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Headquarters: 7, Adam Street, Adelphi, London.
Telegrams Vocorajto.
Telephone 4255 Regent.

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WOMEN COMPOSITORS OF "DIE FRAU DER GEGENWART."

A NEWSPAPER PRODUCED ENTIRELY BY WOMEN.

It may interest the readers of *Jus Suffragii* to know that there is a unique experiment in journalism in Germany, which, as far as we know, has no counterpart in other countries. Although many women's papers appear in various languages, written and edited by women, the publishing is almost always in the hands of men, who also do the composing and printing. *Die Frau der Gegenwart* is, like many other women's papers, edited by a woman, and, almost without exception, written by women. When the editor, Frau Marie Wegner, looked round five years ago for a suitable publisher, she was approached by the only woman in Germany who is the proprietor of printing-works, and begged not to hand over the paper to men printers, but to employ women throughout. In view of the marked hostility repeatedly shown to Fräulein Favarke, the owner of the printing-works, hostility which even went so far as to attempt to prevent the papermakers supplying her with paper, it was impossible to have the paper published by a men's firm and printed by the women's firm. As there is no woman publisher in Germany, the women had to undertake the publishing busi-

ness themselves. So it came about that the paper was entirely written, edited, published, composed, printed, and sent out by women. At first it was called *Die Frau im Osten*, and circulated only in the Eastern provinces of the German Empire. Later, at the request of many women in other parts of Germany, a second edition was published, called *Die Frau der Gegenwart*. The only man employed is the machine-minder, as we have no women in Germany yet who have been trained to set printing machines in motion. The manager of the printing-works was trained in Berlin in the Letteverein, and then worked for some time in printing-works in Breslau, which became her property twelve years ago, after fifteen years' work. Besides the two newspapers above mentioned, the firm prints scientific works, and its work is highly appreciated, especially by Orientalists, because the female compositors take greater pains with the Oriental letters, which are incomprehensible to German printers, and the result is fewer mistakes. Specimens of the printing done in various languages and pictures of the workshops will be on view at the Leipzig Exhibition. The women compositors are trained in the workshop. The apprenticeship lasts one year, during which the girls receive a little pocket-money. After one year's work they are paid by piece-

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work. The one difficulty is that no other German printing press employs women, so the girls can never change their employer. The other printing-works only employ women who were formerly trained in the Letteverein, and do not accept any girls as apprentices. It is exactly as it was in the Middle Ages, when women were systematically excluded from well-paid handicrafts. On this ground alone all women should support this enterprise, but, unfortunately, up to the present they have not done so. It sometimes almost seems as if women refused to recognise the courage and energy that have initiated and inspired the whole undertaking. The paper has a good circulation, not because of support from the women's movement, but because it offers interesting material, and also good illustrations, which are useful for propaganda, and up to the present rare in women's political papers in Germany.

NOTES.

The Event of the Month: Nebraska Demands Woman Suffrage.

The Governor and Secretary of State of Nebraska have received an initiative petition with 42,523 signatures. Nebraska will therefore be one of the five States to decide by referendum in the autumn of this year whether its women and men shall have equal suffrage.

The law governing the initiative and referendum petitions in Nebraska requires that the signatures shall represent 15 per cent. of the votes cast for Governor at the preceding election, and at least two-fifths of the total number of counties in the State, and also that 5 per cent. of the voters in such counties shall have signed the petition. About 38,000 names were necessary. Not satisfied with the bare number of names necessary, the Suffragists secured 5,000 over.

Woman Suffrage in the U.S. Senate.

A telegram of March 21st states that the Senate has rejected the Woman Suffrage amendment to the Constitution by one vote; 34 Senators voted for, and 35 against.

The "Primaries" in Chicago.

Great capital has been made by the anti Press about the alleged Woman Suffrage fiasco in Chicago, it being announced that the women had shown great indifference, and had disappointed Suffrage expectations. These utterances are due to ignorance, real or feigned, of American conditions. In the first place, "primaries" are not elections, but days for nomination of candidates to office. A very small percentage of men take part in them, and the Progressive women appear to have been advised by their leaders not to take part, except in certain instances. Miss Jane Addams is reported to have expressed herself well satisfied with the result, and to have stated that the women showed discrimination in their voting. The accusation of corruption brought against the women by a disappointed candidate is denied by an election clerk, who says she must have been aware of any such practices had they existed.

French National Council of Women and the Municipal Vote.

A great meeting in Paris on March 13th was organised by the Suffrage Section of the French National Council of Women, when about 1,800 persons urged the immediate passing of the Dussausoy Buisson Bill, conferring the municipal vote on women. The speakers were Mlle. Bonneval, Mme. Maria Verone, Mme. Léon Brunschvicq, M. Ferdinand Buisson, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, and Municipal Councillor Marcel Cachin.

The Press gave excellent reports of the meeting.

The Favourable Vote in Massachusetts.

The constitutional amendment to extend full Suffrage to women has passed the Massachusetts Senate by the overwhelming vote of 34 to 2.

A Reuter telegram of March 26th says: The Massachusetts House of Representatives to-day, by 164 votes to 38, concurred with the Senate in adopting an amendment to the State Constitution, by which the word "male" will be struck out from the provision describing the qualifications of a voter.

This favourable vote shows a great advance in the Eastern States. The amendment will have to pass the Legislature a second time before being submitted to the voters (referendum).

Who Are the Real Home Lovers?

Mrs. Julian Heath, a well-known Anti-Suffragist, has created a great sensation by joining the Suffragists. The reason she gives for her change of view is interesting. As President of the New York Housewives' Federation, she led the movement for better homes and pure food, and her experience was that all the work for these causes was done by Suffragists, and that she got no help from Antis. She came to the conclusion that Suffragists were the true home-loving women, and has thrown in her lot with them.

Great Britain.

Lord Selborne intends to introduce a Woman Suffrage Bill into the House of Lords before Easter. This Bill will propose the conferring of the Parliamentary vote on women who now have the municipal vote—i.e., women householders. This may be taken as a forecast of the type of Suffrage Bill which would be favoured by the Conservatives. It would probably strengthen the Conservative Party.

Wales.

