

JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

SIXTH YEAR No. 7.

MARCH 15, 1912.

"I am sorry to say that if no instructions had ever been addressed in political crises to the people of this country except to remember to hate violence and love order and exercise patience, the liberties of this country would never have been attained."

The Rt. Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE.



Så i molnhöjd dag som klar
Framåt bjuder vårt standar,
Framåt genom moln och dimma
Mot den nya dagens strimma.

LOTTEN VON KRAEMER.

Translation:

Still our standard seeks the light
Through the cloudy days and bright,
Beckoning us forward ever,
Striving on and halting never.

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

Announcements.

Mrs. Chapman Catt's address is:
c/o. Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China,
Batavia, Java.

LITERATURE.

An inspiring *Suffrage Song* composed by Dr. Ethel Smyth (now in prison) and sung in the procession of June 17 1911 in London has been recently translated into German by Mrs Bernhardine Behrens. The author kindly permitted the use of the song at all I. W. S. All. gatherings. The music with English text and German translation is to be had for 3 d. (Mk 0,25) of *The Woman's Press*, 156 Charing Cross Road, London W. C.

The W. S. A. in *Uppsala, Sweden*, has published as a pamphlet the *speech held by F. A. Bather M.A., D. Sc., F.R.S.* at a meeting at the Grand Hotel, Stockholm, on the 16th of June 1911, arranged by the Men's League for women's suffrage. This speech is published in Swedish and English, price 6 öre pro copy, or 4 kronor 50 öre pro 100 copies, and can be ordered through Mrs Ellen Hagen, *Uppsala, Sweden*.

The *Bavarian Woman Suffrage Association* edited a leaflet by Miss Lyda Gustava Heymann, entitled: „Will the collaboration of women in the political parties be an advantage to woman suffrage?” The author denies this passionately. She describes the attitude of liberal party-leaders in Germany, who take advantage of the willingness to do hard work of the women in their party and who ridicule afterwards their suffrage demands. In no party, she says, women promote their own suffrage claims and therefore Miss Heymann advises women to keep to their own banner and to work for women suffrage with iron energy and ideal fanaticism (mit idealem Fanatismus).

The *Prussian Woman Suffrage Society* publishes its leaflet No. 11 entitled „*Hausfrauen und Politik*”, by Tony Breitscheid.

It urges that married women must take part in legislation. They should promote the interests of

the consumers. State and commons lose power and time if they do not call in the women to help them.

The aim of this leaflet is to make the women understand how much they are interested in economics and to prove them that it is not possible to get better conditions without their help. They should understand that they might be a power in the state.

„*The International Suffrage shop*” has published a translation of the concluding chapter of *Léonie Rouzade's* book „*La Femme et le Peuple*”. „*The Feminist Catechism*” is the title of the little booklet. It is a conversation between the People and the Woman, but the ideas of the woman don't seem to be new, they have already long ago appeared in socialistic writings.

The Modern Woman's Rights Movement by Dr Käthe Schirmacher has now been translated by Dr Eckhardt and edited by the *Macmillan Co., New York*, for \$ 1.50. The reader will remember this useful book (see J. S. V p. 10). It was furnished by the translator with some foot-notes on the suffrage movement in the U. S. to make it up to date. It might be desirable to have these notes for each of the countries dealt with, for in many cases (at least as my own country is concerned) the double translation from the original language into German and from that into English modifies the facts so as to make revision by a competent person from each country a very desirable thing.

However the book gives a most useful concise review of the status of the suffrage movement in 35 countries, its historical and statistical data are on the whole correct, and, since the translator says, hitherto there has been no English book of that scope, we may recommend it to those who are desirous of enlightenment on the suffrage movement.

An American Suffragette by Isaac N. Stevens, New York, William Rickey & Co. \$ 1,20. This novel shows that „*The Convert*” has made converts and followers in literature. In the form of a mystery-and-murder story it sets forth in a drastic and forcible way the need women have of enfranchisement and the heroism of their struggle to obtain it. The

dialogue is often of an amusing witty character and most certainly I believe that this novel may help to change the indifferent reader into a warm suffragist.

Petition-Postcards.

The French League for Women's Rights has undertaken since some years an active agitation for woman suffrage.

In 1908 it supported the candidature of Jeanne Laloë who polled nearly 1000 votes at the municipal elections in Paris. In 1910 it initiated the organisation of the first great suffrage meeting held in Paris under the presidency of Mr Marcel Sembat M.P.; and soon after it published a special number containing a report of the speeches and of the articles published in the press, and also the opinions of several deputies. During the parliamentary elections of 1910 the League largely contributed to procure 3000 votes to one of its members, Mlle Elisabeth Renaud, candidate for the Department of Isère.

Finally this year the League organised a new kind of manifestation, viz. a petition by postcards.

On a card addressed to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, is printed the following petition: „We claim the right of suffrage, and eligibility for women”, under which is to be placed the signature and address of the sender. On the back of the card is printed a synoptic table of the Franchise Enjoyed by Women the World over, where are named all the countries in which women are enfranchised and the date of their admission to suffrage and eligibility for Municipal Councils and Parliaments. At the bottom are printed these words: *Since 1789 French women are waiting for the Declaration of Women's Rights.*

This petition-card was issued on March 1st on the occasion of the Annual Banquet of the League, presided over by Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, assisted by Mrs. Philippe Berger, Senator; Manger, Deputy, and Westphal, proxy for Mr de Pressensé, President of the League for Men's Rights. A number of foreign Delegations had come to bring greetings of sympathy to the French feminists.

Mlle Marie Popelin, the founder of the Belgian League for Women's Rights, Mme Margery Corbett Ashby, member of the Executive of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, Miss Gleditsch, a Norwegian feminist, Mme Orka, the Gen. Secretary of the Congrès permanent du féminisme international, Mr André de Maday, a Hungarian advocate of women's rights, Professor at the university of Neuchâtel, all reported victories gained for women in their several countries, mostly suffrage victories.

The eminent President of our League, Mlle Marie Bonneval, thanked them cordially and showed that in France too the women were daily gaining new rights.

Our postcards for the petition had the greatest possible success. In less than one week nearly 2000 were sold, and we hope that a considerable number of these cards will be signed and sent to Parliament during the electoral campaign for the municipal elections which are to take place in May.

The Gen. Sec. of the League,
MARIA VERONE,
Sollicitor at the Appeals Court of Paris.

Men's International Alliance for Women's Suffrage.

