

# JUS SUFFRAGII,

PUBLISHED BY THE  
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

SECOND YEAR No. 11.

JULY 15, 1908.

Das Bewusstsein mit den Frauen von sechzehn Nationen der Erde durch *einen* Gedanken vereint zu sein, stärkt den Mut im Kampfe auszuharren und erneuert die Hoffnung auf den baldigen Sieg der gerechten Sache.

Dr. ANITA AUGSPURG.



It has been shown that the objections commonly raised against giving political power to women are founded on notions and prejudices that will not bear examination.

HERBERT SPENCER.

PRICE 2 DUTCH FLORINS PER YEAR.

The Report of the Amsterdam Congress will be ready this week. Each auxiliary will receive ten free copies which will be sent to the president or secretary. Other copies may be purchased of Miss Kramers, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam for 75 cent post paid. In getting money orders ask for the equivalent of f 0.75. It is about 1.25 M. in German money; 1 sh. 3 d. in English money; 0.30 \$ in American money; 1½ fr. in French money.

The Report contains the reports of all the auxiliaries and in addition those of Austria and Bohemia; the proceedings; the program; lists of officers and committees; a history of the Alliance; an account of the social features of the Congress; the address of welcome by Dr. Jacobs; the President's address etc. The evening speeches are not included in the Report. All manuscripts of these which were sent in will be placed in care of Miss Kramers, who has been instructed by the Board of Officers, to loan them upon request to the officers of any of our auxiliaries, who may desire to use them.

*Dear Correspondents and Readers!*

Methinks „Jus Suffragii” has great cause to be content with the Amsterdam Congress: the Editor has had her salary doubled and some donations and 40 new subscribers make it possible to content a group of readers by publishing a supplement with the French translation of the most important resolutions and announcements. A supplement of two pages, you know, costs eight Dutch florins; and if you will help our funds by donations or by augmenting the number of subscribers, and, what is more important still, *by paying the subscriptions*, I can often add the desired French or German translations.

The financial year of the paper begins in September, so new subscribers who wish to receive the back numbers since Sept. 1907 are requested to send soon their postal order of two Dutch florins = 0.82 \$ = 2 Sh. 6d = 3 Kr. = 4.15 frcs. = 3½ Mark. Those who wish to begin their subscription in Sept. 1908 may have the July and August numbers free, for we print 700 copies now.

Payment in advance is always greatly appreciated and will be acknowledged when received.

Some readers have expressed a wish to have a short review of the congress in these pages, but it seems impossible to give that in so small a space. May I advise them to order the Congress-Report instead; probably some of our fellow-workers may judge fit to publish it entirely or partly in other languages, as Norway did with the proceedings of the Copenhagen congress — and you remember the Norwegian women got political suffrage a year after!

Only three countries have sent me the desired information on the attitude of the press concerning the Amsterdam convention. I think it is not too late to send it for the August number and there is greater chance that it may be an exhaustive review then. I feel sure that I shall get letters from you all — *before August the sixth please!* — because the President's announcements will probably give you occasion to write.

Believe me yours sincerely,

MARTINA G. KRAMERS, Ed.

Rotterdam, July 13 1908.

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## Announcements.

Several countries reported at the Congress that benefit to their cause had been derived from the visits of foreign speakers. I was therefore suggested that a list of such lecturers as were able to make trips into other countries, should be printed in Jus Suffragii. This plan was adopted by the Board of officers, with the addition that all names sent to the paper must have the endorsement of the president of the country to which she belongs or of some other officer known to Miss Kramers. All lecturers who can accept calls of this kind are urged to send their names in as soon as possible and to state what countries they prefer to visit and in what language they will speak. The Jus Suffragii cannot become a lecture bureau to make appointments for people; it can only stand as a medium of announcement. Terms, dates and conditions must be settled between the lect-



urer and the country wishing to engage her. The advantage of this announcement will be to economize expense when trips are planned, and to acquaint our countries with the names of lectures available.

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Any suggestions for the revision of the constitution should be sent to me at my home address, 2 West 86th Street, New York, by Oct. 15.

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The Board of Officers voted to give Mrs. Pedersen-Dan the contract for the manufacture of the badge for another year. The badges may be obtained at the same price and terms, at her address; Mrs. Pedersen-Dan, Griffenfeldtsgade, Copenhagen, 50 bronze badges 22 sh. 6 d., postage prepaid. Reduction in price for orders exceeding that number.

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The next Congress will be held in London, probably in early May of 1909. This will be our first Quinquennial, and will be the most important meeting yet held. The constitution, already outgrown by the rapidly developing Alliance, will be revised there; officers will be elected, and plans made for the future of our body. These duties alone should make the meeting one of moment; but the fact that it is to be held in Great Britain the suffrage "storm center", adds a powerful attraction upon the one hand, and an obligation upon the other. We must go to Great Britain with an influence which will help the now famous English campaign. Great meetings, good speakers, suffrage arguments are no novelty there. We must make our meeting an international "demonstration" of the force, dignity, earnestness, and strength of the movement in every country. We must show its world-wide character, the inevitability of our success. How can you help to do this? Make your plans now to come to London as delegate, as fraternal delegate, or visitor. Be there; you will add to the numbers. Persuade your strongest and most representative women to be there. Help to make our demonstration an appeal from the highest and best women have yet attained. Next, labor more indefatigably in your own country. Increase your membership, double all your efforts and especially strengthen your parliamentary appeal. Remember that when you are doing this, you are helping on your own cause at home, but more, you are striking a blow for the women of Great Britain and for the women of the world. Do not forget the London Congress a single day this year; come to it and bring your friends.

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The evening programs will be filled by persons invited by the British Committee. Any country not represented on the evening program will be given a brief speech on the afternoon program. Send to Mrs. Fawcett a list of your very best, most magnetic speakers; if these have a world reputation, so much the better.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

The photographer of the Congress, Mr. N. Schuit-vlot, 823 Prinsengracht, Amsterdam, announces that the following 11 photos may be ordered from him at the price of one Dutch florin each = 0.41 \$ = 1 Sh. 8 d.: 1. Opening of the Congress, 2. The Choir, 3. A Meeting, 4. Officers I. W. S. All. 5. Officers Dutch W. S. A., 6. Hungarian Delegation,

7. Czechish Delegation, 8. Dutch Delegation with Miss Shaw, 9. Dutch National Dance, 10. Group Zoological Garden Rotterdam, 11. Group Church Dordrecht. The cost of the photo of the dinner at the Concertgebouw is 1 1/3 florin.

On receipt of postal order of f 1.25 = 2 Sh. 1 d. = 0.50 \$ he will send the ordered copy mounted and post-free.

