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NOTE.—Please note when binding *Jus Suffragii*, the October number was erroneously numbered 8-14, whereas it should have been 9-1.

NO CONGRESS IN 1915.

LETTER FROM FRAU STRITT TO MRS. CHAPMAN CATT.
Dresden, September 19th, 1914.

Dear Mrs. Catt,—In the name and on behalf of the Committee of the German Women Suffrage Union I have to-day to make an announcement to you which is very painful to us all. In view of the terrible war which has burst so suddenly over the whole civilised world, and the political situation thereby created, we must reluctantly abandon the holding of the next Congress in Berlin, and find ourselves obliged, to our deep regret, to withdraw the invitation extended to the International Alliance for June, 1915. We venture to express the hope that you, our honoured President, and the other members of the Alliance Committee will appreciate the necessity of our decision, and that it will meet your own wishes. For although the terrible universal war may be ended before June, 1915, whatever the result may be the sadly altered circumstances would make it impossible for a long time to come to take up the Congress preparations to which we had devoted ourselves with such joy. We felt it not only an honour and a pleasure to prepare for the Congress, but we built great hopes on it for the development of our own national movement, for the progress of Woman's Suffrage in Germany; these hopes are now destroyed for long to come.

Allow me, dear Mrs. Catt, in conclusion to express my own deep personal regret at the turn taken by events, in face of which the best will is powerless. In unalterably sincere community of feeling, and with respectful greetings,

Yours sincerely,

MARIE STRITT,
President of the German Union for Woman Suffrage.

LETTER FROM MRS. CHAPMAN CATT TO FRAU STRITT.
New York,
October 30th, 1914.

My Dear Frau Stritt,—Your letter withdrawing the invitation of the German Association to hold the Biennial Congress of the International Alliance in Berlin next June is received. Had you sent no such letter the Board of Officers would have understood that such a Congress would be an impossibility. It is unspcakably unfortunate that we must break the continuity of our Congresses, and it is all the more pitiable that it must be done because all the world is in mourning. We must obviously let our great international cause rest until the war is over, and then we shall arrange to come together somewhere.

It is impossible to believe that the women who have worked together so many years in loving comradeship and in perfect understanding of each other's motives and aims, shall be separated because of the animosities which are being aroused at this time between their respective nations. The cause for which we stand, the emancipation of women from ancient discriminations and injustices, is greater far than any issue of the present war. Our cause is one which must affect the fundamental evolution of human society the world around for ages to come. It must not be lost sight of under the more immediately absorbing needs of the present moment.

Meanwhile, dear Frau Stritt, accept my own loving sympathy, and believe me,

Yours cordially now and always,

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

DUTCH COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Amsterdam, 24th November, 1914.

Dear Presidents and Officers,—

The National Committee of International Affairs came together on November 6th, and decided that it will be of the greatest importance to bring the women who represent the women of the world together in an International meeting next year.

In these dreadful times, in which so much hate has been spread among the different nations, the women have to show that we at least retain our solidarity and that we are able to maintain mutual friendship.

Therefore, it being impossible to hold the planned International Congress in Berlin next year, we suggest to organise an international business meeting of the Alliance in one of the neutral countries. We think Holland is one of the countries which can be reached easily by the different nations, and therefore we offer the arrangement of such a congress in Holland.

If the majority of the auxiliaries agree with us that we ought to come together, we propose to hold only a business congress, with no festivities. However, a lot of public meetings on which the women's point of view of the present situation of the world might be shown could be held. If our proposal to hold a meeting next year is accepted, we then propose in connection therewith to remove the International Headquarters during the preparation time to Holland. The bureau of the National Society of Woman Suffrage in Amsterdam has kindly offered hospitality. We trust that Miss Sheepshanks will be willing to continue her work during that time in Holland.

As during this time so many letters are lost and the correspondence with the different nations is so difficult, and most going via Holland, we decided to send a copy of this letter to all the members of the Board of the Alliance and to all the presidents of the auxiliaries.

We ask all the presidents of the auxiliaries who cannot forward the letters directly to London to send them to the secretary of the National Committee, Miss Rosa Manus, Pl. Parklaan 15, Amsterdam, from whence they will be forwarded at once.

We hope to get your answer as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely, for the National Committee for International Affairs,
DR. ALETTA H. JACOBS, President.
ROSA MANUS, Secretary.

PROPOSED WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN SWITZERLAND.

Dr. Anita Augspurg, of Munich, and Miss Lida Gustava Heymann are trying to arrange an international women's peace meeting at Berne. It is to be hoped the project will be supported from all countries.

MRS. SCHWIMMER'S PROJECT FOR MEDIATION.

As we go to press we receive a cable from Mrs. Schwimmer evidently referring to the disclaimer by Mrs. Fawcett published in the November *Jus Suffragii* as to the National Union's participation in the petition to President Wilson. In the list of countries joining in the petition Great Britain was included, but the only body in Great Britain which supported the petition was the Civil Union, a small society of men and women which has now ceased to exist. Mrs. Schwimmer's telegram reads:—

I never pretended support of National Union. Fifteen countries and Ireland united people. United States support plea enthusiastically.—Schwimmer.

WOMEN POLICE.

Women police have long been doing good work in America, and the war may cause them to be used in other countries. In Great Britain the National Council of Women has established women patrols to caution and protect women in the neighbourhood of camps and to preserve order. In Amsterdam a special service of civic guards has been appointed, and women have been accepted to serve on it. It is to be hoped that when the experiment has proved its usefulness, women police will be appointed with official status and full powers.

COERCION FOR WOMEN.

The special dangers incidental to an army on a war footing are making themselves felt in the neighbourhoods of camps, and in Great Britain repressive measures are threatened

against women. The Plymouth Watch Committee has threatened to revive the Contagious Diseases Acts, against which Josephine Butler led a victorious campaign forty years ago. But in answer to protests from women's organisations, and especially to the Women's Freedom League, Mr. Asquith has given a pledge that these laws shall not be revived. Women have been forbidden to enter drink shops before 11.30 a.m., and the police have been instructed to report on any soldiers' wives whom they consider "unworthy" to receive the Government allotted payment. Such special penalisation of women shows the urgent necessity of their attaining the right to defend themselves with the vote.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR WOMEN.

Suffragists have been foremost in realising the difficulties of the soldier's wife left alone in a time of national upheaval and intense personal anxiety. Clubs are being started where she can have rest, refreshment, news, and social intercourse. It is to be hoped that this may be the beginning of the establishment of working women's clubs, which will offer a social centre without the drawbacks of the "public house." In America women are opening rest-rooms for women. In Pasadena, California, municipal rest-rooms have been opened for women employed in the shops and factories. The Suffragists in Geneva, New York, opened a similar club, which proved so successful that it was taken over by the town.

Women meet there for discussion and rest, and provision is made for children.

WOMEN'S FIRST VOTE.

On November 3rd the women of Arizona, Oregon, Kansas, and Alaska voted in a Congressional election for the first time.

WOMEN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Mrs. Frances Willard Munds has been elected to the Arizona Senate, Miss Marian Tours to the Oregon Lower House, Mrs. Hertz to the Lower House in Colorado, and Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson to the Senate. Mrs. Mary Bradford was elected State Superintendent of Instruction in Colorado.

VICTORY IN THE UNITED STATES.

While European women are plunged in mourning and their public activities limited to mitigating the horrors of war, happy American women are proceeding from strength to strength, building up their liberties. Two new States have been won for Woman Suffrage—Nevada, which was the black spot surrounded by white States; and Montana, which had two Suffrage States as neighbours. By these gains four more Senators and three Representatives from Woman Suffrage States will be added to the United States Congress. Montana has given women the school Suffrage since 1887.

The Suffrage States are now as follows:—Wyoming, 1869; Idaho, 1896; Utah, 1896; Washington, 1910; California, 1911; Oregon, 1912; Arizona, 1912; Kansas, 1912; Alaska, 1913; Illinois (partial Suffrage), 1913; Montana, 1914; Nevada, 1914.

Various methods are advocated by American Suffragists for winning the United States. Both agree in wishing to get a decision favourable to Woman Suffrage from the Federal Parliament, but whereas the National American Association proceeds by winning friends, the Congressional Union has adopted the method made familiar by the English militants of opposing the party in power (now the Democrats) for not giving Woman Suffrage.

The Democratic party will not support the carrying of Woman Suffrage by the Federal Parliament, because that would conflict with "State Rights."

Woman Suffrage obtained a majority in the Senate last March, 35 voting for and 34 against; but as two-thirds majority is necessary, the vote was inoperative.

Suffragists are now working in both directions, trying to get a vote in Congress, and trying to gain the States one by one. The latter is very uphill work, as the States have very different constitutions, some of which put very severe obstacles in the way. In some States the barriers offered by the State Constitution to the passing of an amendment are almost insurmountable. In many States the amendment must pass in two successive Legislatures, in some cases by a three-fourths majority, and then pass the referendum. Every State gained, however, smooths the way in Congress, as it increases the number of representatives from Suffrage States. It may therefore be hoped that when a few more States have been won the Suffrage vote will be strong enough to carry a Federal amendment.

Of the two States now won, Nevada has an area of over 110,000 square miles (one-quarter larger than Great Britain), but only 80,000 inhabitants, and only 20,000 voters. The population is the most scattered in the United States. The women carried on an active campaign in the Press and by canvassing, speaking, and distributing literature. Every voter in the State received literature. The scattered voters were sought out, and often several days' journey taken to find them. Equal Suffrage was supported by every labour union and actively opposed by the drink trade. One of the liquor organs boasted that it had so far defeated all temperance legislation, and called for a rally against Woman Suffrage. Recent events in the United States have proved that women value their votes and that they use them for the public benefit. In the June elections in Chicago, 71 per cent. men voted and 77 per cent. women. In Colorado, during the serious strike in the early summer, the women, led by a woman Senator, stopped the bloodshed and investigated the crimes.

Visitors to the Budapest Congress will remember the results of Woman Suffrage in California so eloquently detailed by Alice Park, and readers of *Jus Suffragii* possess the supplement giving a record of legislation in Suffrage States. The successes won this autumn will encourage the workers in campaign States to do their utmost for victory in 1915, especially in the Empire State—New York,—where victory would be of world-wide significance, and where the campaign is led by the I.W.S.A. President, Mrs. Chapman Catt.

