

JUS SUFFRAGII,

PUBLISHED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

SECOND YEAR No. 10.

JUNE 1, 1908.

The State-Constitution disfranchises women entirely. It may be alleged that women individually may be as fit as men to take a share in the management of state, province and municipality; that independent unmarried women, not represented by a husband, may have an equal or even a greater moral or pecuniary interest than men in the government; yet the present Constitution deprives women of all power to hinder an adverse legislator from disregarding their claims.

(Govern.-report on Const. Netherl).



Where popular government exists, a ballot is the only weapon worth while.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

The ballot in the hands of the women should be a power to better the Home, the State and the Nation.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

PRICE 2 DUTCH FLORINS PER YEAR.

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

- Austria**, *Der Bund*, 2 Kronen, 7 Rochusgasse, Wien III.
Belgium, *De Stem der Vrouw*, $\frac{3}{4}$ franc, Ons Huis, Gent.
Bulgaria, *Jenski Glas*, 6 francs, Mrs. Bojilewa, Burgas.
Canada, *Freyja*, \$ 1.—, Miss M. I. Benedictsson, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Denmark, *Kvindestemmerets bladet*, 2 Kroner, 34 Bredgade Kopenhagen.
—, *Kvinden og Samfundet*, 3,10 Kroner, Kongens Lyngby 5.
—, *Kvindevalgret*, 1 Krone, Skindergade 271, Kopenhagen.
Finland, *Nutid*, 6 Mark, 21 Alexandersgatan, Helsingfors.
France, *Le Journal des Femmes*, 5 francs, 31 rue Francoeur, Paris.
—, *La Suffragiste*, 4 francs, 62 rue Damrémont, Paris.
—, *La Française*, 6 francs, 49 rue Lafitte, Paris.
Germany, *Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht*, 2 Mark, Post Ebenhausen, Ober Bayern.
Great Britain, *Women's Franchise*, weekly 1 d. 13 Bream's Buildings Chancery Lane, London.
—, *Votes for Women*, weekly, 1 d., 4 Clement's Inn, London W. C.
Hungary, *A Nő és a Társadalom*, 41 Nefelejts u. Budapest VII.
Iceland, *Kvennabladid*, 2 Kroner, Fru Briet Asmundsson, Reykjavik.
Italy, *L'Alleanza*, 6 Lire, 2 Corso Garibaldi, Pavia.
Netherlands, *Maandblad voor Vrouwenkiesrecht*, f 1.—, 43 Linnaeusstraat, Amsterdam.
—, *De Ploeger*, irreg. f 0.60, 53 Avenue Concordia, Rotterdam.
Norway, *Nylaende*, 4,70 Kroner, 3 Edvard Stormsgade, Kristiania.
Poland, *Ster*, 10 francs, Boduena 2, Warsaw.
Russia, *The Women's Union*, 4d per number, 84 Nicolaewskaya, St. Petersburg.
Sweden, *Dagny*, 5 Kroner, 51 Mästersamuelsgatan, Stockholm.

- , *Morgonbris*, 50 Öre, Folkets Hus, Stockholm.
Switzerland, *Frauenbestrebungen*, 3,10 frs., Zürichbergstr. 10, Zürich V.
U.S. America, *The Woman's Journal*, \$ 1,50, 3 Park Street, Boston.
—, *Progress*, \$ 0,25, N.A.W.S.A. Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.
—, *The Woman's Tribune*, \$ 1,—, Clara Bewick Colby, Portland Ore.

Editorial Announcements.

We are now assured of delegates from all of the thirteen countries affiliated with the Alliance and if plans do not go astray, the coming Congress in Amsterdam will witness either delegates or fraternal delegates from at least twenty-two different nations. It is expected that every association in the world which is working for woman suffrage will be represented. Eight National Councils of Women, and many other National Associations will send friendly delegates and there is every assurance that this Congress will be more largely attended than any yet held. One morning session will be devoted to an exchange of opinions on methods of work, which we may hope will provide all delegates with new resources. Come one, come all! Let us gather in Amsterdam to strengthen each other in faith; to learn what others are doing; to plan how to help each other. There will be plenty of food for reflection, plenty of fresh courage and inspiration, and a hospitable welcome to all woman suffragists. The Congress will prove a landmark in our movement, and those who take part in it, will remember it long.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Abridged Programme of International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Revised to May 27, 1908.

Monday, June 15.

9.30 a. m.:

Call to Order.

Business necessary to organization of the congress

Applications for membership by new associations.

1.30 p. m.:
 Music by Choir. 20 minutes.
 Address of Welcome, Dr. Aletta Jacobs. 10 min.
 President's Address. 40 minutes.
 Cantata "Old Holland's New Time". (Sung by
 over 400 voices.) 20 minutes.

Evening:
 General Reception to all delegates, alternates,
 fraternal delegates and visitors. A little play,
 which has been successfully given in Holland
 several times during the past winter, has been
 translated into English, and will be presented at
 the reception.

Responses to addresses of welcome:

Australia,
 Canada, Mrs. Miriam Brown.
 Denmark, Fru Vibeke Salicath.
 Finland, Annie Furuhjelm.
 Germany, Dr. Anita Augspurg.
 Great Britain, Mrs. Millicent G. Fawcett.
 Hungary, Fr. Janka Grossman.
 Italy,
 Norway,
 Russia,
 Sweden,
 Switzerland,
 U. S. America,

2 or 3 minutes each.

Tuesday, June 16.

9.30 a. m.:
 Reports of Officers.
 Compilation of reports from all auxiliaries.
 Business discussion: "Under what conditions
 shall the publication of 'Jus Suffragii' be continued?"
 Leader Gt. Britain; Assistant Finland; Assistant
 Hungary.

Afternoon:
 About 100 persons will be received by Burgo-
 master and Mrs. Van Leeuwen; others will be
 taken for an excursion on the Amsterdam canals.

8 p. m.:
 Subject: "Woman Suffrage in Practice".
 Australia, Mrs. Madge Donohoe,
 Finland, Miss Anna Furuhjelm, "A True Democr-
 acy."

New Zealand, Mrs. Alice M. Steele, "Fifteen
 years of Woman Suffrage".
 Norway, Frederikke Mörck: "The Triumph of
 Justice."

U. S. America, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, "The Fruit
 of the Tree of Knowledge."

20 minutes each.

