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JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

FOURTH YEAR No. 11.

JULY 15, 1910.

'Cose I ain't a presumin' to criticise de Good Master, but hit does look lack to me dat when He was a creatin' woman an' had de whole man to cut from dat He could have saved us a lot of trouble ef He had made Eve out of Adam's backbone insted of his rib.

DOROTHY DIX.



Ne posibla esas liberigo di la homaro sen la sociala nedependanteso ed egal-yurizo di la du sexui.

BEBEL.

La nedependanta laboristal partio esas demokrata partio. Ol kombatas pro to por la generala elektoyuro. Dume ol sustenos omna ago qua kapabligas la viri e la virini votar ye egala kondicioni.

Advoko I. L. P.

(Internaciona Socialisto.)

PRICE PER YEAR 2 DUTCH FLORINS (= 3 Sh. 6 d. = 0.82 \$ = 3 Kr. = 4.25 Frs. = 3 1/2 Mk.)

Announcements.

In August no number of this paper will appear, for three reasons:

1. In the middle of the summer in most European and American countries both Parliaments and suffrage organisations have a time of rest;
2. The French edition has not yet succeeded in paying the cost of printing for the whole year;
3. The editor wants a holiday too.

For those subscribers who have not yet paid the fourth year (Sept. 1909—Sept. 1910) we enclose a reminder that a post-order should be sent before September.

For new subscribers prepayment is the rule, and they receive the last numbers of the fourth year gratis.

The President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Mrs. C. Chapman Catt, has been quite ill. On June 3rd she underwent an operation, but on the 13th the doctors said she was doing very well. It is going to be a very slow recovery, yet Miss Hay feels convinced that our dear President will get well and that she will have better health than she has had in several years.

This news will account for delay in answering letters etc. which may have astonished and alarmed our suffrage workers.

The dates for the Stockholm Convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance have been fixed to June 12th — 17th 1911.

To the Affiliated Associations of the I. W. S. Alliance.

Dear Co-Workers! Will you allow me a word about our monthly organ "Jus Suffragii"? I would ask you if each of you could not do a little more to augment its circulation. The following list of the number of subscribers for each country will show you at a glance where more efforts might be made. Except the copies for the 98 Hon. Associates, who have the paper gratis, the number of copies sent to each country is now:

Austria 23	Germany 49	Sweden 51
Australia 10	Great Britain 92	Switzerland 9
Belgium 14	Hungary 15	Servia 10
Bulgaria 4	Italy 19	Spain 1
Canada 8	Netherlands 129	Iceland 1
Denmark 37	Norway 23	British India 6
Finland 9	Russia 16	United States 68
France 133	South Africa 2	

May I remind you that Mr. Buisson's Report on Woman Suffrage to the French Chamber, which gives such an excellent review of the question, is in great part built on "Jus Suffragii", and that a statement of this fact accompanying a sample-copy of the paper may induce many members of your several Parliaments to subscribe. I tried that mode of propaganda in Holland; but having no list of addresses of deputies in other countries, I ask your help in this matter. Perhaps it may prove useful to mention that since Oct. 1909 there is a French as well as an English edition. And, for your own information—not for the M. Ps.—, I may add that France, although it does all in its power to secure subscriptions, has not yet succeeded in assembling the necessary number to defray the printing of a whole year of the French edition. So I hope I may count on the help of you all. If you will let me know the number of sample-copies you want and the address where I can send them, I shall be glad to mail the number required.

Yours sincerely,

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Rotterdam, June 4, 1910.

After I sent out this circular on June 4th I go a good list of subscribers from Denmark and a list of addresses for sample-copies from Switzerland, but nobody except Denmark offered to mail samples to all or some M.Ps. in her country. The Parliaments of Sweden, Norway, and probably very soon Great-Britain too, afford us proof enough however that indifference and ignorance concerning our claims can no longer be tolerated in members of civilised parliaments, and the concise review of the question that "Jus Suffragii" gives may be welcome to many deputies. Therefore I repeat my request to all the readers of our organ, urging

them to help spread it, this will afford not only profit but also more authority to our I. W. S. Alliance and so do us credit both ways.

LITERATURE.

The **American W. S. A.** sends out a flood of leaflets and pamphlets on request from its Headquarters, 505 fifth Avenue, New-York, and its monthly organ *Progress* of May 1910 contains a list of 15 new woman suffrage articles in different magazines and reviews. Moreover Mrs. Alice L. Park, 611 Gilman Street Palo Alto Cal. will send on request a list of suffrage publications.

The **Hungarian W. S. A.** edited a pamphlet under the title: "The new meaning of Universal Suffrage". This contains the material of an inquiry made by the paper "A nõ és a Társadalom" asking politicians of many lands if they believe it possible to use the term "general suffrage", where women are excluded from it. Except some German politicians, all agree in saying: No.

The second question was: Would it be possible to introduce into your country any form of suffrage reform from which women are excluded? Most of the answers to this question are very favourable.

