

JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

FIFTH YEAR No. 10.

JULY 15, 1911.

An impulse stronger than nature's own promptings, a breath of mysterious origin, has stirred the women into motion. We should try to understand this, but not dare to prevent or hinder their march.

SELMA LAGERLÖF.
Stockholm, June 13th 1911.



We men have inveterate wrongs against women to make up for, and bad social conditions have to be changed, but men have only too often been a hindrance for public-spirited women to work for the welfare of the community. There must be an end of this.

W. A. E. MANSFELDT,
Stockholm, June 15th 1911.

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

Official Announcements.

The Presidential Letter, promised by Mrs. Chapman Catt before her departure for her trip round the world, has not come to hand, although we waited for it until the 15th, and so instead of a comprehensive review of the Stockholm Convention, its impression on the suffragists' minds and a statement of its lessons taught and its recommendations given, the reader must be content with a few announcements and have patience to wait for the publication of the Congress-Report which will be announced in our August-number.

The following *Resolution concerning the International Woman Suffrage Alliance's policy* was unanimously adopted:

„It has been brought to the notice of this Convention that the wording of the resolution adopted in Amsterdam and reaffirmed in London, demanding the franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be exercised by men, has given rise to misunderstandings, being misconstrued on the one hand as an expression of hostility to universal suffrage and on the other hand as a pledge to support universal suffrage.

In view of this misinterpretation this Convention hereby declares that the International Woman Suffrage Alliance has on no occasion taken a position for or against any special form of suffrage. It is clearly stated in the Constitution of the Alliance that the affiliated societies in each country shall be left entirely free to determine for themselves which form of suffrage they will demand at any time. This Alliance does not express an opinion as to what should be the qualifications for enfranchisement, its sole object being to establish the principle that sex should not be a disqualification.”

The Convention resolved unanimously to accept with joy the *Servian Woman Suffrage Association* (Ligue nationale des femmes serbes), the *Icelandic Woman Suffrage Association* (Kvenréttindafélag) and the *Landsforbund for Kvinders Valgret* in Denmark as new Auxiliaries of the I. W. S. Alliance. It was also agreed that four other associations should

be accepted as members of the Alliance as soon as they will have accomplished the requisite formalities. These associations are: Svenska Kvinnoförbundet i Finland (Swedish Women's Association in Finland), Suomalainen Naisliitto (Finnish Society), the Galician Committee for Women's Rights and the Portuguese Woman Suffrage Association (Association de propagande féministe). The requisites for eligibility to membership of the I. W. S. Alliance are: a copy of the Constitution, a list of the Officers, payment of the affiliation fee (Art. III Const.) and a letter of application for membership to the President of the Alliance.

It was decided that the Alliance should send a memoir to the Bulgarian Parliament now in session for the revision of the Constitution; a telegram of congratulation to Dr. Beatriz Angelo, whose action initiated woman suffrage in Portugal; a greeting to Dr. Lydia Wahlström, the President of the Swedish W. S. A., absent on account of health; thanks to the Australian Parliament for its helpful endorsement of our cause; thanks to Miss Lotten von Kraemer and the American gentlemen, who contributed the funds for the banner and flag of the I. W. S. Alliance, and a congratulation to the new university in Reykjavik for having instituted equality of rights between men and women students and teachers.

The Convention was unanimous in recommending that Suffrage Associations as such should not go in for any political party, whatever individual members might do. They were less unanimous when it was agreed that socialdemocratic and all other organised women should be asked to co-operate for the obtention of women's enfranchisement whenever the question should come up in any Parliament.

A proposal to the effect that the I. W. S. Alliance should encourage the establishment of an Inter-parliamentary League for Woman Suffrage on the same lines as there is one for Peace and Arbitration, was carried, with the suggestion that the newly-formed Men's International Alliance for Woman Suffrage might give its help to accomplish this desideratum.

On Finland's motion it was decided to form a Committee for collecting statistics bearing on women's social and economical status. The Officers appointed Miss Vera Hjelt, Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg and Mrs. Cobden—Sanderson to be that Committee.

Another Committee which the Convention resolved to appoint, whose task is to collect more exhaustive and exact information than Prof. Reuterskjöld did on the results of woman suffrage where it exists, is to consist at the Officers' request of Frau Marie Stritt, Dresden, Miss Chrystal Macmillan L. L. D. Edinburg and Mme. Maria Vêrone, doct. en droit, Paris. These ladies undertook to publish a propaganda booklet on the same lines as the first leaflets of the I. W. S. Alliance compiled by the President that treated of New Zealand and Australia (see „Jus Suffragii" II No. 12), containing certain data on the women's vote in enfranchised countries, refutations of common objections and testimonials from eminent men.

In order to promote the spreading of sound suffrage literature and refutations of calumnies it was agreed that the Hon. Treasurer should be empowered to assist those National W. S. Associations that should apply for a little financial help in publishing the translation of excellent suffrage articles; some 100 Kroner were contributed for this purpose.

The article published by Mrs. Lindsey and Creel in the „Delineator" (see below) was judged so fit as a means of propaganda that the I. W. S. Alliance asked Dr. Käthe Schirmacher and Mme Brunsvieg to translate it into German and French and have it printed as a leaflet.

The newly-enfranchised State of Washington showed its sympathy for the I. W. S. Alliance by presenting to the President a gavel made of Washington oakwood.

