

JUS SUFFRAGII

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

PRICE PER YEAR, 4 SHILLINGS; 4 MARKS; 5 FRANCS; 2½ FLORINS; 3 KRONER 60, SCANDINAVIA; 5 KRONEN, AUSTRIA; \$1; SINGLE COPIES, 4d.

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NOVEMBER 1, 1913.

The Next International Woman Suffrage Congress.

The German general meeting at Eisenach confirmed the provisional invitation given to Budapest, and fixed Berlin for the Congress of 1915.

This decision will be warmly welcomed by every country. The central position of Berlin makes it peculiarly convenient, and its choice will afford an opportunity to other countries to become better acquainted with the rapidly expanding German movement and its chief supporters.

Austrian Women, Housing Conditions, and Food Prices.

Women have led an important agitation against the rise of prices, which they, as housekeepers, feel most acutely. They have been successful in cheapening coal in Vienna, and milk in Brunn, and in developing the consumption of salt-water fish, rabbits, and mutton.

The leaders of the movement have been put on to municipal committees, and included in the Government Committee of Inquiry into Cartels, as official representatives of consumers' interests.

For the first time also, a woman has been put on a committee of a Town Council, viz., that on housing.

Switzerland and the New Civil Code.

An important reform is introduced in Switzerland by the new Civil Code, which gives both parents equal rights over their children.

An Italian Engraver.

Madame Croce has not been allowed to enter her designs for the final competition at the Italian Mint, although in the preliminary contests hers were among the best. It would be interesting to know in what way a design for a coin would be injured by the sex of the designer—if it were a bad design no harm would be done, as it would not win the competition. But apparently Madame Croce's was likely to win, which, perhaps, explains its exclusion.

The Vote in Tasmania.

The feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel has been interviewing Major Arthur Morrisby, Vice-President of the Upper House in Tasmania, and inquiring his opinion of the results of Women's Suffrage. He declared himself entirely in favour of the women's vote, and said the women used their vote well, especially in questions of health and morality. Another result had been such a decrease in the consumption of alcohol that the caterers in the Parliament's Restaurant had to be compensated.

One Anti-Suffragist in Finland.

Miss Dagmar Neovius, M.P. for Finland, in the September number of "Finn's Tidskrift," meets the three charges brought by Dr. Grauholm against the enfranchised women of Finland, by giving facts and statistics showing that divorce cases and suicides have not, as was alleged, increased in the five years, 1906-10, as much as is the case in other countries, e.g., France and Germany. She says, moreover, with regard to the charge that the young people have become undisciplined since women had the vote, that no statistics bearing on such a charge are available, but there is no evidence that the younger generation is more out of hand in Finland than in other countries.

Swedish Women's Political Studies.

Madame Osterberg's Sociology courses are being splendidly attended all over the country, and women are coming forward in great numbers to sign the petitions, which are to be presented to the Government when the Riksdag meets in January next.

Law-Makers and Law-Breakers.

Finland wishes to correct a widely-circulated report that the women M.P.'s in Finland were wishful to welcome Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. No invitation was sent to her from Finland, where feeling is very strong against militancy.

The Municipal Vote in France.

The Paris Town Council passed a resolution in favour of the conferring of the municipal vote on women. This will, no doubt, lend added weight to M. Buisson's report, and we may hope that Frenchwomen will not have long to wait.

Roumanian Women and the War in the Balkans.

For the first time we have the pleasure of publishing a report from Roumania, which, in answer to the questionnaire, sends a brief but vivid account of the hospital work carried on by women doctors while all the men doctors were away with the army.

Roumania is a very welcome addition to our contributors, and we fancy their wonderfully advanced position in the liberal professions will come as a surprise to many.

A Call to Prayer.

The religious suffrage organisations in Great Britain have arranged a week of prayer for the Enfranchisement of Women, from November 1 to 8, "in view of the supreme and urgent importance of the settlement of the question." Every individual suffragist who recognises that the claim for the enfranchisement of women is based on justice and righteousness is asked to join, and every suffrage organisation is asked to arrange at least one meeting during that week, at which the spiritual and moral aspects of the women's movement may be emphasised.

The appeal is signed by the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, the Church League, the Free Church League, the Friends' League, the Jewish League, and the Scottish Churches League.

This movement may find a response in British Colonies and in other countries. Undoubtedly it represents a great depth of feeling, and will have important results.

The Scotch Bailies.

In August a deputation of members of Town Councils in Scotland sought an interview with Mr. Asquith, in order to lay before him the case for Women's Suffrage. The British Prime Minister refused to see them, although he always maintains that he is not provided with evidence that there is any demand for Women's Suffrage. He also declares that the only evidence that he will accept is that of the ballot-box. These Scotch bailies have now formed a league of men to provide this evidence. They are pledged to oppose any political party whose leader does not support votes for women.

Scotch Liberals may yet teach the Liberal Government a lesson.

The Industrial Welfare Commission in California.

The Legislature has a way of pushing on practical industrial reforms in those States where women vote. California has now established a commission with specific power to enforce a minimum wage in industries employing women and children. The framing and passage of this law are said to have been largely due to the zeal of Mrs. Edson, who, as special agent of the State Bureau of Labour Statistics, has been brought face to face with the need for State interference in industrial conditions.

Here again we see the immense value of the appointment of women to important offices in the State. In countries where women have no vote thousands of women social workers have been brought to Mrs. Edson's conclusions by similar experience, but are unable to enforce their point of view, but

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Headquarters: 7, Adam Street, Adelphi, London.	
Telegrams: Vocora(jto).	
Telephone: 4255 Regent.	

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in California she is given the authority to carry her convictions into the legislature and into administration.

The Red Light Abatement Law.

The Californian law for abating immoral houses is to be subjected to the referendum, and the interests of vice and alcohol are working for its defeat. The law makes the owner as well as the occupier responsible, levies a fine, closes the house for one year, and forbids its future use for immoral purposes. It also enables any citizen to bring an action against occupier and owner. The penalty is imposed on the owner, not the inmates, and thus strikes a blow at the procurer, who needs these houses to make his profits on vice.

REPORTS FROM AUXILIARIES.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.

In the hard struggle which the Austrian women carry on against the sad limitation of their political rights, we now have the pleasure of recording a new success. Paragraph 30 of the Vereinsgesetz, which forbids women to belong to political societies, was debated on October 4 in the Political Committee of the Upper House, after the Chamber of Deputies had, in the spring, decided to cancel it. The Political Committee of the Upper House has now endorsed the vote of the Deputies with the explanation: "That the part taken by women in associations with political tendencies is well known, and under the circumstances can scarcely be prevented." From this explanation we can see to our satisfaction that now, even into the most conservative circles, the necessity of women's share in political life has penetrated. If, in spite of this agreement of the two Houses of Parliament, paragraph 30 of the Vereinsgesetz remains in force, it is because an agreement has not yet been come to as to the amendment of other clauses,

and the Bill has been sent back to the Deputies for further consideration. The Austrian Committee for Women Suffrage will put all its strength and energy to accelerate the discussion of the Bill, and will not rest until it has gained for women the right to take part in political associations.

BELGIUM.

The Socialist Party has decided to undertake a new campaign in favour of the revision of the constitution and the establishment of Universal Suffrage.

After a lecture given on the 24th of September last, at the Maison du Peuple, in Brussels, by the Dutch Socialist leader, Hegeraat, who conducted in Holland the movement in favour of Universal Suffrage, the General Committee of the Socialist Party decided to study how to organise in Belgium a petition to obtain political equality analogous to that which was organised by the Dutch Socialists.

In accordance with that resolution the General Committee of the Socialist Party invited the Parliamentary group to attend two general meetings on the 8th and 19th of October.

On the proposal of the *Ligue belge du droit des femmes*, the following letter was addressed to the General Committee of the Socialist Party.

To the members of the General Committee of the Socialist Party.

Gentlemen.—We are informed that the Socialist Party is organising amongst its members a movement in favour of Universal Suffrage.

Without giving our opinion on the opportunity of an immediate revision, and without giving preference to any of the electoral formula under consideration (the undersigned feminist groups include members of all opinions), we consider that the intended petition would not be complete and truly representative of Socialist ideas on Universal Suffrage if women were not called to take part in it. We hope, gentlemen, that you will agree with us, since the principle of the participation of women in political life is on your own programme.

Besides, the example given by the women of Holland, who, to the number of a hundred thousand, signed the lists of the petition in favour of Universal Suffrage, constitutes an argument of very practical bearing, the undoubted value of which, gentlemen, you will certainly appreciate.—Believe us, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

(Signed)

For la Ligue du Droit des Femmes: MARIE PARENT,
JANE BRIGODE.

l'Union pour le Suffrage: C. DANGOTTE-LIMBOSCH.
l'Union des Femmes Gauloises:

ROSA DE GUCHTENAEERE.

Vrouwen vereeniging van Antwerpen:

FELICIE DIRICKY.

Up to the present the signatories of this request have not received any direct reply, but the newspapers have announced that the signatures of all Belgians of age—probably of both sexes—will be asked.

The formula of the petition is expressed in general terms acceptable to all supporters of political equality—whether Socialists or not. It was unanimously adopted, with the exception of one vote. The principle of the organisation of a national petition had formerly been accepted, with the exception of the delegates of the Liège, Charleroi, and Mons federations, who abstained from voting, not from hostility to the general principle of the petition, but for reasons of expediency.

The following is the text of the formula:—

The undersigned, all Belgians of full age, inhabitants of . . . ask the *Chambre des Représentants* to decide that the Constitution has to be revised in order to establish Universal Suffrage with the exclusion of all privileges.

This formula, which may be considered—from the feminist point of view—as an acquiescence in the request presented by the signatories of the letter reproduced above, will be explained with more particulars—this, at least, is announced by *le Peuple*, official organ of the Socialist Party—in a short publication, giving its motives and reasons, which are based, on one side, on the programme of the Socialist Party, and, on the other, on the resolution voted in the Socialist Congresses on the Suffrage Question, and also on the development of the proposition of the revision put forward by Mr. Vandervelde, Socialist leader, on the 12th November, 1912.

JANE BRIGODE.

The *Ligue démocratique belge*, Catholic Labour organisation, numbering 290,000 members, held its annual Congress in

BOHEMIA.

The coming winter promises to be one of intense activity, called forth by the disturbed conditions in our Kingdom. Our Constitution has been suspended, our Diet has been dissolved, and we have no intimation when new elections will be held and under what conditions; for the law, which requires that new elections be announced at the time that the Diet is dissolved, was ignored by the Austrian Government. In consequence of this a sharp interpellation was addressed to the Austrian Ministers by the Bohemian representatives in the Vienna Parliament on October 22, accusing them of disturbing our Constitution.

These events in our Kingdom fill us with grief and anxiety: 1. *The result of many years' work for Women's Suffrage—so far as it was represented by the election of Mrs. B. Viková-Kunetická for our Diet—is now wiped out, and the goal, which the election represented, is not reached.*

2. *There is a probability that—at this disturbed period—the Government's proposition, which intends to break the equality of rights between men and women in our Kingdom, will become a law by the will of the monarch without the consent of the Diet!*

This Government's proposition is utterly unacceptable to women, as it excludes women from the universal category of non-taxpayers, and suppresses their passive right altogether; it is unacceptable to all just and progressive people, as it means a great wrong and a degrading step backward!

Dr. B. Tranta, Bohemian representative in the Austrian Parliament, has aroused unusual interest in Women's Suffrage by submitting a report to the Committee on the Constitution, in which he discusses Woman's Suffrage in nearly all countries. He relates the history of women's struggle for enfranchisement, and warmly recommends it to the Austrian Government. The report is to be distributed among the members of the Constitution Committee. M. TUMOVA.

DENMARK.

DANSKE KVINDEFÖRENINGERS VALGRETTSFORBUND.

During the third reading debate in the Lower House on the Bill for the amendment of the Constitution, Mr. Borgbjerg, the leader of the Social Democratic party in the Rigsdag, warned the Conservatives that they would have to pay dearly for every year that they resisted the Reform Bill—and, ultimately, those who have tried to hinder progress will themselves have to promote it.

Next day, the Premier, Mr. Zahle, in a speech at a Press banquet said, "There is nothing but universal suffrage, and that includes votes for women on the same terms as men. The last election showed that the people will not tolerate any privileged franchise. This knowledge gives us great power, and the Conservatives must understand that they cannot destroy this power." LOUISE NORLUND.