A Bill introduced by the Welsh members of Parliament to establish a Home Rule Parliament in Wales includes Woman Suffrage.

LECTURES FOR BOHEMIAN WOMEN.—It is quite a usual thing in Bohemian women's clubs to arrange lectures with following debates. Lectures are often delivered by prominent politicians and professors, the subjects being taken from the Feminist movement, and anything relative to it, from both home and abroad. So, for instance, in one of the clubs, lectures were delivered on "Woman's Interest in Sociological Questions"; about Bebel's book, "Woman and Socialism"; a series of lectures about the development of the movement in Bohemia; about women students in the Universities, etc.

LA CARRIÈRE OUVERTE AUX TALENTS!

Women's Economic Struggle and the Vote.

The two pictures we publish this month represent—one, the first Danish woman lawyer, the other the women compositors' room in a women's publishing and printing firm. Those who object to any subject but votes for women finding a place in the columns of *Jus Suffragii* may think women lawyers and printers outside our sphere; but latitude must be given to a Suffrage paper to give expression to women's dissatisfaction at the arbitrary limitations and difficulties they have to struggle against, to remove which is one of the objects of the Suffrage movement. In a recent issue we published a questionnaire on women lawyers, which revealed the opposition which still obtains in many countries. This month we have news of the rejection by the High Court of Roumania of Mme. Ella Negrutzi's appeal against the prohibition to her to practise as a barrister. While the British Overseas Dominions, Australia and New Zealand, after enfranchising women, passed laws opening the legal profession to them, the Mother Country of Great Britain excludes them. While in Norway, the country of true Universal Suffrage, women are admitted to judge's bench and jury box, in England they are not admitted even to be present in special cases of offences against women and little girls, where their presence is most urgently needed. Some English Suffragists are carrying on a strenuous campaign for the right of women to be present in court, and there can be no doubt that in many cases in all countries women will meet

with less than justice in the courts until the woman's side of the question is properly put forward. How is it that in countries like Germany and England, where man reigns supreme, sentences are possible such as in the Breslau case, when thirty-six men were excused for offences against little girls on the ground that they could not be expected to resist temptation, whereas in Australia and New Zealand assaults on children may be punished by death or lifelong imprisonment? The reason surely is that in the latter countries women are treated as full citizens, and the legal profession is not man's prerogative.

As the admission of women to the medical profession was the means of exposing many medical fallacies on which the unequal standard of morality rested, so their admission to the legal profession will herald an era of justice and see the abolition of the present criminal leniency shown by some judges and magistrates to the foul assailants of helpless children and women.

On the other hand, a new and useful career will be opened to women of talent and education. The present restricted choice of careers for girls discourages many parents from the heavy outlay of a university education, and forces girls to compete for few and poorly paid employments.

When we turn to the struggle of women in all countries to enter the trade of typesetting we find similar opposition in nearly all European countries. There is the same sham solicitude for the women's health and morals—the air is bad for them, or the men's language will corrupt them, and their naive male opponents never seem to think of opening the windows or controlling their language! No, the women may follow the womanly occupation of forging chains at six shillings a week, or other sweated industries, they may compete with each other for work with the longest hours and the lowest pay, but work like composing, with its maximum of 8 to 9 hours, and its living wage of 30 to 40 shillings, is reserved for man.

Careful investigation has shown that unhealthy conditions in the printing trade, where they exist, are entirely preventable, and due to dirt and bad ventilation, so that to allege unhealthiness as a reason for excluding women is sheer hypocrisy. There is, however, in some cases a reason for men's animosity to women in this and other well-paid trades, and that is the fear of having the high wage reduced by the competition of cheap labour. This fear is sometimes well founded, though in the Couriau case this factor was absent. The masters are ready enough to supplant dear labour by cheap, but this evil can and must be met by trade unionism. Women have as good a right to live and choose their profession as men have. Men have taken away women's primitive trades by transferring them to the factory, where capital and machinery are the main factors of production. Women must be organised. In America men trade unionists have perceived this, and have made money grants to organise the women. In the composing trade the apprenticeship is long, and will only be served by girls who make up their minds to train for a skilled calling which will afford them a livelihood all their lives, not merely until they marry. Many a family, where the man's wages have to be eked out by the wife's work at charring or matchbox-making, could live in comfort if she brought home the wages of a skilled worker, and her hours would be much less than at the usual arduous sweated women's trades. Or if, as is common, she retired from industry during her early married life, and was later on left a widow with children to support, instead of the wretched starved existence now habitual, she could support herself and them in comfort and dignity by returning to her trade. At present, however, a hard fight is still to be fought and won before women can gain access to all trades and occupations at which they are competent to work.

One obstacle will be removed when the stigma and helplessness of the disfranchised is removed from them, and they can carry on the struggle as citizens with equal political rights. They could also then claim access to technical schools and colleges, which they support by their taxes, but from which they are excluded by trade unionism.

In France, where Mme. Couriau and her fellow compositors worked for the trade-union rate of wages, this did not protect them from attack, and the men are doing their best to deprive them of their means of livelihood.

When will the Social-Democratic organisations give proof of the genuineness of their professed zeal for equal treatment of men and women, and carry their principles into practice in the industrial sphere?

This struggle for the right to live is the most serious that women have to face. In order to carry it on fairly the vote is essential.



MRS. HENNY MAGNUSSEN.

WOMEN AS LAWYERS IN DENMARK.

Madame Henny Magnussen is the first Danish woman to become a barrister. She gives the following account of how she came to take up this profession, and how she got the law altered to permit her to do so.