The M. I. A. W. S. was formed during the Stockholm Convention and appointed as its Secretary Col. W. A. E. Mansfeldt, 19 Dillenburgstraat, Utrecht,

Holland, President of the Dutch Men's League. Some time after its presidency was accepted by Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G. Ex-Premier of South Australia, and recently it appointed as Vice-president Mr Ferdinand Buisson M.P. in France and President of the Committee for Universal Suffrage and of the French Electors' League for W. S. The Intern. Men's Alliance contemplates a meeting in London for September or October in order to adopt a constitution and discuss methods of action.

W. A. E. MANSFELDT,
Secr. M. I. A. W. S.

Great Britain. *)

MANIFESTO OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

We, the undersigned members of the National Executive Committee of the Women's Freedom League are requested by the Committee to state the reasons which have led them to refrain from militant action at this juncture.

The statement is frequently made that the „militant societies” regard Mr Asquith's pledge as worthless, therefore it becomes necessary to remind the public that one militant society takes an entirely different view. The Women's Freedom League believes in and has frequently used methods of political agitation and protest which have led to the imprisonment of many of its members; it was the first suffrage society to make tax resistance a part of its official programme. It initiated the protest resulting in the removal of the „grille” of the House of Commons, the „Ballot Box” protest and „Census Resistance” besides many other less well known protests. *We believe that it is largely owing to those protests that Mr Asquith's pledges have been won, and are of the opinion that time should be allowed for them to be fulfilled.*

It is unnecessary to go over all the facts of the present political position, but it should be borne in mind that the week's facilities for the Conciliation Bill are still offered us by the Prime Minister and also that any Woman Suffrage amendment to the promised Reform Bill which obtains a majority will immediately become an integral part of the Government Bill and will be treated as such in all subsequent stages including its passage through the House of Lords. To this, Mr Asquith is definitely and publicly pledged. Most experienced suffragists, both men and women, are agreed that in this year 1912, we have a better chance than ever before of winning a measure of Woman Suffrage. We have two chances, each of which rests upon the votes of the private members of Parliament. It is being urged that this is a weak and unstable position and that our cause deserves Government support and must have it. That may be true, but the question is not „Are we content with the situation?”, but „Can militancy improve it?” We do not believe it can. It may be that unforeseen circumstances will arise when it would obviously be necessary to make a real and far reaching protest, but at the present time those circumstances have not arisen. The situation is difficult, it is one of strained suspense which is almost intolerable, but it is impossible to say that anything can be gained while much may be lost by inopportune militancy. An important factor in all militant action is that it should appeal to that sense of fairmindedness which is in the long run found in

*) The recent riots seem to have occupied British suffragists so much that only this report has been received. *Ed.*

the public. So long as to the ordinary person there appears to be a good chance of the question being successfully considered in Parliament, that ordinary person will not be convinced that militancy is expedient.

When everything depends on the goodwill of the average member of Parliament and his electors, suffragists have to be doubly careful that the favourable majority built up by years of hard work done by the National Union should not be turned into an adverse one. Until it is quite clear that the majority will do nothing for us, our efforts must be directed toward strengthening their hands on our behalf. In the existing circumstances, the Committee of the Women's Freedom League has decided that the truce shall be kept until the events of this session have shown what are the results of the Prime Minister's pledges, but this in no way commits the League to abstain from militancy if a new position is created by changes as yet unforeseen.

Our immediate efforts will be in the direction of securing support for the Second Reading of the Conciliation Bill on March 22nd. We are aware that this will be a test division, and we look to every member of Parliament who believes in Woman Suffrage to be in his place and vote for that Bill. We know the anti-suffragist members of Parliament will vote for broadening amendments designed to wreck the Bill, and we therefore urge every suffragist inside and outside the House of Commons not to endanger our cause at this critical moment by insisting on particular amendments.

We would also appeal to all those suffragists who believe in militancy, but who agree with us that this is not the right time to use it, to give practical help both in money and work to the Women's Freedom League.

(Signed) C. DESPARD.
" C. V. TITE.
" E. HOW MARTYN.
" F. A. UNDERWOOD.

Sweden.

On the first of March appeared the first issue of our first real suffrage paper „Rösträtt för Kvinnor” (Votes for women), edited by the N. W. S. A., as announced in the last number of J. S.

For a long time there has been a growing conviction among the leading suffragists of Sweden, that our movement had reached such a point as to require a paper of its own. And it has therefore been a great satisfaction to see this conviction carried out in reality.

Judging from the first issue the paper seems to have every chance of becoming a good popular suffrage paper, and as the price is so low (75 öre for 1912) every suffragist ought to be able to subscribe to it. I will try to give an idea of its contents:—

A leading article on „We and our question”, deals with the coming Government Bill; „What our friends say”, brings greetings from some of our friends: Mr E. Beckman, Reverend H. E. Hallberg, the Burgomaster C. Lindhagen, Miss Ellen Key, Dr Lydia Wahlström, and Miss A. M. Holmgren. Two of them wished the paper as short an existence as possible and hoped that it should soon cease to be a necessity.

Further it contains an article on „The elections of Town Councillors in Stockholm”, some names and facts; A suffrage sketch by Frigga Carlberg; The suffrage work all over the country; A statue of Fredrika Bremer, „something that the women of Sweden ought to do”; Snapshots from the suffrage world; The great women's congress in Berlin; An

essay on Lily Braun's „Memoiren einer Sozialistin”, etc.

The first issue has been printed in about 30.000 copies. Every member of the N.W.S.A. has got a sample gratis and the paper has been sent to the members of the Government, to every member of Parliament and to a great many others.

It is to be hoped that this paper may be a good help to spread the knowledge of and deepen the interest in our cause in still wider circles.

The Government Bill on Woman's suffrage will be presented to Parliament in the last week of March and almost every W.S.A. prepares larger or smaller meetings to be held in the beginning of April in order to support the Bill and pass a resolution to support it.

In Stockholm the election of town councillors is going to take place in the first half of March. The women are mustering their forces to get in as many women town councillors as possible. We have already four. One of them stands for re-election and is almost sure to get in. Then we have three or four candidates placed on the lists so as to be almost sure of being elected. Two or three others have got placed so low that they are likely to be thrown out. In the next number I will give you the result of the elections.

EZALINE BOHEMAN.

Stockholm in March 1912.

Norway.

The new law making women eligible to State Offices will naturally awaken some curiosity as to its history.

