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Women Enfranchised in Denmark.

New Constitution Signed by the King, June 5

NOTES.

A considerable amount of space is devoted in this issue to the International Women's Congress at The Hague. To avoid misunderstanding it must be stated that this Congress was not organised or supported by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. The Suffrage Societies affiliated to the Alliance in many countries even opposed the Congress, and refused to send delegates. Nevertheless, it is important that such an event, closely affecting the International Woman Suffrage movement, should be chronicled and commented on in these columns. Owing to the British delegation being held up, no report was made for Jus Suffragii, but a résumé has been made from the Dutch papers, by the kindness of Miss Leaf.

We greatly regret that the article, "The Holy Rebellion," in our May issue, was erroneously signed "Ezaline Boheman," whereas it was by Ellen Key.

California Senate and Women's Vote.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the California Senate on May 1st:-

"So successful has been the operation and effect of granting equal political rights to women that, were it to be voted upon again, it would be re-endorsed by an overwhelming

majority.
"That the adoption of Woman Suffrage by California is one of the important factors contributing to the marked political, social, and industrial advancement of our people in

recent years. And that any disparagement on the ground that Woman Suffrage is not satisfactory to this State has no basis in fact and is disproved by the acknowledged intelligence and discrimination shown by women voters in the settling of our great political and industrial problems at the polls."

The New York Suffrage Campaign.

The month of May was devoted in New York State to a house-to-house canvass to enrol favourable voters. Mrs. Catt writes that the fact that a quarter of a million women recently voted in Chicago has done more for Suffrage in New York than any amount of speeches.

Sensational rumours have been current, and have led to wild statements in the Press, as to a supposed expected increase in illegitimate births in Great Britain. Never was there a more wicked and unfounded libel on the women and the soldiers. A special committee of the British National Council of Women conducted an investigation, and found nowhere the least justification for the statements made. The Charity Organisation Society and the Local Government Board made inquiries, with the same result. The story is a symptom of the overstrain and excitement which lead to the fabrication of sensational stories

A French Girl as Mayor.

In a town in the South of France a girl of twenty-two has performed the functions of Mayor since August. She was a teacher and secretary at the mairie, and also qualified as a military nurse. While waiting to be called upon to nurse wounded she found that the chief municipal functionaries were mobilised, and was herself urged to take charge of affairs. The administration of the commune was left in her hands, and even in difficult matters concerning constructions, repairs, and workmen, she carried out the work with no assistance from the councillors. The young "maire" discovered that the latter, while willing to accept the honours of the position, were glad to remit its duties to a young Suffragist, whose claims to political recognition they would have ridiculed. She discovered many needed reforms in public health and other departments.

A Million and a Half Dollars for Suffrage

It was feared that the Leslie bequest of 1,500,000 dollars for Suffrage would be disputed by the nephew and heir of the testatrix. Mr. Maynard Follin states, however, that he has no intention of contesting the will, with which he is in perfect He says he would rather the money went to Woman Suffrage than to any other cause or institution. regards Woman Suffrage as the next great step in civilisation, and he hopes it will receive the legacy on June 8. Mr. Follin thus distinguishes himself as caring for Woman Suffrage to the amount of 1,500,000 dollars.

Mrs. Chapman Catt presided at a great Suffrage banquet in New York on May 8, at which 50,000 dollars were raised for the campaign fund. Mrs. Whitman, the wife of the Governor, sat next Mrs. Catt, and the chief speakers were the Rev. Anna Shaw and Mr. Granville Barker, the English dramatist and

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The New Chivalry.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, tells the following story: "Before the last election in Chicago I saw my washerwoman going down the street with a huge basket of clothes on her head. A man stepped up to her, took off his hat, and, lifting the basket from her head, carried it to her door, where he set it down. I was astonished at such courtesy, and asked her who the man was, and whether he was a friend of hers. 'Oh, no,' she answered, 'he is the alderman of our ward'!"—The Woman's Journal.

In Chicago, before the recent elections, in consequence of equal suffrage, both candidates had pledged themselves in advance to a number of reforms that the women wanted, and various improvements had actually been secured—policewomen, better garbage disposal, a boys' court, and other things which women had sought in vain for years until they got a vote.

The New York Canning Bill.

The Bill extending the working hours of women and children in canning factories from 60 to 72, to which reference was made last month, has roused such a storm of protest that the New York Assembly has withdrawn it. On the other hand, Pennsylvania is now seeking to increase the working hours of waitresses. The Bill now before the Legislature increases the hours from 54 to 63 a week, cuts out the one rest day in seven, and removes the prohibition of night work for girls of eighteen. The Committee reported the Bill favourably.

Women have no vote in New York or Pennsylvania.

Fitness of Chinese Women for Suffrage.

When Mr. Kow, private secretary to Yuan Shih Kai, late Provisional President of the Republic of China, was in the States, a student at Columbia University, he was much interested in comparing the status of American and Chinese women.

In answer to an expression of amazement on the part of some Americans that the founders of the Republic should be considering extending the Suffrage to the Chinese women, Mr. Kow said that no women in the world were as fit for the Suffrage as the women of his country.

"Our women are always consulted about every move that is made, either in business or in family affairs," said Mr. Kow. "No business venture is undertaken without a thorough discussion of the plan with the wife and mother. My own coming to America was conditional upon the consent of my grandmother, and if she had not agreed to it I should not be a student of Columbia to-day."

Woman Suffrage Draws in all Races.

The Woman Suffrage Party of New York has committees representing American citizens of German, French, and Russian birth. In April a meeting for discussion of Suffrage was held in the Hungarian Club, a political club of New York City, whose members are of Hungarian ancestry. Almost every day canvassing amongst Italians and Russian Jews is carried on in their own languages. Sometimes sandwich boards in Yiddish are carried through the streets of the city. Suffrage literature is translated by native volunteer workers into Magyar, Italian, and German. On May 4th there was a large mass meeting in Brooklyn of the Norwegian Americans who are interested in Suffrage. At this meeting the speakers and ushers were dressed in native costumes, and Norse folksongs were sung by a Norwegian contralto.

"MOTHER, ARE YOU THERE?"

It is related from the war of a young dying soldier who while delirious called out: "Mother, are you there?"

How often in these times have not more than one of us in the quiet of night seemed to hear through the silence and darkness the pleading cry of anguish from the dying and wounded on the battlefield: "Mother, are you there?" And have we not then with bleeding hearts wrung our hands in pain and despair at being unable to hasten to help with that motherly tenderness which exists in the heart of every woman? Have we not trembled with eagerness to be able to hurry forward to try to help these millions of men from the terrible outrages of war, which are contrary to the highest and most sacred demands of Christianity and civilisation? Have we not been consumed with a constant gnawing pain at our inability to help to lift up all these brave, faithful fighting soldiers out of the dark, damp trenches which cause sickness and death—lift them up into brighter fields of activity which might perhaps provide bread, health, happiness, blessedness not only for them, but also for their wives, children, parents, and relatives, who now probably suffer as much as those who are fighting, because of the loss of their support, besides the intense anxiety of knowing their dear ones are under fire and in the jaws of death day and night, night and day?

Who amongst us have not shed burning tears of sympathy

Who amongst us have not shed burning tears of sympathy for these poor victims of the bitter claims of war? We have grasped the tortures of armies, so far as it is possible to understand such unheard-of suffering, and we have fully understood the fear, anguish, grief, and wailing of mothers, children, widows, and fatherless; but we have longed and languished with them for release from all war. But how powerless we have felt—how crushingly helpless! Singly we have been able to do nothing—nothing! And, true to our custom, we have suffered in silence, sitting speechless, sighing to give vent to our ardent desire to call forth help in times of need.

We are thousands upon thousands who steadfastly believe that it is within human power to put an end to the war-this horrible method of combat, the continued use of which dishonours a people calling themselves Christians. And we can reckon on hundreds of thousands who feel victoriously hopeful of a more righteous, more humane power than that at present existing, being acknowledged and accepted to settle the differences between States. A just or satisfactory judgment can never be gained by devastating cannons, the tearing to pieces by bombs and other murderous weapons, or bayonets aimed with fury at the enemy's breast. Decisions obtained by such means can only produce curses and sow the poisonous se revenge and hate in the hearts of men, as a hindrance to the friendship and concord of nations, which could otherwise grow and bear the fruits of contentment and success for all people of the earth. One nation needs the other daily and hourly. The unity and common interests of peoples would of a certainty be good if the false sense of war during times of peace were not permitted to whisper distrust, doubt, and influence passion and greed.

It is for us women to conjure up faith in the victory of good—faith in a judicial unifying of nations which will release men from the hard necessity of trampling under foot the simplest commands of brotherly love, "Thou shall not kill," "Thou shalt not steal"—commands to which every right-thinking man voluntarily yields in times of peace.

To us women it belongs to call forth this faith from the depths of our individual life-giving natures, and we desire to cry it out with a voice so strong that it may be borne by the wind to where it can be met and accelerated by the women of other countries so as to reach those in whose hands lies the power to conclude peace and to prevent further war.

Time after time the exhortation has been voiced by prominent women of those countries now engaged in war to the women of the neutral states (countries), begging them no longer to remain passive, but to wake up to their duty as women, to protest against war, and to raise their voices on behalf of peace and faith in the possibility of prolonged or permanent peace. Could we women of the North, each in her place, light this candle of faith and keep it burning, we might then hope that this light would spread its rays far out from the North into the world, and not only within our own dear country, and to our descendants.

We have always learnt that it is assigned to women to be the helpmates of men, and has ever help been more needed than in times of such devastation of human lives? Never before has the murderous slaughter of war so widely polluted the world. Never has more merciless disregard of human life and the rights of people been known. Never has there been a more striking light thrown over the fatal conditions of countries that are ruled only by men, and without the aid of women. A dark flood of evil has been permitted to rush over our hemisphere, destroying so much that was invaluable that one is tempted to renounce all care and all hope of ennobling mankind.

It is therefore important that mothers should not in weakness and discouragement doubt the development of goodness and right-thinking of humanity, for it is the mothers who are to educate the coming generations to a greater love towards mankind; to more integrity, as well as deeper aversion to war, and increased respect for the preservation of peace.

Are not women called to be the consecrated keepers of life, love, faith; to guard humanity's dearest treasures from generation to generation? Consciously or unconsciously, women follow daily this calling. Let us then not now be misled by the brutal violence of burnished steel to deny and forget our high calling, our natural duty; but let us rather grasp hands in a binding chain, and promise each other not to flinch, but faithfully and unceasingly strive towards our ideal—to create peace on earth and goodwill towards men.

The dying soldier's heartrending cry, "Mother, are you there?" must still be heard. It should give us no rest, but re-echo in our hearts until we can reply with a motherly "Yes!"

ANN MARGRET HOLMGREN

From Idun. (née de Tersmeden).

A CALL TO LOVE.

War treats our lives as an open-air painter treats his model it suppresses all details. It has simplified the controversy as to the equality of the sexes. Man is manly, bold, and combative; woman is womanly, and heals the wounds that man has dealt. No one denies these fundamental differences, no one balances them. They belong together; they are indispensable to each other; the conquering male necessitates the supporting female. So this cataclysm takes woman back to her original destiny. But on the long journey through the centuries she has acquired a rich treasure of knowledge and development; she no longer exercises her office instinctively, but consciously fulfils her mission of kindness. A more noble task was never set her kindness, and never was a richer reward given. Woman has remained at home in domestic peace, conlemned to live through in imagination the tortures and privations undergone by her nearest and dearest in the war zone. She is upheld only by the thought that she, tco, at home stands on a battlefield, and can render the services of a good Samaritan, following the example of those men who bear the wounded to a place of safety. But those brave ones who follow the reaper Death beneath a hail of bullets, and carry his harvest, do not ask any of the mown-down: What is your nationality The women at home are, however, making distinctions. Let us invoke the spirit of one who lived in Berlin a hundred years ago, Rachel Levin, the admired of Goethe, the friend of crowned heads, the understanding confidante of poets and philosophers, the sun round which the stars of romanticism circled. position she owed not to great intellectual accomplishments or brilliant artistic gifts; she took her place with the highest as a princess of love. Her thoughts and feelings were preserved in letters and diaries collected after her death by her husband, Varnhagen von Ense. Wisdom and poetry penetrate it, and wit and humour enliven it, but its greatest interest lies in the pages devoted to the year of war, 1813.

Germany was then merely a geographical conception. France, on the other hand, had brought the world the message of liberty, equality, fraternity. Rachel, whose intellect was allied and indebted to the foreign theory of emancipation, was, as a lover of humanity, horrified at the ghastliness of war. But she knew how to draw love out of the terrible din of wrath and heroism, greatness and devastation. With a greatness of thought in advance of her time, such as can spring only from a great heart, she paved the way as a pioneer to the care of sick and wounded in war time. Her account of it must be read to understand how the strength of love can remove mountains.

After the battle of Grossgörschen she fled to Prague, and there she, a delicate woman without means, became the providence of the Prussian soldier. Her loving care opened every source of kindness, and she multiplied herself in help. But in so doing she did not forget the enemy, "who once wounded is no longer the enemy." She wrote to her husband: "I do not do too much for the strangers; but how the poor things

look. They, like us, have mothers, who would cry themselves to death if they saw them. And how do things fare with our prisoners? Can I reckon on French hearts if my cwn is good for nothing?"

