

# JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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FIFTH YEAR No. 6.

FEBRUARY 15, 1911.

The strongest argument generally used against Woman's Suffrage — i. e. that women are weaker than men — is in reality the strongest argument in its favour. They need the suffrage to balance their weakness.

Rev. CANON SCOTT HOLLAND.



The vote is a *means* which should not be withheld from women, and it is expedient to give it them, for only by possessing it they can be educated to use it well, and this education requires time.

GINA KROG.

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

## Announcements.

CALL TO THE SIXTH CONFERENCE OF THE  
INTERN. WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

On June 12 the sixth conference of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance will convene in Stockholm, continuing five days thereafter.

The affiliated National Woman Suffrage Associations of the following twenty-two countries will each be entitled to twelve delegates: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Servia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States. A special invitation to send an official delegate has been extended to all countries where women vote. All National Associations in sympathy with this movement are invited to send fraternal delegates. Individuals of whatever race, nativity or creed, who believe in the right of the woman citizen to protect her interests in Society by the ballot, are invited to be present.

The woman suffrage movement has made such forward strides within the past few years, that at each one of the five previous International Conferences there has been a significant victory to celebrate. This year will prove no exception as Washington has been added to the list of suffrage States in America.

The Swedish Government, in response to the able educational campaign conducted by the brave women of that country has the suffrage question under consideration. A well-attended conference, with reports showing the increase of sentiment throughout the world, and with authoritative statements concerning the benefits of woman suffrage in operation, will perform a service of lasting value to the whole movement.

All auxiliaries are therefore urged to send a full delegation. Each nation gained is an asset to our common cause and furnishes an impetus to the work in all States and Nations where campaigns are in progress. To the friends of suffrage everywhere, we extend a cordial invitation to attend the Stockholm Conference.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, President.  
MILLCENT GARRETT FAWCETT, V.-President.  
ANNIE FURUHJELM, 2nd V.-President.  
MARTINA KRAMERS }  
ANNA LINDEMANN } Secretaries.  
SIGNE BERGMAN }  
ADELA STANTON COIT, Treasurer.

## SUBSCRIPTION-FEES.

I am asked by the Hon. Treasurer *Mrs. Adela Stanton Coit* to remind affiliated countries and Hon. Ass. Members that their subscriptions to the I. W. S. A. for the current year are now due and that she will be glad to receive them at her address: *30 Hyde Park Gate, London S. W.*

Mrs. Coit also again draws attention to the fact that it will save her much work if all senders of money orders will write her a post-card to announce the money to be expected, as English postal rules do not permit the disclosure of Sender's name.

"Jus Suffragii" has now 878 readers in 27 countries:

Australia . . . . .	10
Austria . . . . .	22
Belgium . . . . .	15
British India . . . . .	3
Bulgaria . . . . .	4
Canada . . . . .	7
Chili . . . . .	1
China . . . . .	1
Denmark . . . . .	54
Dutch Colonies . . . . .	2

Finland . . . . .	12
France . . . . .	139
Germany . . . . .	53
Great Britain . . . . .	129
Hungary . . . . .	16
Iceland . . . . .	1
Italy . . . . .	24
Norway . . . . .	22
Netherlands . . . . .	137
Roumania . . . . .	5
Russia . . . . .	16
Servia . . . . .	10
Sweden . . . . .	63
Switzerland . . . . .	9
Spain . . . . .	2
South Africa . . . . .	4
United States . . . . .	119

Perhaps this statement will contribute to increase the zeal of our propagandists, who are trying to procure our organ more readers and thereby better finances.

The reader will remember (or can look up in "J. S." II No 12) that in Amsterdam we resolved to have a **Press Exchange** to correct untruthful and harmful misrepresentations. Our President requested at the time each country to name a member who would make this exchange her particular business. Thus far only five countries complied with this request, and the editor of "Jus Suffragii" has not heard much about this department since. Now the following letter from Moscow reminds us of the scheme.—

"I have been writing to Mr. Victor Duval, founder and secretary of the 'Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement in England with regard to the calumnies, which are being spread in some Russian newspapers and reviews about the militant women, who strive for political freedom in England. I appealed to Mr. Duval, begging him publicly to refute these calumnies. I have received yesterday his answer: a most clear, concise and eloquent letter (addressed to the press in Russia) explaining the whole militant movement in England and energetically refuting the false accusations, which are brought against 'the finest and most high-minded women of Great Britain'. 'The courage and heroism, displayed by our militant women', says Mr. Duval, 'is unrivalled in the history of our nation'. I believe, this vindication of the militant women's strife for liberty—coming from an ex-member of the Liberal Party and a much respected social worker—is of the greatest value to us. England is the storm-centre of the women's political movement; and it is most important to us that this movement should not be misrepresented. Therefore I should strongly advise the National Unions for Women's Suffrage in other countries to make use of Mr. Duval's letter. Here is Mr. Duval's address: 'Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement', Buckingham Street, Strand, London W. C."