Wednesday, June 17.

9.30 a. m.:
 Roll Call of Associations affiliated with the
 Alliance for the announcement of proposals for
 new business.

Reports of Associations that have accomplished
 important results:

Denmark, Frk. Eline Hansen.	20 minutes.
Finland, Miss Annie Furuhjelm.	20 "
Norway, Fru F. M. Qvam	20 "
Gt. Britain, Miss I. O. Ford	20 "
Report of national Suffrage Associations formed since the meeting in Copenhagen:	
South Africa	20 minutes.
Bulgaria,	20 "
Switzerland	20 "

2 p. m.:
 Meeting for young People (Programme arranged
 by Dutch Association).

Speakers: Fru Holmgren, Sweden.
 Dr. Jur. Anita Augspurg, Germany.
 Miss Rendell, Gt. Britain.
 Mme. Mirovitch, Russia.
 Mrs. Ella Stewart, U. S. America.

4 to 6 p. m.:
 Afternoon tea given by Dr. Jacobs to all members
 of the congress.

8 p. m.:
 Subject: "Why should representative govern-
 ments enfranchise women?"
 Five minute speeches; one person from each
 of our auxiliaries.

Germany, Frau Minna Cauer.
 Gt. Britain, Miss Margaret Ashton, "Woman
 Suffrage and the Industrial Woman."
 Hungary, Mme. Eugenie Meller-Miskolczy.
 Denmark, Fru Louise Nörlund.
 U. S. A., Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch.
 (For remaining countries names not received.)

Thursday, June 18.

9.30 a. m.:
 Conference upon methods of work. Each Assoc-
 iation is urged to set forth any policy of work
 which has proved helpful in the propaganda of
 woman suffrage.

Discussion: "How may Affiliated Associations
 help each other?" Leader, Germany; Assistant,
 Netherlands; Assistant Russia.

2 p. m.:
 Woman Suffrage presented from a Christian
 point of view.

(Program arranged by the Dutch committee.)
 Chairman: Mevrouw Beelaerts van Blokland.
 Fru Pastorinde Blauenfeldt, Denmark.
 Countess Anna v. Hogendorp, Holland.
 Marie Maugeret, France.
 Catharine Waugh McCulloch, U. S. A.
 Lady Frances Balfour, Gt. Britain.
 Rev. Anna H. Shaw, U. S. A.

8 p. m., 20 minutes speeches:
 Canada, Mrs. Miriam Brown.
 Denmark, Fru Kommandörinde Münter.
 Germany, "Does the Working Woman need the
 Ballot?" Dr. Elizabeth Altmann Gottheiner.
 Hungary, "Berufsorganisationen und Frauen-
 stimmrecht", Fr. Rosika Schwimmer.
 Great Britain, Miss Frances Sterling.

Friday, June 19.

9.30 a. m.:
 Report on International Badge, Fru Johanne
 Pedersen-Dan "Shall contract made at Copen-
 hagen be continued?"

Australia, Italy, Canada.
 Discussion: "Shall more than one National
 Society in each country be permitted to affiliate
 with the International Woman, Suffrage Alliance?"
 Leader. U. S. A., First Asst., Sweden. Asst. Nor-
 way; Asst., Denmark.

Report on Resolutions; Mrs. Ida Husted Harper,
 Chairman; Miss Margaret Ashton, Mrs. Van Loenen
 de Bordes.

2 p. m.:
 Fraternal Greeting by Representatives of Natioal
 Councils and Important National Associations.
 Reports of countries not yet organized.

8 p. m., 20 minute speeches:
 Italy, Prof. Emilie Mariani.
 Netherlands, Mrs. van Itallie van Embden.
 Russia, "The Final Aim of the Woman Suffrage
 Movement", Mme. Kalmanovitch.

Sweden.
 Switzerland,

Saturday, June 20.

9.30 a. m.:
 Discussion of proposals presented at Roll Call
 Wednesday morning.

Proposal of Amendments to Constitution and
 general discussion.

Arrangement for meeting of 1909.

Afternoon:
 A session will be held, if necessary, to consider
 any unfinished business.

Evening:
 Farewell dinner. Delegates, alternates and
 speakers will be provided with free tickets; fraternal
 delegates will be welcome, but will be expected
 to buy their own tickets. A representative from
 each country will make a brief speech, not to
 exceed three minutes. At ten o'clock a series of
 Dutch dances, will be presented by young men
 and women in national costume.

Sunday, June 21.

Excursion to Rotterdam. The Dutch Woman
 Suffrage Association and the Rotterdam branch
 offer this entertainment. Details are not quite
 complete, but it is probable that all will be expected
 to pay railroad fare to Rotterdam and return;
 other expenses will be borne by the Dutch ladies
 for all delegates, alternates and speakers. Fraternal
 delegates and visitors will be welcome, but will
 buy their own tickets. There will probably be a
 special train to Rotterdam; there, we shall go
 direct to steamers for a ride on the River Maas.
 Lunch will be served on the boat. After dinner,
 served in the Zoological Gardens at R., we return
 to Amsterdam.

The Dutch women have arranged for Rev. Anna
 H. Shaw to preach on Sunday afternoon, June 14th,
 at 2 o'clock. While this is not a part of the con-
 gress, many delegates will undoubtedly wish to
 attend.

A Secretary will be in charge of headquarters
 in the Concertgebouw, where our congress is to
 be held, from 9 to 4 o'clock after June 8th.

The Socialist women, not feeling at liberty to
 join the army of suffragists consisting of all
 classes of women, are calling a meeting of their
 club on June 15th in Bellevue near the American
 Hôtel at Amsterdam to discuss woman suffrage
 from their point of view.

Dear Correspondents and Readers!

The above Programme, as you will readily
 see, is an abridged and not a correct or an
 official one; neither is the invitation to the fest-
 ivities given in a courteous form. I only print it
 in this anticipated June-number, that our visitors
 might have a little more definite information
 about the congress, before they leave home.
 Every post brings fresh adhesions, so I cannot
 attempt to give a list of our visitors. Our hall is
 spacious enough and every suffragist will be
 welcome. I hope many readers of "Jus Suffragii"
 will come to deliberate on the continuance of the
 paper.

Believe me yours sincerely,

MARTINA G. KRAMERS,
 Editor.

The Netherlands.

