

# JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

SIXTH YEAR No. 2.

OCTOBER 15, 1911.

As to the women, bless you, voting doesn't change their nature, and so long as women are willing to believe what men tell them, it's mighty unsafe to trust them with the ballot.

ISAAC N. STEVENS.



Die echte, rechte Volksschullehrerin hat eine tiefe Liebe zu den Kindern des Volks und ein lebhaftes Interesse für soziale Arbeit und sozialen Fortschritt. Erst durch das Frauenstimmrecht werden ihr die Wege geebnet zu intensiver, gründlicher, von Erfolg gekrönter Arbeit.

BERTHA BOHRER.

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

## HURRAH FOR CALIFORNIA!!!

California is the sixth State of the U. S. which has enfranchised its women.

### Official Announcements.

The *Report of the Sixth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Stockholm in Juni 1911* may be ordered for 1 Shilling and 6 pence (post paid) from the Hon. Treasurer of the Alliance, Mrs. Adela Stanton Coit, 30 Hyde Park Gate, London S.W. It contains the reports of the twenty-three Auxiliaries and in addition those of Poland, Roumania and Galicia, the Constitution of the I. W. S. All., the minutes of the proceedings, the names and addresses of officers, committees, delegates auxiliaries and Hon. Associates, an account of the social attractions of the congress, the President's address, etc. This pamphlet is one of our best means of propaganda, showing the actual state of the suffrage-problem, and should therefore be in the hands of every suffragist and every M. P. in the world.

When sending a post-order for the price, members are requested to send also a post-card stating their name and address.

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A similar *Report of the Fifth Congress* in London in 1909 may be had for 6 d., on application to the same address, or *gratis* (only postage to be paid) if intended for public libraries. The address of the library may be given to Mrs. Stanton Coit who then send the number of copies required.

On the same condition a few copies of the *Report of the Fourth Congress* at Amsterdam in 1908 may be ordered for libraries from Miss Martina G. Kramers, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam.

According to the decisions of the Stockholm congress the International Woman Suffrage Alliance publishes the following pamphlets:

*The World Movement for Woman Suffrage*, 1904 to 1911, being the Presidential Address delivered at Stockholm to the Sixth Convention of the I. W. S. Alliance on June 13th 1911 by Mrs. Chapman Catt, to be obtained from Mrs. Stanton Coit, 30 Hyde

Park Gate, London S. W. Price 1 d. or 2 cents each; 10 d. a dozen; 5 sh. a hundred.

The article published in „The Delineator” by Mr. George Creel and Judge Ben B. Lindsey to refute the slanders of anti-suffragists on the results of Woman Suffrage in Colorado was translated into French and German at the I.W.S. Alliance's request. This pamphlet contains in a few pages the entire justification of the reform which made women Citizens of the State in 1893. It is to be ordered in German from Frau H. Winkler, *Werben bei Cottbus* for 0.15 Mk., and in French from Mme. C. Leon Brunschwig, 53 rue Scheffer, Paris, for 0.20 frs.

### Other Announcements.

Some libraries, booksellers, reading-rooms, literature-tables and clubs have promised to act as agents to augment the circulation of „Jus Suffragii”, in the manner mentioned in J. S. V. p. 76: —

The International Suffrage Shop, 15 Adam Street, Strand London, England.

The National Union of W. S. Societies, Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, London.

The Women's Freedom League, 1 Robert Street Adelphi, Strand London.

The Women's Citizen Publishing Co., 13 Bream's Buildings Chancery Lane, London E. C.

Mrs. Alice L. Park, 611 Gilman Street Palo Alto, California.

Mrs. H. C. van Loenen de Bordes, Villa Wilhelmina, Eisenach.

Miss Sophie Alberti, 1 Gammel Mønt, Copenhagen.

Mr. H. Spengelink, bookseller, Hillegom, Holland.

Mrs. Jeanne d'Almeida Nogueira, 17 Praça D. Luiz, Lissabon.

Mr. A. Fabre, 14 rue Bourdaloue Nimes France, has had the excellent idea to make suffrage propaganda by lectures with lantern projections. He has assembled in a booklet, with 43 photos of his lantern-slides, viz. portraits of the pioneers of the movement



and he is willing to lend on application from well-known suffrage organisations a box of lantern-slides, free of charge, containing the information he has assembled.

To our lantern-propaganda we might add an exchange of *blocks for engravings and photos*. Doubtless our organisers often want photos for the decoration of a lecture- or exhibition-room as well as blocks for engravings to be published in papers or almanacs.

Mrs. Marie Wegner, 109 Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse, Breslau, Germany, would like to buy or borrow *clichés*.

*Hungary begs every National Suffrage Association affiliated to the Alliance to send notice of its annual meeting as soon as the date is fixed.*

*Books etc. received, which will be reviewed in the next number of „Jus Suffragii“:*

Three leaflets of the Women's Freedom League. No. 9 and No. 10 of the Preussischen Landsverein für Frauenstimm.

The Children's Magazine, Jones & Evans London, 5 pamphlets on women's labour by Vera Hjelt, a post-card designed by Ella Buchanan, Nietzsche et le Féminisme by Lydia Pissarjewski, An American Suffragette by Isaac N. Stevens.

## Answers to the Questions of Hungary in „J. S.“ V 74.

by Frau MINNA CAUER.

Dear Madam, — You ask me to answer the questions put by Hungary, concerning universal suffrage. It is rather difficult to make the state of affairs in the different German states very clear in short answers, but one thing is certain that the democratic idea, which is the basis of the Constitution of the German Empire, is on the way to conquer old institutions and old prejudices.

Believe me always,

Yours sincerely,  
MINNA CAUER.

*Question I:* Universal Suffrage was introduced into the German Confederation in 1867. In 1869 a law was made arranging for the way in which it was to be carried out. When the German Empire had been founded the universal, equal, direct (i. e. each voter votes himself directly for the Diet, „Reichstag“) and secret suffrage was adopted.

*Question II:* The Socialdemocratic party has equal suffrage for both sexes in its program, and the Bill for the extension the suffrage to women is brought in by the German Socialist party at the beginning of each legislative period—the last being after the last election in 1907. This Bill ran as follows:— „It is desired that the Diet (Reichstag) should request the confederated Governments to formulate as soon as possible a law by which the suffrage law should be extended to women.“

The „Democratic League“, a new party, also has equal suffrage for both sexes in its program.

None of the other parties in the German Empire (Conservatives, Liberal or Centre [i.e. Catholic party]) have anything of the kind in their programs, nor have they ever taken any steps in this matter.

