

# JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

SIXTH YEAR No. 4.

DECEMBER 15, 1911.

It is surely the conservative course of wisdom to retain the existing conditions under which we have achieved our great happiness and prosperity. The present position of woman in this State is most enviable.

Mr. HIRSCHBERG, at an anti-suffrage convention in New York.

When you see seventy-five per cent of the male workers in a factory turned out, and their places taken by badly paid and underpaid women, it gives you cause to think.

JOHN CAMERON GRANT.  
(C. & U. W. S. A. Review, Oct. '11)



It is my opinion that we did a very wise thing when we gave the municipal vote to women, and as far as the political vote is concerned it is my conviction that the development of a nation will be more natural when men and women are working side by side and for the same interests, and there is hardly any concern of the country in which the women do not have the same—in many cases a greater—interest than the men.

KLAUS BERNTSEN.  
Prime Minister of Denmark.

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

## Announcements.

The address of the I. W. S. All. President, Mrs. *Carrie Chapman Catt*, is up to January 1912: *Cairo, Egypt, c/o Thomas Cook & Sons.*

### AFFILIATION OF PORTUGAL.

An application for affiliation to the I. W. S. Alliance was received from the Portuguese Woman Suffrage Association (*Associação de Propaganda Feminista*), which was favorably reported on by the Committee on Admissions. The affiliation fee was then paid to the Hon. Treasurer, and so we may all give

*a hearty welcome to Portugal,*

which is now our 26th Auxiliary National Woman Suffrage Association.

### PUBLICATIONS OF THE I. W. S. ALLIANCE.

*Report Stockholm Convention*, 1 Sh. 6 d., Mrs. A. Stanton Coit, 30 Hyde Park Gate, London S.W.

*Presidential Address* by Mrs. Chapman Catt, same address. *Second edition* 2 d., or 1/6 per dozen, 10 Sh. per hundred.

*Measuring up Equal Suffrage* by Creel and Lindsey, 1 d., same address.

*Le Suffrage des Femmes au Colorado*, French translation of the same, 0,20 frs., 53 rue Scheffer, Paris.

*Die Praxis des Frauenstimmrechts*, German translation of the same, *Second edition*, 0,15 Mk., Frau H. Winkler, Werben bei Cottbus.

### LECTURERS.

Miss *Jessie Ackermann*, Life Patron of the International Council of Women, 11 *Forrest Chambers, Perth, Western Australia*, will visit in September 1912 Rome, Florence, Venice, Budapest, Vienna, Prague, Berlin and Rotterdam. She is ready to help the suffrage cause by lecturing in drawing-rooms or halls on the constant increase of the Australian women's interest in politics.

### LITERATURE.

*Josephine Butler*, a cameo life-sketch by *Marion Holmes* is published for 2 d. by the *Women's Free-*

*dom League*, 1 *Robert Street Adelphi, London.* The author shows how Mrs. Butler in her heroic campaign against the CD Laws, which were „an attempt to secure the health of men of unclean lives by a surgical outrage upon women who were their partners in immorality or upon any other women whom the officials who worked the system might choose to suspect and denounce,” shared the lot of „pioneers and reformers, who from the beginning of time have had stones flung at their heads in life and laurel wreaths laid at their feet in death.” We read here how Mrs. Butler became convinced that the only efficient weapon in her struggle was the parliamentary vote of women and how Mazzini confirmed her in this opinion. The press after publishing the Manifesto against the CD Acts began a conspiracy of silence concerning Mrs. B.'s efforts. Her work made her feel like Paul before Nero—very weak and lonely, but backed by an international movement she won the victory and witnessed the repeal of the Acts in 1886. Mrs. Butler was a staunch suffragist all her life.

*Florence Nightingale*, a cameo life-sketch by *Marion Holmes*, published for 3 d. by the *Women's Freedom League*, 1 *Robert Street Adelphi, London.* In order to reform the medical service in the army and „clear up this muddle made by the Government and the War Office” Florence Nightingale did more than standing at the soldiers' bedsides and obey the doctor's orders meekly.” The heart-breaking accounts in „The Times” of the gross neglect and mismanagement especially in the care for the wounded in the Crimean war made Miss Nightingale accept the task which the head of the War Department, Mr. Sidney Herbert, entrusted to her in the name of the Government. What wonders she accomplished in establishing a kitchen and a laundry and taking care that food and the necessary appliances were procured where they were needed, is well known. She even defied the regulation orders and suffered no excuse for delay of any sort where so many lives were at stake. She knew no rest for herself and when the wounded were brought in, she has been known to stand for twenty hours at a time in the blood-stained operating room. Yet her great organising talents did not forget the soldiers' wives and

children neither, giving them work in her establishments and starting a school. The nation's deepest gratitude greeted Florence Nightingale when she returned home after the war. She then used her position and influence to reform nursing and hospitals in general; for work for the community was her notion of „woman's work" and „woman's sphere". Here name was one of the first on a petition to Mr. Disraeli begging him to do his utmost to give votes to women.

*Colonial Statesmen and Votes for Women* by J. Malcolm Mitchell, published for 2 d. by the *Men's League for Women's Suffrage*, 159 St. Stephens' House, Westminster, London S.W. This pamphlet is chiefly a refutation of Lord Curzon's attacks on women's franchise after the Imperial Conference of Colonial Representatives, which met on the occasion of the coronation of King George V. Lord C. says that it is not for Great Britain to make the great experiment of votes for women, but Mr. Mitchell objects that it is a cowardly principle to have Great Britain wait for France's and Germany's action, and ignore the example of its own colonies.

The Women's Freedom League addressed four questions to the conference of Colonial Governors. The answers plainly show that in the enfranchised countries there is no deterioration of womanhood, decreasing of birth-rate or loss of chivalry on the part of the men, whilst women are no less zealous voters than men, the last elections in Australia showing that 85% of the registered women voted. Their spirit of self-sacrifice to serve the country's needs is not less ready than men's, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, evidence proves that women's grievances are seen with other eyes and much sooner remedied in countries where they are voters. Ample proof of this is given by a list of laws passed in Australia and New Zealand since the introduction of woman suffrage there.

