

# JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

FIFTH YEAR No. 2.

OCTOBER 15, 1910.

"A lifted world lifts women up",  
The Socialist explained.

"You cannot lift the world at all  
While half of it is kept so small",  
The Suffragist maintained.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.



I declare that, in my judgment, it is not merely the right of woman, but the interest of all, that you should call in the aid, the counsel, the inspiration of woman to help in the fashioning of legislation which will improve, cleanse, purify and fill with plenty the homes upon which the future depends.

The Rt. Hon. D. LLOYD GEORGE, M.P.

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

## Announcements.

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

**Australia**, *The Woman Voter*, 2 Sh., Whitehall, Melbourne, Victoria.

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

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

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

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

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

**Denmark**, *Kristeligt Kvindeblad*, 2 Kr., K rup pr. Horsens.

—, *Kvinden og Samfundet*, 3,10 Kroner, Studiestraede 49II, K benhavn.

—, *Kvindevalgret*, 1 Krone, Skindergade 27I, K benhavn.

—, *Kvindestemmeratsbladet*, 2 Kr., 34 Bredgade, K benhavn.

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

**France**, *Le Journal des Femmes*, 5 francs, 31 rue Francoeur, Paris.

—, *La Suffragiste*, 4 francs, 62 rue Damr mont, Paris.

—, *La Fran aise*, 6 francs, 49 rue Lafitte, Paris.

**Germany**, *Zeitschrift f r Frauenstimmrecht*, 2 Mark, Post Ebenhausen Ober Bayern.

—, *Centralblatt des Bundes deutscher Frauenvereine*, 4,80 Mark, D rnerstrasse 110, Dresden.

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

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

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

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

**Hungary**, *A n   s a T rsadalom*, 6 Kr. 36 Elemer utca, Budapest VII.

**Iceland**, *Kvennabladid*, 2 Kroner, Fru Briet Asmundsson, Reykjavik.

**Italy**, *L'Alleanza*, 6 Lire, 2 Corso Garibaldi, Pavia, *Unione Femminile Nazionale*, Lire 1.50, via Monte di Piet  9, Milano.

—, *Giornale per la Donna*, Lire 3.50, via dei Pianellari 7, Roma.

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

—, *De Ploeger*, quarterly f 0.60, 63 Frankenslag, s-Gravenhage.

**Norway**, *Nylaende*, fortnightly, 4.70 Kroner, Victoria Terrasse 5II, Kristiania.

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

**Russia**, *Jenski Westnik*, Spalernaya 42, St. Petersburg Sq., London E. C.

—, *The Anglo-Russian*, 1 Sh. 6 d., 21 Paterburg.

**Sweden**, *Dagny*, weekly, 4.50 Kroner, 51 M ster samuelsgatan, Stockholm.

—, *Morgonbris*, 60  re, Folkets Hus, Stockholm.

**Switzerland**, *Frauenbestrebungen*, 3.10 frs., Alpenstrasse 5, Z rich II.

**U. S. America**, *The Woman's Journal*, weekly, \$ 1.00, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Report of the London Congress may be ordered from Mrs. Adela Stanton Coit, 30 Hyde Park Gate, London S. W. for 1 Shilling and 3 pence post paid. It contains the constitution and Rules of Order of the I.W.S. Alliance, the reports of the twenty-one auxiliaries and in addition those of Iceland and Poland; the proceedings; the resolutions; names and addresses of officers, committees, auxiliaries and Honorary Associates; an account of the social attractions of the congress; the President's address, etc. This pamphlet is one of our best means of propaganda, showing the actual state of the suffrage-problem and should therefore be in the hands of every suffragist and every M. P. in the world.

A similar Report of the Amsterdam convention held in 1908 may be had on application to Miss Martina G. Kramers, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam. Both these Reports are of special interest to those who have to give a review of the suffrage movement in their country for our next convention, which is to take place in Stockholm in June 1911. There are more than a hundred copies left of



each, and it was decided to give these to public libraries, in case the affiliated National W. S. Associations should apply for them; not more than fifty copies at a time however. As it is, no applications at all have come; so it would be advisable for our Auxiliaries to make a present of these Reports to the speakers and reporters who will have to do for the Stockholm congress what their predecessors did for the Copenhagen and the Amsterdam meetings. Mrs. Stanton Coit and Miss Kramers will gladly send the volumes to any applicants who are well-known suffrage workers on receipt of twopence for postage.

The international badge, a brooch with the above figure and of half its size, may be ordered from Mrs. J. Pedersen Dan, 39 Griffenfeldtsgade, Copenhagen.