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OF THE I. W. S. ALL. AT AMSTERDAM.

*Resolved*, that we hear with pride of the wise and beneficent use of the ballot by the women of New Zealand for the past fifteen years and by the women of Australia for the last six years, whose noble record largely assists the cause of woman suffrage in all other nations.

*Resolved*, that we congratulate the women of Finland upon their full enfranchisement in 1906 and the election of nineteen of their number to Parliament in 1907; that we congratulate those of Norway upon having obtained in 1907 the complete franchise for the majority of women, and we hope for the speedy success of their effort to remove a tax-paying qualification now imposed on the minority of women which is not placed on men; that we congratulate the women of Denmark upon having received from their Parliament during the present year the Municipal Suffrage on exactly the same terms as exercised by men, and we trust that they will so fully carry out the wish expressed by their king, "that this important reform shall work for the good of the country", as to bring very soon their full enfranchisement.

*Resolved*, that we note with satisfaction the action of the British Parliament in recognizing the administrative ability of women and the Government's need of it, by making them eligible as Mayors and County and Borough Councillors; and be it further resolved, that we extend to the women of Great Britain our hearty sympathy in the splendid struggle they are now making for political liberty; we pledge our loyal support until their well-earned victory shall be won, and we earnestly hope this day is near at hand, because the granting of women suffrage in that great nation will immeasurably advance the cause throughout the world.

*Resolved*, that we congratulate the women of the United States that in four of their States women now have the complete franchise; that in over half of the forty-six States they possess some form of suffrage; and that there has been within a few years a remarkable increase of favorable public sentiment, as shown by the fact that last year 500 Associations of men organized for other purposes, including the American Federation of Labor with over a million members, the United Mine Workers with half a million and the Bricklayers and Masons with half a million, officially declared for woman suffrage; also that many associations of women, numbering hundreds of thousands, have recently added enfranchisement to the objects for which they work. We congratulate the women of Sweden on their heroic labors of the past year and the wonderful organization they have effected, which cannot fail to obtain the franchise in the near future; that we congratulate the women of Germany on the change in the Law on Assemblies which gave women equal rights with men; that we hope that the women of Austria may soon see the same equality of rights established. We congratulate the women in all the countries of Europe, with but few

exceptions, on the rapid advance of the movement for suffrage due to their earnest and persistent effort; and we call upon women everywhere to meet this new occasion with a strong demand for justice and fair play from their Government and from men as individuals.

*Resolved*, that none of the liberal and progressive movements of this new century promises so much for the development of the human race as this wide-spread tendency to remove the great wrong which woman for ages has suffered through having no vote in her own government or in matters of public welfare. The fact that during the past year this question has been brought before twenty-two National Parliaments and twenty-nine State Legislatures; discussed by the press of all the civilized world; endorsed by political parties in many countries, and widely debated from the platform, proves conclusively that it has evolved from an academic theory to a practical, vital issue. With women graduating from the universities by the thousands, entering the professions, crowding into the labor market, taking active part in civic matters, it is inevitable that they must soon become a recognized factor in the Government.

Women will no longer endure in patience and submission the disadvantages, the disgrace, the deep injustice of disfranchisement.

*Resolved*, that at this critical period in our movement women should make suffrage paramount to all else, realizing that in obtaining this they will become at once a vastly greater force in every good work they undertake; that to this end they should strive for the fullest benefits of thorough organization, and should press forward with undivided forces and united action, regarding any sacrifice as abundantly justified by the cause at stake.

*Resolved*, that the plain duty of women at the present hour is to secure support and co-operation of all the forces favorable to women suffrage, without question as to their political or religious affiliations; to avoid any entanglement with outside matters; to ask for the franchise on the same terms as it is now as may be exercised by men, leaving any required further extension to be decided by men and women together, when both have equal voice, vote and power.

IDA HUSTED HARPER, United States.  
MARGARET ASHTON, Great Britain,  
HENRIETTA C. VAN LOENEN DE BORDES,  
Netherlands.

In addition to these Resolutions proposed by the Committee, two more were adopted, proposed by Germany and Hungary, running thus:

"The Third Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance enters its protest against the action of any Government which classes the women suffragists imprisoned for agitation for the vote as common law-breakers instead of as political offenders".

"The Convention wishes to express its sympathy for the Russian women in their struggle demanding so much sacrifice, and to convey to them the assurance of its profound respect for the women who, under great trials, do not hesitate to stand for their rights".

#### France.

The inquiries which I made concerning the attitude of the French press regarding the Amsterdam congress have shown me that this attitude,

somewhat ironical of course, was not on the whole hostile; but our papers have taken little notice of that great manifestation.

The only article of real importance, well-informed and written by a visitor of the congress, seems to be a report in the "Journal des Débats" of June 23rd. It describes well enough the full attendance, the opening of the convention by Dr. Aletta Jacobs and Mrs. Chapman Catt, the reception and the numerous delegates, etc. Then it treats of the position of women as to electoral rights in the different countries of Europe, probably from reports read and heard by the author.

Another extensive article in "L'Indépendant" of Constantine of June 30 seems to be an extract of the former. The most original appreciation is this: "Even if the Amsterdam congress had had no other result than the establishment of this fact (The Dutch affirm that there are quite a number of harmonious families, unanimous enough not to be disturbed by the enfranchisement of women) so consoling for married people and encouraging for bachelors, it would be important to communicate to psychologists and to all those who are dealing with the crucial problem of intersexual relations." This may justly be called seeing things in detail and trifling with the subject.

The other papers only gave short notices, mostly second-hand ones.

So far as the women's question is concerned, the French press is at this moment absorbed, one might say hypnotized, by the deeds of the English suffragettes. The columns of the daily papers are overflowing, the demonstration of June 21st in London formed the subject of innumerable comments, which have not yet come to an end. This proves that even nowadays, in our so-called civilized age, nothing impresses the public so strongly as violence, and that people prefer object-lessons to reasoning. This is so true that even the Congress on Women's Civil and Political Rights, which took place June 26, 27 and 28, has elicited less newspaper-articles than did the processions in the London streets, the unfurled banners, the twenty platforms in the open air. And yet no one could have taxed the French papers with exaggerated patriotism if they had been more occupied with the events that pass in our country than with others.