JUS SUFFRAGII.

She who spoke thus was as good a patriot as any. Which of her sisters will follow her example? Even Rachel's will would be broken to-day on the wall erected between victors and vanquished. Even the thought which flies in pity to the wounded and imprisoned is blamed; even the wish to speak a word of comfort through prison walls is scolded. Even kind women ask what is the good of weakening oneself through useless pity. But is it useless? Can any atom of warmth be lost in nature's household? In the people there lives the faith that complete confidence in the army helps and supports it as if we fought invisibly at its side. Women, do you not admire such popular piety—this flight from the inevitability of the actual to the secret of the unknown? You guardians of primitive origins, will you not give up your scruples and objections? Remember your inmost nature, which inspires you to follow your heart. You mothers, sisters, wives, and sweethearts, if you include the suffering of stranger sons, brothers, husbands, and lovers in your pity, are you sure that you do not therewith protect your If you hold out your hands to the women of all lands to build with them a chain over separating logic, are you sure that the stream of love which springs from the magnetic contact will not have the power to purify the sea of hatred which is rising round races and nations? You vessels of the most sacred mystery, life, will you not protect yourselves in your hearts from the universal death? Perhaps if you spend the riches of your warmth on the desolated blood-stained land it will be softened and prepared for the seed of peace, and from the rocky wilderness of national enmity the green tree of humanity will again strike roots.

To unite to masculine action the element of feminine comprehending all-forgiving feeling has been expressed by Goethe in the closing words of his great tragedy, and confided to German women as their mission. Fulfil his legacy, and become his ideal of great helpers in a great time.

Berlin. Auguste Hauschner.

(Tune of American National Anthem.)

Women of all the lands,
Join hearts and ready hands
In charity!
By our united wills
From long-endured ills
Earth shall be free.

No longer weak and frail, Borne on Life's tide, we sail; Our course is set: We steer, a cheerful band, Towards a Promised land; Fear not, nor fret.

The Promised land of old That prophets saw, behold! It still is there; It still is ours to take, Our women's realm to make, For all that's fair.

Hear ye not? Spring has come!
The voices that were dumb
Now fill the air;
What Hope and Love have sown
In the dark soil has grown
New fruits to bear.

The golden fruits of Peace Shall ripen when war shall cease; Humanity Shall strive no more in vain, But see that Right may reign, And Liberty.

One human brotherhood
Shall work for common good,
Each one for all.
Men, women, of every land,
Together we fall or stand,
Hear ye our call!

Stockholm, April, 1915.

HÉLÈNE PHILIPSON.

TO THE ALLIANCE.

Those reports which deal with The Hague Congress are given on another page.

GREAT BRITAIN.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

The work of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service is going forward successfully at Royaumont and Troyes. The Hospital met with a cordial reception at Troves from the General commanding the 20th Legion. great honour has been conferred on it by the mark of appreciation received from Général Joffre himself. When he was asked by Général de Torey whether this hospital might be placed on a special footing as a military hospital, Général Joffre telegraphed: "Delighted to agree with this." The ambulances are now registered as "Ambulances Militaires," which gives them many advantages, provided that they are ready day and night to convey the wounded. This they are prepared and eager to do.

At Royaumont the women's hospital has been twice visited by Général Février. On his first visit, the General seemed nclined to doubt the capacity of women surgeons to fulfill their task, but after his second inspection he was full of praise of their work and asked how long they intended to remain. Dr. Ivens replied that the length of their stay was a question of money. Général Février expressed the hope that the French authorities would be able to make a grant to the hospital in order to keep it there, "as we cannot afford to lose your

Dr. Ivens has made arrangements with the French military authorities to open, at 48 hours' notice, a field hospital between Royaumont and the firing line. The X-ray motor ambulance of the London Society for Women's Suffrage will be attached to this field hospital. Miss Vera Colum, who with Miss Helga Gill is in charge of the vêtements department at Royaumont, writes to say that "we are earning a good name for this women's hospital for turning out our men not only mended in body but repaired in equipment. The men of Royaumont are recognisable by their healthy cheeks and their clean, good The N.U. also hears that the patients at Royaumont "behave splendidly. They are anxious to give women as little trouble as possible

In Serbia the N.U.'s first surgical unit is still busy, although there are no wounded. The typhus patients arrive in such a ondition that it is sometimes necessary to amputate limbs. Dr. Eleanor Soltau has had to perform many such operations. What is now feared is an outbreak of chlorea and diphtheria, and all the energies and resources of the hospital will be needed to combat these diseases. The second Serbian unit was detained by the Government for service at Malta, but has now

Mrs. Auerbach, the treasurer of the N.U., attended a conference called by the Women's Imperial Health League, when it was agreed to form a committee representing all voluntary societies and associations, particularly those interested in the welfare of women and infants, to investigate and deal with the various problems in connection with illegitimate childbirth arising out of the present war crisis.

There have been circulated in the press many grossly exaggerated statements and wild rumours of the great increase in the number of women and girls who were about to become mothers of what have been called "war babies."

Mrs. Cox, a representative of the Salvation Army, and Mr. Pringle, secretary of the charity organisation, have, however, confirmed the opinion of those who did not give credence to these stories, that the numbers are very much overstated and in some cases had no evidence whatever to support them.

The reports received by the Salvation Army from those districts where the worst cases were alleged to exist showed that under the establishments controlled by the Salvation Army there were in normal years 2,000 births, of which 500 were illegitimate. The figures given for the first three months of 1914 were as follows: Out of 199 applications the fathers of seven babies were described as soldiers. For 1915, out of 179 applications 61 were supposed to be children of soldiers. The increasing number of the children of soldiers was due to the immense number of men who had ceased to be civilians and

REPORTS FROM SOCIETIES AFFILIATED had entered the Army. The number of women who are registering for war service steadily increases at about an average of 5,000 a week. The Queen is taking a keen personal interest in this new movement, which it is hoped will result in raising the status of professional and industrial women. Her Majesty has visited the London School of Medicine for Women, to which she gave £250, and also the Swanley Horticultural College for Women, where students are receiving a practical training in horticulture and farming. Courses of special studies have been arranged to enable women to give effectual help to the nation in this crisis by increasing the food supply The Board of Agriculture has sent students to Swanley, and the college management is placing these students on farms. The Queen was evidently very much pleased to find that the students were being thoroughly well trained for their work, especially for posts on farms with instruction in milking.

Miss Jane Addams, the well-known American philanthropist and social worker, President of the recent Women's International Congress, gave some of her impressions of the Hague Conference to a representative of the Manchester Guardian when she was in London for the meeting held to report the proceedings of the Hague Congress. She said that the delegates who attended the Congress were all devoted to their own countries and were all intensely patriotic, but they felt the reality of the ties which bound them to all other women, and mmon responsibility of women to do something to bring about better international relations. Miss Addams expressed the opinion that "as one result of the great wars a century ago was to give Frenchwomen much larger scope in industrial life than they had before, so after this war larger opportunities in social and political life might be opened for women, but that it was too soon yet to say what the effect of this war will be upon women's position." She corrected the erroneous statement made in some papers that the Congress had ended in a "scene of disorder." She said that a protest had been She said that a protest had been received from the French National Society for Women's Suffrage and the National Council of Women protesting against Frenchwomen meeting German women who protested in their own country against the conduct of Germans in Belgium. This protest was only received after the Congress was over. The German Society affiliated to the W.S. Alliance and also the German National Council of Women protested against the Hague Congress. Protests were also received from other countries against the Congress, but none of them were read, neither were the number of congratulatory messages

Monsieur Emile Cammaerts, the Belgian poet, writing in the Observer, has paid a high tribute to the late Madame Depage, who perished on board the Lusitania. She seems to have represented all that is best in the character of those women of all nations whose deeds of heroic self-sacrifice will perhaps never be known, who have come forward to help their country in its hour of need. Madame Depage "was a frail and strong woman," he says—"frail of body, strong of soul,—whose inexhaustible charity could not harden even against the enemy." Madame Depage was the wife of the eminent Belgian surgeon with whom Dr. Alice Hutchison had worked She had gone to America to collect \$10,000 for the Belgian Red Cross. Though sorely tempted by friends to leave in the Adriatic, because she would then be able to see her youngest son, aged 17, who was joining the Belgian Army, she did not leave, as she had promised her husband to bring back the full sum, and there was still a few hundred needed to complete it. When the Lusitania was struck she devoted her services to tending an injured English sailor. There was a chance that she might have been saved—there was room in one of the boats,—but she remained with her patient and went down in the ship. "She was typically the nurse," says Monsieur Cammaerts; "the lay nun, who has renounced all the amenities of life by some solemn and sacred vow to devote herself entirely to the care of the wounded," and was also ready to take up any humble task. "She did what nobody

British Dominions Overseas.

SOUTH AFRICA.

During April, Suffragists have been discussing the question sending delegates to the International Women's Congress in Holland. The provisional programme has been placed before all the Leagues, and it has been found that a large enough majority are in general agreement with the resolutions to warrant the appointment of delegates. Miss Hodge and Miss Newcomb, of the British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union, were therefore requested by cable to represent the W.E.A.U. at the Hague. With the exception of resolutions 1 and 5 they were given a free hand, and we await with interest both their report and the accounts of the Conference which will doubtless appear in Jus Suffragii

June 1, 1915.

The Union Parliament has risen, and to our deep disappointment the Bill introduced by Dr. Watkins, M.L.A., to raise the age of consent in the Cape Province to 16 has not passed. It passed the first reading, but no time could be found for its introduction for a second reading. The promoter believes that "an overwhelming majority" of the House were in favour, and states that the letters and telegrams sent by our Leagues to every member, urging him to vote for this important step in the direction of standardising the law on the subject in the four provinces, did much to provoke useful private discussion.

Our Leagues continue to do much useful work for relief societies and the Red Cross. One (in Port Elizabeth, C.P.) has organised a monthly house-to-house collection throughout the town of some 20,000 inhabitants in aid of the Governor General's Fund. The object of this fund is to assist the relatives and dependents of members of the Union Forces on active service, and the League is able to collect over £100 a month Another League (the Women's Reform Club, Johannesburg) has started a National Service Fund, which will run a work room for expectant mothers and a baby clinic. It is hoped that these modest beginnings will develop later into work on the lines of the Women's Emergency Corps in England.

It is noticeable that as the elections come nearer and the campaign in German South-West Africa approaches conclusion, the Leagues are resuming their normal interest in the application of universal Suffrage principles to special South African conditions. Lectures and discussions have been held on "Shop Assistants and the Law," "Women and the Law in South Africa," and "Why South African Women Want the Vote." The President of the W.E.A.U. recently undertook a short tour through a country district in the Cape Province, in the course of which she started a new League (Cradock), revived one which had lapsed (Somerset East), and visited one of those formed last year (Bedford). A particularly satisfactory feature of the two first-mentioned is that Dutch women as well as English have joined the Leagues and sit on the respective

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The recent referendum on the subject of early closing of public houses resulted in a striking victory for the temperance party. Voters were given the option of voting for any hour between six o'clock and eleven o'clock (the hour at which they closed till this month). If the votes for six o'clock did not form an absolute majority, they were to be added to the votes for seven o'clock. If these did not form an absolute majority, they were to be added to the votes for eight o'clock, and so on.

The complete returns are not yet available, as some of the votes from remote parts of the State have not been counted, but they show that nearly all the temperance advocates voted for the earliest hour.

The totals so far are: Six o'clock, 89,585; seven o'clock, 732; eight o'clock, 1,771; nine o'clock, 8,494; ten o'clock, 1,624; eleven o'clock, 53,498.

Alcoholic drinks will in future be unobtainable in hotels and clubs after six o'clock. It is admitted, both by those who supported and those who opposed early closing, that the large majority in its favour is due to the women's votes.

GERTRUDE L. SPENCER.

HUNGARY.

When these lines are published and read women of all nations will have met in a Congress to demonstrate against the murderous, horrible, and devastating war. We shall have followed their sessions with the fondest wishes and most fervent hope for

We have been pleased in Hungary to make propaganda for the Congress, and hope not only to send a numerous representation of our Society, but to have incited the interest of other societies and individuals as well for this greatest result of women's international solidarity—co-operation for peace even

Our president, Vilma Glücklich, is charged to represent our Society, and we hope for Countess Iska Teleki to be our second

delegate. Mrs. Groák, Mrs. Perczel, Paula Pogány, Francziska Schwimmer, Mrs. Strelinger, and Mrs. Ungar are in attendance.