Also many of the answers to the third question are favourable. This ran as follows: Do you believe that W. S. in any form will be introduced into your country within a reasonable time?

The pamphlet contains answers from Sir Charles Mc Laren, I. Keir Hardie (England), Dr. S. van Houten, Dr. P. J. Troelstra (Holland), Pi y Arsuaga (Spain), Theodor Barth, H. von Gerlach, Dr. Heinz Potthoff (Germany), Governor John F. Shafroth, Judge Ben B. Lindsey (Colorado), Daniel R. Anthony (Senator of Wyoming), F. E. Warren (S. of W.), James H. Brady (Governor of Idaho). We had asked politicians of all lands, but got few answers. I think the material of this pamphlet would be of propagandistic value also in other countries.

R. SCH.

LECTURERS.

Rosika Schwimmer, Budapest, VII Istvá út 67, is going abroad in Autumn as every year for a lecturing tour. Until now she has accepted invitations for South-Western and Northern Germany for October. She would be glad to make her arrangements as early as possible, not to have so great trouble with the arrangement of her home work. She lectures on woman suffrage in connection with every one of the questions concerning the women's movement. She lectured lately in Austria, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark and England.

Miss Cicely Corbett, 75 Victoria Street London S. W., is highly recommended as a speaker by the Hungarian W. S. A. especially because she succeeded in interesting a new class of women in suffrage.

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

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

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

Oesterreichische Frauenrundschaue, 6 Kr., 11 Am Hof, Wien II.

Bulgaria, *Jensky Glas*, 6 francs, Mrs. Pateff Bojilowa, Bourgas.

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

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

Kvinden og Samfundet, 3,10 Kroner, Studiestraede 49m, Kopenhagen.

Kvindevalgret, 1 Krone, Skindergade 27i, Kopenhagen.

Finland, *Nutid*, 6 Mk., 12 Georgsgatan, 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.

Centralblatt des Bundes deutscher Frauenvereine, 4,80 Mark, Dürerstrasse 110, Dresden.

Die Frauenbewegung, 5 Mark, Wormserstrasse, Berlin W 62.

Great Britain, *The Vote*, weekly 6 sh. 6 d., 148 Holborn Bars, London E. C.

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

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

Hungary, *A Nõ 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.

Unione Femminile Nazionale, trimestrial, Lire 1.50, via Monte di Pietà 9, Milano.

Giornale per la Donna, fortnightly, Lire 3.50, via dei Piandelari 7, Roma.

Netherlands, *Maandblad voor Vrouwenkiesrecht*, f 1.—, 43 Linnaeusstraat, Amsterdam.

De Ploeger, quarterly f 0.60, 53 Avenue Concordia, Rotterdam.

Norway, *Nylaende*, fortnightly, 4,70 Kroner, Victoria Terrasse 5ii, Kristiania.

Poland, *Ster*, 10 francs, Boduena 2, Warsaw.

Russia, *The Women's Union*, 4d per number, 84 Nicolaewskaya, St. Petersburg.

Jenski Westnik, Spalernaya 42, St. Petersburg.

Sweden, *Dagny*, weekly, 4,50 Kroner, 51 Mäster Samuelsgatan, Stockholm.

Morgonbris, 60 Öre, Folkets Hus, Stockholm.

Switzerland, *Frauenbestrebungen*, 3,10 frs., Alpenstrasse 5, Zürich II.

U. S. America, *The Woman's Journal*, weekly, \$ 1,50, 585 Boylston Street, Boston.

Great Britain.

Since I wrote in these columns last month, the position of our movement has undergone a change and several events of importance have occurred. To us of the **National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies**, the chief of these events was the reception by the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, of a deputation of twenty persons from our body. With our representatives the Premier also received deputations from the Women's Liberal Federation and the Scottish Women's Liberal Federation. The limits of space prevent me from narrating what took place on this occasion (June 21st) with any attempt at fulness. I must mention, however, that our deputation was introduced by Miss Bertha Mason, the Union's Parliamentary secretary, and

that our first and chief spokeswoman was our President, Mrs. Fawcett. Into a speech of but a few minutes Mrs. Fawcett packed every cogent fact. She showed how rapidly and enormously our movement has developed within the last few years, how the societies within the Union have increased from 40 to more than 200, and how many were the parliamentary candidates—upwards of 255—who mentioned in their addresses at the last General Election that they were in favour of women's suffrage. She adduced many other pieces of evidence to prove that not only had the question of women's enfranchisement been before the country at the General Election of January, 1910, but that many thousands of electors on that occasion had gladly signed the Petition in favour of this reform. Most of all, she impressed upon Mr. Asquith that the advocates of women's suffrage demanded that the House of Commons should have opportunities of dealing with the present measure in all its stages, and that those whom she represented would not be satisfied with a mere barren second reading of the Bill now before parliament. Several other speakers followed; notably Miss Eleanor Rathbone of the Liverpool City Council, Mrs. Cooper who has been for many years a textile worker and member of her trade union in Lancashire, and Mr. W. B. McLaren M.P.; as well as, later, Lady McLaren (author of the Women's Charter) and others who spoke for the Women Liberals, indicating how severely their zeal for the success of the Liberal Government was being strained by the treatment which the cause of women's suffrage has received.