*Questions III and IV\*):* The Constitution of the German Empire in regard to the suffrage is thoroughly democratic, as election for the Diet (Reichstag) is based on universal etc. suffrage. But the German Empire is a confederation.

It consists of 25 separate states and Alsatia-Lorraine,

which is considered as an imperial country. Alsatia-Lorraine has received by a law of 1911 the universal suffrage, only for men. Each of the German states has its parliament with franchise laws differing in many ways from each other.

The Kingdom of Prussia is the largest federated state in the Empire and has the most reactionary and least democratic franchise laws. The struggle against these laws is renewed every session. The Liberal party in the Prussian House of Representatives supports universal etc. suffrage for men, but never proposes its extension to women. The Socialdemocratic party in the Prussian House of Representatives is too small (only 6 members) to exercise any power, as it is able to do in the Diet (Reichstag). In the debates it always supports the extension of the suffrage to women.

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The Prussian National Women Suffrage Association, which is affiliated to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, sends a petition to the Prussian House of Representatives every year for the adoption of universal etc. suffrage for both sexes. The Socialdemocratic party invariably supports this petition in the debates. The other parties propose to proceed with the order of the day. A few members of the Liberal party are personally favourable to this petition, but the party is not.

„All this shows that the German National Suffrage Organisations, especially the Prussian one, have a great task and will have hard work before they succeed in introducing the fundamental law of the German Empire, i. e. universal etc. suffrage into the single states.

Berlin, the 2nd Oct. 1911.

\*) Women have the municipal franchise in the country towns with few exceptions; in the larger towns it is the reverse. But all through the Empire the stipulations are at variance.—E. H. note to J. S. V 83 3b.

## The women's movement and political parties in Russia.

by ZÉNÉIDE MIROVITCH.

It is only lately that women in Russia have got experience with regard to political parties and their relation to the question of women's suffrage. But our experience has been most instructive. Political parties appeared on the scene of Russian history in the 2nd half of 1905,—a period when great reforms were expected and hoped for. Three distinct parties were then formed: The Conservative *Octobrists*, the Constitutional party of the „people's Freedom“ and the *Socialdemocratic party*.

What has been from the first their relation to women's suffrage? What did they mean to do for our enfranchisement?

The *Octobrists*, of course, did not even mention women in their program; it might have been supposed that the whole nation consisted of men only. As for the „people's Freedom party“, from the first, it admitted women to equal political rights, but... in the abstract only. It was said, that at such an important historical moment other reforms, much more important, were to be introduced; that success could not be obtained with regard to all the party's demands; that something should be put off till later on, and this something, as always,—was bound to be the question of women's suffrage. They admitted, of course, that women were entitled to vote; but could they not wait till men had gained their own

much more important rights? The year 1905 was just the period when the „Russian Union for Women's Rights“ came out with its most energetical propaganda. The Union decided that a Liberal party, which was breaking its Liberal principles with regard to women, was not to be trusted. And a resolution was passed by the Union, forbidding any member of it to become member of any political party, which did not include in its program the complete equality of the sexes before the law. More than this. At the party's meetings, the members of the Women's Union and their friends amongst men, came out and openly denounced the pseudo-democrat principles of those parties, which did not openly and honestly admit the political equality of both sexes. The Women's Union's policy proved most helpful and wise. The event, I mention took place in the end of October 1905 when the „People's Freedom Party“ was drawing up its constitution. Its first general meeting took place in the beginning of 1906 in St. Petersburg. There again the question of women's suffrage was brought forward by its supporters. A hot discussion followed. An argument, given by one of the women present, made a great impression. She reminded the stubborn opponents of women's suffrage how, a few years before, she had helped them in their political propaganda by bringing large supplies of forbidden political literature. This she did at a great personal risk. „You always want us women to help you in your strife for liberty“, said that lady, „is it fair to exclude us from the results of our common work?“ This argument as well as some other arguments, had a great effect; with the result that the political equality of the sexes was admitted and duly introduced into the „People's Freedom Party“ program. Since then that party, which, on the whole, is the most important and the largest political party in Russia, has always been fair to us women. I remember speaking afterwards to one of our former most bitter opponents of his behaviour to us; he looked very confused and begged me never to mention it.

So our experience does not encourage us to put our trust in one party and remain passive for the rest.

Further events proved: 1) That almost all our new friends knew nothing about the women's wrongs; for when they came into our first Parliament, they would have been unable to defend our rights, had we not supplied them with all sorts of information with regard to women's economical, political and other conditions. 2) When the question of Universal Suffrage was brought before the 1st Douma, the „People's Freedom Party“ divided; and part of our „friends“ insisted on omitting the words „without distinction of sex“. It is true that their opinion did not prevail; and equal rights for men and women were introduced into the bill, but—a bon entendeur salut—still it was a very good lesson for us, suffragists.

Now, with regard to the Socialdemocrats. They, from the first declared themselves in favour of Universal Suffrage without distinction of sex. But during the election campaign they very seldom mentioned the women's rights, and did not seem to care about them very much. And that also has been a useful lesson for us.

Our experience in politics brings us to the conclusion that no political party should be thoroughly trusted; and that we should be non-partisan in our strife for suffrage. That does not mean that we must keep aloof from political parties. Quite the reverse. Not only does our Women's League keep in touch with the Progressive Members of the Douma, but with the Conservatives also. We must make the best of all. And events have proved that good causes

sometimes triumph quite unexpectedly. Thus the Conservatives, the *Octobrists* (who last year were in the majority) have lately introduced in the Douma several bills most favourable to women, as for instance the establishment of equality between men and women in laws of inheritance, and some other laws of very liberal character even as compared to those of Great Britain, so much ahead of Russia in other respects. And the fact of these laws being introduced by a most Conservative party is very significant. You must remember that in the first Douma, which was not only Progressive, but even Radical, we had many opponents; and not only amongst the Conservative *Octobrists*, but even among progressive M.P.s, who were not tied by their party-program. Thus the well-known professor Kovalevsky violently opposed women's suffrage in 1906, alleging that if women were to be enfranchised, they would form an army of amazons. He further referred to the opinion of those Englishmen, who said that the English Parliament may do anything but not transform a woman into a man... Four years have elapsed since these stupid jokes were heard in our 1st Parliament. And what do we now see? In a period of reaction, Conservative M.P.s introduce bills in favour of the enlargement of women's rights. More than that. In the beginning of March 1911, one of the *Octobrists*, Prince Galitzin, delivered a speech in the Douma, a speech, which might have done credit to Mr. Snowden or Keir Hardie. Speaking of the new law which is being introduced with regard to the reform of Local Government in small districts, he said: „In this Bill we, for the first time, put forward a measure of justice for us men legislators, the question of women's equal rights. The Russian Empire has had in its history most remarkable women, as Sophia, sister of Peter the Great, Catherine the Great and so many others. Such an Empire may be proud of its women and must immediately give them equal rights.“ These words come from a Conservative! What does that mean? It means that men begin to find out that they need the support of women; and that they no longer can deny them justice.