#### LITERATURE.

Die moderne Frauenbewegung by Dr. Käthe Schirmacher edited by Teubner, Leipzig (1 Mk. or 1.25 Mk.) has appeared in second edition. It gives in nearly the same space as Miss Zimmern's book (J. S. III p. 78 and IV. p. 57) the same kind of review of the suffrage movement in all civilised countries. It takes its facts mainly from the same sources, the Reports presented by the different Auxiliaries of the I. W. S. Alliance at the Copenhagen, Amsterdam and London Conventions and "Jus Suffragii"; only they are supplemented by Dr. Schirmacher's wider knowledge and experience gained in her travels all through Europe and in her service as an Officer of the I. W. S. Alliance, and the German handbook follows a slightly different plan, always considering the questions of a) professional training of women, b) equal pay for equal work, c) equality before the law, d) social equality, and wherever possible showing the place of suffrage-work within the women's movement as a whole. Unnecessary to say that Dr. Sch.'s work is as much to be recommended for those who read German as Miss Zimmern's for those who read English. Of course among so much condensed statistical material there is a mistake here and there, thus Iceland is said to have entered the I. W. S. Alliance in 1909 and of the two national suffrage societies in Holland the membership of one is given as it was in 1908, and of the other as it was in 1910, but no reader can desire a more handy booklet for seeing at a glance the position of women in any country and the place which political enfranchisement occupies in their struggle for equal rights.

Enquête de l'Union française pour le Suffrage des femmes may be ordered from the French W. S. A. 41 rue Gazan, Paris for 1 franc and free postage. It contains the answers of 64 eminent men to the question "Should women vote?" preceded by a preface on women's rights by M. Jean Finot, editor of *La Revue*, which magazine published these answers in groups during the summer. The answers are not all favorable and many of them gave the women's paper "La Française" an excellent argument for developing its own theories. Their appearance in pamphlet-form will be welcome to many readers.

Published by the German Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Borrmann Wells's *America and Woman Suffrage* (J. S. IV p. 41) is about to appear in the German language. For those countries

where this pamphlet may be supposed to get a greater circulation in German than in English, copies may be ordered single or by 50. The price is 0.20 Mk. for one 7.50 Mk. for 50. Please apply to Frau Hedwig Winkler, Werben b. Kottbus, Prussia. Dr. ANITA AUGSPURG.

The Danish Woman Suffrage Association, Valgretsforbund followed the example of the Swedish W. S. A. and published on the occasion of its annual meeting a set of 12 post-cards for 1 Kr. to be ordered at the Headquarters Studiestraede 49, Copenhagen. Ten Danish suffragists together with Mrs. Chapman Catt and John Stuart Mill greet us from these fine well-executed cards, not only by showing their faces, but also presenting to the reader a characteristic text from their writings; and surely these must form a good piece of propaganda, scattered all over the world, as is the fate of post-cards. No suffragist will regret it if she spends a shilling on this beautiful set.

#### LECTURERS.

Rosika Schwimmer, 67 István ut, Budapest VII, will start for her annual lecturing tour in Germany on October 24, and will begin by addressing the biennial meeting of the Bavarian W. S. A. at Munich. Until now she has accepted invitations for South-western and Northern Germany for October. She would be glad to make her arrangements as early as possible. She lectures on woman suffrage in connection with every one of the questions concerning the women's movement. Lately she lectured in Austria, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark and England, preferring German but willing to speak in English too.

Gina Krog, 5 Victoria Terrasse, Kristiania, President of the Norwegian Council of Women and founder of the first woman suffrage society in Norway, who was the delegate of her country's Government at the Amsterdam W. S. Convention in 1908, will give a series of lectures in Germany in October and November, for which she was invited by the National Council. She is the editor of "Nylande".

Dear Correspondents and Readers,

This month the organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance was menaced the loss of its French edition, since the paper "La Française", the organ of the French Woman Suffrage Association, which last year made such untiring and valiant efforts to find new subscribers, did no longer see its way to go on with its propaganda for "Jus Suffragii". Fortunately a circular which I addressed to the French readers convinced me that I do no vain work in informing the French suffragists of the status of the suffrage movement in other lands and of the efforts made by their fellow-workers of other nations. Some readers generously answered my request to renew their subscription by paying the fifth year in advance, and I hope the rest will follow this example, when they see that the Roumanian Princess Sturza offered to supply the necessary funds for the continuation of our French edition, on condition that the old subscriptions be renewed; that Mme Evdokimoff, a Russian suffragist, pays five years in advance, and that some French ladies have undertaken to pay the fee for groups of readers, 20, 7 and 6 at a time. Thus France will not cease

to hold its place in the international suffragist movement by giving support to the French edition of our organ, and the International Woman Suffrage Alliance will not run the risk of losing its popularity in Condorcet's country.

Now you will oblige me by sending your news next month before the sixth, and even earlier if you can, for I hope to have long the privilege of publishing it in two languages, and I prefer not to have all the translating to do in three days.

Believe me yours sincerely,

MARTINA G. KRAMERS, Editor.  
Rotterdam, October 12, 1910.