The Prime Minister, in reply, told the deputations that he was aware that the subject was exciting an ever increasing measure of interest throughout the country and that he considered the House of Commons ought to have an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon the present Bill. No Government could ever bring forward or adopt a woman's suffrage bill, because opinions on the subject in both political parties were divided. And as a private member's Bill its chances of passing through all its stages were extremely remote. In the opinions which he personally held on the subject he believed he was in a minority among his colleagues before whom he would lay what had been said.

Mr. Asquith, as soon as this deputation had left 10, Downing Street, received deputations of the two organisations representing women and men anti-suffragists. To them he replied in somewhat similar terms. But it was noteworthy that on the second occasion he told his hearers that they had been preaching "to the converted", that their anti-suffrage arguments formed collectively "an overwhelming case" and, further, that he should lay their case before his colleagues with all the weight he could give to it.

It was, therefore, scarcely surprising that when Mr. Shackleton, the introducer of the Women's Suffrage Bill, asked in the House of Commons on June 23rd whether the Prime Minister could give facilities for an early discussion on the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Asquith replied by promising full time for a debate and for a division upon it, but declined to give facilities for the Bill to be carried, on to any of the stages through which it must pass in order to become law. In short, Mr. Asquith wishes this extremely moderate Bill to progress no further than did the larger measure brought forward by Mr. Stanger which passed its second reading by a immense majority and was then destroyed with the tacit approval

of the Liberal Government. On five occasions, indeed, a women's suffrage Bill has reached a second reading and then gone no further.

That many persons of all parties are protesting in the strongest possible manner at a proposed course of treatment which seems to them the merest mockery, your readers will not be surprised to learn. Others are still hoping that when Mr. Asquith said on this occasion he considered the House ought, if it so desired, to have an opportunity of "effectively dealing with the whole question" he meant exactly what he said. There could be nothing effective in voting for a Bill which was doomed to immediate destruction. Therefore suffragists are at this moment concentrating all their forces on the task of proving that the country demands that this Bill should be carried.

MARGARET HEITLAND,
Member of Executive, N.U.W.S.S.

For the **Women's Social and Political Union** the past month has been full of absorbing interest. The feature of most importance was the introduction by Mr. Shackleton of the Conciliation Bill for Woman Suffrage in the House of Commons on June 14th. The remarkable point about this new Bill is the staunch support it has received from prominent members of every party. The First Reading was taken under a rule which allows only a short speech from the introducer and opposer, and so clearly was the temper of the House in favour of the measure that the opponents would not risk a division. The next move was to secure a Second Reading at a sufficiently early date to give sufficient time in this very Session for the Bill to become law. To that aim all the Societies working for Woman Suffrage have steadfastly set themselves. Thus it happened that our Great Woman's Demonstration, which had to be postponed from May 28 to June 18 on account of the nation's bereavement, came at the very moment when it was required to strengthen the hands of those who were fighting a noble battle for us in Parliament. June 18th 1910 dawned a cloudless beautiful day, as befitted one which should herald the women's victory. All was ready; all was organised; every ticket for the Albert Hall was sold although even at the last minute people came up begging for them, and as much £ 5 was offered for a 1/- ticket.

Although the processionists were timed to rally on the Embankment from 5.30 to 6.30, crowds of them and of spectators began to assemble long before that time, so that those who arrived in quite good time had a hard struggle to get through the people to their proper stations. Right along the Embankment, from Westminster Bridge to past Blackfriars Bridge stretched the line and the sections had to overflow into Whitehall.

The first section roused special interest, consisting as it did of women each bearing a wand tipped with a silver broad-arrow, thus representing the 617 imprisonments endured in this cause. The crowd, the men in the clubs and houses, looked at this detachment with patent interest and respect. Headed by the leaders, bearing the "Badges of glory" it proved remarkably impressive, marching under such banners as that which bore the words "From Prison to Citizenship". Marching four abreast this section undoubtedly brought home to the general public the meaning of the movement.

After this followed section after section, each one possessing its own feature of special interest.

One of the sections, however, which impressed the thinking mind the most was the International one, in which walked representatives from all the great countries of the world. This was a marvellous sign of the width of the women's movement, for delegates had travelled especially for this Demonstration from St. Petersburg and from the Americas, marching under such banners as "Hear it, old Europe, we have sworn the death of slavery". This detachment together with that of the women graduates had the deepest significance.

But the whole effect was beautiful, marvellous, impressive! The length of the procession was estimated at anything from 2 to 2½ miles, the numbers at not less than 10,000 and some now say 15,000.