The decisions voted with respect to *Jus Suffragii* were that the paper should be augmented in size, that the editor should be at liberty to take news sometimes from other societies than those affiliated to the Alliance, and that the greater expenditure of the paper should be dealt with by the Board of Officers.

The Reports of Auxiliaries will be printed and not read at the next Convention, and the space they shall occupy in the printed Congress-book was agreed to be divided in the same proportion as the number of delegates for each association, in case there are more than one affiliated society in one country. This arrangement will leave more time for discussion in the Convention.

It was decided that the next Congress of the I. W. S. Alliance should be held at Budapest in 1913.

Announcements.

LECTURERS.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER, Budapest VII, Istvan ut. 67, has been asked during the Stockholm congress to come and speak in many places on her autumn-tour. In order to be able to make her plans in time, she begs all those who wish to invite her to write to her as soon as possible, that she may settle the dates of her lectures between October 15 and December 15. (See „Jus Suffragii": V p. 10, IV p. 74).

QUESTIONS.

Hungary has some questions to address to the readers of this paper which strongly remind us of those put by the Bohemian W. S. Committee in „Jus Suffragii" V p. 7. Then they were only answered in the monthly reports of the countries, partially and when occasion offered. May we now ask the correspondents from those countries where manhood suffrage is the law of the land (e.g. France, Germany, Belgium, United States) to set to work and answer them at once. That will warrant their receiving answers in their turn when they have questions to put.

1. When was universal suffrage for men established in your country?
2. What serious efforts have the various parties made to secure enfranchisement for women?
3. Has the Parliament of your country done anything to establish the suffrage for men on more democratic lines (as in Switzerland and France) without thinking of enfranchising women?
4. What position do the different parties in the country take towards the women when they organise and make efforts to secure the vote?

Mlle Belle proposes that each Auxiliary of the I. W. S. Alliance shall ascertain from official documents and publish in „Jus Suffragii" statistics on the following points:

1. The amount of taxes paid by women.
2. The expenditure of State funds on schools for female pupils, hospitals, congresses on mother's duties, old age pensions for women, etc.
3. The sums paid as voluntary contributions from women for the funds of Charities, Friendly Societies etc.
4. The results of women's work as administrators of the finances of societies compared to those of men's work in that quality, etc. etc.

SUFFRAGE RESORT.

A hotel in Copenhagen, arranged and kept by suffragists, mostly visited by suffragists, eligible as a resting-place for suffragists on their way to the I. C. W.-meeting at Stockholm in September, is *The Ladies' Hotel* in the Ladies' Reading-Club Building, 1 Gammel Mønt, in the centre of Copenhagen. Rooms from 2 Kr. upwards.

LANTERN-PROPAGANDA.

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, which was much admired at Stockholm, 43 photos of his lantern-slides, viz. portraits of the pioneers of the movement in America taken from the History of Woman Suffrage and those of the suffrage leaders in some other countries, together with maps and diagrams to illustrate the progress of the movement. He is willing to lend on application from wellknown suffrage organisations a box of lantern-slides, free of charge, containing the information he has assembled. He will be pleased to receive portraits and biographies of suffrage pioneers from various countries, especially New Zealand and Australia.

LITERATURE.

Le vote des femmes by Ferdinand Buisson, deputy for the Seine and President of the Parliamentary Commission for Universal Suffrage, price 3.50 francs, Editors Mrs. Dunod & Pinat, Paris, who ask 200.— frs. copyright for translation.

The author obliged us all by reproducing his Parliamentary Report of 1909 (see „Jus Suffragii" IV p. 70, 73 and 77) putting it thus at the disposal of the public. He left out the annexes with the official documents, but on the other hand he has added information to bring the review of the situation of the woman suffrage question up to date to April 1st 1911 for most of the countries, e.g. for France and England, not however taking so much pains for the less important countries like the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal. With great exactness, only failing in the orthograph of some proper names and in the statement (p. 246) that in the United Kingdom of Belgium and Holland women possessed the municipal vote, the author gives us a review of the political rights obtained by women in various countries as well as of the organisation of women in different nations for the obtention of their enfranchisement. Especially the historical sketch of the women's movement in France, Great Britain and the United States is well documented and full of interest. Furthermore the data on the number of women registered and voting for municipal elections and the number of women elected in the Scandinavian countries form an arsenal of weapons for the defence of the suffrage cause. The list of reforms obtained by women in the enfranchised countries, the American and Australian States, Finland, Norway and where women have the municipal vote, is also a source of arguments in favour of woman suffrage. The change in women's social conditions, brought about by the increasing number of self-supporting women in trades and professions, the real cause of the women's demands, is admirably shown for France and for Germany. The qualifications to obtain the vote are well defined for Denmark and Norway; and for France the historical sketch of the women's movement gives just praises to the feminists, men and women who advocated the enfranchisement of women, ever since 1182. Finally the author gives a list of the demands of modern women in France.

Surely one might wish to have a detailed review of the voting qualifications, of the evolution of women's industrial work and of the history of the suffrage movement in every country, but what would then have become of the size of our handbook, which is now really handy and not over-expensive?

