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# JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

SIXTH YEAR No. 3.

NOVEMBER 15, 1911.

You cannot fulfil your task without liberty, which is the source of responsibility; you cannot fulfil it without equality, which is the liberty for each and all. Mazzini to Mrs. Butler.

„The time is out of joint!" Then what's [the cure?  
Joint work of men and women, to be sure.  
Israel Zangwill.



#### ANACHRONISME.

Les moralistes du dix-neuvième Siècle ont conservé les conceptions préconçues du moyen âge sur la femme, prétendant que celle-ci était un être inférieur et autrement constitué que l'homme au point de vue intellectuel.

LYDIA PISSARJEWSKY.

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### Announcements.

The Honorable SIR JOHN COCKBURN, K. C. M. G. has consented to act as President of the MEN'S INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. Sir John was Premier of South Australia and carried the first Woman Suffrage bill into law in 1892.

The editor fears she must disappoint the readers who had expected more things than news from different countries in this number. But there is no room in 10 pages, and, in order to give 12 pages, we must have more subscribers. There are not yet enough, although we have the pleasure to announce that Miss Bertha Tabbé, Fabriksgatan 6 A, Helsingfors has consented to be added to the Agents, J. S. VI p. 2.

The prizelist of the Art-lottery at the Congress was published in Stockholm on Nov. 1st, showing that the following numbers drew prizes:

57 99 250 376 460 469 489 558 633 637  
731 772 861 901 1023 1049 1074 1076 1151 1210  
1268 1271 1545 1603 1611 1705 1769 1899

On behalf of the Finance Committee,  
ANNA ABERGSSON, Villagatan 3.

### Great Britain.

The autumn campaign of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is now in full swing, and all over England very strenuous work is being carried on in support of the Conciliation Bill. Just now there are four by-elections in progress, in three of which the National Union is taking part.

Of October, and is now hard at work on the National Insurance Bill. Suffragists of all grades of opinion are following the progress of the Bill with the keenest interest, not unmixed with anxiety; for in its present form, it exhibits in more than one respect, a striking example of the unfair treatment which is meted out to an unfranchised class.

Indeed women's need of the vote becomes stronger every day. It is a favourite objection among Anti-

Suffragists of all nations to say that women have nothing to do with politics. Yet in England, at the present moment, an attempt is being made by Parliament to abolish the work of women at the head of the coal-mines. The advocates of this measure claim that the work is unhealthy, and that the women are exposed to immoral influences. In the summer a deputation of the women waited on the Home Secretary, and at the end of October a great protest meeting was held in London, for which twenty of them came up from Lancashire and Fife.

The evidence of all the speakers at this meeting went to prove that far from being injurious, the work was of a particularly healthy nature, while the greatest indignation was expressed at the imputation cast on the characters of the women, by Members of Parliament who knew nothing about them.

If this measure is passed the closing of this occupation to women will be an additional factor in swelling the already overcrowded female labour market.

Suffragists are taking a prominent part in the agitation, and are protesting most strongly against this outrageous attempt on the part of a man-made Parliament to limit women's liberty of action, and their choice of livelihood.

The Bill in which this prohibition is embodied will shortly come up for its third reading in the House of Commons. We hope that in the next number of „Jus Suffragii” we shall be able to report that in this latest phase of the battle for women's rights, we have been successful, and that this honest, and healthy occupation has not been taken from them. We are indeed encouraged in this by the latest news which comes to hand, to the effect that the Government will move a resolution at the Report of the Coal Mines Bill against the abolition of all women's labour at the pit-brow, although it is possible that certain restrictions will be imposed. Women, however, will not be satisfied with anything less than perfect freedom in this matter of choosing their own livelihood.

M. S. MACKENZIE,  
London, November 1911. Press Secretary N.U.W.S.

For The Women's Social and Political Union the first notable occurrence of October was the departure of Mrs. Pankhurst on her tour to America with a

view to promoting the international character of the Woman's Movement. On Wednesday, October 4th, a large band of Women's Social and Political Union members collected at Waterloo Station to bid farewell to their beloved leader. They decorated the engine with purple, white and green, and as the train steamed out, loud and hearty cheers were raised.

This month's work began triumphantly with the vindication by Miss Clemence Housman of the truth that it is impossible to govern without the consent of the governed. Her imprisonment in Holloway for refusing to pay her Inhabited House Duty was soon ended. After keeping her incarcerated for one week, only to learn that her spirit was indomitable, the authorities decided that it was not good to run up their own costs any further and released her. The Procession which Suffragists had arranged to hold on October 7th to Holloway Prison to protest against her imprisonment was accordingly turned into one of triumph. In spite of the fact that the afternoon was exceedingly wet, an enthusiastic procession of between 500 and 600 women and men walked the long distance from Kingsway to Holloway headed by Miss Housman. Opposite the gates of Holloway a large meeting was held, and speeches were made explaining the situation.

The actual re-opening of the Parliamentary Session was preceded by an important London meeting on the National Insurance Bill addressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George. With the view of avoiding heckling at the meeting, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to receive a deputation of the Men's Political Union after the meeting to discuss with them his attitude towards the Conciliation Bill. In the course of the interview he made it quite clear that he intended to support widening amendments to the Bill, which would have the effect of making the Bill enfranchise seven million women instead of one million. To do this would simply be to kill the Bill, for it is known that such a widened Bill would be defeated in the House of Commons by a very large majority.

The Home Rule Bill for Ireland which is to be introduced next Session is attracting in advance a great deal of attention, and a claim has been made by the Irish Women's Franchise League that under this Bill the proposed Irish Parliament shall be elected by women as well as men. This will be the case provided the Irish local Government register is used as the basis of the Franchise. The W.S.P.U. are giving their hearty support to this demand which has a considerable chance of success in view of the fact that the Government adopted this franchise in their previous attempt in 1907 to confer local Government on Ireland in the shape of the Irish Council Bill.

During the month of October, the W. S. P. U. held many hundred meetings in different parts of the country; they are looking forward to a magnificent demonstration in the Albert Hall, London, on November 16th, and to a valuable increase in their funds as the result of the Fête & Fair which they are holding in the Portman Rooms from December 4th to December 9th. *The Secr. W. S. P. U.*  
London, November 1911.

Previous to a Bye-election in the Keighley division of Yorkshire the *Women's Freedom League* held a fortnight's campaign in the constituency with a view to keeping the question of Women's Suffrage foremost in the minds both of the electors and candidates. Miss Alison Neilans was in charge and Miss Nina Boyle spoke at several meetings.