We hope to remind them of that truth; and, meanwhile, we shall stick to our former principle, trusting no party, sect or fraction and remembering John Stuart Mill's words: „The concession of the privileges to the unprivileged is seldom brought about by any better method than the power of the unprivileged to extort them.“

## United States.

No report was sent from the United States for June and July because the writer felt that the space in „Jus Suffragii“ belonged to the Congress at Stockholm. Absence from home and the hottest summer we ever have experienced were the deterrent for the next two months, but if possible the readers shall know henceforth how fast we are moving. The older workers who have watched this cause creeping along so slowly for many years can scarcely believe they are not dreaming as they behold the great sweep with which it is rushing forward to day. Where tens of women were struggling to keep it alive only a few years ago, there are thousands to day, filled with vigor, enthusiasm and hope, knowing little of past discouragement and inspired by the belief in speedy success. The most beautiful feature of it all is the vast number of young women, many fresh from college, others equipped with the modern business training and numbers of happy young wives whose husbands are glad to see them turn from card parties and afternoon teas.

No summer ever has seen such widespread and



continuous work. A dozen States have been canvassed by parties in automobiles, who have gone from town to town, speaking, distributing literature and making thousands of converts. This street oratory is an entirely new feature in America but it has gained instant favor, and even in the large cities there has not been an instance of rowdiness or insult. Practically all of Illinois, Connecticut and Massachusetts have been thoroughly canvassed and half of the sixty counties of New York. The open air campaign of the big State of Pennsylvania will end next Saturday in the old, historic Independence Square of Philadelphia, where the Declaration was signed in 1776. Our national president, Dr. Anna Shaw, and other distinguished women will speak and fifty girls from near-by colleges will give out literature.

Another feature of the summer's activities has been the work at State and county fairs, which usually last for a week and attract immense crowds.

A tent or booth is erected where the women sell or give leaflets, buttons, flags, pictures, etc., and several times a day speak from a platform in front of or from the band stand. This same method has been followed in amusement parks and in all these cases by women who have the highest respect of the community. We have just had a wonderful meeting in New York City addressed by the Governors of the five States of our Union where women have the vote on exactly the same terms as men—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Washington. They had come east to attend a Conference of Governors and it was a rare opportunity for a large audience—the majority being men—to hear their favorable testimony as to the actual, practical working of woman suffrage.

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All of these things, however, are but side issues compared to the vital, burning question which confronts us. "How will California vote?" It is our first and last waking thought, and before this number of "Jus Suffragii" goes to its readers the question will be answered, for the election takes place October 10. Heaven grant that they may find spread across its front page in capital letters, "California for Woman Suffrage!"—just as they saw less than a year ago the words, "Washington for Woman Suffrage!" The winning of this State would do more to advance the cause throughout the country than has that of all the other five States combined. It would indeed in a large measure settle the matter as far as the rest of the States west of the Mississippi River are concerned, as they would probably grant the suffrage within a very few years. California is the oldest, wealthiest and most influential of these and has almost as many inhabitants as the other five. If it should vote to enfranchise its women, the less important States would feel that they might as well follow the lead, and the general sentiment of the western half of the country would be that, as it was evidently only a question of time, it might as well come soon as late. If, on the contrary, the vote should be adverse then the men in the other States would be encouraged not to grant the suffrage to their women, while the women themselves would grow disheartened. Thus it may be seen with how much anxiety we are awaiting the results of this election.

There never has been such a campaign for the suffrage in this country as the one now in progress in California. If the women of other nations will consider what it means to persuade a majority of nearly 400,000 men to vote in favor of giving the ballot to all the women of the State, they will under-

stand the task before those brave workers on the Pacific coast. California is the largest wine and brandy making State and every body connected with the manufacture and sale of liquor is bitterly hostile to woman suffrage. With so much wealth the State is of course largely dominated by the corporations, who do not want to see the vote doubled. The political parties are evenly balanced, both struggling for power and neither in favor of adding a great mass of women voters to the rest of their troubles. Thus the women have arrayed against them the tremendous forces of wealth and organization added to the natural disinclination of the average man to share his power with woman. In their favor the women have what is called the "insurgent" spirit in the State—the reaction of the people against the political domination of the corporate bodies—the so-called "trusts"—and the bossism of the party "machines". This wide spread rebellion was able to elect its own Legislature last year and through it the question of woman suffrage was submitted to the voters, which the women had been trying very hard to have done for the previous fifteen years. Now they are hoping that this same insurgent spirit will be liberal and just enough to give women a voice in the Government.

California women, however, are not by any means depending simply on men's abstract ideas of justice and right, they are too wise for that. Whether they succeed or not their splendid campaign may well be an object lesson to other states. They have adopted all of the excellent methods used by the women of Washington last year and have added many new features. The work with those 400,000 individual voters, the sending of leaflets, arguments, appeals, invitations to meetings, all this is too complicated to be described. They have addressed over a hundred Labor Unions, in every instance securing an indorsement which in the majority of cases was unanimous. The Women Wage Earner's League had one of the finest floats, drawn by six white horses, in the great Labor Day parade in San Francisco, where 15,000 men were in line. Another, equally beautiful, called The Ship of State, had the place of honor in the Panama Exposition carnival in San Diego. There are over fifty strong suffrage societies in the State and they have secured the official endorsement of various associations that represent a majority of the people in the entire State. Among these are organizations composed of more than a hundred thousand women—the Federation of Clubs, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the State Nurse's Association, the College Clubs, Women's Organized Labor, the Teacher's Association, etc., etc. The Federation of Churches and church societies without number have endorsed the amendment, also universities, many of the Judges, a large number of State and city officials—all indeed that represents the highest and best in the life of California. But alas, and alas, it is the lowest and worst that oppose woman suffrage and they work in darkness and silence!

