

JUS SUFFRAGII,

PUBLISHED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

SECOND YEAR No. 12.

AUGUST 15, 1908.

Frei will ich sein! und nicht nur frei
[im Denken;
Ich will — dass meine Meinung gilt,
Will meine Kräfte meiner Sache
[schenken — —
Ganz gleich, ob man mich lobt, ob
[man mich schilt.
ELSA HIELSCHER.



A woman may travel, if she is inclined,
It is even believed it may broaden her
[mind,
Spend the spring in Biarritz, and the
[winter in Rome,
But she never can vote, for her place
[is the „Home!“
G. M. GEORGE.

PRICE 2 DUTCH FLORINS PER YEAR.

Editorial Announcements.

The Report of the Amsterdam Congress may be purchased of Miss Kramers, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam for 75 cent post paid. In getting money orders ask for the equivalent of f 0.75. It is about 1.25 M. in German money; 1 sh. 3 d. in English money; 0.30 \$ in American money; 1½ fr. in French money.

Correction.

In the Congress-Report on p. 79 among the greetings from Sweden the first is erroneously reported, and every reader is requested to correct it. This is what it ought to have been:

—, „Friends of Woman Suffrage in the Swedish Parliament Second Chamber, through Carl Lindhagen, burgomaster of Stockholm, M. P.”

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

- Austria**, *Der Bund*, 2 Kronen, 7 Rochusgasse, Wien III.
Belgium, *De Stem der Vrouw*, ¾ franc, Ons Huis, Gent.
Bulgaria, *Jensky Glas*, 6 francs, Mrs. Pateff Bojilowa, Burgas.
Canada, *Freyja*, \$ 1.—, Miss M. I. Benedictsson, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Denmark, *Kvindestemmerets bladet*, 2 Kroner, 34 Bredgade Kopenhagen.
—, *Kvinden og Samfundet*, 3,10 Kroner, Kongens Lyngby 5.
—, *Kvindevalgret*, 1 Krone, Skindergade 271, Kopenhagen.
Finland, *Nutid*, 6 Mark, 21 Alexandersgatan, Helsingfors.
France, *Le Journal des Femmes*, 5 francs, 31 rue Francoeur, Paris.
—, *La Suffragiste*, 4 francs, 62 rue Damrémont, Paris.
—, *La Française*, 6 francs, 49 rue Lafitte, Paris.
Germany, *Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht*, 2 Mark, Post Ebenhausen, Ober Bayern.
Great Britain, *Women's Franchise*, weekly 1 d. 13 Bream's Buildings Chancery Lane, London,

- , *Votes for Women*, weekly, 1 d., 4 Clement's Inn, London W. C.
Hungary, *A Nő és a Társadalom*, 6 Kr. 36 Elemer utca, Budapest VII.
Iceland, *Kvennabladid*, 2 Kroner, Fru Briet Asmundsson, Reykjavik.
Italy, *L'Alleanza*, 6 Lire, 2 Corso Garibaldi, Pavia.
Netherlands, *Maandblad voor Vrouwenkiesrecht*, f 1.—, 43 Linnaeusstraat, Amsterdam.
—, *De Ploeger*, irreg. f 0.60, 53 Avenue Concordia, Rotterdam.
Norway, *Nylaende*, 4,70 Kroner, 3 Edvard Stormsgade, Kristiania.
Poland, *Ster*, 10 francs, Boduena 2, Warsaw.
Russia, *The Women's Union*, 4d per number, 84 Nicolaeuskaya, St. Petersburg.
Sweden, *Dagny*, 5 Kroner, 51 Mästersamuelsgatan, Stockholm.
—, *Morgonbris*, 60 Öre, Folkets Hus, Stockholm.
Switzerland, *Frauenbestrebungen*, 3,10 frs., Zürichbergstr. 10, Zürich V.
U.S. America, *The Woman's Journal*, \$ 1,50, 3 Park Street, Boston.
—, *Progress*, \$ 0,25, N.A.W.S.A. Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.
—, *The Woman's Tribune*, \$ 1.—, Clara Bewick Colby, Portland Ore.

NOTES.

In order to meet the annoying result of misrepresentation through the press of the conduct of suffragists, the methods employed, the operation of woman suffrage in practice, etc. a Press Exchange will be established. Each President has been asked to name a member, whose business it will be to watch the newspapers of her own country in order to discover any communications or dispatches, which are derogatory to the work, or workers, of another country. Such articles should be clipped from the paper and sent at once to the member of the Press Exchange in the country concerned. That member will at once investigate the facts stated therein, and send a statement in return giving the truth. A reply may then be written to the article which is in question.

By this plan, proposed by Miss Palliser of England, and adopted by the Board, it is hoped many untruthful and harmful misrepresentations may be corrected. The members of the Press Exchange thus far reported are as follows:

Great Britain: Suffrage Headquarters, 25 Victoria St. London. S.W.

United States: Suffrage Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.

Hungary: Miss Rosika Schwimmer, 36 Elemer utca VII Budapest.

Netherlands: Miss Martina G. Kramers, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam.