#### Great Britain.

The National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies believes that all who have followed the history of the Women's Suffrage movement in this country are well aware that the Second Reading of the Conciliation Committee's Bill was carried in the House of Commons on the 12th of July by a majority of 109 (299 to 190). According to some authorities the actual majority of members of the House of Commons in our favour was 110, but the figures I have given are those in the Official Report of the debate and division. I now merely mention the fact, in order that the most important event in the progress of our cause may be placed on record in "Jus Suffragii". Immediately after this decision a Liberal opponent of women's enfranchisement moved "That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House" and this motion was carried by 320 to 175 or a majority of 145. Many front-bench supporters of women's suffrage unfortunately voted for this second proposal, owing perhaps to parliamentary considerations of a general character. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill, notwithstanding former declarations in favour of women's suffrage, joined Mr. E. E. Smith (a leading Conservative opponent) and others to do all in their power to defeat the Bill, and Mr. Lloyd George on July 28th, being asked whether the Government would, as Mr. Asquith had promised, give an opportunity in this Parliament "for effectively dealing with the whole question", said the Government would give no such facilities, inasmuch as the Bill was so framed that the House could not deal with the whole question but only with part of it. The Bill, however, concerning which Mr. Lloyd George now makes this criticism is the Bill that has been before parliament since the 14th of June and the provisions of which must therefore have been familiar to Mr. Asquith when he made the promise referred to in reply to the Deputation of Suffragists on June 21.

During the Debate on the Second Reading some fine speeches were delivered, notably those of Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Haldane, Mr. W. B. McLaren, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton and Lord Hugh Cecil; and it was generally remarked that the whole tone of the debate was much more serious and almost entirely free from the club-room jocosity which has characterised previous discussions of women's political rights by gentlemen of the House of Commons.

Our Bill is still before the House: it is by no means dead. Throughout this autumn it will be our business to rouse the country more and more to the absolute urgency of our claims and to the necessity of meeting them in part by the passing of this exceedingly moderate measure. The present Government by its treatment of the whole Subject

has alienated many of its former most vigorous supporters, as was shown in various places at the last General Election. It would do wisely to recover their confidence by enabling this Bill to pass before it faces the country again.

Cambridge, September 1910.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is absolutely resolved to press Parliament to go forward with the Conciliation Committee's Women's Suffrage Bill. Plans are already being laid for the holding of many demonstrations not only in London but in other towns to prove that the nation insists on the will of the House of Commons (as shown by the 110 majority in favour of the measure) being put into practical effect. Meanwhile the National Union is also extending its organisation into all parts of Great Britain and is knitting together the societies which already exist into federated groups. At the moment of writing the first meeting of the representatives of these federations is about to be held at Keswick in the beautiful Lake Country where Miss Marshall and others carry on a vigorous campaign. Many of our leading speakers have been addressing meetings throughout the summer, and Mrs. Fawcett, our President, has made rousing speeches at a series of meetings in Scotland and the Border country. Moreover I note with great satisfaction that in addition to the wide world of our own and kindred societies, fresh organisations are continually being formed among people of certain definite political or religious beliefs; and there is good reason to hope that before long no important political or religious body will be without its own band of ardent suffragists.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has enabled suffragists to understand the temper of the Government more clearly by his recent declaration to a deputation of women from the National Union and other societies. After complaining that the Conciliation Bill would not do at all, because it would only enfranchise those women who have been thought fit to possess the municipal vote, he went on to say quite frankly that the cause of women's enfranchisement (whether, apparently, in this or in any wider form) "was not the cause which he had nearest his heart."

A declaration of this obviously truthful nature is no small help to the supporters of women's suffrage, because it prevents them from leaning, in indolent confidence, upon politicians; and makes them realise that what is next their own hearts is the important fact. We have to think of nothing else, work for nothing else but the victory of this great human cause: so thinking and so working we shall win.

I do not trouble the readers of "Jus Suffragii" with many words at this juncture, as an autumn of great activity lies before us.

MARGARET HEITLAND,  
Member of Executive, N.U.W.S.S.  
London, October 1910.

During the past month the Women's Social and Political Union has been busy spreading the propaganda in the country and abroad. A great feature of these summer holidays has been the holiday campaign, carried on very successfully wherever two or three members were gathered together. Such centres were mostly to be found at the seaside or inland watering places, and meant that much good seed was sown on new ground. Two of the most successful of these



campaigns were those of Mrs. Pankhurst in the Highlands of Scotland, and of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence in Yorkshire and the South of England. Both of these were of the greatest value, bringing in many new members, rousing much interest, and adding to the sinews of war, and as September is the month when so many people crowd to the Northern Moors, the audiences were large and representative.