Since twenty years this subject has been before the Storting. For the first time it was proposed in 1891, when the Manager of a Mortgage-bank, Mr. Berner, introduced it through a Deputy, Bishop Wexelsen. The Committee referred it to the Government.

Two years after, in 1893, Viggo Ullman came with a similar proposal, only this time care had been taken to exclude women from church dignities. It was postponed for a year, and then the Government announced that the Church-Committee had declared itself in sympathy with it especially in its original form (Berner's) since it was considered *undesirable to have women excluded from church dignities any more than from other state offices.* However the Committee could find no time to investigate this reform further, and it was shelved. But the Committee had asked opinions from different bodies, and the Justice Department had declared that there were really few offices for which women were not eligible, since only for the appointment of women in juridical functions a change in the Constitution was required. However on this issue the Storting-Committee were divided and the Odelsting decided that both opinions should be recorded in the Minutes.

In 1898 the affair came up again. This time a clause was added, viz: „The Law shall stipulate in how far women who fulfil the conditions required for men by the Constitution shall be eligible to office.” This was unanimously passed without discussion and confirmed on March 19 1901.

Already since 1896 it was ordered that women as well as men could be appointed as teachers and directors of primary schools, and in 1902 they were declared eligible as principal teachers and rectors in public high schools and normal schools also. The Justice Department seized this occasion to open the

door further and again instituted an inquiry among the other Departments. The answers came within the course of 1902 and 1903, and in the Storting-session of 1904/5 a King's Proposal was introduced granting women accession to all State Offices. In March 1904 the Odelsting resolved to exclude women from twelve offices, among which were Church functions, and Police functions. Minister Hagerup, then at the head of the Cabinet, advocated women's emancipation.

Meanwhile the women had laid their indifference aside and mass-meetings were held with men and women speakers, which sent resolutions up to the Storting claiming eligibility of women to all State Offices, since only then their efficiency or inefficiency could be practically put to the test.

On March 27 1905 the proposal of the Justice Committee was discussed by the Odelsting, but there it was thought that the demand was not widely enough supported and not deeply enough investigated.

Six years elapsed before the question was again raised, but now it was the Government itself that took it up. The fruit was considered ripe now, since all Norwegian women are at present in possession of the municipal franchise and most of them of parliamentary suffrage and eligibility too, whilst many advocations and trades are open to women. So it seemed an anomaly to exclude them from State Offices. The Justice Committee assented to the Government's proposal and referred it to the Odelsting in this form:—

§ 1: Women may be appointed to State offices under the same conditions as men, with the exceptions named in § 2.

§ 2: Women cannot be appointed as:

1. members of the King's Council,
2. Church functionaries,
3. Diplomats or Consuls,
4. military or civil-military Officers,
5. or in functions to be newly created and only accessible to men.

The proposition was brought up for discussion in the Odelsting on January 18th, and was adopted there and subsequently on January 26th by the Lagting, and sanctioned by the King on Febr. 9th.

In the debates in both Houses the discussions mostly turned on women's admission to Church functions. In the Odelsting the deputies from country-districts were mostly for the appointment of women as clergymen, but the deputies from the cities were set against this reform. So this proposition was defeated with 49 against 39 votes. In the Lagting the vote stood 15 against 15 and the President gave his casting vote against women clergymen.

However we have gained a step forward and it cannot be long before the barriers will fall and women, so long hedged-in, will be free to make their way for themselves, by gaining the right to compete with men in whatever position they like.

Meanwhile our learned Professors, theologians and non-theologians, are disputing about the true translation of St. Paul's verdict concerning women. But even this is a good omen, a presage that we shall soon advance further.

FREDERIKKE MÖRCK.

Kristiania, March 1912.

Denmark.

DANSKE KVINDEFÖRENINGERS VALGRETSTÖRBUIND.

For the second time the women of Copenhagen are called forward as municipal voters. We took part in the elections the first time in 1909 and the period was to be four years all over the country, so

that the next general election will be in 1913. But on account of some measures of a financial nature the Board of Copenhagen—according to the law—had to go the electors already this year, this, however, not preventing the ordinary election in 1913 to take place.

The battle will be fought on the 12th of March and the women seem to be deeply interested. The mode of electing is the proportional and list-system. Women have got an excellent and just standing on two of the four lists that till now have appeared and a fairly good standing on the other two (those of the Social-Democrats and the Conservatives).

The local suffrage societies are of course engaged in holding meetings, distributing literature, writing articles in the daily papers in which the women are called forward etc. etc. It is interesting and instructive to listen to the women's conversation now and compare it with their whole attitude only three years ago. Instead of expressions like „do not care“, „do not understand“, „my husband knows“, they are arguing—sometimes helplessly of course—their personal opinion about things and candidates which they have been watching for the three years of responsibility passed. Even if the quantity of women electors will not be larger than that of 1909 the quality has no doubt been improved.

On the 24th of February one of our groups—Dansk Kvindesamfund—celebrated its 40 Years Jubilee. The Prime Minister, the Minister of school and church-affairs and many others were present. The Premier in his speech pointed out that a revision of the constitution not including women's suffrage was an impossibility not only under the present government but also under any other government. [Lack of space obliges us to hold the rest of the account of this celebration over to April. Ed.]

I must not forget to mention another little bit of suffrage work which has been done by the members of a private club here, equally interested in suffrage and the English language. They performed lately (in English and before a small audience) Cicely Hamiltons and Christopher St. Johns little play „How the vote was won“. It amused the audience so much that we had to act it twice.

TH. DAUGAARD,

Copenhagen, March the 4th, 1912. *Int. sec.*

LANDSFÖRBUIND FOR KVINDERS VALGRET.

Next month five years will have passed since the *Landsforbund for Kvinders Valgret* was founded as a National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies. We made a point of having *the vote as sole* object for our programme, and of devoting all our work to the enlightenment of the male voters and politicians upon this vital point.

Looking back we have every reason to believe, that our work has been of some consequence. The candidates during the elections have almost entirely given up their former hostility to the cause, and those who are still opposed, generally express themselves with greater caution. The most remarkable thing, perhaps, is the change in the women themselves. Many presidents of Local Branches, who formerly took the chair trembling, and rather uncertain about parliamentary rules, are now doing that sort of public business in a very skilled way, thereby bearing out the well-known sentence, that „to do work for suffrage is to educate for suffrage“. To show how things have altered, we shall mention a single fact: a few days ago one of our members

was invited to speak in a Copenhagen branch of the „Young Men's Christian Society“. The audience, consisting of young boys who had never heard a lecture upon woman suffrage, seemed highly interested, and the chairman ended the meeting by asking all to join him in a prayer „that the suffrage might be granted to women for the good of both sexes“. But curiously, and rather inconsistently, the same young Christians, who prayed for woman suffrage, were strongly opposed to the idea of having women preachers in the Danish church!