*The Children's Magazine*, published by Jones & Evans, 77 Queen Street Cheapside London, for 11 Sh. 6 d. per annum. Among the literature we are reviewing, there is the children's literature which we ought also to count. As much harm as some magazines and books do our cause by maintaining in the girl the idea of the sweetness and eternal dependance and in the boy that of the superiority of his sex, as much good is done by such literature as works in the opposite line. There appears in London „The Children's Magazine", which I would recommend to every suffragist, who has to provide children with literature. It is a Magazine treating men and women as human beings, applying the same moral standard to both. It has a standing column: Men and Women, speaking of the life of grown-up people of both sexes. In the August number it gave a well illustrated article about Finland, in which we see the female M.P.'s and a description of the women's rights presented. It is of course a mistake, when it is said, that Finland is the only land, which has female M.P.'s. As the various contents of the Magazine will be surely appreciated by every pedagogue, we wish to recommend this paper for suffragists' children most warmly.

Rosika Schwimmer

*Nietzsche et le Féminisme* by Lydie Pissarjewsky. In a small pamphlet of sixty pages the author shows how the great philosopher Nietzsche, so bent on breaking the old tables of moral law, yet remained blind to the new claims of modern womanhood, and so has thrown his great authority into the scale against feminism. We cannot here reproduce the short sketch of Nietzsche's philosophy which the

author gives with consummate ability in the three first chapters of this little book; we can only urge the reader to order the pamphlet and read for himself. Then in the fourth chapter Miss Pissarjewsky shows how free love is inconsistent with marriage as a means of livelihood and imitates Nietzsche as a breaker of tables, declaring that so-called feminine ethics are unnatural hypocrisy. Nietzsche did not admit that womanhood could ever attain to the same perfection as manhood, and placed woman under the command of man even of the average man. On this point the great philosopher lacked all self-control and logic. He held women to be inferior creatures in every respect.

*Ohne Frauen kein allgemeines Wahlrecht* by Rosika Schwimmer is the last leaflet edited by the *German W. S. A.* It is the translation of the interesting pamphlet mentioned in „J. S." under Hungary last year.

The *Prussian W. S. A.* edited as No. 9 a pamphlet by Miss Bertha Bohrer showing why women teachers should join the suffrage movement, and as No. 10 a translation of Mrs. Chapman Catt's *Presidential Address* at Stockholm.

*Un Progrès Social* par Marguerite de Schlumberger to be ordered for 25 centimes from the Hon. Secr. of the French W. S. A., 53 rue Scheffer, Paris, gives a short sketch of the nature of the I. W. S. Alliance and of the universal causes of the women's movement everywhere, and then proceeds to give a glowing description of the Stockholm congress and of the results of woman suffrage in the enfranchised countries, terminating by a review of the efforts made in France to obtain political rights for women. All this condensed into 13 pages may do very useful propaganda-work.

Post-cards with different designs from different countries and authors cannot be reviewed here. They may be even better material for propaganda than our best literature, but there are too many: we cannot mention them in these pages.

## Women's Suffrage and the Press.

by CATHERINE E. MARSHALL.

Suffragists in all lands know how difficult it is to get accurate and adequate news of the Women's Movement into the public Press, and what a serious obstacle this is to the progress of the movement. In several countries determined efforts are being made to overcome this obstacle, to break down this barrier which the newspapers erect to keep back truth and knowledge from the general public. In England the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has established a Press Department at its headquarters in London, and has organized a system of keeping in touch with the public press throughout the whole country. The Editor of „Jus Suffragii" has asked me to give an account of this work and its results.

The circulation of news is very largely a question of demand and supply. If we want suffrage news to be circulated we must first create the demand for it, and then organize the supply. We must make the newspapers realize that it pays to publish suffrage news. The first concern of a newspaper is to increase its circulation and appeal to as large a section of the public as possible. It is constantly on the alert to find out what the public wants. As Dr. Schirmacher pointed out in the August number of „Jus Suffragii" the public for which newspapers cater includes women as well as men, and if the women and men who want suffrage news will cease

to take papers which do not give such news and write to the Editor to tell him why they are doing so they will be surprised to find how soon that paper will change its attitude. The letters written should not be abusive and should not enter into suffrage arguments, but should simply state the fact that the reader wants suffrage news and cannot get it from that paper and so is going to take some other paper instead. It is just as important to encourage and subscribe to a paper which does give suffrage news as it is to withdraw subscribers from a paper which does not, and suffragists should do all they can to support the good papers, and to make it widely known which papers are good.

We make our Suffrage Societies responsible for creating and voicing this demand for suffrage news, and our Press Department in London is responsible for organizing the supply to meet it. What the public demands from the newspapers in their town, the papers demand from us.

The Press Department collects and tabulates news of the progress of the movement throughout the country, and in other lands as well; it issues official statements from the National Union Executive on the Parliamentary situation from time to time; it gets well-known leaders of different branches of the Women's Movement to write articles on the various aspects of the question; in short it makes it its business to provide every kind of news and information for which there is any demand in the Press. For this purpose it has to be in close touch on the one hand with the newspapers and Press Agencies, and on the other hand with every branch of our suffrage organization and the women's movement generally. We obtain our foreign news through the kindness of the correspondents who volunteered to help in this way at the Stockholm Congress, and of course from the pages of „Jus Suffragii". This interchange of international news ought to be one of the most important features of the work, as one of the first things the public wants to know about women's suffrage is: How does it answer in the countries where it has been already adopted? This is one of the ways in which the enfranchised countries can help their unenfranchised sisters.

Our Press Department deals directly with all the big London papers and with about 40 of the principal provincial daily papers. Indirectly it is in touch with every single paper of importance throughout the country by means of a system of local Press Secretaries, which I will explain here.

The Societies which form the N. U. W. S. S. are grouped geographically in federations (Midlands, North-Eastern, South-Western, etc.). Each federation has a Press Secretary who is responsible for keeping in touch with all the local newspapers in the federation area. By „keeping in touch" is meant the appointment of responsible persons (a) to make the acquaintance of the Editors and read the papers every week; (b) to watch the correspondence columns and get suitable people to write letters to them when occasion offers; (c) to note and report to the Federation Press Secretary any mention of women's suffrage in the editorial columns, or in speeches of local Members of Parliament and candidates, and other prominent local persons (the omission of women's suffrage from any important speech of a Member of Parliament who professes to support it is also reported!); (d) to send to the Federation Press Secretary any news of sufficient importance to be circulated to the local Press or reported to the Press Department in London; (e) to read carefully all reports of suffrage and anti-suffrage activities, either local or general, and any matter communicated to the papers by the Federation or by

the local Society, and take steps to correct at once any inaccuracies or misrepresentations.

All news of purely local interest is dealt with by the Federation Press Secretary and her local correspondents. News of general interest is supplied to the Federation Press Secretary by the Press Department in London and is circulated by her to the local newspapers. She in her turn is responsible for furnishing a summary of all local news to the Press Department from time to time as required.