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The Congress on Women's Civil and Political Rights, announced in "Jus Suffragii", has held its four sessions of four hours each in the Hôtel des Sociétés Savantes in Paris. The two first were devoted more especially to women's civil rights, the third to their civil rights in connection with economics, the fourth to votes for women. Notwithstanding the heat, which was intense all the time, the audience was always numerous and the discussions were animated enough, sometimes even stormy. In the Civil Rights Section, Mme Defflou gave the history of the laws favorable to women which had been carried since the last congress in 1900; one of which only is important viz. the one that gives married women the disposal of their earnings. The Congress sent a vote of thanks to Mr. Beauquier, deputy, who had proposed two important bills: the abolishment of the legal incapacity of married women, and the substitution of mutual pecuniary independence of husband and wife for the present system of common property.

In the Suffrage Section Mme Vincent gave the history of women's political rights before the



Revolution, which she said were very little different from men's. Mr. Louis Marin, deputy expressed his desire to promote the women's cause, especially by helping them to obtain the ballot. His evident sincerity and simplicity won him general sympathy. Mrs. Rigby and Mrs. Manson, English suffragettes, explained their methods, which alone according to their conviction, are effective. Mme Marya Cheliga spoke on women's political rights in other countries. Mr. Buisson, deputy, detained in the province, had sent word that he was quite disposed to report favorably on Mr. Dussaussoy's bill, which grants women the municipal vote. Finally the Congress adopted a vote of thanks to Mr. Buisson, inviting him to deliver his report as soon as possible, and a petition to the Parliamentary Committee on Universal Suffrage to hasten the presentation of the report.

JEANNE DEFLOU.

Paris, July 1908.

### United States.

The following letter was received by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance from the official delegate from the State of Colorado to the Amsterdam congress.

Mrs. Grenfell was three times elected to the office of State Superintendent of Schools in Colorado.

Denver, Colorado, June 2, 1908.

It is a matter of great regret to me to be unable to attend the International Woman Suffrage Convention so soon to be held in Amsterdam and particularly because it leaves our equal suffrage commonwealth of Colorado unrepresented at that gathering. But since I cannot personally share in its deliberations and testify concerning the practical working of the principle which is its inspiration, I will gladly, as suggested, send a message relating to conditions here which are largely due to the fact that equal political freedom is with us an actuality and that it has been found worth while.

In 1893 the men of Colorado proved themselves advanced enough to grant to the women of the State the right to directly participate in government. Certainly no class of enfranchised citizens ever took their new duties more seriously or tried more conscientiously to fit themselves for their performance. Leading booksellers stated that in the first six months after the granting of the ballot to women, fifteen times as many books were sold dealing with parliamentary law, political economy sociology and kindred subjects as had been disposed of in the previous ten years.

No craze for office-holding has been apparent although a number of women have been elected to official positions, largely educational, and many are constantly filling places upon the boards of control of various State institutions in the most faithful and capable manner. A number of women have served as members of our State Legislature.

Great interest has been shown in those public questions particularly affecting the home, and in these and for legislation in reform, educational and humanitarian lines have their energies largely been directed. And that this work has accomplished much for the general welfare is shown by the fact that our State stands first in its laws for the protection of women and children and concerning public education. Our Juvenile Court and compulsory education laws are being studied and patterned after in many sections of our nation and our property laws are the most just in the

land. Among a great number of beneficent laws enacted largely through the efforts of the women the following are suggestive: Acts making mothers joint guardians of their children with the fathers; making father and mother joint heir of a deceased child; requiring joint signatures of husband and wife to every sale of household goods used by the family, or conveyance or mortgage of a homestead; raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen years; providing that no woman shall work more than eight hours a day at work requiring her to be on her feet; making education compulsory for all children between the ages of eight and sixteen except those who are too ill or properly taught at home; providing that any person employing a child under fourteen in any mine, factory, mill or underground works shall be punished by imprisonment in addition to a fine; establishing parental or truant schools; establishing a State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection; requiring in the public schools lessons on the humane treatment of animals.

It was declared by delegates of the Inter-Parliamentary Union who visited different parts of the United States for the purpose of studying American institutions concerning our group of laws relating to child-life in its various aspects of education, home and labor, that "they are the sanest, most humane, most progressive, most scientific laws relating to the child to be found on any statute books in the world".

Were I to endeavor to voice the sentiment of the women of Colorado, I should say that while we feel we have made many mistakes and that, in common with all human institutions and with all suffrage, equal suffrage is not perfection in its workings, since the principle through which we work is a true one we may trust it to evolve its own great destiny through its mistakes as well as its achievements. And the women themselves have grown in self-reliance, tolerance, and love for humanity since passing through the character building process of political freedom.

HELEN L. GRENFELL.

### Great Britain.

The first of the two great Women's Demonstrations took place on Saturday June 13th. It was an unqualified success, and the thanks of all those interested in the cause are due to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, represented especially on this occasion by the Central Society, and to the Women's Freedom League. The banners, thanks in great measure to the Artists' League, were not only beautiful in workmanship, but admirable in conception and entirely appropriate. Mrs. Fawcett in her doctor's robes, Sarah Grand, Mrs. Despard—marched in the procession.

All along the route, from the Embankment to the Albert Hall, the crowd showed great respect. Ridicule was rare, hostility was hardly noticeable, even among the harassed drivers and motor-men whose vehicles were stopped time and again. It was a remarkable scene; ten thousand women quietly responding to Mr. Asquith's challenge.

(Women's Franchise.)

The Secretary of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies writes:

"Owing to the stir caused by the procession on June 13th and the demonstration on June 21st, the International Suffrage Alliance meetings in

Amsterdam were somewhat neglected by the British press. The points chiefly noticed were the debate on Women's Suffrage from a Christian point of view, the fact that Governments where Woman's Suffrage already existed sent official delegates, and the compliments paid to English women as to those in the forefront of the fight.

The effect of the demonstrations here cannot be overestimated, this Society is growing apace in membership and in spite of increased contributions to the funds the increase of opportunities for fruitful work is treble what it was.

We are now taking part in the by-election at Pembroke. Mr. Roch, the Liberal candidate is a member of the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage and the Conservative candidate, Mr. Lord Williams, has responded to the present political pressure by declaring himself also in favour of the extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to women.

Four of our organizers are working hard and their meetings are well attended and orderly. The resolutions in favour of votes for women are carried generally unanimously and hundreds of our badges have been sold to the voters.

We hope the result will be one or more branches in South Wales.

Woman's Suffrage is daily receiving attention from the leading papers, and one of the smaller papers is issuing voting papers to its readers on the question. As the organ in question has always been absolutely opposed to us and it appeals to the most reactionary class of readers the result is unlikely to be in our favour, but it is of importance as showing widespread interest.

MARGERY I CORBETT.

London, July 1908.

