial has been sent to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, and several Members of the Cabinet, protesting against this inhuman treatment and signed by over one hundred leading medical men and women. Writs for assault have also been taken out against the Home Secretary, the Governor of Birmingham Gaol and the chief medical officer. At the time of writing the ultimate issue is not known, but every step is being taken to put an end to this fresh move on the part of the Government.

London, Oct. 1909. The Secretary W. S. & P. U.

Since the events related last month matters have been progressing quietly with the **Women's Freedom League**. We have been reviewing our position, consolidating our forces and preparing throughout the country for a winter of strenuous and effective work. In London the siege of the House of Commons still continues. Already we have waited at the gates some fourteen weeks and Mr. Asquith's courtesy has not sufficed to grant us the desired interview. The ten thousandth hour — in aggregate — has struck, a jubilee which was celebrated by a "Picketers Reunion", and we are well on our way to the celebration of twice that number. Indeed the enormous total of twenty thousand hours may yet be reached, if Parliament prolongs its sittings much later in the year. The pluck and endurance of the women who have cheerfully volunteered for this trying work of picketing has been a revelation: members of Parliament are aghast that for so long the Freedom League has supported so exacting an ordeal. In London too, the weekly "At Homes" have been resumed, and we are actively working in preparation for the coming Yuletide Festival at the Royal Albert Hall on December 11th. This will mark the re-entry into public life of our Hon. Organising Secretary Mrs. Billington Greig. Meantime throughout the whole of the country solid and effective work has been going on apace. The result of the different summer campaigns in Wales and in Scotland has been highly successful, culminating at the end of September in a great demonstration in Glasgow.

In Birmingham, when the Prime Minister went to give his Budget speech, a deputation from the W. F. L. tried to wait on him outside the Hall. But barricades and strong guards of police made all such action impossible and our women were flung upon the rough mercy of the crowds. And so the fight goes on.

Meantime throughout the four kingdoms members of the Freedom League are looking eagerly forward in the publication of "The Vote" which

takes place at the end of October. Preparations for the first issue are being pushed rapidly forward, and success seems assured to our new venture.

MURIEL NELSON.

London, Oct. 1909.

Australia.

The Women's Political Association proposes to issue the *Woman Voter* as a monthly leaflet, which will give some details of its activities. The editor, Miss Goldstein, says:

"At the outset we desire to remove a false impression as to our non-party policy. By adopting such a policy it is not to be supposed that we are a body of gelatinous creatures, who have no definite political views. We have all got very decided views as to the merits of the various political parties—some of us are protectionists, some are free-traders, some are single taxers, some are labourites, some are socialists, some are anti-socialists—but we differ from those organised on party lines in one important particular. We believe that questions affecting individual honour, private and public integrity and principle, the stability of the home, the welfare of children, the present salvation of the criminal and the deprived, the moral, social, and economic injustice imposed on women—we believe that all these questions are greater than party, and that in 9 cases out of 10 they are sacrificed to party interests."

The W. P. A. has decided to establish a Memorial of Australia, being the first nation in the world to grant its women every form of suffrage, School, Municipal, State and National. All nations are on the eve of a great awakening to the fact that men and women must be comrades in the world's work just as they are in the work of the home, and the historian will one day ask, "What nation led the way in this great reform?" and we are proud to think that the answer will be "Australia".

The Memorial will take the form of an "Organisation Fund", and if a sufficient amount is obtained a club will be formed.

The aims of the Women's Political Association are the following:

Objects: To educate citizens to appreciate the value of non-party political and industrial action.

To protect the interests of women and children and the home, under Municipal, State, or National Government.

Platform:

1. Equal Federal Marriage and Divorce Law.
2. Equal Parental Rights over Children.
3. Equal Rights in the Disposition of Property after death.
4. Equal Pay for Equal Work.
5. Pure Food and Pure Milk Supply.
6. Educational Reform.
7. Protection of Boys and Girls to the age of 21 against the vicious and depraved.
8. Reforms of Methods in dealing with Neglected and Delinquent Children.
9. Establishment of a State Children's Council, a Central Children's Court, and the appointment of a Special Children's Magistrate.
10. Stringent legislation to protect the Child Wage-Earner.
11. Appointment of Women as:—
 - (a) Police Matrons.
 - (b) Sanitary Inspectors.