LANDSFORBUNDET FOR KVINDERS VALGRET.

On the 7th and 8th of October the Reform Bill had the first reading in the Upper House.

The most prominent leader of the Conservatives, Count Trüs, who stopped the Bill last year, expressed his willingness to discuss it "on the proposed basis"—which seems to mean general suffrage to both houses.

The other Conservative speakers spoke very cautiously, though kindly, without saying anything of importance.

The Bill was transferred to a committee of members of the Upper House, with Mr. Piper as chairman.

On the 18th and 19th of October the Landsforbundet for Kvinders Valgret (National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies) held its annual meeting in Copenhagen. About 300 delegates from the local branches all over Denmark were present.

The Vice-president, Mrs. Elna Munch, opened the business meetings by giving a report of the work during the last year. The Landsforbundet, which consists of 160 local branches with 12,000 members (men and women), had provided women-speakers for all the large open-air meetings arranged by the political parties in all parts of the country on the 5th of June to celebrate the Danish Constitution of 1849, and on these occasions the lady speakers had all taken the opportunity to protest against the old constitution, which denies them the vote. During the General Elections in May last women members of the Landsforbundet had appeared on all the platforms to question the candidates as to their willingness to grant the vote to women. Moreover, the Landsforbundet had held

Ghent on the 28th and 29th of September. Mademoiselle Van den Plas was asked to give an address in favour of Women's Suffrage.

The speaker demonstrated how very closely connected the political rôle of woman is with her moral and social duties.

Then she refuted the objections of those who pretend that woman is able to elevate the customs and conditions of work solely through her private action. "If you think that personal efforts are sufficient to reform the world, gentlemen, why do you ask the legislator to help you? What is the need of laws on social insurance and on minimum wages? Because you want to extend to all the protection and advantages which were only obtained by a few privileged people through individual initiative. Our reasoning is the same. Legislative work will never take the place of social action, but it must sanction and support it.

"What is actually in Belgium the social position of woman from the political point of view? Are we to suppose it is nil?"

"Woman works for the suppression of bad and the spread of good literature. Sometimes she writes for or even edits newspapers; sometimes she takes a part in political discussion and meetings; some of the laws passed during the last few years were partly due to feminine inspiration. Woman contributes also to the expenses of the elections, and she exerts an influence which is highly appreciated and encouraged by the electoral agents.

"But how unsatisfactory is all that, ladies, as long as you do not possess the power of giving expressions to your will by a personal vote!"

"Curious thing! The rules generally observed in economic and moral affairs are entirely reversed in political matters.

"In those two first cases, the social action of woman came into existence long after her personal and domestic influence; her public part was only the extension and the dedication of her growing contribution to the national prosperity, and of her beneficent influence in the family. On the contrary, in political matters, an appeal is made for her social intervention, while they still deny her the personal action represented by a vote. There is one of those contradictions so frequent in the conditions of women."

The *Ligue démocratique belge* has given a wide publicity to this address.

After having heard and discussed a report made by Mr. Fieullien, the Suffrage section adopted the following conclusions:—

Considering how very important it is that the Catholic Party should now study the problem of the revision of the franchise in order to avoid the triumph—for want of sufficient study—of an immature or ill-considered solution;

Considering that the actual system, based on plural universal Suffrage, is capable of improvement;

And that, on the other hand, the system of men's universal Suffrage, pure and simple, extolled by the Socialist Party, would be empirical since the basis of good Government does not depend on numbers alone;

The *Ligue démocratique belge* is of opinion that the solution of the problem must be found in a combination of the men's and women's Suffrage rights, with the representation of the most important social forces, whose assistance is indispensable to secure the moral and material prosperity of the country.

And passes the following resolutions:—

10. That the different groups constituting the "Catholic" Conservative Party should agree to study the problem, and find the best solution on the above lines;

20. That the Catholic Party should take once more a conciliatory initiative, and successfully put forward a formula which would rally all good citizens and obtain the consent of the constitutional majority.

Another section of the Congress interested itself in all the feminist associations.

Reports were given by several lady members on the following subjects:—

10. The Immigrants' Association and the protection of young girls;

20. The mutualist propaganda amongst working girls;

30. The syndicalist propaganda.

In a speech given at the opening of this last section, the R. F. Berthoed Missiaen, a Capuchin friar, expressed his conviction that the Belgian women would shortly obtain the right to vote, and that it would be for them a powerful instrument in the accomplishment and hastening of all necessary reforms. LOUISE VAN DEN PLAS

numerous meetings in the local branches, and planned a new series of lectures on social subjects, which are to be held at one of the Danish High schools as in former years. Mrs. Clenny Dreyer, who is the editor of *Kvindervalgret* (Votes for Women), reported upon the paper, which is the cheapest Suffrage paper in Europe, and has a circulation of many thousands.

During the Congress a large public meeting was held in the new Town Hall of Copenhagen, attended by 2,500 men and women and the Press. The President of the local Society, Miss Meta Hansen, opened the meeting, whereupon the Burgomaster of Copenhagen spoke about Woman Suffrage, and its being "the dream of our youth and the pledge of our manhood." The late Prime Minister, Mr. Klaus Berntsen, who introduced the present Constitutional Reform Bill, and the present Prime Minister, Mr. Zahle, both dwelt upon the Reform Bill and the political work needed to carry it through this session. Two women speakers, Mrs. Elna Munch and Mrs. Nina Bang, who is a member of the Copenhagen Town Council, also addressed the meeting. The population of Copenhagen and the whole daily Press were unanimously friendly to the delegates, and the papers printed long interviews with Mrs. Elna Munch and Mrs. Clenny Dreyer and their pictures. All the delegates were invited to lunch and dinner in private houses. A large automobile company sent eighty motor-cars to drive the delegates from the Christianborg Castle, where the new Parliament of which the women are expected to be members is at present being built, and to the old Parliament building, which was shown to them by the President of the First Chamber. Here the delegates were invited to take the seats of the absent members, while the Minister of Defence gave an address on Parliamentary procedure. The delegates were also entertained at the theatres and Zoological Gardens, and received presents of supplies of note books, pencils, and chocolates from various firms.

The famous porcelain factory produced a plaque with the well-known picture from *Jus Suffragii*, originally designed by a Danish lady sculptor, Mrs. Dan, and bearing our Suffrage inscription. This beautiful plaque was sold in hundreds at a stall in the Congress, where beautiful needlework was also sold. The profits were devoted to the Society. The Congress closed with a banquet, at which the great peace apostle, Frederic Bajer (Nobel prize, 1909), was present with his wife, both supporters of the first Woman Suffrage movement in Denmark. On October 22 the Committee which is dealing with the Constitutional Reform Bill in the Second Chamber held its first meeting to discuss new proposals for amendments to the Bill, but none were brought forward.

No date has been fixed for the next meeting. There is nothing new in the political situation. CLINNY DREYER.

[N.B.—Last session the same Bill was thrown out of the Upper House by a majority of two Conservative votes.]

FINLAND.

An address of sympathy, signed by 6,118 women in Helsingfors, has recently been sent to the wives and families of the 19 members of the Viborg Court of Appeal, and of several other Finnish magistrates, who, because they faithfully discharged their duty in safeguarding the laws of their country from the lawless encroachments of the Russian administration, have been recently imprisoned in St. Petersburg.

The address reads as follows:—

Realising, as we do, the deep gravity of the present moment, we feel irresistibly impelled to send to you who are so sorely afflicted our heartfelt sympathy.

With pride, admiration, and gratitude we look up to those brave men who fearlessly defended the rights of their fatherland and sacrificed themselves for their duty.

The noble example of your husbands, your sons, your fathers and brothers is one which, in the time of trial, will strengthen the courage of their compatriots, and confirm our faith in the ultimate victory of right.

May the consciousness of this be a ray of light for you in the dark days of distress, and may you find some consolation in the knowledge that you do not stand alone, but that thousands upon thousands of women in Finland grieve with you, and hope with you that your fatherland will ever stand by you.

Helsingfors, the 20th of September.

Note: Women in several country towns have since followed their example, and forwarded similar addresses signed by hundreds of women citizens.

* * *

The Senate of Finland has submitted a request that it be authorised to work out a proposal for a statute removing

certain disqualifications to which women are now subject in the practice of medicine. At present, any women wishing to practise medicine must personally petition for the right to do so after having passed all the required examinations. That is evidently odious to those who have to ask, and troublesome to those who have to grant the licence. It is hoped to eliminate this inconvenience, which scarcely is of any use from a reactionary point of view, the licence always being granted.

E. SALTZMANN.

FRANCE.

Those of us who devote ourselves to propaganda for the U.F.S.F. (and we wish there were more) have been specially busy this summer in forming new branches in the provinces. Winter will take us back to general work and lectures on special subjects connected with the women's movement. The Paris branch has already arranged several.

One of the problems that has lately come before the Central Committee is that of women's right to work, which has arisen in a typical and striking way in the Couriau case at Lyons. Madame Couriau, who has worked as a printer at Lyons for 17 years, and is the wife of a printer, applied for membership of the Printers' Trade Union, of which her husband is a member. They not only refused to receive her because she was a woman, but, as her husband supported her claim, he was expelled from the Union by a large majority, for no other reason than his support of his wife's claim. The Couriaus appealed to the superior authority of the Lyons Trade Union at Paris, but while admitting the justice of their claim, the central office was not willing, "for such a question," to quarrel with the Lyons Trade Union. The Paris branch of the U.F.S.F., indignant at the treatment of M. and Mme. Couriau is arranging a great meeting in Paris to discuss this question of woman's right to work. We hope that this instance will show many people one of the injustices from which women suffer, and one of the reasons why they need the vote.

CORRECTION.

The President of the Alliance writes to tell us that in America various papers have announced that the Paris municipal Council had conferred the municipal vote on French women, and she asks us to correct this, if it is mistaken. It is, indeed, a mistake, for the vote depends not on the Town Council, but on Parliament—that is, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

As we announced in the September number of *Jus Suffragii*, the Paris Town Council and the General Council of the Department of the Seine, unanimously voted a resolution demanding the discussion of the Bill presented by M. Buisson, Deputy, to give the municipal vote to women, but these Councils can only express a wish and approval of the principle of women's municipal vote.

DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER.

President of the Union française pour le Suffrage des femmes.

GERMANY.

The general meeting of the German Society for Women's Suffrage (Deutscher Verband für Frauenstimmrecht) was held in Eisenach from the 5th to the 10th October. The name of this beautiful town sounds grand to German ears. Was not Eisenach once the source of daring thought, and the writings of brave combatants for truth and light, and the Eisenachers to-day claim to be ready to fight joyfully for every good cause.

In spite of these happy auguries, many suffragists wended their way, heavy-hearted, to the Wartburg city, for they were faced with the final decision, after years of fighting, over the fundamental principle, section 3, of the constitution, which demands for women universal, equal, secret, and direct suffrage.

At the reception of its guests by Eisenach on the 5th of October, Frl. Sommer, President of the Eisenach local branch of the Suffrage Society, welcomed the delegates. The Mayor greeted the suffragists on behalf of the town, wished success to their work in appreciative and encouraging words, and expressed the wish and the hope that the German Society for Women's Suffrage would speedily attain its object and gain the rights of citizenship for women. Ringing applause greeted his words, and Frau Stritt, as President of the Society, in expressing the thanks of the gathering, called upon all those present to remember gratefully this historic moment, when, for the first time, German authorities gave an official welcome to the suffragists. Next day, at the opening of the session, the meeting honoured the memory of the late August Bebel, by rising from their seats. Bebel, member of the German Im-

perial Parliament, was distinguished above all German men by his great services to the Woman Suffrage movement.

Then the meeting sent their respectful greetings to their Honorary President, the oldest German suffragist, Hedwig Dohm, who recently celebrated her 80th birthday, with testimonies of the warmest sympathy from all classes.

The secretary, Frl. A. V. Welzeck, read the business report, which, in spite of dissensions, testified to keen, many-sided, and successful propaganda. Frau Marie Stritt gave an account of the progress of the international suffrage movement. Many friends of our cause, amongst them the Mayor of Eisenach, rejoiced at the splendid picture of the forward movement in all parts of the world.

At the crowded public meeting in the Fürstenhof the subject was the value of the vote to *wage-earning women*, women engaged in agriculture, industry, clerks in public and private offices, teachers, and professional women.