A large meeting of the Women's Freedom League was arranged to receive the report of the delegates lately returned from the International Convention at Amsterdam. The splendid reception afforded by the Convention to those who have suffered imprisonment for the Cause seems to have touched our members very deeply. The generosity which is not always accorded to us by our own countrywomen who differ from our policy, was all the more gratefully acknowledged in Amsterdam.

Many women-suffragists in England are still wondering whether it is quite lady-like to go to prison, but the suffragists from France, Germany, Hungary and other countries appear to be satisfied that there is at any rate no disgrace attached to it.

We learn with great satisfaction that the next Convention is to be held in London. It is a compliment which we thoroughly appreciate and shall do our best to deserve. Mrs. Sanderson informed the meeting that she had fallen in love for the second time in her life. We were led to infer that the first object to produce in her this peculiar condition was her husband, but we were left in no doubt as to the second being the Chairman of the Congress—Mrs. Chapman Catt.

All our members indeed fell in love with somebody, but, contrary to the usual experience, this does not seem to have done them any harm. That is because they fell in love with the right sex.

The Convention has strengthened the bonds of comradeship which hold together women all over the world who are strangers to each other, yet not strangers seeing that they have a common aim and a common suffering.

MAUDE FITZHERBERT.

London, July 1908.

Our correspondent for the N. W. S. & P. W., "Women's Sunday, June 21, will stand out in history.

The resolution was carried amidst a scene of immense enthusiasm: "That this meeting calls upon the government to give the vote to women without delay". On the night of the Demonstration, a letter was sent to Mr. Asquith enclosing him the resolution, formulating the women's demand and asking him to state what he proposed to do. His reply was received on Tuesday morning; it was curt and contemptuous: "Mr. Asquith has nothing to add" to the very unsatisfactory statement which he made some weeks previously. It is the reply of a man blind to the magnitude of the forces which he is seeking to hold back it is a reply which leaves no door open to women except the adoption of more forcible means of compelling attention to their just demand.

Upon the receipt of this letter a Convention of women was called to consider the necessary step now to be taken in order to show the seriousness of the position. On June 30th, Caxton Hall was filled to overflowing with the most eager and enthusiastic audience of women ever gathered together by the Women's Social & Political Union. Mrs. Pankhurst who took the Chair was accompanied on the platform by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Tuke, Miss Christabel Pankhurst and eleven other ladies. Their arrival was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheers and applause. As soon as quiet was restored Mrs. Pankhurst rose to speak; she said, the meeting had been called for definite business purposes. She moved the following Resolution from the chair: "This Meeting calls upon the Government to extend the Parliamentary Franchise to those women who possess the qualifications which now entitle men to vote; and the Meeting therefore demands that this Reform be effected by means of a separate and distinct measure to be immediately carried into law." The Resolution was seconded by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. Mrs. Pankhurst then read out the names of the thirteen women who had been chosen out of a large number of volunteers to form a Deputation from the Meeting to carry this Resolution to the House of Commons. Each of the women named was prepared to undergo the sentence of three months imprisonment, with which they had been threatened by the Public Prosecutor. They left the Hall amid the cheers of the Meeting. As the Deputation stepped into the street, instead of being arrested in the way in which Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested in February for precisely the same action, the women found that their way to the House of Commons was being cleared for them by the police. On the way they were cheered by an immense throng of people, who had assembled to see them, many walking along beside them. The people on the busses waved their hats and wished them "good luck." On arriving at the House of Commons the Deputation was met by a strong force of police headed by Inspector Scantlebury, who said he had instructions to prevent them from entering the House. Mrs. Pankhurst asked him to produce his instructions; this was refused. She then asked for the precise terms of Mr. Asquith's refusal. This also was refused. Mrs. Pankhurst then instructed the Deputation, that as they had promised to return to the Meeting in the Caxton Hall to report what had occurred, they should do so at once, and this was accordingly done. The Meeting now felt that the responsibility for whatever might happen in the



pursuance of women's claim for justice lay upon the shoulders of the Government. Mr. Asquith's refusal to treat a Deputation which came straight from the greatest Demonstration ever held in the country, showed as great a lack of political tact as it did of ordinary civility.

The Women's Social & Political Union had during the few days previous to their Convention made it widely known in London that they wanted a crowd of 100,000 people to assemble as near to the House of Commons as they could. They wanted this Demonstration to be an entirely peaceful one. They instructed the crowd that they desired no show of violence, the Demonstration was meant to be a great Demonstration of numbers, similar to that held in Hyde Park, but brought nearer to the precincts of the People's House. Their wishes were obeyed to the letter. A crowd estimated by the Press as considerably over 100,000 in number assembled. There was no attempt of incitement of any kind, but 29 women were arrested for obstructing the police. Upon this charge they have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to three months in length.

Two women felt that they had to go further in their expression of their dissatisfaction. They went to Downing Street and quick as lightning they broke two windows of Mr. Asquith's official residence. They were immediately arrested and were sentenced to two months imprisonment.

The Women's Social and Political Union take most reluctantly to these forcible means of insisting upon their constitutional rights, but they are resolved to push this matter on till victory is won. If these means are the only ones which Legislators can understand, then they must be used, and that with ever increasing effect.

Let no one doubt that they will be used. The Women's Social and Political Union will never stay this agitation until they have wrung justice from the Government. The militant movement is growing every day in numbers and in force and our Members are possessed by a steadfast purpose. So far from yielding to severe measures and repression, these measures only serve to fan the flame of their resolution. The present situation, if not dealt with at the present time by the Legislators of the country is bound to develop seriously."

EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.  
London, July 1908.

### Russia

As our Congress-book only contains the Reports from affiliated National W. S. Associations, those from other sympathizing associations have no place in it still they are not without interest, and so we publish here the report from the **Progressive Women's Club** in St. Petersburg, whose Fraternal Delegate at Amsterdam was Mme de Wachtine:—"The aim of our Club is expressed in the first paragraphs of its constitution in the following terms: Political equality for women and men. Intimate intercourse of the members of the Club for discussion and elucidation of different questions concerning their work. Mutual moral and effective assistance of women and their education.

At the present time the Club numbers 86 members.

In 1907 we had six members' meetings and twenty Executive meetings. Besides the Club organized nine meetings with introduction in order to make propaganda for political equality, in which addresses were followed by debates.

The Club has no local branches.

In 1907 the funds of the Club were 588 roubles and the expenditure was 390 roubles.

In order to obtain political equality for women, the Club addressed to the Douma of 1907 a petition on women suffrage, presented to the Agrarian Committee of the Douma a report on the desirability of giving to the peasant women the same rights on the common land as to the peasants. It also sent to the Committee on personal inviolability a petition on the abolition of state regulation of vice. On April 2nd 1908 the Club addressed to the Minister of the Interior a memoir to urge him to use his influence in favor of the abolition of regulated prostitution.