By these means, either directly through the Press Department in London, or indirectly through the Federation Press Secretaries and their local correspondents, the N. U. W. S. S. is in close touch with the Press all over the country. The difference which this makes to the success of our propaganda work is simply incalculable. The provincial papers now almost all give fair treatment to suffrage news, and a large number of them actively support our claims. The conspiracy of silence and the campaign of misrepresentation are almost at an end. The task of establishing better relations with the London Press was far more difficult and daunting at first, but since the establishment of our Press Department really astonishing progress has been made, and every week brings fresh encouragement. The course of the Conciliation Bill in Parliament has been fully and accurately reported; almost all the chief papers gave excellent and appreciative accounts of the great suffrage procession in London last June; many of them have opened their columns to letters and articles on women's suffrage; and last month the „Standard" started a daily page called „Women's Platform" entirely devoted to the Woman's Movement. (See the October number of „Jus Suffragii", VI page 18.) The value of this as a means of educating public opinion is very great, for a big daily paper reaches a wider public than can be reached by meetings and demonstrations. In the words with which the „Standard" introduced this new departure:— „It is not logical, fitting, or wise that those claims (of the Woman's Movement) should be ignored by the general public. . . . If the duty of a responsible newspaper and organ of public opinion is to convey to the public from day to day accurate understanding of the nation's daily life, it clearly is desirable for that newspaper to include in its daily record all available intelligence regarding, not one-half of the community alone, but the whole of it." This recognition of woman's right to be heard in the public Press is a big step towards securing the representation in Parliament „not of one-half of the community alone, but the whole of it".

P.S. I ought perhaps to have said a word about the cost of working our Press scheme. The Press Department in London has only been in existence for seven months, so it is impossible to speak with certainty yet, but it is estimated that it will cost the N. U. W. S. S. about £ 200.— a year. The staff consists of an Honorary Press Secretary, a paid Press Secretary, and an office girl. The work depends largely on voluntary helpers. Temporary paid help has sometimes to be engaged in special emergencies. There are about twenty Federation Press Secretaries altogether in England, Scotland and Wales, all of them Honorary.

## South Africa.

Four months ago our little suffrage troupe left Southampton for South Africa. By the constitutional law of the Union of South Africa, effected in 1909, there are two official languages. We therefore went prepared to present our plea for women

in both, Dr. Aletta Jacobs speaking Dutch and I English. We were accompanied by Miss Cameron, an American friend of mine and Mrs. Boersma, a Dutch friend of Dr. Jacobs. To make the trip we took a detour from the usual „round the world” route of 11,000 miles by steamer, and travelled 4,000 miles by train in South Africa.

We were in South Africa 76 days or nearly three months, and three full, delightful months they were. The people are warm-hearted, generous, hospitable, and everywhere we received a royal welcome, with many more entertainments tendered than we could accept. That our suffrage friends may know that we were not idle during this period, I offer the following summary. Of the 76 days, twelve entire days and eleven nights were spent on trains, and fourteen days were spent in sightseeing. These thirty-six days taken from the 76 left forty which were spent under the direction of the suffrage committees of the eleven towns visited with a view to suffrage work. These included the capitals of the four provinces composing the Union, namely, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal.

As some towns on our route were mainly British, Dr. Jacobs substituted Dutch towns, or meetings with Dutch people upon several occasions. Our program was therefore not quite the same, but both were equally busy. She did not speak so many times as I, nor at such length, but as she sent a weekly letter to a Dutch paper, she was fully occupied. I made thirteen speeches, each exceeding an hour, at public halls, and twenty-two other speeches, usually in connection with social functions and varying from ten minutes to an hour. We attended seven evening receptions given in our honor, one by the Mayor of Cape Town, Sir Frederick Smith; eighteen luncheons, three given by the Mayors of Pretoria, Johannesburg and Durban respectively, one by Mrs. Botha, wife of the Premier, one by Mrs. Hull, wife of the Minister of Finance, one by Lady Rose Innes, wife of the acting Chief Justice; fourteen afternoon teas, some of which developed into important meetings; three morning teas; six dinners; three picnics. I also attended twelve meetings with the Executive Committees of the suffrage organizations of the towns visited. These social functions together with the committee and public meetings make seventy-six official appointments filled in the forty days, or nearly an average of two per day. Our work closed with a Conference at Durban, the Metropolis of Natal, which was attended by delegates from nearly all the suffrage clubs in South Africa and was endorsed by all. The Union is so new, that there is as yet little National patriotism, or loyalty. These national qualities must wait for the unifying processes to take effect. Organizations of every kind have been confined to the several provinces and the suffragists are among the first to combine for National action. This was rendered necessary by the fact that the Union Parliament alone possesses the authority to extend the suffrage. This first South African convention in itself is evidence of an earnestness of purpose worthy of our great cause, for Durban lies one thousand miles away from Cape Town and it is a country of „magnificent distances”.

Believing as I do, that it is a waste of time and money to visit any country without knowing something of its characteristics in advance, I devoted myself assiduously during the seventeen days journey from Southampton to Cape Town to reading South African history, and during the trip on land at odd times, I read books concerning explorations, missions, ethnological history of the native races, stories of African life, etc., in all twenty-one books

on South Africa. The information gleaned from this reading greatly aided our understanding of South African problems and increased our interest and sympathy with the people.

We found woman suffrage sentiment uncultivated among the masses of the people, but the leaders in every town are exceptionally superior; well educated, intelligent, influential. The one hindrance, in my judgment to the speedy enfranchisement of women is to be found in the suspicion and distrust of Briton for Boer, and Boer for Briton, a condition which inevitably follows a civil war and is not the least of its attendant evils. It was painful to witness the continually recurring evidence of this feeling, for I met such charming, intelligent, noble men and women on both sides; people who were striving for a better order of things, that it seemed a pitiful waste of forces that they could not join hands to make their common hopes, realities. Yet there are forgiving and forgetting Boers and Britons who take a broad-minded view of things and who wish to work amicably together for the common good. With these people not only rests the fate of woman suffrage, but the future of South Africa. If the women composing the new organization are able to lift themselves and their cause above the racial antagonism which so unhappily divides all movements in South Africa, the world's suffragists may rejoice ere long over one more country won for our glorious cause.

When one by one the members of the executive board of one of the clubs in Cape Town announced her intention of turning aside from every other undertaking and devoting herself exclusively to the enfranchisement of her sex in South Africa, following the resolve: „this one thing I do”, I knew our great cause was safe. This spirit I found in other towns as well, and where such a spirit exists, it is not difficult to predict the outcome.