Very few of the leading newspapers are openly opposed and many of them are giving valuable assistance. Suffrage articles are being published in the German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Swedish, Greek and Chinese papers of the State. There are headquarters in a number of cities and hundreds of meetings are being held in theatres, halls, schools, churches, factories, shops, parlors and on street corners in half-a-dozen different languages. In concerts and moving picture shows one hears and sees "votes for women". Automobiles are flying up into the high mountains and down into the deep valleys of the 57 countries of this great

State which covers an area of 158,360 square miles, and is 375 miles wide and 770 miles long.

This is what it means to win an American State for woman suffrage. All honor to the women of California whether they win or lose!

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

New York, September 1911.

## Sweden.

The result of the elections to the Second Chamber is now known for the whole country and has really been a great surprise for all concerned—sad or happy according to one's private political opinion—but wholly and solely a happy one from our suffrage point of view. The two political parties—the Liberals and the Socialdemocrats—who have taken up woman's suffrage on their programme, have won a victory even greater than the most sanguine could have hoped for. Of the 230 seats in the Second Chamber the Liberals have got 101, the Socialdemocrats 64 and the Conservatives 65. The corresponding figures for the last period were 100 Liberals, 37 Socialdemocrats and 93 Conservatives. The Socialdemocrats have been the real gainers, but all their gains have been taken from the Conservatives. The Liberals have about kept *status quo*. 414,895 votes have been given for those two parties who have taken party, which has declared itself against women's suffrage.

As a result of the elections the Conservative Government has given in its resignation and the King has commissioned Mr. Karl Staaff, ex-Prime Minister and leader of the Liberal party, to form a new Liberal Government. What this means for our question there is no need to point out, but we have still to reckon with a large conservative majority in the First Chamber. However probably this Chamber will be dissolved and totally reelected after the new proportional method before the next session of Parliament. The Conservative majority will then in all probability be reduced to 20, and then a Government bill can have a chance to pass even in that Chamber.

And now we shall see what part the suffrage women have taken in the preparations for the elections. The work has been organized after a plan, decided upon by the meeting of the Central Board of the N.W.S.A. And the result has been that 29 of our best speakers have spoken at 217 meetings for a total audience of about 90,000 persons. 160 of these meetings have been arranged by the Liberals and 57 by the Socialdemocrats. To 100 of them the speakers have been invited by the different party-organizations; to the others they have been sent by the Central suffrage-organization or its local representatives. The record of one of our speakers has been 35 meetings; another spoke at 13 meetings in 17 days and this was up in the far North with its enormous distances. Besides there have been women speakers at a great many meetings where the leading politicians of the two parties have been chief speakers; in Stockholm we had excellent women speakers—both Town-Councillors—at the two great Liberal meetings immediately before the elections. And in their election speeches the party leaders have referred to the question of women's suffrage. As an interesting fact may be mentioned that the new Prime Minister, Mr. Staaff has become a member of Men's League for women's suffrage. At 11 meetings the Liberals had invited a woman as sole speaker, and she was so appreciated, that from one place they wrote to the party-organization and said, that she was "better than two men".

When one of our best speakers and warmest suffragists, Mrs. Frigga Carlberg—who has just completed her 60th year—heard that one of the candidates had declared that "the question of women's suffrage was not actual", she followed him in a heavy storm to an island, where he was going to speak. She had a most adventurous sailing in an open boat, and was wet through when she came to the meeting. But this she did not mind at all—her suffrage-heart rejoiced in relating the history of our world-movement and convincing the candidate of the actuality of our question.

As a whole we have a right to be proud of our women speakers and to hope that they have helped well enough those who have promised to help us.

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In September two suffrage meetings have been held in Stockholm. The first was arranged by the Stockholm W. S. A. immediately after the Executive meeting of the International Council of women. The four speakers were ardent suffragists from Finland, Switzerland and England. The first speaker told us of what the Finnish women had been able to do with the help of the ballot, the three others related their different methods of work for obtaining suffrage.

The other meeting was also arranged by the Stockholm W. S. A. but together with the Swedish branch of the Men's League for women's suffrage, and the speakers from the Men's League were the burgomaster of Södertälje, Mr. Jakob Pettersson M.P., and the burgomaster of Stockholm, Mr. Carl Lindhagen M.P. We also had the pleasure of hearing Miss Annie Furuhielm, vice-president of the I. W. S. A. The meeting, that took place the evening before the elections in Stockholm, was arranged as a protest against the women not being allowed to vote at the elections of the next day, and a resolution to that effect was unanimously passed.

EZALINE BOHEMAN.

Stockholm in September 1911.

## Great Britain.

Now that the minds of members of the *National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies* have been set at rest with regard to Mr. Asquith's promise of facilities being specifically intended for the Conciliation Committee's Bill, they have been working quietly in preparation for the Autumn Campaign when Parliament re-assembles. During August and September, many members have been doing Suffrage propaganda during their holidays, and meetings have been held in seaside resorts and country villages, never before visited by Suffrage speakers; the question has not failed to arouse great interest and sympathy.

In the North, the Scottish Federation of the Union have been working hard in support of the Labour candidate at the Kilmarnock Burghs by-election, and though he did not win the seat, Labour views not being very popular in that constituency, the Suffragists have done much excellent propaganda work for the cause.

The cheering news has come from Mr. H. S. Brailsford, Sec. of the Conciliation Committee, that sixteen more M.P.s have lately joined the Committee, that 23 have already promised to ballot for the Conciliation Bill, while ten others will probably do so. With many balloters a good day ought to be secured for the Second Reading of the Bill next session.

Great advance has lately been made with regard to Press matters. The boycott of the leading papers



is gradually being broken down and the tone of the papers generally is getting more friendly. This week for the first time, the „Standard” one of the best known London papers, is opening its columns to us freely and will insert daily on a special page news, letters, reports etc. dealing with the Suffrage and the Women's Movement generally. It is hoped that other London papers will soon emulate its example.

„The Common Cause” the official organ of the National Union has changed its headquarters from Manchester to London, and will in future be issued weekly from 2 Robert Street, Adelphi, Strand, London W.C.  
EMILY M. LEAF.  
London, Oct. 1911.