Several persons have voiced the demand for an international hymn of woman's freedom. Mej. Catharine van Rennes, the gifted composer, whose skill and talent were so abundantly demonstrated during the recent Amsterdam Congress, has signified her probable willingness to write the music when appropriate words have been found. All our auxiliaries are requested to invite their poets to invoke the muses in our behalf. The words may be in any one of the official languages and the competition is open to all nations. When you have produced a poem which you desire to present to the Alliance for this purpose, send it to Miss Kramers. Later, if the results of this proposal warrant it, a committee of Judges will be appointed who will select the best from those sent in. The Alliance must reserve the right to refuse to accept any, if not satisfactory. The poem must be as dignified, as spirited, as elegant, as the national hymn of any nation. Every nation has its hymn of liberty, why should not the cause of woman have one?

The Dutch "Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht" has paid its bills for the recent Amsterdam Congress, and not only had quite sufficient funds for the purpose, but has a comfortable little sum left over with which to prosecute its propaganda. I am told that most of the contributions made were in small sums, and the result therefore is the more remarkable. Nor is this to be ascribed to Dutch thrift alone. Not long ago, a medical congress was held in Amsterdam, with only about half the number of delegates which attended the woman's congress. The hall was contributed, and the railways carried the guests without expense. Yet with all these advantages, which are alone reserved for men's conventions, the local medical men found themselves in debt when the congress was over to the amount of 12,000 florins. These women had no such help from the "powers that be", yet they are not haunted by unpaid bills and have a happy consciousness of something in their pockets. This fact has been observed by the public and one of the happy results of the congress has been the frequent statement that if women can manage a congress to so much better financial advantage than men, it is a pity to rob the government of City and State of the benefit of their talents. So, whatever may have been the effect upon Dutch public sentiment of the Congress itself, it has been augmented by more converts through the enterprise, business ability and success of their own able committee of management! Any auxiliary which has an ambition to entertain the Alliance at a future date should take careful notice of the financial success of the Congresses [at Copenhagen and Amsterdam, and prepare to follow the example of these two noble associations. They have set us a high standard, but we should want no other.

When we meet in London, we shall hope to receive an invitation from some ambitious and hospitable country for the meeting next to follow. Which shall it be?

Do not forget the London meeting from April 26 to May 1, 1909 and that you are to help make it a bigger success than any we have yet had, by your own good work of the year, and by your presence there. If any one of our readers has a suffrage acquaintance in any country not now organized for suffrage, I will esteem it a favor if the name and address may be sent to me. Every country in Europe should have a suffrage organization, and the Alliance should lend its sympathy and support to all workers in untried fields.

"*Woman Suffrage in Australia*", international leaflet No. 2, has just been published in English. To be of value to our various suffrage associations, it should be translated and republished in each country, and for this reason a very small edition was issued. Each national president has received a few copies. A few more may be had at 15 Dutch cents each by applying to Miss Kramers. A few copies remain also of leaflet No. 1. "Woman Suffrage in New Zealand", and may be purchased at 15 Dutch cents.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Dear Correspondents and Readers!

May I request your attention for two other matters before we begin to talk of our dear little paper "Jus Suffragii"?

The sale of the Congress-Reports, which began at a furious rate in July, has now come to such a stand-still that I have 400 left. Will you help to make it known that they may be had on application with money-order to me? I think all women's papers would do a service to their readers by this announcement.

The addresses delivered at the congress which are not included in the Report, viz. the evening speeches and those of the Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, are being translated, and cannot therefore be lent to applicants before November. After that time however, I hope the Dutch W.S.A. will concede us the use of the afternoon-speeches together with the others.

And now the time has come to remind you that this is the last number of "Jus Suffragii's" second year. We begin the third year with 620 readers: subscribers, Hon. Ass. and editors of women's papers taken together. So 80 of our 700 copies may be used as samples, if desired. New readers must be made to understand that they cannot complicate my administration by beginning each on her own date, and that *August is the paying-time* for those who wish to continue their subscription. I will send the back-numbers, issued since September, to new subscribers all the year through, so that all the readers who pay £2.— may duly receive twelve numbers.

Many readers have shown their sympathy for our organ by paying in advance. I take this occasion to thank those 180 for their active support and effective help to make "Jus Suffragii" what it is now.

Readers whose financial situation makes this payment in advance possible are earnestly requested to follow this good example.

As a reminder to those who have not paid in advance I enclose a slip of paper stating that £2.— Dutch money is equal to 0.82 § = 3 sh. 6 d. = 3 Kr. = 4.15 frs. = 3½ Mk. Where the slip

has been forgotten, and where it has been inadvertently put in for a reader who has already paid, I hope you will, in the former case, consider this letter as a sufficient reminder; and, in the latter case, magnanimously pardon the mistake.

As for collecting the dues by the post, I can easily do that in Holland, but for every town outside of the Netherlands it brings an augmentation of 22½ cents, that is more than one tenth of the sum to be received. So that will be the last method of collecting I shall resort to, when reminders fail, before stopping to send the paper altogether.

And let us now detach our minds from the dross of the earth, and let me request you to send me news from your country for the September-number. If, in the middle of summer-time you have not many new events to report, I may perhaps call your attention to the fact that only three countries ever gave us a statement of the qualification and the number of male electors; and yet this gives us a clearer idea of the state of the suffrage-question in every nation, especially if you can add the number of the adult population, male and female. Neither has the parliamentary procedure of each country been related in our pages; and yet we all know how greatly exact knowledge in this respect enhances our intelligent interest in what is going on in the different countries, — think of Bohemia for instance, where our correspondents have so much helped our understanding of the situation.

You will write before 6 Sept., will you not? Believe me yours sincerely,

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Rotterdam, Aug. 10, 1908.