We went to South Africa inspired by the hope that we might lend helpful aid to the new suffrage movement which was striving to get a foothold amid the confusing conditions which had followed the war. How much we helped we shall never know. It is a comfort to think that at last a Union Association has been formed and that we could assist the women in forming it. But now that the trip is over and we are approaching Egypt, our next stop, we are agreed that we received far more than we gave. Personally, I confess that I never learned so much in any other four months of my life. We acknowledge that our views have broadened and sweetened by contact with the problems of South Africa. Its tragic history has deepened our reverence for the undaunted prowess of men and the equally bold heroism of women. It has strengthened our confidence in the inevitability of victory for our cause in all civilized lands, and has renewed our faith in the rapid upward climb of our race toward a mystical beyond whose nature we cannot yet predict, but which surely includes greater liberty for all people, greater unity of understanding, greater tolerance for each other. We leave South Africa, certain that in this land, so unlike all others, the mysterious processes of evolution are working out a great destiny for its people, and that valuable contributions to the world's civilization will follow in time. We leave loved friends behind us with whom we have clasped hands in sympathetic understanding and we have left a country full of strange fascinations.

The seasons are reversed south of the Equator and we arrived in Cape Town in late winter August 8th when hot water bottles, flannel night gowns and bed shoes were needed comforts at night and warm

clothing with heavy wraps were required by day. The millinery shops were displaying fresh spring styles but whether these were the fashions we had left behind us in London, or those we shall see there next year, I was not adept enough to discover. Within a month we found spring in all its glorious splendor of orange, lemon, apple, cherry, pear and almond blossoms. Then came summer, for in reality there is no spring or autumn. Winter, the rainy season, passes in a day into summer. We have escaped the midsummer heat which comes in February, but hot water bottles were replaced by fans and sun shades some weeks ago. The country is different from all others, in its aspects and in its products. When the white man came, he found the black man setting fire to the grass in early spring and saw that the fresh grass sprang up quickly, green and tender. It is said that the lightnings taught this lesson in agriculture to the native long centuries ago. The white man followed his example, and wherever we went early in our journey the grass was burning or had been burned. Drove of extraordinarily long horned cattle, wild looking goats, thick woolled sheep, or beautiful snowy white angoras were seen in every direction in the settled country, while ostriches could be seen every hour of the day. Away from the settlements the trains pass for miles through silent, desolate country, dotted here and there with stony kopjes and with scattered low growing trees or brush. It is a country with few bridges. In time of rain there are great raging rivers, but the water quickly disappears leaving a perfectly dry river bed.

The country is literally covered with small brown mounds which look in the distance like haystacks. They are made by the termite or white ant. Its home is below the ground, the mounds being the soil brought up to allow space for its home. The natives use this material for making the floors of their huts and they are as smooth and hard as asphalt. The Boers dug out the center and used them as ovens. By these means man, black and white, has revenged himself for the depredations of these pests.

South Africa has a monopoly of the production of ostrich feathers, claims to produce 90% of the diamonds of the world and considerably over half of the annual output of gold. The heavy work is done by the natives. We saw these black people in their kraals, in protected locations, in mines, factories and hotels. Everywhere they interested us. „The children of the human race”, South Africans call them, but they are doing the work of men. We know what the white man thinks about them; we have wondered in vain what they think of the white man.

Thanks to the suffrage committees of the various towns, we have been permitted to visit diamond and gold mines, a great dynamite factory, farms of every description, schools and colleges, hospitals, homes for dependents and so far as possible we came in touch with the life of the country. We have tasted strange fruits, the guara, the grenadillo, the mango, the pomegranate, the shaddock, the paw paw, but the delicious pine apples and bananas which grow there in great perfection claim our first choice. We have held great bouquets of strange flowers, no one of which we had ever seen before, in our hands and marvelled at the variety of nature. We have dug in the sands of the ocean beach for the beautiful shells which in countless varieties also, testify to the wonders of creation. We have picked curious seeds, some brilliant scarlet ones, from trees and bush, each a further evidence of the wonders of Africa. We have seen our distant cousins the monkeys playing in the trees, and in eight well conducted museums

we have seen specimens of the animal variety of this strange land. From the first moment when we caught sight of Table Rock the grim guardian of Cape Town, to the last view of the nodding palms of Durban, our enjoyment was complete. We came to work, but we feel as if we had had the longest, most restful and best vacation of our lives. Africa is said to be the most unhealthy continent, it may be, but we are all improved in health, strength and I wish I could add beauty. Alas, Africa's sun has given us several coats of tan and not a few freckles to carry away as souvenirs.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.  
Aden, Nov. 12, 1911.

### Great Britain.

The *National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies* writes:

All Europe will have heard by now of the bomb-shell which was flung into the English Suffrage camp on Nov. 7th, by the announcement that the Government intended to bring in a Manhood Suffrage Bill, in which no mention would be made of the enfranchisement of women. Such a proposal, the only answer which has been made by the Government to the demand created through more than 40 years of strenuous work and self-sacrifice on the part of women, could not fail to rouse the deepest indignation in the heart of every Suffragist. But when the mists of anger had somewhat cleared, the National Union saw that, insulting as the proposal was, the situation yet offered a better chance than we have ever yet had of obtaining some form of enfranchisement in the near future.

On Nov. 17th the Prime Minister received a deputation representative of all the principal Suffrage societies.

In answer to questions put by the National Union Mr. Asquith said that it was intended to pass the Reform Bill next year, that an amendment enfranchising women on other terms than men would be allowed, and most important of all, that though the Government could not initiate any measure of Women's Suffrage, because the Cabinet was divided on the subject, yet if the House of Commons passed an amendment to include women, the Government would embody it as an integral part of the Bill; and would stand or fall by it.

In addition to this, several prominent Members of the Cabinet, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary for Foreign affairs, have promised their active support for an amendment to the Reform Bill to include women.

In England Women's Suffrage has always been a non-party measure—that is it has received both its support and opposition from all sides of the House, irrespective of party distinctions. We believe most firmly that, however the various parties may regard the Manhood Suffrage Bill, it is still possible to pass a measure of Women's Enfranchisement by a non-party majority.

It would be a great triumph and a good omen of the influence which women will have on politics if they win their freedom by the free vote of the House of Commons, untrammelled by considerations of party obligations.

The need for hard work and unshrinking self-sacrifice during the next few months, is greater (if that is possible) than it has ever been before, but we believe that it is in our power to make this the last appeal to the women who have fought so long and so gallantly for their freedom.