The most important item of our April programme is the annual meeting of our Society. After the president's address Miss Paula Pogány, Mrs. Szirmai, and Mrs. Ungár will give us a report on the work of our employment office, our activity on behalf of the mothers' insurance, and the efficacy of our

The month of March gave us, besides the enquete upon unemployment of women, introduced by the excellent lecture of the Countess Fehérvary, which I have reported before, a splendid lecture by the Prelate (Dr. Giesswein), the eminent pacifist and staunch Suffragist. He disputed the assertion of the bankruptcy of the peace movement, which on the contrary will have an enormous increase of adherents after the war. He examined all those movements of the time which should be saved for the culture of the future. A higher grade of social solidarity and mutual aid, a stricter observation of hygienic measures, the duty of the authorities to safeguard the general food supply, the prosecution of corruption and alcoholism, the necessity of minimum wages for home workers, the greater valuation of women's work, and influence accorded them also in public affairs. Dr. Giesswein hopes that the broken threads of internationalism will be tied more firmly in future, when sad experience will have taught individuals and nations how much they depend upon each other, how indispensable they are mutually for their life's happiness.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

The Countess Iska Teleki, at a charity performance, gave a lecture which preceded a play written by her and a fellowwriter. She gave an account of many noble deeds of selfdenial and heroism which were performed by women who "stayed at home." A lady in Zsolna has for many months got up night after night to go and meet—in all seasons, in rain as well as in snow-a train which ought to arrive at half-past one o'clock. She spends all her nights in the badly lit, stuffy waiting-room amidst coarse soldiers, and waits long, endless hours for the train, which is always late, to serve to soldiers and the wounded hot beverages. The widowed Countess Ladislaws Cebrian, née Baroness Magda Vécsey, lives in Sátoralja-Ujhely, and lately in Ungvár, in cholera barracks amidst soldiers who caught this contagious illness on the Russian and Galician battlefields. Only those who have seen a patient suffering from cholera can have an idea of the heroism of leading such a life for many months.

What waste of culture, that all this energy and bravery cannot be spent upon the development of mankind.

Budapest, April, 1915. Eugènie Miskolczy Meller.

ITALY.

All Suffrage work has ceased in the turmoil of the special political conditons of Italy. Some women have formed pro-war committees; some other women's associations do their utmost to help the direct and indirect sufferers of present and coming war. Notwithstanding the great effervescence of political life, two meetings were held by the National Council of Women on "European War and Women's Conscience," in which I gave a short chrono-history of the women's movement for peace through the whole world. At another sitting all the different and valuable work done by Suffragists in belligerent countries was put under consideration of the National Council of Women, which is the only one which does not have the Woman's Suffrage Branch. The occasion was for me invaluable, as the ladies were all enthused after the report of the real precious work accomplished by Suffragists. I am in debt to Jus Suffragii for all the precious news about the notable social work of our dear members in all the belligerent countries. It was one of the strong points—the knowledge that the best work was being done by Suffragists.

The Executive Committee of our National Federation is still working for soldiers' families, as the improvement in their conditions given by the Government is very little indeed. Executive Committee gave its hearty adhesion to the Westminster Women's Congress for a democratic basis of peace, but on account of the first point on the armistice being in conflict with special Italian political conditions they did not think it right to adhere to the Hague Congress.

We are all working now to lessen the dislocation caused by ar.

Antra Dobelli Zampetti.

Federazione Nazionale P.S.F., Roma,

RUSSIA.

The women medical students of the third and fourth year have been mobilised by the Government and sent to fill medical posts at the Red Cross hospitals and in city and county in-

A married couple are at present under treatment at a hospital in Moscow who are suffering from wounds received in the same battle. The husband was a university student when the war broke out, and the wife held an ambulance certificate. When he was called out she enlisted as his brother in the same company. During the pursuit of the Austrians in the Kosenicz forests the company was compelled sometimes to march 40 versts a day, often over their knees in marshes. At Czenstochovo they found themselves in the trenches under continuous shrapnel fire for two whole days. During a frontal attack she advanced side by side with her husband, and they were both wounded. She was rewarded for bravery by being given the St. George Cross.

A young girl, Kira Alexandrovna Bashkireva, a pupil at the Vilna High School, enlisted in October in an infantry regiment, where she took part in several very dangerous recon noitring expeditions. This did not, however, satisfy her love of adventure, and on Dccember 8 she enlisted in a Siberian corps of sharpshooters, where she was placed in command of cavalry scouts attached to the staff of the division. In a night reconnaissance on December 20 she showed such exceptional bravery and daring that she was awarded the Order St. George of the IV. class. Later on it was discovered that 'Nikolai Popoff'' (under which name she had joined the

corps) was a young girl, and the authorities decreed that she was to be sent back to Vilna. The Order of St. George which had been awarded to her was forwarded to her home with a very complimentary letter from the chief of the division. The brave girl, however, managed to escape on the way, and to join another regiment, where she was wounded in battle, and whence she was sent to one of the hospitals.

It is not only as fighting units that Russian women show bravery on the battlefields. Women doctors, women ambulance officers, and nurses have been awarded medals for bravery and self-sacrificing work. The woman doctor Ladijinskaia received the golden medal on a ribbon of the Order of St. Anne; two nurses, Vreden and Roubassowa, were awarded St. George medals. The railway authorities are employing women in the

work of mending railroads. The women receive 2s. 6d. a day.

The Government and the local authorities continue to receive petitions to retain the prohibition of the sale of alcohol after the war is over, and for ever. Whilst the sale of spirits is absolutely forbidden by the Government, municipal authorities decide in their respective localities concerning the sale of beer and of wines. When recently the Town Council of Archangelsk showed the inclination to reconsider its former decision to prohibit the sale of the latter beverages, the following stirring petition was received from the women of Archangelsk: this crucial moment, when our city is called upon to decide the temperance question, we women turn to you, city fathers, with an urgent appeal. Have mercy, fathers, on the unfortunate children which are born from drunken parents. Have compassion for the poor wives and mothers who have for many years suffered ill treatment from drunken husbands, and who for the first time now in many cases are living a happy and secure life. These women signed this petition with tears in their eyes, and crossing themselves and praying God and you not to allow the old horrors to return. We will bear the burdens of this war without a murmur; we will bow in resignation under the terrible losses and sacrifices which fall to our share, if we only know that in this hour of trial a new life of sobriety is dawning for our country and for our people. Fathers of the city! the women stand before you with bowed heads, and it is with you to decide whether the blow shall be allowed to fall or whether it is to be averted. We await your decision as we await the holy day of the resurrection of our Saviour." petition produced so great an effect on the members of the Town Council that it was decided by a majority of 30 to 7 to close all drink shops and public-houses, and to forbid the sale of all alcoholic drinks for ever.

-From The Women's Messenger (April).

SWEDEN.

AGAINST WAR-FOR PEACE.

Rosika Schwimmer addressed in Stockholm an audience ame room in which four years ago the International Franchise

days were of happiness, enthusiasm, hope, and confidence, and compared them with the present day's background of cannon smoke and thunder, tears, blood, and sacrifice of life, and with the present time, which has robbed us of hope, happiness, and the joy of living, and branded the living generations with the

Rosika Schwimmer was greatly changed herself. She gave the impression of one who has suffered, who has lived in the very centre of recent events, who has seen ideals topple, hope dashed to the ground, and the love of life crushed; but of one whose whole personality was an incarnation of protest against violence and brutal force with which the iron-gloved hand the spiritual values that centuries of brain culture have built up. Many addresses are heard and forgotten, but Rosika Schwimmer's words on April 21 will never be forgotten by those present, for they brought before our inner eye such vivid picture of the war's horror and madness, and in her voice we heard the suffering and wailing contained in the one word world-war. She stood before us all fire and flame, but it was not merely her wonderful eloquence that held us all; t was the consciousness that her intense feeling of indignation. of protest, of sorrow, and of shame was a cry out of her innermost soul, and her passionate appeal to women to bind them-selves together to work for peace was not in vain. The audience's responsive applause, which was rendered standing up, was an expression of the feeling that women in a great scrrow, as well as in a great joy, are aware of the common duty and the common responsibility that unite us all.

THE NEW SWEDISH MARRIAGE LAWS The old Swedish law-making principle, "As few and as imperceptible changes of the established order as possible," nas, of course, as usual, been made use of in the treatment of the reform bill of the marriage law. It is a very convenient principle to follow, especially when, as in this instance, the footing is insecure. The more unknown the territory to be traversed is, the more fatal a step forward seems, of course Only the road that leads back seems secure to those who look

That the main basis for the reform is a general wish to give to woman a more effective protection in her position as wife and mother the scheme's proposers have as strongly emphasised as the opponents have held forth that the family [+ the woman?] and the whole society would be brought to ruin by such a scheme; even in that quarter the woman's welfare was pretended to be looked after. That the proposals were different according to each individual's manly point of view is natural, and any great stir the speakers failed to produce even in the strangers' gallery. But no doubt there was more than one woman there who had to suppress a laugh at the solemn warning given to the assembly to consider the fatal consequences of a law reform that would have to last for centuries. The space of time between the years 1448 and 1734 was considered the normal pace at which reform work in domestic family law should travel. Is it possible that it is so foreign to the male way of thinking that a marriage law must needs come to pass under slightly different circumstances-1734 and 1915; that the latter year has a new factor to reckon with which the former lacked: the women's practical knowledge of the subject

That at the making of a law of the most vital importance to women and children the men alone should have the power to decide ought to offend the honourable feelings of a normally developed sense of justice. Did nobody glance from the benches up to the gallery, and while there recognising Agda Montelius, Emelia Broomé, Anna Wicksell, Frigga Karlberg, and many other women, feel a little bit awkward? If his conscience had spoken, and asked him in all truth and honour to say where real knowledge on this very point that was now being legalised was to be had, his wisdom, fairness, and justice would have had only one answer to give. When the woman is regarded as the guardian of morals and ethical values there is no sense in keeping her away from the law-making that deals with just those factors. It is not only in the name of society and justice that the women demand a political voice; it is also in the name of logic.

A cheer for Denmark's new franchise law broke forth from the strangers' gallery on the historical April 23 when the extended franchise bill including women was passed in the Danish Folkething. The culprit who broke the traditional silence of the Chamber was no other than the 79-years-old Fru Jutta Bojsen-Möller. Politiken, who publishes the incident, which filled every seat in Grand Hotel's great state room—the says it was only right and meet that the first cheers should come from a woman, and from this woman, the veteran cham-Congress met. She reminded us how very full those bygone pion for the women's franchise movement in Denmark.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN.

June 1, 1915.

The Congress convened at The Hague met on April 28 and the two following days. The meetings took place in the large hall of the Dierentiun, where nearly 2,000 persons attended

The Congress being held in Holland, there was naturally a large preponderance of Dutch, of whom about 1,000 were mem The United States sent 47, Germany 28, Sweden 16 Norway 12, Hungary 9, Austria 6, Denmark 6, Belgium 3, Great Britain 3, Canada 2, Italy 1. The British delegation of 180 members was unable to be present owing to the closing of the North Sea; only three, who had sailed earlier, were present A preliminary meeting in Fébruary had drafted resolutions, and these had been disseminated and discussed in the various countries. Members of Congress and societies sending dele gates were entitled to send in new resolutions and amendments. Members were required to express their general agreement with the preliminary resolutions. All discussion on the responsibility for the present war and its conduct was ruled out The expenses of the Congress were guaranteed by the English, German, and Dutch women. The Resolutions Committee, consisting of two representatives of each country, met before, throughout, and after the Congress, and considered amendments and new resolutions and drafted the programme and final arrangement of resolutions. The resolutions were not passed in the order on the programme. The British delegates were expected and waited for, and the less controversial resolutions taken first, in the hope that the British might share in the discussions later. (Owing to the absence of the British delegation, no report was made for Jus Suffragii, as had been intended.) The Congress was presided over by Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, and the delegates were welcomed by Dr. Aletta Jacobs, of Amsterdam, on whom the chief burden of organising the Congress rested. The Belgian delegation arrived on the last day, and was received by all the Congress standing.

Hundreds of letters of sympathy and support were received,

but not read to the Congress. Some expressions of disapproval were also received and not read, including one from the French National Council of Women and Suffrage Union.

The Congress supported its pacificism by claiming the enfranchisement of women, but was not officially a gathering of Suffragists. It was not supported by the great Suffrage societies of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, or Switzerland. Numerous women's associations supported it, especially from Great Britain and the United States, but many members attended as individuals only.

A permanent international committee consisting of five representatives of every country was formed to take action on the

The following resolutions were passed: -

I. WOMEN AND WAR.

WOMEN AND WAR.

1. Protest.—We women, in International Congress assembled, protest against the madness and the horror of war, involving as it does a reckless sacrifice of human life and the destruction of so much that humanity has laboured through centuries to build up.

2. Women's Sufferings in War.—This International Congress of Women opposes the assumption that women can be protected under the conditions of modern warfare. It protests vehemently against the odious wrongs of which women are the victims in time of war, and especially against the horrible violation of women which attends all war.

ACTION TOWARDS PEACE.

3. The Peace Statement City, Least the base of the protest of the protection of the protest of the peace statement.

ACTION TOWARDS PEACE.

3. The Peace Settlement.—This International Congress of Women of different nations, classes, creeds, and parties is united in expressing sympathy with the suffering of all, whatever their nationality, who are fighting for their country or labouring under the burden of war.

Since the mass of the people in each of the countries now at war believe themselves to be fighting, not as aggressors but in self-defence and for their national existence, there can be no irreconcilable differences between them, and their common ideals afford a basis upon which a magnanimous and honourable peace might be established. The Congress therefore urges the Governments of the world to put an end to this bloodshed, and to begin peace negotiations. It demands that the peace which follows shall be permanent and therefore based on principles of custice, including those laid down in the resolutions adopted by this Congress, namely: justice, including those laid down in the resolutions adopted by this Congress, namely:—
That no territory should be transferred without the consent of the men and women in it, and that the right of conquest should not be

recognised.