"Already when I was a child," she said, "I had a great mind to study. A family friend, who was a barrister, told me so many interesting things about his practice that I thought his work the most desirable of all. As a doctor heals the body, so a barrister often does the soul, when people come to him in anxiety or despair, and tell him the most intimate things from their private life. Such confidence I consider to be the greatest of all. When I grew up, and had to select what to study, I chose law. When I was laughed at and told that Danish law did not permit my admission to the Bar, I replied that the law must be altered. In 1905 I passed my law examination, and then went to the Lord Chancellor and pointed out to him that although I had qualified just as the men had, the law did not allow me to practise. He promised to introduce a Bill into Parliament permitting women to practise on the same terms as men. I went to the leaders of the Opposition, and laid my case before them, and they promised to support the Bill. The Bill was introduced, read three times in three days in each House, and passed! I then entered a counsel's office, and worked there for three years, and was admitted to the Bar, where I have pleaded many cases. The pleading is usually in writing; we only appear personally in court when we have to examine witnesses. Pleading is only oral in the highest Court of Appeal, and in the special court for maritime and commercial cases. In this court I have pleaded. I have appeared in a good many divorce cases for the wife, especially in the case of very poor women, whom I have advised without fee. There are none of the painful public disclosures which make the parties to an unhappy marriage shrink from the remedy of divorce. The wife confides her story to me, I send the written pleadings to the judge; the man takes a similar course, and the case is settled with decent reticence and without outraging domestic privacy. Women with terrible stories, who would shrink from going into open court and reciting private and wretched details to male judge and counsel, seek and obtain relief without having to see anyone but their woman counsel. Since the law has been passed admitting women to the Bar, several women have taken the law examination, and, like many men barristers, are occupied as clerks in the courts or in the civil administration."

Mrs. Magnussen and her husband have recently been studying English legal procedure at Oxford and at the Law Courts in London, as oral pleading will shortly be introduced into all the Danish courts.

MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

The following are extracts from a valuable letter just received from Frances E. Hallows, a Suffragist of thirty-five years' standing, the President of the newly formed Woman Suffrage Society in Mussoorie, India. Readers of *Jus Suffragii* will remember that in the January number was reported the result of an inquiry into the exercise by women of the municipal franchise in India made by the India Office, the British Government Department in London, in which they stated that, whereas in certain areas women had the municipal vote, in no municipal area were they eligible for election. The fact that Mrs. Hallows reports that a woman is at the present moment a member of the Municipal Council of Mussoorie indicates that the information by the India Office with regard to women's municipal eligibility is incorrect. I shall make further inquiries at the India Office, and hope to be able to report the result in a later number of *Jus Suffragii*.

"Seeing in your article in *Jus Suffragii*, 'Municipal Suffrage of Women in India,' that 'in no municipal area are women eligible for election,' I write to say that in Mussoorie, one of the largest of hill stations in the Himalayas, a woman—Miss Holland—now sits on the Municipal Council, and others are eligible. I am sorry to say that she is an Anti-Suffragist.

"We have formed the first Suffrage Society (N. U. of W.S.S.), of which I am the President. We have been holding meetings this cold weather in Lahore and Jehelun and Ludhiana, in the Punjab and in Agra United Provinces. We hope to hold one in Lucknow this month. There is a good deal of interest in the subject, and great ignorance, even among 'Society' people, prevails. We feel that our efforts are well rewarded by the enlightenment of some. There is a strong Anti-Suffragist Society in existence in India, formed to combat us in Mussoorie, and being carried on here in Lucknow.

"I believe that the giving of the vote to British women will result in a new era for the women of India. Some Indians are extremely interested in it, and are glad to discuss it with us. As three out of every four women in the British Empire are in India, British women have no mean task before them."

CHRISTAL MACMILLAN.

REPORTS FROM SOCIETIES AFFILIATED TO THE ALLIANCE.

AUSTRIA.

In the Diet of Lower Austria (Nieder-Oesterreich) a law has been accepted inaugurating in some Councils (Gemeinden) a Proportional Suffrage Right. This was a welcome occasion for the Viennese Suffrage Committee to claim Women's Suffrage once more—at least, for the Councils. A deputation of the Committee, composed of Mrs. Minor and Mrs. von Fürth, was received in audience by the Lord Mayor of Vienna, Dr. Richard Weisskirchner, for the purpose of asking his aid and help. His Excellency said that he sympathised with the idea of Women's Suffrage for the Councils, and that he would not object to give the vote to all women paying taxes; but the majority of his political party had not yet accepted the same point of view. In the last thirty years, Suffrage had become more and more democratic, and it is certain that this tendency would go on until the women had got the right to vote.

The Lord Mayor, with all his theoretical sympathy for the Suffrage movement, did not seem to think the time for equal political rights for men and women was very near, and he certainly would not try to further this democratic evolution. The interview was a lesson for the Austrian Suffragists in showing once more that women must trust only to their own force and work.

FRANCE.

APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

The date of the legislative elections to the Chamber of Deputies is approaching, and is fixed for April 26th, and the French Union for Women's Suffrage made an inquiry some time ago amongst the Deputies to ascertain their opinions on Women's Suffrage. The inquiry made by the Central Committee has been accepted in the provinces by the members of the various groups, but must be completed by inquiry as to new candidates. The Central Committee will shortly decide what it is possible for it to do for the electoral campaign by posters.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

We announce to readers of *Jus Suffragii* the interesting experiment made by the *Journal*, one of the best-known daily papers in France, which has a large circulation.

The *Journal* offers a kind of miniature election (in America called a straw vote) to women who wish to vote. To give them an opportunity of showing their wish to vote, the voting will be arranged side by side with the real election; voting urns and ballot papers will be provided for the women, and they can indicate the candidate of their choice.

Although we are grateful to the *Journal* for taking up the question of Woman Suffrage, we do not think this test can be taken as any indication of the number of women wishful for the franchise, for few women will care to vote knowing that such a vote will have no practical consequence; and, moreover, all the necessary organisation appears to us extremely difficult to manage in so short a time.

We thank the *Journal* none the less for its initiative, and consider it a sign of the times and of the progress made by our cause, for even two years ago no great French daily would have made such an effort. The Press in general now adopts a friendly attitude towards us.

DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER,
U.F.S.F.

GERMANY.

THE MUNICIPAL VOTE IN SACHSEN-WEIMAR-EISENACH.

The Diet of Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach has decided recently to grant direct active suffrage for town and rural councils to duly qualified women, who could previously only exercise this right through a male proxy. In the whole of the rest of the German Empire women can only vote in person in rural districts in Saxony, Bremen, Lübeck, and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

If the Government upholds the decision of the Diet, Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach will be the first federal state to give women direct suffrage in towns or urban districts, and this is, of course, of great importance for the future development of our movement.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF BERLIN, 1915.