M. L. MACKENZIE, *Press Secretary*.  
London, Dec. 1911.

The *Women's Social and Political Union* writes: At the beginning of the month of November Mr. Asquith caused a complete change in the political horizon by his announcement to a Deputation of the People's Suffrage Federation that it is his intention next year to introduce and carry a Bill to give Manhood Suffrage, by which every man „who is a citizen of full age and competent understanding ought to be entitled to a vote, but he ought not to be entitled to more than one." On being asked if this ought to include women, he said that in his opinion the term „man" did not include women, but that if the House of Commons so pleased an amendment could be moved to the Bill to include women.

The result was an immediate commotion in Suffragist ranks. The Women's Social and Political Union at once resolved to protest against an announcement which proved that the fears expressed by the pioneers of Woman Suffrage were only too much justified and the Conciliation Bill was no longer a feasible solution. Meantime the great Albert Hall meeting of November 16th developed into one of most indignant protest at the new move of treachery. The vast building was packed from floor to gallery with an absolutely united audience. The war chest was augmented by a fund of £ 4,250. The Call to Arms made by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Pankhurst met with the most ready reply, and a resolution of indignation against the Government was passed unanimously.

At the threat of militancy Mr. Asquith offered to receive a Deputation of representatives from all the Suffrage Societies to hear their views on the new situation and to express the Government's intentions. Accordingly on November 17th he and Mr. Lloyd George (whom the Women's Social and Political Union insisted should be also present) received the representatives of nine Suffrage Societies at No. 10 Downing Street. The occasion formed a record, as the Women's Social and Political Union had never been received in Deputation by Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister before, although they had asked to be received on many other occasions, and been met instead by Police and ill-usage in Parliament Square. The Deputation was introduced by Mrs. Fawcett as the head of the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies. She first introduced Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who, followed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, put forward the terms of the Albert Hall Resolution. These terms were categorically refused by the Prime Minister.

As a result the Women's Social and Political Union decided to make a Demonstration of Protest in Parliament Square, Nov. 21st. A meeting was held beforehand in Caxton Hall.

The Deputation proceeded outside with the intention of forcing their way into the House of Commons and delivering their message. The band struggled hard to get through, but were overpowered by the vast force of police assembled and arrested one by one. Meantime as soon as the time for the Demonstration arrived little knots of women quietly walking about smashed with stones and hammers the windows of the various Government buildings, by that time unoccupied. They were of course arrested. Meantime in the Strand a similar scene was taking place, and also at two newspaper offices in Fleet Street. The notable feature of the Demonstration was the friendly and sympathetic attitude of the crowd. Altogether 220 women were arrested, and the cases took so long that it took 8 days to dispose of them at Bow Street.

Meantime Mr. Lloyd George had announced his intention of taking up the cause of Votes for Women,

with a view either of introducing or supporting the Woman Suffrage amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill, although knowing quite well that no such amendment had a chance of passing without the Government being its sponsor. He made this announcement at Bath on November 25th, but was reminded by men suffragists inside the meeting and women suffragists outside the meeting that they saw through this trick. He announced at the meeting that the Conciliation Bill was „torpedoed".

On November 29th Mr. Asquith was to have spoken at the City Temple. But he was so persistently reminded of the treachery to the Women's cause in announcing Manhood Suffrage when he had promised facilities to those who had worked so hard in the Cause in the letter and in the spirit, that he was obliged to leave the meeting without having spoken.

*The Secretary W. S. P. U.*  
London, Dec. 1911.

The *Women's Freedom League* in common with every organised Women's Suffrage Society regards with deepest indignation the statement made by Mr. Asquith, the Head of the Government, that in answer to all the work of the suffragists, to the outpouring of time, energy and money, during 50 years, the Government will support a Bill to give more votes to men.

The Freedom League was represented in the deputation of November 17 by Mrs. Despard, the President and three other members. Mr. Asquith was obviously impressed by the speeches and representative character of the deputation but he singled out Mrs. Despard's speech as being the one which had impressed him most.

Such world-wide prominence has been given to the result of this deputation, it is only needful to say the position now is that the Conciliation Bill is still to have a week of Parliamentary time next Session, and there is also the prospect of an amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill to include women. Attempts will be made to make such an amendment of a very broad nature, but if it fails, the Parliamentary supporters will then vote for a more limited measure. The political work of the Freedom League is to press for the rejection of a Franchise Bill which omits women, and to induce the Government to include women in the Bill with full support.

Mr. Asquith also stated that the Cabinet and the House of Commons would be left free to vote as each member might wish, and the League is therefore giving special work to interviewing Members of Parliament and of the Cabinet. Just as the League picketed the House of Commons, day and night for sixteen weeks in 1909 to obtain an audience of the Prime Minister, so does it now have continuous pickets sitting in the Hall of the Commons, interviewing Members as long as the House is sitting.

Earl Beauchamp, First Commissioner of Works, has received a special deputation, and Mr. Hobhouse another Cabinet Minister will do so next week.

The Women's Freedom League considers that the undoubted insult which was offered by the Manhood Suffrage pronouncement can, by keen political work be converted into a real substantial victory for the cause, and although pledged to militant methods if such methods can be of real service, yet at the present time we hold our hands, and intend to use to the full every advantage we have. Mr. Lloyd George has now given public advocacy of Woman Suffrage, and we believe that his support may have good results, while at the same time our confidence is placed rather in those

who have given support and friendship during the whole of the struggle.

The Women's Freedom League confidently looks forward to the enfranchisement of British women next Session.  
EDITH HOW MARTYN.  
London, Dec. 1911.

### United States.

The last letter to „Jus Suffragii" told of the winning of the vote by the women of California and this one must tell what they are already doing with it. In most of the cities it was too late for the women to register for the autumn elections, but in Los Angeles, the second city in size, and in a few others, the municipal elections are held in December, so the women have had an opportunity at once to show whether they want the suffrage. This is all the argument we hear now—that women do not want it—and the answer of the California women has been awaited with much interest. It has been definite and conclusive, and it ought to dispose forever of that last old objection. Everywhere they have registered in large numbers, women's clubs in some places going in a body to sign the books. In Santa Barbara, a beautiful sea coast town of about 12,000, where men outnumber women, 500 more women than men registered—95 per cent, of all who were eligible. In Los Angeles 82,546 women registered, almost every one who was qualified by age and residence. The most amusing feature has been that the anti-suffragists were just as anxious to register as the suffragists. The leaders of the Society there, that just before election were doing everything in their power to defeat the amendment, have gone about day after day with their automobiles gathering up the women and taking them to register. Now they are heaving classes meet in their drawing rooms for instruction in marking their ballots, etc. All over the city women are opening their houses for this purpose and it is said that such a strong desire to *learn* was never before shown by any body of voters. Mass meetings in the largest halls and theaters are packed to overflowing with more women than men. Eastern men who are in Los Angeles for the winter write home that they never saw such courtesy and deference extended to women. Here again is another ancient argument shattered—that men would lose respect for women if they should become voters.