The next evening, "War Policy and Women" was discussed by Frau Anna Lindemann, of Stuttgart, who declared that woman, as bearer and preserver of life, was forced by her inner nature to resist war and work for peace. Her arguments were supported by Dr. Muser, M.P.

Other days were occupied with important internal questions affecting the society, above all, with the management of the paper, "Frauenstimmrecht," the organ of the society, and with the discussions on the constitution. Several local and provincial societies supported motions for the alteration or abrogation of the contentious clause 3. After protracted discussion these motions were lost. It was shown that they were chiefly based upon tactical considerations, which could not be maintained in face of universal sentiment and opinion. Section 3, therefore, remains in its original form.

On the last day the committee was elected:—President, Frau Marie Stritt, Dresden; vice-president, Frau Lindemann, Stuttgart; corresponding secretary, Frau Alma Dzialoszyński, Berlin; recording secretary, Frau Martha Voss Zietz, Lübeck; treasurer, Frl. V. Welzeck, Dresden; member, Frau Dr. Kempf, Frankfurt a. Main.

Frau Adele Schreiber Krieger was elected editor of "Frauenstimmrecht," the official organ of the society.

By a unanimous resolution an invitation was sent to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance to meet in Berlin in 1915.

A cable was sent to Mrs. Chapman Catt to inform her, as our honoured President, of this happy cheerfulness.

We left hospitable Eisenach with the cheerful prospect of furthering our national movement at the same time as the International by united and devoted work.

MARIE ENGELMANN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

This great National Union of law-abiding Suffragists now contains 455 societies, with a membership of over 45,000. Besides all the usual work of meetings, canvassing, and distributing literature, the National Union has inaugurated a great educational campaign which has taken the form of child-study. Lists of books and courses of lectures are recommended upon (1) Infant Mortality, (2) Children in the Schools, (3) Defective Children, (4) Delinquent Children, (5) State Children, (6) Employment of Children, (7) Legal Position of the Child.

Politically, the National Union is concentrating upon the constituencies of selected Anti-Suffrage Ministers, and very vigorous attacks are being made. Realising that you can only get one man out by trying to get another man in, a great deal of organisation is going to strengthen the Labour Party in selected constituencies, and to further the return of Labour candidates. In East Bristol we hope to be able to turn out Mr. Hobhouse, who is a very obstinate enemy. In North Monmouth we have met with great sympathy in our campaign against Mr. McKenna, and we are doubly anxious to secure his defeat because, in addition to his anti-suffragism, his conduct of the Home Office in re-introducing the repulsive torture of forcible feeding, and in the futile stupidity of the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act, have made one feel how utterly unfit he is for a position requiring common sense and principle.

The third campaign is in Accrington, where we hope to place upon the shoulders of Mr. Harold Baker, minister in charge of the "Plural Voting Bill," his proper share of the blame for the broken promises of the Government. All this preparation for elections has brought the National Union into close comrade-

ship with working men, by whose votes the women will win votes.

In reply to Mrs. Fawcett's request to the Prime Minister for an inquiry into the extent and causes of commercialised vice, she has received sympathetic replies from Mr. Asquith and Lord Morley, and it seems likely that the commission to be appointed to inquire into venereal diseases must take one of the chief causes—commercialised vice—into consideration. Assurances have been given that women will be on the commission, and that the State Regulation of Vice will be ruled out of the scope of the commission.

The Church Congress at Southampton devoted an extraordinary amount of discussion to the ideals of women and the relations of the sexes. The Miners' Federation, holding its Congress at Scarborough, sent official representatives to a National Union Mass Meeting, and they spoke in eloquent advocacy of the women's cause. Lastly, one of the greatest triumphs of the month lay in the firm decision arrived at by overwhelming majorities of the National Union of Women Workers that they, the largest body of philanthropic women in the Kingdom, would stand for the political enfranchisement of women. Mrs. Humphry Ward tried hard to get the Union to declare itself unfit to record decisions on contentious public questions, but she was handsomely beaten, and there seems very little ground for supposing that any serious defections will result. Mrs. Creighton, one of the ablest and most respected women of the day, is a sane and convinced suffragist, and she has been elected President for the ensuing year, one of the happy omens for the Women Workers.

H. M. SWANWICK.

HUNGARY.

A most interesting discussion is being carried on for several weeks in the Feministak Egyesülete, which has roused various feelings in the public, the Press, and legal circles: curiosity, excitement, indignation, and admiration. This is the discussion of the Codification Bill of the Hungarian civil laws, which will come before the Law Committee of Parliament in the middle of November. The Bill appeared in June, and the Feministak Egyesülete, though not invited, felt competent to give its opinion upon these questions, which have such influence upon woman's life in and outside of the family. The Bill was divided between some members of the Feministak Egyesülete, ladies and lawyers who are lecturing upon and discussing them with the members of the society. The lawyers were astonished at the good sense of the women's proposals, which they admitted they never would have thought of. This proves how woman's intellect is needed when such measures are taken which are influencing a whole national life.

The President of the Codifying Committee came up to one conference to urge us to finish and send up our memoranda in time to be discussed in the Parliamentary Committee. A paper interviewed several lecturers, and published a long article about the women lawyers who ought to have full rights. A judge who came to sneer and scowl at the atrocity of women daring, with untrained brains, to judge legal questions, became, at the second discussion, a member of the Feministak Egyesülete, and is persuading now other colleagues to come.

In a few years we hope to have trained women brains to help us. The Juridical College in Eperjes admitted last week three women, and so enabled them to study law in Hungary. Let us hope that the Budapest University will soon follow this good example, and will open its doors to the future Hungarian lady lawyers.

EUGENIE MISKOLCZY MELLER.

Budapest, September 18.

RUSSIA.

The Russian League for Women's Equal Rights presented, on September 30, a petition to the President of the St. Petersburg Town Council, asking that women voters for the Town Council, whose names are on the official list of electors published by the Mayor of St. Petersburg, should be eligible for election to the Municipal Committees. At the same time the League requested the Town Council to present a Bill to Parliament to confer on women the municipal vote and eligibility. The President received these requests favourably, and promised to support them.

DR. SCHISCHKINA JAWEIN,

President of the League for Women's Equal Rights.

SWEDEN.

There has been a long silence in *Jus Suffragii* concerning the Suffrage work in Sweden. Still, this silence does not come from inactivity, but rather from an activity too great for words.

In the February and May numbers of *Jus Suffragii* I have already told of the work that for the present takes up the interest of every Suffrage woman of Sweden—the collecting of names to petitions for the demonstration to the session of Parliament, 1914. Before the end of this year the work must be completed, and the result ought to be such that it could convince our opponents in the First Chamber that the Swedish women really wish to be enfranchised. This would at the same time be a powerful support to the Government Bill, which in 1914 will once more be laid before Parliament.

It is only natural that the Conservatives, who have, as a party, taken up a position against Woman's Suffrage, should do their utmost to put hindrances in our way. They have continued their press campaign during the summer and autumn, and have used every possible and impossible argument to frighten the women and to hinder them from writing their names on the lists. Their last effort in that direction is so new and original that it deserves to be mentioned.

At present the question of our national defence is the question of the day in our country. A plan of organisation is expected to be laid before Parliament in 1914 by the Liberal Government, and this plan is already commented upon by the Conservatives, though as yet no one knows anything about it. Now a well-known Conservative woman, formerly known as interested in Woman's Suffrage, has in an article placed those two questions—the defence and Woman's Suffrage—against each other as two hostile forces, and appealed to the women of Sweden to drop their Suffrage question in favour of the question of defence. The answer to this appeal is very simple: Those two questions can very well be treated at the same session of Parliament, because the one is a constitutional and the other an economic question. And just for those who believe themselves to be more interested than others in the defence of our country, it ought to stand clear that without Suffrage and eligibility the women can be of no real use to the country. This seems to be an undeniable truth, and still there are many, many women who do not see it, and who believe that they act nobly in sacrificing their own question for the good of the country.

But in spite of all this resistance, the Suffragists work with all their might to make the demonstration as effective as possible. If our country were not so extensive and in large parts so sparsely populated, and if the workers were not so few in comparison with the gigantic work—mostly self-supporting women with little time and less money to give to the cause—the result ought to be exceedingly good. It is a fact, testified by all our workers, that our country and its women are now ripe for Woman's Suffrage.

Stockholm, October, 1913. EZZALINE BOHEMAN.

UNITED STATES.

With October the season for outdoor work is drawing to a close. All during the summer Suffragists throughout the United States have vied with one another in picturesque and inexpensive ways of bringing their demands before the public. The voiceless speech has made its appeal to thousands on the beaches, in parks, at summer resorts, and even at baseball grounds. Soapbox orators have appeared by the hundreds in town and country, wherever a crowd could be gathered together. There have been horseback trips, walks, and caravan parties, while automobile tours for the cause have been many—especially during July, when petitions to the United States Senate were brought to Washington from all over the country.

September was the month for the County and State Fair—that great American institution which Suffragists have learned furnishes the best opportunity of the year to pledge the farmers—and the farmer vote can usually be counted on to carry an election. At almost all of these fairs Suffragists have had booths or tents, gaily decorated with their colours, and filled with literature, pennants, buttons, votes-for-women gardenias, and other suffrage novelties. Speeches and sandwich-parades have been features of the fairs.

Altogether the summer work has been full of life, colour, and enthusiasm. But the underlying seriousness of the Suffragists was made very plain by the spirit of the women who assembled in New York the middle of September for Mrs. Catt's Suffrage School. Mrs. Catt planned the two weeks'

course with a view to training a few women for work in the New York State campaign. To her surprise, one hundred and fifty women came from nineteen States, and the public meetings were crowded. Miss Eva Ward, of England, attended every session. In addition to the day-time classes in organisation work, public speaking, Parliamentary work, and constitutional law, there were evening lectures by some of the best-known men and women in the United States, including Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Addams, Dr. Catherine B. Davis, of Bedford Reformatory, and Dr. Harvey Wiley. Even the most experienced Suffragists are still talking of the wonderful success of the school, and of the inspiration it gave to better work.

Election day, which comes on November 4, will be far less interesting than it was last year, when Kansas, Arizona, and Oregon decided to enfranchise their women. Although there are now four States whose legislatures have passed Suffrage amendments—Montana, North and South Dakota, and Nevada—there is no State in which the question can be submitted to the voters until the next general election, which will be in November, 1914. In New York, Pennsylvania, and Iowa, where the Suffrage amendment has passed one legislature, and must be approved by the next before it can be submitted to the voters, the Suffragists are doing propaganda rather than political work, since their Bills will have to wait until the session beginning January 1, 1915. In New Jersey, a Suffrage Bill was passed last winter but was not published in accordance with the law. This mistake is said to be due to the negligence of the clerk. However, the result is just as bad as though the omission had been intentional, as the Bill is lost for this year. The Suffragists of New Jersey are certain that the legislature convening in 1914 will pass the same Bill, all of the political parties of the State having this year endorsed equal Suffrage. The New Jersey amendment, if passed in 1914, must be approved the next year, and can go to the voters in the fall of 1915.

October and November are the months for conventions. The Suffragists of many counties and States are now meeting to elect their officers and to plan their work for the coming year. The Illinois convention promises to be very inspiring. Note the triumphant sound of the Call, issued by the State President, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, who did such splendid work in getting the partial Suffrage Bill through the legislature this year.

"Come to consider and discuss our political rights and the vital problem before us, 'The Responsibility and the Use of the Ballot.' Come filled with enthusiasm to plan for a great campaign of State co-operative work. The immediate success of our own full enfranchisement will depend largely upon the record Illinois women make in the use of the ballot. We must plan to register the highest percentage of women voting recorded in Suffrage history. We must plan to effect and enforce legislation for justice."

The annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Washington, D.C., November 29—December 5. The Board, a member of which is Mrs. Stanley McCormick, who is also a member of the Board of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, has sent out the following call to the Convention:—

"For the forty-fifth time in its history the National American Woman Suffrage Association summons its members together in Council. By thus assembling, one more united step toward the final emancipation of the women of this country is made practicable. It is part of the destiny of those who are labouring actively in the cause of any reform that they cannot fully discern the extent of the changes they are accomplishing. It is only after their work is finished, when the new ideal is established, and when the widely distributed effects of it are made tangible, that it is possible to realise how world-changing was the initial work. Let us try to appreciate this fact-to-day in order, not only that we may get inspiration, but that seeing clearly whither we go we may take our last steps swiftly, surely, and unitedly."