Z. MIROVITCH.

Miss Lotten von Kraemer, the same lady who so generously offered a motor-excursion to the delegates of the Stockholm Congress ("J. S." V 20), will present the I. W. S. All. with a **banner**, for which the design was adopted at the London Convention in 1909 ("J. S." III 69). So the Hon. Associates who declared their readiness to contribute towards the manufacturing of a banner may receive our hearty thanks for their generosity for which there is no call in this case.

## Sweden.

The new year has begun well. The Stockholm Society for Woman Suffrage has received a gift of 2000 crowns from Miss Stina Quint, Miss Sophia Gumaelius and Mrs. Hellström to be spent for an excursion to Saltsjöbaden during the congress. Another thousand crowns have come in during last week in different items.

The business meeting of the Convention will be held in the banqueting hall of the Grand Hotel. The hall is large and there will be rooms for 500 persons at least. We hope this arrangement will gain the approval of the delegates, as the Grand Hotel will be the hotel-headquarters and arrangements have been made for meals at cheap prices.

Delegates, Alternatives, Honorary Associates and Visitors to the Congress can register address "Rösträttskongressen", Stockholm. The price for the tickets for the Business meeting is crowns 5.

We beg to impress upon all the Auxiliaries to publish the names of their delegates at the shortest possible delay.

Our own delegates have been chosen at our annual meeting; they will be: Phil. Dr. Lydia Wahlström, Miss Axiante Thorstenson, Mrs. Ann Margret Holmgren, Miss Anna Whitlock, Mrs. Frigga Carlberg, Mrs. Anna B. Wicksell, Phil. Dr. Gulli Petrini, Mrs. Ellen Hagen, Miss I. Wallerstedt, Miss Anna Lindhagen, Phil. Dr. Valfrid Palmgren (town councillor in Stockholm), and Dr. Hilma Borelius.

In the next number of "Jus Suffragii" we will be able to publish an outline of the programmes as to festivities and excursions and we intend then also to give details concerning the trips to Dalecarlia, Visby, Upsala etc.

A list of hotels recommended by the Hospitality Committee will be found below with prices for accommodation.

**Grand Hotel**, (Hotel-Headquarters) facing the Norrström with a delightful view of the Castle and the House of Parliament.

Cr. 6.— for single room at the front side of the house, facing the water.

Cr. 4.— for single room facing the street.

**Grand Hotel Royal**, (Annex attached to the Grand Hotel).

Cr. 5.— for single room.

Meals at fixed prices, when taken at stated time; Lunch Cr. 1.50; Dinner Cr. 2.—.

**Hotel Regina**, first class family hotel, Drottninggatan, 8 min. walk from the Congress-hall

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 3.50—Cr. 7.—.  
2 beds " 6.50— " 15.—.

**Hotel Bellevue**, Brunkebergstorg 16, 5 min. walk from the Congress-hall.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 3.— Cr. 8.—.

**Hotel Belfrage**, family hotel, Brunkebergstorg 16 c.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 3.—.

**Hotel Standard**, Brottinggatan 66, 10 min. walk from the Congress-Hall.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 3.—.

**Hotel Anglais**, Stureplace, new hotel, 10 min. walk from the Congress-Hall, trams to all directions at the door.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 2.50  
" 2 beds " 5.—.

Breakfast Cr. 0.50—Cr. 0.75; lunch Cr. 1.—.

**Hotel Excelsior**, Engelbrechtsplan, temperance hotel, new, very quiet. Dinner from Cr. 1.—.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 3.—.

" 2 beds " 6.—.

Breakfast Cr. 0.90; lunch Cr. 1.50.

**Hotel Terminus**, Vasagatan, opposite to the station, elegantly furnished.

**Park Hotellet**, next to Hotel Terminus, quite new.

Rooms: 1 bed Cr. 2.50.

" 2 beds " 5.—.

Breakfast Cr. 0.50; lunch Cr. 1.—; dinner Cr. 1.50.

Attendance included, baths and lift, extra, everywhere.

Smaller first class hotels and boarding houses will receive boarders at the rate of Cr. 5—6 for room and three meals a day.

Rooms at Cr. 2.— can be provided in families.

Lunch and dinner can be had at the rate of Cr 1.— and Cr. 1.50 respectively at different smaller restaurants in the vicinity of the Congress-Hall.

Rooms are to be engaged, address: *Fanny Petterson, Schéelegatan 15, Stockholm. All applications should be marked "Hospitality Committee".*

Stockholm, Febr. 1911.

NINI KOHNBERGER.

On the 9th and 10th of January the N. W. S. A. held its 8th Annual Meeting in Stockholm. The N. W. S. A. now consists of 162 local societies, of which 70 were represented at the meeting.