The Albert Hall on the evening of June 18th was a magnificent sight. From top to bottom it was entirely transformed by bunting in purple white and green and a splendid motto:—"God befriend us as our cause is just" in huge letters. The meeting had to begin half-an-hour later than the scheduled time, and even then many of the processionists did not arrive at the Hall till the proceedings were well in swing. Imagine the largest building in London packed from floor to gallery, and then a scene of absolutely unparalleled enthusiasm as a slight graceful figure in black makes her way to the platform, followed by the Earl of Lytton and the other speakers. The storm of cheers and plaudits rang for so long through the building that Mrs. Pankhurst had finally to demand silence with a gesture as time was pressing. Her speech began on the correct and natural note of "Victory". The audience listened spell-bound to her eloquence, which was unrivalled. After the cheers for that had died away she introduced Lord Lytton. When the Chairman of the Conciliation Committee stood up, the audience fairly rose at him and sang on the spur of the moment, "For he's a jolly good fellow". In a manly speech he professed his faith in the great cause he is championing and expressed the thanks of the Conciliation Committee for the heroic efforts of Mr. Brailsford in the House of Commons for the Bill. Then at the words of Mrs. Pankhurst, "money spoke" to the tune of £ 5000 in less than half-an-hour.

Great cheers of enthusiasm greeted Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who specially referred to the women who had undergone imprisonment, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst who made a masterly and statesmanlike speech and finally Miss Annie Kenney who rang the note of the inner meaning of the movement.

The Great Demonstration of June 18th, 1910 was over, but its work has since proved to be complete, for in the House of Commons on Thursday, June 30th, Mr. Asquith granted the early second reading, which was its object. Now that the goal is in sight the W.S.P.U. has decided to hold one more great Demonstration to secure the further stages of the Bill. The date fixed is the afternoon of July 23rd and it will almost certainly take the form of a procession, winding up with a great meeting in Hyde Park with speeches from several platforms. It is absolutely necessary that the Demonstration should equal, if not actually eclipse the former one, and therefore we extend a hearty invitation to all our sisters of every nation and profession to come and help us to strike the winning blow for freedom.

EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.
London, July 1910.

The outstanding event of the month was undoubtedly the great Procession in London. The Women's Freedom League Section was organised with admirable artistic success by Miss Edith Craig and Miss Sime Seruya and attracted much notice. The march was continued to the Town Hall of Kensington where an enthusiastic public meeting was held.

At present the advent of the Franchise Bill of the Conciliation Committee is causing great excitement in suffrage circles. Its fate still hangs in the balance, but as Mrs. Billington Greig has said:

"The Bill must pass. There is no reason that can possibly be put forward as an excuse for failure now. The Government blockade will be withdrawn—our chief opponent in the country has declared it—if our friends in the House are firm. It is our work to make them firm, to use every argument and every means of power, to employ every friend we have, to secure this end. We have paved the way to this present stage with the labour of years, with eager effort, with willing sacrifice; and the ground beneath our feet we have paved with compromise that the first step might be won. We have seen the great principle for which we have always fought whittled down to what the politicians regard as a practical measure, and we have stated our willingness to accept it, so deeply do we know the urgency of our need, so much do we desire that some women shall vote without further delay. What else there remains to do we shall do. No effort of ours shall be spared to fulfil the conditions on which the Government opposition will be withdrawn. The Bill must pass. We have worked and waited, clamoured and suffered, already too long. Other work is crying out for us; it is lying upheaped before our hands. We must have this Bill upon the Statute-book that we may go forward.

While such possibilities of success still lie before us, let us refuse to believe in failure. Until the Bill is dead it is alive. Until the Bill is killed we must work to make it law and believe that it will become law, so that we may not have to throw ourselves into further and greater revolt."

Meanwhile steady, vigorous and most effective pressure is being brought to bear on the Government. As a first result Mr. Asquith has been compelled to fix definite dates for the debate on the second reading on the 11th and 12th of July and this is a great achievement, for had the matter been pushed off until later the chances of the Bill coming up for the third reading would have been greatly reduced. As it is, July will see unparalleled activity in the suffrage movement throughout the country and a resolute effort to secure at least the meagre instalment of justice embodied in the Bill. In this activity the Women's Freedom League will take a substantial share.

B. BORRMANN WELLS.
London, July 1910.

The Mens' League for Women's Suffrage says that owing to the blind hostility with which the present prime Minister invariably approaches this subject, the hope of complete and immediate victory was destroyed by his answer to the deputations on June 21st. Every possible form of courteous and peaceful persuasion and representation was brought to bear upon Mr. Asquith. Memorials and petitions, urging him to grant

facilities for the Bill were addressed to him by the leading representatives of the learned, scientific and artistic professions. Our League took an especial share in organizing the memorial from scholars and divines. Two members of our Executive, acting with a distinguished worker in the Women's Social and Political Union, obtained forty-five signatures to another memorial from the very best-known and finest writers and dramatists of the day. Medicine, the law, the stage, and other professions called upon the Prime Minister to exercise his power on the side of justice, now that so excellent an opportunity had arisen. But they called in vain.