The autumn campaign of the *Women's Social and Political Union* is opening out auspiciously with a new and logical development of the unrepresented state of women of Great Britain and Ireland. One of the chief planks of the women's platform ever since the movement started, has been the irrefutable maxim of government that taxation without representation is tyranny. This maxim is so deeply imbedded in our English constitution that men have at times almost lost sight of its meaning, except when startling cases of injustice have arisen to rouse the slumbering conscience of the people. The injustice of being taxed without their consent being asked has long rankled in British women's minds, but it remained for the militant movement to fan the smouldering discontent into flame. For some time direct resistance to this injustice was made difficult by the economic disabilities of women, whereby they rarely have an independent position. But during the past year or so the flame has sprung up, and several women have willingly dared all to resist oppression. The course adopted then by the authorities was to seize furniture belonging to the resister, and to sell it to pay the tax by force. In three cases lately the resister to the tax had no furniture, and as a result the women were thrown into prison. In these cases, however, the taxes were not King's Taxes but ordinary taxes. But one woman has bravely come forward to resist the King's Tax. Miss Clemence Housman, sister to the well known writer Mr. Laurence Housman, refused to pay her Inhabited House Tax. As she possessed no furniture, none could be seized. The authorities sent her bills and threats from time to time so that the small amount which was  $\frac{1}{8}$  d. amounted steadily to £ 5 10 sh. 6 d. in costs, although they offered to accept £ 2.10.0. in complete payment. Miss Housman, who was standing for a great principle, refused to pay and was at last arrested on Friday, September 29th, and taken to Holloway Prison in a taxicab. The fare of the cab amounted to  $\frac{1}{8}$  d., the exact amount for which she was sued, but she of course refused to pay it, and it was paid by the officer. At present it is understood that she will be kept in prison till she pays.

Miss Housman's valiant action has aroused the women of England, and it is clear that many others will follow her example. Already vigorous protest meetings have been held outside Holloway Prison and at great meeting places up and down the country, demanding her immediate release. She has kindled a great torch of revolt in the British Empire.

The Secr. W. Soc. and Pol. Union.  
London, Oct. 1911.

*The change of the attitude of the British daily press towards the women's movement cannot be better shown than by the words with which „The Standard” of 3 Oct. 3 introduces its new departure:*

—What is called the Woman's Movement has now assumed proportions which in our opinion make intelligent public judgment of it very necessary. Intelligent judgment of the Woman's Movement cannot be attained failing public understanding of women's claims. Publicity, free ventilation of opinion upon all sides, is essential if public understanding is to be won. This the Woman's Movement has never had in the daily newspaper Press of this country. This, „Woman's Platform” in „The Standard” will provide *every day*, from to-day.

„The Standard”, „Woman's Platform” is provided for the service of women's progress, by means of the recording of women's views, and the ventilation of women's and men's views, regarding every form of women's activities. It is a free, open, and impartial platform, dominated by no class, party, sect, or theory. The views it expresses are the views of its contributors, and are not necessarily either endorsed or opposed by „The Standard”. It offers to women who think and women who work an impartial medium through which they may learn of other women's aims and doings, and convey understanding of their own aims, needs, claims, hopes and doings, to the general public.

Thinking women are invited to study „Woman's Platform” closely, and to use it freely; to co-operate loyally in the task of making it comprehensively and truly representative of the whole of women's interests.

These words are addressed equally to all chivalrous men, and to women who work with their hands, as well as to those who work with their brains. Those who do not work at all will find that they may learn much from „Woman's Platform”. All will find that for the service of women's interests, „Woman's Platform” is freely open to them, whatever their class, party, or beliefs.

„The Standard” invites the consideration of its readers for an addition to its news columns. The Woman's Movement is admittedly many-sided and far-reaching. It is a fact that upon various sides of it very large numbers of the most active and intelligent women of the day are demanding attention for certain claims to which they attach vital importance. It is not logical, fitting, or wise that those claims should be ignored by the general public. The public should be able to form its own definite opinion upon them, so that, eventually, it may act regarding them, wisely, rightly, with full understanding. From to-day, by means of its new daily feature: „Woman's Platform”, „The Standard” will furnish a medium through which, by the impartial ventilation of their news and views, all those persons directly concerned with the Woman's Movement, whether for or against, may convey this understanding knowledge to the general public.

It is purely and simply as a newspaper, as a responsible recording organ, that is, of the doings, events, thought, work, and opinion of the day, that „The Standard” presents this addition to its news columns. If the duty of a responsible newspaper and organ of public opinion is to convey to the public from day to day accurate understanding of the nation's daily life, it clearly is desirable for that newspaper to include in its daily record all available intelligence regarding, not one-half of the community alone, but the whole of it. That is the primary aim of this „Woman's Platform”.

„The Standard”, Oct. 3 1911.

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Miss Newcomb, who spoke for Australia at the Stockholm Convention, says that she remembers that exactly the same change came over the Austr-

alian press just before the Commonwealth Government granted the vote to women.

A debate on Woman's Suffrage took place at the Queen's Hall on Friday evening, September 29th, between Miss Gladys Pott, of the Anti-Suffrage League, and Mrs. Teresa Billington-Greig, whose recently published books and articles on the militant movement caused a mild stir in Suffrage circles a little while back.

The International Suffrage Shop of Adam Street, Strand (Who were responsible for the memorable debate between G. K. Chesterton and Cicely Hamilton), arranged the meeting and were particularly fortunate in obtaining Mr. A. G. Gardiner, editor of „The Daily News”, as Chairman. The hall was fairly full, and the debate was conducted with decency and order, except for an insignificant group of Anti-Suffragists in the back pews who were by way of interrupting Mrs. Billington-Greig with foolish cries, and had the grace to accept the reproof of the Chairman.

The excellent Chairman made a good guess at the first show of hands that the voting was a near thing. When it came to counting, our friends the enemy went home with five votes to the good.

(Monthly Organ *Men's League*.)

At the meeting of the *Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association* held at Dublin on September 14 the proposal of Dr. Walkington for the union of all the existing women's suffrage societies in Ireland was again fully considered. Letters were read from all the leading branches, and from members unable to be present, disapproving of the proposal; and it was unanimously decided that, under existing circumstances, such a union is impracticable, and that the associations can work much more freely and effectively by acting independently upon their own several lines as heretofore. The Honorary Secretary reported that, at the Poor Law elections in June, 110 women guardians had been elected or co-opted, 44 of them being rural district councillors as well; that 16 had been returned for the two Dublin Unions, six for Belfast, seven for the city and county of Cork, and eight for the city and county of Limerick. She also reported that the bill enabling women to be elected as members of our borough and county councils has passed through all its stages in the House of Commons, has been read a first time in the House of Lords, and that there is every prospect of its finally passing during the Autumn Session.

„Irish Times”, Sept. 16 1911.