Now, however, the holidays are practically over, and all workers are getting ready for a busy autumn campaign. The preliminary of this has already been supplied by a Deputation of Welsh Women to Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The latter responsible member of the Cabinet had tried to explain his action in voting against the conciliation Bill, when at the beginning of his own recess he went to address a meeting of Welsh Women in Carnarvonshire. He had evidently felt that his action required explanation, and apparently his women-supporters were not entirely satisfied with that apologia. Mr. Lloyd George therefore, consented to receive a number of Welsh ladies, amongst whom was a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, who pressed the Chancellor of the Exchequer to see how unfair it was to reject the only Bill, which had a chance of becoming law, that he might reconsider his position. He objected to the present Bill because he did not consider it democratic, and that it was impossible to move an amendment to it. It was pointed out to him that the Bill is on the only basis, which is democratic, and also that when he was challenged in the House of Commons to promise the Government time if they would alter the title of the Bill so as to allow of amendments, he did not accept the offer.

EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.  
London, October 1910.

Pending the reassembling of Parliament suffragists have been fully occupied in the important work of organization and the **Women's Freedom League** has found plenty of outlets for activity in strengthening its branches and generally putting its house in order for the momentous struggle ahead. The coming campaign promises to be the most extensive and the most effective we have yet attempted. It opens with an imposing Joint Demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Saturday the 8th October at which twenty eight well-known speakers will take part including members of Parliament and many famous people. There will be seven platforms representing the Suffrage, Art and Literature, Industry, the Professions, the Universities, the Church and the Reform movements.

On the 29th October we hold a special Conference to consider the policy to be adopted towards the Government in connection with the Bill drafted by the Conciliation Committee and generally to determine the activities of the League at the General Election which is expected to take place in January next. It is certain that among the difficulties facing the Government not the least will be the insistent and ever growing demand for Woman Suffrage.

B. BORRMANN WELLS.  
London, Oct. 1910.

A new policy was adopted at a general meeting of the **Men's League for Women's Suffrage**

on Sept. 23, when the following resolution was carried by 187 votes to 51:—

That, in view of the refusal of the Prime Minister to grant facilities for Mr. Shackleton's Bill, this League decides to oppose the Government until a Woman Suffrage Bill be carried into law, and that, accordingly, the executive committee shall at by-elections oppose all official Government candidates, and at a General Election oppose all such candidates except sitting Liberal members who have rendered effective support to the Conciliation Committee.

The League is greatly indebted to Mrs. A. M. Haslam, Hon. Secretary of the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association, for her help in forming a Branch in Dublin.

(Monthly Paper of the Men's League, Sept.)

### Sweden.

The elections of 35 members to the First Chamber—about a fourth of the total number—have now been completed. As to the proportion between the political parties, the result of the elections has on the whole been what was expected beforehand, with one or two exceptions. The proportion is as follows: 21 Conservatives, 11 Liberals and 3 Socialdemocrats—decidedly a large step in the right direction with regard to our suffrage question (see number 11 of J. S. IV).

In the elections we have lost one of our oldest and staunchest friends among the Conservatives, but we have also lost one of our strongest opposers. To counterbalance that gain one of our fiercest opposers in the Second Chamber has now been elected to the First Chamber. But if two have lost one friend, we have gained at least twenty six, so that from our point of view we have a right to rejoice.

In the last number of "J. S." an account was given of the International Socialist Congress in Copenhagen, preceded by a Socialist women's conference, and also of the resolution, passed by the conference. The effect of this resolution on the suffrage movement in our country was also mentioned, and I have only to add, that as yet no official announcement of a final separation has reached the Executive Committee, and that as secretary I have received no private communications in that spirit. It seems that the reports in the press have been a little exaggerated; Ruth Gustafsson herself owns as much in a correspondence to the "Socialdemocrat". Several of the women belonging to the Socialdemocratic party have also expressed their dissatisfaction with the resolution and their sympathy with our suffrage organisation.

In our country the suffrage question has hitherto been a connecting link between women of all classes and parties, and it is to be deeply regretted if this link should be severed.

We women must keep together to gain our common end in union only is strength.

In my next report I will try to give an account of the Swedish women's relations to the political parties.

EZALINE BOHEMAN.  
Stockholm, October 1910.

Sweden feels proud and happy because the International Woman Suffrage Alliance does it the honour of holding its Convention at Stockholm next year.

There is no suffragist in our country but feels

sure that the congress will have a great influence on the progress of our cause.

All sorts of preparations have already been begun. A General Committee and sundry Sub-Committees have been formed and the meetings of the former have shown that in all classes there is a lively interest for the meeting of the I. W. S. A.

The W. S. A.'s in the provinces have already sent in supplies of money and the Finance Committee is arranging festivals and soirées for collecting the necessary funds to receive the Convention in a way worthy of the great cause and its representatives.

From Oct. 1st the Congress-bureau will be open some hours every week to begin with, and we are glad of having found a locality which is admirably situated.

Already every week there are Committee meetings, and since we have got Miss Signe Bergman to take upon herself the great duty of President of the General Committee, we may rest assured that the work will advance splendidly.