The promises of the Unionist and Labour can-

didates with regard to the Conciliation Bill were satisfactory, but the Liberal Candidate refused to promise to refrain from supporting amendments which might have the effect of making the Bill „too wide to pass”, and therefore we opposed his return. The electors and the voteless women constituents were most friendly to our workers, most sympathetic to our cause, and on October 27th the Liberal candidate was elected with a majority considerably below half what it was in 1906 when there was also a three-cornered contest. By the time this is in print the League will probably be working at three other Bye-elections.

Parliament opened on October 24th and the Government made known its determination to get through the House before Christmas, the National Insurance Bill. This necessitates using some recently adopted devices of Parliamentary procedure which remind us of the method of „forcible feeding” and, to judge by the poor attendance in the House, the ordinary member finds it distasteful, but has not the courage to protest effectively. Some slight concessions to women have already been made, and it is probable that as a result of the agitation by Women's Societies throughout the Kingdom, the Bill in its final form will be less unjust to women than it would have been if left as Mr. Lloyd George originally drafted it. Even with these modifications its fundamental defects make it entirely unacceptable to us.

In July the Hon. Sec. of our Cheltenham Branch reported that a young girl of twenty—Daisy Turner—had been committed for trial at the October Assizes on a charge of „wilfully and of malice aforethought murdering” her newly born child, so-called illegitimate. The opportunity was taken by the League to draw attention to the iniquitous English laws relating to seduction and illegitimacy. The case was watched by Mrs. Despard and other members of the League and the jury returned a verdict of „not guilty”, due partly no doubt to the rousing of public opinion in the neighbourhood at meetings arranged by our members and addressed by Mrs. Despard on The Unmarried Mother. What a travesty of justice it all seemed! the childish face and figure of Daisy Turner who had spent over three months in prison awaiting her trial and who in answer to Counsel's questions stated that she did not know she was going to have a baby, before a man judge and a jury of men, and by men questioned minutely as to what took place on the afternoon when she was ill, and no single mention of the child's father, who should have made proper provision for the coming into the world of the child that was his as well as hers. We have issued a new leaflet—Some Social Problems and Votes for Women—setting forth concisely some of the injustices allowed to women and children under English Law.

The chief feature of our public meetings is a series of weekly Discussion Meetings. Of those during the past month the one opened by Mr. Laurence Housman on The Immoral Effects of Ignorance in Sex Relations evoked the greatest amount of interest from the general public, over fifty people being turned away for want of room.

Our future meetings are chronicled daily on The Woman's Platform page in „The Standard”, where also short reports of speeches and articles embodying our views on certain aspects of the Woman's Movement find a place. It is interesting and sometimes instructive to read there the views of our opponents, and we are extremely glad that the „Antis” are given this opportunity by a daily paper of seeing the weakness of their case in juxtaposition to argum-

ents for and illustrations showing the eternal justice of our claim to political equality for both sexes.

EDITH HOW MARTYN.

London, November 1911.

The great business of the *Men's League* and all good Suffragists is for these next few months to see that the Conciliation Bill is kept well to the front. What with the discussions on the Insurance Bill in Parliament, and the controversies over Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment in the press and on the platform, it will take us all our time to prevent Women's Suffrage dropping from the first place amongst political questions. But we shall do it. Politicians and newspaper editors may propose diversions, but the electors will dispose. We have seen in the last five years of strenuous agitation for Votes for Women so many burning questions set up for our serious attention and for the distraction of our minds from Suffrage, and we have seen these questions dropped and shelved or ended. And all the time the cause of women's enfranchisement has marched swiftly on. It is much too late in the day now to expect us to put schemes of „social reform” before justice to women—especially as these schemes deal with voteless and unrepresented women—or to require us to part with some of our enthusiasm in behalf of Irish or Welsh Nationalism. No; for us of the Men's League, as for all good Suffragists, „Votes for Women” is the cry all the time, and until the Vote is won we have no energy to spare for other questions.

It is quite as well our opponents and lukewarm friends should understand this. The more widely it is realised that in this country there is a public opinion fiercely pro-Suffrage, and that this public opinion is maintained, not only by women, but by a strong, compact body of men, the sooner will the Conciliation Bill be passed. Already the pro-Suffrage male electors have made it difficult for an anti-Suffrage M.P. to get elected. We have now got to make it impossible for a House of Commons with an overwhelming Suffrage majority to fail in its duty next session. Therefore, in season and out of season, we must keep our M.P.s up to the mark. There must be no talk by members of Parliament of indifference in the constituencies.

*Monthly Organ M. L. W. S.*

The Men's League publishes a new leaflet containing a warning against Mr. Lloyd George's policy of killing the Conciliation Bill by amendments and also some recent quotations from eminent men, refuting some commonplace objections against woman suffrage. All this, crowded into two pages, is very handy for political debaters.

Mrs. Haslam announced in August in behalf of the *Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association* that the result of the elections under the Local Government Act in 1891 was: 4 Urban District and Town Councillors in three different Counties, 44 Rural District Councillors who are also Poor Law Guardians in sixteen Counties, and 110 Poor Law Guardians in nineteen Counties.

The *Irish Women's Franchise League*, a non-party organisation, composed of both Unionists and Nationalists, have carried the following significant resolution:—

The Irish Women's Franchise League, believing that, in the interests of the country as a whole, women ought to be admitted to a share in the government of Ireland, demands that the proposed

Home Rule Bill shall provide for the election of the members of an Irish Parliament upon the Local Government Register, which includes women as well as men, and bases this demand upon the following amongst other considerations:—that should self-government be granted to the Irish people, the Imperial Government are not entitled to discriminate between the men and women of Ireland to the disadvantage of the women by leaving them politically helpless.”

At a meeting in the Mansion House in Dublin Prof. Kettle, one of the leading supporters of Home Rule, expressed his entire concurrence with the proposition, and added that unless the Home Rule Bill included a clause giving votes to women, he, speaking as a Nationalist and a politician, would not be able to regard such a Bill as a real measure of self-government for Ireland. Miss Christabel Pankhurst promised the support of the W. S. P. U. for the women of Ireland. „*Votes for Women*”.

## Australia.

At last I can send to „*Jus Suffragii*” my long promised information concerning the *Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Committee*. Our next general meeting is to be held on Dec. 6th, when Sir John Cockburn K.C.M.G. is to address us on the subject of „Joint Citizenship”.