The Club published and spread Dr. M. I. Pokrowskaya's pamphlet: "The Defenders and Opponents of Political Equality for Women in the First Douma." Moreover the Progressive Women's Club has edited and spread among the electors and the women leaflets on women's rights and Dr. Pokrowskaya's pamphlet "The Task of the Women's Progressive Club".

The Executive of the Petersburg Club of the Women's Progressive League authorizes the Delegate of the Club Mrs. de Wachtine to communicate the above informations to the Bureau of the Congress of the I. W. S. Alliance at Amsterdam.

The President of the Executive  
of the Club:

(signed:) M. POKROWSKAYA.

16 May 1908, St. Petersburg."

### The Netherlands.

The great effect of the Amsterdam Congress on our propaganda cannot of course be measured by statistics and figures, for it has essentially a moral influence in broadening and deepening the suffragists' understanding of their duty and their work;—yet in a way, numbers have their value also. Since January 1st 1908 the membership of the Dutch W. S. A. has increased by 1350, of whom over 300 joined during the Congress-week.

The Convention's influence was felt not only in the capital, where it was held, but throughout the whole country, by the faithful help of the press. The five principal daily papers gave every day extensive reports, and weeklies and political organs followed their example. Even the Social-democratic paper had its correspondent in the meeting-hall. It goes without saying that not every word and gesture of the congressists was admired, also that the old custom of journalists of describing the costume and personal appearance of the speakers was not entirely discarded; but this much is true that appreciation of the clever, well-documented addresses and reports and of the capable Leader of the discussions in the business-meetings formed the key-note of the press-notices on the Congress. During the sessions the newspaper-correspondents were kept well supplied with exact information as to the names of speakers and, when available, with type-written copies of the addresses, and on the whole the good care the press-committee of the Congress took of their accomodation has been well required.

When the congress was over, our Local Branch of the N. W. S. A. held a public meeting at The Hague, at which Rev. A. Shaw, Miss Gina Krog, the Government Delegate from Norway, Mrs. Marie Lang, Rosika Schwimmer and Adele Schreiber

gave short telling speeches, which were received with enthusiasm by the audience in the crowded room. The Rotterdam Branch followed this example and after Mrs. Chapman Catt and Miss Shaw had addressed a numerous public, many of the audience joined the W. S. A. as members.

Each of our Local Branches had its representation at the Amsterdam Congress, and so the beneficial influence of the international gathering is being spread all over the country.

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On July 12th the N. W. S. A. held its summer-convention in Breda. It was a pleasant meeting with the character of intimacy which belongs to these informal discussions on propaganda only, without voting and business transactions. The success of the I. W. S. All. Congress pervaded the whole reunion. The Secretary announced that the membership now amounts to 4700 and the number of Local Branches to 39, of which 18 have been founded since January.

On the festive gathering that preceded the summer-meeting there were musical and dramatic entertainments, and Rev. Anna Shaw gave an address which was greeted by a storm of applause.

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In June the Synod of the Lutheran Church resolved to give women a vote on church-matters on the same qualifications as are now required for men.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Rotterdam, June 13, 1908.

### Spain.

The movement for women's rights in Spain is not yet very strong, although public opinion is beginning to take it up. Some time ago a group of women, most of whom are teachers and authors, signed a petition addressed to Parliament for political rights for women. Yet it was a great surprise to hear what took place in the Chamber of Deputies on 17 March 1908. Mr. Fr. Pi y Arsuaga, a Republican deputy, in the course of the debates on the Local Administration Bill, proposed the following amendment:—"A vote shall be given to all those whose names shall have been entered in a register which is to serve for all popular elections; and by adult independent women, heads of families and therefore exempt from marital authority, who shall have been registered to this end. All electors shall be eligible except the women."

The Committee did not accept the amendment, although declaring their sympathy, and justified their refusal by pointing out that women's enfranchisement would not find favour in Spain. Some deputies expressed a similar opinion.

The President of the Cabinet, Mr. Maura, the head of the Conservative Party, also expressed his sympathy for the amendment and said that he was not at all opposed to its adoption, but that it would be judged premature to incorporate the principle of woman suffrage in the Law, given the present consensus of public opinion in Spain.

On division, the amendment was lost by 35 votes to 65. There were votes in favour from all parties, except the Carlists, and the result of the vote is considered a great step forward, especially by the fact that Mrs. Azcarate, Moret and Canalejas, chiefs of the Republican, Liberal and Democratic minorities, voted for the amendment.

The opposition against the enfranchisement of

women comes principally from two sides: from some reactionary elements opposed to all that means progress, and from a fraction of progressive politicians, who fear that the reform would only benefit the clerical party.

In the Senate woman suffrage would be sure to obtain a majority. The Count of Casa-Valencia, ex-ambassador of Spain in London, the Republican Senators Mrs. Sarda, De Buen, Labra etc. would surely vote for a law which would give votes to all women without restriction, and perhaps also some other Senators of the Liberal and Democratic parties would support an amendment similar to that proposed by Mr. Pi y Arsuaga.

MERCEDES SARDÁ.

Madrid, July 1908.

### Denmark.

For June 28th forty meetings for woman suffrage had been announced. Have they actually taken place? I have not received a single paper, letter or card that mentioned them.

M. G. K.

Three of the leading papers have brought lengthy articles about the Congress (all written by delegates or fraternal delegates present at the meeting.) They all express great thankfulness for the beautiful arrangements of the Dutch committee and the liberal hospitality of the leading Dutch families, throwing open to the foreigners the doors of refined old homes and bringing them into contact on the excursions with the country and nation in all its natural simplicity and rustic beauty. Mrs. Chapman Catt's address is mentioned as "The pearl of pearls", and the English militant women have through their brilliant elouence and sympathetic appearance made an impression on women of less daring spirit that will no doubt lead many of their sisters in other lands to follow—directly or indirectly—their spirited example.

Helsingø, July 11, 1908.

CLARA TYBJERG.

In May 1908 a suffrage society has been formed under the name "Valgretsforeningen af 1908" with Pastorinde Blauenfeldt as its first president. Its aim is "On the foundation of the christian faith to gather women and men to activity for women's political franchise, and through lectures, reading-circles etc. to enable the women to use the ballot in the best way, when the time comes".

It is especially those, who are working for home and foreign mission, with all its different branches: temperance and purity work etc. who unite in this society. One of the members of the committee is for instance Pastor H. F. Poulsen, who has initiated the Y. M. C. K. movement in Denmark.