A synopsis of suffrage legislation, of which Prof. Reuterskjöld, entrusted by the Swedish Government with an enquiry concerning woman suffrage, has frequently made use, and a suffrage map of the United States add to the value of this reference-book. The two last chapters treat of the International Institutions for woman suffrage, viz. the International Council of Women and the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and of the Bill introduced by the Parliamentary Commission on Universal Suffrage on July 16 1909, which proposes to give municipal suffrage and eligibility to all French subjects of both sexes. Two annexes contain the bills of Gautret (1901) and Dussaussoy (1906), which proposed the municipal vote for spinsters and widows and did not add eligibility to the vote.

In conclusion we may say that the complete refutation of the objections of physiological, intellectual, moral and political nature, given by the Commission on Universal Suffrage in the last chapter, would alone make the book worthy of the admiration of every suffragist, and, coming from a body of men politicians, it can render us the most valuable service in discussions and debates. But the whole book with which Mr. Buisson has enriched the suffrage literature entitles him to our sincere gratitude.

Surely no suffragist speaker, and more especially

no suffragist M. P., can afford to be without Mr. Buisson's Handbook.

The article published by Mr. George Creel and Judge Ben B. Lindsey to refute the slanders of antisuffragists on the results of *Woman Suffrage in Colorado* was translated into French and German at the I. W. S. Alliance's request, and one can apply to Mme. C. Brunsvieg, 53 rue Scheffer Paris and Dr. Käthe Schirmacher, Marlow in Mecklenburg to know where it may be ordered. This pamphlet contains in a few pages the entire justification of the reform which made women Citizens of the State in 1893.

The speech of Selma Lagerlöf on *The Home and the State*, mentioned several times in this issue, may be ordered in Swedish at the Office of the Swedish W. S. A., 6 Lästmakaregatan, Stockholm, and in German, from Mr. Albert Bonnier at Leipzig under the title *Heim und Staat, ein Vortrag von Selma Lagerlöf*. It may be had from all booksellers.

List of Woman Suffrage Papers in different countries, with address and price per annum.

AUSTRALIA, *The Woman Voter*, 2 Sh., Whitehall, Melbourne, Victoria.

—, *The Liberal Woman*, 1 Sh., 339 George Street, Sydney.

AUSTRIA, *Der Bund*, 2 Kronen, 7 Rochusgasse, Wien III.

—, *Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht*, 2 Kronen, 7 Reichsratsgasse, Wien.

—, *Neues Frauenleben*, 4 Kronen, 5 Riglergasse, Wien XVIII.

—, *Österreichische Frauenrundschaue*, 6 Kronen, 11 Am Hof, Wien II.

BULGARIA, *Grajdanka* [The woman Citizen], 6 francs, Mrs. Pateff Bojilowa, Bourgas.

—, *Ravnopravie* [Equality], 4 rb., 61 Mirska Street Kazanlik.

CANADA, *Freyja*, \$ 1.—, Miss M. I. Benedictsson, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

DENMARK, *Kristeligt Kvindeblad*, 2 Kr., Körup, pr. Horsens.

—, *Kvinden og Samfundet*, 3.10 Kroner, Studiestraede 49^o, Kopenhagen.

—, *Kvindevalgret*, 1 Krone, Skindergade 27^o, Kopenhagen.

—, *Kvindestemmeretsbladet*, 2 Kr., 34 Bredgade, Kopenhagen.

FINLAND, *Nutid*, 6 Mark, 12 Georgsgatan, Helsingfors.

FRANCE, *La Suffragiste*, 4 francs, 62 rue Damrémont, Paris.

—, *La Française*, 6 francs, 49 rue Lafitte, Paris.

—, *Bulletin trimestriel de la Ligue d'Electeurs pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, 4 frs., 22 rue Laccépède, Paris.

GERMANY, *Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht*, 2 Mark, Post Huglfing, Ober-Bayern.

—, *Centralblatt des Bundes deutscher Frauenvereine*, 4.80 Mark, Dürerstrasse 110, Dresden.

—, *Die Frauenbewegung*, 5 Mark, Wormserstr., Berlin W 62.

—, *Die Frau im Osten*, 2.50 Mk., Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse 109, Breslau.

GREAT BRITAIN, *The Common Cause*, weekly, 6 Sh. 6 d. a year, 64 Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.

—, *Votes for Women*, weekly, 1 d., 4 Clement's Inn, London W. C.

- , *The Vote*, weekly, 6 Sh. 6 d., 148 Holborn Bars, London E. C.
- , Monthly paper of the *Men's League for W. S.*, 1 Sh., 159 St. Stephen's House, Westminster S.W.
- HUNGARY, *A nő és a Társadalom*, 6 Kr., 67 Istvan utca, Budapest VII.
- ICELAND, *Kvennabladid*, 2 Kroner, Fru Briet Asmundsson, Reykjavik.
- ITALY, *L'Alleanza*, 6 Lire, 2 Corso Garibaldi, Pavia.
- , *Unione Femminile Nazionale*, Lire 1.50, via Monte di Pietà 9, Milano.
- , *Giornale per la Donna*, Lire 3.50, via dei Pianellari 7, Roma.
- NETHERLANDS, *Maandblad voor Vrouwenkiesrecht*, f 1.—, 43 Linnaeusstraat, Amsterdam.
- , *De Ploeger*, quarterly, f 0.60, 63 Frankenslag, 's-Gravenhage.
- NORWAY, *Nylaende*, fortnightly, 4.70 Kroner, Victoria Terrasse 5², Kristiania.
- POLAND, *Ster*, 10 francs, Boduena 2, Warsaw.
- RUSSIA, *Jenski Westnik*, Spalernaya 42, St. Petersburg.
- , *The Anglo-Russian*, 1 Sh. 6 d., 21 Paternoster Square, London E. C.
- SWEDEN, *Dagny*, weekly, 4.50 Kroner, 51 Mästersamuelsgatan, Stockholm.
- , *Morgonbris*, 60 Öre, Folkets Hus, Stockholm.
- SWITZERLAND, *Frauenbestrebungen*, 3.10 frs., Alpenstrasse 5, Zürich.
- U. S. AMERICA, *The Woman's Journal*, weekly, \$ 1.—, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
- , *The Western Woman Voter*, \$ 1.—, 419 Boylston Ave., Seattle, Washington.
- , *Life and Labour*, \$ 1.—, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.
- , *The Progressive Woman*, \$ 0.50, 5445 Drexel Ave., Chicago III.