(c) Inspectors of Neglected and Boarded-out Children.

(d) Inspectors of State Schools and Truant Officers.

(e) Inspectors of all State Institutions where Women and Children are immured.

(f) Members of Council of Education.

(g) Members of Municipal and Shire Councils.

12. Reform in the Liquor Traffic.

13. Cessation of Borrowing, except for Reproductive Works.

14. International Woman Suffrage.

15. International Peace and Arbitration.

Measures of special interest to women now before the State Parliament are the Marriage, Contract of Infants', Women's and Children's Protection, and Education Bills.

Melbourne, Sept. '09.

VIDA GOLDSTEIN.

Denmark.

The "Landsforbund for KvindersValgret", which was founded two years ago, is growing rapidly. It has sometimes been said, that the Danish Suffrage Movement is rather quiet—no large demonstrations, no noisy meetings, that make the press talk! Well, we do not think, that these things are necessary in Denmark, neither do we think that they would agree with the character of the people. In the course of the last thirty years, the Danish nation has been educated through a series of social movements, so that there is now not a single social class, which is not interested in politics, neither a single social class, whose women are not able to understand what "a vote" would mean to them. If they are only told! All that is needed, is to address their common sense, and that we do.

At present the political tide runs very high. People are more interested than ever, as an extraordinary session of the "Rigsdag" has been going on through the summer months, discussing the new laws for our national defence. This question has aroused the women, so that they have formed a large society in the hope, that their action would have some influence on the political leaders. I need hardly say that "the Ladies' National Defence Society" has not been able to do anything in the way of altering the laws. Some of the women belonging to this movement have hitherto been strongly opposed to Women Suffrage, but now experience has taught them, and it seems as if some of them are beginning to realise, that women have no political influence whatever, until they become a political force. In the country two other movements have made good headway for our cause. The small farmers (the Husmaend) and the house-servants are about to organize, and we are very often asked to speak at their meetings. They generally put it that way, that they want to be told about "the rights and the duties of women". We, of course, are most willing to go and speak to them, but at the same time we like to form new branches for our own organization. In order to make use of this growing interest in political and social matters, the *Landsforbund* has decided upon a new way of organizing, which we hope will prove successful.

At the congress in Vejle, July 1909, the leader of the agitation, Mrs Elna Munch, proposed to divide the whole country into 30 circles with one leader each, who is to be the president of one of our local branches. These 30 leaders will have:

1. To assemble the presidents of all the local branches that belong to the circle once or twice a year, and to inform them of all that has happened concerning the agitation and the work throughout the country;
2. To try and provide the local branches with speakers for their smaller meetings;
3. To start a little library of newspapers and books of political and social character;
4. To take direction of the agitation in the circle;
5. To plan one large public summer meeting in a central point of the circle.

The president of the "Landsforbund", Mrs Johanne Rambusch, has been traveling all through the country in September forming new branches. A few days ago Mrs Rambusch formed the 132nd W. S. A. at Horsens, Jutland, after giving a most interesting lecture on women's duties in state government. We are also glad to mention, that about 120 provincial papers belonging to different political parties are now printing our articles on W. S. every fortnight or every third week.

CLINNY DREYER.

Ringsted, October 5th, 1909.

The International Hymn "Forward Sisters" has been translated into Danish by Mrs Dreyer. The translation is very good and goes nicely to the tune of a Danish national song.

M. G. K.

Norway.

The first elections have taken place and the contest is just now at its highest.

The Conservatives and Liberals have formed an alliance and hope to win the majority. If they succeed in that victory, universal suffrage for women will be lost for the next three years. Though the Conservatives are decided antagonists to adult suffrage and have not nominated a single woman, neither for deputy nor for vice-deputy ("Suppleant") many women take active part in the contest on the Conservative side.