It is very appropriate that this convention should be held in the national capital during the first week of the regular session of the Congress, because a Woman Suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States is one of the important measures before the Congress. The resolution for the amendment was introduced in both Senate and House on the first day of the special session, beginning on April 7. In June the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage reported the Bill favourably. On July 31, when Suffragists from all over the United States presented their petitions to the Senate, twenty-two speeches were made in favour of the amendment, and only three against it. On September 18, the Hon. Wesley Jones, of

Washington, strongly urged the Senate to vote upon the measure, claiming that the widespread and continued demands for Woman Suffrage made it the duty of Congress to submit the amendment, whether individual members believed in the merits of the proposition or not. His splendid speech has, up to date, not had the desired effect, for the Tariff Bill and Currency Reform have held the exclusive attention of Congress. It is confidently expected, however, that both Senate and House will vote upon the Suffrage measure before the winter is over. The proposed amendment is passed by a two-third vote in each House, and must be ratified by the legislatures of thirty-six of our forty-eight States, or by conventions in the same number of States. ELEANOR BYRNS.

REPORTS FROM OTHER SOCIETIES

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association.

The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association has arranged an Exhibition of Sweated Women Workers, to take place on November 13 and 14, at the Caxton Hall, London. It will be opened on the first day by Mr. Edward Goulding, M.P., and on the second by Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, M.P.

Naturally, the chief interest of the Exhibition will be the workers themselves, who will demonstrate representative trades; but interesting speeches on the subject of sweated labour, and lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, have also been arranged, the latter under the direction of the National Anti-Sweating League.

The Association wish to draw the attention of the readers to the fact that the Exhibition has been organised with the idea of stimulating interest in the National Anti-Sweating League Conference, which is to be held on November 17, at Sunderland House, under the auspices of the Duchess of Marlborough.

Our President, the Countess of Selborne, and Lady Betty Balfour have both most kindly undertaken a Suffrage tour on behalf of the Association. During October Lady Selborne has been speaking at meetings in Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire; and Lady Betty Balfour has promised to address meetings, during November, in Worcestershire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Gloucestershire.

On October 21st the C.U.W.F.A. monthly At Home was held in the ballroom of the Knightsbridge Hotel, London. Susan, Countess of Malmesbury received the guests, and most interesting addresses were given by Lady Darwin and Mr. J. Cameron Grant, the former speaking from personal experience of women's work in America.

The annual meeting of the Association will be held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, on November 12th, when important business matters will come up for discussion.

New branches of the Association have recently been formed in Exeter (Devon and Exeter Circle), Pershore, Newark-on-Trent, and Birkenhead. LOUISE GILBERT SAMUEL.

Women's Social and Political Union.

It is a matter of international knowledge that Mrs. Pankhurst is at present in the United States, where she has undertaken a great lecture tour with the object of explaining the struggle of the militant Suffrage society, the W.S.P.U., with the British Government.

The attempt to hold Mrs. Pankhurst up and prevent her carrying out this important work of explanation was defeated by the democratic energy of American citizens anxious to hear the militant leader.

When Mrs. Pankhurst has thoroughly explained the attitude of the Liberal Government towards Woman Suffrage she will return to lead the movement, as before.

As she was not arrested when she addressed the great meeting in the Kingsway Hall, arranged to include her invited audience of the foreign doctors present at the International Medical Congress, nor when she openly departed for France to join her daughter, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, it will be interesting to see whether the "Liberal" Government will re-arrest her on her return.

Miss Annie Kenney was rearrested with brutal violence on the platform of the Pavilion at the first meeting held after the vacation, by a squad of police armed with sticks, which they used freely.

A Norwegian gentleman present protested he had never seen women so treated; but then, perhaps, he had not seen the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst, also in the Pavilion, some three months ago.

Miss Kenney has, after a hunger and thirst strike which has reduced her to physical prostration, been carried to a meeting at Knightsbridge on a stretcher, where, too weak to utter a word, she held up her last licence for sale. It was immediately bought for £25. She is still in a very critical condition. Rows of police, plain-clothes and in uniform, at every meeting of the W.S.P.U. testify to the panic of the Government.

It is not considered necessary to arrest the leaders of militancy in Ulster, or in the East End of London, unless the leader happens to be a woman. This accounts for the fact that at Bow similar violence and police brutality were shown in the arrest of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst less than a fortnight ago. After nine days she was released, her hunger and thirst strike leaving the Government no alternative but to free her for recuperation or to forcibly feed her again. Miss Pankhurst is under the provisions of the "Cat and Mouse Bill," and, like Mr. George Lansbury, she refuses to give sureties that she will only say what the Government wishes in her speeches; but, unlike Mr. Lansbury, she is actively persecuted under the Act. As soon as she is strong enough the police will again take her to "the Modern Hunger-tower"—Holloway Prison—to resume her terrible strike.

Meanwhile, while Mrs. Drummond, the well-known "General" of the Union, has been, on the score of ill-health, discharged from any further prosecution by the Government, the forcible feeding of less well-known members of the W.S.P.U. has been again begun.

Miss Mary Richardson made a political protest, which took the form of breaking a window at a Government office. She was imprisoned again and again. Each time she was re-arrested she went through the hunger strike. She was re-arrested on a charge of arson—burning down Lady Carlisle's house at Hampton. While on remand, being refused bail, she again went through the hunger strike. She was forcibly fed and was taken in a state of collapse into court. She told the magistrate that she was too ill to follow the trial. The Judge passed upon her a sentence of four months for breaking windows.

It will be remembered that in the notorious Piccadilly Flat Case the woman who was charged with obtaining young girls to lead immoral lives received three months in the second division, and it is believed was released after a few days' imprisonment.

Miss Richardson was suddenly released on October 26 in a state of collapse consequent upon the torture she has endured.

The treatment of Miss Lilian Lenton under the eyes of Home Office specialists and Holloway doctors calls for a public inquiry into the prison system. The result of the attempt to forcibly feed her by these four doctors and six wardresses is that, not yet daring to let the woman die in Holloway, she was released. The other hunger strikers and "Cat and Mouse" victims are being tortured or hunted all over the United Kingdom. Meanwhile the by-elections offer a fine field for the explanation offered by the W.S.P.U. of the tactics of resistance presented by the Union to the mediæval coercion of a tottering Cabinet. Lincoln's Inn House. PRESS DEPT.

Women's Freedom League.

The Women's Freedom League, while not as actively militant as the Women's Social and Political Union has, nevertheless, tried conclusions on many occasions with the law and the administration of the law. Just at present it has embarked upon a campaign to bring about a better state of things in the Courts of Justice, prisons and police stations, where many scandals, abuses, and anachronisms exist. The administration of the law is particularly defective where the protection of women and children, and the accommodation of prisoners awaiting trial, are concerned.

Not long ago two members of the League were taken to Holloway Gaol in the ordinary prison van—commonly known as Black Maria. Two young girls, first offenders, were in the van. Men were also packed in; and an exhibition of extreme indecency ensued. Through the strenuous agitation of the League, in the teeth of downright denials in the House of Commons from the Home Secretary, the whole matter of the conveyance of prisoners was opened up. The vans were foul, obsolete, ill-ventilated, and utterly unfit for the transport of human beings, more particularly aged persons and women expecting motherhood. These vans are now to be remodelled,

constructed for motor service, and properly ventilated; and separate conveyances are to be provided for women. Further allegations concerning the escort of women prisoners in provincial districts, in the care of male constables and in company with male prisoners, when grave offences against decency are said to occur, have been inquired into; and another matter—that of the utter lack of nurses in prisons hospitals, was also brought to the notice of the Prisons Commission. There is only one trained nurse in the prisons of England, and the warders, male and female, take turns at duty in the sick wards.

Shocked at the bias and injustice shown against women at trials of militant suffragists, and at the revelations painfully earned of the moral atmosphere of the Courts, the League obtained the services of an able and devoted member to attend trials at Criminal Courts and watch the course of cases involving assaults and outrages committed on women and little girls—cases that are all too painfully common. It has for very long been an arbitrary custom of judges and magistrates to order that "all women and boys leave the Court," when charges involving indecent details are to be heard; and the special reporter of the Women's Freedom League had a hard task, first to gain entry to the Courts at all, and then to keep her place there. As, however, the practice of excluding women is, beyond doubt, illegal, and therefore indefensible, her persistence won for her freedom of entry, seeing that few members of the Bench were prepared to uphold the action once it was definitely challenged.

The information and experience thus gained was of so painful a nature that the presence of women in Courts of Justice seems almost a necessity. The sex bias is so manifest, the procedure so irregular, the attitude of Bench, Bar, and jury so callous, and the sentences so inadequate in all cases of sexual wrong, that the statements of fact published in the League's weekly paper, *The Vote*, have roused much interest and indignation. With women on the Bench, at the Bar, and in the jury box, such scenes would be impossible. And as there is still some uncertainty about the actual extent of the power of judges and magistrates to discriminate between the male and female section of the public, and to keep one out while admitting the other, a test case is to be brought against a certain police magistrate who persists in the exclusion of women, and maintains the legality of his action. A memorial is also being presented on the subject to Sir Rufus Isaacs on his promotion to the position of Lord Chief Justice.

THE SUFFRAGE SITUATION IN CANADA.

The statement that Canada has been late in awakening to the woman suffrage question is undeniably true. Yet it is also true that this process of awakening has, once begun, proceeded with considerable rapidity. Whatever his or her point of view, everybody must admit that all over the Dominion, in every province, the question is being eagerly discussed, so eagerly that Toronto has already attained the significant stage of having an Anti-suffrage Society formed in its midst during last spring. The National Council of Women, on the other hand, sent a petition to the Premier of the Dominion Government in November of last year asking that the Dominion franchise may be extended to the women of Canada on the same terms as it is or may be granted to the male subjects of the Dominion. This resolution was passed by a two-thirds majority.

On the occasion of the last annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada, a large public meeting on woman suffrage was held, under the auspices of the Council. The meeting took place in the largest church in Montreal, and it was announced on that occasion that a Woman Suffrage Association had been formed in Montreal, of which the President was Professor Derick, M.A., the first woman appointed to a chair at McGill University, and of which Professor Walton (Dean of the Law Faculty), and the Rev. Mr. Symons (Canon of the Anglican Cathedral in Montreal) were the two vice-presidents. Both gentlemen were present, and addressed the meeting on that occasion. The formation of an Equal Suffrage League, under the presidency of Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, which counted nearly 300 members after its first year of existence, has done a great deal to advance the cause, not only in Toronto, but all over the province of Ontario. The League has not only held a large number of public and of drawing-room meetings in and out of Toronto, but it has inaugurated the important policy of systematically bringing itself into communication with the Women's Institutes, which are spread all over the country districts, and which number 740 in the province of Ontario alone.

These Women's Institutes have a somewhat peculiar position in so far as their connection with the Government goes. Some years ago the Government of Ontario, at the demand of the farmers, established so-called Farmers' Institutes. These were associations of neighbouring farmers, consisting of from 30 to 80 or more members, who met regularly to be addressed and instructed in matters pertaining to agriculture and to fruit and cattle farming, by speakers who are sent out at the expense of the Government. A year or two later the farmers' wives, or rather some public-spirited women who were interested in them, approached the Government, asking for the creation of Women's Institutes as a counterpart of the Farmers' Institutes. In these Institutes the women were to be instructed by Government speakers as to the best management of their homes, their children, their poultry, and of their dairy work. So far so good. In about three years' time many of the women began to express a desire to hear about other things, in addition to the important topics which were deemed to cover all their intellectual needs. As a result, some of the more advanced institutes asked the Department of Agriculture, which is in charge of the institutes, to send them speakers on woman suffrage. The answer of the Department was that the Government were unable to accede to this request. Since, however, the institutes are not prevented by their constitution from engaging speakers of their own, as long as they can afford to pay expenses, a considerable number of Women's Institutes obtained speakers to address their meetings on this question. Most of these latter are members of the Equal Franchise League, which succeeded, by sending out letters and literature, in obtaining the confidence of the somewhat timid and conservative country woman.

On the occasion of the appearance of four Suffrage Bills during the last session of the Ontario Parliament, and also during the previous session, a considerable number of resolutions were sent from all parts of the province in support of the Bills.