The political situation has certainly changed also, but not very effectually as yet. The present Cabinet (moderate) stands for woman suffrage. In April 1911 a proposal was carried in the Lower House, whereupon it was discussed in the Upper House and referred to a committee. On Nov. 8th 1911 it was taken up again by the Upper House and after a short debate referred to another committee of fifteen, where it has since been buried. One thing, however, must be remembered: that woman suffrage requires revision of the Constitution, and that involves that the Government will have to dissolve the whole Parliament. It is very gratifying to know, that we have a Cabinet standing for woman suffrage, but it would be far more useful, if the Cabinet was standing for *the dissolution* and there are no signs to this effect at present.

CLINNY DREYER.

Copenhagen, March 1912.

United States.

I regret very much that in order to have my February letter reach the editor in time for publication I had to send it before the January number of „Jus Suffragii“ had been received. I was thus prevented from referring to what it said about the Socialists of Los Angeles, California, calling upon their comrades in other countries to give no further assistance to campaigns for woman suffrage. As soon as I read it I spoke to Miss Shaw and other national officers and not one had ever heard of it. There might have been such a letter from some private individuals but certainly nothing of the kind ever was sent out officially from Los Angeles. Both parties in that city of course are claiming the women's votes at the last election. The Good Government party insists that its big majority was due to the women, but when the Socialists recovered from the shock of their defeat they also began to study the figures. At the primaries which chose the candidates, before women were enfranchised, the Socialist received 21,000 votes. At the regular election he received 51,590. As it is known that many Socialist men stayed away from the polls because of their anger and disgust at the confession of the Mac Namara brothers, the party leaders ask where did that enormous increase in votes come from if not from women? It is fortunate that the secret ballot made it impossible to know on which side the majority of the women voted, but this fact is positively known: At the most vital election ever held in that city thousands of men on both sides—40,000 altogether—did not vote at all, while 95 per cent of the women cast their ballots! In the light of this marvelous record made by women, party lines fade into insignificance.

This letter from the United States has more than once called attention to the unusual situation in Los Angeles, where Socialism and Trades Unionism had become hopelessly mixed up with disorder and lawlessness until citizens of all parties had to combine for the protection of the city. Women therefore did not vote for or against Socialism pure and simple,

and in this respect the election proved nothing. The relations between the Socialist party and the National Woman Suffrage Association are entirely cordial. It was after the Los Angeles election that the Hon. Victor L. Berger, the only Socialist member of the U. S. Congress, introduced his bill to give universal suffrage to women. This is to be supported by a petition now in charge of the Women's National Committee and approved by the Executive Committee of the party, to which they expect to get a million signatures. At its last annual convention the National Woman Suffrage Association indorsed this petition and offered to co-operate in securing names. Several members of its official board are Socialists; the majority are not, but all of them, and suffragists throughout the country, recognize the fact that the Socialist is one of the only two acknowledged political parties, (the Prohibitionist the other), that make the enfranchisement of women a part of their platform. They are deeply appreciative and glad to join with Socialist women in this great struggle to secure equal rights for all, and equal liberty for all to use these rights as seems best after they have been obtained.

There was perhaps never a time when women of the United States so longed for the suffrage as now when the great struggle for the presidency is on hand. Of all the Democratic candidates for the nomination—and there are at least five—not one ever has expressed himself in favor of giving votes to women. The Republican contest now seems narrowed down to two—Mr Taft and Mr Roosevelt—both of whom state that they believe in woman suffrage but neither of whom has ever rendered any assistance. Since Mr Taft became President he has never hesitated to say that women should have it when they showed a desire for it, and lately that he thought they had used it wisely where they possessed it. Mr Roosevelt, on the other hand, during his almost eight years in the presidency never could be persuaded to speak one word in favor of it, although every possible effort was made by Miss Anthony and her associates. During this present month of February, however, he has published a long article in the magazine of which he is editor, saying he believes in the principle, but does not think the movement is of much importance and would not give the ballot to any woman until the majority of them declare through a referendum that they want it. The women are much angrier than if he had not spoken at all.

It is the rigid policy of the National Association that the suffragists shall not take sides politically, so here we are in the midst of this exciting campaign dumb as oysters and inactive as clams. The next President must be either a Democrat or a Republican; the National Congress and all the State Legislatures will be made up from these two parties, with perhaps a few isolated exceptions, and to offend either would cause us to lose our case as neither one will stand solidly for us. We have no Labor party. The Socialists can help us immensely when our question finally goes to the voters but they have practically no representation in Congress or Legislatures, and the same is true of the Prohibitionists. It must be admitted therefore that the only course for us to pursue is to remain absolutely neutral and non-partisan.

All the straws blow one way in showing how public sentiment is veering in the direction of woman suffrage. It is almost universally conceded now that it is inevitable. The only exceptions are the organized anti-suffragists, who have shown more activity this winter than in all their previous existence.

They are forming branches wherever they can get a foothold—,following the suffragists step by step", they say, but this they cannot do, for the suffragists have too big a start. Everywhere the „antis" „flock by themselves". We constantly challenge them to show one outside organization that stands with them, but they cannot do it. They go before legislative committees entirely by themselves. The suffragists go with delegates from all sorts of religious societies, federations of women's clubs, teacher's associations, mother's congresses, women's trade unions. From one end of the country to the other great bodies of men declare for woman suffrage—the National Federation of Labor, with a million-and-a-half members; the National Grange, composed of a million farmers; industrial associations of all kinds—scarcely a week passes without some such indorsement. Never one organization passes an anti-suffrage resolution. We have nothing whatever to fear from the Anti-Suffrage Associations. They are almost wholly composed of the protected, well-cared-for women of society, whose influence does not go beyond their own circle, and they have no arguments. The Governor of Michigan said recently in a public address that he was converted to woman suffrage by listening to the speeches of a delegation sent to argue against it.