Our work will of necessity seem to move on rather slowly, for as you see the *object* of the Committee is to safeguard the interests of Australian and New Zealand Women under Imperial Legislation. But we are pretty busy meanwhile, making ourselves more thoroughly acquainted with the law, British, Australian or Imperial, as it stands, and discussing means for improving it. Laws affecting female emigration require, for example, a good deal of investigation and re-modelling. Another most important part of our work is the awakening of interest in these questions in the general public. Far too many even enfranchised women are very careless about their public responsibilities.

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The Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Committee was formed in London in May, 1911, mainly through the energy of Miss Vida Goldstein, under the presidency of Lady Cockburn, with the support of Lady Stout and some other ladies representing the different states.

The immediate purpose in forming the Committee was to watch the proceedings of the Imperial Conference then about to be held in London, especially in regard to the proposed amendment of the Imperial Naturalisation Act, and to the loss of political status of Australian and New Zealand women who come to live in England. It is not sufficiently known that the Naturalisation laws in Australia and Great Britain differ widely. In Great Britain if a woman, a British subject, marries an alien, she becomes in the eye of the law an alien also, and loses all her rights as a British subject. In Australia and New Zealand, the marriage of a woman, a British subject, with an alien, does not, under the Acts of those countries, affect her legal status at all. She keeps her own nationality just as her husband keeps his. An Australian or New Zealand woman who comes to live in the British Isles not only loses her political status, but also, if she has married an alien, her rights as a British subject.

But although the discriminations against women were intentionally omitted from the Australian and New Zealand Naturalisation Acts, the word „person”

in those countries meaning either man or woman, it has been held that because no substantive clause against sex-discrimination was embodied in the Acts, the Imperial Naturalisation Act of 1870 overrides them.

By the prompt and energetic action of the Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Committee, the attention of every member of the Imperial Conference was drawn to these facts, and assurances were obtained from the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Andrew Fisher and Sir Joseph Ward, that in the forthcoming Imperial legislation the rights of the women of the enfranchised colonies should be duly safeguarded.

The success of this, the first piece of work done by the Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Committee, shows the advisability of the Committee being in a position to carry on similar work as occasion arises. The Executive has therefore been re-organised on a wider and more representative basis. The members of the Committee in London will be kept in close touch with the opinions of their sisters in Australia and New Zealand by a system of regular correspondence. From time to time lectures will be given by well-known authorities on Imperial questions which specially affect women.

The Committee urgently entreat all Australian and New Zealand women resident in or visiting London to aid them in this work. The women of the antipodes have the privilege of being placed in the forefront of the greatest movement of the day. The unenfranchised women of the whole world are looking to them for guidance and help. Those in the happier position must not forget their duty towards their sisters of the Motherland who are struggling to obtain the powers and privileges which the women of the South already possess, and which they regard as a sacred trust.

HARRIET C. NEWCOMP,  
Hon. Sec. Austr. and N. Z. Voters' Committee.

### Sweden.

In my last report I told you, that the King had commissioned the liberal leader, Mr. Staaff, to form a new Government. This is now an actual fact, and the liberal Government has already been in function for a couple of weeks. As a first result of the new era, the King has ordered the First Chamber to be dissolved and totally re-elected before the end of this year. Because of the proportional method of election it is possible to know beforehand almost exactly the results of the elections. In the First Chamber the Conservatives will be reduced from 130 to 85, but there still remains a Conservative majority of 20. Recently the leaders of the Conservatives have taken a still more decided position against woman's suffrage, but as yet it is impossible to say how the conservative members of the new First Chamber are going to vote when a Government bill is brought before the House.

But, if the position of the First Chamber is undecided, the position of the new Government is as decided as possible. On the 3rd inst. the Liberal Club gave a great political banquet at the Grand Hôtel, in honour of the new Government, who were there *in corpore*. Many of the leading suffrage women were specially invited to partake in this banquet and were placed among the guests of honour, some of them were taken to table by Cabinet-ministers. In his great speech, the Prime Minister gave a prominent place to the question of woman's suffrage. He said that though the claim for woman's suffrage did not come in among the three head-points on the

liberal programme, still it had a prominent place on this very programme, as it had also had in the election work, especially through the many comrades that the liberal speakers had had the pleasure to meet on the election-field. Further he stated, that it was the duty of the present Government to bring forward the question of woman's suffrage, that concerns the whole country. It could perhaps be said that if the women had been obliged to wait, this waiting had served to widen and deepen the interest for woman's suffrage among the women themselves and perhaps also to add to their political insight and sharpen their psychological sense, so that now they did not prefer flattering promises to rough candour.

On the whole it can be said that our question has never been in such a favorable position as it is now and that it has entered into its last stage, though it is as yet impossible to say how long it will last before it reaches its completion.

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During the last month two suffrage meetings have been held in Stockholm; one by the Stockholm W. A. S. and the other by a club of Social-democratic women. At the former Mrs. Elin Wägner, author of the suffrage novel „The Penholder”, gave a spirited and interesting lecture on Olive Schreiners book: „Woman and Labour” and Mrs. Boheman spoke of the elections and their consequences.

What interested most at the latter meeting was the changed position of the leading Social-democratic women with regard to woman's suffrage. Only two years ago they had declared that the women ought not to content themselves with the same suffrage that men had now got, but must wait till the men got their suffrage without any restrictions. Now they declared themselves for suffrage on the same conditions as for men, and perhaps it is not wrong to suppose, that the election-work of last summer, when the N. W. S. A. sent speakers to both liberal and Social-democratic meetings, has influenced them to a certain extent. EZALINE BOHEMAN.  
Stockholm, November 1911.

### Portugal.

The Portuguese women have sustained a cruel loss by the sudden and premature death of one of their dearest and most eminent pioneers, the famous Mme Caroline Beatriz Angelo M.D. In the evening of October 2nd she was in the chair in her beloved *Association for Women's Rights*, listening and speaking as usually with the well-known eagerness and calm tranquillity, so characteristic of her personality. Nobody, not one of her fellow workers, had the faintest idea that the clever President of the Women's Association was in that moment dangerously ill! When she returned home a little after midnight she felt worse and the terrible heart-disease of which she had long been suffering assailed her. Alas! when the doctor, who had been hastily summoned, came it was in vain and after cruel suffering and frequent haemoptyses, the illustrious and much admired young woman fell a victim to a cardiac syncope.