Whilst four years ago the Canadian Public Press was practically closed to the question of woman suffrage, to-day there are few, if any, papers which do not discuss it. It is significant that the three Canadian papers with the largest daily circulation, the "Montreal Star," the "Daily Mail and Empire," and the "Toronto Globe," give the most courteous reception and a conspicuous place to well-written letters and articles on the subject, and that whilst they do not commit themselves to any partisanship, they have entirely ceased from adverse criticism of any but the militant part of the movement. The cause of woman suffrage has much advanced in British Columbia, where in Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster, the marriage disqualification for the municipal franchise has been abolished. In all the other provinces and in the rest of British Columbia, marriage is still a disqualification for women in the exercise of the municipal franchise.

Woman Suffrage Bills were, during the last session, before all the provincial Parliaments of Canada, except in Quebec, where the movement will, in future, progress more rapidly no doubt, owing to the strong organisation at Montreal. But the existence of two distinct nationalities in that province renders the work considerably more difficult.

There are enthusiastic and live associations in Ottawa, Fort William, and Port Arthur, and some good beginnings in several other centres of Ontario outside Toronto, which itself boasts of six or seven. The writer is not, unfortunately, competent to speak as to the associations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, but in the latter province certainly very active work is carried on, whilst the visit of Miss Barbara Wylie to Canada last year has resulted in awakening the somewhat dormant feeling on the subject in the other above-mentioned provinces.

SONIA LEATHES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

Dear Madam,—I have just read in *Jus Suffragii* the letters of Dr. Aletta Jacobs and Mrs. Chapman Catt. The question seems to me of such importance that I feel obliged to lay before you some considerations which appear to me useful to our cause. In my opinion the question of the traffic in women should be considered our greatest stimulus to fight for Woman's Suffrage. Women were always kept in ignorance of many of the sad facts of life, and many still remain in ignorance. If women knew all that went on around them, they would wage a new crusade for the liberation of their degraded

and oppressed sisters. That is why I consider such an inquiry as not only useful, but even necessary to hasten and strengthen the women's movement. It is true there are many other important questions in which women are interested. But that of the trade in vice is the most urgent, as it concerns womanhood so intimately. And work on these lines will not only not alienate women from our alliance, but would, on the contrary, draw them in. Many women to whom the Suffrage movement, isolated from other women's questions, seems academic and devoid of practical interest, would join the alliance as soon as they felt that it was dealing with actualities. Opponents of the movement declare that it only applies to middle-class women, and does not take any interest in the lot of poor, unhappy, degraded women. But if the alliance throws itself into the fight against the Traffic in Women it will at once come to the front, show its concern for the humblest, and rouse fresh interest, especially in countries where not only the outside public, but the great mass of women, know nothing of the objects and aspirations of the alliance. And the inquiry into commercialised vice will demonstrate the need for women's votes as nothing else could. And if in the future we consider other social evils as heinous as the Traffic in Women, I see no reason why we should not call attention to them.

St. Petersburg.

ANNA KALMANOVITSH.

October 24, 1913.

Statement of Subscribers to English Edition of "Jus Suffragii."

Below will be found a statement of the numbers of subscribers in each country who have paid for the coming year. Subscriptions are payable in advance, and we urge all those who have not yet paid, to send in their money—and we beg all Auxiliaries to do their utmost to increase the circulation of the paper.

	Honorary Associate Members	Subscribers
Australia	1	2
Austria	2	1
Galicja		1
Bohemia		2
Belgium		2
Canada	2	12
Denmark	3	18
Finland	1	1
France	2	17
Germany	28	76
Great Britain	129	5
Hungary	5	1
Italy	1	1
Japan	1	22
Monaco	20	2
Netherlands		1
Norway	1	1
Persia		1
Philippine Islands		2
Russia	4	24
South Africa	2	1
Sweden		40
Switzerland		257
U.S. of America	53	227
	257	484
Hon. Associate Members	257	
Subscribers		227
Total	484	

Note: Six Honorary Associate Members are not in this list, because they take the French edition of *Jus Suffragii*. We hope to give, later on, particulars of the French edition.

BELGIAN REPORT.

Criticisms.

Mme. Brigade writes, on behalf of the Belgian Federation, to protest against the abridged version of the Belgian report which appeared in the August number. She says that her Committee took the greatest care in the wording of their report, and that the summary given suppresses important facts and gives an erroneous idea; that the whole value of the reports depends on rigid accuracy, and that in Belgium in particular the Federation includes societies and members of

all opinions, who may be offended at and misled by any alteration of the official report.

The full and accurate report is to be found in the Report of the Buda Pesth Congress.

International Speakers.

As resolved at the Amsterdam Convention of the Alliance, we insert the routes of our international speakers. Rosika Schwimmer's address until January is Budapest VII., Istvanut 67—afterwards London. She is speaking in the second part of October in Switzerland, in November in Germany, the Scandinavian Islands, and Finland, and in early December probably in Russia. She is free for lecture engagements from January.

PRESS CUTTINGS FROM HUNGARIAN PAPERS ABOUT THE BUDAPEST CONGRESS.

The best Hungarian reports were those of the "Világ," the Radical paper, and the "Pester Lloyd," the paper best known abroad, as it is written in German, and always keeps a high standard. In a preliminary article the "Pester Lloyd" says:—

"Men fought for their political enfranchisement nation by nation, isolated. It was reserved to women to unite the struggle of all the world in one great movement. Women know that their cause is a common one. There is an exaltation in the idea that the most high-spirited women in the world are inspired by the same idea—the destruction of artificial barriers within which tradition has confined them. The Congress will bring a wider extension of this international feeling, which fills the women of all the world more and more with the sense of the solidarity of women's common interest. This is certainly such a result as unsympathetic spectators could neither see nor understand." In reporting Mrs. Chapman Catt's Presidential address, it says:—"It gave a mighty image of the growth and success of the movement, and was especially interesting in its delineation of the fermentation which has seized the women of the distant East. Her brilliant speech was packed with weighty and intensely interesting facts." An article of his Excellence Mr. George Lukács defined his position as President of the Hungarian Men's League, and our friend, Elsa Stephani, in her "Pictures of the Women's Congress," gave a vivid picture of the nations and their representatives. She says:—"The spirit which rules the Congress is revealed by the division of national forces. An overwhelming superiority of English-American solid Parliamentary knowledge, with splendid French passion and Dutch sense as valuable counterpoise. The other nations are divided according to sympathy, race, and languages. France has the Roman and Slavic nations in tow, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Iceland join judiciously their Anglo-Saxon sisters in the assembly. Germany is rather independent, and the others do not come forward at all much. But in view of the Parliamentary ripeness of this Congress all bad jokes and hostile prophecies must grow mute. It has proved that women can be just, magnanimous, well-disciplined, independent, but at the same time considerate, brave, not obstinate, and, above all, free of vanity! The writer of these lines has never yet seen—and she has rich experience of all the countries represented—neither in the case of men nor women such perfect identification with the idea, such grand neglect of all personal consideration as in this women's Parliament. And never before has one heard so little irresponsible or Utopian fancy, or so many practical, warm-hearted, and strong-minded speeches as just here. It has become clear to us all that here the noble personality of individuals has raised the general level to such heights. There are women among these combatants, who, through their intellectual pre-eminence, inspire esteem and admiration. There are others for whom there is but one really characteristic word: they are simply charming, they are just as much so as those ladies who spend all their lives in being as charming as possible." And this is followed by a gallery of splendid characteristic portraits, which I am sorry not to have enough space to give, and finishes by estimating all the educating results the Congress will have had upon our public opinion.

The Radical paper, "Világ" (World), after having introduced many prominent workers of the Alliance in his articles weeks before the beginning of the Congress, in his leading article on the eve of the Congress writes:—"We greet the international assembly which is struggling for women's rights as the festival of mankind's progress. This glorious path is

marked by the extension of rights, and its milestones are revolutions. The sons of a subjugated nation greet the Feminist Congress as an ardently desired but scarcely hoped for blessing."

Another article deals with the social reformers' point of view, and says:—"The great history of mankind's progress supports the women's arguments against which their enemies cannot put one earnest argument." The first article glorifies revolutionary methods; the other is glad that it is not the assembly of Suffragettes.

"The Women of Light" are the women welcomed in the Freemasons' Lodge, and this party is described with pride and sympathy. A long article, "The Socialists and the Feminists," reports the famous interview of the Hungarian Socialist Party by the international Press and foreign members of the Socialist Party. "A Woman's Letter" is a touching appeal of suppressed existences in small country towns, who are yearning for freedom and cry for help, for work, to ensure independence and self-reliance.

I cannot part with the columns of the "Világ" before remembering gratefully the splendid article of Mr. Keir Hardie's, the grand old man, who has during his stay in Hungary gained with his stately amiability so many personal friends, and which article has given such a valuable lesson to our politicians, and given evidence of the honesty of the Feminists' proceedings.

"Neues Pester Journal" says:—"Intelligence and consideration are leading the workers, high earnestness rules over everything that happens here. With peaceful, sympathetic, real woman's work they mean to obtain what has to be obtained. The strong have strength, to the weak is due the right to become strong. That is what these women will have—and their appearance in Budapest has the result of forcing people to take them earnestly. They have banished the scoffers. They have shown that they are not only capable of voting, but of sitting in Parliament. Our Parliamentary life shows that in politics man is often lost. The Suffragists are making politics, and have the great art to remain women. For lazy, heavy Budapest ladies it is a true school for women. They ought to visit this women's Parliament. It will be physical and mental cure for them. The earnestness and dignity with which they lead their discussions, the deep conviction with which they speak of their cause, and, not least, the energy they—we do not mean the English Suffragettes—throw into their actions and resolutions, must convince even the most doubtful that it is getting earnest—earnest with the never-to-be-dammed-up endeavour for women to stand on equal political terms with men."

QUESTIONNAIRE.

Law.

1. May qualified women legally practise law in your country?
2. If so, how many women have been admitted to such practice.
3. If not, may women study law in any of your educational institutions?
4. Have any women made an attempt to qualify themselves for the practice of law?
5. Do they achieve success?
6. Are they employed by the National or Municipal Government?
7. If women are not permitted to practise in your country, can they make any use of their qualifications?

We gave last month questions and answers from various countries as to facilities for women in the study and practice of law. We add now answers from several countries which came too late for insertion in October.

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

GALICIA.

1. In Austria, and consequently in Galicia, women are not allowed to study or to practise law.
2. Women who have studied law and passed their examinations abroad may not practise in our country either as barrister or solicitor.
3. Women may not act as jurors.
4. As women are not allowed to practise law, the Polish, Ruthenian, and Jewish women of Galicia do not study law.

M. GERZABEK.

FINLAND.

1. Our law paragraphs concerning law practice are hitherto considered inapplicable to women, the term "man"

being used in the law-text. Still, a more liberal opinion beginning to manifest itself even among lawyers, a qualified woman has succeeded in being registered at a Court of Justice, and has been allowed to plead as barrister, yet not to take the legally required oath of judge. This latter restriction excludes women from every judicial office, and from any office the holder of which could be obliged to act as judge. As an example, it may be mentioned that a woman is considered unable to become ordinary professor at the University of Helsingfors because of this restriction. On the suggestion of women delegates a Bill has been passed in the Diet in order to replace the word "man" in the law-text by the word "person," and so settle the question about women's law practice. The Bill has not yet been submitted for the sanction of the Czar.

2. A single duly qualified woman has hitherto succeeded in obtaining, after hard efforts, the right to plead. (See No. 1.)
3. Women may equally with men study law, pass every kind of examination at the University, and auscultate in Courts of Justice.
4. More than a half-hundred women have passed lower or higher examinations which enable them to obtain certain extraordinary offices in different bureaus of the administration. No woman has yet taken any scientific degree in law at the University, because for doing so practice as judge is required, while the restriction mentioned in No. 1 excludes women from the possibility of filling this claim.

ROUMANIA.

1. Since 1890 women may study law at the University of Bucharest. Public opinion received this innovation coldly, and women who studied law were considered eccentric. Other University courses prepare women for public careers, whereas the law offers no openings for women. The Roumanian woman was faced with the obstacle of backward public opinion and the universal conviction of women's inferiority. Women overcame all obstacles, and their success at the University was remarkable, although, even now the majority of the professors show veiled hostility to women law students.

But nothing discourages Roumanian women, for the number who qualify in law increases each year.

In 1891 the movement began for the admission of women to the bar.

Mlle. Sarmise Bilcescu, now Mme. Alimanistean, doctor of law in Paris University, demanded admission to the Bar of Bucharest.