Los Angeles is the largest city in America in which woman suffrage will have been tried, and it is a very important one in many respects. It is largely composed of people from all parts of the United States, with others from nearly every country in the world, so there could not be a better test. The suffragists have not the slightest anxiety as to the result, but they regret that at this first election there should be a distinct issue between Socialism and anti-Socialism. The election will take place on December 5, before this is read, but let it be understood that in this case it is not Socialism as it is usually interpreted, for in California it has become so mixed up with the labor union troubles, which have almost wrecked some of the cities, that in Los Angeles all the other political parties have united in one—called the Good Government party—to defeat the so-called Socialist party. Should the latter be defeated it will not necessarily mean that women have voted against the National Socialist party.

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The suffragists of the whole country are now turning their attention to the other three States where lively campaigns will be carried on the coming

year, and will help with money, speakers and every possible influence. A *National Association of Women Voters* is now fully organized, composed of women in the six States where they have the full franchise—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington and California. Its principal object will be to help those three and all other Western States to obtain woman suffrage.

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In October and November most of the States hold their annual suffrage conventions and this year many of them have shown such astonishing gains in public sentiment that the suffragists themselves can hardly understand it. That of Pennsylvania, held this week in Philadelphia, which has always been almost dead on this question, was invited to occupy the big City Hall, which was decorated and illuminated by order of the city officials. It was welcomed by the Mayor, and the audiences overflowed the largest rooms—a spontaneous outpouring of the people which nobody seems able to account for. There are strong movements now under way in Maryland and Virginia, conservative Southern States, and also in Massachusetts and Connecticut, equally conservative Eastern States. The Governors of the last three named have declared openly in favor, as have the Governors of many other States. The only discouraging feature is the lack of sufficient money to prepare for gathering the harvest which will soon be ready. The people have not learned to give freely for this cause, but this hindrance will be overcome in time.

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So many organizations of women are now declaring in favor of the franchise that the suffrage associations, instead of being entirely isolated, as in former times, are now feeling that they are but one of many striving for the same goal. The National Collegiate Alumnae, composed of 5,000 graduates of the largest colleges and universities, have recently met in New York and elected as president a California woman who had just come from campaigning for suffrage in that State. The New York State Federation of Clubs, composed of 200,000 women, representing every line of woman's work, has just held a convention in New York with 1,000 delegates in attendance. Its president, Miss Mary G. Hay, well known to the International Alliance, was able to have one entire evening devoted to a discussion of woman suffrage, Dr. Anna Shaw taking the affirmative. There were 3,000 delegates, alternates and members present, and it was generally said that judging from the expressions of approval at least four-fifths must have been suffragists. Until a year or two ago the subject was not allowed to be mentioned at their meetings.

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One more point must be referred to in this already too long letter and that is the victory for Equal Pay won by the 16,000 women public school teachers of New York City. For six years they have carried on one of the ablest political fights ever made by women, getting their bill through the Legislature again and again only to have it vetoed by the Mayor of the city or the Governor of the State, both of whom had to sign it. At last they were successful with all three powers and henceforth salaries will be paid according to the position and not according to the sex of the teacher. During all these years they were told again and again by legislators that if they brought woman suffrage into their case it would be dropped. Nevertheless the suffragists supported them as much as they dared and were often told by their wonderfully capable president, Miss

Grace Strachan, „after we succeed we will show you the biggest suffrage organization in the world”. How we are waiting to see it materialize.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.  
New York, November, 1911.

### Sweden.

At the meeting of the Stockholm W. S. A. on the 30th of November were elected members and substitutes of the Stockholm section of the Central Board, which forms the Executive Committee. Members are: Miss Signe Bergman, Mrs. Ezaline Boheman, re-elected, and Miss Karolina Widerström. M. D. Substitutes are: the baroness Ebba Palmstierna, re-elected, and Mrs. Ester-Brisman.

The time for the meeting of the Central Board in Stockholm is now fixed on the 9th and 10th of January.

The elections to the First Chamber are finished and the result was such as had been predicted. The Conservative majority is now reduced to 22 votes.

EZALINE BOHEMAN.  
Stockholm, December 1911.

### Germany.

The *National Union of German Suffrage Societies* (Deutscher Verband für Frauenstimmrecht) reports that in November its societies and local sections in nearly all the principal towns of Germany held *protest meetings* occasioned by the dearth of victuals, e. g. at Berlin, Dresden, Frankfurt a/M., Hamburg, Königsberg, Posen, Stuttgart, Straubing, etc. In all these meetings resolutions were adopted calling upon the Government, the Diets and the Municipalities to take measures immediately, in order to provide for the urgent need, especially by the removal of taxes on means of sustenance, by free importation of legumens, frozen and salted meat, etc. These resolutions were sent to the authorities concerned.

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The Executive of the German U. W. S. S. presented an address of congratulation to Mrs. Minna Cauer on her 70th birthday, in which were expressed profound thanks for all that Frau Cauer has done for the suffrage movement in Germany.

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The highest authority in the Calvinist Church (Oberkonsistorium) at Strassburg has granted Suffrage to women for the Churches of the Augsburg Confession in Alsatia-Lorraine, by a majority of 14 to 7 votes.

ADELHEID VON WELCZECK.  
Dresden, December 1911.

The foundation of a *German League for Woman Suffrage* (Deutsche Vereinigung für Frauenstimmrecht) is reported as follows:

On March 5 1911 took place at Berlin a consultation of delegates from the Silesian and the Western-German Unions for W. S., which aimed at a federation of German Suffrage Unions that could unite on the basis of the same constitution. The Presidents of the said two Unions had drafted a project of constitution, which was discussed by the meeting. Yet the actual formation of the Federation was postponed until after the General Meeting of the National Union of German W. S. Societies for the purpose of waiting to see whether the proposed revision of its Constitution would allow the Western-German Association to enter the National Union.