The first session began as usual with the election of officers. Dr. Lydia Wahlström was re-elected President, Miss Signe Bergman Vice-President, Miss Axiante Thorstenson Treasurer and Mrs. Ezaline Boheman Secretary of the Central Board.

The President then gave an account of the political situation and of what the Executive Committee had done to ascertain how far the investigation on woman's suffrage had advanced (see "Jus Suffragii" number 3, 1910) and if there was any chance of its getting completed before or during the session of Parliament in 1911. In order to give the Central Board an occasion of stating their claims before the Prime Minister, the Executive Committee had asked the Prime Minister for an audience, which had also been granted and should take place the same day at 1 o'clock. A resolution was passed that was to be delivered to the Prime Minister on that occasion.

The resolution began with a recapitulation of what had been said in the address to Parliament of the 17th of May 1906, in which the Government was requested to make an investigation on woman's suffrage. Further it gave an account of how far the question had advanced during the intervening 5 years and ended as follows: "On account of what has been said and of the development of the suffrage movement, the Central Board of the N. W. S. A., assembled for its Annual Meeting in Stockholm, respectfully requests that the Government may during the session of Parliament of 1911 — the last of this electoral period — present a Government Bill on suffrage and eligibility for women on the same conditions as for men."

At the audience, when the resolution had been delivered by the President of the N. W. S. A., the Prime Minister answered that one half of the investigation was as good as finished; the other half had not advanced as quickly as might have been desired, but lately he had taken extraordinary measures in order to get it completed as soon as possible. As to the question itself he said that — apart from the results of the invest-

igation — he thought it necessary for a Government, which felt its responsibility, to wait and see the results of the extended franchise for men before taking up the question of suffrage for women, which would so largely increase the already doubled number of electors.

When the Prime Minister had finished this speech, he said he presumed that the members of the Central Board would not be satisfied with his answer, and was met by a unanimous, emphatic: *No!*

When the proceedings of the meeting were taken up, the President proposed that the order of the day should be suspended to make room for a discussion on what could be done with regard to the present situation. A very lively discussion followed and finally it was decided that — as it had been stated that the investigation was in reality of no consequence whatever — the Central Board should, in spite of the Government's way of treating the question, try to get party bills on women's suffrage introduced in both Chambers during the coming session of Parliament.

In the evening a large public meeting was held with speeches from prominent members of the three political parties. Mr. Sæve spoke of women's suffrage from a Conservative point of view; Mr. Branting, the leader of the Socialdemocrats, gave an account of the attitude of the Social democratic party with regard to women's suffrage and criticised the Government's way of treating the matter. The last speaker, Mr. Starbäck, Liberal, gave a recapitulation of the treatment of women's suffrage in Parliament during the last 25 years.

At the next day's private meeting several questions of interest were discussed. Miss Anna Whitlock spoke of the Socialdemocratic women in their relation to the N. W. S. A. Dr. Gulli Petrini gave an account of what the women could hope from the newly elected First Chamber, and several speakers related their experiences of the co-operation with men in the different political parties.

At the evening meeting of the second day, which was open to all members of local societies, the following questions were discussed:

- 1) The present situation in the world with regard to women's suffrage.
- 2) The municipal rights of the women.
- 3) Experiences at the elections of town-councillors in 1910.
- 4) Desiderata as to the position of married women in law.

Among the delegates at the meeting were 8 of the new-elected womentown-councillors, who were greeted with enthusiasm and got a special speech at the great banquet, that followed on the first day's public meeting. Their experiences from the elections offered many points of interest and showed that the women in some cases had really worked hard to get in their own candidates.

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On the 17th of January Parliament was opened and in the "reunion debate" — a meeting of Parliament, before the Budget is sent up to the financial Committee, and traditionally an occasion when the different political parties criticize what the Government has done and left undone — the question of the delayed investigation on women's suffrage was taken up as well in the First as in the Second Chamber and the Government's attitude sharply criticized by members of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties.

That our question came up just at that meeting was of a very great importance and it shows that

by dint of bills and interpellations the question of woman's suffrage will not be allowed to pass un-noticed by Parliament in 1911.  
Stockholm, January 1911. EZALINE BOHEMAN.

### Great Britain.

While the formal ceremonies connected with the opening of Parliament are taking place, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has received promises from a considerable number of members of the House of Commons to ballot for a place for a Women's Suffrage Bill. The Government, however, may intend to curtail the powers of private members to bring in bills. Very probably this will be the case; since the governing power is becoming more and more centralised. Suffragists, nevertheless, may view this contingency with equanimity. There are many roads nowadays which are bound to reach the goal of women's political enfranchisement—some of these broader and more direct than the route styled the Private Member's Bill. At the point in our political and social history to which we have now attained there is scarcely any subject the Government may touch which can be so handled as to leave the absurdity of women's position as a separate and negligible question.