The Hague branch of the N. W. S. A. gives a
 reception to the foreign visitors and holds a public
 meeting where some of them will speak, as appears
 from the following communications:

Monday, 22 June.

Reception and Dinner offered to the President,
 Officers, Speakers and a limited number of Deleg-
 ates of the I. W. S. A., by the Hague Local Branch
 of the Dutch W. S. A.

Reception (afternoon tea) with musical perform-
 ances 3—5 p. m. at the PalaceHotel, Scheveningen.

Dinner*) 6.30 p. m. at the Kurhaus, Scheveningen.
 Invitations will be issued to:
 the Officers of the I. W. S. A.,
 the Officers of the Dutch W. S. A.,
 the Members of the Central Committee for the
 Congress,
 the Invited Speakers at the Congress,
 the Delegation of each affiliated country for
 two delegates.

All foreign members of the Congress and all
 the members of the Dutch W. S. A. will be wel-
 come, if they pay the entrance fee, to be sent by
 postal mandate to **Jonkvrouw C. v. Hogendorp,
 Balistraat 36, The Hague**; during the Congress,
 address: Information Bureau, "Concertgebouw",
 Amsterdam.

Entrance fee for reception f 1.—, for dinner
 f 4.—, for both festivities f 5.—.

The Committee for the Reception:

Mevr. de Douairière BEELAERTS v. BLOKLAND,
 President.

Jonkv. A. v. HOGENDORP-KNEPPELHOUT,
 Vice-President.

Mevr. E. H. HARTSHALT-ZEEHANDELAAR,
 Secretary.

Jonkv. C. v. HOGENDORP, Treasurer,
 Balistraat 36, The Hague.

Rooms can be reserved for *members of the
 Congress* at Scheveningen at the "Grand Hotel"
 at f 2.50 and at the "Palace Hotel" at f 3.—,
 breakfast included.

On Wednesday *June the 24th* there is a great
 public meeting at the hotel *De Twee Steden*, where
 some of the foreign ladies, among whom is Mrs.
 Blauenfeldt, are invited to speak. The chair will
 be taken by Dr. Al. Jacobs and Mrs. Beelaerts v.
 Blokland, Pres. of the Reception Committee, will
 give a welcome-address.

Sympathisers who are not delegates may be
 recognised as *members of the Congress* by paying
 an entrance-fee of 5 Dutch florins to be sent by
 postal mandate to the address of the 1st secretary
 of the Central Committee, **Mejufrouw Johanna
 W. A. Naber, 5 Van Eeghenstraat, Amsterdam**.
 Tickets for the great dinner and for the boat-
 excursion should be applied for at the same
 address at the price of 5 Dutch florins each.

For the reduction of boat-fares from London
 see "Jus Suffragii" of March; the list of hotels
 and boarding-houses is reprinted here.

Members of the Congress will find their tickets
 lying ready for them at the Information Bureau
 in the "Concertgebouw", the place of meeting.
 They will be forwarded to their hotel on applic-
 ation there.

JOHANNA W. A. NABER,
 1st Sec. Central Committee.

*) Vegetarians may have vegetarian menu if they apply for
 it in time, at the above address.

During the first year of its existence the **Nederlandsche Bond voor Vrouwenkiesrecht** founded fourteen branches: at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Alkmaar, Breda, Doetinchem, Gorinchem, Leiden, Middelharnis, Amersfoort, Hilversum, Naarden Bussum, Heerenveen and Almelo; whereas some others will soon be constituted.

The members, exclusive of the supporters, number over seven hundred.

Faithful to its statutes, the Bond arranged several courses and lectures to enlighten women on their future duties as voters, and to prepare them for their share in public life.

TH. J. E. VAN AKEN.

The Hague, May 1908.

The participation of the Dutch public in the I. W. S. Alliance's congress promises to be very satisfactory, and each of the 38 branches of the N. W. S. A. will be represented by one or two delegates. The good seed sown at the Convention is thus sure to be spread all over the country. We not only expect that our membership will increase by the feeling of international solidarity, but also that each of our propagandists will see her arguments strengthened and her methods perfected by the experience of suffragists in other countries.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Rotterdam June 1st 1908.

Norway.

The oldest women's association in Norway—Norsk Kvindesaksforening—has taken up the work here in Kristiania to make women use their vote, and to make them use it to promote the cause of women.

On Tuesday the 4th of May we had the first meeting in the Nobel-Institute, which was overcrowded.

Miss Gina Krog gave a splendid address. She maintained that the limited suffrage could give sufficient power to the women to reform their economic circumstances. We should now set to work in order to procure exact informations and then influence the authorities and the public opinion. The prejudice should be swept out of the men's mind that women have no right to press forward into the labour-market and to take the bread away from men. In a most logical speech Miss Krog now proved that this view was a falsehood. It was the great industrial development which had taken many an industry from the home and out of the women's hands, and had transported them to the factories, and from this change, the women had suffered economic damage, which fact had created the present sad economical plight. If women had not at the same time begun their struggle for emancipation, our situation would have been still worse. Here in our country there is now a strong tendency to create an aristocracy of men-workers at the expense of women; and their fellow-men, the private employers and all official institutions, agree on this point: to do their best in order to oppress the women labourers.

Yet, a few days ago, the women in the post-offices have obtained from the Storting (parliament) the same wages as their men-colleagues, and all Norwegians who work for the women's cause and who consider it a question of civilization highly rejoice at this victory. Miss Krog

then took a special branch of women's work: that of the women-telegraphers. Their cause being actually under discussion, it was, she said, a necessity for Norsk-Kvindesaksforening to support them. Above all, she concluded, it was necessary to cooperate in order to urge the claims of justice.

Miss Christine Paulsen, a lady telegrapher, gave an account of the situation of women employees, whose work in telegraphy dates from 50 years back. Their circumstances have been made worse since a bill of 1898, and the Norwegian women telegraphers have lately sent a petition directly to the Storting. In this petition they demand the same standard of efficiency for women as for men telegraphers, the same professional education at the school of telegraphy in Kristiania, and the abolition of the "residence act" (In Norwegian: bostedsbaandet). Miss Paulsen ended her address by saying: "If you should wish to enter the telegraph-service, I will tell you, you must needs have a fortune of your own".