The preparations for the Congress are now well in hand. In a well-attended members' meeting at the end of February, the President of the German Society, Frau Marie Stritt, presented the plan of work and the directions for individuals.

A large number of working committees was formed, which can again form sub-committees where necessary. This plan follows that adopted in preparing for the International Council of Women in 1904, and which led to its passing off so brilliantly. The programme of the actual Congress will be settled by the board of officers of the International Alliance, which meets in London in July. Many suggestions were made to Frau Stritt for consideration by the board.

GERMAN MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Men's League held its first big meeting in Berlin on February 11th.

Dr. Heinz Potthoff, a well-known Progressive member of Parliament, emphasised the importance of enfranchising women *without delay*, and not only the wage-earners, but all women, for, in particular, housewives, as the most important consumers economically, and mothers, as the producers of human material, need direct representation of their interests in state and municipality. Herr von Gerlach then explained the reasons which had led to the founding of the German Men's League, and its future methods of work. In his opinion, the men friends of Woman Suffrage can support this important political movement more effectively in a separate society than in general women's organisations, in which, naturally, it would be inadvisable for men to play too prominent a part. He hoped that demonstrations and petitions of an exclusively men's organisation for women's rights would make a strong impression on Parliament and local authorities. The German Men's League will include members of all parties, and, as a league, maintain strict political neutrality. We German Women Suffragists rejoice in these bold new champions of our cause.

THE SOCIALIST WOMAN'S DAY.

On March 8th the Social Democratic Women held their great woman's day, the annual impressive demonstration for the Suffrage. The numerous public meetings were extraordinarily

well attended, not only in the large towns, but in the smaller places.

In Greater Berlin alone there were 46 meetings, in Hamburg 15, in Bielefeld-Herford 16, Munich 9, Nuremberg 10.

In many towns there were processions; nowhere was there any disorder. In all meetings the same resolution was carried, of which the chief point was the demand for "universal, equal, direct, and secret active and passive suffrage for all citizens of twenty years of age and upwards, for all legislative and administrative bodies."

MARIE ENGELMANN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

ELECTION POLICY AND RESULTS.

The political policy of the National Union is to support the Labour Party, which is the only party to include Woman Suffrage in its platform. This policy comes into effect in by-elections when there are three candidates—a Liberal, a Conservative, and a Labour candidate. In such cases the help given to the Labour candidate by the National Union may be, and often is, the means of defeating the Government candidate (Liberal), and thus bringing home to the Liberal party the harm they do themselves by their refusal to support Woman Suffrage.

The by-election in Leith Burghs resulted in the defeat of the Liberal candidate by 16 votes. It is worth while considering the figures. At the last election the Liberal got in by a majority of 1,785. At this election there were three candidates: the Unionist received 5,159 votes, the Liberal received 5,143, and the Labour candidate received 3,346. It is beyond dispute that the Labour candidate was the cause of the defeat of the Liberal, and though we are sorry the Labour man did not get in, he has prepared the way for a better fight next time. The National Union has prepared an interesting table of gains and losses in the elections where its policy of supporting Labour has been tried, and it appears that in every election but one the Liberals have lost heavily owing to the running of a third candidate, and as no one doubts that the very effective election work of the National Union helps to secure votes for the Labour candidate, we may begin to feel that even Mr. Asquith may admit that his test of a verdict "at the polls" is being applied. The loss to the Liberals at the eight by-elections in question has been 14,579 votes.

A COUNCIL OF LADIES.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, the distinguished novelist, and leader of the Anti-Suffragists, has for several years done her best to induce the great organisation known as "The National Union of Women Workers" (affiliated to the International Council of Women) to maintain absolute neutrality on the Suffrage question. But the "Women Workers" have repeatedly passed resolutions in favour of Women's Suffrage, and last year the discussion came to a head, with the result that by an overwhelming majority the "Women Workers" refused to be prohibited from declaring for the Suffrage. Hereupon Mrs. Ward seceded, and we hear that she has been able to take with her 227 members out of 7,472; 1 branch out of 48 (two new ones have been formed since); 1 affiliated society out of 159. With this record Mrs. Ward is now engaged in forming a "Committee of Representative Women" to advise members of Parliament on legislation affecting women and children! She appears to be the power that nominates these women, who will, then, be "representative of Mrs. Humphry Ward." As they are not to touch the Suffrage question, one sees at once how useful it will be to the cause of reaction if Mrs. Ward can persuade any Suffragists to join her committee. No one can or would wish to prevent Mrs. Ward from inspiring as many members of Parliament as she can, but it is necessary that public men should understand to what extent Mrs. Ward can be held to be "representative" of women.

THE LATEST PHASE OF MILITANCY.

It is probably not necessary to tell our fellow-Suffragists all the world over how seriously we are being hampered by such anti-social acts as the attempt by a member of the W.S.P.U. to destroy the great Velasquez picture at the National Gallery. We have to persist in "living down" these things, just as all reformers in all ages have had to do. Efforts are constantly made to put before the W.S.P.U. the evidence of the injury

they are doing to us, to women generally, and to the cause of civilisation, but Mrs. Pankhurst, just like Mr. Asquith, refuses to receive depositions, or listen to evidence. She wishes women to have votes, but she will not allow them to have opinions.

THE WOMEN'S EXHIBITION.

Again we remind readers not to miss "Woman's Kingdom," which will be open at Olympia, Kensington, London, from April 11th to 30th.

H. M. SWANWICK.

HUNGARY.

NEW BRANCHES AND MEETINGS.

Each month is bringing the formation of a new branch, as if it was meant purposely for me to be able to bring to you the message of the steady spreading of our ideals. This time a local branch in Nagybeskerek was founded. Lectures of Vilma Glücklich on the biological foundation of Feminism, and of Mr. Szántó, the director of the Museum for Social Service, on protection and insurance of motherhood, served our cause by scientific argument. The beautiful speech of Szikra—pseudonym of the well-known writer and co-editor of *A Nő*, Countess Iska Teleky—was an encouragement to the propagators of our official organ. Another meeting was held by the Young People's Group of our Society, one member of which, Lenke Loránt, spoke of the misery of girl-students. As our authorities who intend to build "students' hotels" seem to be of the opinion that girls do not suffer when starving, and only boys ought to be helped, we fear that, as they built our Rowton Hotel for men only, they will build students' hotels only for boys.

CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYED.

We shall have an opportunity to get some insight into general poverty on the 2nd of March, when the census of the unemployed ordered by the Government and local authorities, will be taken. This will be performed voluntarily by workmen and clerks, and by courtesy of the Women Clerks' Association several members of the Feminists' Association will be able to gather some valuable experience.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S DAY AND MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

On the 8th of March, also, Hungarian "a living-house" arranged a "Women's Day" in lonely districts, and meeting was packed with women, we Feminists distributing the special number of our paper nearly outnumbering them. The two speakers, a man and a woman leader of the party, sang the praise of women, affirmed that they ought to be organised "politically," ought to struggle for "universal suffrage"—which is, as it was plainly explained in the resolution (taken without having allowed a debate upon it), manhood suffrage, which is the "preliminary condition" of women's enfranchisement! This took place on the same platform where the venerable and honoured Keir Hardie but a few months ago spoke with zeal and enthusiasm for women's vote, whose splendid article rejoiced us in our "Special Number." The case of those who will not hear nor see is more hopeless than of the deaf and blind.

SUFFRAGISTS AND CARE OF CHILDREN.

The report of the Civic Board of Guardians (Waisenamt) to the Town Council acknowledged that the Feminists' Society was the only one of all the women's societies and "patronages" which met the call for help in the care of deserted children and girl-mothers, and performed most valuable work. We are proud of our section of child protection led by Mrs. Irma de Szirmay.

WOMEN CONSULTED ON CODIFICATION BILL.

When the deputation of our Law Committee presented to Parliament its opinion and wishes upon the Codification Bill of the Hungarian Civil Law, the Minister of Justice promised to find a way of giving the Committee a hearing. This was not mere politeness, as we had lately the information of the Minister that between the 15th and 20th a conference will take place, to which he asked the Feminists' Association to nominate two delegates. The Committee of the Association nominated Miss Vilma Glücklich and Eugénie Miskolczy Meller as delegates, and Mrs. Szirmay and Mrs. Szegváry as alternates. This is quite an unprecedented case in Hungary, to which we are looking forward with great interest.

At the same time the Juridical Association began its lectures and discussions upon the Bill, and was rather startled at

the invasion of the members of our political committee, which was so suggestive as to rouse the members to a discussion upon the position and rights of women in the home and family. The Feminists were invited there and then to take part in the discussion, of which invitation they will certainly take advantage.

EUGENIE MISKOLCZY MELLER.

Budapest, March 18th, 1914.

ITALY.

FORMATION OF PARLIAMENTARY SUFFRAGE GROUP.

Owing to the Cabinet crisis all Parliamentary work is at a standstill, but Italian Suffragists do not rest. On the 17th of March the Executive Committee of the National Federation "Pro Suffragio" called all the Deputies favourable to Woman's Suffrage, to form the *Suffragist Group of Members of Parliament*. Many Deputies sent letters of full agreement; some were present at the meeting, the practical effect of which has been the nomination of Hon. Barzilai, one of the most eminent leaders of the democratic parties, as President. The delegates of the different political parties, who had been invited too, then declared themselves in favour of the other two requests made by Congress last December—ready to accept women delegates of the "Pro Suffragio," and to call them to work with their directive bodies every time a law interesting women and concerning their social and political rights is brought before the Parliament.

This Group will have to elaborate and introduce a Suffrage Bill in favour of women, but meanwhile has pledged itself to stand by women's rights in every Parliamentary debate on social reforms; such as, for instance, those which will be discussed in a few weeks: Divorce; inquiry into paternity; higher professions for women, etc.

Let us hope that the Parliamentary group work will prove effective also in actually destroying prejudices against Women's Suffrage.

WOMEN AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

A very active Woman's Society in Italy, and one which has worked a good deal in favour of Woman's Suffrage long before the birth of the National Women's Suffrage Society (1908), is the *Associazione per la Donna*. Lately this Association, **TO THE AL** way to fight in favour of women's rights. The Association, under the leadership of Dr. Onle. Lollini, and is going to give some more on *Woman's Work*.

The first lecturer, Onle. Ollandini, is the author of a very interesting book on *Woman and the Legal Profession*, and is going to present a Bill to the House of Commons in favour of the admission of women lawyers to the Bar.

WORKING-MEN AND VOTES FOR WOMEN.

At Milan the *Popular University* (University Extension for Working People) on the 23rd and 24th of February gave the whole evening to a discussion on *Votes for Women*. Our keenest Suffragists of the Lombard Committee, Miss Ancona, Miss Tarugi, and others, won the audience. The discussion, with the exception of a very unsuccessful young man, was made very interesting by favourable men's speeches. It is the first meeting of the kind, but it has proved a very good one indeed.

A. DOBELLI-ZAMPETTI.

The following are corrections made by Mrs. Dobelli-Zampetti to the report by M. A., of Milan, February 3rd, which appeared in the March number of *Jus Suffragii*.

1.—Mrs. Dobelli-Zampetti's proposition for the formation of a Suffragist Group was unanimously accepted by the Congress.

2.—Mrs. Zampetti did not ask Suffrage Societies to support the Democratic or Social-Democratic parties, but that they should ask those parties which have declared in favour of Woman Suffrage to form the nucleus of the Parliamentary Group for Woman Suffrage.

3.—With regard to Dr. Ancona's proposition that the above would infringe political neutrality, Mrs. Zampetti remarks: "Dr. Ancona has mistaken temporary tactics for a general plan of action. There is nothing in the constitution of the I.W.S.A. to forbid such tactics."

4.—The final paragraph is corrected by Mrs. Zampetti as follows: At the last meeting there was a discussion on the organisation of Suffrage Societies which are not yet united in a single body, and a resolution was voted for the election of

a National Executive Committee; the Societies will work together with the Committee organised in Rome.

This resolution was agreed to by all the local Committees except that of Lombardy, which proposed instead the election of a central board of officers, but this proposal was rejected. The election of the Executive Committee took place in February; all Committees except Rome took part in it.