Our League sent a very strong contingent to the procession of June 18, and the Men's Political Union also came with its banner. But remarkable as the procession was for numbers and unity of purpose, combining suffragists of every shade of opinion and policy, it was, perhaps, even more remarkable for the respect and enthusiasm with which it was received by the innumerable crowds of spectators along the route, all the way from the Embankment to the Albert Hall. The day of insolence and mockery is past. Women suffragists have won the serious attention and respect, if not the sympathy, of almost the whole populace. But on Mr Asquith neither numbers, nor unity, nor popular opinion have any effect.

On June 28th the Men's League sent to all the Liberal members of Parliament a letter asking them to bring pressure to bear upon the Prime Minister for the granting of further facilities for the passing of the woman suffrage bill into law, in which they say:

"We cannot believe that the will of the large majority in the House of Commons in favour of Women's Suffrage and the will of the male electors in the country who returned that majority is to be held of no account because the Prime Minister, who admits that he is in a minority, has a personal objection to removing the sex disability in politics.

To grant a second reading to the Bill and then to refuse to allow the Bill to pass into law is to treat the matter with a contempt which will be heavily resented, not by women only, but by men of all political opinions.

We therefore appeal to you as a supporter of a government which has declared its anxiety that the Will of the People shall prevail to insist that the Women's Enfranchisement Bill shall be passed by the House of Commons this session."

When Mr. Asquith announced that the Government refused further facilities beyond the second reading, the Executive Committee, assembled on June 27th, agreed to send him a letter in the name of the League, protesting against his refusal, and requesting him to receive a deputation to urge on him the advisability of reconsidering his decision.

At the same meeting it was agreed to write to Mr. Balfour asking him, as Leader of the Opposition, to receive a deputation urging him to press for an early date for the second reading.

It was also resolved to write to Mr. Barnes, as Leader of the Labour Party, to the same effect. It was further agreed to send a letter to Mr. M. Kenna, who was taking the chair at a meeting of the Eighty Club on the same evening, when the whole question of the franchise was to be debated, and to represent to him the seriousness of the present crisis.

At the same time it was agreed that the Men's

League should take part in a Hyde Park demonstration if such were organized by the other Suffragist Societies, and that, if possible, a special meeting should be held within the next few days at the Caxton Hall, at which members of Parliament belonging to the Conciliation Committee should be invited to speak.

A mass meeting of the Suffrage Societies will be held in Trafalgar Square on Saturday, July 9th. The Men's League will have a separate platform, and it is expected that one member of the Conciliation Committee will speak from each platform.
(Monthly organ Men's League W.S.)
July 1910.

France.

The most important event in the suffragist movement of this month was that Mr. Ferdinand Buisson's report on Mr. Dussaussoy's bill was referred again to the new Commission on Universal Suffrage. This report advocates, as the reader will remember, suffrage and eligibility for women in Municipal, General and District Councils. Having just appeared at the end of the former legislature, it would have become obsolete and all would have to be done over again, unless, in the first fortnight of the new Session, at least 20 deputies could be prevailed upon to request its reintroduction. We mentioned last month the appeal made to the M. Ps. by the women's associations to obtain their signatures for this purpose. One hundred and sixty M. Ps. of all parties responded to the appeal. This number is encouraging. It is interesting to observe that it includes all the United Socialists. An on the the other hand, on different occasions, during the late discussions in the House the Socialists stood up wholeheartedly for women's rights. This is a real step forward, for up to now, though having equality of the sexes on their programme, they disapproved of all the women did for their rights; women should, after their opinion, expect social equality from the total realisation of the socialist programme. Indeed this theory is the same in all countries. In Scandinavia and in England the Socialists had already set the example of joining hands with the women in their fight.

With the 75 Socialists who signed the request to refer Mr. Buisson's report back to the Commission, there are some forty members of the Right, whereas up to now the Conservatives have been considered the most hostile party to woman suffrage. The other subscribers belong to different parties. We would lack still upwards of 100 votes to see the bill carried it it were placed on the agenda of the Chamber. And to gain these from among the indifferent or undecided must be henceforth the aim of the women.

In the Chamber it is the same thing. Mr. Charles Beauquier, President of the former Parliamentary Committee on Women's Rights, has set about to re-establish this Committee in the new Chamber.

One can judge of the headway made by woman suffrage among the public by the fact that the Catholic congress Jeanne d'Arc, which is held annually in the diocese of Paris, had it on its programme and discussed it in a very friendly spirit.

The French Woman Suffrage Association con-

tinues to grow. Its membership amounts now to 1200 and numerous local branches are being organized in the provinces. Its most prominent success this month was the publication by the magazine *La Revue* of the answers to the inquiry on woman suffrage held by the F. W. S. A. among eminent Frenchmen. The editor of the review, Mr. Jean Finot, declared strongly in favor of votes for women in a splendid article which preceded the publication of the inquiry and bore the title: *La Charte des Femmes et la société française au XXe siècle*. More than 70 eminent men of high position, deputies, senators, university professors etc. sent the F. W. S. A. more or less extensive communications nearly all in favour of woman suffrage.