Mr. Lie—an inspector of the telegraph-agreed with Miss Paulsen. He said that he had been in the service of the telegraph for more than 50 years and he spoke from experience when he said, that the women telegraphers were fully on a par with their men colleagues. And he wished it to be officially stated that *the women telegraphers had raised the standard of efficiency, because the women telegraphers always were educated people.* He would therefore deeply regret if the level was to be drawn down now.

After a further discussion, pro and contra, it was carried that Norsk Kvindesaksforening was to send an address to the Government and to the Storting with its best and most impressive recommendation of the petition, sent by the women telegraphers.

FR. MÖRCK.

Kristiania, May 1908.

The Landskvindestemmeretforeningen (N.W.S.A.) invites the members from all parts of the country to a special meeting at Lillehammer on 3 and 4 July. The addresses and discussion will chiefly deal with the use women should make of their votes at the approaching election for the Storting. It is hoped that the visitors of the meeting will stay over the 5th of July, for on that day an historical procession will take place, and in the evening a "sagaspil" (play from the Viking time) will be given on "Maihagen".

GINA BOCHGREVINK.

Lillehammer, May 22, 1908.

Great Britain.

For the **National Union of Women's Suffrage societies**, the most interesting event of the last month has been the answer of the Prime Minister to the deputation of Liberal Members who waited upon him to ask for facilities for the further discussion of Mr. Stanger's bill. This was of course refused but Mr. Asquith promised that in the new Reform bill to be introduced by the Liberal Government an amendment in favour of Women's Suffrage moved by a private member would not be opposed by the Government. This is a distinct advance on Mr. Gladstone's attitude on a similar occasion, and our opponents seem to think the pronouncement of great value. The "Times" goes so far as to say this is tantamount

to the Government adopting the amendment. We wish we could think so. Mr. Asquith further added that he believed $\frac{2}{3}$ of his cabinet were in favour of granting the Suffrage to women. He however warned us that our demand must be based on democratic lines, to which we willingly agree when we give as our object the granting of the franchise to women on the same terms as it is or may be given to men; and secondly that we must show an overwhelming demand for the franchise among women.

Well we mean to do our best but it is a little difficult to get Mr. Asquith to see or hear anything we do. We wonder whether he will notice our procession on June 13th, 10,000 strong with 60 big banners and 700 small ones.

Nearly all the big Women's Societies in England are taking part, they represent University women, Medical women, women in business and industry, co-operative women, women who spend their lives in philanthropy and social work.

We could have filled the Albert Hall two or three times over, alas it only holds 8000, and the tickets have gone like the wind. All the banners will be draped behind the speakers and to please the ear as well as the eye, Miss Marie Brewa has consented to sing for us and Mrs Layton, the first woman to be admitted to the College of Organists will play the voluntary. On the platform will be some kind friends from New Zealand, S. Africa, Hungary and Germany, who will, we hope, report favourably to the International Congress at Amsterdam on our enthusiasm and zeal.

M. I. CORBETT, Secr.

25 Victoria Street, London, May 1908.

The **Women's Freedom League** says the event of most importance in the last few weeks was a demonstration outside the House of the Prime Minister to protest against the answer given by him to members of the House of commons who had approached him with a view to ascertaining whether he would give facilities for the Women's Suffrage Bill. His answer was evasive and unsatisfactory. The next morning twenty members of the Women's Freedom League went as a deputation to his house; they were refused admittance, whereupon speeches were made to the assembled crowd; the usual sequel of arrests and imprisonments followed.

Refusal to pay taxes still goes on. On the last occasion when the goods which had been seized were put up to public auction, a large placard on which were inscribed the words "Stolen by the Government", was placed on the auctioneer's table.

At the end of the sale the sympathetic auctioneer allowed Miss Ansell (the lady from whom the goods had been stolen) to address the crowd in order to explain her action. After this a chair which had been bought back by Miss Ansell, was carried by two members of the League through the crowds assembled in the streets to see the French President. The "Stolen by the Government" placard was attached to the chair and the novel form of demonstration evoked much sympathy and very little hostility. In the evening a large and enthusiastic outdoor meeting was held to protest against taxation without representation.

The Caravan Campaign is winning advocates to the cause in country villages and towns.

The van with its fresh green paint and "Votes for Women" in large letters all round it attracts attention and draws a crowd, and although rotten eggs and other convincing arguments of the kind are often hurled at our two van-dwellers when they enter a town, they leave that same town amid expressions of good-will and with the knowledge that they have sown seeds which will bear fruit in due season. Of all our many activities this one promises to be among the most successful.

MAUDE FITZHERBERT.

London June 1st 1908.

Preparations for the great Hyde Park Demonstration to be held by the **Women's Social & Political Union** on June 21st are well in hand. Over 1000 banners and standards are being prepared, emblazoned with various mottoes. A great banner 9 feet long will head each of the seven processions which are to march through London previous to the Demonstration, and then as well as the small standards will be in the colours of the Union—Green, White and Purple. Each procession will also be headed by a great band, and in addition to these great bands there will be 40 small ones. Mrs. Drummond, will be the General in charge of the procession, and will have under her 9 chief marshals, 7 group marshals, 150 group captains, banner marshals and captains, station marshals, chief stewards and captains, besides 2000 standard bearers. On the day itself, there will be 500 "recruiting sergeants" who will take the names and addresses of those wishing to join the Union, so that altogether there will be 3000 women officers.

For the fortnight before the Demonstration, a great crusade is to be held in London. Every effort will be made during that time to awake London from end to end to the importance of taking part in this Women's Suffrage Sunday. Many original schemes have been put forward, and will be carried out to insure hundreds of thousands of women taking part in the Demonstration from the metropolis itself. There will be early morning chalking parties, who will chalk announcements of meetings on the pavements; in the evening, parties of cyclists will ride through the streets with decorated machines, distributing leaflets and holding short meetings.

Open-air meetings are being held all over the country—at street corners and at factory gates, in parks and in market-places—wherever an audience can be got together, members of the Union seize the opportunity of holding meetings and telling the men and women about the great demonstration and urging them to not only come themselves, but to bring all their friends and relations to Hyde Park on June 21st.

There are meetings especially for teachers, for nurses, for typists, shop-assistants, laundry-workers, etc. Every class of women is being touched, so that the processions will be thoroughly representative.