The members of the Executive Committee are:—
Dr. Theresa Labriola (secretary for Italy).
Professor Anita Dobelli-Zampetti (international secretary).
Romelia Troise (secretary to the Committee).
Elisa Lollini; Lavinia Holl.

Local committees, political parties, and women's associations also have delegates accepted by the Executive Committee.

NETHERLANDS.

Before I give my monthly report, I am sorry to have to correct a note of the Editor of *Jus* which was put under the corrections of the erroneous statements about Holland by Miss Anna Polak in the last number of *Jus*. The Editor said in that note that the inaccurate notes were translated from the organ of the Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht by a Dutch lady living in London. This must give the impression that our monthly paper gave inaccurate news to its readers. But nothing of that is true. The fact is that the news given in that paper is correct, but the lady who translated it into English does not know our language, or does not understand the questions she was translating. What she has given for laws and deeds were only words and arguments used by different members of Parliament in Parliamentary speeches.

As one of the results of our street demonstration and the crowded meeting we held in February, all our illustrated weekly papers the next week came out with photos. of different groups of women who had taken part in the demonstration, with photos. of the officers of the board, etc. Others had more or less well-succeeded pictures in connection with the Suffrage movement. All these pictures, even the caricatures, had a propagandist character, and were of good nature.

On Sunday, March 8th, the Socialist women, just as the Socialist women of many other countries, celebrated their annual women's day by holding public meetings all over the country, and nearly all the speakers spoke for "Universal Suffrage for Women." It is a pity that these women are not more encouraged by their leaders to join hands with the women of our Society in claiming the suffrage for women in the same time that it will be given to all men; then it would be sure that we would have strength enough to carry it through.

ALETTA H. JACOBS.

Amsterdam, March 24th, 1914.

UNITED STATES.

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

Events of more than ordinary importance have just occurred. One was the Conference of Southern Suffrage Workers held in Birmingham, Alabama, attended by Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, and other officers of the National. The Board of Trade gave a luncheon to the ladies at the Southern Club; the shops were decorated in the Suffrage colour, yellow; and the whole city came out to see the visiting Suffragists. A mass meeting was held in the largest theatre, and an overflow meeting in the largest hall, the speakers going from the theatre to the hall, and repeating their addresses. Hundreds of people were turned away. The newspapers gave a great deal of space to this conference. It has a special significance, because the Southern States have always been very conservative. It was only in 1912 that the Alabama State Association was organised, and to find so great an interest in Suffrage had been created in so short a time was an inspiration to the members of the board who visited Birmingham.

From Birmingham the ladies went to Atlanta, Georgia, where their triumphs were repeated.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN U.S. CONGRESS. *

Another event of importance is the status of Suffrage in Congress. A second hearing before the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee occurred on March 3rd, when the Suffragists presented their arguments. The newspapers commented favourably upon the able manner in which the ladies handled their case. The Antis, of course, were out in force with their usual objections.

In the Senate the Woman Suffrage amendment has reached first place in the daily schedule, which makes it the subject

* See Note on Page 86.

for discussion whenever called for by its sponsor. Three efforts were made to table (*i.e.*, to shelve) the amendment by those opposed to it, and the winning of a place on the daily schedule is considered a great victory.

The National Congressional Committee is carrying on a campaign of education to good effect among the Senators and Representatives.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATE FAVOURABLE. *

After twenty years of effort, the women of Massachusetts succeeded in bringing their amendment to vote in the Senate, with the result that it was passed, 34 to 2. There is strong probability that it will also pass in the House this session, in which event Massachusetts will be in the same class with New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—that is, will be a half-campaign State, which means that the amendment must be approved by the next Legislature before it can be submitted to the electorate.

THE AMERICAN PRESS AND SUFFRAGE.

The daily newspapers have one after the other been persuaded to issue special Suffrage editions. During the month the New York *Evening Post*, one of the most conservative of the newspapers in the country, issued a 20-page supplement on Woman Suffrage, February 25th. A committee of the organisations with headquarters in New York edited this edition. It was profusely illustrated with photographs of the leaders of the National, State, and City Associations. The Suffrage map showing the status of the States, with an explanation, came first, with a splendid message to Suffragists by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Association. There were stories of the International Alliance, of the National Association and its different branches of work, including the new National Publishing Company, which was incorporated in January. The New York State Association and the Empire State Campaign Committee told of the work being done in New York State; the Woman Suffrage party explained its method of organisation by assembly districts, and the work it was doing; the Women's Political Union outlined its work; the Collegiate Suffrage Association's story was interestingly told, as were those of the National Men's League and the Equal Franchise Society. New Jersey, in which State the *Post* circulates extensively, was also represented with the story of the State Suffrage Association and its Women's Political Union. Fifty thousand copies of the *Post* were circulated over and above the regular edition; the paper was sold on the streets by women, and handled by the societies throughout the State. The *Pittsburgh Sun*, the *Atlanta, Ga., Georgian*, the *St. Louis Times*, have had successful Suffrage editions. In each case a part of the increased income from the advertising is paid over to the Suffrage societies.

NOT A MAN SPOKE AGAINST SUFFRAGE.

At the hearing on the Bill giving women the right to vote for Presidential Elections before the Senate Committee on Judiciary of Rhode Island, not a man offered to say a single word against Woman Suffrage.

RALLIES TO BE HELD FOR 1914 CAMPAIGN STATES.

Big rallies are being arranged for by the National Woman Suffrage Association to occur in New York March 30th, Philadelphia March 31st, and Boston April 1st. Other big cities will also have these rallies, but dates have not yet been fixed. Prominent speakers, opera singers, and moving pictures will be some of the features of these rallies. The object is to raise funds to help the campaign States. In these States the Woman Suffrage question goes to the voters (*i.e.*, referendum) in November of this year. They are North and South Dakota, Montana, and Nevada.

N.W.S.A.

FROM THE SUFFRAGE PRESS.

DENMARK.

A big Scandinavian Women's Congress will be held in Copenhagen the 10th and 11th June this year in connection with the annual meeting of the Danish Women's Society. One of the most important subjects for discussion will be the marriage laws, a subject of great actuality in all the northern countries. Other subjects are: "Laws for Protection of Children" and "Special Laws for Women." The Suffrage question will be discussed at a great public meeting.