In the last session of the *Congrès permanent du Féminisme International* Mrs. Oddo-Deflou, President of the Women's Study Club, spoke on the participation of the women of France in the last elections. Mrs. Winter-Frappier, President of the Creole Section of *La Française*, gave a sketch of what Creole women are nowadays and what they should be. The eminent bacteriologist Mrs. Dr. Margoulis, who had come from Russia, presented the situation in her country. Mrs. Bertha Dangennes spoke of a new stage institute "La Halte", a women's theatre founded by her aided by the Salon International. The General Secretary, Mrs. Orka, read interesting communications from corresponding members from Sweden, Poland and England. She also mentioned the gifts made the archives of the C. P. F. I. by Ellen Key, Mrs. Borrmann Wells from London, Nini Kohnberger from Stockholm, etc.

Readers are requested to address pamphlets and portraits with biographies to Mrs. Orka, 38 rue de Penthièvre, Paris.

La Française had the honour of receiving in its cercle (club) the celebrated Italian novelist Grazia Deledda, who was, as the reader will perhaps remember, the first woman candidate for the Legislature that was put up in Sardinia. (Communication from the F. W. S. A.)

Sweden.

The results of the municipal elections for the "Landstings" are now known for the whole country, and they may be called satisfactory from our suffrage point of view. As has already been told, the chief function of the "Landsting" is to elect the members of the First Chamber, and as the F. C. is the real stronghold of opposition to woman suffrage in Parliament, the W. S. A.s have done their best to influence the elections with the help of the municipal suffrage lately given to women. I need not say that the F. C. is at the same time a stronghold of conservatism—at present it counts 143 or 144 Conservatives as against 6 or 7 Liberals and no Socialdemocrats—and as only the two Liberal parties have women's suffrage on their program, it is a matter of great importance to effect a change in the structure of the F. C.

This is the first time that the new method of election—the so-called proportional election system—has been put into practice as regards the "Landstings", and the election-campaign has been more than usually exciting, the new method having rendered it necessary for each political party to keep closely together and vote for a common list in order to get in as many candidates as possible.

Some figures will show you the political proportion between the new electors of the F. C.: 666 Conservatives, 431 Liberals and 150 Socialdemocrats. When the F. C. will have been totally renewed—which cannot take place before 1915—we shall have a right to calculate on the probability of 83 Conservatives, 55 Liberals and 12 Socialdemocrats. This may be called a great change for the better, and the change is effected gradually, so that already next year the Liberal group in the F. C. will probably consist of about 20 members and in 1912 of about 36. And, last not least, there is always a possibility of the F. C. being dissolved and totally re-elected according to the new method of election. But it is always better to count with realities instead of possibilities, and to make the best of the present situation.

Stockholm, July 1910.

EZALINE BOHEMAN.

Norway.

This country with its nearly complete political equality for men and women generously tries to secure woman suffrage for other lands too, and takes every opportunity to help enfranchise the sisters all over the world. When the Ex-President of the U. S., *Theodore Roosevelt* visited Kristiania, Fru Qvam, the President of the Norwegian W. S. A., sent him warm greetings of welcome from the enfranchised women of Norway, urging him to use his influence that justice be done to the women of the United States of America likewise. She received the following answer:

My dear Madam!

Your letter pleases and interests me greatly. Mrs. Roosevelt and I have always believed in the suffrage for women, although we have not thought that the question was as yet of great practical importance in America; for we believe that the best and most serious-minded women of our country should feel the need of the suffrage before it thus becomes of practical importance in our own land.

The prime duty of the average woman is to be a good wife and mother, just as the prime duty of the average man is to be a good husband and father, a good and efficient home-maker. Whenever this woman, the good woman, who is really the most important citizen in all the State, feels that to the vital and exhausting duties, which she really performs, she can with wisdom and profit add yet another duty, that of the suffrage, why, I shall be most glad to see her assume it; but I wish to be certain that this is her real feeling, and that it represents not a passing emotion but the sober thought of the Great Majority of those women for whom one has a respect and regard such as can be accorded to no other people in the Nation. Of course I am speaking only of the United States.

With hearty thanks and well-wishes,
Faithfully yours
Theodore Roosevelt.

Christiania, May 6th, 1910.

Miss Gina Krog, the editor of *Nylaende*, mentioning this correspondence says: "After having read this letter, I felt a great desire to read aloud to Mr. Roosevelt the American Declaration of Independence. That gives the best answer."

M. G. K.

Hungary.

May was a month of hardest election-work, besides which we had a splendid suffrage propaganda campaign. For the elections we sent a list of questions to all candidates asking if they were friends to our Cause, and offering our help to the friends. We were glad to receive a lot of friendly answers even from people who hitherto were not known as suffragists, also from some prominent antisuffragist, who declared themselves converted. Though we know that promises in

election-time are of a dubious value, we were glad of these declarations because they were given in many very important cases without asking our help.