MARY SHEEPSHANKS.

IN A GRAVE HOUR.

The German Women's Peace Society, at its first meeting in June of this year, received a wonderful letter from Bertha von Suttner. She wrote that she found her greatest and most joyful satisfaction in the existence of our society. "Receive my greetings and congratulations, honoured combatants, for that is what you must continue to be; it will not be easy for you to come forward for pacifist ideals." That noble woman has passed away, and has not had to live to see the world-conflagration. To all appearance, she is defeated. Europe is in flames! Never has a new organisation like ours had greater tasks or greater duties to fulfil! It is for us to show that we are worthy to take over Bertha von Suttner's heritage; we women, we mothers of Europe, are called to it. We must and can insist that this shall be really the last European war, and that it shall soon cease. To-day we hear only national strains, and however great and beautiful, they cannot dry the tears which Europe's mothers and wives are shedding. We who are not cowards—for it needs greater courage to stand up against the universal feeling and to follow conscience,—we cry "Peace!" and again "Peace!"

Truly, you women, you can be the civilisers; you can work afresh at the civilisation which is being trampled on the battlefields. Never was a principle mightier and more important than that of the peace movement.

Another task you can accomplish: Do not let the hatred which the men of belligerent nations now feel for each other spring up in your hearts and those of your children; but be conciliators wherever you can, for this is a work of civilisation.

When this war is over—and we hope that this will be as soon as possible,—the belligerent nations will need each other, for trade, for industry, and also for exchange of art and science, which are truly international.

Where shall we get to if we let hatred go on increasing? Think of international medical congresses, which are a blessing to all mankind! Think of all the other scientific congresses! We cannot surround our countries with barbed wire. We should become mutually poorer if we ceased to exchange intellectual values.

Therefore, women, do not fan the flames of hatred, but preach reconciliation. *Over and above national consciousness stands humanity!*

Women, show your judgment! Show that you have the right and duty to cry to the nations, "War against war!"

Do not stay weeping in your chamber, but demand your right as free citizens, equal rights in the Parliaments, then future wars will be impossible, for only a race or sex conscious of its own power can conquer. Our victories shall be no victories on battlefields, but our victories shall serve to raise mankind to a higher level! Therefore, women, join the peace movement in thousands and tens of thousands.

Stuttgart.

FRIDA PERLEN.

WAR, PEACE, AND THE FUTURE.

By ELLEN KEY.

ALL SAINTS' DAY: THOUGHTS IN TIME OF WAR.

Those of you who have lived in the South know that on this day masses of people go out to the churchyards to pray by the graves of their dear dead ones. To-day there are numbers on numbers of mourners—more than there have been since long, long ago. But these mourners have no graves to pray by; they do not even know where their dead are buried nor what sights have met their dying eyes. We have read of the dead being burnt as dry leaves in the fall. But those are no dry leaves that have fallen off when their time was ripe; those are the still green leaves that have fallen off the trees of the nations. Eye-witnesses have painted other rural, peaceful scenes, who have—more than all descriptions of terror—shown us the true image of war. They have told us of bullets falling as fast as grains of corn from a sowing-machine—a sowing of death, instead of life and bread. They have spoken of battlefields reminding them of cornfields over which the reaping-machine has passed—but the heads of the fallen were perhaps



ELLEN KEY.

bearers of new thoughts, of new ideas for the future. They have spoken of rivers as full of dead as our Northern rivers are full of timber in the spring—but while the woods have given their life to build new homes, the war has sent death to innumerable homes.

Is there a gain in any way equivalent to the enormous sacrifice?

Is it strange if thousands and thousands ask themselves: Why does all this happen? Does anything really exist that is worth all these unfathomable miseries? Can anything make us forget them? The material loss is enormous. Still, if there are only arms enough left to restore the imperium of peaceful work—the oldest on earth,—the dreadful damages can be healed. Not so with the destroying of spiritual values. In comparison with those losses little has been won by the breaking of the shell of egoism in individuals and classes who have hitherto blinded themselves to the truth that the common good goes before private. Intimate bonds have been broken; hate has taken the place of love; threads that have been woven

from land to land have been torn. And still greater is the loss for all those who have lost their own ideal faith in humanity. To these anyone who can believe that if you lay all the lost real and ideal values in one scale and all the sacrifices in another, they will balance each other. No; when the glow of enthusiasm has burnt itself out, heaps and heaps of ashes is the only thing that will be left. And heaviest of all responsibilities will be the responsibilities for the souls of all the children who during this war have got a charred spot for life. Is it, then, strange to ask if the glory of a people must necessarily be built on armaments, and on war as their inevitable consequence?

A glory, greater and more worthy than that of the war.

No people has a better right than ours to make its voice heard when that question shall be answered. Only a few years ago our Nationalists urged us to war against our nearest neighbour. The united will of the King and the people prevented the outbreak of a war, and time has shown us that the hate of that hour had no real roots in the hearts of the people. Once more the two nations stand hand in hand determined to defend their neutrality, convinced that war is impossible between the brother-nations on the Scandinavian Peninsula. Where should we have stood now if the Nationalists had had their way? And must not even the Nationalists themselves understand how disastrous it would have been if we had an enemy on our left side? Our hundred years' peace has not weakened our national spirit; it has made it possible for our mental and material powers to burst into blossom without robbing others of one single ray of sunlight.

Then, as now, nationalism stood against patriotism, and it was only through the defeat of the former that we have won our present comparative safety. And beside that, we also won a national glory in the eyes of Europe such as had not been ours since the days of our great power. The hate of the people is no abiding feeling, but it can blaze into flame from evening to morning. In their heart of hearts the nations are pacifists. The Governments also consider themselves as such, but instead of cultivating the art of governing—the art of uniting and erecting—they have been splitting and dividing. No Government goes free of blame when now the darkest page in the history of our world is written with the hearts' blood of the best sons of the nations.

The war has proved the pacifists right.

We hear it said that this war has for ever dispersed the dreams of the pacifists. Really a wonderful way of interpreting what is now going on in the world! If any have been true prophets—more so than they would have wished to be—it is the pacifists, who foretold that the armaments in which the nations have vied with each other during the last ten years must inevitably lead to war. The Social Democrats, who have opposed this policy, have been called "traitors to their country"—it was this accusation which cost Jaurés his life. The belligerents overbid each other in proving that the pacifists and the Social Democrats have been in the right. In the presence of such zeal we can keep quiet—events speak for us.

Many point to the fact that pacifists and Social Democrats fight side by side with all the others in the different armies. But how could it be otherwise? Should they—in time of disaster—show themselves unpatriotic, they who have been exposed to ridicule for daring to say, just because of their ardent but clear-sighted patriotism, that preparations for war in times of peace must needs lead to war?

Neither is it the task of us pacifists to prove that internationalism is still a reality. Only look at the effects of war on material exchange! Observe how the belligerents try to appeal to international public opinion! In bygone days the nations had clear consciences when they maintained that the power of a people is also its right. Nowadays no nation dares to fight under that standard. All vie with each other in proving that they fight for higher values than their own power—that they fight for the right and for the freedom of others.

To those who believe that war is eternal and that the problem of the future consists in inventing new infernal machines, we must put the question: Have you not observed that a new spirit is rising out of the atrocities? Do you not see the bow of promise over the deluge prophesying a time in which the short-sighted do not believe—a time when the peoples will stand side by side, meeting together as the colours of the rainbow? In that time there will be as little contradiction between the love of home and the love of the native place as between the love of the native place and that of the

country. And then there need not be any contradiction between patriotism and internationalism, but a great difference between the old form of patriotism and the new one.

The organisation of the future not that of the Great Power, but of the people's power.

When one powerful voice after the other has been raised to declare that this war must be the very last and must be succeeded by an organisation which secures peace, it has always been understood that this can only be realised through a Great Power-dominion. Possibly this may be true—all prophesying now must be futile. But in that case it only means that the imperium is a preparation for the organisation of the future state of the people, just as the trusts prepare the way for social democracy.

Not only because patriotism has a higher ethical value than nationalism, but also because it is the wiser course practically, we pacifists believe in the state of the people and protest against the Great Power-dominion founded on armaments and leading to war. One must be blind to believe that the power of the few will come out of this war stronger than before. The will of the people will come out victorious, and it will know how to choose the ways of a people to find its place in the sun.

If war should stand as an eternal phantom against the horizon of the world, then all social work for the elevating and purifying of humanity might as well be laid down for ever.

The sign of promise: loathing of war as a horror and a blasphemy.

Among the new signs that give hope for the future, one has been overlooked: the feeling that war is barbarous, a feeling expressed by endless protests, and the detestation of war among the soldiers themselves. It represents a rehabilitation of human nature that many officers have gone mad because of the cruelties that the discipline of war has forced them to commit. It was this new state of mind which took form in the Social Democrats' abhorrence of war, though they, through an optical illusion, imagined that this feeling should even now relieve them of the duty of defence.

Another sign is the understanding of the truly Christian-minded that it is blasphemy against God when the belligerents invoke His help before a fight and thank Him after a victory. In these times of war we must think of Christ as Leonardo da Vinci painted Him, with eyes cast down in shame. Abraham Lincoln said that for the true Christian the question is not if God is on his side, but if his work is on the side of God. Certainly there have been wars whose spirit has been on the side of God, but to believe that war must always be the ultimate resource in the fight for great ideas is to show oneself very sceptical as to the power which came into the world with Christianity. Those who preach the right of violence must not claim any part in the renaissance of Christianity. That must be left to the "heathens" who will be the hands of God in the work for peace on earth and goodwill towards men. The theory which puts might before right, and which is preached nowadays by so many learned men as a new doctrine, is in reality very old. It is the doctrine of Ahasverus against Prometheus.

The mission of women in the work for peace.

We have been told of soldiers who in their death-hour have cried: "Mother, mother!" It is a sign of the irresolution of men just now that they begin to call on women's help. It has been suggested that women of all nations should unite in an intervention for peace. I cannot believe in such an intervention any more than in the attempt of our archbishop to make the evangelical churches intervene or in the plans of the American Social Democrats to the same purpose. I do not even believe that it would have been better if women had had the vote. At present the only bright spot is that no eminent women have taken part in the orgies of national hate to which eminent men have given themselves up. Even in the most dreadful barbarisation of war women seem to have kept the Antigone feeling: "I was born to love and not to hate."