Through this society we may hope, that the suffrage movement may spread in circles which until now have been nearly untouched.

JOH. BLAUFELD—VAHL  
Körop, 11 June 1908.

"Kristeligt Dagblad" gave a series of five extensive articles on the Amsterdam Congress. It was the only paper of decidedly religious opinions which had a regular correspondent at the Convention; the Dutch papers of religious character preferred long accounts of the Red Cross Society Meeting etc. to a review of what the women of the world are doing to obtain their political rights.

M. G. K.



## Norway.

On July 3 and 4 the N. W. S. A. held its annual meeting at Lillehammer. Mrs. Skar, the President of the Lillehammer Local Branch welcomed the guests, nearly 150 in number. Then the National President, Fru Qvam, made her opening-address, mentioning the victory of the Norwegian women and the great joy that it gave to all the suffragists assembled at the I. W. S. All's Congress, which Mrs. Q. had attended as delegate for her association (L. K. S. F.). A committee of seven members was elected to draft an amended constitution. After Fru Michelet's speech on religious teaching in schools and some discussion on domestic training it was resolved to send the following petition to the Storting:

"The national meeting of the N. W. S. A. declares itself in favour of: 1) an appointed course of Domestic Economy in the State Normal Schools (Laererskoler); in normal schools as well as in popular schools, domestic economy should be part of physics and should be the elementary basis of all further teaching; 2) an appointed State Normal School for Women Teachers in Domestic Economy with internate, and training-school near Kristiania, that householdschools in every town may get well-trained teachers, which is of vital importance for the good of house-keeping and in exact agreement with the Storting's demand of desirable order in school-kitchens and in the training of teachers of domestic economy".

Mrs. Qvam devoted some heartfelt words to the memory of Aasta Hansteen; Mrs. Borchgrevink recited a poem on the women's cause, and on July 5th the meeting ended with a festive gathering of the members.

From the correspondent of some Norwegian papers at the Amsterdam congress I got the following details on the attitude of the press. "Aftenposten" had no interest for the congress; "Dagbladet", the Government organ, gave as much news as its limited space would allow, i. e. two or three short letters. "Norske Intelligenssedler" of the National Democratic Party, showed great interest and published four extensive letters from its special correspondent, Mr. W. Keilhau. "Oerebladet", a conservative organ, published three interviews with leading suffragists at the convention. The "Lillehammer Tilskuer" gave three articles containing Mr. K.'s personal impressions. "Morgenbladet", the leading conservative paper, contented itself with reproducing in a short paragraph some echoes from Danish papers, which are not quite correct.

So on the whole the Norwegian press has treated our congress satisfactorily. M. G. K.

## Bohemia.

Der tschechische Frauenwahlrechtsausschuss in Prag hat abermals auf die soeben erfolgten Ersatzwahlen in den Landtag des Königreiches Böhmen Einfluss ausgeübt, und zwar in dem grössten Wahlbezirke Böhmens.

Wir haben drei Wähler- und Wählerinnenversammlungen einberufen und haben uns für die Wahl eines Kandidaten eingesetzt, der sich bereits als ernster Frauenwahlrechtsverfechter im Reichsrate bewährt hat.

Mit unserem Auftreten wollten wir beweisen, dass wir nicht jener vergessen, welche für uns arbeiten. Unser Vertreter wurde gewählt und so war unsere Arbeit vom Erfolg gekrönt. Besonders

die letzte Wahlversammlung, die wir in einem für unseren Kandidaten sehr zweifelhaften Wahlorte einberufen haben, war ausschlaggebend.

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Zur Kongresskritik. Die Blätter unseres Landes haben selbst keine Nachrichten über den Amsterdamer Kongress gebracht, aber die ersten politischen Blätter aller Parteien haben das Ansuchen an uns gestellt, für sie Kongressberichte zu schreiben und diese auch vollinhaltlich publiziert.

PLAMÍNKOVÁ-STĚPÁNKOVÁ.

Prag, Juli 1908.

## Germany.

On June 10th in a meeting of the Silesian Women's League it was unanimously resolved to form a W. S. A. in Silesia with Miss Hielscher and Mrs. Wegner as pro tem. Officers. A draft of rules was submitted and discussed, and shortly a meeting of members will be called to fix the constitution. (Mitteilungen d. Schles. Frauenverbandes.)

Die „Frankfurter Zeitung und Handelsblatt“ vom 24 Juni bringt einen 2 1/2 Spalten langen sehr wohlwollenden Bericht über den Kongress: „Er gestaltete sich zu einer imposanten Kundgebung für die Eroberung der politischen Frauenrechte. Der holländischen Verband f. Frauenstimmrecht hatte, unter Leitung seiner Vorsitzenden, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, alle Kräfte aufgeboden um die Gäste aus der ganzen Welt in Amsterdam würdig zu empfangen.“ Hier folgt die Aufzählung aller 20 Nationen, die etwa 300 Delegierte sandten. Der in knapper Form alles Wichtige wiedergebende Bericht klingt in die sympathischen Worte aus: „Unter den vielen Reden, die beim Abschiedsmahl im Konzertgebäude am 20 Juni gehalten wurden, sei nur eine einzige erwähnt, die allseitig mit grossem Jubel aufgenommen wurde, nämlich die eines holländischen Pressvertreters, der die Kongressteilnehmerinnen versicherte, dass wo sie in Zukunft auch immer tagen würden, eine ihnen freundlich gesinnte Presse zu ihnen stehen werde. Im Laufe des gediegenen Berichtes wird auch die Entwicklung unseres Blattes „Jus Suffragii“, seit 1906 unter der Leitung der Redakteurin Martina Kramers herausgegeben, erwähnt, wie er auch das besondere Aufsehen meldet, das der einzige männliche Delegierte Dr. Drysdale, Vertreter der „Männerliga für Frauenrechte“ erregte, und die zündenden Reden hervorhob, welche Frl. Rosika Schwimmer und Dr. Anita Augspurg vor der versammelten Jugend hielten.

„Pester Journal“ brachte einen Bericht von 108 Zeilen, die „Kölnische Volkszeitung“ vom 23 einen solchen von fast 4 Spalten in gediegener und hochschätzender Weise. Die „Münchener neuesten Nachrichten“ brachten in einem Feuilleton einen „Londoner Brief“. Die „Deutsche Wochenzeitung für die Niederlande und Belgien“ 28 VI sagt: „Der internationale Frauenkongress wurde in dieser Woche mit einigen Mahlzeiten beschlossen. Die ganze Demonstration war eigentlich nicht anders als eine grosse Heeresschau, welche den Ausführerinnen Gelegenheit bot ihre Erfahrungen auszutauschen und sich Mut zuzusprechen in ihrem Kampfe um die Rechte der Frau auszuhalten. Diese gegenseitige Aussprache war der Bewegung jedenfalls förderlicher als eine schriftliche Auseinandersetzung der während des Kongresses behandelten Fragen in den Organen der Frauenbewegung.“

Noordwijk, Juli 1908.