Dear Correspondents and Readers,

„Jus Suffragii” has every reason to be content with the recent I. W. S. All. Convention and to take heart and continue its work in the future, for the Alliance resolved to augment the editor's salary and increase the size of the paper. It was a pity that the Discussions and Reports took so much place on the program that there was little opportunity for deliberating on methods to make our organ more useful and better known than it is now. But we may as well publish new plans for efficiency right here in the paper instead of discussing them at the congress; and if it is possible to do it, I will give every plan a trial and shall be pleased to hear from the readers, whether they are satisfied or not. Thus in this number you will see announcements of a new character and questions of a general nature which may perhaps give more space and prominence to the editorial part, while the news from the countries will probably continue to occupy the same space as heretofore. Possibly we might have an advertising page or a cover with advertisements, if each country would try to get them. The profits might again go to increase the size of the paper.

Besides 33 new Honorary Associates, I have got 49 new subscribers for „Jus Suffragii” so that it has now over 1000 readers in 27 countries all over the world; but you will understand that even now our circulation is not such as to be a match for the calumnies on the suffrage movement and its pioneers, sown broadcast by the daily press. So we must try to get many readers more. I suppose that showing samples to many people is the best method to

effect this. Will some one in Paris, Vienna, Rome, Berlin, Chicago, San Francisco, Melbourne, Cape Town or other cities follow the example of „Jus Suffragii”'s friends in London and New York, and take six samples every month and try to gain subscribers, and in case of failure sell each copy for 4 d.? The administration of „Jus” can afford to give the 6 copies free, so that the suffrage shop which acts as agent can occasionally gain 4 d. for the copies sold, and return those that are left.

The women's papers, especially those mentioned in our organ, should deem it their duty to advertise „Jus Suffragii” by reproducing from time to time at least part of the editorial letter of J. S. IV p. 10 (which is a sort of prospectus) or keep a standing paragraph mentioning J. S., and at least name the source when they take news from these pages.

But even before our circulation will have become what it should be, the organ of the I. W. S. Alliance may be useful in defending suffragists against false press-reports. We may give to our handful of readers a list of those papers that have ignored or falsified suffrage news and also a list of papers that take the opposite position. Those black and white lists may prove to have effect in the circulation and subscription lists of the papers in question.

Perhaps some of our readers may offer other suggestions for really efficient press-exchange, for the plans made in Amsterdam (J. S. II No. 11) have not yet given much help against calumny or ignorance of our movement by the press.

Mme Mirovitch's adopted proposal of augmenting the size of „Jus Suffragii” may also be utilised to give more space to the announcement of suffrage literature. I can now afford to give a review of more books and pamphlets than only those that are sent by Auxiliaries of the I. W. S. Alliance. Thus e. g. Mr. Buisson's work, reviewed in this number, was sent me by the author and by the publishers, but not by the French W. S. A. Yet I could never presume to undertake a review of every printed thing that anybody might send in; so we must try to find some fixed rule for this reviewing and, until it has been found, leave the question to the editor's judgment.

The same liberty must of course be given as to the publishing of facts and reports from other suffrage societies than those directly or indirectly affiliated to the I. W. S. Alliance. This was voted by Convention, and I can do no more than indicate the source of my news under every published report, and invite the censure of those who see misstatements or omission of important facts. May I take this occasion to request each Auxiliary to appoint one or more correspondents for this organ, which becomes even more desirable, now that the „questions” sent us by Hungary and by Mlle. Belle require answers. And please notify me of the appointment, that I may know to what address to send my post-card of reminder every month. For the present number they were not sent out, because, as you see, it is more especially a congress-number.

Another innovation which I would propose is that we might have sometimes propaganda-articles fit for distribution as leaflets in the French and English-speaking countries. My printer agreed to let the type of a few columns stand, that he may execute any orders of reprints if they come within a week after the publication of the paper. Those who send orders should give me the heading they wish to be put on the leaflet (with the name of their Association or anything else they may want) and state whether or not they desire to have a cover to it. This month I can offer reprints of the first part of Mrs Boheman's Report from Sweden, in case you

would like to distribute that as a leaflet. The price will be indicated in a foot-note.

Later on we shall perhaps have letters from our President, written on her trip round the world, or articles from our best speakers and organizers, and possibly the answers to the „questions” put in this number or to the inquiry proposed by Finland at the Convention, may prove good material for leaflets. We shall see. At any rate this reprint-scheme will prove to be very cheap propaganda-literature, and this may be another service which its organ may render the I. W. S. Alliance.