Richer than ever, women's sympathy has flowed over in these days of nameless agonies, and the women have proved themselves eminently capable of organisation. And just as women through the social help-work in which they have taken part must have been convinced of the necessity of a social reformation, the work for the Red Cross ought to have convinced them of the madness of war. Or is it possible to imagine a greater madness than to heal the wounds that war has inflicted, only to send the healed back to be wounded again and sent to the hospitals?

When women's pity has taken the form of a united will

with a decided aim, then the time is come for women to put their hands to the helm and help in steering the ship of State. Then they will claim co-decision as to the aims for which the people will have to sacrifice themselves. Then they will choose as their prototype the woman in the Middle Ages who went out into the streets with a firebrand in one hand and a pail of water in the other—the firebrand to put Paradise on fire in order that men should understand that they must create a Paradise on earth, and the pail of water to quench the fire of Hell.

And what I say now with my feeble voice will then be spoken with the voice of thunder, shaking and awakening the world: "We will and we shall create the Paradise of peace on earth and quench the fire of Hell."

Stockholm, November, 1914.

AUSTRIA.

To-day, when conscription makes war a people's war, the will of the people should decide the issue of war and peace. But the people consists of the men and women of the nation, the millions of soldiers who heroically fulfil their duty to their country, and the women who are everywhere carrying on their daily work and bravely hiding their anxiety for the life of their husband or son. We women are innocent of all this fearful bloodshed, for in none of the warring countries were we offered the possibility of sharing in the discussion of political questions and of sharing the decision of peace or war.

The fulness of suffering which we women of all nations have to bear now, the sleepless nights of weeping, must help only to bind more firmly the tie that binds the international women's movement together. We do not preach a boycott of foreign nations nor race hatred. On the contrary, only by an improved understanding of foreign life, only by an unenviable recognition of foreign merit, can we see the future salvation of the world. Although to-day artificially stimulated hatred may bring about the most horrible aberrations, we believe and hope that from the blood-soaked soil a better time must arise. The great and noble task of the international women's movement is to bring in this peaceful and kindly epoch. We women of the whole world, who were brought together by equal deprivation of rights, equal helplessness, are to-day sisters in equal mourning, equal suffering. The more intensely we love our own country, the more firmly must we stand together, the more convincedly must we swear to work unitedly with all the power that grows out of our bitter pains, that out of the chaos which now surrounds us the true civilisation may arise which alone can guarantee a lasting peace of the nations.

E. VON FURTH,

President Austrian Woman Suffrage Committee.

Austrian Women as Guardians.

Women have now, by the reform of the civil code, gained the right to act as guardians either of their own or other children. A married woman must have her husband's permission to act as guardian (so that she is herself under guardianship), except when the child is her own and either illegitimate or the offspring of a previous marriage. The Austrian Frauenverein has established a bureau for women guardians, with the object of (1) recommending to the authorities women prepared to act in that capacity; and (2) furnishing women guardians with information and advice. Useful work may be done by women now in acting as guardians to poor children orphaned by the war, and looking after their bringing up.

Women's War Service in Austria.

The sudden outbreak of war found the women of Vienna where duty and good feeling called. To the National Union of Austrian Housewives belongs the honour of having called the women of the middle classes to work and of having organised the work. The Women's Emergency Corps were at once ready when the men were called to the colours and had to leave their wives unprovided for. Money was collected to relieve immediate distress. Simultaneously a call was issued to ask the women of Vienna to give dinners to children of those called up, and in a short time a great number of offers of dinners were received. A Labour Exchange was opened and did good work. There were almost as many offers of voluntary work as there were requests for paid work. All the organisations did good work, but there was overlapping and a want of a central organisation. This was soon remedied, when a committee consisting of 17 women from all parties was formed to

organise the work. The wife of the Mayor, Frau Berta Weiskirchner, is the chairman.

The objects of the work are: Collecting of money and goods, exchange of labour, distribution of dinner tickets, the teaching of mothers, the care of children, etc.

It was soon found that the social help was needed amongst others than the families of men mobilised, especially as these get a maintenance allowance. So it is now the object of the different committees to help the distress of those who have lost work on account of the war.

(Translated from *Kvinden og Samfundet*.)

FRANCE.

It seemed an open question whether *Jus Suffragii* could usefully continue publication during the war. We doubted whether our international journal could continue to be read with interest in the midst of the terrible anguish and burning anxiety of all of us for our country and our men. I am glad to acknowledge to-day that the November number has completely convinced me of the great utility of *Jus Suffragii* in this period of world crisis.

I had the feeling that *Jus Suffragii* had a function to fulfil. From all these reports made by women of different countries, of which some, alas! are at war with one another, there emanated a certain unity of thought and aspiration, a certain common ideal, in spite of the various national preoccupations of each one. This manifestation of the soul of woman is quite remarkable.

Their state of mind shows the following characteristics:—

1. The ardent and enthusiastic love of women for their country which personifies their home, their affections, and the atmosphere in which they live.

2. Desire for absolute devotion and moral and material support shown by each one for her country, under every imaginable form.

3. Temporary putting aside of all special claim for women's rights.

4. In spite of everything, positive and unanimous affirmation of the higher principle which is the *raison d'être* of feminism: "Force should not triumph over right."

5. The wish to act so that a final peace may issue from the monstrous European war. Some insist on future disarmament, others do not venture to insist on anything, but all dare to speak of peace, but without weakness and without showing fear of even a prolonged struggle. Not one shows cowardice or weakness on behalf of her country, and the present duty to be fulfilled in every form remains the dominating factor with each one.

After having done everything in our power to help our dear soldiers, and having done our best to look after their wives and mothers, we still feel able to try to lessen the terrible mental sufferings of our sisters in enemy countries, which we understand by our own sufferings, and we are glad to devote ourselves to the care of their wounded sons, and happy when we can give them news of them, as we have done already. We feel that the more we love our country the better we understand how much other women love theirs, and how dear their soldiers are to them. For each one the *defence of her country* goes before everything, and the understanding of present duties; but there is one thing we can never understand and against which we must fight with all our force as conscious women—that is, the feeling of blind hatred, which some have even called sacred hatred, and of which we too often see the poisonous plants which have their horrid roots in blood. Love is holy, hatred is never holy, and there is never need of it in self-defence. Now our international ideal will flourish all the better in that each of us loves our country with a nobler, more devoted, more enlightened love.

It would need chapters to tell all the devoted acts of quiet courage and intelligent organisation called out in Frenchwomen by the horrible war. We are proud to believe that in a general way the Frenchwoman has been found worthy of her lofty but hard task, and she must remain so. Our paper, the *Française*, will report individual cases of devotion and heroism, and the French Union for Women's Suffrage is undertaking an inquiry through its members into Frenchwomen's activities in war-time. A time will come to publish and make known all the acts of heroism and obscure but magnificent devotion.

In the hour of action it is incredibly difficult to devote time to writing, but the November number of *Jus Suffragii* had

no direct news of France, and it would not do to let that happen again. We are very much alive, be sure of that!

DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER,
President of the French Union for Women's Suffrage,
Auxiliary of the I.W.S.A.

FRENCHWOMEN DURING THE WAR.

In France, where, owing to the compulsory military service, every able-bodied man has been obliged to leave his work suddenly and take up arms, the effects of the war are felt much more by the women than they are in England. Many have been forced at a day's notice to assume business responsibilities, some have taken up the work of their husbands; they have become manufacturers, merchants, book-keepers, conductors of omnibuses or métros, labourers and harvesters both in cornfields and vineyards. Women teachers have replaced the masters in boys' schools, and women doctors and nurses have gone to tend the wounded—all have placed their skill and their capabilities at the service of their country. Those who are not obliged to earn their living are devoting their energies with enthusiasm to the care of the victims of the war. The necessity of safeguarding the Fatherland, cost what it may, has developed in the women a strength of resistance, a calm and resolute courage and masculine virtues of which one did not believe them capable. Their great concern from the beginning of the war has been the hospitals. The French Red Cross, the Union of the Women of France, and the Society for the Aid of the Wounded, have been for years training nurses who were only waiting for an opportunity to be of service. In every town, buildings of all kinds, if hygienic and sufficiently large, have been converted into hospitals, and from the first days of the mobilisation have been ready to receive the first wounded. The number of nurses who volunteered was so great that at first only those who had diplomas were accepted, but as the number of the wounded increased, the others have been employed in different ways according to their capabilities. To give an example, the Grand Palais at Paris has been transformed into a vast hospital which will accommodate some thousands of wounded. A great number of Society women have placed themselves at the disposition of Dr. Péchadre. They share all the work, taking the superintendence of wards and departments, acting as chemists, cooks, sempstresses, preparing the medicaments, etc., etc. The doctors see at a glance which branch of the work they have undertaken, thanks to the veils of different colours which they wear. In the kitchens and laboratories everything shines with cleanliness. An immense dining-room and a room for recreation give the convalescents opportunity to meet, and concerts are organised from time to time.

The *Cri de Paris* says that when the President of the Republic learned that it had taken only twenty-nine days to convert the great gallery of French painting into an admirably organised hospital, he could not conceal his astonishment.

The same activity in good works reigns in the provinces. In the improvised hospitals a certificated nurse has the charge of a ward with several assistants, and, except in the military hospitals which have a staff of male nurses, the women do all the work under the direction of one or more doctors. At Caen, for example, where in time of peace the Red Cross hospital already contained 250 beds, the services were so rapidly organised by the President, Mme. Moutier, that on the ninth day of mobilisation everything was ready, nurses and assistants at their posts. All the services have worked admirably. The Society for the Aid of the Wounded also installed immediately a very fine hospital entirely fitted up by women. There are now 32 hospitals along that part of the coast of Normandy. At Nancy the Red Cross, the Union of the Women of France, and the Society for the Aid of the Wounded have installed eleven hospitals and put up more than 2,000 beds. Some nurses directed by General and Mme. Schneider and helped by a group of ladies from Paris have been able to do all the necessary work. Their motor-cars were so suitable for transporting the wounded that they have been requisitioned by the Army and sent to the front. The civil hospital has also been converted into a military hospital, and the work is still done by the sisters.