In the month of June Sweden is at its finest, and we hope that the attraction of our beautiful country will bring us many guests from every part of the world.

NINI KOHNBERGER, Secr. of Congress.  
Stockholm, October 1910.

### Denmark.

DANSKE KVINDEFÖRENINGERS VALGRETS-FÖRBUND.

The Valgretsforbundet held its annual meeting on the 3rd of October. The following officers were reelected: *Miss Eline Hansen* (President), *Mrs. von der Osten* (nat. sec.), *Miss Th. Daugaard* (internat. sec.). — As representatives in the Nat. Federation which is now to be formed by the "Landsforbundet" and the "Valgretsforbundet" were elected the president and the internat.-sec.

Most encouraging report about the work of the year were given by the presidents of the different groups. The reports on the operations of the press bureau, which I mentioned in a former issue of this paper, was received with applause and hearty thanks to the Executive Officer Mrs. Nörlund — former president of the Valgretsforbundet.

\*\*\*  
One of our groups—the Dansk Kvindesamfund—in 1908 and 1909 instituted a yearly day of "agitation for women's political vote". It proved however, to be very difficult on this very same day to supply all the speakers that were wanted, so the day was altered to a week thus allowing one speaker to visit more places. The week was this year fixed from the 18th till the 25th of September and about 60 successful meetings were held all over the country.

Two cabinet ministers, several members of Parliament and members of the Municipal Boards — men and women — were among the speakers.

A resolution claiming an *early* amendment in the constitution for the purpose of granting the vote to women was put at the meetings—almost unanimously.

A leading member of Parliament gave the following reply to an invitation to speak at one of the above-mentioned meetings:

"I very much regret that I cannot accept your invitation. The fact is that I am very busy just now and besides. — I could not possibly say anything new in favour of this question. Women will get the vote as soon as formalities will allow

it. No person who counts will try to cross it. This cause has conquered." . . .

After this we do not ask *whether* we will get the vote but we ask *whether* we will get it *soon*.

At the meetings postcards published by the *Dansk Kvindesamfund* were sold. Among them cards with portraits of *John Stuart Mill*, *Mrs. Chapman Catt* and others.

TH DAUGAARD, intrn. sec.  
Copenhagen, October 1910.

### LANDSFÖRBUND.

On the 17th and 18th of September the youngest auxiliary of the I. W. S. Alliance, the Landsforbundet for Kvinders Valgret, held an annual meeting in Odense, Fünen. About 150 delegates were met.

The president of the Landsforbundet, *Mrs. Johanne Rambusch*, who had been lecturing all over the country, opened the meeting by saying that the Union had formed quite as many new branches last year as in the year previous, and she felt sure that the work had been carried on with more success than ever. The old societies had been strengthened considerably, and the male speakers had lately shown themselves much more willing to address an audience of women. A great change had taken place upon one point: "The Danish women are now more reckoned with. We are strongly invited to enter the political organisations, and we are even chosen as members of their managing committees", *Mrs. Rambusch* ended, under cheers.

The president of the committee of business, *Mrs. Elna Munck*, who is in touch with all the local branches and is also leader of the agitation, gave an account of the work of the last year and mentioned, that the Landsforbundet at present counts *156 branches with 11000 members*. With her customary eloquence and warmth *Mrs. Munck* gave to the delegates many a piece of advice concerning the further agitation and urged them never to give up work, until the cause was won.

Hereupon the editor of the suffrage-paper "Kvindevalgret" (votes for women), *Mrs. Julie Arenholt* was called upon the platform. Though *Mrs. Arenholt* is strongly occupied both as a member of the town-council of Copenhagen and in her own business of a factory engineer, she still finds time to manage her monthly so well that it has become "the cheapest paper in Denmark", so that any woman, however poor she might be, should be able to afford the subscription.

After the election of delegates to the I. W. S. Congress at Stockholm in 1911, a resolution was carried to the effect that women should be allowed to sit on school-boards, even if they are not members of the town-councils or the vestry-boards, so that henceforth they might be fully equal to men in all municipal rights.

Two public meetings were held during the congress. At the first of these one of the female members spoke about "Equal work, equal pay", whereupon a well-known author, *Dr. Poul Levin*, whose style is very fine, pictured the life of *Henriette Renan* and showed her influence upon the authorship of her famous brother. At the second public meeting not less than three speakers dealt with different interesting subjects. *Professor juris Carl Sarp from the Copenhagen University* spoke about "The treatment and reform of criminals", and *Mrs. Johanne Meyer*, one of the suffrage-pioneers, told of the sufferings of "Neglected children", while *Mr. Thomas Bredsdorff*,



who is leader of a large popular high-school, earned great applause upon an address entitled "Suffrage and Womanliness."

The "head" of a high-school for farmers near Odense had invited a party of fifty delegates to stay at the school during the congress, while the rest of them were welcomed to visit the place.