## Hungary.

We are continuing steadily to attend the non-partisan suffrage meetings arranged in the country-towns of Hungary. This month we attended the meetings in Debreczin and Makó and our speakers were Rosika Schwimmer and Mrs. Miskolczy-Meller. A splendid proof of self-sacrifice was given by our brave members, the farm-women of Balmariyváros, who got up before daybreak and, being desperately poor and having no means to pay the railway fares, marched 26 Kms to attend the meeting at Debreczin and were ready to walk all the way back again. This was indeed a splendid demonstration for woman suffrage.

On the 15th of September we had our first members' meeting after the summer holidays, devoted to the reports of the Int. Congress of Stockholm and the

organisation of the Executive Committee of the next Congress to be held in Budapest. Our rooms were crowded with visitors and the whole audience enthusiastic. We had an eminent president's address from Miss Glücklich, spirited reports from Mrs. Bertha Engel, Mrs. Ungár, Miss Spády and Miss Franciska Schwimmer, all expatiating thankfully on the very magnanimous hospitality of the Swedish Society and the splendid organisation of the last Congress, deriving therefrom valuable instructions for our own work. Rosika Schwimmer gave us a splendid and encouraging speech and a plan of preparatory arrangements.

The best proof of the audience's enthusiasm was the readiness quite unusual in our country in gifts and promises for the Congress-funds, which resulted in a sum of 2600 Kr. even before our collection began.

Then the Executive Committee was constituted as follows: President: Countess Teleki; Vice-Presidents: Dr. Gustav Dirner, Vilma Glücklich, Countess Haller, Dr. Desider Márkus, Rosika Schwimmer; General Secretary: Paula Pogány; Treasurer Janka Dirnfeld; Controller: Mrs. Viktor Molnár; Recording Secretaries: Dr. Mas Rács, Adèle Spády, Mrs. Szegváry; Members: Dr. Aranka Bálint, Hilla Behr, Mrs. Elemér Békassy and Gyönggi Békassy, Berta Engel (Nagy-Surány), Janka Gergely, Mrs. Meller, Countess Mikes, Countess Pejacevich, Ida Seenger, Dr. Charlotte Steinberger, Mrs. Szirmai, Mrs. Ungár, Sidonie Willhelm.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee was held on the 21st of September when Rosika Schwimmer was charged with the leading of the Congress Office. In October the several sub-committees will be organised. At our request the Minister of Commerce made an allowance of 33 % on the Hungarian Railways for all the members of the Congress. The town of Budapest made an offer of printed Guides through Hungary, which will be sent soon to all headquarters of the affiliated societies for distribution to the interested people, to enable our valued guests to settle their trips and plans for the summer in advance. May our dear co-workers receive them with as much pleasure as they are sent by us.

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The Men's League for Woman Suffrage had the chance of welcoming two highly honored guests, Dr. C. V. Drysdale from London and Prof. Wicksell from Lund, Sweden. Dr. Drysdale delivered a beautiful and very interesting lecture on „What men have done in Great Britain for women's suffrage”, making an encouraging opening of the season for his Hungarian colleagues.

The Socialdemocrats held protest meetings of women against the dearth, but instead of pointing out that without political rights nothing can be done to release us from undue burdens, they tried to rouse the passionate revolt of the audience, which they can not succeed in awaking in their men's organisations. Our efforts to speak at these meetings and explain to the women, that they should demand the vote instead of going to demolish shops, etc., as they were advised, were counteracted by the leaders, who told the audience, the ladies giving such moderate advice, are just of the class, which is guilty for the dearth of food.

May we close our Report in telling you that the Congresswork is bringing us already great active interest from people who used to be satisfied with being only platonic suffragists.

EUGENIE MISKOLCZY-MELLER.  
Budapest, the 5th of October 1911.



## Austrian Empire.

### GALICIA.

In Galicia the woman suffrage movement has much advanced since the last electoral campaign for the Vienna Parliament.

Taking advantage of the elections, the Polish Woman Suffrage Association of Lemberg addressed itself to the women showing them that the suffrage is one of the most valuable privileges of citizenship and that millions of women in Europe and the whole world over take part in the great struggle for the enfranchisement of women.

In order to make our movement better known, the Association appointed Mrs. Marie Gerzabek to make propaganda by lectures in the provinces and start Local Branches. At Jasto and at Gorlice a numerous audience listened attentively to a lecture on the importance of women's enfranchisement, which is bound to bring the general betterment of social conditions. In consequence of this agitation the membership has increased and Provincial Branches were formed at Jasto and Gorlice.

At Lemberg are published since January 1911 a suffrage review called „Preglad Kobiacy” and a woman's journal „Glos Kobiet”, the former appears once every ten days and its responsible editor is Mrs. Melanie Berson, President of the Polish W. S. A. at Lemberg.

Together with articles of general interest it contains reports on the situation and the progress of the suffrage movement in all countries of the world. This review intends to become not only a good means of propaganda but also aspires at being instrumental in the political education of women. A good many pioneers of the suffrage movement have promised to contribute articles and we hope that the review will prove useful and interesting.

The women's journal „Glos Kobiet” treats of social and political questions.  
Jasto, Sept. 25 1911. MARIE GERZABEK.

## The Netherlands.

The winter campaign of the *Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht* has begun. After the summer holidays we have taken up our propaganda work with great zeal. Two new branches have already been formed and everywhere meetings are being held or planned. On Tuesday September 19th Parliament was opened. On that day the country-people flock to the Hague to see the royal procession, and we have taken advantage of that circumstance to issue a manifesto. A jiltle procession of three decorated motor-cars wended its way through the streets of the Hague on the morning of that 19th Sept. and distributed our handbill. Everywhere the leaflet was eagerly taken and read, and good propaganda for our cause was made.

On the same day the Socialists held a demonstration in favor of adult suffrage, and it was a goodly sight that so many women took part in that procession.

In this month Rosika Schwimmer will come to us; her racy speeches always attract big audiences.

J. C. VAN LANSCHOT HUBRECHT,  
Amsterdam, Sept. 1911. Corr. Dutch W. S. A.

The *Men's League for Woman Suffrage* published a translation of Mrs. Chapman Catt's Presidential Address in the principal weekly paper of Holland and had reprints distributed. Its annual meeting at The Hague on Oct. 3rd was well attended and made arrangements for propaganda and other action.