Every member of the Union has taken upon herself the duty of making this demonstration known to each and every person she comes in contact with. Little parties sally forth in the evening, when the work of the day is done, and on Saturday afternoons, and although it may be that only one of their number has ever spoken before, proceed to borrow a chair and hold a short informal open-air meeting.

Judging from the reports which are coming in, and from the boundless enthusiasm which is being shown, this Hyde Park Demonstration will be

attended by hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic women from all over the country. Visitors are coming to us from the Continent, and I want to take this opportunity of extending a very hearty invitation to any of our friends who can spare the time to come over from the International Conference. If they will send in their names to us at 4, Clements inn, we will do our best to secure them hospitality.

The Secr. W. S. & P. U.
London, May 27 1908.

The **Irish Women Suffrage and Local Government Association** writes in the newspapers to remind the voters that every woman, married or single, who has resided for twelve months in her ward or electoral district is eligible. The elections will take place on or about the 1st June, and for them every woman, who possesses the local government franchise, is entitled to vote. One of a series of drawing-room meetings which are being held in and around Dublin under the auspices of the Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association took place on the 24th of April, and a comprehensive paper was read by Mr. T. J. Haslam, who has been working in this movement for almost fifty years.

Women's Suffrage Leagues are multiplying all over the country, and each one touches a different class of women. Recently we recorded with pleasure the formation of a Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise League, which is now in a flourishing condition and obtaining recruits daily. Now comes the news that the women writers have followed the excellent example set by the artists, and have formed themselves into a Writers' Suffrage League, with Miss Cicely Hamilton as Secretary. The new league already numbers many members. It includes authors and journalists, and it is hoped that many well-known literary women will give it their active support. Women writers are a power in the press, and their influence will be invaluable to the cause. This league will be strongly represented at the forthcoming procession.

Men and women of all shades of political opinion have joined in the universal sorrow caused by the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. By no party will his loss be more sincerely felt than by those who place the Enfranchisement of Women before all other considerations. He was our good friend; he pleaded our cause logically and eloquently on many occasions, and there is no doubt that his public and able championship helped not a little in convincing many of the waverers of his party of the justice of our claims, and in materially increasing the number of our supporters both in the House and in the country.

It is interesting to note that "The Daily News", in discussing the constructive programme of the Liberals in the light of the Manchester result, specifically demanded that Mr. Asquith should adopt a measure for Women's Enfranchisement.

At the council meetings of the Women's Liberal Federation held on May the 19th, 20th, and 21st, prominence was being given to the Suffrage question, and the following resolution, moved by the president on behalf of the executive committee, took precedence of all other subjects on Tuesday:

"This council, representing the great National Federation of Liberal Women, demands once more, in the name of justice, that women's claim to the Parliamentary vote shall no longer be denied by the Government... they are gravely dissatisfied at receiving no promise from this Government that their own all-important claim will be dealt with before Parliament is dissolved... and this council further warns the Government that it is harmful to the interests of Liberalism that a spirit of unrest and discontent and disheartenment should take root in the vast ranks of the Radical women, who demand, in a constitutional way, their share in the citizenship of their country."

M. G. K.

France.

Les journaux ayant essayé de tourner en ridicule la candidature Mlle Laloë, et de n'y voir qu'une mauvaise plaisanterie, une mystification du suffrage universel, la candidate s'est vivement défendue contre de telles insinuations. Elle s'est notamment expliquée à ce sujet le mardi 2 Juin, à l'Université Populaire de Montmartre. Au surplus, que l'événement soit sérieux ou plaisant (dans un pays où la différence entre l'un et l'autre est souvent si minime), le fait n'en reste pas moins acquis: près de mille hommes ont donné leurs voix à une femme, dans les élections au Conseil municipal de Paris.

Chaque jour de nouvelles adhésions parviennent au *Congrès des droits civils et du Suffrage des Femmes*. Rappelons qu'elles doivent être adressées à **Mme Oddo Deflou**, secrétaire générale, **55, rue de Seine, Paris**, et être accompagnées d'un mandat de 5 francs.

Le nombre des sociétés et groupements adhérents est, à ce jour (3 juin) de vingt-cinq. Toutes les sociétés féministes de Paris, sauf une seule, ont apporté leur concours. Dès maintenant est également assuré le concours personnel de députés et sénateurs, professeurs à la Faculté de droit, orateurs et oratrices en renom. Mrs. Manson représentera officiellement la *Women's Freedom League*, comme déléguée fraternelle. Mrs Rigby, de la *Women's Social and Political Union* sera également présente.

Le Conseil municipal de Paris a accordé une petite subvention (500 francs).

Un espace sera réservé dans la salle du congrès pour les assistants non congressistes.

JEANNE DEFLOU.

Paris, 3 Juin 1908.

Australia.

In entering upon its third year as the official organ of the Women's Liberal League, the Sydney Monthly Record says that for two years the W. L. L. has been the only women's league with "a paper of its own", and then describes its scope in these terms:

We trust never to lose sight of the high ideals embodied in our objective and which—though we are a "party" league—we put above all party considerations; that is, should our principles and party interest clash, we maintain that "principle" must come first. Were we not an independent women's league it would be impossible for us to practice what we preach. As it is, we hope by firmly adhering to our principles, we may do something towards raising the standard of our

public life and help to prevent the threatened danger of a too rigid system of machine politics.

It must be patent to all observant minds that women's entrance into the arena of politics has so far exercised an uplifting influence. If this is to continue and to extend, it is absolutely necessary that women should support women's *independent* organizations, which alone are in a position to refuse their support, where it would mean a sacrifice of principle to give it.

That the principle of "Women's Leagues for Women" is gaining new adherents slowly but surely is patent to all those who are in touch with thinking political women. It is felt that the object of women's franchise was not to duplicate votes, but to exercise a new and independent influence on political life, which, while sweeping away all injustices towards women or men, would benefit the community as a whole. These ideals are not usually embodied in the platforms of men's associations and the women who join those alone cannot therefore work for their own ideals. By refusing to assist the women's leagues, such women weaken the cause of their own sex to the extent of their own influence, labour or financial support and are really acting as enemies of the higher aspirations of their sisters, while they themselves are descending to mere electioneering "touts," political "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Not that drudgery in itself is degrading, it is the *object* which makes all the difference; if there is no higher motive behind it than getting our friend Mr. D. in and keeping his opponent Mr. B. out, then the franchise is wasted on women, for that feat has been accomplished before the women had the franchise.