She was only just thirty-three years old and the future had still much in store for her, for she occupied a unique place among Portuguese women and great was her confidence in the final realisation of the beautiful ideals of which she was proud to be one of the most successful and most fervent apostles.

Being an enthusiastic admirer of Mme. Castro Osorio (who is our most active propagandist and

the leader of the women's movement in Portugal) on the occasion when the latter set forth the plan of founding the first feminist union in Portugal, our beloved President (Mme. Beatriz Angelo) was one of the first to take up this generous idea by giving it her disinterested support. In fact she has long been first a member and then Vice-President of the *Republican League of Portuguese Women*.

In April of this year Mrs. Castro Osorio wanted to found a new association of women which should have suffrage only for its principal object. A group of ladies, members of the *Republican League*, formed this new society, not therefore judging necessary to abandon the Republican League. Mrs. Beatriz Angelo was elected President of the new association, which office she filled to the contentment of all her fellow workers, thanks to her great intelligence and her spirit of conciliation. For all these reasons she was greatly esteemed in the *Association for Women's Rights*, in which her premature death has left association that has not yet completed six months association which has not yet completed six months of existence!...

Thanks to her firm and wise action concerning the electoral law of the Republic, Mrs. Beatriz Angelo had been admitted as a voter in the elections for the National Constitution-Assembly, which took place on May 20th. The readers of „Jus Suffragii” are already sufficiently acquainted with the details of her admirable and energetic action, which this courageous young woman contrived to achieve, not even hesitating to appeal to the Tribunal. The pamphlet *Le Vote de la Femme en Portugal* gives a detailed account of the suffrage campaign conducted by Mme Beatriz Angelo. The Association for Women's Rights is willing to send it gratis to any person who might request it.

Unfortunately her beautiful effort will not soon benefit her fellow workers, for the Electoral Law is *hypocritical* with regard to woman suffrage, being liable (and this on purpose) to be interpreted in different ways. But at any rate Mrs. B. Angelo's work is undoubtedly a striking example that will give us all encouragement and hope for the future.

Beatriz Angelo was the widow of Dr. Januario Barreto; she leaves an orphan daughter of eight years old, who is a ward of the *Loge Humanité*, of which B. Angelo was a Venerable of the Portuguese Freemasons.

Among her teachers in the art of medicine was Dr. Bombarda, a well-known scientist and revolutionary politician. She herself has always been a true Republican.

Her funeral ended by a very touching manifestation of grief, in which took part some eminent speakers, for instance Dr. Afonso Costa, the Ex-Premier of the Republic, author of the first laws for the social emancipation of Portuguese women, Dr. José de Castro, Vice Grandmaster of the Freemasons, Maria Veleza of the Republican Women's League, members of the Executive of the Association for Women's Rights, etc.

A farewell to our dear friend!

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Much concerned with legislative reform, the Association for Women's Rights and the Women's Union will send the Portuguese Parliament their respective Reports on the present status of Portuguese women, urging expressly that they should be granted the franchise and that state regulation of prostitution should be abolished.

JEANNE D'ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA,  
Pres. of the Assoc. f. Women's Rights.  
Lissabon, November 1911.

### Iceland.

After having adopted by large majorities the projected revision of the Constitution, that contains equal, universal suffrage and eligibility for both sexes, the two Chambers of the Icelandic Althing were dissolved. The projected revision, before it can become law, must again pass both the Chambers of a new Althing. As the regular Parliament does not assemble again before 1913, it was stipulated, that an extra-Althing shall be held this winter. If the members of that extra-Althing accept the projected revision without amendments, then it becomes law, if not, the women of Iceland have to wait until 1913 to know whether they shall get their rights of citizenship or not. The elections for members of the extra-Althing took place at the end of October last. Unfortunately there was started an anti-movement, chiefly in Reykjavik, protesting against woman-suffrage in this form. In Iceland the women outnumber the men considerably and there is a growing apprehension now, even among members of the late Althing who voted in favour of universal woman suffrage some months ago, that in case the revised Constitution should be carried unamended with regard to suffrage, that then men should be exposed to an encroachment upon their rights. Though the chances for a near victory are not as good as in the beginning of this year, the women of Iceland still firmly believe in the spirit of justice prevailing among the majority of their countrymen.

BETTY VAN DER HOEVEN.  
Alkmaar, Nov. 1911.

N.B. No news being sent by the appointed correspondent, we have asked to have it translated from the Iceland papers. Ed.

### Germany.

The *German Union of Women's Suffrage Societies* held its National Convention at Hamburg 4-7 October. Since the last Convention two years ago we may report considerable growth of the organisation; this time ten National Societies and 74 Local Societies were represented and the membership had increased from 5000 to 8000. The great public meetings were overcrowded; the public was interested in extraordinary measure. The principal issue was the question of the *participation of women in the work of political parties*. Mrs. Toni Breitscheid from Berlin warmly recommended the collaboration of women in the men's parties, whereas the Vice-President of the National Union, Miss L. G. Heymann, spoke decidedly against it. The majority of the meeting agreed with the former speaker's views. In the second public meeting Dr. Augspurg and Dr. Schirmacher gave addresses on the late Parliament (Reichstag) and the future one, and on the grievances and claims of the women. A series of questions on the Union's policy concerning its organisation, the augmentation of its organ, etc. took up the Convention's time. The election of Officers resulted in the appointment of a nearly entirely new Board: instead of the founder and President during many years, Mrs. Marie Stritt from Dresden was elected President; instead of the Vice-President, Miss L. G. Heymann, Mrs. Anna Lindemann from Stuttgart was elected. Re-elected as Officers were Miss Von Welzeck and Mrs. Voss-Zietz; newly elected were Miss Lischnewska, Dr. Schirmacher and Mrs. Vogt.

The General Meeting decided to hold protest-meetings against the dearth of victuals throughout the

German Empire. On the occasion of the approaching elections for the Imperial Parliament (Reichstag) the National Union planned to hold a huge demonstration in Berlin. \* \* \*

The Prussian Woman Suffrage Association, whose President is Mrs. Minna Cauer, has to report a splendid growth during the short time of its existence. It has 31 Local Branches in all parts of Prussia with a total of 3100 members. From Dec. 10 to Dec. 12 the Association holds its Annual Meeting at Berlin; the Executive would be delighted to welcome suffragists from far and near to attend it.

ADELHEID VON WELCZECK.  
Dresden, October 1911.