Yours sincerely,
MARTINA G. KRAMERS.
Rotterdam, July 11 1911.

Men's International Alliance for Woman Suffrage.

During the I. W. S. All. Convention on June 15th. the federation of Men's Leagues for W. S. was planned, formed and augmented by the entrance of the Swedish League, all on one day. The Hon. Sec., Mr. Mansfeldt, writes: „We ask support and enlightenment from the women who have conducted the agitation so long and with so splendid results, whereas we are only beginners. We request the editor of „Jus Suffragii” to grant us a little space in its columns. Our first work will be an exchange of different methods for obtaining our aim, and the Secretary will make a combined report of them, which we hope will grow to be the basis upon which we may build on in the future.”

Dr. C. V. Drysdale, the delegate of the British Men's League to the I. W. S. All. Convention, gives the following account of the congress:

„It is impossible to find strong enough words of appreciation for the organization of this Congress, and for the hospitality of the Swedish Women's Suffrage Association. The business and social functions of the Congress were carried out with a finish excellent that of any other gathering I have yet attended; and one could not help feeling that the last remnant of opposition to Woman's Suffrage would be swept away if its opponents could have heard and witnessed its proceedings. It is in Congresses of this kind that large international issues are raised, and those who imagine that women are incapable of working in concert would have been brought to shame if they had heard the discussions in the Congress, where women of all nationalities and opinions united in contributing their share to forwarding the common cause in every country, great or small. At present there is no movement on the face of the earth which shows a fraction of the unanimity and solidarity of the Women's Suffrage movement; and no one who fails to recognize its overwhelming power, and the importance of employing it in the councils of the State, is worthy of the name of statesman.

As general accounts of the Congress will doubtless appear in the women's papers, it will be well to refer chiefly to the men's share in the Congress, more especially as it has been an extremely pleasant one. Whereas at Amsterdam three years ago the men's interest in the cause was represented by one solitary member of our League, and in London by the English and Dutch Men's Leagues, the first meeting at Stockholm revealed the fact that there were eight men representatives from six countries: Dr. Bather and myself for the English Men's Committee for Justice to Women and Men's League; Mr. F. W. Kehrer and Lieut.-Col. W. A. Mansfeldt of the Dutch Men's League; M. J. du Breuil de St. Germain of

the French Ligue d'Electeurs pour le Suffrage des Femmes; Herr Franz Lehnhoff of Germany; Dr. A. Pataj of the Hungarian Men's League; and Mr. F. Nathan of the New York City Men's League. At a meeting in the Royal Academy of Music on Monday afternoon Mr. Ernst Beckman, of the Swedish Upper House and President of the National Swedish Liberal Federation, also spoke on behalf of the cause.

On Tuesday morning the eight men representatives met together at the Grand Hotel, and at the instance of Dr. Pataj decided to form a *Men's International Alliance for Woman Suffrage*, to which men's organizations for Women's Suffrage should be invited to affiliate. Lieut.-Col. Mansfeldt, 19 Dillenburgstraat, Utrecht, Holland, was appointed first secretary, and Mr. F. W. Kehrer second secretary, but afterwards treasurer. It was also decided to arrange a meeting in Stockholm if possible with the object of starting a Swedish Men's League. This project was most cordially received by Mrs. Chapman Catt and the Swedish Association, and resulted in the holding of a most successful meeting in the banquet hall of the Grand Hotel on the Thursday afternoon, at which Mr. Beckman presided. Addresses were given by all the men delegates, and a strong and influential Swedish Men's League was formed at the close, with Mr. Beckman as provisional President. It is expected that two other leagues in Denmark and Germany will be formed as a result of this meeting.

Our greetings as fraternal delegates were presented to the Alliance on Friday afternoon. The message from our League was as follows: „The British Men's League for Women's Suffrage sends its heartiest greetings to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Stockholm, and congratulations at the progress of the Woman Suffrage in various countries, and expresses the hope that before the next meeting of the Alliance the men of Great Britain will have done their duty in granting a measure of justice to women. It also sends greetings to the Men's Leagues which have been formed in other countries, and best wishes for their success in helping this great movement.” A brief sketch of the work of the League and of the Conciliation Committee followed, and at the close I was empowered to bring back the greetings of the Alliance to the Men's League, and especially to Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Brailsford for their efforts in the cause. Dr. Bather's address was also enthusiastically received, and a tribute must be paid to his valuable work throughout the Congress, due to his zeal and knowledge of the Swedish language.”

Great Britain.

The Procession of June 17 th. — It is a big job to take thousands of women up to London and a big job marshalling them all and we are glad that the Procession is over and so well over. It was a great and remarkable success and as an outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual aspiration for liberty that informs so many women it will have impressed millions of people. Processions like this are in the nature of a review. All the year we labour to change the hearts of men and women and when the time comes to show our converts to the world we are well pleased at the muster. Estimates vary from 30,000 to 40,000.

The weather, which had given some anxiety, was cooler than it had been, and the dense ranks of crowded sightseers made this very welcome. Even so, the millions of people packed into so narrow a space seemed to make the route airless. We knew London was „ful”, and it turned out to see us in fine force. Many of the stands prepared for the Coron-

ation were well filled, and at many points of the march the police had difficulty in keeping back the crowd enough to allow the line of five abreast to get through. Even the Anti-Suffragists contributed their mite to the general hilarity, for they paid some dozens of forlorn unemployed to ramble about with sandwich-boards proclaiming that „women do not want the vote”. It seems a queer way of spending money, but the amusement they create is perhaps worth it.