A lady in Tasmania, interested in women's political work, writes to the President of the Women's Liberal League "I agree so fully with what you say of the advantages of Women's Leagues apart from men's. I think the majority of men are terribly lacking in something as regards their use of the franchise, and their apathy until the elections are just at hand is fatal to their judicious choice of candidates. If only we could have Women's League all over Australia, animated by the same spirit as the Women's Liberal League of New South Wales, and Queensland Women's Electoral League, we ought to make a marked difference in the personnel of the Parliaments. I think the Queensland women did wonders when one looks at the representatives elected by men only in the first federal election and the Queensland representatives in the one three years later. I admire your work greatly and wish we could follow your lead."

The above paragraph from the Sydney paper must strike our readers as being in perfect harmony with the experience and the newly-adopted policy of our sisters in Norway, as described in *Jus Suffragii* of March.

In progressive Australia and New Zealand our vanguard as to women's citizenship, eligibility to public bodies is not regarded as the natural corollary to the vote. An instance of the women's arguments to plead for a seat on the governing bodies is found in the following article on women as members of the Federal Parliament.

"Probably conservatism and prejudice are to blame for the fact that, even in advanced and enfranchised Australia, no woman's voice has yet been heard demanding women members of

Parliament; not even when the mass of women where up in arms against the high tariff on necessities of life, the hardship of which only women could fully realize, did any woman hit the nail on the head as Mr. Kilburn Scott has done in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph," Feb. 11, where he says, in speaking of the tariff: "I wonder how many of the duties affecting living necessities would have passed if women had been sitting in the Federal Parliament, as they undoubtedly will some day. It seems odd to look at the matter in that light just now; but, seeing that womenfolk make up more than half the population, it is a fair attitude to take."

Most decidedly it is fair, and very hopeful to find a man fair enough to say so. Many things besides the tariff would have a different aspect had women been in Parliament. It is time the public gave some encouragement to women of the best type to come forward. It is not to be expected, however, that the most desirable women, any more than the most desirable men, will take the initiative, that should be done by others—by whom? it may be asked. Men cannot feel very anxious to share positions of honour and power with women, especially as most of them think that they can represent women so much better than the women themselves, and that woman's point of view on public affairs generally is superfluous. The Legislators have really done all that we can expect when they have made a law permitting women to enter Parliament, naturally they leave it to the women to see that they are represented by their own sex. The party organisations, which are rapidly developing into machines, are governed by the politicians, past, present and future, and their friends. These machines control the selection of candidates, and the press creates a public opinion in favour of none but those selected by the party machine. Is the parliamentary party machine likely to select women? It is possible, but not probable at present at any rate.

What power then may be expected to stand behind the future women candidates? When once that question was asked a Member of Parliament who, by the way, thinks women would do a great deal of good in our Parliaments, replied: "Why! of course, the women's leagues, they are numerous enough and strong enough if united." That's it, *if* united. It will take a long time to educate women to be united on this question, longer still to be united on the question of a particular woman; but this is all the more a reason why we should delay no longer in commencing the educational process.

Other countries have ousted us from the leading position in the advancement of women, they are sending women to parliament and women to their municipal councils; not that the loss of the lead in itself should trouble us, but it is surely a praiseworthy ambition to desire to retain the lead in a movement which we fervently believe to be beneficial, not merely to one sex, but to both. In the words of our able woman journalist, "Epacris": "It is impossible that women should not, as a sex, have in the long run a profound influence on the course of legislation. Those who see in the enfranchisement of women a great step towards social reform will find nothing to damp their hopes in the conduct of the Finnish Legislators up to the present."

MRS. MOLYNEUX PARKES,
"Monthly Record," 29 Febr. 1908

A meeting of women teachers in the State-schools was held in Melbourne the on 13th of March, the purpose of the meeting being to protest against a scheme of salaries drawn up by the Head Teachers' Association at the suggestion of the Education Department. In this scheme the proportionate salaries proposed for women, as against those for men, were held to be grossly unfair. There was a crowded audience, representing female teachers of all grades, but all tully alive to the importance of the business of the evening.

At the close of the meeting some resolutions were carried, i. i.

„That in the opinion of this meeting women should receive equal pay with men for equal work.”

M. G. K.

Germany.

The new Law on Associations (Reichsvereinsgesetz) having come into operation on May 15th, German women are no longer prevented from entering into the political party of their choice. Accordingly the socialdemocratic women are encouraged by their leaders to join the party, yet a separate organisation of women has special advantages for them. A draft of constitution for this organisation was arranged by Mrs. Baader and some of her associates. It is to be submitted to the S. D. Women's Conference at Nürnberg and approved by the National S. D. Congress.

M. G. K.

Italy.

The National Council of Women of Italy has long seemed opposed to woman suffrage. It had not appointed a member in the I. C. W.'s Standing Committee for the suffrage, and in its scheme of a great national congress to be held in Rome 23—30 April 1908 there were six sections among which was not the enfranchisement of women. But who can row against the stream? The congress proved an enormous success, being presided and attended by the most distinguished ladies of high rank—the Princess Laetitia e. g.—and it attracted such a number of visitors and of so diverse opinions, that the claims of the day forced themselves upon the congress's attention. So, in the final agenda, on 25 April there was an afternoon-discussion of the whole congress—not a section—arranged and presided over by the Italian Woman Suffrage Association. Five speakers had been appointed on different aspects of the question, but as a debate was permitted after each address, only one of these could give her speech. It called forth a storm of enthusiasm and criticism: an anti-suffragist lady spoke her mind and was saluted by hisses and applause; two deputies Mirabelli and Luxzatti, both well-known supporters of the cause, advocated the granting of votes to women. Dr. Lodovico Mortara, the President of the Court of Appeal of Ancona, who in 1906 ruled the registering of women as electors to be perfectly legal, got an ovation when he rose to speak. Mrs. Ann Margret Holmgren, who brought the greetings of the Swedish suffragists, was also much applauded.

When at the end of the session, the resolution was put to the meeting, only five persons were found to vote against it. This was the wording of the resolution: “The Congress of Italian Women,

on the initiative of the Committee for Women's Suffrage, calls upon the Legislature to confer the administrative and political vote on women on the same terms as it is granted to men, and calls upon its members to enter on a continuous propaganda, individually and collectively, in order that the aspirations of many may become the possession of all”.