At the same time this famous *League for General Suffrage* of ours gave us a very hard, but also very satisfactory task. As we reported in the last number of "Jus Suffragii" this League calling itself "League for General, Equal and Secret Suffrage" declared itself strongly opposed to Woman Suffrage and even denied female speakers the right of speaking at its public meetings. As every oppression rouses sympathy for the oppressed, this illegal measure provoked a storm of indignation in the press and among many members of the League, so that the leaders, who only are responsible for the undemocratic, illiberal attitude of the League, were awfully compromised. They were playing the part of radical, freedom-loving fighters for the people's rights, and here we were telling the world in every possible way, that *people, nation, society* means to these Radical gentlemen—who, though being bourgeois, are strongly supported by the Social-democratic party and its press—nothing more than they themselves.

It was a most instructive battle, which we fought with the League, and I am telling so much about it because it is one of the most characteristic features of our movement. It shows that with us the more radical people imagine themselves to be, the more hostile they are to woman suffrage. We had—and of course have still—to fight with these radicals as in a real battle. I am sure our Stockholm-Congress will be much amused when our delegates will tell the details of this campaign, how we overcame all the difficulties and how we taught these gentlemen that nowadays it is impossible to be a champion of the people's rights when one forgets that women are also people. Here I will only state that every audience of them, which we forced to listen to our speakers too, was unanimously in favour of W. S.

Splendid experiences we had among rural audiences. As well in the election campaign as in the Suffrage-propaganda of the last month we had often occasion to address thousands and thousands of peasants, men and women. And every time we found a most intelligent, appreciative audience in them. They not only agree with us, but discussing the question they themselves look for new arguments for W. S., contrasting in this respect very much with the so-called educated public, which is more apt to find objections against our claims.

You may get an idea of the extent of this campaign when we tell you, that we distributed throughout the country over 200,000 leaflets with various text, and used about 10,000 posters. This entailed immense activity of our voluntary workers, and great sums of money were spent, but the result is—except the empty cash—a splendid one.

The elections brought Hungary a great surprise, though we ought not to have been surprised knowing the Government's power and its financial resources, capable of buying the majority of the few voters Hungary has to-day. The Government bought them and had an overwhelming majority. To us the change of parties does not matter, as no party has Woman Suffrage on its program. We depend on the individuals who are friendly to our Cause. We are glad to be able to state that among the members of the Government party there are very prominent supporters of W. S.

Many of them have joined the Men's League for W. S. But we are also sorry to have lost many of our good friends in this election. The hardest loss is Mr. Szász Zsombor who was the leading spirit for suffragism in the last House. Mr. Szász was so tired of our dull politics, that he even didn't wish to be a candidate. When he was strongly pressed to be put up as a candidate however, he did no work at all to be elected, neither allowed us to help, so that from the beginning there was little chance. As he is moving with his family to England we are sorry to miss in the future also his good advices.

We edited a little brochure containing very interesting answers by prominent politicians of many lands. Another pamphlet edited by the Men's League for W. S., contains an address from its President, Professor Dirner.

To make a little money and great propaganda, we repeated the boat festival on the Danube of last year during the International Aviatric Meeting which is held now in Budapest. For the international public of this meeting we edited invitations in five languages. After that the summer propaganda begins especially in the watering places.

Our great hope is now that our English sisters will soon get their vote. This will bring us nearer to our vote than hundreds of meetings and other propaganda of ours.

We are awfully tired, our cash is empty, but our spirits are unabated. As long as this holds, we shall not cease to go onward.

Hungary recommends especially all countries, which have *international watering places* to do international propaganda work during the summer. Many foreign visitors of Hungarian watering places said they never listened at home to such speeches, but now, having been induced to come by their curiosity and leisure, they began to feel ashamed of their indifference and promised to become helpers of the Cause.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

Budapest, June 1910.

Italy.

In its last meeting in Rome the *National Woman Suffrage Association* arrived at important decisions. Among the amendments to the Constitution that were adopted one of the most important is the admission of men to membership, which has been proposed and advocated since last year by Mme. Lollini.

After the victory won by the women in trades, the Association directs all its efforts towards obtaining the municipal vote, and so it resolved to hold a *meeting* at the *Casa del Popolo* on a holiday, of which the date has not yet been fixed, but which is to precede by a few days the discussion of Mr. Gallini's Bill in the Chamber of Deputies.

Meanwhile a committee of ladies has been appointed, whose name assures speedy and efficient work for propaganda among the women of the working classes.

Rome, May 1910.

In the last session of the *Comitato Nazionale pro Suffragio Femminile* in Rome on June 17th, the Committee accepted regretfully the resignation of the President, Countess Giacinta Martini, and appointed a pro tem. Executive consisting

of: Mrs. De Vicentiis, member; Mrs. Gibelli, member; Mrs. Grassi-Koenen, foreign secretary; Mrs. Lollini, member, and Miss Sacchi, secretary for Italy.