One of these days, and that ere long, the Government will be bound to touch the subject of the distribution of representation. Owing to the movements of population, there are thinly peopled districts which are over-represented in the House of Commons, and there are crowded commercial centres which claim additional members of parliament as their right.

When this matter comes up for discussion, attention will be called to the question of plural voting—if, indeed, the latter does not come first—and when plural voting is done away with, the so-called representation of the Universities will assuredly be abolished also. None of these points can be discussed without attention being called to the glaring injustice of giving a man several votes and a woman none. And when it is seriously proposed to pay members of Parliament out of the taxes women must either refuse to pay taxes or insist on having votes.

While I write, preparations are being made to elect a gentleman, nominally to represent the University of Cambridge. Much talk is being indulged in about the comparative qualifications of three gentlemen accurately to represent the University. The talk will not to any great extent affect the final voting, but even if it did, one could not fail to remark how completely the fact is ignored that a University spokesman in the House of Commons ought to represent the educational interests of all the nation, not of men alone.

The Cambridge Women's Suffrage Association and the Cambridge University Men's League for Women's Suffrage have addressed questions to all three candidates. Two of the gentlemen are not opposed to the reform, and one, Mr. Harold Cox (who, when in the House before, voted for one of our bills) promises our cause his vigorous and able support. Cambridge suffragists are therefore asking electors to vote unhesitatingly for Mr. Cox.

The luckless "Antis" doggedly refuse to give any women the right to consider themselves Englishwomen, be they however able, however worthy of full citizenship. By refusing all, including the strictly fair and moderate demand of

the National Union, enforced by strictly reasonable methods, they think they can prevent even the smallest measure of political justice being done to women. They are damming up the stream, only to bring about ultimately the bursting onrush of the torrent. Societies and organisations of persons which go to greater lengths than our own are continually demanding the enfranchisement of every adult citizen, woman and man. Their demand grows louder and stronger. In the behaviour of the "Antis" we see an illustration of the Sibylline Leaves in converse form. They have been offered a few leaves and have refused to accept them. Now more and more leaves are being thrust upon them. Had they taken the few they made have staved off the many. But the many will overwhelm them.

MARGARET HEITLAND,  
Member Executive Committee N.U.W.S.S.  
London, February 1911.

The Women's Social and Political Union reports that on January 21st an interesting gathering took place at the Suffolk Street Galleries to welcome back to the ranks the sixteen women, who were condemned to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine for their plucky protest made with stones in connection with the November deputations. The occasion was also signalled by the presentation by Dr. Ethel Smyth mus. Doc., the composer, of a march song to Mrs. Pankhurst. "The March of the Women" composed especially for the Women's Social and Political Union, was enthusiastically received and had to be repeated, the whole audience joining in. It will prove a splendid battle-song, leading the women on to victory. Another interesting item of the programme was the recital of Olive Schreiner's wonderful "Dreams in the Desert". After a speech of welcome on behalf of the Union by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence the ex-prisoners came forward one by one and told their story of the two months' imprisonment which they had suffered. Pathos and humour alternated in the accounts, but the predominant fact which emerged from the recitals and appearance of these brave women was the terrible hardship inflicted by the lack of proper ventilation.

The first At Home of the season took place on Monday, January 23rd at the Queen's Hall. It was with genuine devotion that the vast audience greeted Mrs. Pankhurst, as Chairman on her first public appearance among them since the death of her sister, Mrs. Clarke. Miss Pankhurst in a fighting speech, shewed that the need for militancy has a two-fold value, as helping to lift women out of their age-long subjection, and as inspiring men to come along and help in the struggle.

The Women's Social and Political Union did not miss the chance offered by the meeting of the first Cabinet Council on Friday, January 20th, to remind Cabinet Ministers in peaceful fashion that "Women demand the vote this Session". Members of the Women's Social and Political Union wearing placards bearing this device upon them paced up and down Whitehall, whilst others carried the poster of the current number of "Votes for Women" with the question on it: "Should Winston Churchill go to Prison?" One of the poster parade was lucky enough to be able to draw Mr. Churchill's special attention to the poster.

Preparations for great activity are being made by the Women's Social and Political Union. In case Woman Suffrage is not mentioned in the King's speech a deputation of women will proceed to Parliament Square to press their demand. Whereas between three and four hundred women went on the last deputation, on this occasion it is anticipated that one thousand women will join. The Albert Hall has also been taken for a great meeting, to be held on March 23rd, the seats for which are being already sold in large numbers.  
London, Febr. 1911. E. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

The Women's Freedom League has worked very hard during the past few weeks, and no month has shown a greater number of meetings throughout the country. We feel that it is necessary to prove conclusively to friends and foes alike the strength of our determination to wring from this Parliament the enfranchisement of our sex. The prospects of success have never been as great, for we have worn down the factitious opposition of prejudice, and very little real opposition will be offered to the Women's Suffrage Bill which is to be introduced this Spring. The only danger in fact is that arising from the exigencies of the constitutional struggle, which can however at most delay, but not prevent the passing of our Bill. We feel certain the Bill will go through before the next General Election, and Suffragists are therefore working with plenty of courage.