The demand was allowed, and the following reasons were given:—

- (1) The law does not lay it down as a condition *sine qua non* that men alone may practise at the Bar.
- (2) Barristers may act in the place of magistrates, but this is only a possibility, not an express right.
- (3) Article 24 of the civil code admits women as witnesses in civil actions, therefore her right to take part in civil actions is recognised.
- (4) The Code Caragea lays it down that a woman may not adopt a political profession, but does not say she is debarred from the liberal professions.

These arguments were signed by M. Gianni, President of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Disesen, Minister of Education; and a learned jurist, M. Thake Tonescu, Minister of the Interior, and one of the most brilliant lawyers in Roumania.

But the Court gave judgment against this decision.

In 1902 Mlle. Popovici succeeded in her first demand for admission, but the Bucharest Bar, of which G. Danieloppe was then president, decided against her.

In 1912 Madame Ella Negrutzi, who had qualified in law at the University of Jassy, demanded admission to the Bar of Jassy. The demand was allowed, but an appeal was lodged against it and the decision reversed. Madame Negrutzi has now taken the case to the Court of Cassation, where it will soon be decided.

In spite of the favourable reception given by the Bar to women, the Courts refuse to admit them to plead.

But we hope that as our lawyers have admitted the right of women to plead, we are near the time when they will be allowed to do so, as there is no law to prevent them.

Roumania, which has been for long making remarkable progress, is beginning to take the women's question seriously, and in time all obstacles will be removed and

women will practise in the legal profession with the certainty of the near approach of their political rights.

SWEDEN.

1. They may practise as lawyers and barristers in all instances, our Supreme Court inclusive, if *unmarried*; married women are under their husbands' guardianship, and for this reason cannot act as attorneys in court. A woman cannot be a judge or hold any State appointment depending upon juridical qualifications.
2. Only four women have passed their juridical University examinations: of these, two have taken up scientific work; one, now dead, was "docent" in civil law at the Upsala University; the other is still studying to take her doctor's degree in international law. The two others who intend to be lawyers are now practising as clerks in lawyers' firms.
3. Any woman may take all University degrees, even in law.
4. Only the above four. A University degree as master of law is required for all juridical professions.
5. The woman docent above mentioned went as far in her career as she possibly could; she certainly would have been a professor if the law had permitted it. The two future lawyers have been doing practical work only for some months, and nothing can be said as yet about their possible success.
6. No State appointment can be given to a woman; consequently she cannot be a judge or hold an appointment in a Government office. The municipal authorities may legally appoint a woman, but they have never done so.
7. Answered under No. 1.

ANNA WICKSELL,
Master of Law.

The following countries have not sent answers to our questionnaires:—

Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Servia, the United States. As far as we can ascertain, the facts are briefly as follows:—

AUSTRALIA.

Women have the same opportunities and status as men. In Queensland the Legal Practitioners' Act of 1905 gave women the right to be admitted as barristers, solicitors, or conveyancers of the Supreme Court, and to practise in all the Courts of the State under the same conditions as men. One lady occupies the official position of Judge's Associate.

BULGARIA.

Women may not practise law.

CANADA.

Women may practise law.

A woman barrister pleads in the High Court at Ontario.

HUNGARY.

Until recently no opportunity existed for women to study law. The first woman student of law, Miss Ilonka Hajnal, has now been admitted at Eperjes.

ITALY.

Women may study law and take their degree.

They may not practise.

Lidia Poet took her degree as doctor of law at Turin University, but her plea to be allowed to exercise her profession was rejected by the Court of Appeal in 1883 and by the Supreme Court of Cassation in 1884.

Doctor Teresa Labriola, Professor of Common Law at the University of Rome, took her degree in law and worked in a barrister's office. She was successful, in face of severe competition, in securing the appointment of lecturer in Common Law, and has held this post for ten years. She, therefore, has instructed several generations of barristers, though not allowed to practise herself.

On July 11, 1912, the Council of the Order of Barristers of Rome placed Dr. Labriola's name on their rolls, thus enabling her to practise, and the first lady barrister was successful in her first case at the Italian Bar.

The Solicitor General petitioned the Court of Appeal to quash the decision of the Council of Barristers and to remove Dr. Labriola's name from the rolls. Dr. Labriola entered a counter-claim, and meanwhile continued to plead in the Courts.

The Court of Appeal, on October 31, 1912, gave judgment against Prof. Labriola. The case was carried to the Court of Cassation, which on July 29, 1913, refused Prof. Labriola the right to practise, citing in support of its decision all the medieval disabilities of women, and saying that women who suffered such disabilities could not be permitted to exercise the legal profession.

N.B.—This account is taken, by kind permission, from an article by Lucia Gargini, in the October number of "The Englishwoman."

RUSSIA.

Women may study law at the universities and practise as barristers.

A Bill was lately introduced into the Duma to open legal Crown appointments to women, but it was rejected.

UNITED STATES.

The law varies in different States.

There are said to be 20,000 women attorneys in the United States, and many notaries and patent agents.

In conclusion, the answers received show that women can study law and take degrees in the following countries:—

Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, France, The Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Russia, Roumania, Sweden, United States.

They may practise as barristers in France, Norway, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United States, partially in India, and in Egypt and Russia.

Medicine.

1. May women legally practise medicine in your country?
2. If so, may women study medicine in schools of your own country, or must they secure their training elsewhere?
3. Can you learn how many women physicians are practising medicine in your country?
4. May women physicians receive appointments as internes or house surgeons in your hospitals?
5. Tell any interesting facts concerning the struggle of women physicians to overcome prejudice against their sex.
6. Do they achieve success?
7. Are they employed by the National or Municipal Government?
8. If women are not permitted to practise in your country, can they make any use of their qualifications?

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

1. Women are admitted to study and practise medicine in Austria under exactly the same conditions as men. In Vienna there are at present 42 women doctors, some in hospitals, some in private practice. In Prague, Reichenberg, Troppau, and other towns in the Austrian Empire, women doctors practise. Women doctors, like men, after taking their medical degree, must, in order to qualify, undertake several years' hospital work before they can take up private practice. Women, therefore, are admitted as medical assistants in hospitals. On the other hand, the higher appointments, such as head physician and "assistant," are not yet open to them, although there is no law against their employment as such.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE FRAUEN STIMMRECHTS

COMMITTEE.

BELGIUM.

1. Women may legally practise medicine.
2. They can study medicine at all the Universities except the Catholic University of Louvain.
3. About 20 women doctors are at this moment practising in Belgium.
4. Women can be appointed resident physicians or assistants in our hospitals on the same conditions as men.
5. In Belgium opinion is generally favourable to medical women. Official appointments are open to them, both Governmental and municipal; they can be medical officers to female railway employees, medical inspectors of schools, medical lecturers on hygiene and care of children in municipal schools, poor relief doctors, etc.

DR. BETTINA WEIL.

DENMARK.

1. Women practise medicine the same as men, but are not allowed to fill the offices of district physicians or senior physicians of the State hospitals.
2. Since 1875 women study medicine at the University and the hospitals the same as men, and together with men.
3. In 1913 there are 70 female physicians.
4. Women are often appointed as assistant physicians in the hospitals (medical and surgical).
5. In 1877, when the two first women wanted to study medicine, only one professor at the University was against, but had to give in. Since then no prejudices have been shown.

Women achieve success in the practice of medicine if they are skilled—just the same as men. The National and Municipal Governments do not employ women very willingly. In only one case has a woman been appointed district physician, in an out-of-the-way place, because it was impossible to get any qualified man to apply for the office.

META HANSEN,

Secretary of "The Landsforbund for Kvinders Valgret," and Head Clerk in the Statistical Department of the Danish State.

FINLAND.

1. Yes. After graduation at the University, the woman physician obtains a personal licence from the Government to practise medicine in the whole country. Such licence must be asked for in every special case. It is not required for men, who, by graduation, naturally become legal physicians.
2. Yes. The study is open to every woman, and the same courses, clinics, and trainings are open for women as for men.
3. Twelve women physicians practise in our country.
4. Yes.
5. The women students are generally on very good terms with their teachers and their fellow men students. During the years of study there is no objection or obstacle raised against their work. But after graduation they have not the same rights as men have. The right to practise depends upon a special permission (see No. 1). Besides the positions named in No. 4, women may become physicians in rural communities, and can in cities occupy certain positions which imply exclusively medical attendance and do not touch any judicial matter.

FRANCE.

1. Women may practise medicine, and are not subject to any legal disabilities.
2. All medical colleges and schools are open to them.
3. No statistics are available. Perhaps 300 French women doctors practise in France, in addition to foreigners, especially Russians and Poles.
4. All hospital appointments are open to women.
5. Women were well received a few years ago, but are now the object of much hostility on the part of men. This is due to the disadvantage at which men are placed by conscription, which gives women a great advantage in competing. This hostility will grow unless steps are taken to meet it, especially with regard to foreigners. In exceptional cases women doctors are as much sought after as men. Some who have specialised in obstetrics and gynecology have many patients, but there is a tendency to consider them less than men. For children's ailments their success is less than might have been expected. About half the medical women gain a living by their profession, the others are obliged to find other work or live on their capital. A woman has never received a State or municipal appointment except in girls' public schools. Women are eligible for appointments open to competition (and they are the majority), and a certain number succeed. (Signed) DR. NICOLLE GIRARD MANGIN.

GERMANY.

1. Yes.
2. Yes, they are admitted to the medical faculty of all German Universities.
3. According to the last statistics, there were up to January 1, 1912, 172 fully-qualified medical women in Germany, but the number is probably now considerably larger.
4. Yes, in many hospitals, and some lunatic asylums, there are now women medical assistants.
5. Even before women were allowed to study medicine at German Universities, those who had qualified abroad, principally in Switzerland, were allowed to practise in Germany. But as in the case of men who had taken their medical degree abroad, they were subject to the same regulations as quacks. They were not permitted to prescribe, nor to sign death certificates, and were legally responsible for any possible bad results of their medical treatment. When they were allowed to enter for all German State medical examinations, these disabilities, of course, came to

an end, and women who have qualified in Germany practise under the same conditions as men.

Public prejudice against medical women is fast disappearing, but, on the other hand, fear of competition is occasionally shown by male colleagues in an unpleasant way.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Yes. Ever since the formation of the British Medical Register women have been included, and only those persons, men or women, whose names appear on the register may legally practise medicine in this country, or may sign death certificates, etc. Unqualified men and women do practise, but they are what are known as "quacks," and have no legal or official standing in the profession.
2. They may study in this country. In London they may only study at the London School of Medicine for Women, and are not admitted at any of the Schools of Medicine for Men, but in the provinces, as a rule, medical schools are open to both men and women. In Edinburgh women have their own school, but they may attend some of the University lectures, and may enter for University degrees. In Glasgow there is a special school for women, but the education is taken in common with the men. In Ireland men and women study on the same terms.
3. On the British Medical Register there are between 930 and 950 women. There are actually *in practice* in this country probably from 500 to 600 women doctors.
4. In some hospitals women may receive appointments, and the number is increasing; but there is no general rule that appointments are open alike to men and women.
5. Women had a long and fierce struggle before it became possible for them to qualify for the medical professions. The pioneers of the movement were Miss Jex Blake and Mrs. Garrett Anderson. Miss Jex Blake led the fight at the Edinburgh University. Later, when Parliament had recognised the right of women to be doctors, it was in Edinburgh that she practised for 21 years. Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., took her degree in Paris, and in London had founded the nucleus of the present New Hospital for Women. At that time, 1874, Mrs. Garrett Anderson and Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who had qualified at the University of Geneva, U.S.A., were the only women on the Medical Register. Miss Jex Blake gathered together a band of sympathisers, and in 1875 the London School of Medicine for Women was fairly started. In 1877 the King and Queen's College of Physicians (now the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland) decided to admit Dr. S. Jex Blake and some other ladies who held degrees from the Universities of Berne and Zurich, to their final examination. They all passed the examination and received the licence of the College. They were then entitled to be registered by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, and to enter upon the legal practice of medicine. Up till 1886 the London School was the only one in Great Britain where women could obtain a qualifying training, but in that year a school was also started in Edinburgh. In 1888 Mrs. Scharlieb passed the M.D.Lond., the first woman to take this degree. The New Hospital for Women, with its staff of physicians and surgeons, fifty-four beds, operating theatre, cancer ward, and large out-patient department, shows what excellent practical work, both medical and surgical, can be done by fully-trained medical women. The present attitude of men doctors towards their women colleagues is, on the whole, extremely friendly, though there is still a certain amount of prejudice to overcome. At the present time the National Health Insurance Commissioners have appointed four medical officers, of whom one will be a woman. The salary, duties, conditions of service, and the superannuation scheme are exactly the same for men and women, except that women must retire on marriage.
6. Many medical women are very successful. This is a question more of personality than of sex.
7. The State and Local Authorities employ women in increasing numbers, though they do not throw all appointments open to the best candidate irrespective of sex. Women doctors are employed under the Education Authorities, Local Government Board, Home Office, etc.; inspectors of prisons and schools and as medical officers under the Education Authority.