The press had sent correspondents, and the annual meeting of the Landsforbund has been carefully and sympathetically reported to the papers of all the political parties.

CLINNY DREYER.

Ringsted, Sept. 25th 1910.

### United States.

Summer holidays are over and all good suffragists are back at their posts of duty. The National Association is concentrating its forces in the far West. In two States on the Pacific Ocean—Washington and Oregon—the voters at the general elections November 8 will cast their ballots for or against changing the constitution of the State so as to give the franchise to women. On the same date the voters of two other States will do the same—South Dakota and Oklahoma, situated almost in the center of this large country. Then in October a convention will meet in Arizona, situated in its southwest corner, to make a constitution and arrange for changing into a new State what is now only a territory, and the National Association will try very hard to have this new constitution give women the same voting rights as men.

\*\*\*

Thus it will be seen that there are five great campaigns on hand, calling for money, workers, time and thought, with much anxiety lest the forces against us prove too strong. The big liquor interests are determined there shall be no further extension of suffrage to women. The vast moneyed corporations, which have so much control over politics, do not want to complicate matters by giving votes to women. The great political parties are split in twain by the two distinct elements which are known as the "progressives" and the "stand-patters". The first want to introduce new measures which will give the voters more direct influence and break up the control of the party "bosses" and "machines". The second want to leave things just as they are. Both parties therefore are all at sea and they are having so much trouble to control the men voters that they are strongly opposed to creating a large body of women voters, who, they fear, would be still more difficult to manage. And so we are facing almost insurmountable difficulties, as every man has a vote on our question and his ballot is secret. Sometimes our enemies appeal to his natural prejudices against woman's equality, sometimes they use threats and sometimes money, and more than once, we have reason to believe, when we have really had a majority of votes, those who counted them conspired together and suppressed enough to defeat us. So these are very anxious days as we wonder what the November elections have in store for us. Our greatest hope is in the workingmen and the farmers. The national president, Dr. Anna H. Shaw, will soon go to the far West to take part in these campaigns.

\*\*\*

In a number of the Eastern States there is more activity than ever before in the history of our

movement. Prominent among these are Illinois, New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The last two are especially noticeable because they are Southern States and heretofore there has been almost no interest in woman suffrage in the South except in Louisiana, the home of the national vice-president, Miss Gordon, where tax-paying women have a partial franchise. The Southern women say that their men will give them anything they want and we are hoping that they will very soon want the suffrage and get it—but we are a little skeptical.

\*\*\*

There has been a marvelous change in public sentiment within the past two years. Woman suffrage is being used for all kinds of advertising purposes, in the newspapers and on the sign boards. The shop windows are full of woman suffrage writing paper, woman suffrage candy, woman suffrage articles of every description, and there is no subject outside of politics that is so much talked about.

IDA HUSTED HARPER,  
Chairman of the National Woman  
Suffrage Press-Committee.

New-York, September 1910.

### Austrian Empire.

AUSTRIA.

The summer-holidays, which mostly cause a general flight from Vienna, together with the bad health of its President, Frau v. Fürth, forced the Vienna Committee for Woman Suffrage to temporary inactivity. Now, in the beginning of the winter season it has taken the work up again and its preparations indicate a rather busy winter-campaign. Notwithstanding the holidays however the summer has not past away without important events, it even witnessed a movement which promises to be not without meaning for the suffrage cause—a movement of women housekeepers, their organisation and their public action. The cause of this movement was the growing and, no longer only for the labour classes but also for the middle classes, intolerable dearth of all indispensable victuals, especially meat. These high prices have caused the women of a small country-town of Nether-Austria to have recourse to a boycott of the butchers and take in hand themselves the supply of meat to the consumers. They actually succeeded in furnishing meat for cheaper prices than the butchers asked for it. This example soon found imitation in four or five other small towns. When in Vienna the ladies of the house, returning from their summer-trips, were met by a renewed rise in the price of meat, the movement extended to the capital and grew to quite unexpected dimensions. To be sure we had no boycott of the butchers here, because we soon realised that they were not to be blamed for the rise of the meat-prices, because on the contrary the diminished demand makes them losers by it. The movement is principally directed against the Government, which, in indulgence to the powerful party of the Agrarians, grants and even encourages the export of cattle and meat but prohibits the import. The character of the movement has long changed from what it was at the outset, a movement of women housekeepers; the political parties have seized upon it, especially the Socialdemocrats, who see in it a means of agitation against an

antagonistic Government. Its importance for woman suffrage however lies in the fact that women, who up to now religiously confined themselves to their domestic sphere and conscientiously avoided all public show and all contact with politics, have now been forced out into the open and have been taught the influence of politics on their home affairs. These women may now be seen to flock in hundreds to the meetings, which are nearly daily held to discuss this subject; they may be heard to speak at these meetings, and these totally untaught women are excellent advocates of their case. One can hear from them expressions like these: "We would have nothing to do with politics, but politics have come to us and entered our kitchen!" or "If we women had a seat in Parliament, the existing laws on exportation would be impossible!" And on Oct. 2nd we saw a spectacle unheard-of in Austria, middle class women marching in a procession protesting against the Government, 250,000 people joining in the demonstration. This is a good prospect for woman suffrage, for, once brought to reflect on the situation, those women will readily realise that men's politics are also the cause of many more of their grievances. It is curious to see that, in a time in which from every quarter we hear the call to arms against feminism, the men themselves by their ill-contrived politics drive women in flocks into the arms of the women's movement.