At Besançon, where the Hospital St. Jacques contains 1,200 wounded tended by nurses, a workroom has been installed in which thirty women supported by a committee of ladies are continually employed in making bandages or mending the linen for the hospital. In every town the schools and convents have become hospitals. Many of the convents in Brittany and Normandy have sent their pupils to England, and the sisters have

remained behind to receive the wounded. In the High Schools and Colleges for Girls, teachers and pupils vie with each other in their devotion. The Directrice of a High School in the South of France writes me: "I assure you that our holidays have been well employed. Helping to fit up the hospital (for our school is a hospital), organising the staff of nurses, and caring for the wounded has been a task sufficient to keep us busy. The staff of the school has done a considerable work. We have organised the linen-room, and made a great number of shirts, passed days and nights with the poor little soldiers who are so brave, so modest, and so grateful for the little we have done for them, and which, besides, we owed them. Our school is nothing but a vast workroom, in which out of school hours we make woollen articles and clothes. We meet each other only with our knitting in our hands. In spite of all this, both boarding and day schools were opened on the 1st of October in other buildings. I do not know much about the Colleges in the North. We have no news of those in the towns which have been invaded. The headmistresses of Lille, Valenciennes, Charleville, Sedan, etc., are tending the wounded Germans under the threat of the revolver. Are they still alive? We shall know only after the war what has happened there."

The wife of a French Professor, the mother of two sons, writes me from Brittany: "Since the 1st of September I have found plenty to do at the hospital installed in the High School for Boys. I fulfil very humble but necessary tasks which leave me very tired at the end of the day. When will this nightmare cease? When shall we cease to see poor young fellows twenty years old arriving here in crowds mutilated and crippled for life? A great sadness follows the days when the ambulance arrives; what one sees then puts before us the war in its most depressing form. May this terrible experience accustom our women to take more interest in the future in the affairs of their country! They would be admirable. At this moment there is not a country mansion where there are not either convalescents or refugees, not a well-to-do family whose women have not put themselves in some way in the service of the Fatherland. Thus, for example, Mme. de Witt Schlumberger has a sister-in-law, two nieces, a daughter, and two daughters-in-law all voluntary nurses in a hospital. She herself receives and entertains with the help of her daughter-in-law and her eldest son 17 convalescents in the outbuildings of her country residence, besides maintaining 15 refugees in one house and 10 in two others. Further, she has organised with Mme. Le Verrier the work of collecting from all the groups of L'Union Française pour le Suffrage articles knitted for the soldiers and conveying them to the front."

To give an idea of the devotedness of the people I will quote an unpublished letter which the English wife of a French soldier has authorised me to make public:

"Tours, October 8th, 1914.

"Then a dozen of us, all wounded, were put in a big cart and taken farther back to another place, where they gave us soup and bread and butter. From that point I got into a beautiful motor-car and ran eight miles to ——— where I was dressed again, as I had lost a lot of blood, and we were put in a train. We went all the way to ——— and to some stations near Paris. It took us 44 hours. People fed us all along the line, giving us much more than we could manage of eggs, milk, wine, coffee, bread, chocolates, cigarettes, post-cards, handkerchiefs—all they could. It brings tears to our eyes to see all the women come along the train and want you to take what they have brought. Again I had my dressing done, and the train started. By four o'clock, October 6th, we arrived at Tours. I climbed down on the platform for a stretch, and a Major came to me and said: 'Will you stop here?' 'Yes,' I said. 'I don't want to go farther than I can help.' 'Very well,' he said. 'Stay, we will look after you.' Well, now this was another piece of good luck! We are in a convent turned into a hospital. Civil doctors; mine is a lady doctor, and distinguished attendants. The girl that does up my arm is the daughter of a General. Now, the good sisters are all over the place, and do the cooking and the work, and how kind they are to us it is impossible to describe. We are in a nice part overlooking the river; the weather is beautiful. I slept badly the first night, so I rested during the day, and went to the chapel, beautiful, with the sisters as choir. Then I had my arm dressed, and a little supper with wine, and I slept better. I can get up the best part of the day. I met an English lady visiting here. She brought us illustrated papers, and said her husband was with the Fleet. I am in good hands. I want you all to be brave and not to worry."

One can form an idea of the organisation of a French town at the present time by reading the description sent to me by Mme. Bourgeon, wife of the pastor at Caen, President of the Consistory. Her husband, 67 years old, has just enlisted as military chaplain, all the clergy of the department having joined the colours. He spends his days in travelling from one hospital to another seeking wounded French and English Protestants, who receive him with great joy. Being obliged to visit 180 Germans he has learnt the Lord's Prayer in German in order to be able to recite it with them.

Mme. Bourgeon has consecrated her life to relief work, both civil and religious, in the town. Since the beginning of the war she has devoted herself to it with still greater energy, understanding as thoroughly as she does all the organisations and their workings. Such are:—

1. The authorities have undertaken since the 10th of August the care of the poor families of mobilised soldiers. The wives of the Prefect and Mayor have redoubled their energies. Soup kitchens have been opened in several parts of the town, and all our young women and girls go morning and evening to serve out the hot meals, which have not been limited to soldiers' wives only.

2. A maternity refectory has been inaugurated at the Training College for Women Teachers for young nursing mothers whose husbands are at the war.

3. A workroom has been opened in the College such as I have described above.

4. A day and night service has been organised at the railway station for feeding the soldiers and the wounded passing through.

5. The tragic exodus from Belgium, followed shortly afterwards by that from the Northern departments of France, has caused from day to day the formation of a special service at the station, where the work among the refugees has been organised on a vast scale. Ladies have brought their sewing-machines, materials have been given, and for whole weeks they have cut out and sewn for poor refugees, whilst a buffet supplied by the ladies themselves provides these poor people with food.

6. Our Employment Bureau has also developed, and for 2½ months we have given work to women, soldiers' wives, Belgians and refugees from the Oise, the Somme, or from the North. A permanent sale has been started, and for the last fortnight they have been busily engaged in knitting socks and jerseys for the soldiers.

7. Lastly, for the past fortnight, as the result of a large public subscription, a depository has been opened at the Town Hall for the twofold work of receiving and distributing clothing for the poor and warm garments for the soldiers. The latter garments are made up into parcels by the ladies and sent to the depôts of our regiments.

8. There remains to be mentioned a small but very important department which the schoolmistresses have attended to with great devotion, I mean the crèches, which have been kept open during the holidays.

In every town the same work is going on according to its needs. At Besançon the Committee of National Aid, presided over by M. Appell, has formed a Women's Work Bureau. He has started four dressmaking workrooms and canteens for women without employment. Further, he is trying to introduce into Besançon the embroidery industry carried on in the Vosges, and the lingerie exported to America.

This work reminds me of that of Mme. Maria Vérone. This famous barrister has opened in Paris a workroom for unemployed women, where they are engaged in dressing dolls in the different national costumes.

We must not close without recalling the heroic acts by women, of which some newspapers have already spoken.

Jus Suffragii has mentioned the story of that woman aviator, who, disguised as a soldier, was prepared to fly over the enemy's lines, when she was stopped. More modest but worthy of notice was the heroism of little Denise Cartier. She was the victim of the first Taube in Paris. Forced to submit to the amputation of both her legs, she said that she gave them gladly for France. One knows the story of the employé in the telegraphic department who kept at her post to the end, carrying the telegrams to the headquarters in the middle of the night.

Many ambulances in the East have been bombarded by the Germans, and one knows with what devotion the nurses and sisters have removed the wounded or tended them under the enemy's fire. Some of them have been killed. The *Times* of October 15th told of the bravery of Mme. Gouin, the wife of the pastor of Rheims, who, braving the bombardment for three

weeks continually, carried the sick and wounded herself into cellars under fire. She is still at her post.

The *Times* of October 20th says: "At Luneville, when the Germans planted a battery just behind the hospital, doctors and nurses had to do their work under fire, and one nurse, a girl of 18, was killed in a hospital by a shell. Yet all have worked bravely and untiringly."

The *London Gazette* of the 31st October made the following announcement: "The King has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Mlle. Eugénie Antoine, of Vailly s/Aisne, in recognition of her courageous and devoted services to the British wounded in hospital at Vailly s/Aisne whilst the village was under fire."

The papers have all related the heroic conduct of Mme. Macherez, widow of the Senator of the Somme, owner of the château of St. Pal-les-Soissons. She was managing a French ladies' hospital at Soissons when the Germans invested the town. The Mayor, who was an invalid, resigned his position, and the municipal councillors also withdrew. Mme. Macherez fulfilled the duties of Mayor, received the Germans, and discussed with them the terms of occupation. She was soon assisted by three courageous men, M. Musard (the sole remaining councillor), M. Blamontier (notary), and Mgr. Péchenard (the Bishop of Soissons). While the Bishop from his pulpit told the inhabitants each day the line of conduct they were to follow, Mme. Macherez organised the municipal life. When the Germans, driven back, bombarded the town, she had food distributed to the inhabitants who had taken refuge in the cellars; caused the cattle to be put in a safe place, and had them milked so that the children should not want for milk.

This bravery and devotion revived the courage of the inhabitants; boys carried food and supplies under fire, and peasants returned to their work under a hail of shells, without waiting for the flight of the enemy. The common danger has awakened all the vital forces of the nation, elevated its conscience and exalted its devotion. Our towns now present a new aspect. All classes are mixed, occupied in the same work, vibrating with the same emotions. "What a singular and unforgettable unity has been produced by these terrible events," said a Frenchwoman to me, "and what a magnificent spectacle France presents, every man and woman inspired by the same patriotic fervour!"

And I have not spoken of that nameless heroism which is displayed every day; of those wives and mothers, who, learning the death of a husband or a son, resume the next day without faltering their work amongst the wounded. An officer's wife on learning that her husband had fallen on the battlefield, said simply: "I remain with my six children; I have given my happiness to France."

As the misery grows in extent, so the spirit of self-sacrifice amongst all women becomes greater in the countries at war; but in this course of devotion each nation contributes its own qualities and its own form of moral beauty. That which characterises the French form now and always is Simplicity in Heroism.