### The Netherlands.

During the month of October two well-known suffragists were the guests of the National Woman Suffrage Association. In the beginning of the month Dr. C. V. Drysdale spoke at well attended meetings at Amsterdam, Rotterdam and the Hague. His speeches contained much valuable information about the militant tactics of the English suffragists; about whose doings often such unjust reports are circulated by the press. After him came Rosika Schwimmer, whose witty and brilliant speeches have converted many persons to our cause. She has become a beloved speaker in Holland and has always crowded meetings and good press-reports.

J. C. VAN LANSCHOT HUBRECHT,  
correspondent for the „Vereeniging voor  
Vrouwenkiesrecht“.

Amsterdam, November 1911.

Dr. C. V. Drysdale was also the guest of the Men's League and his conferences made all the men who heard him feel it their plain duty to come forward and help the women in their struggle for political equality.

This winter in many places the Men's League arranges meetings in collaboration with the National Woman Suffrage Association or with the Dutch Bond voor Vrouwenkiesrecht, thus practically showing that the movement for the enfranchisement of women is far from being directed against the male sex.

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The Commission, instituted by the Government to draft desirable changes in the State Constitution on the occasion of the approaching revision, has not as yet published its Report, which all suffragists are eagerly expecting. Meanwhile the two petitions for Adult Suffrage have been largely circulated and signed during the summer. The Socialists presented theirs on the day of the opening of Parliament, with 317,520 names, of which 114,810 were signed by women, 196,507 by men, and in 6,213 cases the collectors of signatures seem not to have thought it worth while to mention the sex of the signers. The Radicals are still busily collecting names on their petition, which is to be presented early in 1912.

While thus the agitation for the women's citizenship is going on, the Government shows its concern for the women's welfare by announcing a law-project to prohibit marriage for women teachers and by introducing a bill for tariff-reform, which proposes to give to all Dutch housewives the enormous satisfaction that by paying a greater price for nearly all household commodities they enable the State Treasury to give old age pensions to the destitute who are in need of them.

Now, I say, is n't it a pity to enfranchise the women and so give them a chance to interfere with these generous designs of our Government?  
Utrecht, November 1911. W. A. E. MANSFELDT.

### United States.

This letter must be sent before I have received the October number of Jus Suffragii to see whether the joyful message is blazing across its first page, „California Has Won!“ We had to wait three whole days before we could cable the glad tidings to its editor, and oh, the terrible suspense of those days! The evening of election day Dr. Shaw and other national officers were in my rooms till after midnight getting telephone messages from the Associated Press as fast as it received its telegrams from California 3,000 miles away. By that time the votes all had been counted in San Francisco and there was such an immense majority against the amendment it did not seem possible that the rest of the State could save it. Miss Shaw went to bed broken-hearted, but presently she came back, saying she could not sleep, and walking back and forth she declared that we must rouse the women of the whole country to boycott the Panama Exposition on which California is building such high hopes, and we all mourned together.

The next morning the New York papers said woman suffrage was lost, and one of them, the Tribune, owned by our American ambassador in London, had a cartoon picturing a woman cowboy sitting on a horse and saying: „The men will not give us our independence!“ Several telegrams came from the California women during the day telling us not to give up hope, that Los Angeles, the big city in the southern part of the State, had given nearly 6,000 majority. The evening papers said that the small-towns were all reporting majorities in favor and we began to dare think the amendment might be saved. By midnight the reporters from all the papers in the city were calling us on the telephone for interviews, as there could hardly be a doubt! And on the morning of the third day they conceded the victory and several of the largest had splendid editorials of congratulation. The Tribune said, this election proved that now the Eastern States would have to take more serious notice of the woman suffrage question. In countless ways we could see at once how its status had been raised by the triumph in this great State.

The next evening we had a jollification in the old, historic Cooper Union, with 2,000 in attendance, the band playing, and in the midst of it all an electric star flashed out—our sixth State, California. Now the New York women who went out there to help have come back and are telling how it was won, how from all the villages among the mountains, and all the ranches in the valleys, came the little majorities that grew and grew until like a mighty ware they engulfed the big, corrupt vote of San Francisco and sent it to the bottom of the sea. Already the women are registering by the thousands to vote at the municipal elections in December, and instead of disbanding their many suffrage societies they are holding them intact for the important political work that lies before them.

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Our National Convention has just closed after a most successful meeting in Louisville, K. This is a conservative Southern city, where, until recently, there has been very little interest in woman suffrage, but every evening hundreds were turned away after the large auditorium was filled, and the papers

gave columns of excellent reports. Dr. Shaw was elected president for the seventh time, and several new members were added to the official board, which will much increase its efficiency. Miss Jane Addams, the founder of Hull House, Chicago, and one of the most revered women in the United States, was made first vice-president. The second is Miss Breckenridge, of an old Kentucky family, who is and has been for some years associate dean of Chicago University. The present most capable secretary, Mrs. Dennett, was re-elected; also the treasurer, Miss Ashley, who has the degree of LL.B. and Master of Laws from the University of New York and is lecturer to its Woman's Law Class. One of the auditors is Mrs. La Follette, wife of the United States Senator from Wisconsin, who is a strong possibility as the next presidential candidate. The second is Mrs. Laidlaw, wife of a New York banker, and one of Mrs. Catt's chief aids in the Woman Suffrage Party. Miss Blackwell, as editor of the Woman's Journal, is a member of the board. Miss Shaw is the happiest woman in the country.

The Woman Suffrage Party of New York has just held its annual convention in Carnegie Hall, the largest in the city, which was crowded. A cablegram sent from South Africa by Mrs. Catt was read amid applause. One thousand delegates were present and the addresses were of the highest order. The last one by Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale, the talented young English actress who last year married a New York lawyer, inspired the audience with the greatest enthusiasm and to the younger women especially it was a message of courage and hope. The older women in the movement often nowadays say to each other, „Are we awake or dreaming? Let us give thanks that we have lived to see this day!“  
IDA HUSTED HARPER.  
New York, October 1911.

### Russia.

Until recently in Russia women were not admitted to study law at the universities. In 1906 the universities got their autonomy, and from that epoch dates a reorganisation. The Board of Professors became the supreme power and was authorized to deal with necessary personal claims and manage to content the needs of the public and of the sciences they were teaching. One of the first manifestations of the new order of things was the admission of women to the universities. They entered at the moment when the interest for social science was at the highest point, and so it was natural for the women to choose law for their academic career and most of them registered as law-students. Unfortunately however the number of female students was very limited. So for instance all the universities of Moscow only counted 200 women students, whereas the number of students amounted in total to 2500. The conditions of admission were severe for women,—one being the possession of the gold medal won on leaving the lyceum. Even so a considerable number of applicants had to be refused admission.