Vienna, Oct. 4, 1910

H. HERZFELDER.

BOHEMIA.

The protective and aggressive work for women's suffrage in our country progresses in three directions: a) to improve and extend municipal suffrage, b) to preserve and extend the suffrage for the diet, c) to acquire the right of suffrage in the central parliament.

We made a little progress in the first direction this year. Women, who are taxpayers, as well as teachers and other professional women are allowed to vote at some municipal elections; whereas, heretofore, they were allowed to vote only by proxy. Professional men under the required age were also formerly allowed to vote by proxy only. But the Supreme Court has recently decided, that such men be also allowed to vote personally. In consequence of this, women (especially teachers) are gaining admission to the polls. They have succeeded in a number of places. There has been no general decision on the matter, and so we are more or less dependent on the good will of the local committees and directors.

We cannot report any progress in the second direction. A year ago I sent the report of the unsuccessful attempt we made to elect a woman for the diet. This failure was due to the insincerity of the other political parties in this city. Last spring we made another attempt to elect a woman into the diet from one of the country districts, where there was a strong organization, and we asked the Agrarian Party (The Agriculturists) to nominate one of the most excellent workers as candidate. The victory would have been indisputable. The preparatory work showed us, that the masses have an understanding for and appreciation of woman's rights, but that representatives from cities have not this understanding and are not sincere.

All political parties in the country are now engaged in preparing reforms of the electoral laws for the diet. Representatives of two leading parties are advocating universal suffrage and a secret

ballot for both men and women. But there is a strong opposition against them, and the general political situation is so acute, that the reform of the ballot is pushed aside as a minor question and does not arouse enough interest, neither in the Labor Party, which desires it most, nor in any of the others. We therefore fear that the women will be isolated with their demands, and that all, who are working for equal universal suffrage, will be disappointed.

Point c)—the effort to acquire suffrage in the central Parliament—is entirely at a standstill. Petitions, interventions etc. have been sent repeatedly, but the unfavorable conditions in the diet find their counterpart in the central parliament, so that the question of women's rights is constantly postponed to future times.

In the mean time § 30 on the organization of societies, which forbids women to organize politically, stifles our efforts and does not allow any growth of organisations or of forces.

\*\*\*

The German minority has obstructed all action in the diet for the past two years, so that in that time the diet was not even properly established. They demand a change in the constitution before further action is taken. The nature of their demand is, however, totally unacceptable to the Bohemians. The Germans would have it, that the Bohemian language be excluded from the courts and other official places in such districts of the kingdom of Bohemia where they are in majority. There are some judges in Bohemia to-day, who conduct their proceedings entirely in German, without having a lawful right to do so. This is unjust to the Bohemians, who must appear in such a court. The Bohemians hold, that both Bohemians and Germans should be able to defend their rights in their mother tongue, especially the Bohemians in their own country.

Conditions are very complicated here, and cannot be explained in a few words. It is certain, however, that the only just solution would be, to give equal universal suffrage and a secret ballot. By resting on such a basis, the diet would become a just representation of the inhabitants of the country and would then be more competent to solve its problems. The present diet is made up of privileged persons, who decide the interests of all. Prague, Oct. 7, 1910.

F. PLAMINKOVA.

### Germany.

In the edition of "Jus Suffragii" of July, where the Hungarian pamphlet "The New Meaning of Universal Suffrage" is referred to, R. Sch. says ("J. S." IV p. 82) that the question directed to the politicians of all countries: if they believe it possible, to use the term "universal suffrage", where women are excluded from it, has been answered in the negative by all, except some German politicians.

It seems necessary, in order to avoid misunderstanding, to give the whole answer of those German politicians, who are the best and most sincere friends of women's suffrage. Hellmut v. Gerlach says: "I consider it entirely illogical, to use the word universal for a suffrage, that does not include women". — Dr. Heinz Potthoff says: "At all events it is incorrect". — Only Theodor Barth, conceding to the facts although they are not at all in accordance with his ideal, says: "Since the term 'universal suffrage', has implied for more than half a century the meaning of men's suffrage only, this meaning will not disappear



very soon". But in spite of acknowledging this truth, the possibility that in the states of the German Empire political suffrage-reforms may take place without including women, he too answers the question, do you believe that women's suffrage in any form will be introduced in your country some time? "I hope it and believe it, provided 'some time' is not meant for too short a space".