M. G. K.

Iceland.

“Ingólfur”, the principal paper of Reykjavik, contains the following call to the women of Iceland:—

—“The reader will remember that last year the Women's Rights Association issued petitions for the purpose of collecting signatures to claim from the Althing (Parliament) an extension of women's rights. This idea found so much approbation that we expect the Iceland women will be inclined further to urge the progression of the women's cause. Therefore the W. R. A. has decided to call upon the women once more and ask their zealous interest in the promotion of our victory, by persuading those men who are our supporters to have our claims discussed in the preliminary Thing meetings of their own districts, and to urge the deputies to the Althing to unanimously support our cause in the next session, as it is one of the principal interests of the nation. Hoping that an effective co-operation in this matter may be attained, the W. R. A. sends its cordial greetings to all women”.

The Board of the W. R. A.

Reykjavik March 27, 1908.

“Freyja”, the organ of the Icelandic women suffragists in Winnipeg, Canada, gives the following congratulation to the women of Reykjavik on the amelioration of their legal position granted them last autumn by the men, and on their victory in the late municipal election:—

—“In behalf of the first women suffrage association of Icelandic women in America and of all true friends of human rights, we heartily rejoice with you and congratulate you on your enfranchisement and on the victory gained in the late election.

We feel convinced that the honour of Iceland women is safe in the hands of your Deputies, and that they will succeed in convincing the Icelandic nation that you not only deserve the amelioration of legal position which you have already obtained and which you have used so well, but that entire political equality with the men is due to all Iceland women.

May it be granted as soon as possible to all the women of Iceland, to the honour and advantage of the nation!

Then the guardian genius of Iceland will weep tears of joy and bless her children, when her sons shall have completely paid unto their sisters their competent part of their mother's heritage.

Receive the assurance of our sisterly sympathy with you all.

For the first Icelandic Women's Rights Association in America:

M. J. BENEDICTSSON
H. BJÖRNSSON
KR. A. KRISTJÁNSSON

Winnipeg, March 8th, 1908.

Back numbers

of “*Jus Suffragii*” are in great request for new subscribers. If you can spare them, please send them to

The Editor.

Switzerland.

The Geneva Society for Woman Suffrage has started a federation of the different groups of suffragists into a National Women Suffrage Association, with a view to representation at the Amsterdam Convention. For this purpose it entered into relations with the Int. W. S. Alliance in order to conform itself to its Constitution.

On May 12th at Berne there was a meeting of seven suffrage societies represented by 22 delegates: Zürich, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel, Chaux de Fonds and Soleure. The meeting decided on the formation of a **Swiss National Woman Suffrage Association**. A committee of six members was appointed to draw up a Constitution, and it was decided to send two delegates to represent Switzerland in Amsterdam. After the order of formation of the respective societies, the two delegates appointed were Miss Honegger, the President of the Society for the Furtherance of Women's Aims (Frauenbestrebungen) at Zürich, for the German-speaking part of Switzerland; and Mrs. Girardet Vielle, President of the Vaud W. S. Association, for the French-speaking part.

Lausanne, May 25, 1908. A. GIRARDET VIELLE.

The National Council of Women of Switzerland has petitioned the Federal Parliament not to forget the women in the distribution of copies of the new Federal Civil Code, which is shortly to be introduced. The reply was that this would be too great an expense for the State Treasury. The N. C. W. answered that about 4 or 5000 copies for those single, independent women who might perhaps apply would not make a sensible difference, since 800,000 were distributed to men. No reply came; and up to now not one woman has got a gratis Civil Code Book.

* * *

In the Canton of Geneva a revision of the church-constitution has been proposed on the introduction of the law which separates Church and State. The Rev. Chamorel eloquently advocated in a meeting of the vaud W. S. A. the participation of women in the government of the church, and on May 15th a meeting of Protestant women held in Geneva sent a petition to the Revision Committee, claiming votes for women in the management of an institution which they support and serve with so much zeal and devotion. Modern ideas demand this reform, and the women confidently hope that justice will not be refused them in this respect.

M. G. K.

Finland.

Wie es vielleicht den Lesern des “*Jus*” schon bekannt ist, wurde unser Landtag im April vom Kaiser und Grossfürsten aufgelöst. Die Veranlassung dazu gab ein von der sozialdemokratischen Partei ziemlich leichtsinnig vorgeschlagenes Misstrauensvotum gegen unseren Senat, welches Votum durch einen Schachzug der altfinnischen Partei im Landtag Stimmenmehrheit gewann. Leider wurde hierdurch die Behandlung mancher wich-

tigen Fragen wieder abgebrochen. Unter diesen Fragen waren die Petitionen um Abschaffung der Vormundschaft des Ehemannes über seine Gattin und veränderte Bestimmungen hinsichtlich der ehelichen Gütergemeinschaft, sowie auch die Petitionen um Verbesserungen in der gesetzlichen Stellung unehelicher Kinder, welche Petitionen vom Gesetzausschuss schon in die erste Kategorie versetzt und teilweise behandelt worden waren. Bei uns herrscht in der Ehe eine weit getriebene Gütergemeinschaft, und über dieses Gemeingut ist der Mann meistens Alleinherrscher, wie er denn auch sonst eine recht ausgedehnte Vormundschaft über seine Gattin ausüben kann. Unsr Ehestandsgesetze sind sehr veraltet und würden eine gründliche Revision vonnöten haben. Diese ist nun aber wieder auf eine unbestimmte Zukunft verschoben worden. Was die unehelichen Kinder betrifft, so ist ihre gesetzliche Stellung eine sehr stiefmütterliche. Auf ein materielles Erbe seitens des Vaters dürfen sie keinen Anspruch erheben, und wenn die Mutter in einer gesetzlichen Ehe andere Kinder hat, erben die unehelichen im Vergleich mit diesen nur die Hälfte.

Ich erwähne dieser Petitionen, weil sie von grösstem Interesse für die Frauen sind. Selbstverständlich litten auch andere sehr wichtige Fragen jetzt einen Aufschub.