The Radicals (Venstre) have nominated the most prominent representatives of the women's movement, Miss Gina Krog as deputy and Mrs. Cecilie Krog as substitute-deputy in Kristiania. They have however both of them but small chances. Greater chance has perhaps Mrs. Martha Tynäs, nominated by the Social-Democrats of Kristiania, with Mrs. Marie Aslaksrud as her substitute.

The Socialists in Tromsö have nominated Miss Garfjeld as candidate. There is to be a second election. At the first election however Miss Garfjeld got but few votes, her chances are therefore small.

The Liberals in Kristiania have nominated Miss Rogstad as substitute. The Radicals of Drammen have nominated Mrs. Betsy Kjelsberg as vice-representative, those of Moss and Dröbak Mrs. Stang, in Skien the woman suffrage organisation has nominated its president as vice-representative. Other women have not been nominated, and the parliamentary scandal is not excluded that 123 representatives and 123 substitutes may be elected and not one of them a woman!

WILHELM KEILHAU.

Kristiania, 6th of October 1909.

Sweden.

A resolution on woman suffrage was moved and unanimously carried at the Women's Christian

Temperance Association's annual meeting, demanding that the question of woman suffrage should be settled during the next "Riksdag", so that the women should no longer be prevented from taking part in settling the great social problems.

The prize competition of literature fit for agitation among the women in the country has resulted in 3 publications: "Mother Karin" by Mrs Ann Margret Holmgren, "Good fellows" by Mrs Nancy Svanberg and "The Neighbours" by Miss Kruse. A short handbook for the women's participation in the municipal elections has also appeared. The Executive Committee has published an exhortation to the women to enter the W. S. Associations. This exhortation will be enclosed in all literature sent out in the country-districts.

Miss Signe Bergman has had an interview published with a reporter of the paper "Dagen" and her pamphlet on the suffrage movement in Great Britain, inserted in 25 local papers, is much admired.

The opposition to woman suffrage being still powerful in the 1st Chamber of the Riksdag, the question of influencing the elections of members of this Chamber has now become exceedingly prominent. These members are generally elected by the "Landsting", only in a few larger towns by the "Stadsfullmäktige". This autumn new elections in 4 districts and in the town of Stockholm have taken place. The new municipal law which grants more influence to the women has not yet come into force, the women therefore could only address requests to the respective electoral bodies asking them to elect such representatives for the 1st Chamber, as are willing to enfranchise the women. But the next year the case will be different and more favourable to the women, and they are already preparing for energetic action in the approaching elections for the Landsting.

ANNA GRÖNFELDT.

Umea, October 5, 1909.

Canada.

The Canadian W. S. A. has undoubtedly done a great stroke of business in getting the "Toronto World", one of the largest weeklies in Canada, to publish a Suffrage column, which is in charge of Mrs. Flora Mc. Donald Denison, the First Vice-President. This publication began on Sept. 12 and from it we quote the following, regretting that we cannot take the whole article:—

"Every woman has the privilege of becoming a helper in this great movement, by all odds the greatest movement along reform lines that the world has yet seen.

Are you interested in temperance, in city playgrounds, in suppressing the white slave traffic, in preventing child labor, in pure water, clean streets or anything that makes for social betterment? Then join a suffrage organization, and if there is none in your town, organize one, or in the meantime join the headquarters staff, 22 Carlton-street, Toronto and help the work along. Membership one dollar a year. . . .

No, the millennium would not have arrived if women were enfranchised, but how fitting it would be that Ontario legislators should cast a majority vote favoring woman's suffrage during the first session of the legislature, after having extended its hospitality and buildings to the International Council of Women!

The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the Premier

of Ontario and the Mayor of Toronto vied with each other to honor and entertain this great representative and international body of women.

This organization had its birth because its founders saw that through it women might be educated to a sex consciousness, and when once they realized the inferior position they were compelled to occupy, they would surely endeavor to alter it.