What did our demonstration show? The first and obvious thing, of course, is that it showed so many thousands of men and women cared enough to go to all that trouble. But consider the variety! They were women of all classes. There were peeresses and wives of Colonial Ministers and English Members of Parliament; doctors and teachers and sempstresses, weavers and cigarett-makers, typists and charwomen, and sweated homeworkers. And, transcending all differences of class, there were deeper differences harmonized in one demand. There were women of all political parties and of differing religious communions; there were English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and friends from overseas within and without the Empire. There were „constitutional” and there were „militant” Suffragists. One of the chief reasons why women need the vote is because women differ so much from each other (being as individual as men), and this is also one of the difficulties of work in common. It is therefore, perhaps, the most remarkable sign of the intensity of our demand for enfranchisement that we are willing all differences should be less than the great common agreement of our belief in liberty. We are indeed fit to be free, since we believe, each of us, not only in her own individual freedom, but in the freedom of others who may differ radically from her.

This unity in the midst of diversity is the healthiest sign of life. Ours is no sectional demand. It arises from all classes, creeds, and nationalities, parties, and temperaments. Sir Edward Grey postulated a strong and united majority in the House as a condition of success. In his letter of June 15th, the Prime Minister gave welcome confirmation, and it is our duty in the coming year to keep a steady and united backing in the country for our friends in the House.

Our new National Union banner made a fine head for our part of the procession. Immediately behind the banner walked Mrs. Fawcett (our President), Lady Frances Balfour (President of the London Society), and Lady Beatrice Kemp (the wife of the Member in charge of our Bill). Some little way behind walked a few members of the Executive, but others could not be persuaded to leave their own Societies, and among these were Councillor Eleanor Rathbone (Liverpool), Councillor Margaret Ashton (Manchester), Mrs. Rackham and Mrs. Heitland (Cambridge), Miss Tanner (Bristol), and Miss Howell (Cardiff).

Then came the International, with Madame Schmahl and Madame Vérone, and then the interminable legions of our societies—the dragons of Wales, the Scottish pipers, the heraldic devices of cities, names of great women, records of Town Councils demanding women's enfranchisement; but above all, and more significant than all, hundreds, upon hundreds, upon hundreds of women who had journeyed many weary miles to demonstrate that they *did* want the vote, whatever the Antis might say.

(from *The Common Cause*.)

There were two especial features of the long line of march which seemed particularly to impress themselves upon those who watched. The first was the International character of the Pageant.

A contingent which commanded great interest was that of the Colonial representatives; thus Mrs. Fisher, the wife of the Prime Minister of Australia; Lady Cockburn, the wife of the Agent General for South Australia; Miss Vida Goldstein, Leader of the Women's Party in Victoria; Mrs. Mc Gowen, wife of the Premier of New South Wales, and many other notable women who already are enfranchised, lent their aid on this occasion to their unfranchised sisters. The women of India were especially cheered and recognised with their beautiful banner and sign of the elephant.

The other special feature was emphasized by the historical portion of the Procession, which demonstrated how English women had steadily advanced to their present position in the march of history, with one exception: the loss of their former citizen rights in 1832.

The Women's Social and Political Union did not walk all together on this occasion. Their Prisoners and Provincial Branches walked at the head of the Procession, and comprised also the Historical Pageant. But as hosts on this occasion, they could not of course put any of their guest-societies in the rear, which was brought up by the W. S. P. U. 30 Local London branches, after whom walked the three men's societies, the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, and the Men's Committee for Justice to Women, the members of which had waited patiently 2½ hours for their turn to start.

The centre of the Procession was mainly filled by the Women's Freedom League, who showed in graphic way their various protests, such as the Picketing of the House of Commons; and by the marvellous red, white and green array of the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies. The various Church Societies for Woman Suffrage roused a great deal of interest. The bewildering number of other Suffrage Societies, as for example, the Tax Resistance League, produced a feeling of amazement in the minds of the spectators.

The women marched with a proud and determined look in perfect array. The pennons fluttered in the breeze, the 1,000 banners were carried forward, the 70 bands played Dr. Ethel Smyth's inspiring „March of the Women” which the women sang.

The vast Albert Hall and many other large halls in London listened to Suffragist leaders, and a wonderful day was brought to a wonderful close.

The Secretary W. S. & P. Union.
London, July 1911.

Sweden.

The great event of last month here in Stockholm has been the sixth congress of the I. W. S. A., that has made a deep and most favourable impression not only in Stockholm, but over the whole country. Before as well as during the congress the press has taken a very marked interest in its leading personalities, its meetings, discussions and festivities. As a proof of what the press has had to say about the congress, I can do nothing better than to quote two leading articles, the first in a liberal paper—one of our sincerest friends—and the latter in a conservative paper—one of our sincerest enemies. The editor of the liberal paper writes:

„The „Women's week” in the capital of Sweden has been something really magnificent and has quite put to shame the many doubting women and any attempt from the side of male superiority to look down upon the „ladies” congress.

I wonder indeed what some of our highly learned professors of history, who have discovered that the

movement for women's suffrage has reached its climax, do think in their inmost soul when they see this mighty manifestation of an ever increasing world-movement.