The history of the participation of women in higher education at Russian universities is exceedingly sad, as sad as the fate of the autonomy of the universities itself. The women were admitted, to be sure, but they were refused equal rights with the men students,—they were registered in quality of extraordinary auditors and submitted to different limitations. They lacked the right of passing examinations and of being eligible as members of scientific societies and attending students' meetings.

In 1907 took place the second admission of extra-

ordinary auditors, and this time their number was even smaller. A little before the end of the academic year 1907—1908 a decree from the Minister of Public Education prohibited the admission of women to the universities and expelled all the „extraordinary auditors“, without giving any motive for this action.

This decree broke in upon the women students like a thunderbolt. They tried all their best to show how cruelly they had been treated by being thus suddenly turned out. After five months of strenuous and persevering agitation, by sending petitions to persons in authority, to members of the Douma and to the Cabinet, the women students who had been admitted in 1906 got leave to come back, but the entrance of new women students continued to be forbidden.

Still the wish to be permitted to study law increased among the young Russian women. In one university-town after another university-courses on the same plan as the law-courses in the universities were arranged by the professors, who taught the women there the same things they taught at the university.

In the spring of 1910 the women who had terminated a course of law at the university got permission to go in for the State examinations in quality of externs. This concession made partly up to them for having been so badly treated, but at the same time a new deception was in store for them. They were obliged to show a diploma of exit from a young men's lyceum. And so these ladies, having finished their whole course of law study, were obliged to prepare again for an examination which they had been through years ago and which had no connection with their present studies. The pupils of the Private Courses and the students coming from foreign universities were also given the right to be admitted to the State examinations in Russia.

Some students from the Law Faculty of the Paris university, having passed the State examinations in Russia, addressed petitions to the Boards of Lawyers asking to be registered as members of their corporation. Their requests were agreed to, but again they were refused the right to be counsel and barrister. When one of the women lawyers came up to be defendant in a criminal case, the affair ended in a tragi-comical way, the Chief Justice leaving the room by way of protest.

Soon after women were entirely excluded from the Corporation of Lawyers.

At present Russia counts a hundred women lawyers and their number is increasing year by year. The task now before them is to obtain the right of admittance to the bar and to be appointed notaries, factory-inspectors, etc.

Last year the representatives of one of the Progressive Parties introduced in the Douma a bill to enable women to be admitted to the bar. Now the women students are preparing the passage of this bill. It is truly uphill work, but the obstacles which have obstructed their first steps on the way will not have the power to prevent their final victory.

N. SAK.  
A. KROKOS,  
Secr. Women's League.  
Moscow, October 1911.

In order to protest against the exclusion of women from the legal profession, last spring the Russian League for women's Rights presented to the Douma a memoir to that effect. The better to assure their success, they had got the support of all women lawyers. And now, following out this plan, and for

an extensive agitation for women's rights, together with other women's organisations the L.W.R. proposes to give a great series of public meetings, conferences, speeches, etc. and to remind constantly the Douma-members of the extreme urgency of a law concerning the admission of women to the bar.

Lately the women lawyers were invited in a body to the meeting called by the feminist society for Mutual Help, at which were present the members of the Douma, those of the Bar and the Professors.

P. SCHISCHKINA—JAVEIN.  
St. Petersburg, October 1911.

At our meeting in favour of the women lawyers, among the guests there were some university professors and deputies representing different parties in our Parliament. The former praised the intelligence and zeal of the women students, and the M.P.'s promised in splendid suffragist speeches, that they would promote the adoption of a law which would secure for women jurists the right to make use of their knowledge of law to benefit themselves and the community.

Another good news is that all those young women lawyers at Moscow and St. Petersburg have become members of our League for Women's Rights. It is good to have so many young workers who are well versed in the laws and are bent on gaining their rights. This will also show our antagonists that it is not only the old and ugly women who claim their rights, as they would have people believe.

The *Women's Progressive Party* too has resumed its meetings. Lately there was a lecture on the Stockholm Congress by Mme. de Wachtine. Mrs. Chapman Catt's Presidential Address was translated into Russian by Mme Sotschinsky, printed and distributed among the members of several women's associations.  
ANNA KALMANOVITCH.  
St. Petersburg, October 1911.

This month I have no news to give you about the women's movement in Russia. Social work has only just begun in both capitals after the reactions. But the prospects before us are as hopeless as ever. The reaction, as you can see from the newspapers, is in full sway. The activity of individuals as well of the local self government is paralysed; and that at a time when it is most needed. We are going to have again a year of terrible famine in many provinces. And already now, when the winter has not begun yet, the governments of Samara, Oufa and Orenbourg are already suffering from famine.

Lately, several villages of Samara have elected at a rural meeting a peasant woman (Iaeva) to go to the capital and ask the Government to give help to the famished population. The poor woman was, of course, unable to obtain anything. She only succeeded in getting 2½ pounds from a benevolent lady in Moscow. „That,” said she to a correspondent, „shall help us to feed our children during one week.” She described the terrible position of her country people: horses are already sold for about nine shillings; cows for one pound five shillings and so on. Warm clothes are being pawned in order to get some bread etc.

Thus, a field for energetic, self sacrificing activity is here open for all men and women alive; for all, desirous to save thousands of human beings. Any help would be welcome.

While the famine calamities are coming on (not to speak of many others, which are, so to say, in the order of the day), those who are in power go along their usual line. What this „line” is like, I need not say....

A fact, most characteristic for our administration, has lately happened in Moscow. We have here a branch of the „Students' International Christian Alliance”, which in the last three, four years, has organized some lectures in Moscow; and, amongst others, we have had some fine lectures of the „S. I. C. A.”'s secretary, Miss Rouse. Needless to say that this lady is only preaching the Christian gospel of brotherhood and love. However, a few days ago, her lecture has been forbidden in Moscow as being *against public morality and dangerous for public peace*!!! Can a lawless regime condemn itself more utterly than by forbidding the followers of Christ to preach the gospel?!

ZENEIDE MIROVITCH.  
Moscow, 2d November 1911.

## Austrian Empire.

VIENNA.