That autonomy and a democratic parliament should not be refused

That autonomy and a democratic parliament should not be refused to any people.

That the Governments of all nations should come to an agreement to refer future international disputes to arbitration or conciliation, and to bring social, moral, and economic pressure to bear upon any country which resorts to arms.

That foreign politics should be subject to democratic control.

That women should be granted equal political rights with men.

4. Continuous Mediation.—This International Congress of Women resolves to ask the neutral countries to take immediate steps to create a conference of neutral nations which shall without delay offer continuous mediation. The Conference shall invite suggestions for settlement from each of the belligerent nations, and in any case shall submit to all of them simultaneously reasonable proposals as a basis of peace. of peace. NOTE. The Resolutions in full are Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

III. PRINCIPLES OF A PERMANENT PEACE.

5. Respect for Nationality.—This International Congress of Women, recognising the right of the people to self-government, affirms that there should be no! transference of territory without the consent of the men and women residing therein, and urges that autonomy and a democratic parliament should not be refused to any people.

6. Arbitration and Conciliation.—This International Congress of Women, believing that war is the negation of progress and civilisation, urges the Governments of all nations to come to an agreement to refer future international disputes to arbitration and conciliation.

7. International Pressure.—This International Congress of Women urges the Governments of all nations to come to an agreement to unite in bringing social, moral, and economic pressure to bear upon any country which resorts to arms instead of referring its case to arbitration or conciliation.

Solutive which resorts to aims instead of referring its case to arbitration or conciliation.

8. Democratic Control of Foreign Policy.—Since war is commonly rought about not by the mass of the people, who do not desire it, but yo groups representing particular interests, this International Congress of Women urges that Foreign Politics shall be subject to Democratic Control; and declares that it can only recognise as democratic a system which includes the equal representation of men and women.

9. The Enfranchisement of Women.—Since the combined influence of the women of all countries is one of the strongest forces for the presentation of war, and since women can only have full responsibility and effective influence when they have equal political rights with men, this International Congress of Women demands their political metranchisement

enfranchisement
NOTE. The Congress declared by vote that it interpreted no transference
of territory without the consent of the men and women in it to imply
that the right of conquest was not to be recognised.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

urges that a third Hague Conference be convened immediately after the war.

I. International Organisation.—This International Congress of Women urges that the organisation of the Society of Nations should be further developed on the basis of a constructive peace, and that it should include—

(a) As a development of the Hague Court of Arbitration, a permanent International Court of Justice to settle questions or differences of a justiciable character, such as arise on the interpretation of treaty rights or of the law of nations.

(b) As a development of the constructive work of the Hague Conference, a permanent International Conference, holding regular meetings in which women should take part, to deal not with the rules of warfare but with practical proposals for further International Co-operation among the States. This Conference should be so constituted that it could formulate and enforce those principles of justice, equify, and goodwill in accordance with which the struggles of subject communities could be more fully recognised, and the interests and rights not only of the great Powers and small nations, but also those of weaker countries and primitive peoples gradually adjusted under an enlightened international public opinion.

This International Conference shall appoint:

national public opinion.
This International Conference shall appoint:
A permanent Council of Conciliation and Investigation for the tlement of international differences arising from economic competition, anding commerce, increasing population, and changes in social and

solitical standards.

12. General Disarmament.—The International Congress of Women, advocating universal disarmament and realising that it can only be ecured by international agreement, urges, as a step to this end, that all countries should, by such an international agreement, take over the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, and should control all nternational traffic in the same. It sees in the private profits accruing rom the great armament factories a powerful hindrance to the abolition of war.

of war.

13. Commerce and investments.—(a) The International Congress of women urges that in all countries there shall be liberty of commerce, that the seas shall be free, and the trade routes open on equal terms to the shipping of all nations.

(b) Inasmuch as the investment by capitalists of one country in the resources of another and the claims arising therefrom are a fertile source of international complications, this International Congress of Women urges the widest possible acceptance of the principle that such investments shall be made at the risk of the investor, without claim to the official protection of his Government.

nvestments shall be made at the risk of the investor, without claim to the official protection of his Government.

14. National Foreign Policy.—(a) This International Congress of Women demands that all secret treaties shall be void, and that for the ratification of future treaties the participation of at lenst the Legislature of every Government shall be necessary.

(b) This International Congress of Women recommends that National Commissions be created and International Conferences convened for the scientific study and elaboration of the principles and conditions of permanent peace, which might contribute to the development of an International Federation.

These Commissions and Conferences should be recognised by the Governments, and should include women in their deliberations.

national Congress of women declares it to be essential, both nationally und internationally, to put into practice the principle that women should share all civil and political rights and responsibilities on the

THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

WOMEN AND THE PEACE SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE

ACTION TO BE TAKEN.

19. Women's Voice in the Peace Settlement.—This International ongress of Women resolves that an international meeting of women tall be held in the same place and at the same time as the Conference the Powers which shall frame the terms of the peace settlement after the war for the purpose of presenting practical proposals to that

Conference.

20. Envoys to the Governments.—In order to urge the Governments of the world to put an end to this bloodshed and to establish a just of the world to put an end to this bloodshed and to establish a just and lasting peace, this International Congress of Women delegates envoys to carry the message expressed in the Congress Resolutions to the rules of the believed and neutral nations of Europe and to the President of the United and neutral nations of Europe and to the President of the United Neutral nations of Europe and to the President of the United Neutral nations of Europe and to the President of the United Neutral neutral and belligerent nations appointed by the International Committee of this Congress. They shall report the result of their missions to the International Women's Committee for Constructive Peace as a basis for further action.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR PERMANENT PEACE. At the International Congress of Women the following resolution was seed.

While recognising the desirability of the co-operation of men and women in the cause of peace, this International Women's Compress resolves to form a Committee of Women of all Countries, specially to ensure the holding of an International meeting of women in the same place and at the same time as the Conference which shall frame the terms of the peace settlement after the war. It further recommends to women of all nations the study of the conditions of a permanent

Women's Meeting.

The International Committee of the Congress recommends that this Women's Congress should be held when the official Conference which is to frame the peace settlement after the war has been sitting for four weeks, and that each country should send 20 delegates and 10 alternates to

longress. The international Committee of the Congress also recommends that manent International Committee be formed, to be called the rnational Women's Committee for Permanent Peace, to consist members of the International Committee of the Congress, with members, co-opted by them, so that each country is represented important five members.

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Objects of the International Women's Committee for Permanent Peace. 1. To ensure that an International Congress of Women shall be held in the same place and at the same time as the official Conference which shall frame the terms of the peace settlement after the war for the purpose of making practical proposals to that Conference.
2. To organise support for the resolutions passed by the International Congress of Women at The Hagne 1915

Proposed National Committees or Branches.

It is recommended that some machinery be created in each country to promote the objects of the International Women's Committee for Permanent Peace.

1. It will probably be necessary to form a special Committee for the purpose of sending representative women to the proposed Congress of Women, to be held at the same time as the official Conference which shall frame the peace settlement after the war.

2. For purposes of propaganda it will probably be desirable that in every country there should be a National Association, membership of which should be open to those who support—

(a) The extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to women;

(b) The settlement of International disputes by peaceful means; and who are in general agreement with the resolutions adopted by the International Congress of Women.

It is suggested that the women of each country should either join existing organisations which include the above objects, or should start new ones.

Finance.

It is suggested that if these organisations develop, each Branch should pay an affiliation fee of 25 francs to the International Treasurer, and should raise as large a sum as possible for International Expenses.

COMMUNICATIONS should be sent to: Rosa Manus, Assistant Secretary of the International Women's Committee for Permanent Peace, Plantage Parklaan 15, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Parklaan 15, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

ORDERS FOR THE FULL REPORT OF THE CONGRESS should be sent to: Drukkerij "Concordia," Kadijk, Amsterdam (Netherlands).

These must be prepaid. Price 1.50 gulden (2s. 6d.; 60 cents), post free. Each member of the Congress will receive a free copy of the Report as soon as it is published.

EVENING MEETINGS.

A series of brilliant evening meetings was arranged in the Direntuin, presided over by Dr. Aletta Jacobs, Dr. Augspurg, and Miss Chrystal Macmillan. The galleries were cro and people were standing in the huge halls. Several Dutch icials were present, although not in an official capacity.
"It is a pleasant task," said Dr. Jacobs, "to welcome all

those who have come in spite of the dangers which beset them on the way. Yet our hearts are heavy with care, and in these circumstances I cannot greet you with the joy I ought to feel. We women of so many different nationalities with our different standpoints, have come here with the one object of making our voice heard to the uttermost parts of the earth in a great protest against war and its frightful slaughter, and against the assertion that this is the only means of settling international

Miss Lindhagen (Sweden), sister of the burgomaster of Stockholm, and herself a town councillor, said that it ought not to be possible to deny a nation its first right to develop its own language, freedom, and history. their Congress in Switzerland had already adopted this view, and when Norway wished to separate from Sweden, although there was a military minority in Sweden which desired war, to the lasting honour of Sweden the majority had acknowledged Norway's right and had refused to fight. Surely it was the business of Europe to lead in the fight for freedom!

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (Great Britain) declared that war was the result of the dominance of the male half of humanity, and that was why it was necessary to have a separate Women's Congress. Women were the mothers of the entire population, and for this reason they would never consent to a method of settling quarrels which threatened the very existence of the It was easier for women to speak of peace than for men, for being non-combatants they could do so without the reproach of cowardice, and in this respect were free from the traditions of men. It was the business of women, therefore, to procure a real and lasting peace which should cement the fraternity of nations, and to this work they must devote their passionate enthusiasm. (Loud and continuous applause.)

At the second public meeting there was not a seat vacant. Dr. Augspurg, the chairman of the evening, said: "It must surely be a matter of the greatest satisfaction to note the entire absence of antagonism at this great meeting, and this gave us renewed hope that one day peace would reign. Many proofs of sympathy had been received from women of other untries, amongst others from Mrs. Chapman Catt, President

peace with a view to presenting practical proposals to that International the terrible events that are now taking place would never recur, and that women who were now striving towards that goal would succeed with God's assistance.'

In reference to the resolution adopted on the preceding day as to the education of children and women's responsibility,

Miss Holbrook, the American delegate, and one of the chief speakers of the evening, said that too much emphasis was given by men in the education of children to the advocacy of force and violence, and women should see that this state of things was altered, and that children were taught to admire not only their own great men but also to admire the heroes of the world and the women who sacrificed themselves to others. It was surely desirable that children should have an international outlook, and that art, music, and poetry should be enlisted in the service of peace. In every school the flag of all the nations should be hung, and the child should be taught to believe in the federation and brotherhood of the people of all the earth, and the sense of the Fatherhood of God over all.

The speech of Mrs. De Jong van Beek en Donk showed an intimacy with her subject, "Arbitration and Conciliation." She said that much would have to be changed in peoples and governments before every one is convinced of the inevitable ness of peaceful methods of settlement as opposed to methods of war. It would be a twofold gain if arbitration could be made compulsory, and if cases of dispute could be brought before Boards of Conciliation. For this, in the first place would make delay inevitable; and, secondly, each party would have to state its case clearly, and there would be time for unfair considerations to abate. The fact that in all the documents exchanged before the war there was only one which suggested arbitration (namely, in the case of Serbia), threw a very lurid light on the political opinions of the countries which were signatories to The Hague Convention. (Long and loud applause.)

Miss Rosika Schwimmer said that ever since July 31st, a date which seemed now so far away, women's faith, the faith in a better future, and those ideals which we had cherished and which had been respected by men, had been destroyed. One of the fancies that women had indulged in was that war was men's business. If they had only said war was women's business matters would have gone better. Anyone living on the frontiers, but especially Dutchwomen, knew that war was women's business, for who was doing the work in the absence of the men? They did not even know where their menkind were, for even their letters were the property of the Government. So far indeed from being protected, the sufferings of women were so terrible that it was wonderful that women had retained their sanity. They all heard indeed of victories, according to the reports issued, but for women victory meant the sufferings of women in other countries. What must the women think of the destroyed portions of Europe where they were told that war was man's business, and what about the women who had fallen victims of other women's husbands? And what of the "war babies," and the terrible diseases which war would bring to the children, and which would take a generation to eradicate? Did this indeed prove that war was man's business? No longer since women had become conscious of their position in the world could they deny their responsibility. They must indeed insist that war should be man's business no longer. If this murder of men continued it must indeed be the business of women to organise a new orld system, for there would not be enough men left, and the women would have to protect the few remaining husbands and sons in order to prevent them from being exterminated.

Miss Schwimmer alluded to an incident in the trenches which revealed how the campaign for Women's Suffrage was carried on even in the firing-line. A young man advocate of women's enfranchisement was making successful Suffrage converts in the trenches, when a bomb came bursting into the midst of the conversation and separated him for ever from his comrades. "What is to become of the Women's Suffrage comrades. movement when all the enlightened young generation has perished?" she exclaimed.