To the surprise of the Dutch subjects H.M. the Queen did not come to the Hague on the 19th of September to open the States-General. The opening address given in her name by the Prime Minister did not contain the least allusion to the revision of the Constitution, which is so eagerly demanded by all suffragists that the Socialdemocrats have arranged a popular petition with 317,000 names and a procession of 20,000 people to urge their claim. On the first day of the Parliamentary Session, the Socialist Members wanted to discuss this deficiency of the Opening Address, and on the Second Chamber's refusal to take their proposal into consideration, they have started a species of parliamentary obstruction. Whether or not this course may promote the suffrage cause remains to be seen.

In the open-air meeting on the day of the opening of the States General Mr. Troelstra, the leader of the Socialdemocrats, is reported to have said in his address: „Our demands will not soon be entirely granted, but in case the Government will offer us manhood suffrage without votes for women, we shall say: *sisters, we refuse the extension of the vote to all the men unless you are included in the privilege.* But on the other hand we do not wish to have the vote of 450,000 men now excluded balanced by that of 450,000 ladies.”

The total number of electors in the Netherlands is now 872,536.

Utrecht, Oct. 1911. W. A. E. MANSFELDT.

## Portugal.

*Memoir sent to the National Constitution Assembly by the Portuguese Woman Suffrage Association.*  
Mr. President and Members of the N. C. A.:

—„The Propagandist Association for Women's Rights in its General Meeting on July 10th of this year has decided on the Executive's proposal to send to the N. C. A. the following memoir, to comply with § 4 of Art. 2 of its Constitution, which says that the Association shall claim votes for women, since their rights will always be disregarded as long as they will suffer from social and political disabilities.

We therefor claim for our sex the franchise on very modest conditions, since we deem our duty not to ask too much at the hands of the Constitution Assembly, knowing that this body cannot refuse the granting of one of the noblest aspirations of the Republican party — equality of rights for both sexes.

We wish to prevent that the young Republic, for whose advent we have worked with so much enthusiasm and which has already given us such noble laws, should perpetrate the impardonable error which the great French Revolution committed in refusing women all political rights, although it had gladly availed itself of their services in preparing its way.

We do not demand Universal Womanhood Suffrage, knowing that it cannot be granted in the present circumstances, although total enfranchisement of all women would be historically and practically just; but we do demand what we have asked for since the beginning: the franchise for women who have grained a college-diploma, for the women who have a testimonial stating that they have attended the whole course for teachers for Primary Schools, for women who are heads of families and can read and write, and for commercial women who can read and write.

All those women who have reached the age of 21 years and are morally and economically independent can no longer suffer the oppression of prejudice and routine and continue under the Republic to live

in a shameful state of subjection as if they were out-laws or minors and stood under eternal guardianship. We claim their enfranchisement as the assertion of a principle of justice which will do honour to the Constitutional Assembly and will help your propaganda for education, for the women will seek to work and lift themselves up to obtain the rights which will now only fall to the share of a small number of them.

We also claim eligibility of women to Parish Councils and Municipal Councils, where they will certainly be able to make themselves most useful.

In Norway there are now ninety women on Municipal Councils, and in the Parliament (Storting) there is one lady member, Miss. Rogstad, a simple school teacher. In nearly all civilised countries women have suffrage and eligibility for Municipal Councils.

Our country, which has fallen so low by the neglect of its rulers in the days of the monarchy, has need for its uplifting of the collaboration of all its citizens, and the women are a factor not to be overlooked in this period of social regeneration. Therefor, fellow-citizens we demand for women the right to help rebuild a fatherland which is theirs as well. Already half a century ago Stuart Mill said that a community where women have no part in the government is tainted with injustice.

In free North-America women were first granted the right of the political vote. The State of Wyoming led by a law of Dec. 12th 1869, and it has been followed by four other states.

In Australia, New Zealand, the Republic of Ecuador, the Isle of Man and Norway women enjoy the same civil rights as men. In Finland, notwithstanding the despotic rule of Russia, there reigns perfect political equality between the sexes, as long since there existed intellectual and moral equality. In the first parliament there were immediately 19 women elected as members. In England, Germany, Italy and Russia woman suffrage will soon be an established fact, for the suffragists have worked for it with energy.

Now that in the last parliamentary election in Portugal one woman has actually voted, this fact was hailed with enthusiasm by the women's organisations and by the press of the whole civilised world and put to the fore at the recent Suffrage Congress in Stockholm, which took place in June this year.

After the triumph of woman suffrage, saluted so eagerly by the whole world, being a reform which is justly considered an important social progress, there would be a general astomishment at seeing us so promptly driven back, and the Representatives of the People would be unjust and narrow-minded if they refused women the vote under the moderate conditions which the Woman Suffrage Association proposes.

The results obtained by the enfranchisement of women have been most satisfactory: in America the women secured the election of the best and most educated men, thus lifting up the moral and intellectual plane of society and diminishing crime, drunkenness and vice and promoting peace and order at the elections. Having observed this fact, the Legislature of Wyoming decided to communicate it to all the Parliaments of the world, urging them to grant women the franchise as soon as possible. In the autumn of 1910 the Australian Senate adopted likewise unanimously [It was with 15 against 4 votes.—Ed.] a resolution calling upon the British Government to enfranchise the women in consideration of the excellent results which woman suffrage had had in Australia.

You, Members of this High Council working out plans to organize our Country anew, remember that in this country there are more women than men, and do not soil your work with a tarnish of petty injustice and male egotism. Show the whole world, which has now its eyes fixed on us, inasmuch as it be possible and compatible with the peace of our dear Republic, that you are animated by a modern spirit, a spirit of right, equity and civilisation. Remember that in the most advanced countries women rank highest.

The Executive of the W. S. Assoc.:

CAROLINA BEATRIZ ANGELO.  
JOANNA D'ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA.  
ANNA DE CASTRO OSORIO.  
MARIA LAURA MONTEIRO TORRES.  
CONSTANÇA DIAS.  
RITA DANTAS MACHADO.  
MARIA IRENE ZUZARTE.

## Denmark.

### DANSKE KVINDEFÖRENNIGERS VALGRETTSFORBUND.

One of our groups (Dansk Kvindesamfund) has just finished a Week of Agitation in which 73 meetings for W. S. were held. Compared with the size of our country, this is a very fair number, and we had a resolution—urging the Government to revise the Constitution as soon as possible—carried unanimously at all meetings, except at two, where one man and one woman respectively voted against it. When asked to be kind enough to state their reasons, they left the hall at both meetings and it was not possible to induce them to add a little salt to the pudding by stating their objections to the reform.