In allen Parteien ist Alles jetzt wieder Agitation und Wahlstreit. Die Frauen so wie die Männer widmen der Politik einen grossen Teil von ihrem Interesse und ihrer disponiblen Zeit. Es wäre zu hoffen dass die Zahl der weiblichen Abgeordneten eine etwas höhere würde. Von dem Frauenbunde “*Unionen*” ist in 74 Zeitungen ein Aufruf an die Frauen eingerückt worden. Ebenso wird unter dem Titel “*Zu den Waffen wider Unkenntnis und Vorurteil!*” eine Broschüre veröffentlicht um die Frauen daran zu erinnern, dass es bei ihnen steht ihre eigne Rechte zu wahren.

ANNA LUNDSTRÖM.

Helsingfors, den 26. Mai 1908.

Denmark.

The recent victory, which brought Danish women municipal suffrage, has not slackened our energy. “*Danske Kvindeforeningers Valgretsforbund*” and “*Dansk Kvindesamfund*” will jointly arrange a demonstration for political suffrage on Sunday 28th June. Public meetings will on that day be held in at least 40 different towns, and the best speakers, men and women of all political parties, have promised their assistance.

Copenhagen, 2 June 1908. LOUISE NEERGAARD.

The Danish organization for Woman Suffrage, **Landsforbundet for Kvinders Valgret**, now numbers 79 branches with more than 8000 members.

Mrs Elna Munch, the Vice-President of the Landsforbund, and Mrs Clara Tybjerg will represent the Landsforbund as fraternal delegates at the Congress at Amsterdam.

Copenhagen, May 29, 1908. CLARA TYBJERG.

In March were held the elections for the Public Charity Boards (Hjælpekasser), in which women participated for the first time as equals with men. Upon the whole the electors showed little zeal: in Frederiksberg only 37 % of the registered electors voted, but pretty nearly the same number

of women and of men came to poll their votes. In three towns women have been elected Presidents of the Charity Boards, and only in five towns no women were returned as members.

M. G. K.

New Zealand.

The I. W. S. Alliance has just published a booklet by Mrs. K. A. Sheppard, Pres. of the New Zealand Council of Women, which gives a compendium of all the argument furnished to our cause by the example of New Zealand, where women have had votes since 1893. The author begins by a refutation of the ordinary objections: unfitness of women, their indifference, neglect of home duties on polling-day, domination of the clergy, prodigality with state-finances etc. etc.; and then goes on to show the great influence for the good of the community which women's enfranchisement has had. Testimonials as to the benefits derived from woman suffrage are added: from Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister, G. W. Russell, Chairman of Board of Governors, J. F. Findlay, Attorney General and Col. Sec. of N. Z., R. Mc. Nab, Minister of Lands, G. Foulds, Min. of Educ. and Public Health, Sir Robert Stout, Chief Justice, Sir W. Jukes Steward, Sen. Member House of Repr., H. W. Bishop, Stipendiary Magistrate, E. Sanders, Ed. *Lyttleton Times*, W. H. Triggs, Ed. of *"The Press"*, A. E. Cohen, Ed. *Evening Star*, G. Fenwick, Ed. *Otago "Daily News"*, G. Lukin, Ed. *"Evening Post"*, and Ch. Fraser, Ed. *"Otago Witness"*.

M. G. K.

Austria.

In Prague the German women, as well as the Czechish, have shown what position they take up with regard to woman suffrage. A women's committee called a well-attended meeting, where several men and women speakers gave expression to their ideas on the good to be derived from women's enfranchisement, and consulted on the desirability or not of women entering into the existing political parties. Let us hope that the committee may often set to work again to arouse public sentiment.

On her way to Rumania and Servia, whither she was called by the establishment of National Councils of Women, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg gave two very successful lectures in Vienna. On May 12th she spoke in German for the Woman Suffrage Committee and gave a much applauded sketch of the way in which the Finnish women have obtained and used the franchise. She called forth a general enthusiasm by her remark that at present, to be sure, women suffrage had still some small drawbacks, but that it would more and more conduce to co-operation of men and women animated by a common feeling of patriotism. On the next day Bar. Gripenberg was invited to a drawing-room meeting by the Nat. Council of Women of Austria, which she addressed in English and with the same success.

M. G. K.

Sweden.

On May 13th the Riksdag (Parliament) had to decide on the extension of the existing municipal

franchise to married women. In the First Chamber it was not even debated, in the Second Chamber Mr. Staaff's motion got 96 votes for and 111 against. So this is the second effort to obtain at least a little more political rights for women which fails in this session, and that notwithstanding the high praises always lavished on women for housekeeping and husbanding a small income to make it go a long way!

The Municipality (stadsfullmäktige) of Stockholm has been debating the question of salaries and eligibility for women in municipal employments. Many wise arguments went to prove that women should have 60 % of the salary due to a man for the same work; but this seemed rather too generous, and it was decided that an inspector of slöjdschools should receive 2200 Kr.—6000 Kr. if a man, and 1000 Kr.—3600 Kr. if a woman.

Mr. Lindhagen's eloquence in the Riksdag has resulted in the rejection of the Government's proposal to prohibit night-work for women. It is to be hoped that some time total abolition of night-work for both men and women may be contemplated.

M. G. K.

Canada.

The Canadian W. S. A. will be represented at the Amsterdam convention by Mrs. Miriam W. Brown from Toronto. Unfortunately the president Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, is obliged to postpone her visit to Holland. She sends photos of her mother, Dr. Stowe, the pioneer of the woman suffrage movement in Canada, and of two of her co-workers.

In Manitoba a group of emigrants from Iceland have started a W. S. A. with an organ, named *"Freyja"*. This Association is affiliated to the Canadian W. S. A. and it was arranged that one of the six delegates from that country was to be elected by the Winnipeg Association. The April-number of *Freyja* contains an appeal to the readers for financial support for the delegation to the Amsterdam congress. The editor considers this representation a great honour which not only gives an opportunity of furthering the common interest, but also of glorifying the national reputation of Iceland.

M. G. K.

Spain.

During the discussion on the new Spanish Local Government Bill, an amendment was proposed for permitting women to vote at municipal elections. Supporting this were the Republican deputies, the advanced Liberals, and many of the Clerical Ministerialists. The Prime Minister, however, characterized the proposal as premature, and Count de Romanones strongly opposed the change on the ground that it was largely the women of Spain who had conducted the agitation against the Associations Bill for imposing restrictions on Monastic Orders.

(from the Englishwoman's Review, April 15, 1908).

M. G. K.