LECTURERS.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, will be in Germany and Switzerland in August and September, in Southeastern Europe in October, and in New-York by November 1st. Address: Banque Crédit Lyonnais, Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Käthe Schirmacher, Officer of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, the Fédération Abolitionniste Internationale and the Verband Fortschrittlicher Frauenvereine, will, in case the political situation permits it, give lectures in Russia and Finland from October 15 to December 1; and in Holland in February. She prefers to lecture in German, French or English. She is collaborator of many German and French periodicals and author of several works on literature and women's rights. Her pro tem. address is: Marlow in Mecklenburg.

Mme. Zénéïde Mirovitch from Moscow began to write at an early age. She wrote a biography of Madame Roland and during the last nine years she has published essays on university extension and on the women's question. At the same time she was on the staff of the Lecturing Bureau and gave lectures in fifteen towns in Russia on different literary and historical subjects but mostly on the women's movement. The conditions of social and political life in Russia however, were often cause that her lectures were forbidden by the local authorities. Beside her membership of the board of the Russian N. W. S. A. (Russian Union for Women's Rights), Mme. M. belongs to several women's clubs and press- and educational societies. She can lecture in English and in French, and has been speaking for the Women's Freedom League of late. On leaving England, she is going to Italy and possibly also to Switzerland and

France. Adress: London Library, St. James's Square, London S. W.

Frl. Rosika Schwimmer, Journalistin, Mitarbeiterin von ungarischen und deutschen Blättern, Redakteurin der feministischen Zeitschrift "A Nő és a Társadalom", Leiterin der politischen Frauenbewegung Ungarns. Wiederholt hat sie Vorträge gehalten, ausser in zahlreichen Städten Ungarns: in Oesterreich (Wien, Olmütz, Troppau), Deutschland: (Berlin, Frankfurt a/M., Hamburg, Dresden, Köln, Düsseldorf, Bonn, Breslau, Görlitz, Kattowitz, Bremen, Schwerin, Magdeburg, u. s. w.), Dänemark: (Kopenhagen), Holland: (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Haag). Vortragstemen alle Gebiete der Frauenbewegung, hauptsächlich Frauenstimmrecht, dann Reform der Frauenkleidung, Zentralhaushaltung, staatlicher Kinderschutz in Ungarn, Sittlichkeitsfragen etc. etc. Vortragssprache Ungarisch oder Deutsch Zwischen Mitte November und Ende Dezember ist Frl. Schw. zu Vortragszwecken in Deutschland. Adresse: Elemer utca 36, Budapest VII.

Australia.

Greetings to the I. W. S. All. Convention at Amsterdam.

Gentlewomen:

Being the first Pioneer of Woman Suffrage in Victoria, I trust you will graciously accept this kindly greeting and heartfelt congratulation upon your admirably sustained efforts to obtain *legality for the moral rights* of your respective country's women.

Forty years ago, I became so goaded by frequently recurring instances of glaring injustice to my sex, — especially relating to the custody of children, — University education, ownership of property, earnings of women, etc., that I made endeavor through the public Press and on the Platform in *Victoria* to direct attention and awaken thought toward our pitiable position. It was palpable that without sharing political power equally with adult men, we must remain nearly helpless. The Law had given men such thievish rights over all that belonged to wives that it was considered monstrously unfeminine for a wife to demand possession of her own property and almost *criminal* to ask for a *vote*. So, my Opponents became legion. And then followed the valuable assistance of the Press, — for which I have been ever grateful. It never refused space for my opinions; and often aided me by fine articles from its talented writers. All this combined toward the bringing together a small band of earnest-minded, justice-loving men and women, — thus was formed the first Woman Suffrage Society in *Australia*. From then until now its efforts have never ceased. It is scarcely conceivable that the astounding perturbation caused in the male mind by the daring novelty of its first programme should, in the 40 years which have since elapsed, been replaced by an almost unanimous voice in favor of the Society's aims.

About to enter my 82nd. year and partially paralysed, I am no longer a Worker for the Cause; but shall never be too old to appreciate and feel pleasure in the great work of those who have youth and health for it; and I am sure many thousands of *Victorian* women would gladly join in the hope to hear of your full success; — aided, as *Australian* women are and have been, by large-minded and *truly manly* Compatriots.

The Parliament ignorant enough to reject woman's demand for *justice* could not safely be trusted in other matters of *importance*.

I have the honor to remain,
Your well-wisher

HENRIET A. JOHNSON.

Camberwell, Vic. May 2nd., 08.

Dear Fellow Women,

From our doubly enfranchised State I send you greeting on behalf of my League and myself — we have (in N.S.W.) the vote for our State Parliament, and also for the Federal Parliament — and of course Municipal Franchise also.

We have the most profound sympathy for those women, who, all over the world, are earnestly striving to obtain the enfranchisement of their sex.

We find the vote has greatly helped us to secure reforms for women and children. Our women have, since their enfranchisement gained in dignity of position and importance, for their political opinions are regarded seriously and their straight honest power is worth a million old-time „influences." But as the chief worker in N. S. Wales from first to last I beseech all women to work for this Reform with tact and infinite patience, appealing to men's reason and to that eternal sense of justice and love for Freedom which they usually possess in some degree. Use only Intellectual and Moral force to gain your ends, for physical force is the weapon of the Barbarian. Never forget that man's most powerful influence for righteousness is the Woman with the Mother heart and the woman who, even in her battles, is always womanly.