This does not give proof of a very strong anti-suffrage movement, and, in fact, we have none of the sort. The number of indifferent people is unfortunately much larger than is that of the actual opponents and we have to be satisfied with the 200 new members who joined as a result of the Week of Agitation. On the whole we find this way of opening the winter-campaign very practical. We have used it for four years now and shall continue. Readers will please understand that this hard work in one week for the vote does not mean that we drop this question for the rest of the season—on the contrary our speakers always connect it with whatever subjects they are treating, only that they have their hands free and are not bound to repeat the wellknown „pro and con” of votes for women.

The speakers of the Week have been as usual prominent men and women of all political parties. Mrs. Chapman Catts' Presidential address at Stockholm had been translated and illustrated with photos of her, Susan B. Anthony, Anna Shaw and Selma Lagerlöf it was sold everywhere at the meetings.

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In connection with the Week of Agitation a *self-sacrifice week* has been arranged at some places. One of the branches (Copenhagen) sent out a proposal of self-denial in respect of food; it was for instance proposed to use milk instead cream, margarine instead butter etc. It was amusing (if not flattering to the Danish men) to watch the different ways of fear, scorn and serious bitterness in which especially the „stronger sex” has met this dreadful attack on their daily culinary enjoyments. The papers have dealt with this feature of our tactics in a number of columns and we now expect the same deep interest and thoroughness also in future as to



our action in different respects. If so the self-sacrifice week has done much good.

The branches in the provinces which have not had the pluck to attack the contents of people's cupboards, have arranged tombolas, small exhibitions etc. etc. A small saving-box in the international colours is coming forward and will soon ornament the drawing-room of every good suffragist, in order to secure money for the work. At the moment of writing it is not possible to have any reliable figures as to the economical result of the Week, but perhaps we can report on it later on.

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The resolution which was passed at the annual meeting of Danish Kvindesamfund and which is mentioned in „Jus” for July, will in a few days be handed to the Government and Parliament, which met yesterday after the holidays. If not in time for this number I shall report in the November edition on the deputation that will present it as well as about our Pressbureau.

TH. DAUGAARD, int. Sec.  
Copenhagen, Oct. 3rd 1911.

#### LANDSFORBUNDET FOR KVINDERS- VALGRET.

On the 9th and 11th of September the *Landsforbund for Kvinders Valgret* held its annual meeting in Randers, Jutland. According to an amendment to the constitution, that was moved and carried at the annual meeting last year, the Local Branches are now permitted to send one representative for every 50 members. Consequently the number of delegates was much increased this year. The president of the Randers branch, *Mrs. Ingeman-Dröhse*, had arranged everything beautifully and especially provided so well for the delegates that every one had been invited to dwell in private homes during the congress. The business meetings were held in a large hall, tastefully decorated with green leaves and banners.

After the president of the Landsforbund, *Mrs. Rambusch*, had bid welcome to the delegates, the chairman introduced the president of the business-committee, *Mrs. Elna Munch*, who mentioned that the Landsforbund consists of 160 branches with 11,000 male and female members and thus forms the largest suffrage-association of any country as compared with the population. In the previous year numerous meetings had been held in the local branches, and the woman-speakers had been busy in all parts of the country, and the political organizations had been most anxious to secure the speakers of the Landsforbund for their large open-air meetings on Constitution-Day. But concerning the outlook for Woman Suffrage there was not much hope to be gained from the present political situation.

It was also reported, that in order to raise money for the agitation-funds the Landsforbund had designed a suffrage-stamp in white and yellow (the colours of the Alliance) and picturing the goddess of justice. This stamp was now for sale together with a large number of small savings-boxes, bearing a suffrage-inscription. In those boxes the members and others are now expected to place every small coin they are able to spare for the common cause. Finally *Mrs. Munch* gave a most interesting account of the Stockholm congress.

*Mrs. Julie Arenholt*, who is editor of the suffrage-paper „Kvindevalgret”, reported that the paper was more widely circulated than ever before and that it paid well, though it is the cheapest paper in Denmark.

Then followed the reports of the „circle-pres-

idents”, as formerly mentioned in „Jus Suffragii”, the whole country of Denmark being divided into 30 circles, each one presided over by a circle-president, who is to lead the local agitation and work. Those local presidents often have to encounter opposition of the strangest kind in the rural districts, and their reports contain some of the most interesting features of the struggle for woman's rights.

During the congress a public meeting was held, attended by 8-900 persons, the largest audience ever seen at the suffrage-meetings of the annual congress. The speakers on this occasion were *Mrs. Julie Arenholt*, member of the Copenhagen town-council, who explained our *Factory laws*, especially those concerning women and children. And *Mrs. Johanne Rambusch*, who spoke about „*The bills discussed in the late session of the Danish Parliament*”, showing that every one of them ought to have been dealt with by man woman jointly. *Mrs. Elna Munch* delivered a lecture, entitled „*The progress of the suffrage-movement all over the world*”, concluding in these words, that in every civilised country the parliament was now discussing Woman Suffrage as a practical question.

After the Convention the delegates met at a festive dinner, also attended by prominent citizens; during the meal speeches alternated with suffrage-songs by well-known Danish authors.  
Copenhagen, Oct. 2 1911. CLINNY DREYER.

#### Germany.

Since in Silesia much interest is taken in the international suffrage movement, the *Silesian Federation for Woman Suffrage* has arranged several meetings where the President and the other Silesian delegates gave their report on the successful Stockholm Convention. On their way back the Silesian delegates took the opportunity to explore the Scandinavian countries and come to know the inhabitants, and also to collect information on the results of woman suffrage there. This made our meetings especially attractive. A kind Swedish travelling companion introduced us into farms and country-seats occupied by women owners. We brought a number of engravings and post-cards representing women busy in agricultural pursuits, which are now used for propaganda. We showed them for instance at an open-air meeting in an agricultural district where there were many women proprietors and women workers, some of whom have the municipal franchise. The daughters of these women went round to show the pictures, and in their addresses the speakers laid special stress on the fact that in Sweden the women worked in exactly the same way as in Silesia, but that there they had municipal suffrage, *not only when they were proprietors*, and that they were not obliged, as in Silesia *women and minors* are, to send a proxy for municipal elections, but were allowed to poll their votes themselves and were *eligible to Municipal Councils* as well. One of the women electors in speaking with the President made the remark: „It is rather far from here to America, where women have been voting so long already, but a journey to the land of the women on these beautiful pictures is not so very long; then why do not our men law-givers go there to have a look?”

ELSA HIELSCHER PANTEN.  
Liegnitz, September 1911.

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