When Mrs. Chapman Catt in her presidential address, „with all respect for the dignity of a professor”, compared Mr. Kjellen to a fly on the wheel of Progress, even those who did not like to do it must own that this was the broader point of view judging the narrower.

And when Selma Lagerlöf, who more than most people has the intuitive feeling of the spirit that moves the events of the world, said in her grand speech how, now, that the states created by the men have begun to totter, now that unemployment, emigration and other social misfortunes are threatening, the time has come for the women, who have created the protecting home, to step forward and offer their help—did not we then feel the benefit, almost the blessing of this coming forward of the women?

And is it not a reminder that those ancient words of truth: „It is not good for a man to be alone”, do not apply only to family- but also to social life? Is it not a new and gigantic force that offers itself for the use of humanity?

But women will lose their womanliness when they gain their suffrage—that is the fear that you hear expressed by many women and still more often by men. Yes, that manliness whose inmost spirit is that of brutal domination, and that womanliness whose character is that of the favour-seeking slave will most certainly disappear, but only to be replaced by higher forms, brought about by equality and social co-operation. New men will rejoice in new women, who will make their lives richer because they are free and independent in their feelings, thoughts and actions. It is characteristic of those who are weak in faith to sit still and rejoice in the thought that „we have brought things to such a happy end”, that no further development is possible. But that golden age of humanity, of which the legends tell us, must be sought as an ideal in the future, not as a faded memory in the past. Behind us we see only the long and painful road, that leads from barbarism to humaneness.”

From the leading article in the conservative paper I quote the following passage:—

„It is not to be denied that the congress of the I. W. S. A. which has just taken place in Stockholm, has made a considerable impression on the public opinion. The congress disposed of a very remarkable quantity of intelligence and enthusiasm, and the spirit that expressed itself in speeches and discussions was dignified and in some cases very impressive. An orator such as Selma Lagerlöf will always arrest the attention of the nation—men as well as women. It is true that what she said could have been used against as well as in favour of woman's suffrage. If men have created the State and women have created the Home, and if the world all the while has developed in culture and morals, it might be supposed that this division of work, which has formed itself quite naturally out of the development of things, ought not to be changed. Yet it was the conviction of the great authoress, that the world should be still better if women could take part in the creating of the states, and there is no reason whatever to doubt the sincerity of this conviction, either in Selma Lagerlöf or in any other person who is of the same opinion. And there is no reason to doubt its respectability. It is worth all respect when intelligent women are eager to learn to serve humanity by taking part in the social work.”

From what has been quoted above it is to be seen that the congress has made a very good impression both on friends and foes. The former are proud and

glad because the women have proved themselves worthy of their confidence, the latter are impressed and compelled to a reluctant admiration and respect.*)

*) The price of 100 reprints of this article with cover is 6 Sh. 8 d., without cover 4 Sh. 2 d. Orders are received within 7 days.

On the 20 of June, immediately after the congress, the Central Board of the N. W. S. A. had an extra meeting in Stockholm, principally to decide upon the position of the N. W. S. A. with regard to the forthcoming elections to the Second Chamber. These elections have a special interest because it is the first time that the extended suffrage and the new proportional method of election are being practised in elections to the Second Chamber. And for the suffragists they have a special interest inasmuch as the proportional method makes it necessary to work for the party-list as a whole and not for one single candidate. Miss Anna Whitlock, who presided at this meeting, expressed the thanks of the Central Board to all who had contributed to make the congress a real success—to the committees of arrangements and to all the local societies, whose pecuniary assistance had been the solid foundation of the whole building.

The president of the N. W. S. A., dr. Lydia Wahlström, had sent in a letter, in which she announced that she was obliged to lay down her presidency on account of ill health. The C. B. resolved unanimously to express its gratitude to dr. Wahlström for all that she had done for woman's suffrage during the time that she had been president. The vice president, Miss Signe Bergman, acts as proxy for the president to the next annual meeting of the C. B.

The meeting elected 5 members and 2 alternates of the committee, that shall make a plan for the Martina Bergman-Oesterberg lecturing tour on sociology.

And then the meeting began to discuss the above mentioned question of the position of the N. W. S. A. with regard to the elections.

After a very lively discussion, in which were expressed different opinions, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

„Whereas by the unfavourable answer given by the Prime Minister to the Central Board of the N. W. S. A. in January 1911 as well as by the debates in Parliament and the results of the elections in May 1911 it has been clearly proved that the N. W. S. A. has not to count on any support neither from the present Government nor from the Conservative parties for the attainment of its aim: suffrage for women,

regretting that it should be so, the N. W. S. A. emphasises that the Conservatives themselves have created the present situation, and declares that in the forthcoming elections for the Second Chamber it will therefore support only those parties which have taken up woman's suffrage on their program and worked for it in Parliament.

Such members of the N. W. S. A. whose general political views prevent them from taking part in this election-work may work for the suffrage cause among the women themselves.

The president expressed her joy at the solidarity, the good will and the respect of each other's opinions that had characterised this meeting.

In the work for woman's suffrage there are no real lulls; it continues uninterruptedly and it is only the form that varies. The work for the congress has scarcely come to an end before the work for the elections begins, and that work will take up the best part of our interest during this summer.
Stockholm, July 1911. EZALINE BOHEMAN.

Hungary.