* See Note on Page 86.

Dr. Estrid Hien, eye specialist, and president of the Copenhagen Branch of the Danish Women's Society, has been elected by the Board of Education to become a member of the Board for the Royal Institute of the Blind. It is the first time a woman has been made a member of this board.

Denmark has got its first female building engineer, in Miss Elna Erichsen, who has passed her examinations with honours at the Polytechnic College in Copenhagen.

According to a communication to the holders of the various State offices in Denmark, "there cannot be any different or special conditions than those for men in accepting women as State servants, and specially that a woman's entering into marriage shall not have any influence whatever on her staying or not staying in the service of the State."

ROUMANIA.

Mme. Jancoulesco, in a recent speech in Bukarest on Woman's Suffrage, gave an account of the English movement, illustrated by pictures of the pilgrimage of 1913.

WOMEN AS LAWYERS.

Mme. Ella Negrutzi's appeal to the Court of Cassation for the right of women to be barristers was rejected after two days' discussion. It is said that the judges were divided 5 for and 4 against, but the women's opponents declared that such a measure could not be carried by a majority of one, and persuaded one of the supporters of Mme. Negrutzi to go over to the other side.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEMORIAL TO PARLIAMENT.

A memorial in favour of Woman Suffrage will shortly be presented to the Chamber of Deputies, who are discussing a revision of the Constitution.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish "Riksdag" has passed a Bill to assure the safety of schoolmistresses who live in lonely country school-houses. Sometimes far away from any other buildings, the loneliness of some schoolhouses is perfectly appalling, and it is a dreadful ordeal for a young woman to live there alone without anybody or anything to help or protect her in case of danger. The County Councils are to build a living-house in connection with each schoolhouse in lonely districts, and let it to a respectable family.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES NOT AFFILIATED TO THE ALLIANCE.

The I.W.S.A. disclaims all responsibility for statements and opinions of contributors from non-affiliated Societies. It is thought that readers wish to hear the views of other organisations, but they must not be taken as in any way endorsed by the I.W.S.A.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION.

At the end of February Mrs. Pankhurst wrote to the King asking him to receive a deputation of women, who would submit to him the demand for the enfranchisement of women, and protest against the barbarous methods of torture whereby his Ministers seek to repress the movement. On March 4th a letter was received from the Home Office regretting that His Majesty (owing to the advice of the Home Secretary) could not comply with the request in the petition. Mrs. Pankhurst then sent a further letter to the King, saying that representatives of the W.S.P.U., in pursuance of their undoubted constitutional right, would, upon a date to be determined later, present themselves at Buckingham Palace for the purpose of claiming an audience with His Majesty.

Meanwhile the Government still continue to torture their women political opponents. On February 25th Miss Ethel Moorhead was released from Calton Gaol, Edinburgh, after a few days' forcible feeding, suffering from double pneumonia. In their campaign against these barbarous methods women have gone on deputations to bishops all over the country, and further deputations are being arranged. They have urged on these leaders of the Church their responsibility in this matter, but in most cases they have been met by apathy and indifference.

March has witnessed the declaration of war on Sir Edward Carson by Ulster Suffragettes owing to his unsatisfactory statements with regard to the position of women under any new scheme of government for Ulster.

Pursuing their futile policy of coercion, the Government on March 9th again rearrested Mrs. Pankhurst, when she was addressing a great meeting in Glasgow. In spite of every attempt to prevent her entrance to the hall, Mrs. Pankhurst had safely reached the platform and begun her speech when a huge force of police burst into the hall, with batons drawn, and with the utmost violence sought to effect her arrest. Mrs. Pankhurst was thrown to the ground, and was finally dragged from the hall, but only after a stern resistance had been made by her bodyguard of women, and by many members of the audience. The treatment which Mrs. Pankhurst subsequently received at the hands of the police was outrageous. The manner of effecting her arrest aroused a great feeling of indignation in Glasgow. The understanding of why women are militant is growing in that city, and the local W.S.P.U. has had a very important accession of strength. The Glasgow magistrates have ordered an inquiry into the conduct of the police.

The week which followed this disgraceful attack on Mrs. Pankhurst witnessed an outburst of militancy all over the country. A timber-yard was destroyed at Bristol, a mansion in Scotland, a pavilion at Birmingham. Mansions were fired at Bruton and Birmingham, and there were two serious farm fires at Nottingham. Birmingham Cathedral had to be closed for several weeks, owing to the messages in white enamel which Suffragettes left behind them; while the Home Secretary's house was attacked in the night, and eighteen windows broken, six women being arrested.

But the most striking protest which took place was that of Miss Mary Richardson. On the morning following Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest, Miss Richardson went to the National Gallery and seriously damaged the famous Velasquez "Venus" by attacking the picture with a hatchet. In her statement, Miss Richardson said, "I have tried to destroy the picture of the most beautiful woman in mythological history as a protest against the Government destroying Mrs. Pankhurst, who is the most beautiful character in modern history."

This action of Miss Richardson created an enormous sensation in the country. Questions were asked in the House of Commons, all the chief London art galleries were closed to the public, and general panic prevailed. At the same time, Miss Richardson's statement and her magnificent speech in court made an appeal to vast numbers of people who had never before understood the reason and the spirit of militancy.

On March 14th Mrs. Pankhurst again fought her way out of prison for the sixth time since her sentence at the Old Bailey in April of last year to three years' penal servitude.

GERMANY.

A society for woman's political work (Verein für Politische Frauenarbeit) was founded in Berlin in January, 1914. The object of this union is to train women of all classes for political work, and influence the public towards the necessity of Woman Suffrage. *The Society works for woman's vote*, but not for any particular form of Suffrage. It is affiliated to the Norddeutscher Verband für Frauenstimmrecht, which forms part of the Deutsche Vereinigung für Frauenstimmrecht, whose president is Mrs. Dr. Li Fischer-Eckert. The president of the Berlin society is Miss Dorothee von Velsen, Zehlendorf bei Berlin.

This new neutral association has doubled its members since the foundation, which proves that its existence meets with a wish felt in many quarters of the woman's movement in Berlin.