The W. S. Committee secured a most interesting speaker for its first autumn meeting on Oct. 23rd, where Mrs. Jenny C. Law Hardy spoke before a numerous public taking for her subject the social conditions of Australia and New Zealand. Mrs. Law Hardy lives in Tecumseh, Michigan and is married to an American, but was born and bred in Melbourne, the capital of the state of Victoria, so she knows from experience what life is like in Australasia. She spoke German quite correctly and fluently and gave a very vivid description full of wit and humor of the social institutions in Australia and of the laws that are due to the influence of women as electors or initiators. She pictured Australasia as a kind of fairyland in which misery, hunger, unemployment, abandoned children etc. are unknown things and justice and general benevolence reign supreme. The speaker was often interrupted by spontaneous bursts of applause and received an ovation at the end of her address for herself and her progressive native land. The W. S. Committee gained quite a number of new members.

The German W. S. Committees at *Brünn* and *Troppau* too have again taken up their work after the summer holidays. In both these towns our Delegation at Stockholm gave a report of the I. W. S. All. Convention.

Unfortunately the political situation in the Empire is not favourable to our suffrage agitation. To be sure, on the re-opening of Parliament the Law on Assemblies, which contains women's disability to participate in political associations, was again submitted to the House by the Government, and in one of the late sessions a Czechish deputy even went the length of proposing the extension of suffrage to the women, but still provisionally there is not the least prospect that either the Government Bill or the Member's Proposal be taken into consideration, for we are in the midst of a Cabinet crisis, which may end in a Parliamentary crisis. But even though the Chamber of Deputies should prove inclined to take up this subject, it would be prevented by other work which has to go before, as: the budget, taxes, military regulations, etc. The women, who have no say, can always wait.

HENRIETTE HERZFELDER.  
Vienna, Nov. 1st 1911.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Oct. 31 gives notice of the National Meeting of the Socialist Women at Innsbrück on Oct. 29, where Adelheid Popp's resolution on the entrance of the women into the men's political organisations and on a great national agit-

ion against § 30 was unanimously adopted. We hope to give details from „Die Gleichheit” next month.

POLAND — GALICIA.

At the end of October at Leopold (Lemberg) a deputation of women, headed by Miss Marie Dulebianka, editor of the paper „The Women's Voice” (Glos Kobiet), went to have an audience with Mr. Dr. Leo, President of the Committee for Electoral Reform in the Diet of Galicia, and Mr. Dr. Glabinski, Ex-Minister and President of the Parliamentary Commission in our Diet, in order to remind these two leaders of Democracy of their promise to put the enfranchisement of women on the list of reforms to be accomplished by the present Diet. „We demand,” said the speaker, „the abrogation of the great injustice that weighs on women, to the shame of the Government. The other proposed electoral reforms must not fail to bring our claim with them. All over the world Liberal politicians feel that social reform comprises the enfranchisement of women.” „We have decided,” she added, „to enter upon a campaign of tax refusal in imitation of the British suffragists and passive resisters, who say that taxation should not go without representation.”

The women desire to prove by this manifestation that the Government is bound to introduce Adult Suffrage. The Democratic parties are in favour of our demand, but the Conservatives are opposed.

Antagonists of all parties attack woman suffrage on purely practical motives. In the Democratic and Radical camps it is supposed that women, by their religious tendencies, would support the Conservative party. The Conservatives, on the other hand, fear that women, prompted by their impulsive temperament, would incline towards socialism.

The President of the Committee on Electoral Reform in the Galician Diet, Mr. Dr. Leo, seemed to understand the whole meaning of this attitude on the women's part and made some rather significant statements. As to the Women's Enfranchisement Bill he could not give the assurance that it would not meet obstacles in its way through the Diet in the next session.

The Women's Committee took a good opportunity to remind the Government that it should give facilities for the passage of the Women's Franchise Bill, as soon as the Diet will be re-opened.  
Jasto, October 1911. MARIE GERZABEK.

Miss Dulebianka, *Potockiego 49, Leopold* (Lemberg), is President of a *Chelm Committee*, formed this spring in order to protest against the annexation and „russification” of a district of the Russian province of Poland, which is the ancient kingdom of that name. She offers to send on application a copy of a protest of a similar nature as the one published by Thekla Hultin in „J. S.” VI 7, in English or French. This protest was issued in May 1911 by the Polish women, because they felt it the women's duty always to defend the cause of the oppressed, to steer politics into the wake of Justice and denounce all shame, and above all to practise what they preach; and the memoir was addressed to the Parliaments of the European States which signed the acts of the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

## Hungary.

Hermann Bahr, a personage of a very strongly developed individuality, representative of the modern Austrian literature, an elderly gentlemen with imposing appearance, rich melodious voice, beautiful gestures and a strong belief in women's rights, held

yesterday, on the 3rd of November a very successful German lecture for us in Budapest on „Frauenfragen”. His hearers enjoyed the perfection of his rhetoric as well as his wit and humour and the press could not but take extensive notice in long columns of this literary and sociological event. It drew many hearers who would never come near a feminist lecture before, and the speaker captured them by his enthusiasm, his strong conviction and his original point of view, which disregards arguments and is founded on ethical sentiment. We are convinced we do good service to the suffrage movement of all nations by recommending them this eminent speaker.

The interpartisan suffrage-meetings in Nagy-Sabuta, Kis-Körös and Baja were attended by Miss Glücklich and Miss Wilhelm, who spoke every time with great success on woman suffrage.

EUGENIE MISKOLCZY MELLER.  
Budapest, the 4th of November 1911.

## France.

The French Woman Suffrage Association has just published its Annual Report, of which we will here give a brief summary:

Report of the last General meeting,  
Election of Officers,  
Biography and portrait of the President, Mme Vincent,

Parliamentary action,  
The Stockholm Congress,  
Work of the W. S. A. during 1911 and plans for 1912,

Communications from the General Secretary and from the Treasurer,  
List of publications of the W. S. A. and of recent feminist reviews and books.

This pamphlet is sent to all members of the W. S. A.; we shall send it with pleasure to foreign persons or societies who care to apply for it at the Secretariate of the French W. S. A., 53 rue Scheffer, Paris XVI enclosing an international postage-stamp of 0.25 frs.

In reading this report our friends will realise the progress made by the French W. S. A. since its foundation in 1909. They will see that we have now Local Sections in half the country and that our propaganda is rapidly advancing. In the Parliamentary domain two hundred and forty deputies are urging together with us the claim that the Bill-Dussaussoy-Buisson on Municipal Suffrage for women be discussed. We add a review of the steps we took with them.