MARIA GRASSI-KOENEN.

Rome, June 24, 1910.

The fortnightly paper "Per la donna", which kindly printed a letter from the editor of "Jus Suffragii" requesting more subscriptions to the French edition preceded by a warm recommendation from the I. W. S. A., also published a correspondence from Prof. Teresa Labriola on the manifests issued May 1st by the Socialist women of Milan. They had requested that the Italian proletariat should claim votes for all the oppressed and all the sweated sufferers from capitalism, men and women equally. Miss Labriola declares that the paper "Per la Donna" joins heartily in that wish, but will not pronounce itself upon the details of the desires voiced by the Socialist women and their demands upon the Socialist M.P.s. The paper wants to remain neutral in the class-struggle and on the question of the military budget, although recognizing the desirability that in future better economic conditions and a tendency towards pacifism may come to prevail.

M. G. K.

Netherlands.

The opening-day of the Amsterdam convention of the I. W. S. Alliance in 1908, the 15th of June, has been made a national Suffrage day in the Netherlands. The Local Branches did their best to make special efforts for propaganda in their town, and the result was a great increase of membership, so that we have now about nine thousand. In some cases three or four Sections joined hands to have some kind of festival together, and in others the propagandists felt that their efforts were best applied in their own residence; only very few remained inactive.

The aim being to show the public our strength and to remind them of our claim, excursions in decorated boats or carriages were a great feature on this occasion; flags and flowers abounded and the distribution of suffrage literature was not forgotten. The Executive edited a special propaganda-number of the monthly organ with cartoons and short telling arguments from different authors.

The newspapers received many reports from different towns, so that they could not publish them all. The Amsterdam "Handelsblad" said it was impossible to give an adequate idea of all that had been done for propaganda in the 84 Local Branches of the Woman Suffrage Association on that memorable day.

Amsterdam began a fortnight before by advertising in electric light from the top of a house, and on the 15th they had quite a fleet of little steam-boats that passed through the canals of the town.

Utrecht had a procession of five waggons with symbolic figures and tableaux, which attracted much notice from the public. In the afternoon there was a tea in Utrecht and a vauxhall in Zeist, and heaps of literature were sold and distributed. Hoorn had a fancy-fair, etc.

Everywhere there were sociable lunches and dinners with appropriate speeches and addresses, and new plans were made for next year.

Dr. ALETTA JACOBS.

Amsterdam, July 1910.

Serbia.

It is already a rather long time since last our Serbian Woman Society sent a report to "Jus Suffragii", but this is not a proof that during that time it has not been active. No, on the contrary, we were reorganizing our constitution and introduced important modifications into it.

As our president resigned on account of illness, we may state with pleasure that we succeeded in choosing Mrs. Milovick a prominent worker for women's rights.

Nine years ago Mrs. Milovick sent a petition to the Serbian Senate protesting that a woman is not allowed to vote, whereas in the law on eligibility is not mentioned *man* or *woman* since it only speaks of "citizens". It was considered as a great success when among 30 senators 12 voted for women's rights.

Mrs. Milovick is known as a prominent and ardent pioneer, and a great organizer; thirty years ago she founded the best known Serbian Women's Society whose aim was to introduce culture into the Serbian nation.

She is carrying on an active propaganda all over those institutions where women workers are members; and all those women, who have not so far taken much interest in social and political questions, are now beginning to wake up.

Lately our president received a most interesting letter from a peasant from the interior of Serbia expressing his and his wife's deep sympathy with the question of women's rights, saying that he was always of opinion that women should have the same rights as men, and asked if his wife could inscribe herself as a member of the Serbian Woman Suffrage Society. ELLEN S. LOSANITCH. Belgrade, June 15th, 1910.

Germany.

The Diet of Wurtemberg, according to a petition of the Suffrage Societies of that state, added eligibility of women to the right of electing the members of the Agricultural Boards, as the Government intended to grant to the female part of the agricultural population only.

After a long struggle for women's rights the Diet of Badenia refused to give the municipal suffrage to women, which in the commission had only failed to pass by one vote—7 against 8.

A number of women in the town and duchy of Gotha had asked for the municipal vote and admission to municipal boards for women, by a revision of the respective laws. They got most favorable answers both from the Diet and the Town-Council, who decided to alter the statutes as far as it lies in their competence and to recommend a revision to the Government in so far as their competence does not reach.

In the last number of "Jus Suffragii" a misunderstanding concerning a deputation on behalf of Women's Suffrage to the Chancellor occurred. He did not "refuse to receive such deputation" and the Executive of our National W.S.A. did not "resolve to publish the refusal in the press", but after having chosen a most inconvenient time for the deputation,—the week before the Chancellor's first opening of Parliament, so that he asked to postpone the reception to a more convenient time—and after the various experiences, showing the political capacity of this statesman, the Executive declined to repeat the preliminary steps for a deputation and resolved to publish this decision in the press.

Hugfling, July 1910.

DR. ANITA AUGSPURG.