MME. G. RUDLER,
President of the Suffrage "Groupe de Londres."

GERMANY.

WOMEN'S WORK DURING THE WAR.

A LETTER FROM BERLIN.

On the first of August leading women of Berlin, with Dr. Gertrud Bäumer as their chairman, met to work out a plan for organised work. It was at once decided to form the Union, National Women's Army, the object of which is to do social work during the war as a supplement to the Fatherland's Women's Union and the Red Cross. The plan was the next day submitted to the Home Secretary in the following form:—

1. Co-operation to ensure a continued food supply.
2. Care of families (a) whose breadwinner is at the war; (b) whose breadwinner is out of work because of the war.
3. To get work (a) for women who, during their breadwinner's absence, have to go into the labour market; (b) for women who are willing and able to fill places which before the war were filled by men; (c) for voluntary workers.
4. Organisation of an Inquiry Bureau.

This programme was also submitted to the Mayor of the city, who on the 3rd of August called a meeting, consisting of the leaders of the different societies for social work. All—the Socialist women—joined the National Women's Army.

On the 4th of August offices for headquarters and 14 branches were fitted up. Everybody seeking help or wishing

to give help was encouraged to call. All messages were performed by Scouts and Girl Guides, as the postal service at the time was curtailed owing to the mobilisation.

The number of voluntary workers of all classes grew daily, and many of these had to be transferred to the reserve list so as not to interfere with the employment of others. In order to remedy the want of harvest labourers created by the war, columns of workers, both voluntary ones and paid ones, were sent to farmers and gardeners. In Great Berlin 23 District Committees were formed to investigate and regulate unemployment and offers of work, thus assisting local authorities.

Besides the numerous public kitchens, each of which can give meals to as many as 6,000 people at 10 pf. (about 1½d.) a meal, and the carefully managed crèches in which working women's children are looked after, there have been started kitchens for artists, private teachers, writers, journalists, etc., whose work has suffered or ceased on account of the war. For necessitous foreigners also there is a free meal here and there.

A large number of workrooms have been started in order to lessen the suffering amongst dressmakers, etc., who have lost their work and are not employed by the military contractors, who pay very good wages. In knitting-rooms a great number of unemployed workwomen are engaged at a fixed weekly wage. The committee have also helped to make it possible for cripples, blind, and deaf and dumb persons to get work.

Alien enemy refugees, as well as inhabitants from the frontier provinces who fled here during the Russian invasion, were in a few days accommodated in vacant flats, which were fitted up as hostels by skilled workwomen.

Cast-off clothing is being collected in great quantities, mended and altered in the workrooms, and distributed to the most necessitous. An Investigating Committee is formed to inquire into cases. An organisation consisting of both voluntary and paid workers is looking after the care of fruit. When hospitals have been provided with what they need the rest of the rich fruit harvest is collected and distributed, and instruction in preserving the fruit is given.

Well-to-do foreigners in Berlin have given generously both to the Red Cross and to the National Women's Army. The head of the French School has offered her own work and that of her pupils to the workrooms. Members of the Italian colony have given freely and also offered personal service. People belonging to America, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries, as well as English and Russian women married to Germans, have all supported the National Women's Army.

Berlin, September, 1914.
LOUISE MARELLE.
(Translated from *Kvinden og Samfundet*.)

Clara Zetkin On the War.

The well-known Socialist leader, Clara Zetkin, writes in *Gleichheit*:—Do not let us allow the Chauvinist drums to deafen our industrious masses to the naked truth that world-wide economic and political developments are causes of this fateful war, and not the contemptible character of the nations against which Germany is measuring her strength. Let us have the courage to oppose to the contemptuous expressions of "perfidious Albion," "degenerate France," "barbarous Russia," what a rich and inexhaustible contribution these nations have made to human development. Who can imagine our classical literature and philosophy without the pioneer work of the English philosophers, the French encyclopaedists, and the French Revolution? Modern literature shows ineradicable traces of Russian influence. The German contribution to the treasury of civilisation is so great and imperishable that it includes the duty of a fair and true judgment of other nations. All nations have a right to national independence equal to that which Germany has won for itself. Let us raise our voices loud and fearlessly for peace as soon as our people have gained this object—for a peace which binds neighbouring nations to us, instead of a policy of conquest by force, which creates the incentive for future combat. Let us strive to our last breath that the thunder of the guns and the shouts of the jingoes may not drown the voice of humanity and the brotherhood of the proletariat, who would like to stretch out the hand of fellowship, and are only forced by the bitterest necessity to attack each other as enemies. Can we, can our comrades in other countries, ever forget that?

Above the horror of this dark hour do we not see the light of certainty that the longing of the poor and weak for free humanity must again unite the peoples in one ideal and effort. We Socialist women hear the voices which in this time of blood and iron speak low and painfully, but nobly, of and for the

future. Let us interpret them for our children. Let us guard them against the hollow din which fills our streets to-day, when cheap racial pride defeats humanity. In our children we must have a pledge that this most fearful of all wars is the last racial struggle. The blood of dead and wounded must not become a stream to divide what present need and future hope unite. It must be a chain to bind eternally.

WHAT WOMEN SAY ABOUT THE WAR.

When the peace has come, we—as well the victors as the losers—will have only a desert to contemplate—a desolate, stony road. The peoples of Europe will learn how to build up again the foundations of international communications. Decades of toilsome work will have to pass before they will find themselves at the point where they were at its commencement. With many men the wound which the war has caused in their inner culture will never be healed; the last traces of it will only be wiped away in their descendants, but wiped out they will be. And out of stone and ashes, out of cruelty and barbarism, the peoples will press themselves forward to a true culture, to civilisation, to international humanity.

Educated persons will not from differences of opinions fight with and kill each other. They show some consideration to the rights and properties of their neighbours, and between them it does not occur to kill, to torture, to rob, to scorch, or to burn each other. And as these single individuals think, feel, and act, all really cultivated peoples shall think, feel, and act. As yet no war has proved as this last the future impossibility of war between the cultured nations. Not anarchy, but only legal knowledge (jurisprudence), shall decide the differences of civilised nations.

A great problem is awaiting the women of all nations after the conclusion of peace.

We who have had no part in the war between the people, in the destructions, the murders, and slaughters; we who, while the men were fighting in the fields, tried at home to relieve that distress which the cruel war carries with it—we are called to be in the future the supporters of true civilisation. We women are not animated by a hate for nations; we have not for one moment forgotten the debt the contending peoples owe to one another for the highest spiritual culture, for economic progress. We mourn with the women of all nations who must sacrifice their dearest or get him back a cripple in body and soul. The feeling of confronting other human beings, independent of nationality, has not diminished in women. Never has the present generation of women found it more beautiful, more strong, more glorious to be a woman, than in this horrible war, and this feeling has renewed their force. We stretch out our hands to women of all nations, who think as we do. We are united by the same glorious feeling that on the shoulders of women rests the restoration of civilisation; we are called to lead the nations to a state of justice acknowledged and esteemed by all; therefore we must open free roads for women in all branches that their influence may be greater than hitherto.

LIDA GUSTAVA HEYMANN, of Munich.
Translated by Mrs. Johanne Münter from the Swedish paper, "Rösträtt."

TO THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

THROUGH ITS PRESIDENT, MRS. CHAPMAN CATT—

To the women of all nations warm and hearty greetings in these wretched bloody times.

Under the weight of the criminally enkindled war which is devastating the earth and has driven the nations against each other in hatred and enmity, we feel impelled to stretch out our hand to our sister-women with whom we have been so strongly united in all countries of the world by the common striving for the highest object—personal and political freedom.

We hope that this bond of kindred may not be severed even by this war.

As German women we feel ourselves supported above present events by the quiet confidence which the inexhaustible moral and physical strength of our people gives us, and we therefore believe that we should be the first to stretch out our hand with all cordiality to strengthen the old alliance.

Man guides the destinies of all people. The whole world is in arms. Europe has become a slaughter-house. Amongst men murder has begun more horrible than the world has ever seen. Right becomes wrong, wrong right. Laws of ordinary humanity are trodden underfoot and

drowned in blood. War is the most terrible forcing-house for men's lowest instincts; war makes men barbarians; war causes envy, hatred, and calumny to put forth their most poisonous flowers. Men alone guide the destiny of their people; men alone decide on peace or war.

We women of all nations have in war-time the same fate: we must give up the life we brought forth; we must endure that fine, warm humanity and kindness are sacrificed to horrible destruction; we must work to avoid the misery which war brings; we have to heal the wounds which men have inflicted on each other by thinking out the most refined methods of slaughter. In times of peace we women of all nations are united by the same lot, deprivation of rights; in war-time we women of all nations are united by the same lot—to bear heavy suffering, to help, and to heal. True humanity knows no national hatred, no national contempt. Women are nearer to true humanity than men.

Above the war of the nations we will stretch out sisterly hands; we greet each other with heads bowed in mourning, more united than ever in the consciousness that only if women are freed and help to guide their States the world will be spared a repetition of such horrible happenings.

ANITA AUGSPURG, LIDA GUSTAVA HEYMANN, STORA MAX, MARIA HOLMA OERTEL, Hamburg-Altona Woman Suffrage Society (President, Ida Jens); Nürnberg Branch President, MARIA LANGE; Baden-Baden Branch President, M. MAYER.

AN DEN WELTBUND FÜR FRAUENSSTIMMRECHT Z. H. SEINER I. VORSITZENDEN MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT—

Den Frauen aller Nationen warme herzliche Grüsse in dieser unheilvollen, blutigen Zeit.

Unter dem Druck des frevelhaft entfachten Krieges, der die Erde verheert und die Völker in Hass und Feindschaft gegen einander hetzt, treibt es uns, die Schwesterhand der Frauen zu suchen, mit denen uns bisher in allen Ländern der Erde das gemeinsame Streben nach dem höchsten Ziele,—persönlicher und politischer Freiheit—inig verband. Wir hoffen, dass dieses Band der Zusammengehörigkeit selbst durch diesen Krieg nicht zerrissen werden kann.