Women really did not want the vote because they were in need of a new sport. Formerly it was said that women wanted to open the door to new occupations for themselves or to protect child-life. But now votes are wanted in order to protect the race. And what is the use of looking after babies if in a short time they are again without a protector? They must rid the world of this cursed militarism. She believed that men at last realised that women were serious. She had been of the International Women's Alliance, in which she said that present when the vote was taken in the Danish Parliament on the subject of Women's Suffrage, and on that occasion there was only one dissentient

June 1, 1915.

On the evening of April 29th, Miss J. Addams was introduced by Miss Chrystal Macmillan, who, in her introductory speech, said that in regard to the question of the negotiations it was necessary that women should have their share in this matter also. The demand had often been called absurd, but the same had been said when the abolition of slavery had been urged. They were asking for the abolition of a form of slavery which existed at present, and in order that women should be free they must have full political rights. It had already been claimed for nations that they should have the right to decide their own fate and form of government, and women must also have the right to decide theirs.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Miss Jane Addams, the President of the Congress, said : The President wishes first to express her sincere admiration for the women who have come here from the belligerent nations. They have come from home at a moment when the national consciousness is so welling up from each heart and overflowing into the consciousness of others that the individual loses not only all concern for his personal welfare but for his convictions as well, and gladly merges all he has into his country's existence

It is a precious moment in human experience; war is too great a price to pay for it, but it is worth almost anything else. I therefore venture to call the journey of these women, many of them heartsick and sorrowful, to this Congress little short of an act of heroism. Even to appear to differ from those she loves in the hour of their affliction or exaltation has ever been the supreme test of woman's conscience.

For the women coming from neutral nations there have also been supreme difficulties. In some of these countries woman has a large measure of political responsibility, and in all of them women for long months have been sensitive to the complicated political conditions which may so easily compro a neutral nation and jeopardise the peace and safety of its people. At a Congress such as this an exaggerated word may easily be spoken or reported as spoken which would make a difficult situation still more difficult, but these women have bravely taken that risk and made the moral venture. from the United States who have made the longest journey and are therefore freest from these entanglements-although no nation in the civilised world is free can speak out our admiration for these fine women from the neutral as well as from the fighting nations.

Why, then, were women from both the warring and the neutral nations ready to come to this Congress to the number of 1,500? By what profound and spiritual forces were they impelled, at this moment when the spirit of internationalism is apparently broken down, to believe that the solidarity of women would hold fast, and that through it, as through precious instrument, they would be able to declare the reality of those basic human experiences ever perpetuating and cherishing the race, and courageously to set over against the superficial and hot impulses which have so often led to warfare?

Those great underlying forces in response to which so many women have come here belong to the human race as a whole, and constitute a spiritual internationalism which surrounds and completes our national life, even as our national life itself surrounds and completes our family life; they do not conflict with patriotism on one side any more than family devotion conflicts with it upon the other.

We have come to this International Congress of Women not only to protest from our hearts, and with the utmost patience we can command, unaffrighted even by the "difficult and technical," to study this complicated modern world of ours now so sadly at war with itself, but furthermore we would fain suggest ways by which this large internationalism may find itself and its new channels through which it may flow.

At moments it appears as if the excessive nationalistic feeling expressing itself during these last fateful months through the exaltation of warfare in so many of the great nations is due to the accumulation within their own borders of those higher human affections which should have had an outlet into the larger life of the world but could not, because no international devices had been provided for such expression. great central authority could deal with this sum of human goodwill as a scientist deals with the body of knowledge in his subject irrespective of its national origins, and the nations themselves became congested, as it were, and inevitably grew

confused between what was legitimate patriotism and those universal emotions which have nothing to do with national

We are happy that the Congress has met at The Hague Thirty years ago I came to this beautiful city, full fifteen years before the plans for international organisation had found expression here. If I can look back to such wonderful beginnings in my own lifetime, who shall say that the younger women on this platform may not see the completion of an international organisation which shall make war impossible because goodwill and just dealing between nations shall have found an ordered method of expression?

We have many evidences at the present moment that inchoate and unorganised as it is, it may be found even in the midst of this war constantly breaking through its national bounds. The very soldiers in the opposing trenches have to be moved about from time to time lest they come to know each other, not as the enemy but as individuals, and lest a sense of comradeship overwhelm their power to fight.

This totally unnecessary conflict between the great issues of internationalism and of patriotism rages all about us even in our own minds so that we wage a veritable civil war within ourselves. These two great affections should never have been set one against the other-it is too late in the day for war. For decades the lives of all the peoples of the world have been revealed to us through the products of commerce, through the newsagencies, through popular songs and novels, through photographs and cinematographs, and last of all through the interpretations of the poets and artists. Suddenly all of these wonderful agencies are applied to the hideous business of uncovering the details of warfare. Never before has the world known so fearfully and so minutely what war means to the oldier himself, to women and children, to that civilisation which is the common heritage of all mankind. In the shadow of this intolerable knowledge, we, the women of this International Congress, have come together to make our solemn protest against that of which we know.

Our protest may be feeble, but the world progresses, in the slow and halting manner in which it does progress, only in proportion to the moral energy exerted by the men and women living in it; social advance must be pushed forward by the human will and understanding united for conscious ends. The slow progress towards juster international relations may be traced to the distinguished jurist of the Netherlands, Grotius; to the great German, Immanuel Kant, who lifted the subject of "Eternal Peace" high above even philosophical controversy; to Count Tolstoy of Russia, who so trenchantly set it forth in our own day, and so on throughout the nations.

Each in his own time because he placed law above force was called a dreamer and a coward, but each did his utmost to express clearly the truth that was in him, and beyond that human effort cannot go. These mighty names are but the outstanding witnesses among the host of men and women who have made their obscure contributions to the same great end. Conscious of our own shortcomings and not without a sense of complicity in the present war, we women have met in earnestness and in sorrow to add what we may to this swelling tide of endeavour. It is possible that the appeals for the organisation of the world upon peaceful lines have been made too exclusively to man's reason and sense of justice (quite as the eighteenth century enthusiasm for humanity was premafounded on intellectual sentiment). Reason is only a part of the human endowment; emotion and deep-set racial impulses must be utilised as well—those primitive human urgings to foster life and to protect the helpless, of which women were the earliest custodians, and even the social and gregarious instincts that we share with the animals themselves. These universal desires must be given opportunities to expand, and the most highly trained intellects must serve them rather than the technique of war and diplomacy.

They tell us that wounded lads lying in helpless pain and waiting too long for the field ambulance call out constantly for their mothers, impotently beseeching them for help. During this Congress we have been told of soldiers who say to their hospital nurses: "We can do nothing for ourselves but go back to the trenches again and again so long as we are able. Cannot the women do something about this war? Are you kind to us only when we are wounded?" There is no one else to whom they dare so speak, revealing the heart of the little child which each man carries within his own even when it beats under a uniform.

The time may come when the exhausted survivors of war may well reproach women for their inaction during this terrible time. It is possible they will then say that when IMPRESSIONS OF A FEW OF THOSE PRESENT. devotion to the ideals of patriotism drove thousands of men into international warfare, the women refused to accept the challenge, and in that moment of terror failed to assert clearly and courageously the sanctity of human life, the reality of the things of the spirit. For three days we have met together, so conscious of the bloodshed and desolation surrounding us, that all irrelevant and temporary matters fell away, and we spoke solemnly to each other of the great and eternal issues as do those who meet around the bedside of the dying. We have formulated our message and give it to the world to heed when it will, confident that at last the great Court of International Opinion will pass righteous judgment upon all human affairs.

Miss THORA DAUGAARD (Denmark) said that thirty years ago women were still waiting for the reform which would give them enfranchisement, and propaganda work was then considered the only way; but once the necessity of it had been grasped, matters went comparatively quickly. Twenty years after ommencing the movement—namely, in 1908,—women had obtained votes in the municipal council, and she believed that in six years from the time she was speaking the King would have signed the law giving complete voting power to women. This had not really caused much trouble or sacrifice, because the position of the Danish women had changed, for they were now employers and employed in every branch, and had equal political rights with men. Still, they would not consider that they had gained final victory so long as there was any point on which they were not on entire equality with men-that is to say, as long as there were two sorts of morality, and as long as women had no voice in the questions of peace and war.

Miss KATHLEEN COURTNEY pointed out the connection between the enfranchisement of women and the question of peace and war. If women were to say that war did not concern them their case would become bankrupt. She would go further and say that brute force had never really triumphed. It could kill and wound, but it never attained anything worth having. If they believed that right stood higher than might, and morality higher than brute force, they must also stand for the ideals of constructive peace and the abclition of war. In her opinion, a woman who was not a pacifist had no right to want a vote.

Mrs. Keilhau (Norway) spoke of the good influence of women in procuring nominations of eight candidates to the Storthing. Especial attention had been paid to the needs of women since they had been enfranchised. In 1912 the proportion of women voting for the elections had been higher than that of men, and the result of the vote had been very beneficial.

Mrs. Ellis Carpenter (America) said that soon in America 50 per cent, of the women would have the franchise, and she hoped that the crime of war would be subdued in the same way as the White Slave Traffic had been fought and the abolition of slavery obtained. Men worshipped power, and women must achieve that power in order to save the race from

One of the most touching speeches during the whole Congress was made by Frau Lecher (Austria), who said she had never been on a platform in her life, and had not even supported the women's movement, but the terrors and horrors of war had impelled her to come because she had felt it was absolutely necessary that weak woman should come to the help of strong She had been in the very midst of the miseries of war for eight months in her own country, working in the hospitals, where she had seen the most intense suffering borne without complaint. But what was the use of healing wounds if they were to be torn open again? Women must cry out to the world: "Stop this bloodshed and give us back our men."

Miss Lida Gustava Heymann (Germany) stated very forcibly her reasons for having joined the women's movement in Germany. She had become convinced that society, especially its women, had become degenerate under the domination of Civilisation would never have become so unnatural if women had had a better share in building up social relations. It was imperative that women should go back to more natural conditions of life, and if they were to advance they must have political power. For a moment women had trembled at the beginning of the war, when the great international organisations built up by men during so many years of arduous labour had crumbled away. Then they asked themselves what had become of them. Yet there was one international organisation that had not collapsed, which still stood as firm as ever, and that was the organisation for Women's Suffrage. That was why women must continue to work with courage and strength for the upbuilding of society.

A German View of the Congress.

'For months the most terrible of all wars of the nations rages in Europe; women imagine they can end this agonising struggle by holding an International Congress. As if, forsooth, world-conflagration could be extinguished with a bucket of water. From the sublime to the ridiculous is only one step.

We who convened and prepared the International Women's Congress were met with such words from serious opponents, not to mention those who accused us of treason to our country. And those who spoke thus only proved to us that they had no notion what we were aiming at when we at this time called together the women of all countries.

It seems ludicrous to imagine that there is one woman in the world presumptuous enough to believe that an international women's congress could end this maddest of all wars. What did we intend then? I hear our opponents ask.

To protest against the useless destruction of the highest fruits of civilisation.

To protest against this human slaughter.

To protest against the mad national hatred.
To protest against the war and all its accompaniment

To protest not only with words, but with deeds; and this Congress was a deed.

Is that, then, so difficult to understand? Does the world not yet know that the time has gone by for women to accept silently what the States, in which only men rule, apportion them? Do people really think that because women, who were pposed to war on principle, in belligerent and neutral countries gave their services to their country with energy and the most far-reaching kindness; because they worked with insight and grasp, and often with complete self-sacrifice, that therefore they approved of the war, and were false to their principles? They only followed their woman's nature; they gave help where it was needed, without inquiring into the causes which brought about this need. But in doing so they had not fulfilled their duties to their country and the world. They did that by holding the International Women's Congress. And the result of the Congress justified them. The uccess was unalloyed. Because women united in warm and numane protest against the madness of this war, not behind closed doors, but in the public eye, and in times of whipped-up excitement, and did so in a business-like way, not led away by the bitterness of terrible events; because women gave proof of their national consciousness and love of country, now felt by all to the highest degree,—the feeling of international solidarity lives in women in its former strength, and presses actively forward for the good of humanity. This is proved by the twenty resolutions laying down the principles on which the women of all countries taking part in the Congress will take up the fight for the attainment of permanent peace among civilised nations.

Those are the practical results of the Congress, whose extent and significance cannot be overlooked.

But what did the Congress give to those of us who took part in it? I cannot know what it gave to others, only what it gave to me personally. The days in The Hague were a rest after months of anguish—a rest amongst those who felt the same. The days in The Hague gave me an answer to the question which I had asked myself since the outbreak of war in anxious days and weary nights: Where are the women? They were here! united in energetic protest, penetrated with warm humanity, inspired by one thought—to do their duty as wives and mothers, to protect life, to fight against national hatred, guard civilisation, to further justice justice not only for their own country, but for all countries of the world. The days in The Hague gave fresh courage for new activity.

LIDA GUSTAVA HEYMANN.

Norway.

The call which the brave women of the Netherlands sent out to women of all nations to gather at The Hague in order to discuss "what the women of the world can do and ought to do in the dreadful times in which we are now living," was also sent to the women of Norway, to organisations of women and to private persons. The greater organisations resolved not to send delegates as such. On the initiative of Dr. Phil. Emily Arnesen, a private committee was therefore formed in crder to prepare the Norwegian participation of the Congress and bring about an address of sympathy with the chief principles of the Congress—an address which was signed by more than 22,000 Norwegian women. The committee appointed

several sub-committees—one to discuss the preliminary programme forwarded by the committee in the Netherlands. This sub-committee consisted of Miss Gina Krog, Mrs. Louise Keilhau, and Dr. Dagny Bang.
In the sub-committee, as well as in the greater committee

afterwards, the paragraphs of the preliminary programme were adopted with some amendments, except the paragraph

'Plea for definition of terms of peace.