As for our literature it will be seen that our educational pamphlets become more and more numerous.

For next year we issue an appeal to organise a specially active agitation during the municipal elections which are to take place in the month of May 1912.

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Lately we published the following pamphlets:  
Un progrès social, by Mme de Schlumberger,  
0.25 frs. at the Secretariate;  
Les Droits de la Femme, by Marguerite Martin,  
2 frs. Ed. Rivière, 31 rue Jacob, Paris;  
Les Documents du Progrès, Octobre-issuë,  
Le vote des femmes—F. Buisson  
L'ouvrière et le bulletin de vote—M. Nathan  
review edited in French, German and English 59 rue Claude Bernard, Paris.  
Conférence sur le Suffrage des Femmes, by Miss Clément, President of Gironde Section of the F.W. S. A. c/o Mr. Fabre, 14 rue Bourdelone, Nîmes.

Congrès National des droits civils et du suffrage des femmes tenu à Paris, compte-rendu in extenso, orné de quatre portraits hors texte,

3.25 frs. at the Secretariate, 53 rue Scheffer.

*Communication of the French W. S. A.*

Paris, October 1911.

The *Electors' League for Woman Suffrage* has just issued its October bulletin. This Society, under the presidency of Mr. Ferdinand Buisson M.P., President of the Commission for Universal Suffrage, assumed as its aim the adoperation for woman suffrage of all the propagandist and legislative power inherent in the quality of elector.

The October-number of its Bulletin gives a notion of the rather extensive activity of this new league. It contains an especially interesting account of the Stockholm Convention of the I. W. S. All.

Paris, nov. 1911.

ALBERT CHENEVIER.

### Denmark.

#### DANSKE KVINDEFÖRENINGERS VALGRETSFÖRBUND.

*Our Press Bureau* is now about 1½ year of ago and it has proved to be of much value to us. We are sending articles, short essays etc. to two different publishing bureaus which are supplying more than 100 daily papers with news of all kinds.

We do not confine ourselves only to articles about suffrage. We are frequently writing about questions of economical and social interest and connected with the fight for women's freedom. Or we may sum up in *one* article what work has been done in our Parliament for or concerning women—and in *another* what has *not* been done and what ought to be done.

But „no prophet is accepted in his own country” and we therefore most often translate things which have been said by foreign famous men and women in favour of woman's suffrage. We have quoted Roosevelt, Taft, Zangwill, Julia Ward Howe, Selma Lagerlöf etc. etc. The testimonial which the Australian Government sent last winter to the European Governments has been sent out by us and to our great pleasure published in a good many papers.

Of course, we cannot *control* how many papers really print our articles, but there is no doubt an increasing demand for informations on the women's cause and it is for us to avail ourselves of this door left ajar. In this connection I might point out that about 60 Danish daily papers were represented at the Congress in Stockholm by women journalists who had contracted for 2—3 rather long successive articles on the transactions of the Convention. In 1906—when the I. S. W. Alliance visited us—the interest shown by the leading papers in the provinces was very slight—if there was any at all.

All the work in the Press Bureau is done by volunteers, else we should not be able to run it, and we are especially indebted to Mrs. Louise Nörlund, former President of the *Valgretsforbund*, for her warm interest for this important side of our work.

For the use of this Press-work we should be very thankful for every sort of pamphlets or papers dealing with the question. Such printings should be sent to our President miss *Eline Hansen, Faelledvej 6<sup>a</sup>, Copenhagen.*

We are of course only too glad to send everything that we produce to anybody that will ask for it.

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We had our annual meeting on the 24th of Oct. and the following Officers were re-elected: Miss Elise Hansen (President), Mrs. Johanne Münter (Vice-Pres.), Mrs. S. v. d. Osten (Nat. Sec.), Miss

Th. Daugaard (int. sec.). Instead of Miss Nanna Berg, who for many years has been a clever treasurer, was elected Miss Louise Neergaard.

The President and Vice-President gave an account of the splendid Congress in Stockholm and some new branches were received with applause onto the Federation.

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The resolution mentioned in the last number was on the 7th of Oct. presented to the Premier and the Home Secretary. Both of them received us—as usual—very graciously, and they said—as usual—practically nothing. There is no excitement in seeing our authorities, it does not help us one step forward, and yet it would not be wise to drop these tactic.

A proposal for an amendment of our Constitution is again before the country. It will be read for the first time in the Upper House on the 8th of November. It includes W. S. since the parties practically agree to that *and* some other questions about which we *know* that they *cannot* agree; and as the politicians of Denmark are not more scrupulous than politicians of all other countries, there is a fair possibility for us to be dragged down again by matters which I dare say a good many of us look upon with interest and sympathy, but which have not the slightest connection with *our* political disabilities.

As reported in the issue for Oct., one of our groups, Dansk Kvindesamfund, will object to this policy. I do wish that next time I could report that the warning has been listened to and followed. I wish!  
TH. DAUGAARD, *Int. Sec.*  
Copenhagen, Nov. 5th. 1911.

During the month of October the *Landsforbund for Kvinders Valgret* has begun the carrying out of a new plan, which is hoped to become a good means of propaganda as well as being instrumental in the political education of women. It consists in giving once a year a course of lectures in sociology for women at some Danish high-school. Women from different parts of the country, who want to attend, will have to stay at the school for three or four days and pay a small amount for board and lodging, while those living near by pay for the lectures only.

Our first „lessons in sociology” were given during the 13, 14, 15th October at the high-school of Høng

in Sealand. Considered as a first attempt, it was most successful, as some 40 female and even a few male pupils from different parts as the country had been booked, and this number increased from day to day during the meeting.

The speakers, who were men and women alternately, dealt with such topics as: Women and trade, Equal work equal pay, The public system of maintenance, The church laws, The imperial taxes, Woman's legal status, Woman suffrage. After each lecture followed an hour or two of discussions, in which the pupils took part with great interest.

CLINNY DREYER.

Copenhagen, Nov. 1st 1911.

### Italy.

On Oct. 7, 8 and 9 took place at Turin the first National Congress for woman suffrage. There were about 150 delegates from all the principal towns of Italy, and the Municipality of Turin was also represented. Furthermore some eminent men of politics and of science, in a word all those who are concerned with the intellectual and social condition of women, had come to attend the congress.

(To be continued.)

Turin, Oct. 1911

EMILIA MARIANI.