Very few of our State Legislatures meet this winter. Over a thousand women went before that of Maryland this month asking for a woman suffrage bill. A great demonstration has been made in that of Massachusetts. For the first time in the old, conservative State of Virginia a delegation of suffragists went to the Legislature. It was composed of the flower of Virginia women; they were received with all the old-time Southern courtesy—and their bill was overwhelmingly defeated! They learned a lesson, and in time those legislators will learn another. One house of the Kentucky Legislature has passed almost unanimously a bill giving the School Franchise to women and it is nearly sure to pass the other house.

In Ohio, where a convention is making a new constitution, the committee to whom the question was referred have voted by twenty to one to put full suffrage for women in it. The matter will have to be fought out in the whole convention but the sentiment is very favorable. Dr Shaw is just leaving New York for a speaking tour through New Hampshire where they are about to elect delegates to a similar convention, and the women are very anxious to have those elected who will put woman suffrage in the new constitution. In Philadelphia the franchise societies are in the midst of the largest suffrage fair and bazar ever given in this country. Two years ago the city scarcely knew there were any such societies within its borders. The reform Mayor of that city of a million-and-a-half people is an ardent suffragist and his wife was formerly president of the Pennsylvania State Association.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.
New York, February, 1912.

France.

The French Woman Suffrage Association held its annual meeting on March 3rd under the presidency of Mme de Witt Schlumberger, Vice-pres. of the F. W. S. A. A great number of delegates from the provincial Sections attended this meeting, which bore witness to the remarkable progress and growth of the Union (W. S. A.) during the year just elapsed. The following figures were given at the annual meeting: last year there were 2600 individual mem-

bers, at present there are 6000. In 1911 there were 7 Groups organised and 2 in process of formation; in 1912 there are 16 Groups and several Sections organised, besides 12 Groups which are being formed and a number of delegates in action in the other Departments. „In short", thus terminates the Report, „we are now represented either by Groups or by Delegates in 45 Departments (more than half of France) and in the other regions we also have members. So at this moment we are justified in saying that we are a truly national association."

As to public opinion, in it we have also made considerable headway: several papers have regular women's columns; many more, and of the most influential, have declared in favour of the Dussaussoy-Buisson-Bill, which gives to women the same municipal rights as to men. Apart from the agitation conducted by French suffragists themselves, this progress is to be accounted for by the various gains made by our sisters in other lands. The French papers all speak of the vigorous campaign conducted in England, of the American triumphs, of the Norwegian and Swedish victories.

The Annual Meeting sent its respectful homage to Mrs Chapman Catt and congratulations to the Swedish women for their perfect organisation of the Stockholm congress.

A resolution was passed on the expediency of issuing a set of lectures which was to be distributed to our propagandists living at a distance from Paris to facilitate their work.

Finally there was a long and interesting discussion on the methods to be followed at the approaching municipal elections.

Before dispersing, the meeting sent its greetings to Mme Vincent, the President of the F. W. S. A., who was unwell and had not been able to preside this important meeting.

The League for Women's Rights has issued interesting petition-postcards (see page 60). They may be procured from the Ligue française pour le Droit des Femmes, 127 Avenue de Clichy, Paris.

(Communications from the F.W.S.A.)

Germany.

DEUTSCHER VERBAND FÜR FRAUEN-STIMMRECHT.

Zum ersten Mal hat ein deutsches Parlament sich für Gewährung des Gemeindevahlrechts an Frauen ausgesprochen. Der Landtag des Grossherzogtums Oldenburg hat am 9. Februar mit 22 gegen 9 Stimmen einen Antrag angenommen, der Frauen über 24 Jahre das passive Wahlrecht in der Gemeinde verleiht. Diejenigen Abgeordneten, die für die Vorlage stimmten, hoben mit Anerkennung hervor, dass die Frauen sich in der Armen-, Waisen- und Krankenpflege grosse Verdienste um die Gemeinde erworben haben. Sonderbar ist es, dass man den Frauen nur das passive, nicht aber das aktive Wahlrecht gewährt, denn man kann nicht einsehen, warum solche Frauen, die man für reif und würdig erachtet in der Gemeindevertretung über das Geschick der Gemeinde zu beraten, wie ihre männlichen Kollegen nicht auch das Wahlrecht ausüben sollten. Die Regierung verhält sich sehr ablehnend, sie liess zweimal erklären, dass man dem Frauenstimmrecht gegenüber mit äusserster Vorsicht vorgehen müsse; es erscheint demnach zweifelhaft, ob die Regierung dem Landtagbeschluss Zustimmung geben wird. Immerhin ist es ein bemerkenswerter Fortschritt, dass sich der Landtag den Forderungen der Frauen geneigt zeigte. Von seiten des deutschen Verbandes

sind wiederholt Petitionen an den Landtag gegangen bei der Änderung des Gemeindevahlrechts den Frauen das Wahlrecht zu gewähren.

In diesem Winter hat in Deutschland zum ersten Male die Sitte der Fünfuhr-Stimmrechtstes sehr weite Verbreitung gefunden. Fast in allen grösseren Städten wurden solche zwanglose Zusammenkünfte veranstaltet, in denen künstlerische Darbietungen den Rahmen bildeten für Ansprachen über das Frauenstimmrecht. Der Besuch war immer ausserordentlich zahlreich, auch von seiten solcher Kreise, die sonst an den Versammlungen garnicht teilzunehmen pflegen; den Rednerinnen wurde lebhafter Beifall gespendet und es wurden auf diese Weise eine grosse Anzahl neuer Mitglieder gewonnen.

ADELHEID VON WELCZECK.

Dresden, March, 1912.

Portugal.

The Association for Feminist Propaganda writes: On Dec. 31st last the election of our new Officers took place. We all rejoiced to hear that the President elected for 1912 is Mrs Mariana O. de Castro, the mother of Ana de Castro Osorio, our eminent propagandist. The other members of the new Executive are well-known feminists.

Dr Alexander Braga M.P. one of our most prominent speakers, has introduced into Parliament a bill which he has drafted on women's rights. This work—although it leaves more things to be desired in some respects and does not touch upon many important points of women's legal status—this work represents a certain progress, for it aims at doing away with some ancient anomalies in the Portuguese Civil Code. It proposes among other things:

- free disposal of their own salary for women;
- their right to be witness to a testament and to bail;
- free disposal of their property;
- equal rights over the children with the father etc.;
- claim to indemnity in case of breach of promise of marriage;

and other points of minor importance which we need not name; those of the greatest moment having already been cited in the laws of Afonso Costa, which are shortly to be revised by Parliament. Mr. Braga's bill has not yet been discussed; probably it will sink into oblivion, which is the common lot of all parliamentary propositions that run counter to ancient masculine prerogatives.