June 1, 1915.

Surely all women in Norway consider the war now going on as one of the most cruel disasters of mankind of any time, and they think it a crime not to be forgiven, to call forth war in order to settle international disputes. And having a hearty compassion with the peoples now suffering more than human tongue can speak, they have a burning desire that peace should be re-established as soon as possible. But as we are not able to decide at what moment it is most likely that a peace based on real principles of justice might be concluded, we think we have no right to say to any nation fighting for life, or what is worth more than life: "Stop just now!" Acting as responsible persons, we must take care that we don't demand what, if fulfilled, might lead to the opposite of justice and lasting peace

According to our opinion on this point, the committee gave the Norwegian delegates the mandate to vote against this paragraph in the preliminary form or in any form that was not approved by the women of the different belligerent nations. We are glad to say that the resolution on this point, passed by the Congress at last after many deliberations, was approved by the Belgian as well as the English and the German women.

As delegates to the Congress from the Norwegian Committee the following were elected, partly according to proposals from some of the organisations of women: —Dr. Emily Arnesen, Dr. Ellen Gleditsch, Mrs. Louise Keilhan, Miss Valentine Dannevig, Mrs. Hanna Isaachsen, and Dr. Dagny Bang. Unfortunately, Dr. Ellen Gleditsch, who had also taken a great part in the preliminary work of the committee, was prevented from From Norway there came also three other women to the Congress: Mrs. Mohn, as a representative of the Oddfellow women, and Mrs. Borchgrevink and Miss Mörck.

The Norwegian delegation appointed Mrs. Keilhau and Dr. Arnesen as their representatives on the Resolutions Committee at the Congress. Mrs. Keilhau brought greetings from Norway, and at an evening meeting she spoke of Woman's Suffrage in Norway. Miss Dannevig brought the poem, "Peace," by the Norwegian poet, Björnstjerne Björnson, translated into German. Mrs. Isaachsen and Miss Dannevig several times took part in the discussion. Dr. Dagny Bang seconded Dr. Anita Augspurg in the resolution for the democratic control of foreign policy, and had the opportunity of stating that such control was already established in the Norwegian Constitution.

It is the common opinion of the Norwegian women who were present—and, I hope, of all the other members—that the Congress was very successful. We are deeply indebted to the brave women of the Netherlands who took upon themselves the difficult task of convoking the Congress and arranging it at the present time. We can fully understand that a great many women from belligerent nations did not wish to meet at such a Congress just now. But we all of us hope, those who were present, that we have not hurt their feelings by our work. Our aim has been to point out means, if possible, to prevent such cruel disasters against working mankind being repeated.

There were moments at the Congress never to be forgotten moments when deep human feelings of highly cultivated women united in the gigantic thought to work for peace on earth burst out like the beautiful flowers that were sent in the name of the Congress to the hospitals of the different belligerent

nations, and accepted by them.

We know that if the Congress could be so successful as it was, the reason is that the leaders are trained in the work for Women's Suffrage and women's rights. And we take this Congress as one more proof of the growth and the progress of women's work (DR.) DAGNY BANG.

Letter from a Swedish Member of The Hague Congress.

The day before I left for The Hague I met a gentleman who stopped me and said: "I hear you are going to the Peace Congress. Madness! You cannot do anything, at least not before the war is over." I had just parted from him when I met another man, and he said: "Go! Do what you can. Things that seem very small may work wonders." These two men represented the views that now divide the world—the pessimism that means: "No use trying to change the world;

it will remain the same for ever"; and the optimism that believes there must be ways out of the present state of things. The former view seems to be the most common. If that despair and that resignation get hold of the world, war has done its worst. The Congress did not come a day too soon. We are groping about in the dark, walled in by selfishness, prejudices, and suspicion, and are wounding and killing each other only because we do not see. We dare hardly believe that there is a world of love and justice beyond. A gleam of light broke in over the darkness when the call from Holland came. A break was made in the wall. The call was answered by many who felt they must help to break down the whole wall. Light must be thrown on the battlefields; the fighting armies must be made to see that they are killing their brothers and sisters. It is the fury of war that makes them call each other enemies. The swords must be buried so that they can never be used again. In order to dispel pessimism, and to demand peace and enforce the principles of justice on which a permanent peace can be established, it was necessary to have a congress before the end of the war.

But why was it a congress of women?

The men are busy looking after the interests of the States, and their interests are now to fight and win, or to try to keep out of the struggle. The duty of women must be to look after the interests of the human race. Men's opinions about war and peace we know; now women, as women, must have their

Did the Congress accomplish what it had undertaken to do? Yes, it did, and there is no hesitation about that "yes.' who were there know that love and peace are stronger than hatred and war, and we have returned to our different countries filled with hope and faith, eager to impart it to those about us. On the ruins of hatred, prejudices, and suspicion we met in perfect unity. So-called enemies discussed the questions before them openly and freely, and with perfect understanding. If one or two discordant notes were heard, they came out of the full hearts of those grieving for their peoples in exile; but we understood, and they were allowed to ease their hearts. When radical and moderate views were opposed, a compromise was found. The justice and the kind heart of the chairman never failed.

The Congress formulated a demand for peace, and laid down the principles of justice on which it must be based. It is now sending its messages round to the world, and its call is being multiplied.

What I personally should be able to do to further the aims of the Congress was not very clear to me when I went, but I thought of the wonders that are wrought by the little drops of water that fall on the rock, and felt that it was my duty to go. And the strength and power of woman were soon brought home to me. The Dutch women, who had opened their hearts and homes for a nation in exile, stood ready to receive with open arms the exiles of peace. We heard of the great difficulties under which the Preparatory Committee had had to work, and when the Resolutions Committee placed in our hands the resolutions they recommended us to adopt we felt very strongly what strength there is in the enthusiastic work of women for a great cause. The resolutions so well embodied the wishes of our hearts that many were adopted without debate. Some resolutions were discussed and amended, new ones were added, and the result is now before the world.

The resolutions begin with a general protest against the madness and horror of war, and against the edious wrongs of which women are the victims in time of war. Then follow the resolutions under the heading: "Actions Towards Peace." history of the first of these shows the spirit that animated the Congress. It received its present form after very careful handling, proving the goodwill of all concerned. original programme it was placed as the first item, and ended This International Congress of Women urges the belligerent countries publicly to define the terms on which they are willing to make peace, and for this purpose immediately to call a truce." These words were considered and discussed in the different countries, and many hesitated. A truce meant different things to the different countries now at war. Many again thought that a radical step was the only one that could be effective. Suggestions were sent in to the Resolutions Committee, and we went to the Congress wondering if this question could be settled peacefully. On the final programme that we received at the beginning of the Congress this resolution was placed as the eighth and final of the general resolutions, and recommended to be discussed at the end of the proceedings of the second day. That was a relief. We should know how the Congress worked, and we should be more certain in our own

resolution itself was different. The last words were: "We fervently hope that this devastating war may be speedily brought to an end, and we appeal to those who have the decision in their hands to arrange a settlement at the end of the war that will make another such catastrophe impossible." This seemed very weak, and would not satisfy those advocating radical steps. But we revolved it in our minds, and postponed the anxiety of the issue, and the Resolutions Committee was at work. On the third day of the Congress a new form of it was put before us. It was moved by Rosika Schwimmer, and was carried unanimously. Not a voice of dissent was heard. The resolution as adopted will be found elsewhere.

These Principles of a Permanent Peace disprove the statement that the Congress demands peace at any price. The Congress had kept its course, and steered clear of the dangers.

An apprehension felt by many was that the women's call for peace would be drowned in their demand for Suffrage. Some members wanted the so-called Woman Suffrage Resolution excluded. It urges that the conference which shall frame the peace settlement after the war should pass a resolution affirming the need in all countries of extending Parliamentary franchise to women; but when it was put before the Congress it was met with very little opposition. The minds of the members had been prepared for the question by a very successful public meeting the evening before on the subject, "Woman's Suffrage

Most of the members of the Congress have now returned to their homes. Some are carrying the messages of the Congress to the Governments of Europe and U.S.A. What will be the immediate result we do not know; but we are all determined to carry on the work that was begun at the Hague. We shall all be strengthened in our efforts by the memory of the excellent women we had before us there: Jane Addams, our humane and just chairman; Miss Macmillan and Miss Courtney, with their clear heads and unprejudiced minds; Anita Augspurg and Lida G. Heymann, with their great souls and wide hearts; Rosika Schwimmer, whole-hearted and enthusiastic; brilliant and courageous Mme. Genoni, and many others; and last, but not least, all the Dutch women.

Sweden was represented at the Congress by sixteen members, and 27,000 other Swedish women sent a telegram expressing their sympathy with the aim of the Congress. There came messages besides from Selma Lagerlof and Ellen Key. We women in a neutral country are in a happier situation than our sisters in the belligerent countries, and we hope that our work will be a support for them in their struggles for our common ANNA PETTERSON.

An American View of the Congress.

Stockholm, May 22, 1915.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM PROF. BALCH.

First, the Congress has been a success—an effort that everyone who took part in it must feel to have been worth all it cost and more

Secondly, it is merely a little part of a great beginningthe beginning of a piece of long, serious, enthusiastic work which is to be done in every country and all the time, the work of creating and making general the state of mind in which, as Miss Addams said in her presidential address, the international includes and transcends the national, as the national completes and transcends family feeling.

This is the state of mind which does not desire to profit at the expense of other peoples, which desires to decide difficulties by reason and not by force, and which replaces national and social prejudices by mutual goodwill and understanding. This attitude will express itself in opposition to armaments (by sea or land) and in a patient readiness to wait for the righting of wrongs by agreement.

Our whole experience has been an interesting one. Sunny weather and a boat steadied by a heavy load of grain made it possible for the forty-two American delegates to the Hague Congress to meet and study and deliberate together during the voyage. Mr. Louis Lochner, secretary of the Chicago Peace Society, who had come with Miss Addams to give secretarial and other help, gave a brief course of lectures on peace questions, and after these were over we set about the consideration of the preliminary programme submitted to us by the committee at The Hague who were arranging the Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who were with us; Miss Breckinridge and Miss Grace Abbott, of Hull House; Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Louis F. Post, of Washington, and others, were, besides Miss Addams herself, active in the often very eager and long

minds after having discussed all the other questions first. The resolution itself was different. The last words were: "We fervently hope that this devastating war may be speedily brought siderably to the contents of the programme as sent to us. We recommended the so-called "Wisconsin Plan" for continuous nediation without waiting for the belligerents to agree to stop fighting. This plan, originated by Miss Wales, an instructor in the English department at the University of Wisconsin, was officially endorsed by the Wisconsin Legislature, and was also adopted by the Emergency Federation of Peace Forces held in Chicago in March.

Another of our planks was one aimed at so-called "peaceful penetration.

Another aimed at internationalising the control of the sea. We had just succeeded in working out our proposals by the time we sighted land, and it was well we had done so, for, though we were on the Noordam for five days longer, we were hardly placid enough to work to advantage.

What stands out most strongly among all my impressions of those thrilling and strained days that followed is the sense of the wonder of the beautiful spirit of the brave, selfcontrolled women who dared ridicule and every sort of difficulty to express a passionate human sympathy, not inconsistent with patriotism, but transcending it. Not one clash or even danger of a clash over national differences occurred; on every hand was the same moving consciousness of the growth of a new spirit that is growing in the midst of the war as the roots of the wheat are growing under the drifts and tempests of winter.

The programme and rules of order agreed on shut out from the first all discussions of relative national responsibility for the present war or the conduct of it or of methods of conducting future wars. We met on the common ground beyond—the ground of preparation for permanent peace.

Because there were no clashes along national lines, it must not be thought that the Congress was stagnantly placid. There were most vigorous differences of opinion over resolutions, and some energetic misunderstandings, for which the necessity of translating each speech into two other languages supplied many openings, besides the difficulties arising from different Parliaentary usages. One's every faculty was on the stretch hour after hour, and we wondered afterwards why we felt so

The two fundamental planks, adherence to which was a condition of membership, were:—(a) That international disputes should be settled by pacific means; (b) that the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women.

This meant a very substantial unity of opinion, which greatly facilitated the discussions, and I think that this is perhaps a sufficient justification of the policy which has been criticised in Boston and in some of the Southern States of making this Congress a Suffrage as well as a peace meeting. Some of those present at the Congress, some of the Dutch ladies especially, and many of us Americans also, felt that the Suffrage element was overstressed; but, after all, it was the question of peace that, out and out, dominated the discussions and focussed our purpose and interest. Yet I hear that many Dutch ladies went opposed to Suffrage and came away convinced that if women are to do anything effective for peace they must have a voice in public questions.