Since our last report the struggle for woman suffrage in Hungary was rather a fierce one, but after all crowned with success. The first great open-air meeting for universal suffrage held by the allied parties (the 1848 Independent Party and the Social-democrats) in Arad was followed every week by meetings in Pécs, Hódmesövásárkely, Kassa, Szombathely, Nagyvárad and lately in Erzsébetfalva. At each meeting the Feministák Egyesülete was represented by an appointed speaker as well as by many local members, and every one of these places means a further station on the way to victory for our common cause. In Arad, contrary to parliamentary rules, the leaders of the meeting refused our deputy the right to speak on their platform; in Pécs they changed tactics and by conspiracy caused such a row and scandal as to make it impossible for her to be heard. The leaders of the parties experienced in both these cases that by these very illegal measures used against women, the dignity of the meetings is endangered, whereas the public sympathy for the women's cause is roused. At the next occasion, in Hódmesövásárhely, they suffered the representative of the F. E. to speak. Her success was complete, but she could only speak after the resolution for universal suffrage was passed. In Kassa our delegate succeeded in speaking before the passing of the resolution, to which she moved woman suffrage as an amendment; but though it had the full sympathies of the meeting, the amendment was not allowed to be voted upon, and the president pronounced the resolution to be „unanimously carried”.

A similar „unanimous resolution” was passed amidst the indignation of the meeting at Szombathely, where our delegate had full success, which Mr. Justh, the leader of the Independent Party, who has repeatedly declared himself in favour of woman suffrage, tried to counterbalance by saying that he did not think the time had come for it yet. He warned those, who want to urge the claim of woman suffrage together with men's suffrage that they serve the women's cause very badly, as this Government does not mean to give universal suffrage even to men: „If the Feminists—he continued—before whom I bow with all reverence for their energetic and laudable perseverance, will hasten to our help with their great influence and enduring activity and join with us in the labour to win universal suffrage for men, the People's Parliament will be the result, and this Parliament will, as its first work, grant to women the suffrage.”—Nevertheless this time the raven did not drop the cheese.—The Socialdemocrat speaker came out fully in favour of woman suffrage.

The same tactics were followed in Nagyvárad and only yesterday, on the 2d of July, the meeting was asked whether the woman speaker would be granted a hearing? Only three or four of those present would *not* hear her, and so she could speak and had great success, after which *her motion added to the resolution passed by a unanimous vote.* The resolution claims from the present Parliament universal suffrage for both sexes, and this is the first resolution in Hungary in favour of woman suffrage adopted by a meeting arranged by two political parties. Let us hope that both parties will have understood the importance of this event! We are in cheerful expectation of its consequences.

On the 28th of May a new local Society was founded with zealous members in Nagyvárad.

On the 9th of June we had a splendid and successful garden-party with lovely illumination, a farce picture-gallery a humoristic suffrage procession and a meeting, in which with other speaker even Miss

Schwimmer addressed the public, though she was in Stockholm at the time—by means of a phonograph.

The first general meeting of the Men's League which was well attended by the members of the F. E. (and led by Prof. Dr. Dirner) ended with a lecture of Prof. Dr. Hajos about the mental faculties of women and woman suffrage, which was followed by an interesting debate.

Our Parliament introduced the prohibition of women's night work in conformity with the International Convention of Bern,—not heeding, yea not mentioning even, the protest-resolutions of the meetings of the F. E. and as the N. C. W. Hungarian women have no vote, their protest is of no consequence!

We have thankfully to acknowledge the magnanimous gift of 500 Kr. of Mrs. Bertha Engel, president of the local Suffrage Society of Nagy Surány, and the generous offer of the monthly contribution of 10 K. from Miss Adèle Spády for the purpose of the next congress in Budapest.

EUGENIE MISKOLCZY MELLER.

Budapest, July 1911.

France.

Resolution adopted on Tuesday July 11 regarding the Congress-volume which is to give the report of the Stockholm Convention:—

„The Executive of the French Woman Suffrage Association hereby expresses its wish that the reports of its delegates be printed in the French language in the Report of the Proceedings of the Stockholm Convention.”

In behalf of the Executive,
the General Secretary:

C. L. BRUNSCHVIEG.

Poland.

A women's congress took place at Warsaw under the chairmanship of Miss Duleba to celebrate the thirty years' jubilee of Mme Kuczalska. After the greetings and congratulations to the eminent pioneer of the Polish movement for women's rights, there were lectures followed by discussion. Mme. Cicely Walewska gave a review of the task and work of women during the last 30 years; Mme. Bojanowska showed the beneficial results of women's municipal suffrage in foreign countries; the lawyer Lypacentes advocated a revision of the Civil Code; Miss. Dr. Bornstion claimed protection for mothers; Mlle. Pachucha demanded equal educational opportunities for both sexes; Mrs. Koszatska showed the progress of emancipation among the working women and peasants; Mme. Lewandowska showed that professional work for women not only better her economic position, but makes her morally independent also. The meeting adopted resolutions, demanding 1) municipal suffrage for women, 2) abolition of the regulation of vice, 3) revision of the law forbidding the inquiry into fatherhood. Numerous greetings had been received from the National Council of Women of Norway, the French Woman Suffrage Association, the Congrès permanent du féminisme international, and from women's associations from Finland, Russia etc.

Paris, July 1911.

I. ORKA.

The Swedish inscription on the back of the I. W. S. Alliance banner is in English:

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