This not being the case, it was resolved to form a „German League for Woman Suffrage”, which was also joined by the newly-founded Northern-German Union (President Mrs. Menck). Mrs. Fischer-Eckert (Hagen i. W.) was elected as President, and, as the Constitution of the League stipulates that the President of the League cannot at the same time be President of one of its auxiliaries, Mrs. Fischer-Eckert resigned the presidency of the Western-German Union, and was replaced by Mrs. Kronenberg from Solingen.

ELSA HIELSCHER-PANTEN.  
Liegnitz, December 1911.

### Austrian Empire.

GALICIA.

All the political parties of Cracow, the ancient capital of Poland, are preparing for the municipal elections. The question of votes for women has been introduced into the Town Council and caused excited discussions there. A very important thing was that our claim was taken up by the Municipal Legislation Commission, which proposed a draft of an electoral system in which women's rights were recognized. This project grants the existing suffrage rights to women, reserving every extension of the vote for those women who possess a university degree. This limitation may well be considered as a proof of injustice and hostility on the part of men who are not yet capable of sacrificing their privileges and give place to women. Yet all injustice is detrimental to the well-being of the community.

Among the electors there are many illiterate men, so it is not to be believed that women are less intelligent than those male electors. The natural evolution of the state requires that men and women should work side for the same ends, and there is no interest of the nation which does not concern women equally with men.

Fortunately for our cause the Democratic parties in the city of Cracow treat the problem of woman suffrage boldly and intelligently.

We feel bound to state quite distinctly that we advocate no particular electoral system and that we do not judge of the old qualifications. We put the agitation for women's rights before all other considerations and agitate for political equality only, that men and women may enjoy the same electoral rights.  
MARIE GERZABEK.  
Jaslo, December 1911.

### France.

The Lyons Local Society of the French Woman Suffrage Association had recently a great success. Formed only two months since, this Society already counts four hundred members and is engaged on an active propaganda.

During the month of November this Society addressed to each Town Councillor of the City of Lyons a letter stating the aim of the Union, which terminated thus:—

„You know now, gentlemen, what is our desire. What do you think of it? Setting aside all prejudice and prevention, say on which side is Justice? We ask you to state your opinion, and we hereby beg to present to you by the medium of one of your Members the following resolution:—

„The Municipal Council, approving the claims of women as to votes for women in general, and especially as to municipal suffrage and eligibility for women, expresses a wish that the Bills to

this end that have been introduced into Parliament be taken into consideration as early as possible.”

On November the 27th the Local Society had assembled its members and requested them to go and attend the session of the Town Council, for on that day Mr. Chazettes, member of the Town Council and of the Local Suffrage Society, presented to the Municipal Council the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. This was a success for our active suffragists of Lyons, especially for Mrs. Savy, Blache and Victor.

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Also in other parts of the country important progress has been achieved, thanks to lectures given by members of the Union: Mme Schlumberger spoke in Calvados, Mme Mirabaud in the Vosges, Mr. du Breuil de St. Germain in Haute-Marne and in Yonne. On the other hand Miss Belle accompanied by Miss Serment made an important lecturing tour from Nov. 6-21. She gave an address on the progress of the suffrage movement over the whole world at Poitiers, Angoulême, Dax, Bayonne, Pau, Toulouse, Cahors, Limoges and Agen. „The audiences varied from 150 to 500”, writes Miss Belle, „coming from University circles. The local press advertised the meetings and gave long reports with sympathetic comments.” Most of the meetings took place in the halls of the Municipalities, which were lent for the purpose by the Town Councils. The most notable fact is the formation at Pau of an Anti-Suffrage League which was planned immediately after Miss Belle's lecture. It chose Toulouse for the first trial-ground of its gallant deeds after the lecture of November 25th; and, as always, the feeble character of the anti-argument greatly contributed to our success.

At St. Etienne, at Clermont Ferrand, at Montpellier, at Lyons, our Local Societies also have been holding numerous meetings, and the success of the suffragists clearly shows that in France public opinion is beginning to be open to conviction. Then our Union (W. S. A.) is there to organise all good-will and urge our friends to act methodically and on common arrangement.

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The Executive (Conseil Consultatif) of the French Woman Suffrage Association is going to have a meeting on December 26th, where the following subjects will be discussed: Tactics of the F. W. S. A. in the Municipal Elections of 1912; Proposing and discussing of plans for action.

The elections for the Trade Boards (Conseils de Prud'hommes) took place on Sunday November 26th. By lack of a trained organisation the working women voted in too small a number. Miss Bouvard, the candidate of the Feminists, urged in vain the fact that in Paris there were 70,000 women dress-makers and flower-makers as against 3000 men in the trade. The members elected are all men! We can only wish the women workers a better success in the next elections for the officers of the Trades Unions. The F. W. S. A. is ready to help them.

On December 10th there is to be a great fête for the women of the Seamstresses' Union. Miss Belle will speak on the result of the Trades Boards election.

Communications from the French W. S. A.

### The Netherlands.

In the N. W. S. A. (Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht) all branches have taken up the winter campaign with great ardour and every week a goodly number of new members is inscribed. Surely at the end of this year we shall number 11,000.

Besides our suffrage work we are getting up a big agitation among Dutch women in order to protest against a bill for Tariff-reform, which is before Parliament. All housewives feel very indignant about tariff-reform, which threatens to increase the prices of most articles of daily use, and make life a still greater burden for the working classes. In every town and village committees are founded to collect signatures on a petition, which is to be sent to our Parliament, and which contains the request, that this bill may be withdrawn. Everywhere our appeal finds a quick response and much sympathy. Soon an imposing number of signatures of women only will be collected. Even those who are still opposed to women suffrage because they fail to see the righteousness of our cause, willingly sign this petition, and while signing, perforce listen to a compendium of woman suffrage argument. So we consider this work as a kind of roundabout propaganda for women suffrage, and have willingly taken up this extra burden of work.

J. C. VAN LANSCHOT HUBRECHT.  
Amsterdam, December 1911.

The *Men's League for Woman Suffrage* goes on holding meetings in combination with one or the other of the two women's associations for W. S. They are well frequented and well reported in the local press and bring a steady increase of membership.

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In the Dutch Parliament the obstructionist tactics of the Socialists (see „J. S.” VI p. 20) resulted in the discussion of a proposal to suggest to H.M. the Queen the introduction of a Bill for the amendment of the State Constitution on account of the urgency of the suffrage question. During three days our M.P.s spent much eloquence on this subject. The leader of the Socialists stated clearly that nothing short of full Adult Suffrage would satisfy him; the speaker for the Radicals stated that his party had always advocated woman suffrage but had no intention of suffering it to be used as a limitation of true democracy; some Liberals did not mention the women at all; one said that the inclusion of this new element made the meaning of *Universal Suffrage* uncertain. One of the M.P.s belonging to the Allied Government Parties said they had always been friends of universal (manhood?) suffrage; the leaders of the Antirevolutionary and of the Roman Catholic parties said that they judged premature to take up a position on this question before the State Commission on Amendment of the Constitution had published its report. Finally the proposal was rejected. On the question of the desirability of electoral reform the vote stood 42 ayes to 37 noes.