BERTHA ENGEL.

# Supplément de „JUS SUFFRAGII“

15 JUILLET 1908

Le Compte-rendu du Congrès d'Amsterdam paraîtra cette semaine. Chaque pays affilié recevra dix exemplaires qui seront envoyés à la présidente ou à la secrétaire. On peut se procurer des exemplaires en s'adressant à Mlle Kramers, Kruiskade 92, Rotterdam avec mandat-poste de f 0.75 Demandez à la poste l'équivalent exact de 75 cent. C'est à peu près 1 1/2 frs. = 0.30 § = 1.25 Mk. = 1 sh. 3 d.

Le compte-rendu contient les rapports de tous les pays affiliés et ceux de l'Autriche et de la Bohême; un précis des sessions du congrès; le programme; des listes des différents bureaux et comités; une histoire de l'Alliance; un aperçu des fêtes et réceptions; la salutation des hôtes par Mme Dr. Jacobs; les discours d'ouverture de la Présidente, etc. Les conférences des sessions publiques ne font pas partie du compte-rendu. Tous les manuscrits envoyés seront remis à Mlle Kramers, qui a été chargée par le Bureau de l'Alliance de les prêter aux membres du bureau de tout pays affilié qui en ferait la demande.

### Aux Correspondentes et Lectrices:

Il me semble que „Jus Suffragii“ a de quoi se réjouir des résultats du congrès d'Amsterdam: la rédactrice a vu son salaire doublé, et les lectrices qui préfèrent le français reçoivent un supplément contenant la traduction des ordres du jour et des plus importantes annonces, puisque la générosité de quelques membres et 40 nouveaux abonnés rendent cette publication possible. Un supplément de deux pages coûte huit florins hollandais, et si vous augmentez nos fonds par des donations ou par l'accroissement du nombre des abonnés, et — ce qui est encore plus important — par le paiement des abonnements, je pourrai souvent me permettre le luxe d'un supplément français ou allemand.

L'année financière de l'organe commence en septembre, ainsi les nouveaux abonnés qui désirent recevoir les anciens numéros depuis sept. 1907 sont priés d'envoyer le plus tôt possible un mandat-poste de deux florins = 0,82 § = 3 sh. 6 d. = 3 Kr. = 4.25 francs = 3 1/2 Mark. Ceux qui désirent commencer l'abonnement en sept. 1908 peuvent avoir les numéros de juillet et d'août gratis, car à présent nous en imprimons 700. Je serai toujours reconnaissante à ceux qui payeront d'avance et je leur enverrai volontiers un reçu.

Quelques lecteurs ont souhaité dans cet organe une espèce de revue du congrès, mais le manque de place s'y oppose. Permettez-moi de leur conseiller de commander le Compte-Rendu du congrès; probablement il se trouvera bien quelques unes de nos collaboratrices qui entreprendront de le publier, soit en entier soit en partie, dans d'autres langues, comme la Norvège l'a fait pour le compte-rendu du congrès de Copenhague — et les Norvégiennes, vous le savez, ont obtenu le vote une année plus tard!

Les renseignements demandés sur l'attitude de la presse ne me sont parvenus que de trois pays. Il me semble qu'il n'est pas trop tard de les envoyer pour le numéro d'août, aussi y a-t-il plus de chance alors que la revue soit complète. J'espère bien recevoir des lettres de chacune

de vous — avant le six août s.v.p.! — puisque les annonces ci-dessous nécessiteront probablement quelque correspondance.

Recevez mes salutations empressées.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS, réd.

Rotterdam, 13 juillet 1908.

## Annonces officielles.

Au Congrès plusieurs pays ont dit que la cause avait beaucoup profité des visites de conférencières étrangères. C'est pourquoi on a eu l'idée de dresser une liste de conférencières qui pourraient se rendre à l'étranger, et de publier cette liste dans „Jus Suffragii“. Ce projet fut adopté par le Bureau, à condition que tous les noms fussent mis sur la liste avec le consentement de la présidente du pays des personnes en question ou de quelque membre de son bureau connu de Mlle Kramers. Toutes les conférencières qui pourraient accepter une pareille invitation sont priées d'envoyer leurs noms le plus tôt possible et d'annoncer quels pays elles préféreraient visiter et de quelle langue elles se serviraient de préférence. Le journal „Jus Suffragii“ ne saurait faire fonction de bureau de placement, il peut seulement prêter ses bons offices pour établir des relations. Les dates et conditions doivent s'arranger entre la conférencière et le pays qui l'invite. L'avantage de cette annonce est dans l'économie des frais de voyage, et aussi dans la publication des noms des conférencières qu'on pourrait engager.

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Toute proposition d'amendement des Statuts doit être envoyée à mon adresse en Amérique: 2 West 86th Street, New York, avant le 15 octobre.

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Le Bureau a décidé de prolonger le contrat de manufacture de notre insigne avec Mme Pedersen-Dan pour une année. L'insigne peut être commandée comme par le passé chez Mme Pedersen-Dan, Griffenfeldtsgade, Copenhague; 50 insignes de bronze à 22 Sh. 6 d. sur mandat-poste. Prix réduit pour commandes plus considérables.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Le photographe du congrès, N. Schuitvlot, Prinsengracht 823, Amsterdam, annonce qu'il enverra sur commande une des onze photographies ici nommées à un florin hollandais la pièce (c. à d. 0.82 § = 1 Sh. 6 d. = 2.12 francs): 1. Ouverture du Congrès, 2. Le Choeur, 3. Une Réunion du Congrès, 4. Bureau de l'All. Int. du Suffr. d. F., 5. Bureau de l'Association Néerlandaise p. l. Suffr. d. F., 6. Délégation hongroise, 7. Délégation tchèque, 8. Délégation néerlandaise avec Miss Shaw, 9. Danse nationale hollandaise, 10. Groupe Jardin Zoologique à Rotterdam, 11. Groupe Eglise à Dordrecht. Le prix de la photographie du diner dans le Palais des Concerts est de 1 1/2 florin.

Sur l'envoi d'un mandat poste de f 1.25 = 2.65 francs M. Schuitvlot enverra montée et franco la photographie qu'on désire.