The Portuguese Women's League sent a deputation to Parliament in order to congratulate Dr Alexander Braga on the introduction of this bill.

This federation (la Ligue des Femmes) celebrated its third anniversary on Febr. 27th by a festive gathering in honour of its principal founder, Mme Ana Osorio. Before a very numerous audience, among which many men were conspicuous, splendid and enthusiastic speeches were delivered by Mme Maria Velela and Mrs Bernardino Machado, who presided, L. Piçarra A. Fortes, P. Muralha, etc. In all these addresses praises were given to the highly educative, social, political, patriotic, feminist and suffragist work of the most eminent Portuguese pioneer of women's social and economic emancipation.

In April next the Association of Feminist Propaganda will undertake the publication of a monthly organ. We hope that it may receive a benevolent welcome from all Portuguese women who feel the want of social justice. The Editor of this Review

will be Mrs Castro Osorio and it will keep in close touch with the international feminist and suffragist movement.

JEANNE D'ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA.
Lissabon, March 1912.

The Netherlands.

During these wintermonths splendid propaganda-work has been done by the Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht (W. S. A.). The words „Votes for Women" are becoming a familiar sound in every small town and village; everywhere our meetings are well attended and our speakers get an attentive, enthusiastic hearing. Our membership is increasing rapidly.

Indirectly much propagandawork has been done by the Committee of Women, who collected signatures of women to protest against the Bill for tariff-reform. In three month's time over 63,000 signatures of women were collected, which for a small country as ours is a splendid number. Especially the working-women signed our lists very eagerly; a tariff-reform which will raise the price of all necessities of life means for them a still greater struggle to make both ends meet. And while speaking against the tariff-reform, the subject of women's suffrage was easily introduced.

Another fact which has caused great indignation amongst the women is the bill for discharging women teachers and women in Government Service on their marriage. On Thursday February 29th, a large meeting of protest against this bill was held. There were four speakers, two women and two men, who each discussed the question from a different point of view. The resolution declaring this bill to be a most unjust one to the women, and in no wise in the interest of society was adopted unanimously. So from all sides women are forced to take an interest in public matters, the proposed laws make them realise their impotence to bring about any improvements, to avert any bill which goes against their interests, it brings home to them how much we want the franchise.

J. C. VAN LANSCHOT HUBRECHT.
Amsterdam, March 1912.

Belgium.

The Ligue Belge du Droit des Femmes is going to celebrate in April its twenty years of existence. The League will organise an International Women's Congress, where among other questions of importance to modern women their political enfranchisement will be discussed. Already many eminent speakers and friends from abroad have undertaken to come, and the Congress of 1912 promises to be as great a success as that of 1897.

(La Ligue, No. IV 1911.)

At Brussels on Jan. 16th Miss de Guchtenaere from the Ghent women's Association spoke for the Liberal Popular League and gave a review of the status of women in former centuries and of their claims of modern times, centering on right to employment, equal salaries with men and abolition of legal disabilities. She then proceeded to show the Belgian women's need of the vote, gratefully alluding to their newly obtained right of suffrage for Trades Councils (Prudhommes). Her much applauded speech ended by an exhortation to mothers to educate their children as good citizens, not forgetting their mother's tongue neither.

(Vlaamsche Gazet.)

In the Women's Association of Ghent Miss de Guchtenaere gave a conference on Jan. 26th on Women's Participation in the Exhibition of 1913.

She gave a sketch of what „le pavillon de la femme” could become, if the International Association, that has its seat in the Hague were allowed to take part in the work of arranging it.

(*Dimanche, Gand.*)

Russia.

Our society, the Russian League for Equal Rights for Women, lately addressed to M.P.'s of different parties the request to introduce into the State Douma a bill enfranchising the women by extending to women the existing rights of election and eligibility for the next (the fourth) Douma.

A personal interview with some deputies representing different political parties took place on February 13 old style (Febr. 26). It showed that nearly all the parties refuse to introduce the bill in question; only the so-called Labour Group was in favour, the President declaring himself completely in sympathy with our claim.

The bill in question was presented to the Douma, signed by 40 individual Members, belonging to different parties but not representing their parties in this matter.

Thus the Russian League for Equality of Women's Rights by this decisive step opens a new era in the history of the women's campaign for enfranchisement.

Dr. P. SCHISCHKINA—JAVEIN,
Pres. R. L. E. R. W.

St Petersburg, 20 Znamenskaia, March 1912.

The reader of „Jus Suffragii” is already informed by Mme Mirovitch of the new law which gives Russian women the right to pass state examinations, to become university graduates, to teach in all classes of co-educational Middle Schools and even to be University Professors,—a law based on sex-equality in nearly every respect. So I need not expatiate upon details; only I beg to call your attention to the importance of this victory for the women's movement in Russia. This movement, though far from being a well disciplined army marching onward with firm and valiant step, as our sisters in many countries the world over are doing, yet in spite of the general disheartenment in Russia is growing and thriving. The above-mentioned law was passed in the State Council about entirely in the terms formulated by the Mutual Charity Association, whose able President is the energetic Dr Schabanow.

At the same time this law opens before us a new field of activity, but another great step remains to be taken, before Russian women have conquered their rights practically. Take for instance our women law-students: all are furnished with a diploma stating that they know the code of the Bar; yet the Bar does not receive them as members nor even as accredited lawyers—even yet all exercise of the legal profession is forbidden them. Naturally they were fain to organise under the patronage of the Moscow League and to claim with energy the rights of their profession. They feel nevertheless a desire to put their knowledge at the service of the poor classes, and for this end they have undertaken to found in the neighbourhood of the League and in its Club-building a bureau for gratis consultation on law-affairs.

In our regular meeting on Saturday Febr. 11, Dr N. Pouvévitch read before a numerous audience a very interesting report on the Nature and the Aim of the League for Women's Rights. The

audience accepted with acclamation the plan of organizing into groups the women physicians, lawyers, agronomists, architects etc. with a view to facilitating the exercise of their professional rights. A Committee was immediately appointed to make arrangements for the execution of this plan and we may certainly hope, even trust, that a number of similar cells, spread over the whole of Russia and united by the League will prove of great importance for the personal and common interests of Russian women.