With cordial greeting and loving sympathy,

Yours truly,

ROSE SCOTT,

President Womans Political Educational League of New South Wales.

Dear Sisters:—

It is most fitting that a greeting should be sent to the Conference of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, meeting in Amsterdam, from the first colony in the island-continent of Australia that obtained adult suffrage, in the year 1894.

It was due to this great gain on the part of the pioneer province that adult suffrage was embodied in the Federal Constitution of our Commonwealth and every woman of 21 in the six states obtained the right of voting both for the Senate and for the House of Representatives. This was the greatest step ever taken in the world for woman's political rights.

All the other states of the Commonwealth have since obtained full State suffrage, except Victoria, where our sisters began the campaign earlier, and worked harder than was done in any of the others. But it must come in time.

Perhaps we do not here sufficiently appreciate what we have won with comparative ease, but I feel that we should all sympathise with the heroic efforts, and even with the militant methods, of women who have tried moral suasion and peaceful tactics for more than 50 years in vain. Although I have reached the age of 82 I hope to live to see Victoria on a level with the other Australian States, and many triumphs in Europe to match that in Finland. English-speaking women in the United Kingdom and in the United States may

draw hope and inspiration from the experience of New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia, and if they would add to the right of suffrage the equitable check of proportional representation, which has been the great object of my life for 49 years, and which is making its way in Australia, we should have an ideal representation.

With the warmest hopes for the success of your Conference,

I am, dear Sisters,

Yours heartily,

CATHERINE HELEN SPENCE.

Adelaide, May, 2nd 1908.

Finland.

Die Wahlen sind vorüber und der neue Landtag hat seit vorgestern seine Arbeit angefangen. Hinsichtlich des Frauenstimmrechtes müssen die neuen Wahlen absolut als ein Fortschritt betrachtet werden. Die Frauen haben sich vielleicht (eine zuverlässige Statistik vom ganzen Lande liegt noch nicht vor) ein Bischen weniger an den Wahlen beteiligt als das vorige Mal, aber es sind mehr Frauen gewählt worden, nämlich 25 anstatt 19, — also kein unbedeutender Unterschied. Solches beweist doch, dass die Frauen diesmal schon mehr zielbewusst und selbstständig an die Urnen getreten sind als voriges Jahr. Sie haben es erkannt, dass ihre Rechte besser durch Geschlechts-genossinnen gewahrt werden, als durch die Männer, und sie haben deswegen für Frauen gestimmt.

Leider ist eine von unseren hervorragendsten Kämpferinnen für Frauenrechte, die Schulvorsteherin und ehemalige Vorsitzende des Frauenbundes Unionen, Lucina Hagman, durchgefallen. Ihr Platz im Landtage wird nicht leicht ersetzt werden.

Gewählt wurden folgende Frauen:

Von der *Schwedischen Volkspartei*: die Gewerbeinspektoren Wera Hjelt (neu), die Lehrerin Dagmar Neovius, die Seminarvorsteherin Hedwig Sohlberg (neu).

Von der *Jungfinnischen Partei*: Doktor philosphie Tekla Hultin (neu) und die Schulvorsteherin Alli Nissinen.

Von den *Agrariern*: die Landwirtin Anna Aen-gelesvå (neu).

Von der *Altfinnischen Partei*: die Landwirtin Eveliina Ala-Kulju, Frau Hedwig Gebhard, die Redakteurin Alexandra Gripenberg, Frau Liisi Kivioja, die Lehrerinnen Hilda Käkiköski und Iida Wemmelpuu.

Von der *Sozialdemokratischen Partei*: Fräulein Iida Aalle, die Näherinnen Hilda Herrala (neu) und Anna Huotari, Frau Alma Jokinen (neu), Frau Olga Jokisalo (neu), Frau Mimmi Kanervo, die Rednerin Aura Kiiskinen (neu), Frau Alexandra Lehtinen, die Arbeiterin Fiina Pietikäinen (neu), die Lehrerin Hilja Pärssinen, die Rednerinnen Maria Raunio und Anni Savolainen, und die Vorsteherin des Dienstbotenbüreaus Miina Sillanpää.

ANNA LUNDSTRÖM.

Helsingfors, 3 August 1908.

The different parties in the new Finnish Diet have the following number of members: the largest party, the Socialdemocrats, sends 83 deputies, among whom are 13 women; the Oldfinnish Party sends 54, among whom are 6 women; the Youngfinnish Party 27, with only 2 women; the Swedish Party 25, with 3 women, and finally the Agrarian Party 9, with 1 woman.

If we class the women deputies after their avocations, we find 9 married women, among whom one is a doctor's wife, one a clergyman's wife, two peasants' wives and one workman's wife; 6 teachers; 4 propagandists; 2 editors of women's papers; 2 dressmakers; 1 Phil. Dr.; 1 factory-inspector.

It is not easy to prophecy what the women will be able to do in this Diet for the special women's claims. Most of those urged in the former Diet are as yet left undiscussed, and will possibly be again presented. But judging from the actual political situation, it seems probable that this Parliament will principally turn on the conflict with Russia. We may hope that the women who are put to this test may know how to maintain their place as steadfast and obstinate defenders of their home and country, and will not be deterred from their duty neither by words nor by menaces.

(DAGMAR NEOVIUS in
"Kvindevalgret", Aug. 1, 1908.)

Bulgaria.