Les Ordres du Jour votés par le congrès de l'Alliance Internationale du Suffrage des Femmes à Amsterdam en juin 1908 peuvent donner une idée des sentiments qui animent l'Alliance et de la tactique qu'elle se propose de suivre. En voici le texte :

I. „C'est avec une vive joie que nous exprimons notre admiration de l'usage bienfaisant que les femmes de la Nouvelle Zélande ont fait de leur pouvoir électoral depuis quinze ans, et les femmes de la République Australienne depuis six ans. Ce bon exemple forme un grand appui pour la cause du suffrage des femmes dans toutes les autres nations.

II. Nous félicitons les femmes de la Finlande pour avoir obtenu le plein droit de citoyens en 1906 et l'élection de dix-neuf femmes au Parlement en 1907. Nous félicitons les femmes norvégiennes d'avoir obtenu le plein droit de citoyen pour la majorité des femmes et nous leur souhaitons un prompt succès dans leurs efforts de faire abolir une condition fiscale maintenant imposée à la minorité des femmes, mais dont les hommes sont exempts. Nous félicitons les femmes du Danemarck d'avoir obtenu de leur Parlement dans le cours de cette année le Suffrage Municipal absolument aux mêmes conditions que les hommes l'exercent; et nous espérons qu'elles réaliseront le souhait de leur roi „que cette importante réforme puisse opérer pour le bien de la nation" à tel point que bientôt elles entrent en possession de tous les droits politiques.

III. C'est avec satisfaction que nous mentionnons l'action du Parlement anglais, qui a reconnu les talents administratifs des femmes et l'intérêt du Gouvernement à en profiter, en rendant les femmes éligibles comme Maires et Membres des Conseils Communaux et Locaux; et en outre nous témoignons notre cordiale sympathie aux femmes de la Grande Bretagne dans leur noble lutte pour la liberté politique; nous leur promettons notre chaleureux appui jusqu'au jour ou elles auront obtenu la victoire si bien méritée, et nous souhaitons ardemment que ce jour soit proche, puisque l'introduction du suffrage des femmes dans cette grande nation ne laissera pas de faire avancer notre cause d'un pas énorme dans le monde entier.

IV. Nous félicitons les femmes des Etats-Unis de ce que dans quatre des Etats de l'Union les femmes possèdent le plein droit de citoyen, de ce que dans plus de la moitié des quarante-six Etats elles possèdent au moins une forme quelconque de droits électoraux, et de ce que, dans les dernières années il y a eu un remarquable changement de l'opinion publique en faveur du suffrage des femmes, qui s'est manifesté par le fait que l'année dernière 500 sociétés d'hommes, organisés pour d'autres buts, y compris la Fédération Américaine du Travail avec plus d'un million de membres, les Mineurs Unis avec un demi million et les Maçons avec un demi million se sont officiellement déclarés partisans du suffrage des femmes, tandis que, de plus, plusieurs associations de femmes comptant des centaines de milliers de membres ont récemment joint la liberté politique de la femme aux divers buts pour lesquels elles travaillent. Nous félicitons les femmes suédoises de leur glorieux travail de l'année passée et de leur admirable travail d'organisation, qui ne peut manquer de leur procurer le vote sans trop de délai; en outre nous félicitons les femmes allemandes du changement de la Loi sur le Droit d'Union qui a rendu égaux les droits de l'homme et de la femme, et nous émettons le voeu que

les femmes de l'Autriche puissent bientôt voir établir la même égalité de droits. Nous félicitons les femmes de tous les pays de l'Europe à peu d'exceptions près du progrès rapide du mouvement pour le suffrage des femmes, qui est dû à leurs efforts énergiques et persistants, et nous faisons appel aux femmes de tous pays pour qu'elles profitent de cette occasion pour mettre en avant leurs revendications et demander justice et équité, tant de la part de leur Gouvernement que de la part des hommes individuels.

V. Nous sommes convaincues qu'aucun des mouvements libertaires et progressistes de ce nouveau siècle ne promet tant pour l'évolution du genre humain que cette tendance universelle à abolir la grande injustice que la femme a souffert pendant des siècles par le manque d'autorité en ce qui concerne l'administration commune et le bien public. Le fait que l'année dernière cette question a été posée dans vingt-deux Parlements nationaux et vingt-neuf Législatures d'Etats, discutée dans la presse de tout le monde civilisé, soutenue par des partis politiques en différents pays, et amplement discutée dans des réunions publiques, ce fait est une preuve incontestable que la question a dépassé la phase théorique et est devenue un intérêt pratique et une question vitale. Puisque des milliers de femmes obtiennent les honneurs de l'université, entrent dans les professions, fourmillent dans les métiers, prennent une part active dans les affaires de la communauté, il est inévitable qu'elles deviennent bientôt une force reconnue dans le Gouvernement. Les femmes ne souffriront pas plus longtemps en un silence soumis les dommages, la honte et la suprême injustice d'être exclues du droit de vote.

VI. Dans la présente période critique de notre mouvement les femmes doivent faire du vote politique leur principale revendication, comprenant que par la possession de ce droit elles deviendront du même coup une force beaucoup plus efficace dans tout travail qu'elles entreprennent. Dans ce but elles doivent s'efforcer d'obtenir une organisation aussi complète que possible et former un corps d'armée un et indivisible, marchant vers le progrès d'un commun accord, prêtes à tout sacrifice, dès que la cause en jeu l'exige.

VII. Il est évident que actuellement de devoir des femmes est de se concilier l'appui et la collaboration de toutes les forces qui favorisent l'établissement du suffrage des femmes, sans arrière-pensée politique ou religieuse; d'éviter toute complication avec des réformes étrangères à l'obtention du vote pour les femmes; d'exiger purement et simplement le bulletin de vote pour la femme aux mêmes conditions que pour l'homme, réservant toute extension du suffrage à la décision des hommes et des femmes ensemble, dès qu'on aura obtenu l'égalité politique des sexes."

Outre ces ordres du jour, proposés par le Comité, composé de Mmes. Husted Harper (Etats-Unis), Ashton (Angleterre) et Van Loenen de Bordes (Pays-Bas), le congrès a encore adopté les deux suivants :

„Le troisième congrès de l'All. Int. p.l. Suffr. d. F. proteste contre l'action de tout Gouvernement qui traite les femmes, emprisonnées pour avoir agité pour le vote, en „criminelles ordinaires" et non en „criminelles politiques".

„Le congrès émet une expression de profonde sympathie pour les femmes russes dans leur grande lutte qui exige tant de sacrifices, et les assure de son grand respect, puisque dans des circonstances si décourageantes elles ne cessent de réclamer leur droits".