NETHERLANDS.

1. Yes.
2. Yes, they may study at our own Universities.
3. We have 102 women physicians, but only some 62 practise.
4. Yes (see beneath).
1 woman physician is appointed by the Government of Dutch East India; 2 are appointed as municipal physicians; 1 as school physician; 9 as directress, house surgeon or assistant surgeon in a hospital, sanatorium, or at a lunatic asylum; 1 as physician at the "pare vaccinogene" in Dutch East India. Women physicians are highly appreciated, and generally secure within a few years a good number of patients. Some women dentists also have a good practice, and are highly esteemed. Neither women physicians nor female dentists have encountered many special difficulties in consequence of their sex. The Government as well as the Local Government Boards or Municipalities do appoint graduated women (see above). Women physicians do not always limit themselves to the treatment of women and children, but sometimes also treat male patients.

ALETTA H. JACOBS.

NORWAY.

1. Yes.
2. Women and men study medicine at the University on fully equal terms.
3. Thirty.
As for women physicians, I believe there has in Norway been less prejudice against their sex to overcome than in most other countries. The reason is that qualified physicians have been very scarce, except in the last half-century, and people, therefore, have been obliged to do without them. When a patient lived at a distance of thirty to ninety English miles from the physician, and telegraph, telephone, railway, or automobiles were not yet dreamt of, he must in 999 cases out of 1,000 do without the physician. Already in the time of the Vikings our history tells of women who practised medicine and surgery, and this custom has continued down the centuries. In every district there were found one or more women to whom people went with their maladies. It was often the clergyman's wife who performed these duties, and also the midwives. As a consequence of these old customs, the people of Norway had no very great prejudice against women physicians; especially in the country districts. In the towns men physicians had practised for a longer space of time; but the prejudices also here disappeared very rapidly. The obstacles that were put in the way of women came from the men of the medical profession, many of whom opposed bitterly the admission of women medical students. Some of the professors threatened to retire if women students were admitted to their lecture rooms. But our Parliament did not care for their menaces, and gave women admission. And the angry men of science remained in their seats, and when the first vexation was over they proved very conscientious and righteous teachers for the women students as well as the men.

DR. LOUISE QVAM.

ROUMANIA.

In 1890 women were first permitted to practise medicine. There are in Roumania 110 women doctors, 70 qualified in Bucharest, 41 in Jassy. Our first woman doctor was Hermine Kaminshi, 1890, Bucharest, and in 1896 Elise Bottez at Jassy. Nearly all the hospitals have many women students of medicine and pharmacy, paid the same as men. Women doctors have the right to hold the following appointments:—
First doctor in town hospitals where there is only one male doctor, and he remains an assistant; first doctor in rural hospitals; assistant doctor in town hospitals, in laboratories, in the police, medical officer in schools, and in factories. We have some women surgeons, like Dr. Marthe Francu Reiner, whose reputation is great and growing. Generally, medical women are highly respected, and fulfil their duties admirably. This year, while the army was mobilised in the Balkans, the women doctors alone remained in the country, carrying on the hospitals with only female assistance, and acquitted themselves splendidly, performing numerous operations, all successfully, everywhere giving proof of courage, a quick

eye exactitude, discipline, and dignity, commanding universal respect and admiration.

E. REUSS DE JANCOULESCO.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Yes, on quite the same terms as men, except for appointments.
2. No University in South Africa possesses a charter to confer degrees in medicine, though one year's study at the Cape University is accepted by British Universities as partial training. Women and men alike must therefore complete their training elsewhere.
3. The census of 1911 gives the number of female medical practitioners for the Union of South Africa as 15.
4. As far as I can learn, no woman has yet been appointed to such a post, though in some cases they have made unsuccessful applications.
5. Dr. Jane Waterson, of Cape Town, one of the first women doctors to practise in this country, was unable to obtain patients for a considerable time, and had a long struggle against prejudice, in which she was finally successful. She is now one of our most honoured citizens. Another woman doctor writes: "I have found in many cases that because one is a woman one is expected to charge less than a man, and some people are quite surprised, and at times a little resentful, that one's fee is similar."

SWEDEN.

1. Yes.
2. Women may study medicine under the same conditions as men.
3. About 30.
4. Yes, with the exception of medical superintendents of hospitals.
6. Women physicians achieve success, and have no difficulty in finding patients.
7. Yes, to a certain extent.

SWITZERLAND.

1. Yes.
2. In our country.
3. At least 50, probably more.
4. Yes.

K. HONEGGER.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE AND PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The strongest argument that can be brought in favour of Woman's Suffrage is that it will further humanity and culture. Of course, in "civilised" countries women have a possibility of furthering humanity and culture without the political vote. One only needs to be reminded of their work in Social Reform. For the needy, the children, the oppressed, for the working men and women, there have been institutions established, beneficial both to humanity and culture. It is strange that many women have sadly neglected a field that is greatly in need of their help, viz., the prevention of cruelty to animals. Without Suffrage, they could have a civilising influence by not blindly following worn-out customs, but by first thinking, and then acting. In all countries where women have obtained the vote they have taken an active part in improving the laws for the protection of animals. Sometimes they have even initiated new ones. But in the International Suffrage Movement there is neither any interest taken in making laws for, nor in the practical protection of, animals.

I am aware that I am breaking away from all ordinary conventions, and that one should not publicly criticise other people's clothing, nor the dishes set before one at a friend's table. In this case, however, the end justifies the means. To obey the Commandment, "Thou shalt do no murder," is impossible. Man's existence is built on the full utilisation and destruction of other living beings; even the vegetarian contributes thereto. The plough cuts up myriads of animals before the field is ready for the corn, etc. It is the same with what we wear, because the furs and leather we think indispensable for the protection of our bodies are not taken from animals that die a natural death. It is comprehensible that anyone very sensitive, or having an inclination to melancholy, by following up this thought, comes at last to the absolute negation of existence (Schopenhauer). Thoughtful women should never permit that nature should unnecessarily be robbed of its beautiful or useful animals. They should not allow living creatures to be slaughtered merely to satisfy the pampered taste of the gourmand, or the silly fashions that make women laughing-stocks.

The members of the International Alliance pay no attention to this principle, otherwise it would be impossible for the delegates and members to attend the meetings wearing hats with every variety of feathers, from costly ostrich plumes and aigrettes down to the simplest crow's wing. Neither would the guests at a former Congress have been treated to quails by the hundred.

At present it is beyond our power to make laws that prohibit these atrocities, but in our own ranks we are certainly able and bound not to tolerate the destruction of helpless animals.

The limited span allowed me will not permit my describing in detail the terrible and painful deaths the poor birds have to undergo to supply the needs of silly fashions, nor to explain the economic injury done by the destruction of birds. I beg members of the Alliance to instruct themselves by reading the leaflets that are published in almost every country by the Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. After reading these papers, and thinking on the subject, I am sure the birds and feathers will disappear from the hats of our members, and quails will not be set before the welcome guest.

Those who know the women who have distinguished themselves by strenuous work for Suffrage can be sure that they are too noble to tolerate knowingly the sufferings of helpless creatures, merely to decorate their persons or to satisfy their appetite. We women should prove, not only by words, but by deeds, that every creature that is unprotected will find a safe harbour with us. In treating a similar question in the August number of *Frauen Stimmrecht*, Anita Augspurg writes the following words, with which I conclude this article:—

"The person who does not try to mitigate the wrong done to the tortured and unprotected, and who does not respect their rights, cannot claim the protection and respect which he does not offer to others. 'Who is my neighbour?' someone asked. 'He who is in trouble,' was the answer. And we may add: He who is in greatest distress is our nearest neighbour."

"Women, who are sensitive to the outlawed state in which they stand to-day, are certainly suffering, and many are at work to remove the cause of their suffering. Children who are neglected are suffering still more without fault of their own, and many are the hands and hearts that reach out to help them. Meanwhile poor animals are suffering still more than either women or children, and they ought to be the ones that our compassion should go out to first of all. The breath of God that is in every creature, egotistical man thinks he alone is entitled to. The same nerve system that conveys joy, pain, fear, action, and suffering to man, does the same to every living thing. Those who do not identify themselves with every other part of organic creation, who do not see in every plant, every insect and every animal their equal, are endowed with a deplorably small amount of inner culture. A religious man who does not feel the duty of responsibility toward every helpless creature, who does not proffer the same kindness and protection that he hopes to receive from his eternal Judge, has no right to pray for kindness, mercy, or justice. 'An eye for an eye.' Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you,' are ancient holy commands."

Munich

LIDA GUSTAVA HEYMANN,

SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT'S UNEXPURGATED CASE AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A certain disappointment awaits those who have been attracted to Sir Almroth Wright's book by its title. It is not, as so many people expected, a more extended and ten times more offensive version of his notorious *Letter to the Times*. Compared with the sultry violence of the *Letter* (which hides its ignoble head in an Appendix) the "Unexpurgated Case" is expurgation and innocence itself. So staggering is its almost pathetic mildness that you wonder whether, between the completion of the great work and the inexorable day of publication, did a sense of decency develop in its author and cause him at the last moment to bowdlerise himself?

Though he may not like to know it, he has said, this time, several things with which many Suffragists will agree; he has scored quite a good point with his suggestion of emigration; and he has made himself almost lovable by his handling of John Stuart Mill. I have always thought that John Stuart Mill's face was sufficient proof, if anybody wanted it, of the staidness of Mrs. Taylor's character. Apparently this view has Sir Almroth Wright's support. And every thoughtful person who has read Mill's *System of Logic* will gladly give him up to Sir Almroth Wright to do practically what he likes with.

It is when we come with Sir Almroth Wright's system of logic that this pleasurable sense of agreement ceases. When he defends his own "felicitous generalisations" he forgets that nobody ever objected to his generalising as felicitously as he pleases, but to his generalising from an insufficient number of instances; to his treating women as if all women were alike (with few trifling exceptions hardly to be called women); to his arguing perpetually from pathological and abnormal cases to the normal and the healthy; than which nothing can well be more unscientific. Nobody ever supposed that he was not generalising from experience—the experience of an eminent pathologist.

First of all we are told that offended *amour propre* and ridiculous "pretensions" are the "driving force" of the woman's movement; that, and the bitterness of the frustrated amoralist, the pique of the conceited intellectual whose intellect has never been recognised. He does not explain why so many married women, so many financially independent women, so many popular writers and popular actresses, who have had "homage," and the rest of it enough for any woman, are Suffragists every one.

For the rest the book is a mere *resumé* of the old arguments that still serve on the platforms of the Anti-Suffragists:—

That there is no such thing as an "elementary right" to the Suffrage, though there is an elementary "right to freedom" and "to the impartial administration of regulations which are binding upon all." That the question of Woman's Suffrage is a question of "utility and expediency" (which no Woman Suffragist denies), and that it is a question "for the electorate not for the Woman Suffragist to decide" (which, if you add the word "eventually," is a practical proposition that no Suffragist can very well dispute). That the formula: "Taxation without Representation is Tyranny" sprang into being on the banners of the Woman's Suffrage Societies; and that "only that taxation is tyrannous which is diverted to objects which are not useful to the contributors"—a qualification of the formula not contemplated by the Government that invented it. That "the solvent and self-supporting citizens" of the State, "and only these, are entitled to direct its financial policy," and that woman "is a citizen insolvent." (Sir Almroth Wright may regard the taxes paid by women as a negligible quantity, but I doubt if he could get the Chancellor of the Exchequer to agree with him.)

Then we have the view that the woman who has inherited money is "the sleeping partner" in the business of the State; and it does not occur to him to ask what the position of some firms would be without their "sleeping partners."

Next we are told that all that the Woman Suffragist really wants is more money and "more freedom from sexual restraint," and that her banner is "financial freedom for women at the expense of financial servitude for man," as if it were not obvious that if you raise women's wages above a certain point you remove from the market the deadly competition of an enormous underpaid class, and that financial freedom for women, whatever it means, will certainly not mean financial servitude for man.