On January 28th the National Annual Conference of the Women's Freedom League was held, and the Executive Committee elected. This Conference was attended by Delegates from all Provincial and London Branches, and their association and reports of progress gave great encouragement to all of us.  
London, Febr. 1911. B. BORRMANN WELLS.

The Men's League's offices are now removed to 159, St. Stephen's House (close to Westminster Bridge) and Mr. Joseph Clayton is at work there during office hours as Hon. Organizing Secretary.

We must congratulate the International Women's Franchise Club on opening its new premises in No. 9, Grafton Street (close to Dover Street Tube Station). The Club consists of two large and two smaller club-rooms, together with kitchen and cloakrooms. Lord Lytton is the President, Mr. Goldfinch Bate the hon. treasurer, and Miss Cicely Corbett the hon. secretary.

A member of the M. L. W. S. offers prizes for a competition touching the 10 best statements of fact not commonly known and all sorts of comment on woman suffrage explanatory or rhetorical, perhaps humorous perhaps "antified", for the Anti-Suffragist is often hard to beat in unconscious humor. The hon. treas. takes the occasion to ask for a little financial support.

The annual Queen's Hall Meeting is fixed for February 20th, and the great thing is to make this as far as possible a Men's Demonstration.

(Monthly paper of the M. L. W. S.)

### Norway.

Just after in the previous edition of Nylaende we complained of having no woman deputy in the Storting, the news reached us that President Bratlie is going to ask for a holiday of some weeks, and so Miss Anna Rogstad will come in

as Member of Parliament. Even though it should be for a very short time, at any rate it will be an "historical moment", when she takes her seat in the Hall of Parliament.

A Government Bill to make women eligible for all state offices will be presented this session. There is also question of having a woman appointed as professor at the University of Kristiania.

GINA KROG.  
Kristiania, Febr. 1011.

In the municipal elections at Kristiania the total number of electors was 100944, of whom 41200 were men and 59744 women. The right to vote was suspended, mostly on account of public charity being awarded the persons concerned, for 2682 men and 5972 women, so there were 38518 men and 53769 women voters. Those who cast their ballot were 28742 men and 82970 women, of whom 27779 men and 31230 women voted personally and 963 men and 1740 women by proxy. Not allowed to vote by proxy were 99 men and 157 women. Of the ballots actually cast 128 were considered non-valid. The number of elected Representatives was 75 men and 9 women, in total 84, the number of Town Councillors (Varameand) was 48 men and 17 women, in total 65.

There were five official lists (for proportional voting) the Right, the Left, the Norwegian Labour Party, the Progressive Left, and the Anti-alcoholist party. The following women were elected Representatives:— of the Right: Mrs. Caspara Moestue, Miss Fredrikke Holm, Miss Pauline Björnstad, Mrs. Marianne Nærup. Of the Left: Miss Othilie Tønning. Of the Socialists: Mrs. Gunhild Ziener, Mrs. Ferdinand Nissen, Mrs. Martha Tynæs, Mrs. Elise Vikar. Of the Progressists and Anti-alcoholists none. Alternates are: Miss Marie Oestbye, Miss Emma Haufl, Mrs. Ingeborg Steer, Mrs. Oline Magnusson, Mrs. Anna Holst, Miss Valborg Lerche, theol. cand., Mrs. Louise Legum (Right), Doctor Dagny Bang (Left), Mrs. Marie Aslaksrud, Mrs. Helga Nitteberg, Mrs. Mina Haugen, Mrs. Josefina Pedersen, Mrs. Sigrid Thomassen, Mrs. Kristine Hansen (Soc.), Dr. phil. Kristine Bonnevie, Miss Anna Rogstad, Mrs. Thora Lund (Progr.). As Town-Councillors were elected Mrs. Nærup (Right), Mrs. Tynæs (Soc.); alternates: Miss Björnstad (R.), Miss Tønning (L.), Mrs. Nissen (S.).

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A Club of Conservative Women (Höirekänders Klub) was constituted in Kristiania. It numbers 400 members and has just adopted a constitution and elected an Executive. The President is Miss Elise Heyerdahl.

Nylaende, Febr. 1, 1911.

### Denmark.

DANSKE KVINDEFÖRENINGERS VALGRETS-FÖRBUND.

The Reform bill mentioned in the previous number of "J. S." has had its first reading in the Folketing (Lower House). As far as woman suffrage was concerned the parties all agreed—except a small group of the Conservative party, who played the well-known tunes: "be patient—the time has not come—wait."