I have spoken of the impression made on me by the friendliness of the women from the warring countries. Perhaps the next most powerful impressions were, first, the closer sense of the tragic horror of the war, of which some of the women bore the imprint in their very faces, not to speak of what they said; and, secondly, of the fear of the men and women of the neutral countries lest they, too, be dragged into the pit where the other nations are struggling. The women who have the vote (that is, the Norwegian and Danish, for the Finnish women could not get to The Hague) showed an additional timidity—the timidity of those who are in a critical and delicate situation, and who, being themselves jointly responsible, have to take every step with the greatest discreetness.

One of the most warmly debated questions was on Madame Schwimmer's proposal to send delegates to the different capitals, both belligerent and neutral, to carry to them the resolutions voted by the Congress. It was decided to do this, and Miss Addams set out with a Dutch and an Italian colleague for London, where she has been received alone by Mr. Asquith and with the whole delegation by Sir Edward Grey. She is now on her way to Berlin, Vienna, Berne, Rome, Paris, Havre (now the capital of the Belgian Government), and possibly Madrid. Madame Schwimmer, Miss Macmillan, Mrs. Ramondt (of Holland), and I are delegated to go to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania; and Miss Macmillan, Mrs. Ramondt,

and I are to go to Petrograd. We made some preliminary destructive of humanity and of civilisation. War at any price calls on various foreign Ministers at The Hague, and some very illuminating things were said to us. For instance, one of them, while thinking we were very noble and all that sort of thing, deprecated all general talk of peace, as it lessens the energy for war when war comes. Futile as talk seems, the way it is dreaded shows that it does have its effect. Ideas se unreal, so powerless, before the vast physical force of the military masses to-day; it is easy to forget that it is only ideas that created that force and that keep it in action. Let war once be disbelieved in, and that force melts into nothing.

June 1, 1915.

Another interesting thing said to us by one of the Ministers was that the most important thing that we could do was to help to educate children away from militarism.

It has been a surprise to me to find how much this very innocent gathering has been regarded. I imagined that it might very likely simply be ignored. On the contrary, it gives considerable exercise to the minds of various belligerent Governments, and the great news agencies find it worth while to invent all sorts of false reports about it. The German papers report that it broke up in a row. It was captured by the Germans and used to advance their purposes, say some English papers. The more bellicose English papers have had the most disagreeable articles against the "Peacettes." The German delegation are to be boycotted in Germany, it is said.

The Dutch book stores and toyshops are an interesting study. There is a profusion of war toys and war books, but with the latter are a great many books and cartoons directed against

The Hague is such a pre-eminently civilised city—so tidy, so clean, so safe, so pleasant, so pretty. Man has done such wonders in subduing nature, in creating a world in the image of his own desires, a background for happy human living; and in every city in Europe essentially the same conditions exist for people substantially the same. In reality Europe is already, in normal times, one single society. Yet perfectly artificial national boundaries are made to signify collective greeds and hatreds, and only a few miles off the fields are permanently ruined, and the countryside is poisoned with corpses, and all the decent thrifty little homes are smashed to dust, and the irreplaceable beauties of the cities are destroyed. and living, thinking men are killing one another on purpose.

The soldiers in the hospitals say to their nurses: "We don't know why we are fighting. Can't you women help us? We can't do anything." That is the very question we are trying to answer. EMILY BALCH,

Professor at Wellesley College. Amsterdam, 12th May.

An English Impression of the Congress.

The International Congress of Women held at The Hague opened a new chapter in the history of the world-wide woman's movement. It marked the dawning consciousness in women of their international solidarity, and testified to the conviction of their collective responsibility for the life and well-being of the human race to which women have given birth

We represented at The Hague many nationalities, but a common grief made us one. Prejudices and preconceptions melted away in that shadow of death that was upon us. spoke as those speak who hush their voices in a house of mourning. The sorrow upon us was a threefold sorrow. One and all we were mourning our dead. Ever present also was the knowledge of the unspeakable wrong done to women, who endure in warfare such anguish and terror as no man in the field is ever called upon to face. Beyond the death and dismay of the moment there was with us as women the thought of the impoverished generations to come. Once in that large building wherein we were assembled all speaking ceased, and the hearts of thirteen hundred women were convulsed in a sob which swept through the silent place.

But it was something more than the sorrow of women that found expression at The Hague Congress. The awakening mind of womanhood rose up, the long-slumbering collective will spoke. With unanimous voice we claimed our right and our determination to be heard in the councils of the nations that decide the course of human destiny.

Sentiment found no place in the short practical speeches wherewith the business of the Congress was conducted. No voice there uttered a cry for peace at any price. The peace demanded was the peace that is based on reason, on justice, on national independence, and upon the liberty of the people. "War at any price" was realised as hysteria and mania,

was seen to be the dream of the sentimental, the unpractical; the dream—nay, the nightmare—of the poison-drugged sleepers of the present day.

The Belgian delegates brought the practical issues of the Congress most vividly home to us. They had seen their country ruined by a hostile invasion; they had been living for months in Antwerp under alien domination, and even during the terror of the bombardment had never left their posts nor failed in their task of giving comfort and protection and care to the wounded and destitute. No wonder that the whole meeting rose to its feet as they entered the hall and ascended the plat-They came ready to protest against any suggestion of peace dishonouring to their dead or humiliating to their nation. Yet none realised more deeply than they did that peace secured by negotiation and based upon national independence and liberty would save Belgium; while a prolonged continuance of the war, whatever the outcome in the end, would destroy Belgium as a nation for many years to come. The deliberations of the Congress of Women at The Hague was the appeal away from passion and insane hatred to balance of judgment and to truth inspired by reason.

A visitor who sat in the gallery was impressed by the simiarity in personality and dress of the delegates who occupied the body of the hall. There was nothing in general appearance to distinguish one nationality from another, and looking into our own hearts we beheld as in a mirror the hearts of all those who were assembled with us, because deep in our own hearts lies the common heart of humanity. We realised that the fear and mistrust that had been fostered between the peoples of the nations was an illusion. We discovered that at the bottom peace was nothing more nor less than communal love. There could be nothing negative in the idea of peace. War is the negative. Peace is the highest effort of the human brain applied to the organisation of the life and being of the peoples of the world on the basis of co-operation. It cannot be secured with treaties or maintained by armaments: it must be founded ultimately on the public opinion of enlightened and free democracies knit together by organised association in common ideals and common enterprises

It was to the furtherance of such an ideal that the representatives of the Women's Congress pledged their strenuous and passionate endeavour. EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

A Swedish View of the Congress.

. . . It is impossible to say for certain in what degree the Women's Peace Congress can effect the making of peace or 'the future keeping of it, but the importance of the work done by the Congress is clear to those who had the privilege of being present at it. It has considerably strengthened the women's feelings of solidarity, and strengthened our belief that that which binds peoples together is, after all, greater and stronger than that which sunders them. The Congress gave us who were present greater confidence in the future, and a hope that the work for universal brotherhood is not killed by the world-war, but will be taken up again with renewed energy. The consideration, the tactfulness, and the love with which the women from the various countries treated one another in their discussions of the most delicate issues give evidence to the fact that in the midst of this war of hatred, forces live and work which by-and-by will build up a new era, a new culturethat of the international brotherhood and international peace. Röstrait for Kvinnor, May 1.

OPINIONS OF SOME WHO REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE.

Austria.

WOMEN AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

When Dr. Aletta Jacobs suggested in Jus Suffragii a meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance to express the feelings of undiminished sympathy of women for each other, she only expressed what we were all feeling in our hearts. All the immeasurable misery and anxiety that this unhappy war has laid upon women has awakened in us only one wish-that it may be the task of the International Women's Movement to pave the way for a peaceful mutual understanding of the nations, and to make for ever impossible the repetition of this world catastrophe which is now devas-tating Europe. "Where there is a will there is a way." The will to banish forever national murder governs to-day our

blood and tears—must succeed in finding the right way. As soon as—and may it be really scen—the rage of this war has been stilled and peace negotiations are in train, the women of international organisations must come together to repeat their common creed, and to work faithfully and steadfastly together till the goal is reached, until women too are in pos session of their full citizens' rights, and to complete the democratisation of home and foreign politics, giving to every citizen a share in deciding the most important affairs of the country. If we women, then, after having fulfilled our duties to the State in these sad times in a self-sacrificing way, and having so given proof of our political ripeness in spite of bitter suffering; if we then all together present our programme to the Governments of all States, then our voice must and shall

But to-day, when we are still involved in war, it seems to us premature, and therefore useless, to discuss important and decisive questions, and considered from this point of view the programme presented to the Women's Congress at The Hague seems to us not at all suitable for the present moment, for the most important element for profitable discussion is wanting namely, actuality. But at a moment when we do not know from one hour to another how our fate will be decided, we have not the peace of mind, or time, or leisure, to discuss the theoretical question. We women of the belligerent States are now required to show our political ripeness, and to abstain from every empty demonstration. An organisation which in its struggle for equal political rights has to wage war against prejudice-against women's want of political intelligencemust not now make a mistake out of mere sentimental considerations by taking part in a meeting whose programme does not appear to us at this moment suitable for further discussion; and moreover, besides this main reason, we do not think it opportune for the women of the belligerent States to take part in an international meeting which has not been summoned by one of the great women's organisations. It seems to us, regarded from the point of view of a demonstration, that it would be more effectual if the leading organisations of all nations came together in a friendly meeting than if—as in this case—the demonstration is called together only by private individuals—however eminent and distinguished they may

All these arguments have induced us, though not lightheartedly, to abstain from the Women's International Congress, but we send our sisterly greetings to all women who do not share our point of view, and who accepted the invitation of the Dutch women. We Austrian women feel as deeply as all those who gather at The Hague the warm wish for the deepening and strengthening of friendly relations between the women of all countries, and the longing that a lasting peace may soon be granted us. Ernestine von Fürth. may soon be granted us.

French Women and The Hague Congress.

French women who did not wish to take part in the Congress desire to explain the sentiments underlying their refusal before and after the Congress and their judgment on it.

Their first feeling was one of astonishment at the announcement of an international Congress and at its published programme. We will not discuss the resolution proposing an armistice, as it was abandoned; this resolution might have raised doubts as to the neutrality of the Congress in the minds of other people who did not know the high moral position of the promoters of the Congress, and especially of its president.

We feel bound, however, to draw attention to the clause barring out "all discussion of the causes of the war and the manner in which it has been conducted.'

It is true one cannot imagine an international congress discussing these questions and retaining any calmness and dignity. But how, then, can the war be discussed, and what is the point of protesting against it? Have we not all at the bottom of hearts our opinion on the formidable question of responsibility? Can any single conscience refuse to judge it?

This is so impossible that the condemnation of those who wished for war and prepared it must necessarily accompany the unanimous protest that the Congress wished to unite upon. This profound contradiction between the necessity of this omission and the impossibility of respecting it would be enough, perhaps to demonstrate the illusion of organising an inter national congress; it restricted the programme and objects to a singular degree, and this programme could refer only to a distant future, and its objects could be only exclusively abstract and theoretical.

Having made these reservations, we are happy to state that

whole feeling and thought, and this inexorable will—born of blood and tears—must succeed in finding the right way. As soon as—and may it be really scon—the rage of this war has of submitting every international dispute to a council of con-ciliation, that the education given to children should develop in them side by side with love of their own country respect for other people's country, and that treaties in settling territory should in future respect the principle of nationality. On this point the Congress resolution condemning all annexation without the express consent of the inhabitants, male and female, seems to us to contain a serious danger. It would be enough for the conqueror to depopulate a province and colonise it with his nationals, and in that way to secure a vote of the "inhabisanctioning the conquest and spoliation with their vote.

With this slight reservation we approve the programme fully and entirely. It has been that of all French feminists and Suffragists; the only differences of opinion are as to the hope of realising it. Some thought the era of justice and peace already near; others, less idealist and more clear-sighted, saw the growing threat, and feared to weaken our people by holding out the hope of perpetual peace; all desired it ardently, and believed it possible whenever Governments were unanimous in desiring it. Our wishes were those of the entire nation, which is only following the most glorious traditions of its history in seeking to propagate the ideas of humanity and right.

French women are pacifist not only by reason, because they realised beforehand all the horrors and misery of modern warhorrors and misery without compensation,—but also by nature. In our country, where ideas are expressed and characters developed with a freedom that may appear to superficial observers disorderly and violent, tolerance and respect for different natures become more deep and widespread every day. Without any cause for vanity, because it is due to springing from the soil of liberty, we can affirm that the French nation is pacifist. In order that the ideal now destroyed may be born again, what is needed? We certainly know, but there again it seems to us that an international congress could not touch the question if it wished to forbid any investigation of the causes of the war. One of the most authoritative members of the Congress writes to us: "Every woman thinks that her country fights in defence of its existence, which is threatened. these illusions, however sincere, are respected, what becomes of pacifism? It is dead for ever. If it is enough to be sincere in the expression of the most improbable opinions in order to silence judgment, it will in future be useless to have any confidence in the justice of a cause; it must be supported by force

What is the good of the slow elaboration of international right if its decisions are to be a dead letter, and if no condemnation of its violations may be expressed? Intellectual and noral neutrality is nothing but recognition of the right of force.

We regret to have to write such a sentence; human feelings are so complex that often it is generosity and pity for the sufferings common to all the belligerents which is the motive of such neutrality; such was the unanimous feeling of those who took part in the Congress.