In short our Saturday meetings and the reports given by our lecturers, which illustrate the women's question from all sides, are always very attractive and have even already awakened the interest of the press. „Jenskoje diálo” and other papers gave an account of Mrs Gordon's valuable report on The Women's Movement after the Documents of the Stockholm Congress. On this occasion she read to us her translation of Mrs Catt's presidential address.

No less interesting were the lectures of Mrs Al. Lepkowskaja on The Creative Genius of Woman, Ad. Tchoumachenko (poetess) on Casual Maternity; An. Roubachowa (lawyer) on Sentences as Applicable to Minors; B. Rattner on Maternity as an Ethical Ideal in Sexual Relations; Kallach on The Northern Corinna, Zinaide Wolkonskaja, — all of which reports gave rise to most lively discussions and elicited a display of ideas and facts of which the press did not fail to note the importance for the feminist movement.

Moscow, Febr. 1912.

W. PAWLOWA.

Hungary.

The „Reform Club”, which is interpartisan and founded for the sole purpose to propagate „universal” suffrage—manhood suffrage in reality—invited in the course of its weekly lectures the Professor of our University Dr Gustav Dirner, President of the Men's League, to speak of woman suffrage. It was not to be a propaganda speech, but merely instructive as the strict orders of the Club ran, but this elaborate work of Prof. Dirners could not be but propagandistic and astonishing to those political leaders who have settled their opinion on woman suffrage before having been instructed of its consequences. The active members of the Feminist Society who were present at this lecture are truly thankful to Prof. Dirner for his help and for the tremendous work of having compiled such a quantity of useful information. The whole work has appeared in the Sunday-number of our most prominent radical paper „A Világ” (The World).

* * *

On the 4th of March the Socialdemocratic Party arranged a strong propaganda for the so-called „general suffrage”, a procession and a strike of one day. On the different places of gathering we distributed leaflets and had the great pleasure to see how well our cause is advancing in public opinion and how much sympathy we meet amidst our workmen and working women who are not influenced yet by their leaders' politics. We quite understand why they strive to avoid cautiously in public meetings the question of woman suffrage: they are sure to be disapproved by their own masses, so they prefer to be unfair and delude their own followers. The press, except the Conservative and S.D. papers, brought sympathetic accounts of our propaganda work, citing the contents of our leaflets.

* * *

The Juvenile Committee for the arrangement of the Congress was organised on the 31st of January

The president of this Committee is Miss Flora Békásy, second president Mr. Dénes Nagy, secretaries Mr. Charles Szirmay and Miss Maria Markovszky.

The Committee of Interpreters for the Congress was organised on the 29th of February with lively and eager participation of the public. The president Mrs Szirmay, gave a strong address on woman suffrage and on the importance of the congress. After the election of Mrs Mennyhért Szántó as second president Miss Hilda Behr, Mrs Lamberger and Miss Jemnitz as secretaries, it was moved and carried to have monthly meetings in which social questions shall be dealt with in the official languages of the congress. A numerous troop of interpreters whose members speaking nearly all European languages, will be at the disposal of the members of the congress and hope to be of good service in order that our valued guests should feel quite easy and at home.

EUGENIE MISKOLCZY MELLER.

Budapest, March 1912.

Austrian Empire.

GALICIA.

The Galician Diet has just faced a dreadful crisis because of the political demonstration of the Ruthenes, whose hatred of the Poles was excited by Russia and by the extraordinary agitation in Berlin, and they momentarily paralyzed the Legislative Assembly. Part of the session was devoted to discussions on the tactics to be employed with to discussions on the tactics to be employed with the Ruthenes in order to put an end to the menacing dissolution, but there was no result and the Diet was closed before its term.

The electoral reform was referred to a Committee which was expected to consider as its duty the conquest of political rights which might open a prospect of peace and prosperity for two nations. Politically speaking the women's cause lost ground in these circumstances, for the national conflict makes it highly improbable that the question of votes for women should be at all considered.

In connection with these events the Polish League for Women's Rights had arranged political discussion meetings on woman suffrage. Deputies of different parties were invited to explain their standpoint with respect to the enfranchisement of women. At the first meeting Dr Wyrostek, deputy of the Labour party, gave an eloquent address, a very important point of which was a declaration that the Labour party will endorse political equality for women.

The League has also been active in forming a new Local Branch, for which it had sent out its speaker, Mme Gerzabek, who was successful in forming a Local Section at New Soucz, a town which had always been considered one of the least accessible to modern ideas. This promises much for the growth of our cause.

MARIE GERZABEK.

Jasto, March 5, 1912.

Servia.

The Servian Council of Women has been very active these last months, it was the most busy time since its organisation.

After much deliberation the ladies on the Executive Committee decided to reorganize the Council into sections with standing committees for each. The Council has been divided into three sections for the present as follows:

The Philanthropic section; The Culture section and The Feminist section.

Each section has begun its work by lectures in order to awaken the attention of the public and to get as great a number of adherents, as possible, for our Council. One of the most successful lectures was that by Mrs Ivanitch, vice-president of the Council and president of the culture section. Mrs Ivanitch had a numerous audience and spoke so convincingly that all hearers were fascinated by her exposition of the situation of the women, so that after the lecture there followed a very lively debate on the ideas of the lecturer.

The Feminist Section has begun its work by trying to ameliorate some laws which are unjust to women. Through this section the women post-office employees have sent a petition to the Servian Parliament in which they asked to have the same salaries as men and the same old-age pensions. The petition was rejected. Then the president with some representatives of the Post Employees Union applied directly to the Minister who promised to introduce the proposal into Parliament himself and expressed his hope of success. A most strenuous work is going on for other petitions, which have to be presented within a very short time.

The first petition will deal with the two following points: 1) That girls shall have the same rights of inheritance as boys. 2) That women shall alone have the right of disposing of their own salaries.

The second petition will comprise one point: That women with identical qualifications with men (as for instance engineers, school mistresses) shall have the same rights as men with regard to salary, position and old-age pension.

The third petition is to be sent by lady-doctors, and by it they will ask to be equalized with men in every respect.

These petitions are to be formulated according to the existing laws in other countries, therefore we have applied for foreign literature and foreign Civil Codes in order to use them as models and for our demands.

We have to overcome great difficulties and prejudices, but every beginning is difficult, says a Servian proverb. The work is great and hard, but the slightest success inspires enormous courage and strength. The idea of full enfranchisement for the women of later generations upholds us and gives us inspiration and energy not to flag in our work.

HELEN S. LOSANITCH.

Belgrado, Febr. 1912.

Ceylon.