From 16—19 July the annual meeting of the Bulgarian W. S. A. (National Council of Women) took place at Sophia. There were 40 delegates from 30 societies, and they gave proof of great activity. I gave a report of the Amsterdam Congress which made great impression and will be printed in our organ. The meeting decided that we will claim municipal suffrage from the present Government.

Our President, Mme Julie Malinoff, was reelected, and also myself as Editor of our organ "Jensky Glas".
Bourgas, July 24, 1908. J. BOJILOWA-PATEFF.

Sofia, 6 August 1908.

Geehrtes Fräulein Kramers!

Im Auftrage des Komitees des Bulgarischen Frauenbundes teile ich Ihnen mit, dass auf dem Mitte Juli stattgehabten VII. Kongress unseres Frauenbundes beschlossen wurde, an unsere Nationalversammlung folgende Forderungen zu richten:

1. Aktives und passives Wahlrecht der Frauen für die Schulvorstände und die Gemeinderäte;
2. Wiederzulassung der Frauen in die Universität;
3. Abschaffung der neulich gefassten gesetzlichen Bestimmung, wonach verheiratete Frauen als Lehrerinnen nicht mehr zugelassen werden;
4. Wiedererhöhung der Gehälter der Lehrerinnen, die um 10 Prozent niedriger als jene der Lehrer bestimmt wurden;
5. Gleiche Programme der Mädchen- u. Knabenmittelschulen;
6. Erweiterung der Berufsausbildung der Frauen;
7. Gesetzlichen Schutz der Frauen- und Kinderarbeit und Erweiterung des Gebietes der Frauenarbeit.

Hinsichtlich der Frage der Mutterschaft wurde beschlossen, weitere Studien darüber bis zum nächstjährigen Kongresse zu machen.

Zum Schluss teile ich Ihnen mit, dass ich mein Amt als Schriftführerin niedergelegt habe und dass von nun an Schriftführerin ist Frau R. Stalijska (Adresse: Ulitza Tzar-Krum 36).

Präsidentin des Komitees ist in Zukunft Frau J. Malinoff, Gattin des Minister-Präsidenten.

Hochachtungsvoll
THEODORA FLAMICH, Schriftführerin.

Norway.

At the meeting of the N. W. S. A. (L. K. S. F.) at Lillehammer a report of the meeting of the Amsterdam congress was given by Fru Qvam and two of the other delegates. Great admiration of Mrs. Chapman Catt was expressed, and a greeting was sent her.

The meeting decided that the L. K. S. F. shall continue its work as before, and that its aim is, as it has always been, suffrage for women on the same terms as for men.

Two new branches were proposed for admission. This was the first thing the meeting did, and a good beginning it was! We were the more glad for it, because we had lost three of our greatest branches some time ago.

The meeting agreed that, in the elections for the Storting (Parliament) in 1909, the women ought to go each with the political party to which she belongs; but on certain conditions: that the parties shall take up into their platform (programme) some special claims that all women wish to urge, and that the women electors should only give their votes to those candidates who will work for these special claims.

Beside the resolution on schools for household economics — approved by the Storting, as we heard through the telegraph during our meeting — the N. W. S. A. adopted several other resolutions, for instance that it wished to have two women appointed on the Committee which is to deliberate on certain reforms of the Norwegian State Church.

F. M. QVAM.

Stenkjaer July 20, 1908.

On June 26 the Norwegian Women's League (Norsk Kvindesagsforening) held a meeting to discuss the proposed factory-laws containing limitations for women only. A strong resolution against was carried. Dr. Dagny Bang spoke and showed that limitations for one sex were a violation of the principle of equality before the law and a danger for women. Her arguments were the same as Mr. Lindhagen's in the Swedish Riksdag and the Danish women's in 1903. Miss Gina Krog says in Nylaende: „However different the opinions may be on this subject, yet it seems to me that there can be but one opinion in so far that all those men who have voted for the enfranchisement of the women are morally obliged to leave this question to be settled by the votes of the women." In Nylaende of July 15 Miss Ellen Schiötz expresses her regret that Miss Krog's resolution requesting the Storting to postpone any legislation for women until after the new elections, was not carried in the annual meeting of the N. W. S. A. at Lillehammer. Probably the length of the meeting's agenda and the limited time prevented the discussion.

M. G. K.

Hungary.

Während des Kongresses brachte „Pester Lloyd" und „Az Ujság", zwei unserer bedeutendsten Blätter, täglich ausführliche Berichte. „Neues Pester Journal" einen Artikel. All diese von den Mitgliedern der Delegation geschrieben. Nach dem Kongress schrieb ein hervorragender Mitarbeiter von „Az Ujság" einen sehr warmen Artikel, aus dem wir folgende Stellen reproduzieren:

„Vor kurzem hielten die Frauenstimmrechtlerinnen in Amsterdam ihren zweiten Weltkongress, der den Erfolg des ersten, Kopenhagener, bei weitem übertraf. Er übertraf ihn nicht nur, sondern wurde auch eine Weltsensation. Unsere Feministinnen waren auch dort und lernten viel Neues. In Amsterdam fielen so grosszügige Frauen auf, die man ad notam „Staatsmann“ getrost *Staatsfrauen* nennen könnte. Die Leiterin des Weltbundes, Mrs *Carrie Chapman Catt*, durfte getrost im Fauteuil welches Ministerpräsidenten immer sitzen. Eine ganze Anzahl ausgezeichnete Debattanten und Rednerinnen nahmen teil. Und was die Hauptsache ist: der Kongress war nicht nur ordentlich und gescheit, sondern er war auch schön, harmonisch und imposant. Das Ziel ist natürlich die Ausdehnung des Weltbundes und das *Frauenstimmrecht* . . .

Der Tenor des Kongresses war, dass man die rechtliche Stellung der Frau insoweit nicht ändern kann, bis die Frauen nicht ins Parlament gelangen. Ebenso unmöglich sei bis dahin die Sittlichkeit zu erhöhen, massigere Lebensweise und wirksamere Kinderschutz zu erreichen. Desgleichen das Sklavenleben der Frauen der Arbeiterklasse menschenwürdiger zu gestalten.

Wie ich aus den Berichten ersehe, werden die Schriften des Kongresses, wenn sie erscheinen, auf das politische Denken der ganzen zivilisierten Welt einen entscheidenden Einfluss ausüben. Auch bei uns wird das barbarisch rohe Lachen verstummen, das man selbst im Hause der Volksvertretung hören kann, wenn die Frauenfrage zur Beratung kommt.

Jetzt weiss ich, dass ich das Erscheinen der weiblichen Abgeordneten in europäischen Ländern noch miterleben werde. Und dabei fühle ich etwas, was ich anderen ohne ein geflügeltes Wort schwer verständlich machen könnte.

Wie lächerlich sind wir Männer doch, wenn wir es uns recht überlegen!

Mit welcher Verachtung und ritterlichem Nasenrumpfen sagen wir, wenn einer von uns eine sogenannte „gefallene Frau“ heiratet: „Er hat sie aus dem Schmutz zu sich emporgehoben!“

Mein Gott, wie viel Fälle weiss jeder von uns, in denen eine reine, grossherzige Frau ihren Mann aus dem Schmutz der Verschuldung, der Verkommenheit „zu sich emporgehoben hat“. Um nicht von noch tieferem Schmutz zu reden.

Und fühle ich jetzt nicht, dass der verkommene Parlamentarismus der Männer dieses „zu sich emporheben“ bedarf?

Nicht nur bei uns.“

Besonders bemerkenswert ist, dass Quintus (Dr. Géza Kenedi), der Autor des Artikels, früher ein Gegner unserer Bestrebungen war.

Sonst fanden wir einen sympatischen Artikel in einer Nagyvárad-er Zeitung, eine illustrierte Zeitschrift in Budapest brachte Kongressbilder.

Der Beamtinnenverein in Nagyvárad arrangierte eine sehr gut besuchte öffentliche Versammlung, in der ich über den Kongress referierte und zum Besuch des Londoner Kongresses animieren konnte. Unsere Sommerpropaganda ist Mangels entsprechender Mittelwegen bei weitem nicht so intensiv, als sie im Anbetracht der äusserst wichtigen Zeit sein sollte.

Wir haben an alle Abgeordneten das Ersuchen gerichtet in den im Sommer üblichen Tätigkeitsberichten an die Wähler das Frauenstimmrecht zu gedenken, und bemühen uns durch persönlichen Einfluss die Abgeordneten dazu zu zwingen. Der Abgeordnete Szász Zsombor wird im Herbst wahrscheinlich eine parlamentarische Liga für Frauenstimmrecht gründen.

Die ungarische sozialdemokratische Partei hat dem holländischen Parteiorgan einen Bericht über die ungarischen Delegierten zugeschickt, in dem sie behauptet die ungarischen Delegierten hätten dem Kongress berichtet, der Feministenverein stände mit den Gewerkschaften in friedlicher Verbindung. Die Partei teilt dem Blatt „Het Volk“ mit, dass sie den Feministinnen und ihrer Bewegung schroff gegenüber stehen. Der Feministenverein publizierte diese Notiz in der ganzen ungarischen Presse und legte den wahren Tatbestand unter Hinweis auf die grobe Lüge der Partei fest, und erklärte sich bereit der sozialdemokratischen Partei ein internationales Zeugnis darüber auszustellen, dass sie nicht nur nicht friedlich mit und für die feministische Bewegung arbeite, sondern dass sie „redlich gegen die Feministen und die Frauenbewegung kämpfe und ohne Skrupeln alle Waffen zur Vereitelung des Frauenstimmrechtes gebrauche.“

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

Budapest, Juli 1903.

Sweden.

Three of the Stockholm dailies and one Gothenburg paper had sent special correspondents to the Amsterdam Congress. Of these „Svenska Dagbladet“ (moderate) stands foremost with no less than six exhaustive letters of two or three columns each and with portraits of several of the leading women. „Dagens Nyheter“ (liberal) had five letters about one column each, one with illustrations and „Social-Demokraten“ four letters of about two columns each. The Gothenburg paper „Ny Tid“ had three letters also from its own correspondents. Several other papers had made arrangements with delegates and alternates to send articles. Among these were the liberal „Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfarts Tidning“ with three letters, „Stockholms-Tidningen“ and „Uppsala Nya Tidning“ (both liberals) with two letters each, „Svenska Folket“ (radical) with one letter and „Idun“ (illustrated weekly) with two illustrated letters. It goes without saying that „Dagny“, „the women's own paper“, has given ample space to the Congress. The special correspondent of „Aftonbladet“ (liberal) never turned up, so that the paper was compelled to get its information second-hand, which of course did not prove very satisfactory. Other papers, especially in the country, may have done the same, but of that I know nothing. „Stockholms Dagblad“ (conservative) had three letters, and, on her return from Amsterdam, arranged an interview with the Secretary of the N. W. S. A. Generally speaking one must admit that the interest has been well awake. But it is to be regretted that no Reuter's telegrams were despatched from Amsterdam. That would have been the way to draw the attention of the world's press to the congress.

Much attention has been paid of late by the Swedish press to the letter in the „Times“ by Mrs. Humphrey Ward and the English and American Anti-Suffrage movements. Irrespective of colour, the papers hastened to reprint the letter: very often with comments of their own, while the article in the „Times“ by the Rev. Anna Shaw would have passed unnoticed, had it not been for two splendid articles in „Dagens Nyheter“ and „Svenska Dagbladet“ by Miss Anna Kleman.

As a rule the Stockholm press gave very good accounts of the demonstrations in London on June 13th and 21st, generally written by special correspondents. The tone about the English suffr-

agettes seemed for some time to rise to a higher level than heretofore. Unfortunately it has sunk again very rapidly. The great international press-bureaus, which did not seem to consider the Amsterdam Congress important enough for spreading the news about it, do their best, however, to communicate every little action—even the smallest—of the suffragettes, and—needless to say—in the most sensational way.

* * *

In August the real election-work will have to be taken up; but already in July several of our best speakers have been present at meetings arranged by the men's political organizations, where they have pleaded our cause.

* * *

Most valuable work is being done in the country by Miss Thorhild Malmberg. About midsummer she started for a walking-tour through the provinces round the lakes Vättern and Vänern, Oestergötland and Västergötland, where the soil hitherto has proved uncommonly insusceptible to social reform in general. She is doing real missionary work, preaching Woman Suffrage and distributing literature, wherever she goes, thus preparing the ground for new branches of the N. W. S. A., which will be sure to follow in her footsteps.

SIGNE BERGMAN.

Stockholm, August 1908.

Great Britain.

The *Nat. Union of W. S. Societies* takes the utmost pleasure in recording the inaugural meeting of the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League on July 22nd at the Westminster Palace Hotel. However disagreeable the opposition of the hooligan element has been, we have solaced ourselves with the thought that such opposition brought us as supporters all lovers of fair play. And this seems true.

In the plebiscite on the Women Suffrage question conducted by the „Daily Express“, we are told the result of the poll was a victory for the Anti-Suffragists by a majority of 3,232; but if we go into details, we find that majority was made by men, the *majority of women in favour of the Suffrage being over 17,000.*

* * *

A very interesting meeting of the Liberal M.P.s in favour of Women's Suffrage was held in the House on Tuesday, July 28th. Members of the Women's Liberal Federation were present. It was decided to bring in a Reform Bill, if possible, during next session, which, while simplifying the present complications of the Franchise for men, would extend these simplified conditions to women. By this means it is hoped the Government would be forced to declare whether the basis for Women's Franchise laid down was sufficiently democratic to fulfil Mr. Asquith's conditions of May 20th. Then if this private member's Bill is taken over by the Government, well and good, and if not, it would be possible to frame such an amendment to the promised Government measure as the Government could not possibly oppose. The Women's Liberal Federation will be asked to draw up an amendment for the consideration of the M.P.s.

(from „Women's Franchise“.)

The *Women's Freedom League's* fight against the Government at the Haggerston by-election was carried on during the past week with great energy. Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Despard and a large

number of other speakers made tours of the constituency throughout the day.

All three candidates declared themselves in favour of „Votes for Women“. The Liberal candidate in his election address went so far as to exhort the electors to send us the heartiest message of encouragement in their power. This advice was taken, and the Government defeated by a majority of 1,143.

(from „Women's Franchise“, Aug. 6.)

The great Hyde Park Demonstration of the *National Women's Social and Political Union* of June 21st will live for ever in the memory of those who witnessed it. Some of us took up our stations on the Conning Tower, which stood in the centre of the platforms, and commanded a view of the whole Park. The processions were timed to arrive at 3 o'clock, and as the hour grew near, we strained our eyes eagerly to catch a glimpse of the great banners, and listened intently for the bands which were to herald the processions. At last 3 o'clock came but no sign of the approaching processions, two minutes past the appointed time — five minutes — still no sign. Was it possible that there was some unthought-of flaw in the carefully laid plans? Could it be possible that — but the next minute with a simultaneous burst of music and sunshine the great purple banner heading the first procession came into view. Then another, and another was seen between the green trees. Then, with the precision of a military manoeuvre — all processions swung into sight together, their purple, green and white banners fluttering bravely in the breeze. The demonstration — the greatest the world has ever seen — had begun.

* * *

When it was all over, when the last of the 750,000 people had left the Park, when the last trainload of enthusiastic demonstrators had steamed out of London — when the last ringing shout of „Votes for Women“ had died away — the Union began to bethink itself how to repeat that wonderful demonstration in every great town and in so doing give the thousands who were unable to be in London on the eventful day, an opportunity of testifying to their strong belief in „Votes for Women.“

The first of these great provincial demonstrations was held in Nottingham, on July 18th. From twenty to thirty thousand people gathered in the beautiful forest where the leaders of the movement spoke from eight platforms. Never before had such dense crowds been seen in Nottingham. Never before had such enthusiasm prevailed. With the exception of a few rowdy and irresponsible youths who clustered round Mrs. Pankhurst's platform, the vast audience listened attentively and sympathetically. When the resolution, calling on the Government to give „Votes for Women“ at once, was put, it was carried with enthusiasm by an overwhelming majority. The following day the leaders travelled on to Manchester. Here another great demonstration was held. For weeks past the Manchester members of the N.W.S.P.U. had been working hard, and on the day itself fully 150,000 people assembled in Heaton Park.

Enormous crowds came from all the surrounding provinces, and long before the meeting was timed to begin, streams upon streams of people poured into the Park. Heaton Park is an immense area, and the 13 platforms were placed so that there was no confusion of the different speeches. When the resolution—expressing sympathy with the

Suffragette prisoners then in Holloway, and calling on the Government to grant "Votes for Women" without delay, — was put, it was carried everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. The following week similar scenes took place at Leeds, when fully a hundred thousand people gathered round ten platforms to listen to the women's claims. As at Nottingham and Manchester, the meeting passed off enthusiastically, and the resolution was carried practically unanimously. Last Thursday, July 30th, yet another monster demonstration was held, this time at Leicester — the audiences being immense.

Whilst these great demonstrations were taking place all over the country, London itself was by no means neglected. Demonstrations were held on Peckham Rye, Clapham Common, and Stepney Green.

The management of the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court approached the leaders of the Union, with the result that a 'Votes for Women' Fete and Demonstration was held in the grounds of the Exhibition on July 25th. The many banners carried in the great procession on June 21st were displayed, and the green, white and purple of the women's colours were seen on every hand. Platforms were erected in six different parts of the grounds. One was built of boats on the great lake, another on a balcony in the Hungarian Street, another on the 'Wheel of Avernus', another on the Switchback. Speeches were made at 4. and 8. 30. by the leaders of the movement, and the dense crowds which gathered to listen to them were most attentive. Some two hundred stewards in white dresses with the colours of the Union walked about the grounds, selling literature and answering questions. The undoubted success of the gathering is acknowledged on all hands, and very many new members have joined us having been brought in touch with our movement for the first time on that occasion.

EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

London, July 1908.

Denmark.

Returned from a prolonged stay abroad after the brilliant Amsterdam Congress—for which I beg to present my hearty thanks to Holland for all its kindness and hospitality and to the Delegates for what they taught us—I hear with much regret, that the arrangement failed, which had been made for sending news to the July number of "Jus Suffragii" about the meetings in Denmark on the 28th June. As the tidings are good, they will perhaps be of interest, although somewhat late.

"Dansk Kvindesamfund" and "Danske Kvindeforenings Valgretsforbund" had chosen the 28th June as a day of agitation for women's political rights all over the country, and more than 30 public meetings were held on that day, most of them open air meetings, which gathered in many a place a considerable number of men and women round the platforms. There were speakers of both sexes and of different political parties.

Nearly all the reports state "meeting numerously attended", "resolution carried unanimously", "the press was good" etc. It ought also to be noted, that from several meetings a good attendance of *young* women is reported; it is often difficult to interest young women for political rights, especially on a fine summer's day.

The meeting in Copenhagen was held in "Kongens Have" (the king's garden), a park in the

centre of the town, and it was attended by over 1000 attentive hearers, men and women. In other parts of the country different towns had united their forces, for instance on the isle of Lolland, where about 1000 persons came to the meeting held in the small town of Maribo, situated in the centre of the isle.

The following resolution was proposed and carried at all the meetings:

"Danish men and women gathered at meetings in different parts of the country on the 28th of June 1908 summon the legislative powers to work for a speedy change of the Constitution giving women the same political rights as men."

LOUISE NEERGAARD.

Copenhagen, 30th July 1908.

Germany.

When on June 10 the Silesian W. S. A. had to adopt a constitution, it was proposed to follow the Prussian W. S. A.'s example and make "universal, equal, direct and secret voting" the aim of the Association. The majority however, thought that this was not a strictly "non-partisan" attitude, and so § 2 was carried in its present form. Now the Constitution of the Silesian W. S. A. does not imply that no member should be an adult-suffragist: only, like that of the W. S. A. of the United States, Great Britain and also the I. W. S. Alliance, it claims no more than political equality of both sexes, not a definite qualification for the electors.

* * *

The Hamburg W. S. A. has sent a proposition to the National Council of German Women, which meets on Oct. 6th, to recommend that the federated Associations should take up a vigorous agitation to obtain municipal suffrage for women.

On the second evening of the Biennial, in a public meeting, the question of women's enfranchisement will be treated from the point of view of the state and from that of the women, by Miss Elsa Lüders and Mrs Krukenberg.

* * *

The National Congress of the Social-democrats in Nürnberg on 14 Sept. will be preceded by a S. D. Womens' Conference. The principal subject of discussion will be the new form of organisation of the women in the S. D. party; for the abolition of the old Law on Assemblies leaves them free now to have political clubs, which were formerly forbidden. Yet the President, Ottilie Baader, warns her associates that the National Congress of the Party and not the Women's Conference has to decide on the question. In many places: Brunswick, Elberfeld, Breslau, the women have already entered the mens' organisations, in the latter place and in Munich not without objection on the mens' part, says "Die Gleichheit." M. G. K.

Switzerland.

On July 18th a W. S. A. was formed in Zurich. The Ass. hopes that it will get the sympathy and support of all progressive men and women. If it appeals first and foremost to university-circles, it is because the Ass. feels convinced that this group has a vocation to aid and further this sort of reform. The Association invites all men and women of progressive opinions to join as members and especially those who have had the advantage of university-education.

(from „Frauenbestrebungen“.)