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

### Finland.

The three Finnish leagues, Unionen, Naisliito and Svenska Kvinnoforbundet, all affiliated to the I. W. S. Alliance, have formed together a National Federation and elected a Committee on International Affairs, which consists of: Mrs. Annie Furuholm, President; Thekla Hultin Ph. D., Vice-President; Mrs. Emma Saltzman, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Anna Lundström, Corresponding Secretary; Maikki Friberg Ph. D., Mrs. Lilly Krogius, Miss Olga Vinola. The first resolution which the Committee adopted was a letter of congratulation on the victory in California to the National American W. S. A.

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After a long silence we give again a report from our distant country. Unfortunately we have little

good news to give. The political situation remains practically unchanged. The optimists for a time built their hopes on the new Premier, but his much-commented speech in the Duma has an unmistakable meaning. The opinions of the Government remain as they were. Yet the incorporation of the parishes of Nykyrka and Kivinebb into the Russian Empire seems to have been indefinitely postponed.

Among the women—that is to say among the progressive women, for in cases like this the women can never be considered as wholly of one mind—among the feminist women, there is a strong and just indignation at a verdict from the Faculty of Law of our university. A female University teacher, Miss Alma Söderhjelm Ph. D., offered to stand for an appointment of Professor in philosophy, and the Faculty of Philosophy asked the advice of the Law Faculty in this case. Their verdict was given recently and it was this: „Miss Söderhjelm, though fully qualified to be a Professor, can not be appointed without a so-called *Dispensation of Sex*. It is impossible to grant her the said Dispensation, since in special cases a Professor can be called upon to act as a Judge and our law expressly requires all judges to be of the male sex.”

This is at present the state of the question. The University Board (Consistorium) has not yet given its judgment. We are most eager for it, although we have little hope of a good result.

ANNA LUNDSTRÖM.

Helsingfors, November 1911.

### Italy.

(Continuation from p. 32.)

Mme. Emilia Mariani, the President of the Turin Section, saluted those present in her opening address, laying stress on the evident justice of the women's claims. She expressed her hope that the enfranchisement of women may soon be won and that women may show their influence for the good in the further development of legislation. Prof. Cattaneo, Vice-Mayor of Turin, said he felt sure that the spirit of earnestness and higher education of the congressists will in the end prove equal to overcome all difficulties. And with these good wishes he gave the congress the welcome of the city of Turin. Mr. Miliani, M. P. for the town of Fabriano, insisted on the justice and expediency of woman suffrage, and on the profit it would be to the nation if it invited the collaboration of women in the political and municipal domain, since women are very active and would surely contribute to the uplifting of the nation, economically and morally. Mrs. Elisa Lollini brought greetings from the Association for Women's Rights and expressed her most fervent wish that the war upon which Italy is now engaged might not have disastrous consequences. Mrs. Irma Melany Scodnik from Napels brought greetings from the women of Southern Italy. Mrs. Bice Sacchi—Ducceschi reported that a feeling of solidarity prompted the National Federation of High School Teachers to support woman suffrage and contribute to the success of the congress.

At the President's suggestion, the meeting sent to Mr. Giolitti, the Prime Minister, at Rome a telegram demanding that Italy be given the honour of enfranchising its women and granting them their political rights.

In the evening the Town Council of Turin offered the Congress a great reception in the rooms of the Cercle des Artistes. Mr. Cattaneo, the Vice-Mayor, welcomed the guests in the name of the city of Turin and Town Councillor Mr. Cagno expressed

his best wishes for the triumph of the feminist cause and for truly universal suffrage without distinction of sex.

The next day the congress began its sessions. The first theme, Woman Suffrage from a political, legislative and economical standpoint, was treated by Mrs. Sacchi—Ducceschi. The speaker explained that extension of the right to share in public life has the effect of developing political understanding in the new electors, which goes to strengthen in each individual the social feeling that is at the root of all civil progress and which is naturally stimulated in the home, where woman reigns supreme.

She held that the enfranchisement of women involved no greater practical difficulties than the enfranchisement of a body of men who can neither read nor write. She then submitted the following resolution which was unanimously carried: „The Congress affirms that the granting of suffrage and eligibility to women is one of the strongest incentives to social progress and one of the sources of national welfare in countries with representative government. The congress moreover urges all real patriots never to neglect an active agitation until the day that this great reform shall be introduced into Italy.”

The second theme, Propaganda and Policy, was introduced by Mme. Baricelli, who proposed several plans for the best way of making propaganda for woman suffrage and feminism in general.

We may say that really the congress was a great success in every respect, as well for thoroughness and order of the discussions, as for participation of men and women prominent by their studies or by their social position.

Turin, October 1911.

EMILIA MARIANI.

### Portugal.

As the movement for women's rights in Portugal ever since its origin has been little known abroad, we will here give some details on its growth. From the slow accumulation of facts and the historical evolution of events has sprung the mostly *suffragist* campaign on which we are now engaged in Portugal.

From an article which has appeared in the Lissabon daily paper *A Vanguarda* written by Mr. Luis d'Almeida Nogueira we quote the following passage in order to give an idea of portuguese feminism:—  
„...„Of course, in our cities, Lissabon, Oporto, Coimbra, Setubal etc., the majority of women are far from being fanatical; and as to their education we can affirm that Portuguese women generally speaking are not relatively more ignorant than men. But that does not prevent the antis from always bringing the *formidable* argument of the ignorance of the women against us, to quench the suffrage aspirations of Portuguese women...”

In conceding the gradual evolution of political suffrage to women the Portuguese Republic can not fail to be a gainer....

Although the Portuguese suffrage movement only counts one year of *active propaganda* and some more of literary propaganda by novels and periodicals, we do not hesitate to state that it advances rapidly, thanks to the efforts of a few pioneers who are really devoted to the common cause. The first among these is the untiring writer Mrs. Castro Osorio. For several years already this intelligent and courageous young woman has made a great agitation in the press, advocating with rare energy the rights and interests of women.” (To be continued.)

JEANNE D'ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA,

Pres. of the Assoc. f. Fem. Prop.

Lissabon, December 1911.