These pioneer prophets of twenty-one years ago did not reckon without their host.

On June 21 by a unanimous vote of not only every delegate to the International Council from twenty-six countries, but by every one in the vast audience that crowded Convocation Hall of Toronto University, the resolution "That the franchise be extended to women on the same terms that it is or may be extended to men" was passed.

From the Countess of Aberdeen down to the humblest speaker was reiterated the conviction that "the granting of the suffrage to women is the basis of all further progress".

What these women from twenty-six countries (representing sixteen million organized women) say is necessary for the benefit of humanity, must have weight. Especially so, when it is remembered that this council commits itself to no opinion, nor lends itself to any movement until it has passed the controversial stage.

What movement then has it resolved to support?—Peace and arbitration, social purity, removing legal disabilities of women and women's suffrage, with the belief that if the last reform were established the others would follow as a natural sequence. . . .

M. G. K.

Germany.

In the Bavarian Diet on Oct. 1st there was a discussion on woman suffrage. 17 petitions had been received claiming votes for all women over 20 years old and a change of § 15 of the Bavarian Law on Associations. The Reporter for the Committee moved in behalf of the Committee that the claim should not be considered. The Socialist deputy von Vollmar was of opinion that this affair should not be treated as a joke, and moved that the petitions should be acknowledged. Deputy Dr. Müller (Liberal) seconded. After all, the claims of the women cannot fail to procure recognition. The principal thing was that the state take care of better education for women. Finally Mr. Vollmar's motion was lost with the "Centrum's" votes against, and the Committee's motion was passed. ("Münchener Zeitung".)

The German W. S. A. begs to call the reader's attention to their meeting at Munich on Oct. 23—26 (see "Jus Suffragii" IV 7) and repeats its request to foreign suffragists to come and attend as guests.

Miss Elsa Hielscher-Panten, Hon. Ass. of the I. W. S. Alliance, gave a lecture on our London Convention at Liegnitz on Sept. 15. The ensuing discussion showed great interest on the part of the public and a Frenchman among the audience advocated complete political equality for men and women of all nations.

M. G. K.

Hungary.

Notwithstanding the most depressed state of the interior affairs of our country we have some

pieces of good news to give. As a proof that the claim of votes for women, unheard-of a few years hence, makes headway now in all circles, we quote the General Meeting of the Temesvar County held in September. This meeting recently discussed universal suffrage. As a consequence of an enthusiastic speech by the King's Councillor Johann Szüry, the County-meeting declared itself in favor of votes for women. Mr. Szüry said he hoped the Hungarian Parliament would be chivalrous enough to grant votes to women of their own free will, and not to force the women to fight for their enfranchisement like the English women were doing. It is gratifying to state that the press of the Temesvar County, as well as that of the capital, gave very sympathetic accounts of this fact. This is the first example that so important a body as a County-Council spontaneously declares in favor of women suffrage, without any previous buttonholing on our part. We attribute this success mostly to our honored President, Mrs. Chapman Catt, who furthered our work in this county by her lecture in Temesvar.

In the National Council of Women too there are indications of a better disposition towards woman suffrage, and the chances are that a section for Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship will be formed at the meeting in November.

To give expression to its international feeling the Feminist League sends Rosika Schwimmer as delegate to the meeting of the German W.S.A. at Munich.

On Oct. 10 the first Local Branch of our W.S.A., the "Oberungarischer Feministen Verein", will be constituted in Varjúhely. The President is our meritorious co-worker Mrs. Berta Engel from Nagy Surany, the secretary Miss Aranka von Génessy, teacher at the lyceum in Loise. All goes to prove that our movement, when it will have reached the parliamentary stage, will cut a good figure.

Budapest, Oct. 1909.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

The Netherlands.

At the opening of Parliament in September the Queen's Speech was delivered by the Minister of the Interior as H. M.'s representative, her duty as a mother preventing her personal attendance. Among many projects of laws promising to carry out the program of the allied clerical parties that have the majority during this session, we were surprised at hearing the intended revision of the Constitution mentioned too. A vague promise was made that a Commission would be appointed for the preparation of this revision, but I do not believe women are justified in building great expectations on the future. We shall be carefully on the alert, whenever our rights may require to be defended.