But a war is not a cataclysm of nature; there is no analogy between it and an earthquake or volcanic eruption. This universal pity, when it absorbs the mind, effaces the clear idea of right, which looks for the responsible and guilty on the one side and the victim on the other; it is the most serious menace to our common pacifist faith.

If we wish to see our hopes revive, we must all seek to know the causes of the war; we must have the courage to know and to judge. To weep and be silent is for the conscience of mankind to abdicate.

Mme. Pichon Landry. On behalf of the Committee of the Union française pour le Suffrage des femmes. President: Mme. DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER.

German Women and The Hague Congress.

Nylaende has received a letter from the chairman of the German Women's National Council to be published in connection with The Hague Conference. After having announced that the Association has decided unanimously not to take part in The Hague Conference, the letter continues as follows

The German women who singly take part can have no status within the organised women's movement for which they take the responsibility.

When we refuse to take part, it must not be understood that the German women do not feel the great sacrifice and the suffering which have come with this war as keenly as women from other countries, or that they do not appreciate

the spirit of those who from unselfish and pure motives have helped to convene this Congress. Nobody can look for an end of these sacrifices and suffering with more longing than we But with the knowledge of the greatness of the sacrifices we feel one with our people and our Government. The men who take the responsibility for the decisions Germany makes are as dear to us as are the men who shed their blood for us on the field of battle. And because we acknowledge this we must refuse to offer our private views and wishes at a congress. We have no other wishes than those shared by the whole nation: a peace which upholds our country's honour and secures her future.

The proposals to come before the Women's Congress at The Hague are of a double nature. Some of them concern war as such, and recommend the well-known means of peacefully settling international differences. The others contain proposals for hastening the conclusion of peace. As regards the first group, there are women within the German woman's movement who stand particularly near to the peace movement. But even these feel that negotiations of means to avoid future wars and conquer mutual suspicions between nations can be continued only when the present war has come to an end. But we must most decidedly disassociate ourselves from a view which declares the war a "madness" which could have come about only through a "mass-psychose." The moral power which drives our husbands and sons to their deaths, and compels numerous German men to return through danger to their country to fight for her-should German women with women of enemy nations declare this our men's heroic national sacrifice madness and illusion? Should we spiritually betray the men who defend our safety by belittling and insulting the inner forces which keep them up? Those who think that cannot have experienced what the thousands of wives and mothers

experienced when they saw their husbands and sons go.

Women of the belligerent countries must look upon these questions differently from women of neutral countries, just as the time for making peace to them must have a different significance. As upon the time for the conclusion of peace rests the future of the countries at war, there can be no common international opinion on this subject. To us German women the ties that bind us to the women of other nations are also dear, and we hope and wish that these ties will be strong enough to keep us together until we have passed through this time of hate and enmity. But just on this account we feel that international congresses might be fatal at a time when we exclusively belong to our own people, and when interchange of opinions on international questions are so limited by the fact that we are citizens of our country, and that our greatest desire is to strengthen her powers of national resist-GERTRUD BAUMER.

President of the German National Council of Women. Nylaende, May, 1915.

GERMANY.

The following letter was sent to Dr. Elisabeth Rotten, to be read at the Women's International Congress. It came too late, and at Dr. Rotten's request we have pleasure in publishing it

To the International Women's Congress.

DEAR SISTERS,—With great joy I greet your gathering, which meets in the midst of stormy times. May rays of light go out from it as from a distant lighthouse, and bring help to all those in need. To women especially falls the proud task of showing in these dark hours of struggle universal love of humanity and kindness. The power of devotion which has been specially given to women must be applied to soften the horrors of war, and for permanent peace and understanding based on mutual respect and co-operation of the nations and a true spirituality. Culture is an illusion, glittering like the surface of the sea, and woe to the wanderer who is deceived by it. Spirituality, on the other hand, without wandering in dreamy inactivity, beautifies civilisation with love and makes our planet what fate intended it to be—a happy home for many happy families of nations; a true spirituality which unselfishly tes itself to ideals that are practically attainable, not to idealism, can conquer and transform the world. And such a transformation is imperative. All of us, and especially the women, wish that this Armageddon may never be repeated. We all have only one wish—to build a better and happier Europe, which shall be born out of the winter storm of the world war, and give birth to a happy spring of humanity and spirituality, and lead mankind nearer to the truth. My most

fervent good wishes accompany your meeting. allowed to utter a few warning words? Keep to what is practical and attainable; fulfil the nearest duty without forgetting

The first task is true patriotism without hatred of the enemy, devotion to the suffering both of your own country and the interned and imprisoned of enemy nations. Such deeds bring their own reward, as they are the foundations of future peace. But then work for peace, and pray to the Almighty to grant peace to the world. Prepare for after the war, and fight for women's rights, remembering the duties inseparable from those rights. Bring up the girls to be healthy and strong, physically and mentally, and to be the comrades of men with equal rights. Care for the children, especially the illegitimate. May your gathering be of practical use for the victims of war, may it ourish in other countries and lay the foundations of a better, happier Europe. May the blessing of almighty truth accompany you DR. RICHARD RUSCH REGLIN.

"JUS SUFFRAGII."

APPRECIATIVE REMARKS.

Fru Qvam, Gjaevran, Stenkjaer, writes, March 21st, 1915:-Jus Suffragii is a very precious connecting link of women all over the world. And now it is a link that we could not do without. It contains so much actual, and in the best sense good, reading that I feel impelled to express for you my best thanks and appreciation for all the good thoughts that like sunbeams it casts into the gloom of the present times.

"We therefore heartily sympathise with all the efforts made in Europe and America in the interests of a lasting peace, and hope that the union of all good spirits of humanity may soon bring better times. And we appreciate very much the good work of Jus Suffragii to promote this end."

Frau A. Dr. Dück-Tobler, Rosenheimstr, 7, Langgass, St.

Gallen, Switzerland, March 20th, 1915:

Let me tell you how elevating in these terrible times the standard of Jus Šuffragii is. An island of peace in the hateful

Mrs. Ruth Randall Edstrom, Villa Asea, Vesteras, Sweden, writes, March 3rd, 1915:-

'I am delighted every time the dear and most interesting Jus Suffragii comes. Especially strong and interesting was your article just as the war broke out.'

Mrs. Julia F. Solly, Sir Lowry's Pass, S. Africa, writes, March 18th, 1915:-

'Your paper is splendid. I get fresh inspiration and hope by every issue, and I lend my copy to others.''

Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, President of National Council of Women Voters (U.S.A.), 605, Perkins Building, Tacoma, Washington, writes, March 23rd, 1915:

Enclosed please find one dollar for my subscription to your paper, that I value very much and greatly enjoy."

Miss M. K. C. Macintosh, Editor of "The Women's Outlook,"

Jutland, Park Drive, Port Elizabeth, writes, March 24th,

May I say how very much South Africans appreciate the work being done by Jus Suffragii? I look forward to its arrival each month, for it contains news one could not possibly hear through any other channel.

Jus Suffragii—that excellent paper as it now is, and in which we of South Africa are always glad to find a place, even though it may not have appeared so in the past."

Miss Macintosh writes again, April 21st, 1915:—
"It is wonderful that Jus Suffragii should have been able to keep on during the war. It has kept Suffragists throughout the world in touch as nothing else would have done. Here in South Africa, where it is difficult not to become rather detached from the full current of European thought and feeling, Jus Suffragii has been of the utmost value.'

Miss Gladys C. de C. Misick, Somerset, Bermuda, March 25th,

I enclose subscription to Jus Suffragii. I think the work it is doing at the present time in preserving and creating friendly feeling between the women of belligerent nations is most valuable, and I only wish I could help. I lend my copy of Jus Suffragii to a number of friends, and that is all I can

Miss Jessie C. MacIver, Editor of "The Woman's Century," Toronto, Canada, writes, April 7th, 1915:-

I will gladly publish some of the articles from Jus Suffragii. It is a splendid paper, and gives one some idea of the fine women in other countries.

Ellen Kleman, "Tidskriften Hertha," 48, Klarabergsgatan, Stockholm, C., writes, March 19th, 1915:—

"As ever, I must bring you my heartiest thanks for Jus Suffragii, which is admirable."

Katharine Rolston Fisher, 419, W. 119th Street, New York City, writes, March 4th, 1915:—

"Jus Suffragii, with its messages of friendship for all women from women whose men are at war with each other, is absolutely the most inspiring reading that comes under my

eyes."

Mrs. Erichsen Brown, of the Equal Franchise League, 106,
South Drive, Toronto, Canada, writes, April 6th, 1915:—

"I have very much pleasure in enclosing subscription to Jus Suffragii. The sample copies sent by you delighted me. It is a wonderful paper, and especially at this time, when there is so much bitter feeling engendered by the war, it is good for one's soul to be kept in touch with the splendid women of all the different nations." the different nations.

Miss Mabel V. Wanliss, Lissa-Thorn, Redan Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, writes

Jus Suffragii. Why have I lived so long without it? It is just the thing that appeals to me. I shall certainly become subscriber.

Mrs. Alice G. E. Colclough, Hondia, Pine Lake, Alberta, Canada, writes

"I appreciate Jus Suffragii extremely."

Elizabeth Shortt, Ottawa Local Council of Women, 5,
Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa, writes, May 2nd:—

'I was especially pleased with Jus Suffragii, and I expect it

will do much missionary work."

Frau Frida Perlen (of Stuttgart), writes, May, 1915:—

"Every number of Jus is a real joy in these sad times."

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

A very large number of letters and messages of sympathy were received by the Congress from all countries. In particular, A MANIFESTO BY FRENCH WOMEN IN SUPPORT OF THE CONGRESS,

of the congress, and signed by a number of important professional women and workers, including Gabrièlle Duchêne, Clotilde Mulon, Jeanne Beaudoin, Marcelle Benoist, Jeanne Bouvier, Stella Bon, Charlotte Billard, Jeanne Daste, Suzanne Duchêne, Jeanne Halbwachs, Thérèse Jouanest, Marie Hélène Latrille, Marie Schrappner, Eliane Septaveaux, Isabelle Tonarelli, Camille Travaillé. In fairness, this manifesto should be published side by side with the other French manifesto, but it reaches us too late for inclusion in this number, and will appear in an abbreviated form in the July number. viated form in the July number.

AMERICAN NOTES.

WOMEN LAWYERS WILL DEFEND GIRLS.

Sixty women lawyers of Chicago have put themselves at the disposal of Judge Heap, of the Municipal Court, who will be privileged to call upon any one of them at his discretion to defend girl criminals who come before him.

SOME CONTRASTS.

Under the new mothers' pension law in New York State a poor woman must still rub away at the washboard to support the children, and perchance the father, till he is under the sod. Under the new mothers' pension law in equal-suffrage Wyoming mothers are pensioned if the father is disabled, dead, or has deserted. In Wyoming the mother gets twenty dollars a month for the first child. In New York she will get but half that sum. half that sum

The New York Legislature passed a Bill permitting women and children to work twelve hours a day. The Wyoming Legislature passed an eight-hour law for women and girls. In New York women have their dower right. In Wyoming

the Legislature has just given women, in addition to the dower, a homestead exemption of 2,500 dollars.

"Nothing has happened since the breaking out of the present war that is likely to have a greater influence on the destinies of mankind than the calling by certain women of Holland of a conference of women of all the world to meet at The Hague this April.

"The glories of war have departed; the profit of strife has proved vain; nothing is left but its sordidness, its cruelty, and its shame. Men will welcome an excuse to turn from their senseless course. It needs not the gift of prophecy to see that, when peace does return, the Court of The Hague will be a power in the world; and among the judges who pass upon international affairs will be women."—Chicago Public.

The Catholic Suffragist

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH. PRICE 1d. (Annual Subscription, post free, 1s. 6d.)

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY, 55, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

THE UNION OF DEMOCRATIC CONTROL,
37, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, W.C., LONDON.

Object:—To secure for ourselves and the generations that succeed us a new course of policy which will prevent a similar catastrophe to this present war ever again befalling our Empire. Empire

Empire.

The Union has a definite programme as set forth in the four cardinal points of its policy, which are printed on the first page of all its publications.

The Union has issued a number of pamphlets and leaflets; amongst them one entitled "Women and War," by Mrs. H. M. Swanwick.

Price 1d.

At its General Council Meeting on February 9 last the following resolution was passed:—"That the Union of Democratic Control, convinced that Democracy must be based on the equal citizenship of men and women, invites the co-operation of women."

E. D. MOREL, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C., London.

N.U.W.S.S.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

A COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES, in aid of the above, has been arranged by the South Kensington Branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, at the Kensington Town Hall, on Wednesdays, at 3.30 p.m.

Monsieur EMILE CAMMAERTS, on June 16th.

June 30th. MONSIGUE EMILE CAMBULATORY OF THE FUTURE OF BELGIUM.
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June 30th. Mr. C. RODEN BUXTON, on
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Wed., 16th "S. p.m. "The Population Question and the War." Dr. C. V. Drysdale. Chair: Mr. Laurence Housman.

Wed., 23rd "S. p.m. "Spending in War Time." Prof. E. I. Urwick (University of London). Chair: Mr. J. Y. Kennedy.

Tues., 29th "S. p.m. Annual General Meeting.

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