There are those who believe Ceylon to have been the Garden of Eden. The most renowned spot in it is Adam's Peak, on the summit of which is a supposed foot-print. It does not much resemble a foot-print of man, and is six feet long and two or more broad. Nevertheless, to the eye of faith, it is a holy thing and millions of men and women have climbed the eight miles of steep, rocky mountain trail to worship before it. Men and women are often carried there by their friends that they may die at the shrine and their souls receive the benefit of this act of devotion. The Hindus believe the print to have been made by the foot of their god Siva, the Buddhist by the foot of Buddha and the Mohammedans by that of Adam. The Buddhists possess the shrine, but are generous enough to allow all people of whatever faith to seek miracles before it. Each great religious group has its own theory for the faith it has in this sacred spot. The Mohammedans adopting the Jewish account of Adam, have added

some embellishments of their own. According to their story Adam was thrown out of Paradise because of his misdoings and he lit on the summit of this Peak. Here he stood on one foot for two centuries, when having expiated his sins, he was permitted to descend. Meanwhile poor Mother Eve had been wandering about at random, no satisfactory account of her history being given. (Surely our first parents had their troubles!) Adam now pronounced Ceylon the next best place to Paradise and the first family settled there. Ceylon is certainly a paradise for tourists, provided they are supplied with thin clothing, pith helmets, double covered umbrellas, fans, and enjoy heat, for the climate is still such that a frill of fig leaves would form sufficient covering. The railway carriages are the most comfortable I have ever seen and the hotels provide an endless variety of vegetables and fruits. The markets present an almost unbelievable variety. Tropical heat and plenty of moisture have combined to produce a wealth of vegetation, which is simply marvellous. Fruit trees do not trouble to take a rest. When one crop is ripened, the blossoms for the next are already out. Pineapples often grow on roofs their roots clinging to the bit of dirt accumulated between spreading tiles. The nodding, graceful cocoanut, palms of many varieties, are everywhere, while bananas, bread fruit trees, paw-paws and the cacao are bountifully interspersed among them. Coffee, tea, pepper, cinnamon and cacao plantations cover the valleys and mountain sides with their luxuriant green, and groups of laughing, lazy, gaily garbed tea-pluckers become a familiar sight. The apple is the only tree absent. Evidently, it never grew after the wicked transgression of Mother Eve!

Some 2500 years ago, the ancestors of the present inhabitants came from India. They were early converted to Buddhism and despite long years of missionizing it is still the religion of the country. The Sinhalese were a great people 2000 years ago. They had built great cities and had erected many wonderful temples to Buddha, the remains of which prove them to have been masterly builders, original designers and rare stone carvers. They had a system of irrigation which covered the whole land, and were a wealthy, important, self-governing people, while Europe was still groping in the darkness of barbarism. Then, these people were conquered, their cities and great temples were destroyed, the unused reservoirs and canals became choked with vegetation, and the rice fields were soon overgrown with the jungle in which elephants, leopards, and jackals wandered at will.

It is difficult to understand why a great people deteriorates into a mediocre one. The hot ease-beguiling climate, the readiness with which food, clothes and shelter can be obtained and the gentle Buddhist faith which forbids the killing of any living thing seemingly combined to reduce conquerors and conquered to contented lethargy. Then came the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British to rule over them in turn. Now, Ceylon is a pet British Crown Colony because the people never make trouble, never complain, never agitate for „rights“. There is a Legislation Council, but its functions are very limited and the voting constituency small. There are also municipal governments, conducted by a limited and the voting constituency small. There movement for more extended rights, and we were assured by many Europeans that no native desired more self-government than exists. The government seems to be that kind known as an intelligent and benevolent monarchy, the kind which temporarily gives the best results. The whole Island looks like a well kept park. The roads are excellent and no-

where out of repair. There is no dirt, nor rubbish nor unclean smells to offend eye or nostril, and a luxury of green screens every blemish.

The people are the happiest and the most contented in appearance, I ever saw. They are uniformly kind, and polite. Of late, education is looking up. A very good system has been made, which when carried out will cover the Island. Now, only 337 males in each 1000 can read and write and only 69 females in each 1000 possess this test of intelligence. Positions are to be had for boys who have some education and hence there is some demand for boys schools. A few young women have taken the „higher education“ and have passed examinations which would admit them to the Universities of Great Britain. Girls marry very young, but one concession to Western influence is the tendency to place the marriageable age later. The women of the higher classes are never seen on the streets. They wear European dress and live like Europeans. The middle class women keep small shops, and serve very satisfactorily as clerks in large shops. The lower class women, as everywhere, are the field workers. Yet nowhere did I see a woman who seemed overworked. The lower class women wear two straight pieces of cloth, one worn as a sarong or skirt, the other folded over the shoulder. There is no dress-making to be done. The houses are framed by cocoanut palms and lightly covered by the braided leaves of the same benevolent tree. The food is the simplest imaginable. Such necessities are easily supplied. The tea pluckers get one third of a shilling per day or two shillings per week. Yet this is not as merciless as it sounds. The work is easy and done in the open air, and the wants to be supplied are in proportion to wages. There are a few beggars and insistent fakirs, but they smile good-naturedly when dismissed and the visitor gets the impression that no one is in want.

The men are exceedingly effeminate in appearance and it is difficult to distinguish between the sexes. Both men and women wear the sarong, both are barefooted, both wear the hair long and done in a little pug at the back. The men are supposed to wear a circular comb and the women gold pins, but often these characteristics are wanting. It is disconcerting to approach from the rear a group of seemingly graceful, pretty girls and discover they all wear black moustaches! Sometimes, however, there is no such sign of identification as a boy is not permitted to raise a moustache until he is married and has become the father of a son.

Beautiful, interesting, enjoyable is Ceylon—a veritable modern Garden of Eden. Alas, there are few signs of the „growing pains“ by which a virile people climb upward. If one believes the prophecies made by Europeans who live there, these happy healthy contented people will continue to live „the simple life“ with no greater wants than they now know, for centuries to come. I do not myself believe a people can grow great and strong without the element of struggle and there is none here. Mother Nature lays at the feet of these smiling people all the food and clother and shelter they need. So certain are they of this unfailling supply that they bask in the sun without a thought of worry for the morrow.

Women are not badly treated, but the education of the mission schools, and their entrance into the position of teachers for the government schools has elevated them in popular esteem and an upper class, through education, is establishing different standards, so after all, perhaps there is growth even here.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.