We rejoice to say that the Roman Catholics are shaking off their indifference with respect to woman suffrage. Their principal press organs, although each and all opposed to it, are combating one another and contending that the arguments their colleagues bring against our claim are unsound ones, thus defeating each other and awakening the interest of their readers, the Roman Catholics throughout the country.

DR. ALETTA JACOBS.

Amsterdam, Oct. 1909.

We have the pleasure to inform you that Dr. Schirmacher intends to speak in February for

10 Local Branches of our Dutch Bund for Woman Suffrage. In 36 towns and villages in Holland we give courses and lectures on Woman-Suffrage, Social Work, Laws and Politics.

M. VAN EEGHEN-BOISSEVAIN.

Naarden, Oct. 4 '09.

Bohemia.

A new electoral law for the Kingdom of Bohemia is in course of preparation, and some days ago the Imperial Government proposed to deprive women of their ancient right of eligibility to the Bohemian Diet. The law of 1861 did not mention men or women; it only spoke of "citizens".

The prospects for the women are not bad, since the majority of the Czech deputies are pledged to work for suffrage and eligibility for men and women on the same terms, and the two principal Czech political parties—the Liberals and the Independent Party—stand for complete adult suffrage.

Miss Tumova's candidature (see "J. S." III 82) served as a protest against the Government proposal, and we will again nominate a candidate for a district in Prague. This will be more difficult, as in the city of Prague women have no municipal suffrage, and so the woman-candidate has to be elected by men-voters. Special efforts will be necessary in this case, for it is probably the last time that a female candidature is legal.

Miss Tumova was an Independent candidate, but some anti-suffragists, represented her nomination as "feministic" and "non-partisan". Therefore, to avoid confusion, we have now asked all political parties to nominate women, feeling convinced that the winner will awaken much sympathy for women's rights among the politicians of her party. However the friends of women's rights greatly criticise this action. The Woman Suffrage Committee has arranged a caucus discussion of this question, and on October 6th a big and successful meeting was held in the district of Bubry, where the women made a manifestation for their enfranchisement, calling upon all political parties to nominate only women as candidates for the next election.

All parties, the Socialdemocrats, the Independent Party, the National Socialists and the Progressive Party promised to do so. Only the Liberal Party, the strongest one in the district, whose candidate won in the last election, contended that such an industrial district as this could only be represented by a man. But the meeting unanimously resolved that a deputation should be sent to the President and the prominent members of the Liberal Party to claim the nomination of a woman candidate for this election, urging that this is the principal duty of a party, which has endorsed a bill for adult suffrage.

A. PLAMINKOVA.

Prague, October 1909.

United States.

The Headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been moved from Warren, Ohio to New York. The offices are located on the 17th floor of a handsome new office building at 505 Fifth Avenue. Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Prof. Frances Squire Potter, President and Corresponding Secretary are the officers in charge. The Press Department is under the personal direction of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper,

biographer of Susan B. Anthony, assisted by Elizabeth J. Hauser, of Ohio.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Association has its Headquarters on the same floor, and the two remaining rooms are occupied by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont as offices. Thus the entire floor is given over to the propagation of the woman's cause.

Among the distinguished visitors who have called to express their interest are Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities of Oklahoma, John Temple Graves, Editor of the New York American, Hon. I. N. Stevens, editor of the Colorado Chieftain and author of *The Liberators*, Chas. E. Duryea, an automobile manufacturer of Reading, Pa. who volunteered to enclose woman suffrage leaflets in all of his advertising, Mrs. Clarence Mackay and other women of prominence.

In the death of Minnesota's Chief Executive the woman suffragists lose one of the most valuable allies they have ever had in public life. Governor Johnson has been a staunch advocate of the enfranchisement of women for years and has repeatedly expressed his convictions in public and private.

Press Bureau
National Woman Suffrage Association
New York City.

Henry Browne Blackwell, the only man in the United States who has devoted his life to the advocacy of equal rights for women, has just died in Boston, Massachusetts.

He was born in Bristol, England, in 1825, and went with his parents to America in 1832. He became a worker in the antislavery movement, and a reward of \$ 10,000 was offered for his head by a public meeting in Tennessee, because of the active part that he took in the rescue of a slave girl. In 1855 he married Lucy Stone, "the morning star of the woman suffrage movement". She had meant never to marry, but to devote herself wholly to the work for equal rights. He promised to devote himself to the same work, and persuaded her that together they could do more for it than she could alone. He kept his word, not only during the 38 years of their married life, but during the 16 years since her death. He was an eloquent speaker, and lectured from the Atlantic to the Pacific for equal suffrage. With Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and others, he helped organize the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1869 and in 1870 aided in founding the "Woman's Journal of Boston", which he and his wife and daughter have edited for nearly 40 years. He was the unpaid secretary of the American Woman Suffrage Association for 20 years, of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association for 30 years, and of the New England Woman Suffrage Association from its organization in 1868 until his death. He was a man of great ability, with a kind heart, and full of wit and fun. He sympathized not only with women, but with all the oppressed, and was a leading member of the Friends of Armenia and a worker for Russian freedom. Some of the most beautiful flowers at his funeral were from very poor Russian Jews and Armenians, to whom the gift meant real sacrifice. He was devoted to the memory of his wife—"the gentlest and most heroic of women", as he loved to call her. A few weeks before his death, someone said, in introducing him to a friend, "This gentleman is—or was—the husband of Lucy

Stone". "Is the husband of Lucy Stone", he answered in a tone of tenderness and pride.

His sister, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, was the first woman to graduate as a physician, and his sister-in-law, Reverend Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell, was the first woman to be ordained as a minister. His daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, has been secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for 20 years.
Boston, Mass. ETHEL C. AVERY.

We have great pleasure in congratulating Chicago upon the appointment of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as superintendent of Schools out of 27 candidates.

Both Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Philip Snowden are shortly expected in this country. Mrs. Pankhurst is the leader of the militant movement in England and Mrs. Snowden, the wife of Mr. Philip Snowden, the Labor M. P., will be remembered for the striking address she gave on her first visit last year. Mrs. Pankhurst is announced to hold her first meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Friday, October 22.

Miss Gina Krog of Norway and Mrs. Mary Higgs of England, delegates to the International Council at Toronto, and the Rev. Gertrude von Petzold were the guests at a little dinner given by the Executive Board of the Women's Trade Union League at Chicago.

Miss Krog gave thanks to America for having produced the band of women who, with Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Stanton and Lucy Stone at their head, had stimulated the women of other countries to fight for the political freedom that they had already gained, while American women were still asking for it.

("Union Labor Advocate")

On Sept. 14, the suffragists of New Jersey and of New York City gathered at Palisades Amusement Park for an out-door meeting.

The big feature was a monster parade through the grounds, carrying banners similar to those used in the London processions.

("New York Suffrage Newsletter")

Many years ago the courts of Massachusetts appointed Mrs. Julia Ward Howe justice of the peace in Boston, but the courts declared her ineligible. Within a few months Miss Fairchild has been appointed to that office in Linn, and there is no objection. Miss Esther Morris was appointed justice of the peace in Wyoming in 1870. At the last election in Kansas (1908) one out of every twenty-four persons elected to office was a woman, and one-third of all the county school superintendents were women. Within the past year Cleburne, Texas, elected a woman treasurer; New Orleans a woman factory inspector; Portland, Oregon, a market inspector and a city health officer; Tulsa, Oklahoma, a woman president of the board of health; Charlotte, Michigan, a county superintendent; Wilmington, Delaware, a county commissioner; Concord, New Hampshire, a woman president of the state board of charities, a woman tax collector.—

IDA HUSTED HARPER.