Wir fühlen uns als deutsche Frauen über den Ereignissen dieser Zeit, getragen von der ruhigen Zuversicht, welche die unerschöpfliche, moralische und physische Kraft unseres Volkes uns verleiht und glauben daher, dass wir die Ersten sein sollten, zur Bekräftigung des alten Bundes mit aller Herzlichkeit die Hand zu reichen.

Männer lenken die Geschicke aller Völker. Der ganze Erdball starrt in Waffen, Europa ist zum Schlachthaus geworden. Unter den Männern hat ein Morden angefangen, wie die Welt noch keines grausiger sah.

Recht wird Unrecht, Unrecht Recht; Gesetze einfacher Menschlichkeit werden mit Füßen getreten, in Blut erstickt.

Krieg ist der fruchtbarste Nährboden für die niedrigsten Instinkte des Menschen, Krieg macht die Menschen zu Barbaren, Krieg lässt Neid, Hass und Verleumdung ihre giftigsten Blüten treiben.

Männer allein lenken die Geschicke ihres Volkes, Männer allein herrschen über Krieg und Frieden.

Uns Frauen aller Nationen trifft zu Kriegszeiten das gleiche Los, wir müssen Leben hergeben, das wir schufen, wir müssen dulden, dass schöne, warme Menschlichkeit und Güte grausiger Vernichtung anheimfallen; wir müssen arbeiten, der Not steuern, die der Krieg zeitigt; wir müssen Wunden heilen, die Männer unter Ausklügelung der raffiniertesten Vernichtungsmittel einander schlugen.

Uns Frauen aller Nationen einigt in Friedenszeiten das gleiche Los,—die Entrechtung,—uns Frauen aller Nationen einigt in Kriegszeiten das gleiche Los,—schweres Leid zu tragen, tragen zu helfen und zu heilen.

Wahres Menschentum kennt keinen Völkerhass, keine Völkerverachtung. Frauen stehen, wahrem Menschentum näher als die Männer.

Wir wollen über Völkerkrieg hinweg uns die schwesterliche Hand reichen, wir grüssen uns gesenkten, trauernden Hauptes, einiger denn je in dem Bewusstsein, dass nur, wenn die Frauen befreit sind und ihre Staaten lenken helfen, die Welt von der Wiederholung eines gleichen grausigen Erlebnisses verschont bleiben wird.

ANITA AUGSPURG, LIDA GUSTAVA HEYMANN, STORA MAX, MARIA HOLMA OERTEL, Hamburg-Altonaer Verein für Frauenstimmrecht (Vorsitzende, Ida Jens); Ortsgruppe Nürnberg Vorsitzende, MARIA LANGE; Ortsgruppe Baden-Baden Vorsitzende, M. MAYER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

It is impossible to express adequately what our International Alliance and this international paper mean to some of us Suffragists. Speaking for myself, I can say that I have received no consolation more sweet during this terrible time than that of seeing an article signed "Marie Stritt" printed immediately above my own, and to know that in spirit we women Suffragists can still clasp hands. The lot of women is in many ways necessarily a hard one, and men have often made it harder than necessity requires; but just now, at any rate, women must be glad that their work is not in opposition to the work of any women—no, not even the work of those who are curiously called "alien enemies." I for one deny that there can be such a thing as a woman enemy. Women fight no one—neither man nor woman. Women have no women enemies. And if this is obviously so, how can women feel that the men born of women can be their enemies? It is true that in warfare men are guilty of horrible outrages on women—sometimes intentionally, always as a necessary consequence of war; but if women refuse to hate them, who can deny that it is women who play the beautiful, the Christian, the truly civilised part? It seems to me that progressive women have a tremendous part to play now and henceforth. We can afford to see politics from every side. Such catholicity of view can only help our work. I grant that, if I were a man, I might feel my arm paralysed when it came to bayoneting a fellow-man, if I were to recall his mother's face; if I could vividly realise that a Belgian or a German feels as sensitively and ardently about the invasion of the sacred soil of his country as I do about the invasion of mine, it might make me less able to intoxicate myself with the belief that only my country is waging a "holy war," and I might fight less well if I were quite sober. But this knowledge, this sympathy, is becoming and desirable in women, whose vocation it is to love and heal and understand. Our women's papers, at any rate, should illumine the minds of nations and not merely repeat the partisan cries of the immense mass of papers edited by men. We have no enemy who will profit by our defeats; we have no secrets which can be betrayed by spies; our conflict is with ignorance and vice and disease; our victories are the victories of life, not of death.

The National Union held its Provincial Council near Liverpool on November 12th, and interesting discussions took place on the question of the proper place of physical force in politics. These Provincial Councils are comparatively small gatherings and cannot affect the policy of the Union, which is determined at General Councils, to which all the 600 societies and branches send representatives. Such a Council will be held in February. Meanwhile, it is good to be able to record that the members of the Union are discussing and thinking a great deal about the causes of war and the means of abolishing war, and that the Provincial Council supported Mr. Asquith's statement in a speech he made at Dublin on September 26th. This is the statement:—

"I should like, beyond this inquiry into causes and motives, to ask your attention and that of my fellow countrymen to the end which in this war we ought to keep in view. Forty-four years ago, at the time of the war of 1870, Mr. Gladstone used these words: 'The greatest triumph of our time will be the enthronement of the idea of public right as the governing idea of European politics.' Nearly fifty years have passed. Little progress, it seems, has yet been made towards that good and beneficent change, but it seems to me to be now at this moment as good a definition as we can have of our European policy—the idea of public right. What does it mean when translated into concrete terms? It means first and foremost the clearing of the ground by a definite repudiation of militarism as the governing factor in the relations of States and of the future moulding of the European world.

"It means next that room must be found and kept for the independent existence and free development of the smaller nationalities, each with a corporate consciousness of its own. Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavian countries, Greece and the Balkan States—they must be recognised as having exactly as good a title as their more powerful neighbours, more powerful in strength and wealth, to a place in the sun, and it means finally—or it ought to mean, perhaps,—by a slow and gradual process, the substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambitions, for grouping and alliances and a precarious equipoise, of a real European partnership based on the recognition of equal right, and established and enforced by a common will.

"A year ago this would have sounded like a Utopian idea. It is probably one that may not or will not be realised either to-day or to-morrow."

Of course, I am able to see clearly that the people of countries with which we are at war cannot agree with Mr. Asquith

that the policy of Great Britain is directed by "the idea of public right." They will believe that it is they who are right. We need not dispute about that. But there would be a very great gain all round if all so-called civilised countries would agree to aim at the three points mentioned in the speech: (1) The recognition that right and not might should be the governing factor in the relations of States; (2) the recognition of the independence of small States which desire independence; (3) the establishment of international arbitration.

Women have a quite peculiar interest in the establishment of these three principles, for until they are established, women's lives, women's work, the race and civilisation itself will always be at the mercy of outbursts of masculine passion and assertions of masculine force. Therefore, it is peculiarly the duty of women of all lands not so much to asseverate hotly that their own country is right and must conquer—for we may take that for granted,—but earnestly to seek ways by which in future right may be obtained *without conquering*, for conquest must always bring misery.

The Provincial Council therefore also passed the following resolution:—

"That the National Union should call upon the organised women of the world to combine in agitation for political freedom, in the belief that the enfranchisement of women would facilitate the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, and the establishment of permanent peace."

Meanwhile the domestic work of the National Union goes on energetically in the relief of distress, in the provision of hospital units for soldiers (£5,500 has already been subscribed towards the Scottish Federation Hospitals which are going to France and perhaps Serbia, and which are staffed by women), in helping Belgian refugees, and in a thousand other social activities.

H. M. SWANWICK.

NORWAY.

TO THE NORWEGIAN WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Filled with fear and disgust with the terrible war we have seen the Great Powers of Europe drawn into, at less than a week's notice, we turn to the women's central organisation, and request it to organise all the women in the neutral countries to a desperate and indignant protest against this barbaric way of settling international controversies. We have been so simple as to believe that a war between the highly civilised countries of Western Europe was an impossibility, and our sorrow now that such a war has broken out is immeasurable. We do not place the responsibility on anybody. War is not a deliberate murder; it is manslaughter. And we believe that all the countries concerned are to a certain degree right when they assert that they each of them had preferred to live in peace. But the misfortune is therefore none the less for the hundreds of thousands of men who sacrifice their lives, or for the poor women and children who are driven from home in deadly fear and anguish, or for all the others who sit at home alone with anxious thoughts of dear ones.

We women of neutral countries shiver at the thought of all this anguish and unnecessary suffering. What will the next horrible act be in the holy name of patriotism? About two years ago the whole world was bowed with grief over the Titanic disaster. This year hundreds of millions of human beings applaud and reward the captain of a submarine which causes a similar disaster. The world seems mad! What is the fight about? What are the vital issues that justify such a ruinous war? There was no hatred between German and English, or between French, Austrians, and Russians. We saw that with our own eyes the last days of July, when all of them were represented here in Norway in peaceful yachting competition. And before they had time to return home they had declared war on one another. We are said to be Christian people in Europe, but in spite of 1,900 years' teaching, official Europe has learnt nothing of Christianity's fundamental truth: Peace on earth and goodwill to men. As wild fighters, with contorted features and bloodshot eyes, all the highest civilised nations of Europe to-day stand opposite one another destroying precious values. We are united with them all in close and warm friendship. We are standing, younger brothers and sisters, powerless witnesses to this insane fight. We cannot interfere, for even if we were to let them trample on us, the fight would not stop; but we can cry out to them: "For God's sake stop this war while there still is time! The longer you

RUSSIA.
THE STRUGGLE FOR TEMPERANCE.

BY IVANOVA.

go on, the greater your loss, even for the one who wins—if anybody does win." A few years ago Norway and Sweden had a controversy, when the honour of both countries was at stake, and there were many who advised us to take to the sword—the old and, so far, the only known means of settling a national quarrel. But we had outgrown old ideas; we felt that a newer and better way could be found. We escaped the horrors of war, and now, nine years later, we are able to make a compact that, happen what may, Sweden and Norway will not draw swords against one another. Our honour is saved; we are friends, and we have ushered in a new era, in which kindred nations do not shed one another's blood.

The proposed prohibition of women's night work in industrial exploits is going to be treated in the Storting, and we trust that organisations from all parts of the country will, through the Social Committee, protest against any such step which at this already critical moment would throw hundreds of women amongst the unemployed.—*Nygaende*, October 15th.

AGAINST THE WAR.

A GROWING MOVEMENT AMONGST THE WOMEN.

Kristiania has been suggested as the suitable place at which to hold an international conference.

"We cannot take up a stand against the war," the women of belligerent countries say, "but you women of neutral countries must use all means to try to stop it." Well, if we have not done anything yet, we women of neutral countries, it is not for the lack of sympathy and wish to help. Everyone suffers under a terrible anxiety that even the most pressing work for one's own national needs cannot repress. What is happening in the European world now is utterly and absolutely adverse to our nature, but we despair of being able to stop it; for what word can be heard, and who is there to listen to it in that noisy world-chaos? Yet all the same we feel ourselves that we must cry out our protest, if for no other end than to make clear that we do protest, and that we women are not responsible for the war. The war is the men's doing, and has always been so. They alone must bear the responsibility. Stop! Are they alone responsible? No; we must accept the responsibility with the men, for we have accepted the rôle of a slave; we have kept back our spiritual power from the world, and cowardly hidden it in our homes. Our mental laziness is responsible.

In an appeal in to-day's *Nygaende* to the Norwegian Women's National Committee, we see outlined a proposed general protest by women. Whatever can be said against this proposal's practical value, we feel we must welcome it as a true expression of the strong feelings existing amongst Norwegian women against this war. There are, as we already know, other plans of appeals in the making. Of Rosika Schwimmer's and Mrs. Chapman Catt's petition to President Wilson we know, and through them the Norwegian women also speak. Then there are mediatorial plans: A committee to be chosen by the respective neutral countries to offer their mediatorial help, and if rejected, to offer it again and again, and to propose an armistice to give the fighting countries time to reflect. This committee is to be supported by unofficial national organisations of men and women who work for the future advancement of the world, and the committee must endeavour to bring the people's mind away from militarism's hypnotic influence back to humanitarian ideas. All proposals point to Norway as the most suitable centre for these peace negotiations. Other peace conferences are spoken of—the Socialists invite to one at The Hague,—but what we have spoken of is at the invitation of women. Our hope is that as we have lived to see the world's most diabolical war, we also may live to see the beginning of a moral world revolution.—*Nygaende*, October 15th.

CALIFORNIA INTERESTED IN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

This last election California polled a record vote, surpassing in the gubernatorial year even the policy of Presidential years. There were fifty propositions on the ballot, and with the sample ballot the State circulated an excellent guide and handbook. A number of sample ballots which have been mailed East show that women tended to vote independently, choosing men from all parties. Reports from all over the State show that 90 per cent. of the registered voters recorded their votes, while in the "Sunset" district of San Francisco two-thirds of the voters were women.

SWEDEN.

On the 1st of November, the renowned Swedish authoress, Ellen Key, spoke on the subject of "War, Peace, and the Future" at a meeting arranged by the Swedish Peace Association. The speech met with such success that it had to be repeated at two following meetings. As the name of Ellen Key is famous far outside the borders of Sweden, and as she had such beautiful words to say about the mission of women in the future, I have thought that it might perhaps interest the readers of *Jus Suffragii* to have a report of the speech, and I have therefore tried to translate it, though the translation will only be a feeble copy of the original. E. BOHMAN.

American Notes.

OPENING THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

The following resolution, proposed by Julia Opp Favershaw, was carried enthusiastically at the great mass meeting at Carnegie Hall which opened the New York campaign on November 6th:

"Whereas one-fourth of the States in the Union have now extended the vote to their women, and have thus established the fundamental principle of our nation, 'A government of the people, by the people, and for the people'; and

"Whereas it is impossible that three-fourths of our States shall continue to be aristocracies of sex, ruled by one-half of the people, while one-fourth are true republics ruled by all the people, therefore be it

Resolved—That we, the citizens of New York, call upon our Legislature to pass on to the voters early in the coming session the pending Woman Suffrage constitutional amendment; and be it further

"Resolved—That since progress, common-sense, justice, consistency, demand the adoption of that amendment, we call upon all sons of the Empire State to vote for Woman Suffrage at the next election."

ILLINOIS WOMEN AGAIN SHOW THE WAY.

Chicago women enjoy only partial suffrage, and were unable to vote for many of the principal offices at the recent election. They are debarred from voting for the U.S. Senator, Congressmen at large, State Senator, or State Representative. Nevertheless, according to the *New York Times*, they had a marked effect on the election, and all to the good.

"Complete election returns in this city indicate clearly that results would have been markedly different in some instances had the men alone voted. Proof of this is found in the election of Wallace G. Clark and George W. Paullin as Sanitary District Trustees. The men's vote would have elected all three Democratic candidates, placing the Board under the absolute control of the Democrats. As Clark and Paullin have composed the protesting minority against the extravagance of which the Democratic Board is accused, their election is hailed as a victory for women in politics.

"The women of Chicago are now preparing for the supreme issue of next April, when a Mayor, in place of Carter Harrison; a City Treasurer, a City Clerk, and thirty-six members of the City Council are to be elected. For all these they can vote. The women will vote at the primaries as well as the city election. Their strength cannot be estimated, but that they will be powerful in the elimination of the undesirable element in politics, first in the primaries and later at the election, is generally believed."

The Chicago Herald says:

"The fact that Trustees Paullin and Clark, the two most indefatigable protesters against waste and extravagance on the Sanitary Board, were retained as Trustees largely by the women's votes proves that optimistic estimates of the psychology of the woman voter were fairly correct.

"The majority of women voters will probably, for a long time at least, vote substantially as the male members of the family vote. There is a reason for this, aside from man's influence. The husband and wife enjoy exactly the same condition in life, and they are apt to think alike politically as a result.

"There is thus small prospect of a 'woman's party' in the sense of a large and effective political organization based on the distinction of sex and supposedly radical differences in the political aims of men and women.

"The politicians of all parties are now keen about discovering the feminine political psychology, with a view to making a proper sort of appeal to it. One way to appeal to the woman voter as a woman is to nominate first-class men for office."

WOMEN VOTERS IN CALIFORNIA.

While the women of New York are still too weak or too foolish to vote, the *New York Sun* reports of the Californian election: "California had an unprecedented registration—1,011,096—a vote that is estimated at more than three-fourths of that number. The ballot was so large and unwieldy that in many cases it required twenty minutes for the voter to mark it. The women polled a particularly heavy vote."

46TH NATIONAL ANNUAL CONVENTION MEETS IN NASHVILLE.

The Suffragists assembled in National Convention at Nashville, Tenn., this week will face a new map. Each year for

the last five years Suffragists have been busy with whitewash brushes painting in white the newly won Suffrage States. The addition of Montana and Nevada this year brings more than half the territory of the whole United States under equal suffrage.

Dr. Shaw and others predict that in ten years the entire country will be won for equal suffrage.

Southern women are no longer hostile or indifferent to the movement, but are making great progress, as is shown by the fact that during the month of October four new Suffrage papers were started in the South. The Governor will welcome the delegates, and their meetings will be held in the House of Representatives. Many of the foremost workers will go to Nashville on November 12th. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee; Miss Jane Addams, first Vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association—all will be there. Madame Rosika Schwimmer, of Hungary, will speak.

MRS. CATT COMMENTS ON THE 1914 SUFFRAGE STATES.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has worked for equal suffrage for twenty-six years, when asked to state her views on the results of the recent election, said: "The returns of Western elections have been slow in coming in. It is known that Montana and Nevada have positively extended the suffrage to their women, and this makes 1,710,029 square miles covered by Woman Suffrage—more than 56.4 per cent. of the entire area of the United States. Nearly 100,000 more women have been enfranchised in the two States gained. The election in Nebraska is closed, and an official count will probably be necessary to determine whether the women have won or lost in their campaign there. The Woman Suffragists feel that the greatest victory in the recent election is the vote secured in the State of Ohio, where nearly 600,000 men voted favourable to the extension of the suffrage. The great slogan of the anti-slavery and one-half free." The Suffragists now say it is of Abraham Lincoln, "This Government cannot exist one-half slavery and one-half free." The Suffragists now say it is equally impossible for this nation to go on half being governed by all the people and the other half by half the people. They are certain that a little more time, a little more effort, and a little more education will bring the surrender of Eastern prejudices to their demand for equal justice to men and women."

"SUFFRAGE NEVER LOSES," SAYS DR. SHAW.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, when she received the election returns, said triumphantly: "We have two, perhaps three, victories for Woman Suffrage, and no defeats. That is the fine thing about our cause—we never are defeated. We have won Montana and Nevada, and possibly Nebraska, but we have not lost anything.

"In Missouri, Ohio, North and South Dakota, amendments were voted upon, but did not carry November 3rd. We could not lose these States, because we did not have them before. We have never lost anything, because no State which has ever given suffrage to its women has ever rescinded that action. The Anti-Suffragists are the ones who always lose. They started with everything. Every victory for us is a defeat for them, and they have nothing to face in the future except more defeats. They can never have a victory.

"In Ohio, Missouri, North and South Dakota, we have made great progress this year, even though the amendment did not carry at the polls. The women of every State will go on with their work with increased energy, because they will have back of them a larger number of workers inspired by this year's campaign.

"The Nebraska women carried on a wonderful campaign—I never saw better organization and more spirit and enthusiasm,—but this had to receive at least 35 per cent. of the total vote cast at the election, which was, of course, much more difficult than a majority of the votes cast on the amendment would have been, since most voters seem interested only in officers to be elected, and not in abstract questions submitted to them. In North Dakota it was necessary to get a majority of votes cast at the election, not a majority on the amendment. This made North Dakota's case almost hopeless, but all of their campaign work will have its effect next year, when the regular constitutional amendment will probably come up. Then it will be necessary to get only a majority vote on the amendment, and North Dakota will surely carry for suffrage."

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE ESTABLISHES A RECORD IN RAISING FUNDS.

At the Carnegie Hall Rally on November 6th more than \$106,000 was raised for the final year of the Suffrage campaign in New York State. Mrs. Catt stated that this was more by about \$30,000 than had ever been raised at a single Suffrage meeting in any country.

"This sum," says Mrs. Catt, Chairman of the Committee, "was not raised without the greatest effort and much sacrifice. The calamities in Europe have taught our women that it is more than time they got behind the Government to prevent the disruption of their homes. Those who have made these great sacrifices to advance the cause in which they believe so strongly know that the money is not going to be shipped away. It is going to be spent here in New York in the districts where it was raised to help on the local work."

SUFFRAGISTS AND ORGANISED WORKING WOMEN.

The Suffragists and the Women's Trade Union League work hand in hand endorsing and assisting each other's programme. All organised labour endorses the democratic principle of equal suffrage, and the Women's Trade Union League annually passes a strongly worded resolution demanding the franchise. At the recent convention held in Rochester they placed themselves on record as "desirous of seeing established a permanent minimum wage commission to deal with the question to the end that the working girls of our State be assured of at least a living wage." At the same time the Suffragists protested against the composition of the Workmen's Compensation Committee. Their resolution stated that:

"Whereas the Workmen's Compensation Committee has been created by the 1914 Legislature with an appropriation of \$300,000 for the year; and

"Whereas the Committee is composed of 5 male commissioners, 18 male deputy commissioners, 18 male assistant deputy commissioners, dozens of male physicians, male investigators, male inspectors, and male interpreters, and not a woman among them; and

"Whereas the law affects the working women of our State as well as the working men,

"Resolved—That the delegates to the 46th New York State Suffrage Convention place themselves on record as protesting against the injustice of not having included some women on the Commission, and respectfully urge the Commissioners to appoint women to positions where they can be of adequate service."

"FOR MALES ONLY."

The New York Civil Service Commission has announced that an examination will be held on November 14th for the post of State Medical Inspector of Schools. The examination is "for males only."

It is suggested that some candidates might be afraid of the competition of such women as Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, or Miss Julia Lathrop.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION FEARS WOMEN LAWYERS.

The American Bar Association, at its annual meeting last week, again attempted to side-step its responsibilities, when it shifted the right to admit or exclude women and negroes to its Executive Committee. Even so reactionary an organisation as the American Bar Association apparently fears to take a square stand, and state that neither women nor negroes ever become useful and respected members of the Bar, which would be the only reasonable ground for exclusion from its membership. The real truth is obviously that the members of the Bar Association do not like the idea of giving a fair chance to women and negro lawyers, no matter how able they may be. Their endeavour to evade the issue shows a kind of moral cowardice which deceives no one.—National American Woman Suffrage Association.

THE ENGLISH NURSES IN DENMARK.

TO THE BRITISH SURGEONS AND NURSES PASSING COPENHAGEN ON THEIR WAY FROM BELGIUM:

Silent we bid you welcome,

In silence you answered our greeting,

Because our lips must be closed,

And your teeth are set against the gale.

Our lips are mute,

Our minds are open—

We shall greet you farewell in silence.

Sowers of goodwill

On fields where hate is sown,

Fare ye well!

—C. Norman Hansen, M.D.

As will be known from the newspapers, Copenhagen has in the days from 9th to 16th October had an unexpected visit from a great many foreigners, and 120 British nurses and surgeons, on their way from the seat of war, stayed some days in our town. For many of these people those quiet days certainly were only as the dead calm before a storm, as most of them, no doubt, are again on their way to the front. They all looked most anxious to place themselves again where good work and a cheerful heart are needed so badly.

Fatigued and exhausted after a journey of three days and nights—the Germans had sent the English nurses out of Brussels, and transported them through Germany,—they retired the first night at the hotels Kongen of Denmark and Cosmopolite, but the following morning they were again all right, after having enjoyed a sleep in a real bed.

As "Dansk Sygepleje Raad" (D.S.R.) (Danish Nursing Council) had read in the morning papers about the arrival of their English colleagues, we called on the British Legation, which referred us to Dr. Wyatt, leader of the party, who gladly accepted our offer of assistance during their stay here. D.S.R. made arrangements with some hospitals, and the "Rigs-hospital" offered to receive the guests at 3 p.m. As the stay would presumably be of short duration, it was necessary at once to engage our guests' time and energy. The nurses were received in the nurses' building, where tea and coffee were served; whereupon they—divided in parties—spread over the whole establishment, guided by physicians and English-speaking nurses. We were pleased to hear the enthusiastic expressions about the beautiful hospital and its practical arrangements.

Next day being a Sunday, most nurses went to church, for which they had had no opportunity during the preceding weeks at the front. In the afternoon the committee of D.S.R. called for them at their respective hotels, and brought them out to "Bispebjerg Hospital," where the matron, Miss Münch, received them, and, with the assistance of some physicians, showed them the hospital. Finally, tea was partaken of in the nurses' parlours, while English and Danish songs were sung, and one of the British physicians proposed a cheer for Denmark.

The next day Finsen's Light Cure Institute was visited.

The British physicians and nurses all appeared to be highly interested in seeing the original seat for the treatment, with which most of them were already acquainted at home. The chief physician, Dr. Reyn, showed the visitors all over the house, and courteously answered all questions put to him.

After lunch the Town Hall was visited. The Council had granted the D.S.R.'s request for free admission, and the officials acted as guides. In the afternoon the D.S.R. had arranged a farewell party for the nurses. At four o'clock seventy of the English nurses met the D.S.R.'s Committee and representatives, together with some nurses from the hospitals that were visited the previous days. The orchestra played, and Misses Breuning-Storm and Otta Brønnum played and sang English, Scottish, and Irish songs, which were much applauded.

Tea was served, and toast, which the English nurses said they had not tasted since they left England. One would hardly believe that these cheerful nurses, looking so well in their different-coloured hospital dresses and the pretty white caps, had only a few days ago witnessed all the horrors of war.

Dr. Norman Hansen, who was present, addressed the nurses, thanking them for their labour in the service of humanity, and wishing them success in their future work; and Miss Thurstan (a Suffrage organiser in peace times), small and slight, but stamped with intellect and energy, thanked D.S.R. for their kind reception, and mentioned the calm and security the nurses felt in these peaceful surroundings after the recent severe times.

Finally, many English songs were sung, ending up with "Home, Sweet Home." This harmonious gathering was the last of the official meetings between the English and Danish colleagues, but no doubt many small private meetings took place afterwards. The English nurses have during their short stay in Denmark made many friends. On the morning of the 14th half the party left. Four nurses were invited by Mrs. Melchior to stay as her guests at the Nurses' Recreation Home in Vedboek. Some left on the 16th, but when closing this paper many of our involuntary guests were still in Copenhagen.

We want to express our warm sympathy for our English fellow-nurses, and send them our best wishes for their future work.

ENGLISH CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Members of the C.L.W.S. are serving their country at the Front as nurses, doctors, army chaplains, soldiers and sailors, and in every form of relief work at home. The district organisers are continuing to give their services in public relief work under the municipal authorities in various large towns, and workrooms are being carried on by some of the branches in different quarters. In addition, the League proceeds with its usual work of intercession and education, and as its branches exist in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, not to mention the increasing number of members abroad, services are being held constantly in one part or another of the country. A special service for use in time of war has been compiled for the League by Dr. Scott Holland, and monthly services are being arranged in London, to which members of other Church and philanthropic societies are invited. This month it will be held in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, at 3.30 p.m. on the 12th instant, when the Vicar will lead the intercessions and give an address.

CANADA.

TORONTO.

At a gathering of Suffrage women and their friends, called by Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Association of Canada, on the 17th of September, a movement was organised which will give an impetus to the cause for mothers' pensions.

The Local Council of Women of Toronto have been very much interested in this scheme, and are at present working out the problem in the hope that the Government will ere long see the economical value of such a reform.

After discussion, the meeting passed the following resolution, which was drawn up by Mrs. Gordon Wright, of London:—

"The Suffrage women of Canada, as represented by the National and supported by many of the Toronto organisations, at a well-attended meeting at the home of the National President, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, decided with great enthusiasm that an appeal be sent forth to the women of Canada to rally as a unit in one great patriotic effort, on behalf of the needy and suffering women of our Dominion, through the exploitation and definite working out of the mothers' pension scheme."

Mrs. Heustis welcomed all the help the Suffrage women could give, bringing out that this Patriotic Fund for the maintenance of the soldiers' wives and children, and to the relief of the poor caused by conditions, are really mothers' pensions under a different name.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton was appointed convener for Toronto, and Miss Hutton secretary-treasurer. The ladies present will take the message to their different organisations, who will appoint representatives on the Central Committee in Toronto. It is expected that the campaign so launched will come into effective operation before the close of the year, and bring the message cheer to the thousands for whom the women will work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of *Jus Suffragii*.

Dear Madam,—Up to the 31st July I was neither Anti nor "Pro" Suffrage for women. I was sitting on the comfortable fence looking on, being convinced that when "women want a thing they will get it."

This war, however, smashed my comfortable fence before a shot was fired or a single man had crossed the frontier!

I realised that men had made a ——— mess of things; what is more, that they will not get out of it without the help of women. This is no doubt humiliating to me as a mere man; at the same time humiliation has its advantages when it is three months old. In fact, one can "pretend" to forget it, and join hands with the women under the grand Peace flag which I had thought (stupidly, no doubt) could be carried by men alone!

"Who gives men the right to make war and to continue it without consulting women?"

"Men may ask sacrifices from men, but what right have they to ask women to make sacrifices when every woman makes already a sacrifice in bringing a child into the world!"

A distinguished alien is reported to have said: "Love your enemies."

The Censor accepts no responsibility for its correctness.

Having seen the error of my ways, I sign myself

Your humble servant,

"CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED."

WHICH IS THE MORE INEVITABLE: WAR AND WANT, OR PEACE AND PLENTY?

All the militarists and all the pseudo-peace loving people said "War is inevitable." A very few people only opposed this, and therefore war was *made* inevitable, thus all the militarists have got all they wanted, while all the non-combatants of all countries have to contribute to pay the wants of the militants.

Nobody, however, said up to now that peace is, was, and always will be inevitable. Will they or can they say now that peace is inevitable?

Peace, like all life, is inevitable. Anyone working for peace is working for inevitable life, whilst those working for and preparing for war are simply working and preparing for destitution and destruction.

Between war or peace there is no choice. Which are you prepared to work for?

All the good in this life is inevitable, and so are all the evil things. Why make ourselves responsible for evil, when we have the free choice to work for good?

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