I take the opportunity to state that since long there is scarcely a bill laid before the Reichstag of our Empire concerning social laws or self-government, which makes any difference between the sexes in respect to the vote and even eligibility. The political suffrage in the empire is the so-called universal, — for men, — so there is no prospect to add women's suffrage by way of a general reform. Our main attack must have for its object municipal and political suffrage in the Diets of our federated states, and our main work is among women themselves, of whom so many possess a vote and do not use it. — If we had in Germany an army of Suffragettes as in England, our cause would be won in a very short time.

This month the Bavarian Suffrage Association has its annual meeting in Nurnberg on October 25th, and the Local Suffrage Society of Munich has its annual meeting in Munich on October 27th. Whoever of our friends from abroad happens to be in our country or cares to come to us, will be most welcome to assist at both. On October 26th we shall have a lecture in Munich by Miss Rosika Schwimmer from Budapest.

Dr. ANITA AUGSPURG.

Huglfing, October 1910.

### France.

The visible agitation for woman suffrage was of course somewhat slackened during the holidays. However in many places some steps were taken in the District Councils (conseils généraux), some of which have declared in favour of the bill Dussaussy-Buisson. This bill, introduced by Mr. Dussaussy and presented again by Mr. Ferdinand Buisson, proposes, as the reader knows, the municipal vote for women. From the opening of Parliament, our efforts will be directed towards having Mr. Buisson's report put on the agenda.

But the principal event of the summer was the publication of the inquiry made by the French Woman Suffrage Association among the eminent men of our country. It has appeared in the form of a pamphlet preceded by a masterly essay, "The Women's Charter", by Mr. Jean Finot, a well-known friend of women's rights, editor of one of our principal magazines "La Revue". It contains the opinions of sixty-four eminent Frenchmen. Its success was universal. Not only the leading press-organs of Paris and the provinces, but also the foreign papers have discussed it and given extracts of it. It is a unique document for the history of the movement for women's rights.

Communication from the French W.S.A.  
Paris, 8 October 1910.

### Hungary.

It is a good news for our movement, that the Government has postponed the parliamentary reform-bill until the results of the popular census, which will take place on the 31st of December, are known. This means a delay of at least 1-2 years. As our movement hopes to win on the

occasion of a general parliamentary reform, every postponing of the reform is good for us, giving us more time to make propaganda.

The new census will be a usual one, only, to prepare the Parliamentary Bill, they are taking an extra list of all men over 24 years old.

When the parliament discussed the matter Mr. Benedek János, M.P. asked the minister why they are counting for this purpose only the men, why not also the women, who are expecting also to get the vote. The minister of commerce answered that he did not believe, there was any inclination on the part of the House to give women the vote.

With a view to this declaration, we have now to prepare the members of the new House. The Men's League is now collecting a list of prominent men who are in favour of Woman Suffrage, which shows already a respectable list of active M.P.'s. Since we got a delay, we are able to do more work.

A very encouraging fact is, that one of our new parliamentary parties, the party of independent landowners declared itself in favour of W. S. *This is the first active political party in Hungary which declared itself officially in favour of it.*

Our propaganda takes its regular course. We had lectures at our watering-places during the summer and a course of lectures on Women's Suffrage and the movement to obtain it. The leader of the course was Rosika Schwimmer. She explained the principles of the movement, its national and international organisation, the movement in every land, the results of women suffrage in all those lands where it is exercised, the objections etc. etc.

A good means of propaganda was introduced by one of the members of our board, the Countess Teleky: she hung copies of our leaflet: Why should women vote? printed on finer paper, in a nice frame in every guestroom of her villa. This was imitated by many of our members. A very funny thing happened by this. Count István Tisza, the political leader of the Government (opposed to W.S.), visited at the beginning of the parliamentary holiday Count Teleky in his villa in the Tátra. There he found those Suffrage decorations in his room. From the Telekys he went to the Countess Pejacsevics (another member of our Board) for some days. There he found the same decoration in his room. From there he went into one of our great watering-places where we were just preparing our lecture, so that the whole place was covered with great posters, inviting the people to come and discuss the matter, why women should vote. It was a nice way of showing Count Tisza that this is a question of the day.

Our autumn-session began with a public meeting dealing with the dreadful dearth of food and housing, intolerable in Hungary. The meeting ended with a resolution in favour of general suffrage for men and women as the only means to better the circumstances.

Now we begin to organize the young people. A committee is formed, whose special task is to gain boys and girls between 16-24 for the movement. On October 16th there will be a great public meeting of young people.

We hope to get some foreign lecturers to help us, as they helped us until now. The women's movement is getting on very well. The greatest event is the nomination of the first woman as University teacher. Dr. Iréne Markbreiter, a member of our society since its foundation, is the first teacher of ophthalmology at the University of Kolozsvár.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.