On top of all this there comes the priceless aphorism: "The grateful woman will practically always be an Anti-Suffragist."

For it is, after all, woman's ingratitude which chiefly distresses Sir Almroth Wright—the black ingratitude of the frustrated, the disabled, the insolvent citizen, the woman "out-of-work."

And so we come to the Sex-War. And here I do not think that Suffragists can reasonably blame Sir Almroth Wright, since it is they themselves who have insisted so violently on this antagonism. I have nothing to say about the Sex-War, except that the belief in it is precisely one of those ideas which are likely to flourish in this time of disturbance and transition, and that, if there is anything in it at all, it is far older and far more formidable than the question of Woman Suffrage.

But whatever the Sex-War meant to the monks of the Thebaid, or to Nietzsche, to Otto Weininger, to Strindberg, whatever it means to, say, the imagination of D'Annunzio, to the imagination of Sir Almroth Wright and the man in the street it means that all these women are in a rage because there aren't enough of "us" to marry them. And, naturally, his remedy is emigration. "Peace will come" when they're all shipped off to Canada and South Africa.

And of course this *would* simplify even the political problem. There is a great deal in this brilliant idea of Sir Almroth Wright's, and if women don't seem to have thought much of it, the reason may be that "frustration" doesn't make them

all quite so *enragé* as he thinks. It looks, in fact, as if most of them actually preferred the vote.

And yet it is in New Zealand, peopled by emigrants, that women have got it! Sir Almroth Wright says that the reason why it may be supposed to work well there (or in any of the Colonies) is that, owing to the numerical preponderance and dominance of the males, the women are obliged to vote as their mankind tells them. In another context, where it suits his book, he argues against Woman Suffrage on the grounds that the women of this country, because they *are* women, will vote solid for Prohibition; yet in New Zealand, when it suits his book, The Prohibition Laws turn out after all to be the work of man. It doesn't seem to have occurred to him that because women are scarcer in the Colonies, they are, for sexual reasons primarily, more sought after; and being more sought after they are more valued; and being more valued, they have been given, socially and politically as well as sexually, their chance. With the result that, either they have made themselves felt till all the inebriates in New Zealand have been led like sheep to the slaughter, or the Prohibition Laws are man-made laws. Conditions in the Colonies are so different that there is no arguing from them one way or another; but you cannot have it both ways at once. Anyhow, it must be all one to Sir Almroth Wright, since he ignores any fact that will not work into a "felicitous generalisation."

The trouble is that you cannot tell whether in his views of women he is really relying on his genius for "felicitous generalisations" or on "that 'spirit-sense'" whereby he discerns a mystic in the male Suffragist, or whether here we are dealing "not with certainties but with propositions which are, for literary convenience, invested with the garb of certainties." Anyhow, his view of women is very much that of that unfortunate young man, Otto Weininger, who held that unmixed woman has no individuality, no soul, no morals, and no intelligence, all her mental processes being a fortuitous concourse of those dissociated and blurred impressions that he called "henids." But, having made up his unmixed woman, out of his own head, he was honest enough to admit that she has no existence in the realm of nature, and he got out of all his difficulties by saying that when a female *does* exhibit any intelligence or moral sense, it is because of the mixture of some male element in her. I don't know how other women feel about it. Personally, I shouldn't care a rap what you call these qualities, what they are, or where they come from, provided I *had* them in sufficient quantities. And in a world already very mixed we have to deal more and more with these mixed types (they are indeed increasing furiously), and, whether you like them or not, there is no use generalising and theorising as if they didn't exist.

Now, it is the belief in this unmixed woman that has given rise to the terrifying phantom of the woman's vote. All women, Sir Almroth Wright thinks, *are* alike, therefore all women will vote alike. And such voting! All woman's thoughts are "physiological reverberations." To the gravest political exigencies, to all imperial and international questions, the poor reverberating thing can only respond with an emotion. She cannot really tell (if a married woman) whether a Bill to prevent married women working, or an old-age pension for her husband, will be really good for her. She is incapable of any sane judgment on the Insurance, or on any of the laws relating to the well-being of the poor, the educating and the care of children, much less of any serious opinion on the Divorce Laws which affect men too.

Now all this mental incompetence, proceeding from physical disability, is a phenomenon of modern times. As far as history or literature can tell us, it never existed in the Middle Ages. But none of these considerations interests Sir Almroth Wright. They do not suit his "literary convenience." Like his own male Suffragist (the kind that isn't a mystic) he "rides hell-for-leather" over such trifles as history and sociology.

It would be unnecessary to refer to his *Letter on Militant Hysteria* if he had not impudently reprinted it. All that he says there about the physical disabilities of women is just that loose pseudo-scientific journalism that seems somehow to "go home to men's business and bosoms." He writes as if physical disabilities were the unfortunate monopoly of the female sex, as if there nowhere existed that grumpy, savage, morbid, melancholic, utterly unreasonable creature which is man "frustrated," and man suffering from his climacteric. Whether under these influences the poor thing is as incompetent in his business as he is uncomfortable in his bosom I cannot say. But I daresay his employers or his employees or the employment agencies could tell us. These things exist;

they press heavily on both sexes; and we've just got to muddle through somehow, with as much charity and forbearance as one sex can show to the other.

Again, with the agitating problem of women in the labour market, labouring side by side with men, it is not so much a question of what ought to be, or of what is going to be when women are enfranchised, as of what actually is. Whether men like it or not, whether it is bad or good for them, whether it offers them temptations—though if these women were as unpleasing as Sir Almroth Wright appears to think them it wouldn't matter much whether they were there or not, for all the temptation they would be!—there they are, and there they'll have to be until somebody invents a better social system.

Once for all, Woman Suffrage is not a sex question (though sex questions have unavoidably been mixed up with it) any more than it is a question of logic. Sir Almroth Wright says it is desired by women to satisfy both their carnal appetites and their greed of gain. Whereas it is desired by women for precisely the same reasons that it is desired by men; the desire has arisen from similar causes, the influence of education from within, and economic pressure from without; from changed conditions all round; above all, from the introduction of machinery. Women have been driven from the home to the factory not by their own restlessness, but through the too great inactivity of man. James Watt and Robert Stevenson are more responsible for Woman Suffrage than John Stuart Mill, who was only a pale portent of the times. The vote will be given to women, when they are ready for it, for precisely the same reasons that it has been given to men, because it is not "utilitarian" to allow an enormous and increasing class of productive labourers to waste its energies in agitation, neither is it "expedient" to keep an enormous and increasing body of the population in a state of discontent breaking out into continual disturbance.

Which brings us to the Physical Force argument which is the backbone of the Anti-Suffragist position.

No doubt if all the physical force on man's side were arranged against all the physical force at the disposal of the women, the women would go under in a solid body. Similarly, if all the physical force at the disposal of the British Empire had been arranged against our male malcontents before the Reform Bill (when the Trades Unions were not so perfectly organised as they are now) the male malcontents would have been mown down like grass. But humanity is against these supreme exhibitions of physical force, and our women insurgents are trusting less to the clemency of the British male than to the humanity of the British nation, which will probably not resort to wholesale slaughter either of its operatives or its women. This, as Sir Almroth Wright says, may be "mean" of them, but it is meanness which is equally displayed by male insurgents.

Meanwhile, the militant Suffragists, having been taunted with their lack of physical force, and challenged to violence, have, naturally or unnaturally, replied by demonstrating that one woman has enough physical force to destroy several thousand pounds worth of property before any other physical force can arrive upon the spot. And while we deplore or even abominate these instances we cannot wonder at their occurrence.

As for "Militant Hysteria," even the enemies of the Women's Social and Political Union will own that the organisation (as apart from the methods) of that Society is above criticism. If all those persons who have read Sir Almroth Wright's *Letter* and enjoyed it had taken the trouble to read some classic work on Hysteria, say Janet's *Etats mentaux des Hysteriques*, they would have learned that the mental condition of hysterics is such as to render them incapable of any organisation whatsoever, let alone organisation as difficult and as complex as that of the Women's Social and Political Union. I don't say that there are no hysterics in the Suffrage movement, or that a whole crowd of apparently normal women may not be carried away by hysterical emotion at a public meeting, political or non-political; but that sort of emotion begins and ends with itself; it does not and it cannot end in highly elaborate concerted action, carried on at considerable personal sacrifice for a considerable period of years.

"Hysteria" is a catchword that serves admirably to excite the hysterical emotion of the man in the street and his female. We can pardon the poor journalist, with his living to make, for using it in any loose sense that suits his "literary conscience." To use it in any sense other than its strict scientific one is unpardonable in a man of science.

MAY SINCLAIR.

BRITISH CABINET AND PARLIAMENTARY PROSPECTS.

In receiving a deputation of members of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies on October 23, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer made a long and important speech. In reviewing the Parliamentary position, he pointed out that whereas a few years ago there was a strong and large majority in favour of Woman Suffrage, now, in spite of the earnest support of influential members of the Cabinet, such as Sir Edward Grey, Lord Haldane, and himself, there was a majority against, and no chance of passing a measure of Woman Suffrage in the present Parliament.

He attributed this to the exasperation of politicians and their supporters at the violence of the militants. Liberals had been alienated by the persecution of their leaders, and the Irish, who were formerly favourably disposed, were now hostile owing to the attempted outrage on their leader, at whom an axe had been hurled in Dublin by a suffragette. The leaders of the Labour Party were being similarly persecuted. The effect of such a policy was to turn possible friends into energetic opponents. The general public was being in the same way angered and disgusted by the ruthless burning down of private houses, churches, and other public buildings, the destruction of letters, and other outrages. Legislation depended not only on the enthusiasm of the few, but on the assent of the many. The great mass of indifferent folk who formerly assented to Woman Suffrage were being turned into enemies. Before the next General Election the great mass of suffragists who condemned crime, must convince and gain the electorate, through whom alone the cause of woman suffrage could be won.

Sir Edward Grey on October 27 received a deputation from the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, who told him that they and the electors they represented would withdraw their support from him unless the Liberal Government adopted Women Suffrage as a Government measure. They invited Sir Edward to put principles before party. In reply, Sir Edward stated that the progress of the Women's Suffrage was shown by the fact that the Government had been forced to withdraw its Manhood Suffrage Bill. He held out no hope that a Woman's Bill would be passed by the present Parliament, and declared that the House of Commons had been antagonised by militant violence. Suffragists should concentrate on the next general election, and if they then succeeded in securing a majority who were in earnest, the House of Commons would pass a Woman Suffrage Bill.

Mrs. Fawcett in a letter and in a speech has dealt with the arguments and opinions of the Ministers. In reply to Lloyd George she pointed out that the Irish destroyed the Women's Bill three months before the militant attack on Mr. Redmond. "Mere denunciations of militancy are useless unless accompanied by a statesmanlike grasp of its causes and a resolve to remove them." The Government have given promises but have not fulfilled them. All the Suffrage Societies are now agreed in demanding a Government measure, and will not be drawn aside by Bills which are neither agreed upon by both parties nor supported by Government.

As for the alleged set-back to the Suffrage cause the whole country testified to the contrary. Evidence poured in from all over the country of popular support, and nowhere had the movement grown more than in Ireland, where the Ulster Council had promised votes for women under their Provisional Government.

* * * *

It may further be noted that Mr. Lloyd George was responsible for the defeat of the Conciliation Bill, a moderate measure which would have passed in 1911 but for his opposition; and that he and Sir Edward Grey both shared the responsibility for the failure of the Government pledge to enable women to be included in the Reform Bill of 1913.

British Royal Commission on Venereal Disease.

The British Government has appointed a Commission of 15 to inquire into venereal diseases.

Three women are included on the committee, Mrs. Creighton (President of the National Union of Women Workers), Dr. Mary Scharlieb, the well-known surgeon, and Mrs. Burgwin.

Great disappointment is felt that so few women should have been included on a Commission so terribly important to women.

Translators Wanted for "Jus Suffragii."

Suffrage papers are received at Headquarters from all over the world. Translators are needed for papers from Bohemia, Poland, Iceland, Norway, and Denmark.

Residents in London, with a knowledge of these languages, are invited to communicate with Miss Sheepshanks.

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All remittances should be paid by postal money order, or by cheques on English banks, made payable to Miss Mary Sheepshanks. Foreign cheques and stamps are not acceptable.

Headquarters:

International Woman Suffrage Alliance

7, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON.