

# JUS SUFFRAGII,

PUBLISHED BY THE  
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

THIRD YEAR No. 1.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

Man mano che la forza materiale e brutale cede alle energie piu raffinate e spirituali, si allarga il campo d'azione della donna, aumenta il valore del sesso femminile.

DOTT. TERESA LABRIOLA.



It is obvious that, if legislation affecting women workers is to be decided by men voters only, there is grave danger of the law being loaded against the non-voter.

J. KEIR HARDIE, M. P.

PRICE 2 DUTCH FLORINS PER YEAR.

## Announcements.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, has been suddenly called home from Geneva, so her address is now: 2 West 86th Street, New-York City, U. S. A. We may however soon expect her to come back to Europe.

The Report of the Amsterdam Congress may be purchased of Miss Kramers, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam for 75 Dutch cents 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; 1 1/2 fr. in French money.

At the same address may be ordered: Leaflet No. 1 and Leaflet No. 2 of the I. W. S. All., *Woman Suffrage in New Zealand* and *Woman Suffrage in Australia*, for 15 Dutch cents = 3 d. = 0.06 \$ each, post paid.

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*, 3/4 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.

—, *Kvindevalget*, 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.

—, *Anima Nova*, 2 Lire, 78 via Madonna dell'Arco, Bari.

**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 Nicolaevskaya, 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.

Dear Correspondents and Readers!

„Jus Suffragii” is late this time owing to the editor's absence for the International Council of Women's meeting at Geneva, Switzerland. I hope you will be consoled for the late appearance of the paper by some welcome news it contains.

The payment for subscriptions to the now closed second year is gradually coming in, although I may perhaps be permitted to remind you, that you have not *all* paid yet.

Sample copies are to be had, if you wish for them; and I hope you will not forget to supply me with news before Oct. 6.

Believe me yours sincerely,

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Rotterdam, Sept. 16, 1908.

*Chères Correspondantes et Lectrices!*

Pour celles qui ne comprennent pas l'anglais, je commence par la traduction des premières annonces. La voici:—

„Madame Carrie Chapman Catt, Présidente de l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes a été soudainement rappelée en Amérique. Donc à présent son adresse est: 2 West 86th Street New York City, U.S.A., mais nous avons lieu d'espérer de la voir revenir bientôt en Europe.

Le **Compte-rendu du Congrès d'Amsterdam** a paru en anglais. On peut se procurer des exemplaires en s'adressant à Mlle. Kramers, **Kruiskade 92, Rotterdam** avec mandat-poste de f 0.75. Demandez à la poste l'équivalent exact de 75 cents. C'est à peu près 1½ frs. = 0.30 § = 1.25 M. = 1 sh. 3 d.

A la même adresse on peut avoir deux brochures anglaises sur Le Suffrage des Femmes en Nouvelle Zélande et en Australie, qui coûtent chacune 30 centimes.”

Et puis je dois vous demander d'excuser le retard de „Jus Suffragii”, dû à la présence de la rédactrice à Genève à la session spéciale du Conseil International des Femmes, dont elle est secrétaire. Vous me pardonnerez bien aussi de remettre le supplément français (le dernier pour lequel j'ai encore les fonds nécessaires) au mois prochain, en songeant que nous avons dû publier cette semaine un extrait du compte-rendu de la session de Genève.

J'attends avec le plus grand intérêt le résultat de vos efforts pour rendre possible la continuation du supplément français, en me procurant des finances; et j'espère que vous n'oublierez pas de m'envoyer des nouvelles avant le 6 octobre.

Recevez mon salut fraternel.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Rotterdam, 16 Sept. 1908.

#### LECTURERS.

**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. Zénéide 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 where she expects to arrive in the middle of September and possibly also to Switzerland and France. Address: 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. Frl. Schwimmer ist 20—23 Oktober in Berlin und Ende Oktober in Frankfurt a. M. Reflektanten mögen sich ehestens mit ihr in Verbindung setzen. Adresse: Elemer utca 36, Budapest VII.

**Frau Marie Lang**, ehemals Redakteurin von „Die Zeit”, Mitarbeiterin von verschiedenen oesterreichischen und deutschen Blättern, hat viele Vorträge gehalten in Deutschland und Oesterreich über Mutterschutz, Frauenstimmrecht u. s. w. Sie ist Mitglied von mehreren fortschrittlichen Vereinen und vorsitzende der Presskommission des Bundes oester. Frauenvereine. Adresse: Magdalenenstrasse 12, Wien VI.

**Adele Schreiber** is Austrian, but lives in Berlin (W. 15) (Uhlandstr. 29.) since ten years, engaged in social literary and propagandawork. Has been lecturing in nearly all important towns of Germany as well as in Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, etc. Is willing to speak in German, English or French on different topics: women's political rights, social work, especially also reform of motherhood, marriage and the life of sex, child study, protection of infants and children, educational questions. Is collaborator of many leading newspapers and reviews, edits a weekly „Correspondence” (concerning womens progress and childhood questions) for the use of the press and has edited with the help of many excellent authors a wellknown cyklopedia about the child in all stages of age, from birth to full growth („Das Buch vom Kinde”) Adele Schreiber is general Secretary to the „Deutscher Bund für Mutterschutz” (League for the Protection of Mothers). For all arrangements and terms apply to the address: Adele Schreiber, Berlin W., Uhlandstrasse 29.

#### Switzerland.

From 1—5 September there was a Special Session of the International Council of Women, which, as the readers will know, has „Suffrage” among its departments of work. Never before was the meeting of the affiliated National Councils such a representative gathering, for nineteen countries had sent delegates. Two new National Councils had joined, which brings their number to 23. The Countess of Aberdeen, the Viceroy of

Ireland's consort, presided, and the Swiss National Council showed the most cordial hospitality. Rev. Anna Shaw, the Convener of the I. C. W.'s Standing Committee on Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship, attended the meetings, and whenever woman suffrage was mentioned a hearty applause greeted the word.

Our President, Mrs. Chapman Catt, brought, as Fraternal Delegate, greetings from the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and said she hoped that the fraternal feeling between the two international bodies of women might always continue, and that the presence of many workers for both might tend to make them more and more acquainted with each other's work. She invited those present to come and attend the I. W. S. Alliance's Quinquennial Meeting in London on April 26 1909, and ended with the wish that the different wings of the great women's movement should always co-operate in the greatest harmony. Her address was received with general applause.

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The conventions of the I. C. W. and of the National Council of Women of Switzerland having drawn together many Swiss women workers in the city of Geneva, they naturally took the opportunity of consulting each other on the organization of the N. W. S. A. On Sept. 6, representatives of the seven local W. S. Societies met in a private house to plan their future action.

M. G. K.

In St. Gallen the Educational Committee (Erziehungsrat), in discussing desirable changes in the Educational Law, also considered the question of women's participation in educational matters. The committee was unanimous in the opinion that a revision of the Cantonal Constitution would be required in order to grant women suffrage and eligibility in school-matters. Yet the new law might make women eligible as school-inspectors, and open the possibility of admitting them to school-board meetings and employing them as teachers more than hitherto.

(from „Frauenbestrebungen”, 1 Aug. 1908).

#### Great Britain.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is glad to be able to report that good work has been accomplished during the past month. We have taken advantage of the warm summer weather to carry on an active, open-air propaganda. Caravans have been touring in various parts of the country and meetings have been held in villages and country towns and at sea-side and other favourite holiday resorts. A Woman's Suffrage caravan is a novelty in England and ours are attracting a great deal of interest and have been received everywhere with enthusiasm; crowds have assembled to listen to our speakers; much literature has been sold and many new members have been enrolled in the National Union. In most places a cordial invitation to come again has been given and much courtesy and kindness have been shown us. A suffrage stall has also been started at the market of one of our towns; this is a new idea and we hope that next year other places will have followed suit. Many of our branches have held series of garden-parties and public open-air meetings in their neighbourhood, which have been well attended, and good reports of them have appeared in the local papers.

Your readers will be glad to hear that there is

a marked improvement in the tone of the press towards us. Nearly all the leading monthly reviews for July have published interesting and friendly articles on the Women's Movement. The principal daily papers have also given sympathetic notices of our work and several prominent religious publications have opened their columns to discussions on Women's Suffrage. The latter fact is very significant, and shows the interest which is being taken in the question by all schools of thought. The Church of England, so far, has not been sympathetic to our claims, but there is no doubt that her position is being shaken, as a large and increasing number of earnest churchwomen are now among our most zealous supporters.

The banners which were used in our Procession have been so much admired that it has been decided to exhibit them in different parts of the country. This has already been done at Manchester and at Cambridge with such satisfactory results that we are making arrangements for a series of Banner Exhibitions to be held in various towns during the autumn and winter, months when addresses will be delivered and literature sold.

Since our last report, a Conservative Women's Franchise Association has been formed, with Lady Knightley of Fawsley as President and many influential ladies as vice-presidents. This Association is a party one, its object being to convert Conservative and Unionist women to the cause of Women's Suffrage. This is a most important step in advance. At present Conservative women, as a class, are not as interested in the question as are the Liberal women, and the Association hopes to reach them from inside their party, by holding meetings, distributing literature and educating them on the subject generally, so that when the Conservatives come into office, there will be a large, representative and well-organized body of Conservative women in existence to approach their leaders on the question of the political enfranchisement of the women of Great Britain. This Association has no connection with the National Union, but its presidents, many of its vice-presidents, members of Executive committee and associates are members of our Union. The Liberal Women are also forming suffrage societies within their ranks and the Forward Suffrage League, with Lady Grove as President, will do valuable work in inducing Liberal women who realize the urgent need for the franchise, to put this question before party interests. The National Union gladly welcomes both these societies and looks forward to the good work they will undoubtedly accomplish for the Cause of Women's Suffrage in the Conservative and Liberal parties respectively.

London, August 1908.

M. I. CORBETT,  
secr. N. U. W. S. S.

In the merry Summer-time the **Women's Freedom League** has been combining the usual London activities with a wide-spread attack on prejudice throughout the country.

The Tuesday afternoon „At Homes” at Caxton Hall, continued weekly through the month of August, have been valuable for many friends visiting London from other towns, and it has been a great pleasure to meet there also many sympathizers from distant countries, who, while staying for a time in England, have taken the opportunity to come and hear the latest developments of the Suffrage Movement in the British Isles.

To meet the requirements of many busy people occupied closely all through the week, an important new series of Sunday evening "At Homes" at the Holborn Town Hall has been started, and is already eminently successful. The large number, both of men and women, who welcomed the chance of being present at the crowded opening gathering, were greatly interested in the addresses, and many of the audience were not previously in touch with the agitation. In view of these facts we have decided to undertake the necessary extra work involved, and to hold these "At Homes" on the first Sunday evening in each month.

Open-air-meetings are always a great feature of the month of August, and most of the London Parks have, every week, witnessed enthusiastic crowds carefully studying the question of Votes for women.

To turn to the country, the Women's Freedom League Caravan, under the inspiring command of Mrs. Despard, has been touring in Kent, the Garden of England, bringing to smiling villages and contented market towns the disturbing breath of progress. Very striking has been the reception accorded to the new idea of Womens' freedom. Far from the madding crowd, it is unfamiliarity which breeds contempt. Often, at first, prejudice and fear brought their tribute of rotten eggs and refuse, and a storm of abuse assailed our Leader and her companions. Soon a nearer view led to fuller understanding: the scene was changed, sympathy followed knowledge, and when, in a day or two, the little party started once again upon its travels, it left amid a chorus of regrets and good wishes from all the men and women of the place.

In the West of England too, an energetic campaign has been carried on, and many new members have joined.

To turn to Scotland, it is only fair that East Fife, the Premier's own constituency, should receive special attention. Here a steady succession of speakers and workers have taken advantage of their summer holidays to invade the neighbourhood, going up and down through the district and holding regular meetings in the many scattered townships. In this way the electors are being thoroughly educated as to the principles which underlie the womens' demand, much honest doubt is set at rest and difficulties are solved.

The Scotch voter takes his politics in dead earnest, and makes a delightful enquirer, determined as he is to follow out an argument to the very end.

Elsewhere in Scotland much educative work has been done at the various Summer Centres of the Scottish Council.

Ireland has by no means been overlooked. A flourishing new branch has been started at Bangor near Belfast. This was the result of a meeting addressed by a Glasgow lady, a meeting glorying in the proud distinction of being the most uproarious gathering in the annals of the Suffragettes. As always happens, opposition was our best supporter, and a strong branch was immediately formed.

Everywhere, both in London and in the country, patient persistence and explanation are dispersing the clouds of misunderstanding which hide success, and bringing fresh stores of energy, increased support, and ardent new recruits, to the Womens' Freedom League.

Necessity has now compelled the League to migrate from its old offices at 18 Buckingham Street, to much more convenient and commodious

premises near by. The new address is: **1 Robert Street, Adelphi, W. C.**  
London, September 1908. E. KNIGHT, Secr. W. F. L.

The **National Women's Social & Political Union** writes that Saturday, August 22nd was a day of great rejoicing in the ranks of the Suffragettes, for on that day two of our number were released from Holloway Prison. Mrs. Leigh and Miss New were the two of our women who, at the Suffrage Demonstration on June 30th last, went further than their companions, and threw two stones through a window in the official residence of the Prime Minister, 10, Downing Street. For this offence, they were sentenced to two month's imprisonment in the third, or lowest division. They were released on August 22nd, and in spite of the unfavourable weather, a large number of members and friends of the N.W.S.P.U. were waiting to receive them. Some 500 of the general public were also waiting, some warmly enthusiastic—all markedly sympathetic. They had not long to wait. At a few minutes past eight, Mrs. Leigh and Miss New were seen to emerge from the prison door cheer after cheer broke from the crowd as they made their way to the gates. There they were affectionately greeted by their friends, and presented with bouquets in the purple, white and green of the Union. Surrounded by friends and comrades they made their way to a landau, gaily decorated in the Union colours, which was in readiness. Then, to the great astonishment of the crowd, the horses were taken out of shafts and 12 women, dressed in white and wearing the "regalia" harnessed themselves to the carriage, others taking their places behind. The ribbons (in the tri-colour) were taken by another member who occupied the driver's seat and, accompanied by the remainder of the members on foot and in brakes, the procession moved off to the stirring strains of the Marseillaise. When it was realised that the women, in spite of the rain which was beginning to fall, intended to drag the carriage through the streets, hearty cheers were given by the onlookers. As the procession, headed by a banner bearing the words "*who would be free themselves must strike the blow*" advanced along the route, crowds gathered as if by magic. Expressions of sympathy and admiration for the pluck of the women, were heard on every side. At the Queen's Hall, where a complimentary Breakfast was to be held, a fresh crowd was awaiting the arrival of the prisoners. Some 200 people were present at this breakfast, Miss Christabel Pankhurst being in the Chair, with the prisoners one on either side of her.

At the close of the breakfast, telegrams of congratulation and welcome, which had poured in from all quarters, were read. In a "fighting" speech Miss Pankhurst dealt with the reason for the gathering. She pointed out that notwithstanding the fact that Mrs. Leigh and Miss New were political offenders, they had not been treated as such, every attempt having been made to crush the spirit out of them. In accordance with the policy of the movement, which consisted in first shocking people, and then letting them get over it, Mrs. Leigh and Miss New had carried the agitation a step further, with the result that everything the suffragettes had done previously was thought to be quite legitimate! Miss Pankhurst referred to the five women still in Holloway, and hoped that all those who were present would make a point of being outside the prison gates to welcome them when they came out.

Mrs. Leigh then spoke and was enthusiastically received. In a brief speech she thanked the audience for their reception and gave as her message to the women, that they should stand firmly together in their determination to continue the struggle for emancipation.

Miss New, who also received a great ovation, told how she and Mrs. Leigh had asked to see the prison Visiting Committee, in order that they might ask to be allowed to remain longer in Holloway, and so help their comrades who were to remain another month. They were refused on the ground that there was no precedent in English history for such a request.

At the conclusion of the Breakfast, Mrs. Leigh and Miss New again took their places in the carriage, and were dragged through the streets to the headquarters of the Union.

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Although the breakfast on August 22nd was the most important feature of the month from the point of view of the Suffragettes, the holiday month has by no means been an idle one with them. Members of the Union have scattered the gospel of "Votes for Women" far and wide and innumerable meetings have been held in seaside towns and in little country villages. This Autumn the National Women's Social & Political Union means to carry on an agitation even more vigorous than that they have carried on hitherto. Great Demonstrations are to be held in the Provinces during September, and the largest Halls in every important town have been booked for meetings. These gatherings are to lead up to a great meeting to be held in the Albert Hall on October 29th, when the Autumn Campaign will be at its height.

EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.  
London, Sept. 1908.

The **Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association** may justly be proud, for in the elections of this summer were elected as Urban District and Town Councillors: Mrs. L. A. Barr, Miss Hamilton, Lady Dockrell, Mrs. Griffin, T. C. and Miss G. Leake Griffin T. C. As Rural District Councillors who are also Poor Law Guardians were elected 43 women, of whom 20 for the first time; and as Poor Law Guardians 103 women. The Association held a brilliant meeting on Sept. 4 in Dublin in the Mansion House by permission of the Lord Mayor. Among the speakers were a professor who had just visited Finland and one of the delegates who had attended the Amsterdam congress.

M. G. K.

## Finland.

Unter den zu diesem Landtage eingereichten 224 Petitionen und 33 Motionen sind folgende von Frauenhand:

### PETITIONEN.

No. 25 von Alli Nissinen: Um Uebernehmen vom Staate von der finnischen gemischten Schule in Iisalmi.

No. 26 von derselben: Um Törderung und Entwicklung der Gemischten Schulen.

No. 27 von derselben: Um Verbesserungen in der gesetzlichen Stellung der unehelichen Kinder.

No. 28. von derselben: Um Aenderung des 7 Paragraphs vom 20 Kapittel des Strafgesetzes (von Sittlichkeitsverbrechen gegen Minderjährige).

No. 43 von Alexandra Gripenberg: Um eine Revision der Gesetzgebung hinsichtlich der Verwaltung von ehelichem Gemeingut und der Befugniss der Frau im Hause.

No. 44 von derselben: Um eine Revision der Gesetzgebung hinsichtlich des Rechts der Ehefrau über die Kinder.

No. 45 von derselben, wie No. 28.

No. 46 von derselben: Um Aenderung des 2 § vom 15 Kapittel im Prodessgesetz (von der Rechtsanwaltschaft).

No. 47 von Hilja Pärssinen: Um Mutterschaftsversicherung.

No. 48 von derselben: Um Errichtung eines Sozialen Zentralbureaus.

No. 49 von Miina Sillanpää: Um Umbildung der Arbeitsvermittlung zu einer kommunalen Einrichtung.

No. 54 von Maria Kannio: Um Einrichtung von Verwahranstalten für verlorne und uneheliche Kinder nebst deren Müttern.

No. 55 von Hilda Käkikoski: Um Erteilung einer Geldunterstützung an den Schulküchenverein für das Jahr 1909.

No. 58 von Hedvig Gebhard: Um Revision der Gesetzgebung hinsichtlich der unehelichen Kinder.

No. 82 von Anni Huotari: Um Revision der Gesetzgebung hinsichtlich der Mündigkeit der Ehefrau.

No. 84 von Vera Hjelt: Um Einrichtung von Kolonien für minderjährige Verbrecher und für solche, die wegen kleiner Verbrechen oder wegen Verbrechen unter mildernden Umständen verurteilt werden.

No. 91 von Anna Angeslevä, wie No. 28.

No. 118 von Vera Hjelt und Alli Nissinen: Um Anstellung von weiblichen Gesundheitsinspektoren.

No. 126 von Dagmar Neovius: Um gesetzlichen Schutz für vernachlässigte Kinder.

No. 133 von Tekla Hultin: Um Abschaffen der Vormundschaft des Ehemannes über seine Frau.

No. 134 von derselben: Um Recht für Frauen Staatsdienste zu versehen.

No. 153 von Alma Jokinen: Um Erweiterung des Rechts der Mutter über die Kinder.

No. 156 von Iida Vemmelpuu: Um Untersuchung einer Eisenbahnstrecke Riste—Loimaa.

No. 158 von Hilda Käkikoski, wie No. 134.

No. 160 von Anna Angeslevä: Um eine jährliche Geldunterstützung für das Anschaffen von Kleidern für unbemittelte Neugeborene.

No. 170 von derselben, wie No. 28.

No. 179 von Hedvig Sohlberg: Um das Einführen von Temperanzunterricht in den Gefängnissen.

No. 181 von Evelina Ala-Kulju: Um Eisenbahn Suolahti—Bennäs.

No. 222 von Hilda Käkikoski: Um eine reichlichere Geldunterstützung seitens des Staates für Vereine und Anstalten, die eine sittliche Rettungsarbeit treiben.

### MOTIONEN.

No. 12 von Miina Sillanpää: Um Aufheben der Dienstbotenordnung.

No. 10 von Hedvig Gebhard: Um eine Veränderung des Mietgesetzes.

No. 24 von Tekla Hultin: Um Aenderung des 5 § vom 43 Kapitel im Strafgesetz (über Grausamkeit gegen Tiere).

No. 33 von Hedvig Gebhard: Um Strassenfrieden für Frauen.

Wie hieraus ersichtlich, sind die von den Frauen gewünschten Aenderungen im Gesetze fast die-

selben wie früher. Hoffen wir dass dieser Landtag doch mit einigen von allen diesen Vorschlägen fertig werde!

ANNA LUNDSTRÖM.

Helsingfors, den 7 September 1909.

### Sweden.

During the last weeks the Swedish suffragists have taken a most energetic part in the general election-work for members of parliament.

The adopted tactics are:

Frequently partaking in meetings, asking permission to speak, privately influencing electors, spreading suffrage-literature, etc.

Half a dozen new leaflets—printed for this particular occasion—have been of great value to the cause. "The Women and the Elections", by Signe Bergman, "The Women's Demand for Votes", by Karl M. Lindh (M. P.), "Extracts from the debates on Woman's Suffrage in Parliament this spring" and about 50,000 leaflets on the temperance cause have been distributed gratis at the meetings. And people are always asking for more.

Never before in parliamentary history have the women in our country shown themselves so interested and eager in politics. It seems as if all had a feeling of something at stake for the cause, if the Conservative Party should get the majority in the Second Chamber.

The Liberal Party has several times invited female speakers to their meetings. About fifteen ladies have been going about almost permanently, but the number ought to have been doubled.

When not invited to speak, we have taken the meeting by surprise and asked for a hearing, and usually got some minutes—from ten to twenty. For my part I have met with the utmost courtesy both at conservative and liberal meetings. Only once—and it is a rather funny experience—the gentleman in the chair seemed to be at his wit's end, when he got my card, demanding to speak. He forgot in his consternation to ask the audience, so I had to do it myself in the discussion and my little speech was received with a hearty applause.

The candidate who spoke at the meeting told me afterwards that he had never given woman suffrage a thought and he was very glad to know something about it now. At the following meetings he has never forgotten this plank of the Liberal platform.

This election-campaign has been a most valuable source of encouragement to those among the workers, who got disheartened by the Parliament's decision last spring. For my part I have learnt that the majority of the nation take an effective interest in our cause. The people only want enlightenment and rousing.

At a conservative meeting the candidate was not able to answer a question, put to him by a lady in his constituency. Then she gave the audience a lecture, told how the working-class suffers by the heavy duties on corn, vegetables and fruit. As she is a wonderfully clever woman and a good speaker, it is no wonder she won the day. "It is a pity we cannot give Mrs. B. our votes", said one of the men", she understands things much better than the candidate".

He got defeated at the election, I am glad to say.

In other parts too a successful work has been going on. Mrs Holmgren, though still weak in health after her severe illness, has formed two

new suffrage-societies—at Morstrand and Sela-ön. And miss Thorhild Malmberg has made a propaganda-tour—walking 145 miles (= 870 eng.)—preaching our gospel to men and women. The result, besides the roused interest, is 450 addresses of persons willing to work for the cause by spreading literature and forming new societies.

Some good articles in the daily papers, especially one by Anna Whitlock in "Svenska Dagbladet" must not be forgotten when speaking of our summerwork, which promises a good harvest.

FRIGGA CARLBERG.

Göteborg, 7 Sept. 1908.

### United States.

The summer is not our active season for woman suffrage work and yet in some parts of the country the suffragists are carrying forward their efforts.

In Oregon, where the question was voted at a referendum of the men, and voted down, the women are already at work upon securing names to a new petition to resubmit it in 1910 and have been surprisigly successful in this part of their work.

In Oklahoma the National American W. S. A. has one of its best organizers in charge, assisted by the State workers and they have succeeded in securing public avowals of their belief in woman suffrage from a goodly number of candidates nominated for the next legislature; it remains to be seen whether our friends will be elected, and then whether they will do any more for us than the so-called friends of the movement in the English Parliament who have for so many years permitted it to be passed over when they stood pledged to its support.

The summer's most notable victory is that of the women in Des Moines, Iowa, in their suit to restrain the men of that city from proceeding to build a new City Hall, when the women had not been permitted to vote upon the question, although it involved the raising of a large sum of money by taxation; and the women of Iowa are permitted to vote on the issue of bonds for special works in the cities of that State. Another election will have to be held before the City Hall can be built in Des Moines, and though it is expected that the women will vote for its erection, still their action and its results will surely teach the men in Iowa that the women voters are to be reckoned with, and will also be a salutary warning to men of other States not to try to deprive the women of the fragments of suffrage which are now theirs.

Swarthmore, Sept. 1908. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY.

The California Equal Suffrage Association intends to present a suffrage amendment to the California Legislature next January. It has issued a leaflet as guide for debate in schools and papers, which contains the following questions:—

„Is the suffragette movement in England beneficial to the progress of women?"

Is the affiliation of the suffrage movement with the peace movement an advantage to both?"

Is the dependence of women upon men for financial support the cause of the political inequality of men and women?"

Will California be the next state to grant votes to women?"

This leaflet is expected to produce a crop of good debates which will be more helpful than the old „for and against" suffrage resolutions.

Palo Alto, August 18, 1908. ALICE L. PARK.

### Norway.

In the Council of His Majesty (Statsraad) it was resolved on Aug. 19 to lay before the Storting (Parliament) some changes to be made in the Constitution. Among these we remark the following in § 52:

V. *Universal suffrage for women on the same conditions as for men.*

Our Government organ writes in a leading-article about this, as follows:

„Concerning the proposition of universal suffrage for women, it will be seen that, as the principle of universal suffrage for men is a fact and it may be said that this has stood its test, we ought to give the Storting permission to carry through the same conditions for women as for men".

I think the Norwegian Government, in putting this proposition before our National Assembly, is quite in accordance with all the liberal and democratic parties of our country. We Norwegian suffragists are very proud of our Government. And I hope the Norwegian Representatives of the People will show themselves, now as before, the friends of our just cause. And we will be proud of them also.

FEDRIKKE MÖRCK.

Kristiania, Aug. 20, 1908.

In accordance with the Storting's (Parliament's) order, a suitable regulation of municipal elections on a basis of political equality of men and women was this year asked from the Government, with a recommendation to bring the matter betimes before Parliament before the next Municipal Elections. These are to take place in the autumn of 1910. The Justitsdepartement adds that it is highly desirable that at the same time the question of Womanhood Suffrage, as a complement to the existing Manhood Suffrage, should be settled.

It is a great satisfaction for the L. K. S. F. (National Woman Suffr. Assoc.) to see that the Government is *unanimous* in presenting the same measure which the L. K. S. F. has so long advocated.

In case the bill is passed in the new Storting, which is to be elected next year for the period of 1910—1912, the Norwegian women will be in possession of full suffrage at the latest within four years.

DR. LOUISE QVAM.

Gjaevran, August 31st 1908.

### Germany.

The Board of Officers of the German W. S. A. has arranged a series of public meetings in some watering-places in Badenia and the Taunus Mountains, which have proved a great success.

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On July 12 at Hastedt-Bremen on the occasion of the election of a Vicar, the women have for the first time made use of their right of church-suffrage.

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Der Petitionsausschusz der bayrischen Abgeordneten-kammer beschäftigte sich in einer Sitzung unter anderm auch mit der Frage des Frauenstimmrechts, einer Angelegenheit, zu der eine ganze Anzahl von Resolutionen aus Frauenversammlungen vorlag. Das Ergebnis der Beratung war, dass die Resolutionen, die in die Form von

Petitionen gekleidet waren und das Frauenwahlrecht forderten, als geeignet zur Erörterung im Plenum bezeichnet wurden mit dem Antrag, sie der Staatsregierung zur Kenntnisnahme hinüberzugeben.

(Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht.)

The national congress of the Socialdemocratic Party at Nürnberg was preceded by a Conference of S.D. women, composed of 8 men and 40 women Delegates, 24 of whom were also delegated to the ensuing National S. D. Congress. Clara Zetkin's proposals were adopted, to the effect that the women ought not to have separate political organisations from the men's, now that since May 15th their right of association has become the same as the men's; educational clubs for women however were recommended. But this is for the Party-Congress to decide. The reports given by the women propagandists showed great activity and success, especially concerning the organisation of domestic servants and the spreading of S. D. literature. „Die Gleichheit" has now 85,000 readers.

M. G. K.

### Russia.

The congress, announced for June 14th in the March-number of „Jus Suffragii", was forbidden by the Government. This was a great blow to Mme Anna de Philosophoff who had arranged it in the hope of forming a National Council of Women in Russia and affiliating the Russian N. C. to the International Council of Women on the occasion of the Geneva Meeting. Remembering her long series of efforts to obtain this organisation among her countrywomen, Mrs. Ph. would not give up her plan. So she wrote a letter to Mr. Stolypine, entreating him not to disappoint her in her life-work and showing that National Councils of Women were far from revolutionary in their nature. After a considerable lapse of time she received the answer that the congress of Russian women would be permitted, but only on condition that it should not lead to the formation of a National Council. So on December 23rd the congress is to take place at St. Petersburg; it is to comprise seven sections and Mme. Schabanoff and Mme. Evdokimoff will give receptions in their salons for the occasion. But we may expect no permanent national organization embracing all Russian women as a result of the congress.

M. G. K.

### The Netherlands.

The enthusiasm for woman suffrage which the Amsterdam congress and especially Dr. Erysdale's report for the Men's League have created among the Dutch men has resulted in the formation of a similar League in our country. Mr. E. W. van Straaten, a lawyer from Amsterdam, laid the plan, and a Dutch Men's League for Woman Suffrage will be constituted on Sept. 26. Nearly a hundred letters of sympathy were received and the new organisation has already put itself into touch with the British Men's League for W. S. Among the sympathizers are representative men of science and technical men together with some well-known journalists.

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The example given by the Dutch Lutheran Church during the Congress-week in equalizing

the rights of men and women, was not imitated by the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church. On Aug. 26, this body decided by 10 to 7 votes that women, although they had studied theology at a university, should not be admissible to the examination which opens the way to the Ministry, and a proposal of granting votes to women in church matters was defeated by 9 to 8 votes. As a result of this rejection, Rev. F. Reitsma D. D. issued in the principal papers a call to women to begin an agitation for the enfranchisement of women within the Reformed Church. Dr. Reitsma means to bring the women into touch with each other and then found a Woman Suffrage Association.

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In 1903 the Socialdemocratic Party presented to the Dutch Parliament a project of change of the State-Constitution, which claimed introduction of manhood suffrage immediately and possibility of womanhood suffrage at some future date. Now the S.D. members of Parliament have issued a memoir in defence of their proposition, in which they avail themselves of the opportunity to change their position and claim universal suffrage for men and women equally. The recent growth of the suffragist movement among the women themselves, and the introduction of the reform in one country after another of late years, are given as the reasons for the change of the Party's attitude with respect to woman suffrage.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Rotterdam, September 1908.

### Austria.

Für das Eintreten der österreichischen S. D. Frauen für das Frauenstimmrecht ist die nachstehende Revolution maßgebend, welche die dritte österreichische sozialistische Frauenkonferenz einstimmig angenommen hat:

„Die Konferenz erachtet die Zeit für gekommen, um bei allen bevorstehenden Wahlrechtskämpfen energisch und beharrlich für das wirklich allgemeine Wahlrecht aller erwachsenen Staatsbürger ohne Unterschied des Geschlechtes einzutreten. Sie sieht in der Erringung des Frauenwahlrechtes nicht nur ein Gebot der Gerechtigkeit gegen die mit doppelter Arbeitsbürde beladenen und unter einer schlechten Gesetzgebung und Verwaltung doppelt leidenden Proletarierinnen, sondern sie erachtet auch die politischen Frauenrechte für unentbehrlich, um die Frauen der Arbeiterschaft gegen die wirtschaftliche Ausbeutung durch das Kapital und geistige Bevormundung durch den Klerus widerstandsfähig zu machen und sie zum klaren Verständnis ihrer Klassenlage und der sozialdemokratischen Bewegung zu erziehen.

Um die Durchführung jener auf das Frauenwahlrecht bezüglichen Beschlüsse wirksam vorzubereiten, die auf der zweiten Frauenreichskonferenz, ferner auf den Parteitagen zu Graz 1900 und zu Wien 1903 und schliesslich auf dem internationalen Sozialistenkongress zu Stuttgart 1907 gefasst worden sind, und die alle ein energisches Eintreten für das Frauenwahlrecht der Sozialdemokratie zur Pflicht machen, erklärt es die Konferenz für dringend notwendig und unaufschiebbar, dass bei den Beratungen der sozialdemokratischen Vertretungskörper sowie auch in den Versammlungen und in der gesamten Parteipresse der Forderung nach dem Frauenwahlrecht eine weit höhere Beachtung geschenkt werde als bisher, damit alle Männer und Frauen innerhalb der Sozialdemokratie sie als das erkennen lernen,

was sie ist: eine der wichtigsten und entscheidendsten unter all den Forderungen, für die einzutreten unsere Partei sich berufen fühlt.“

(Die Gleichheit.)

### Turkey.

Madame Eminé Sémihä Hanem a prononcé en pleine rue un discours vibrant des plus nobles sentiments. Voici en quels termes elle s'est adressée à la foule:

„Citoyennes, apprenez l'heureuse nouvelle. La liberté, qui était bâillonnée depuis plus de trente ans, qui gisait dans les géôles en la personne de ceux qui osaient en parler, vient d'être sauvée, arrachée de son cachot par la sainte ligue ottomane Union et Progrès. Ce coup de force nous permet enfin de lever la tête en de regarder en face.

Il est dit dans le Coran que nous devons chercher à apprendre, à nous instruire, du berceau jusqu'à la tombe. Les dames turques, qui mettent en pratique ce verset sacré, comprennent aujourd'hui toute la magie du mot „liberté," qu'elles doivent chérir tendrement. Sans nous départir des vertus sacrées qui doivent être celles que l'Islam recommande d'observer aux compagnes des hommes, nous joignons notre joie à celle de tout le peuple et mettons nos coeurs à l'unisson.

Nous avons un devoir impérieux à accomplir en ce moment solennel:

1°. Du fond du coeur, nous devons féliciter les membres du comité ottomane Union et Progrès. Crions avec notre âme: Vive le Comité!”

2°. Nous maudissons la mémoire des sinistres espions qui talonnaient les vaillants libérateurs du territoire. Ne pouvant pas remercier tous ces derniers, nous les personnifions en leur plus respectable et admirable membre actif, Maniassi Zadé Refik Bey, dont nous serrons la main avec une respectueuse effusion.

Crions toutes, citoyennes: „Vive Réfik Bey! Vive le Comité! Vive la liberté!”

De longues acclamations ont salué cette simple et véhémence allocution.

„Mechveret," Journal des jeunes Turcs.

Madame Eminé Hanem, B. A. du Collège américain de Skutari, fait partie du Comité Jeune Turc à Salonique. Elle préside des réunions populaires.

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Aux portes de Constantinople à Prinkipo une manifestation en faveur des exilés politiques a eu lieu dirigée exclusivement par des femmes turques.

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Une femme se mettait à la tête d'une foule de 5000 personnes, l'entraînait à Stamboul jusqu'aux marches de la Sublime Porte, prononçait des paroles enflammées et faisait acclamer la révolution et ses bienfaits.

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A Constantinople même une femme des plus connues, Mme. Réfad Pacha, s'occupe activement de propager parmi les Musulmanes les idées nouvelles. Elle a fondé un comité de propagande constitutionnelle et une société de bienfaisance, exclusivement composées de femmes turques.

„Gil Blas," 30 Août 1908.

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