I quote some remarks made by the Prime Minister during the debate:—

"It is my opinion that we did a very wise thing when we gave the municipal vote to women, and

as far as the political vote is concerned, it is my conviction that the development of a nation will be more natural when men and women are working side by side and for the same interests, and there is hardly any concern of the country in which the women do not have the same—in many cases a greater—interest than the men. . . . If it really is a fact—as remarked from the other side—that our political life is not advanced enough for allowing this progress, then it seems to me that we have spent the large sums of money for the education of the people very badly. I cannot believe that the women are less intelligent now than the men were when they were enfranchised in 1849.”

The bill was sent to a committee and—in spite of all fine words—it is not likely to come forward again in this session.

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The *election for the Charity Funds* will take place in March this year. These funds are a joint of the municipal machinery and they support poor people for a shorter or longer period (and thereby keep them off the parish relief) and try to start them again.

We hope to see a good many women elected, and the local branches of Dansk Kvindesamfund are planning it is work with great interest.

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We are planning a meeting with Mrs. Chapman Catt as speaker. We are all looking forward with great pleasure to the meeting we probably shall have in March. Danish women remember the President so well from her visit in 1906 and they are very much devoted to her.

TH. DAUGAARD, Intern. Secr.  
Copenhagen, Febr. 1911.

#### LANDSFORBUND FOR KVINDERS VALGRET.

During the month of January a proposal for an amendment of the constitution, including woman suffrage, has been discussed in the Folketing with the result, that the bill was referred to a Committee. But there is no saying how long this Committee will be at work. However, it is worth mentioning, that in discussing the bill all the political leaders spoke in favour of women's rights, and only a few conservative members were opposed.

CLINNY DREYER.  
Copenhagen, Februari 1911.

### Austrian Empire.

#### VIENNA.

When this article is in the readers' hands it will have been decided whether we Austrian women shall have to remain in a position of out-lawry or whether, like other women citizens of civilised states with parliamentary governments, we shall be granted the right of political organization. On the 7th of February our parliament will be re-opened, and on the agenda of the first session-day is the amendment to the Law on Assemblies, which contains the ominous § 30. The Advisory Committee declared nearly unanimously in favor of granting women the right of participation in political meetings. But what will be the decision of the House? We hope for the best, but surprises can never be foretold. The Socialdemocratic party will surely give a unan-

imous vote in favour of women's rights, as will probably also be the case for the majority of the Czechish party and for at least the progressive fraction of the Polish party. The attitude of the German parties is uncertain, but even here the chances have improved as in the one which has the largest membership—the Christian Socialists—of late powerful voices have been heard in favour of the political enfranchisement of women. Since the horizon of politics is no longer closed to women, which fact becomes patent to all politicians, the different parties are now trying to win the women over to their side.

The German, Czechish and Polish women are each going to present to the deputies of their various parliamentary fractions petitions in which they are urged to support women's enfranchisement, on the day of the opening of Parliament. Should the House of Representatives decide favourably, we may say that we have done the most difficult part of the way. The House of Lords, which has to ratify the vote of the House of Representatives, will probably offer some resistance but will finally consent, and there is no doubt that the Emperor will confirm the decision of both Houses. However some months or at best weeks have to elapse before we shall have attained our aim. We keep our powder dry, and have prepared everything that, on the day the sanction arrives, all steps may be taken to convert our Suffrage Committee into a genuine Women Suffrage Association. It would be a great thing if in Stockholm we could already appear as an Association.

Our movement is progressing slowly but surely. On February 1st at Brünn, the capital of Moravia, the second Local Section of our Committee was constituted. As the Committee's representative Mrs. Bertha Pauli from Vienna gave a propaganda-lecture, which, after the reports in the papers, was much applauded, whilst great interest was shown for the whole proceeding. It is further characteristic of the growth of political consciousness among the female population, that even outright Roman Catholic societies of women are beginning to take up the Suffrage agitation and are trying to organise the women of those circles for suffrage work in Vienna and in some provincial towns.

HENRIETTE HERZFELDER.  
Vienna, February 3rd 1911.

#### BOHEMIA.

The Czechish Woman Suffrage Association at Prague (*Vijbor pro volebur právo žen*) has urged all the women of the other Slavic nations in the Austrian Empire and the German women of Vienna to send simultaneously, before the next session of the Parliament of the Empire, which opens on Febr. 7, petitions to the Reichstag at Vienna for the enfranchisement of women and for the abolition of § 30 of the Law on Associations, so that women may obtain permission to be members of political organization. The Czechish and Slavic women are sending these petitions to the clubs of the different political parties in parliament and to the "Slavic Union" and to all prominent party-leaders in the Reichstag. The Czechish W. S. A. urged the German women to address their petitions in the same way to the German deputies and corporations.

Some prominent M.P.s gave formal pledges to the Czechish women that their demand for freedom of association should be treated in this

session of Parliament, and even some members went the length of assuring that the issue would be satisfactory to the women.

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In two electoral districts of the Kingdom of Bohemia there will be bye-elections on Febr. 28th. The W. S. A. made an investigation as to the chances of a female candidature, but found that in both districts the election of a progressive candidate is menaced by the influence of clericalism and reaction. A woman candidate would stand very small chance and possibly the victory might bring new strength to Reaction. So the W. S. A. resolved not to try to put up a woman in those districts and to devote its energy to more effective work.

MARIE TUMOVA.  
Prague, February 1911.

#### GALICIA.

There is an active campaign going on now at Leopold (Lemberg) to obtain the municipal vote for women. The Polish League for Women's Rights holds meetings and debates on "Votes for Women". It was resolved to begin an active agitation among all classes of society. To this end the Women's Committee published in the principal Democratic papers an appeal to women of all classes, calling upon them to organise and combine their forces to bring about the election of as many women as possible.

The League declares that the enfranchisement of women is certainly an essential feature of its political program and that it recognizes Morals, Justice and true Patriotism as the basis of all agitation for women's rights. "We hope to inaugurate the Moral Era in politics."

The Polish League makes this first effort to try the effect of the collaboration of women with the Democratic political parties and from a desire to put itself into working order.

All the Democratic parties are in favour of an electoral reform and of granting women the rights which they claim.

MARIE GERZABEK,  
member of the Polish L. f. W. R.  
Jasto, Jan. 28, 1911.

#### Italy.

The National Committee for Woman Suffrage announced in its last meeting among various important communications the affiliation to the Committee of a women's trade union at Bologna with 700 members, which had been brought about by the efficacious propaganda conducted by the Committee. It was resolved to leave to the National Convention which is to be held at Easter to decide whether it would be acceptable to appoint Rome for the place of meeting of the next quadrennial congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which was a wish expressed by some delegates at the London congress in 1909. Then the Treasurer's Report was approved, and a proposal was adopted to announce throughout Italy a competition for designs of illustrated suffrage post-cards. Finally the Committee discussed various methods of interesting women in political life and promote their entrance into the various political parties.

Giornale per la Donna, Jan. 15.

The National Committee for Woman Suffrage issued an appeal to all Italian women, which

begins by showing in what different ways the men-made laws influence all women's life and actions, and how people who have the right to elect those who govern town and country influence the opinions and actions of the governing bodies. Then follows an appeal to the women's sense of justice and solidarity, and the manifest terminates thus:—

"Some women, seeing these evils and firmly decided to leave nothing undone to put an end to this injustice, believe that the best means to this end is organisation, and are trying to unite for this aim as many women as possible, since the voice of many is stronger than that of few. So they founded in Rome a *Committee for Woman Suffrage*, which has for its aim the study and adoperation of the best means to obtain their enfranchisement. But for this end it must have the support of all women. All women should make their wishes and the special wants of their class or group known; all should give counsel and help to the Association. The greater the interests which we shall have to defend, the stronger reasons we shall have to claim that we may no longer be withheld the *right to vote*, which in our present law is denied equally to women, illiterates, idiots and criminals. For these reasons we urge you, women, to put yourselves into contact with the N. W. S. A. whose address is 11 Piazza Fiammetta, Rome. We call upon you to make yourselves known to us and tell us what you think, what you wish, what you advise us to do for the promotion of our common cause, which is sacred because it is just."

For the Nat. Committee P. S. F.,  
The Provisional Executive:  
EVA DE VICENTII, MARIA GIBELLO, MARIA GRASSI, ELISA LOLLINI, BICE SACCHI.

#### France.

Mrs. Curie was not elected member of the Académie des Sciences but she was defeated by a narrow margin. Mr. Branly got only one vote more at the first polling and two at the final election.

From this academic conflict however, it appears that the Académie des Sciences set the example and that henceforth the principle of a woman's candidature has been admitted, which is for us the essential point. Moreover several members of the Academy, who only wish to pay a tribute to Mr. Branly's work and advanced age, made declarations to the press which show that they had a strong desire to be given an opportunity of expressing their admiration for Mme Curie's scientific accomplishments. So she is sure of success at the next election.

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During the last month we had the good chance of welcoming in Paris Mrs. Auerbach, President of a Section of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in England. Mrs. Auerbach greatly interested us by her account of the agitation of British women for suffrage, and her personal grace and amiability secured her the sympathy of the whole audience.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence also made a short stay in Paris. Some English and American young women organised in their honour a meeting at the Salle des Sociétés Savantes. The celebrity of these courageous and valiant suffragettes had drawn a large audience,

which warmly applauded their eloquence and humour. The French press gave due praises to the devotion and talents of Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Mrs. Jane Misme, editor of "La Française and Vice-President of the French W. S. A., went on a lecturing tour to two large provincial towns and gave propaganda-conferences at St. Etienne and Clermont on "Women and the Home". Her being invited there is already a sign of the progress of the movement for women's rights in the Departments; and, thanks to the thoroughness and seriousness of the provincial mind, the movement is bound to develop there even more rapidly than in Paris. At Clermont there exists already a Local Branch of the French W. S. A. and another is in progress of formation at St. Etienne. In both towns they are also preparing for the establishment of a section of "La Française".

The Congrès Permanent du Féminisme International inaugurated its third year by a brilliant meeting at "La Française" under the presidency of Marya Cheliga. Mme Caina from Bombay presented a report on women in India, Dr. Chichini from Cairo on the position of Egyptian women, Mrs. Zuiczditch from Vienna on Austrian women, Mrs. Westlawska on Lithuanian women, and Mrs. Orka on women in Poland. On Mrs. Winter-Frappier's motion the next session will be devoted to the study of reforms to be introduced into the education of women in the Colonies. Professor Lagardelle, Director of the Mouvement Socialiste, gave a splendid review of women's work in trades unions. The question of women's professional organisation was competently dealt with by Marie Bonneval, President of the Ligue du Droit des Femmes. Mrs. Bertha Dangennes announced a new dramatical competition for a piece in one act to be written by a woman. Finally the General Secretary and Founder of the society, Mrs. Orka, gave notice that on the suggestion of Mrs. Dickstein, member from Warsaw, the Congress is editing a Report on Women's Papers all over the world. We ask the readers to send sample-copies of women's papers with the date of foundation, and prospectus of the review to the Archives of the Congress, 36 rue de Penthièvre, Paris. The Congress has just received a collection of portraits of British and Swedish pioneers of the women's movement with biographical notices.

Communication from the French W. S. A.

### United States.

Equal suffrage seems to advance in the United States, not by even steps, but by a series of jumps, with a pause after each jump. In the early 90's three states came in on what was practically one jump; Colorado in 1893, Utah in '95 and Idaho in '96. Now our cause seems ready for another leap forward. There was no particular reason, that anyone could see, why Washington should enfranchise its women last November, more than many other states. The only explanation is that the time was ripe; the psychological moment had arrived. Its action has had an extra-ordinary effect. Throughout the Western states suffrage is boiling. Campaigns for the submission of suffrage amendments by the legislature are on in no less than six different states this winter. California, Montana, and Nevada in the far West; Kansas

and Indiana of the middle West and New York in the East.

Without going into reasons, which would occupy too much space, it may be said that chances for success in California, Nevada, Montana and Kansas are excellent. If passed by their respective legislatures amendments will reach the voters for their decision in California and Kansas in 1912, in Nevada in 1914. In New York City the Woman Suffrage Party, of which Mrs. Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance, is leader, enrolled 20,000 members the first year of its existence. This winter it is holding a series of great popular mass meetings at the Broadway Theatre, the largest theatre in New York. A remarkable outpouring of the people has attended these, demonstrating to the legislature that the people wish the submission of the amendment. A great insurgent movement in politics is sweeping over the United States. Experience has shown that it is during these periods of dissatisfaction with existing conditions, political and economic, that extensions in the suffrage are made in the United States. Hence the belief of Americans that one or more new states will be added to the suffrage ranks in the immediate future. This would mean, not merely the addition of a few more states, but the transformation of the movement into a national question.

The first national association of women voters in the world was organized a few days ago at Tacoma, Wash. It was called by Governor Brady of Idaho, governor of a suffrage state, and attended by delegates from the five enfranchised states. The object is to aid the women of the unenfranchised states in securing political equality. A delegate from this new association will attend the International meeting at Stockholm.

New York, January 1911. MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

### Germany.

The "Münchener Post" reports that on March 19 the *Socialist Party* will inaugurate the first national action for woman suffrage, viz. a German Socialist Women's Day. On that day in all towns where a women's association exists will be held meetings of women in which the question of votes for women will be discussed.

The *Liberal Women's Party* asks us to report their Discussion-meetings for the political education of women. The members are supposed to have made a special study of the political events of the week, especially of the meetings of Parliament and Diets. The President gives a short statement first of the news abroad and then at home, and so the subject naturally comes to be divided into two parts with their sundry chapters. There is a lively discussion on each, which often only ends a short time before midnight. This gives women a strong interest for the political life of the nation and makes them capable of taking an active part in the electoral struggle when the new parliament (Reichtstag) will be elected.

Zeitschrift f. Frauenstimmrecht.

### Netherlands.

The delegates to the convention in Stockholm are: Dr. Aletta H. Jacobs, Mrs. W. Drucker, Miss van Lanschot Hubrecht, Dr. Mia Boissevain, Miss S. Hoevenaar, Mrs. Kehrler-Stuart, Mrs. Versluys-Poelman, Mrs. Goudsmit-Goudsmit, Miss Elise Haighton, Mrs. S. Broese van Groenou, Miss N. Broese van Groenou and Miss. E. van der Hoeven.