Training School for Women Trade Union Organisers.

The National Women's Trade Union League of America has arranged a training school for women Trade Union organisers, who are in great demand in the United States. The school is in Chicago, and gives theoretical and practical instruction. Classroom work includes the history of trade unions in America, industrial organisation, study of trade boards, and arbitration, Parliamentary law, public speaking, Press work, bookkeeping, and many other subjects. Practical administration and organisation are carried out. About thirty trade union women are attending the courses.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN VOTERS, U.S.A.

WHAT IT STANDS FOR AND HOW IT WAS ORGANISED BY GOVERNOR JAMES H. BRADY, OF IDAHO, NOW U.S. SENATOR.

By DR. CORA SMITH KING, 63, The Olympia, Washington, D.C., Chairman Congressional Committee.

There were five stars on the "suffrage flag." For fourteen years there had been only four—Wyoming in 1869, Colorado in 1893, Utah and Idaho both in 1896,—and now had come Washington, in 1910, with a vote of 2 to 1 and carrying every county in the State. It was an unprecedented record.

A thrill had gone through the nation. Great meetings on the Atlantic Coast celebrated the victory achieved on the Pacific Coast. Hail to the women voters of Washington! Hail to the men of Washington, who had said, "Let them be voters!" and they *were* voters. Woman Suffrage, starting on the prairies of Wyoming, had crossed the mountains and reached the sea. It had taken forty-one years to get from Wyoming to Washington, but now, with 175,000 new women voters to reckon with, there was prospect of more rapid advance.

"What are you going to do now that you have the vote?" wired the *New York Times* to Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, of Tacoma, Wash., the woman who had planned and led the victorious campaign. In this case, the woman laid the problem of "What next?" before the man who had been her chief adviser throughout the Washington campaign—no lesser man than the Governor of Idaho, Mr. James H. Brady.

Mrs. DeVoe went to Boise, Idaho, for one more conference in the Governor's mansion. When it was over, Governor Brady issued a call to the Governors of the other four Suffrage States. This document stands unique in history, and here it is:—

"Whereas, on November 8th, 1910, the electors of the State of Washington voted a constitutional amendment giving the women of that State the right of suffrage, making five States west of the Missouri River that have placed this God-given right in their hands,

"I, James H. Brady, Governor of the State of Idaho, and Chairman of the Advisory Board of Washington Campaign Committee, of said State, believe that the time has arrived when the enfranchised women of the West should extend a helping hand to their sisters in the Eastern and other States in securing the ballot, and I hereby call a convention to be held in the city of Tacoma, Washington, on January the 14th, 1911, for the purpose of organising an association of national scope of the Women Voters of America, and I hereby appoint Margaret S. Roberts, of Boise, Idaho, as delegate to said convention, with full power to act on all matters coming before the same, and I respectfully request the Governors of all the States where women have the right of suffrage to appoint one delegate to said convention, with authority to organise a national association."

There was prompt concurrence by all the Governors, each of whom named and duly authorised a woman Commissioner for this important meeting.

These Commissioners met on the morning of January 14th, 1911, Governor Brady himself calling them to order and stating the object of the meeting.

The Commissioners adopted a brief constitution.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—*Name*: The name of this organisation shall be the National Council of Women Voters.

Article 2.—*Object*: This council shall be non-partisan. Its object shall be to obtain equal suffrage in other States; to change conditions in our own States for the betterment of men and women, of children and the home, and to claim justice for women in the political, social, and economic world.

The afternoon of the same day a brilliant reception was held at the home of Mrs. Mason, the Washington Commissioner, followed by a dinner and reception tendered by the Tacoma Commercial Club. A great mass meeting was held in the evening, packing Tacoma's largest theatre to the top-most gallery. The Governor of the State of Washington, the retiring Governor of the State of Idaho, the special Commissioners, and the officers-elect exchanged felicitations on the platform, celebrated the emancipation of 175,000 Washington women, and hailed the organisation of the National Council of Women Voters. Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe presided. The orator of the evening was James H. Brady, the originator of

the movement. The greatest enthusiasm greeted his message to the women voters of the United States.

Mr. Brady is a man of imposing presence. His voice and his manner are those of the born orator; his message that of the philosopher whose vision is equality and justice applied to men and women alike. By one stroke of executive genius he had assembled the machinery that bids fair to prove the greatest power for the extension of suffrage in our country. The most applauded portions of his speech were these:—

"The enfranchised women of America are to-day speaking through this convention to the world, and when your labours are finished there will have been formed an organisation that represents, not only this army of intelligent workers, but also an association that will go forth into other States and secure for your sisters that right which belongs to every American citizen—the right to express by their ballot their will on all questions affecting every aspect of our civic life."

"Too often, men and women who have achieved their own rights lapse into indifference as to whether these rights are assured to others. Your meeting and organisation are to overcome this tendency in human nature, and to record the fact that the strength and experience of five equal suffrage States are at the disposal of the other States of this Union. You have made successful campaigns—your methods of success you place at the disposal of others. You have had experience with equal suffrage. The results of actual trial you offer to others as an argument founded on fact."

"The free political atmosphere of the West is good soil for a wider and purer suffrage. You can operate in your sister States—in California, Nevada, Montana—until the swing of a powerful Western movement will encircle every commonwealth in the Union. You have secured the right of suffrage, and the women voters that you represent are residing on the western slope leading from the mountain-tops to the sea. This West of ours is a great and glorious country, and its people are noted for accomplishing results. We of the West come here because we are unhampered by narrow traditions or congested scopes for action. We come here because we can roam over our giant mountains and our wondrous plains and be free and independent, and it is that spirit of freedom, independence, and justice that you want to waft over the mountains and the plains to your less fortunate sisters of the East."

The good work Senator Brady has done for the women voters of this country has so endeared him to the council members that they wish there were some office, even higher than that of President of the United States, to which they could elect him.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT ON HEALTH AND DISEASE.

WOMAN, MARRIAGE, AND MOTHERHOOD. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, M.B. (Cassell. 6s. net.)

THE GREAT SCOURGE AND HOW TO END IT. Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B. (London: E. Pankhurst, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. 1s.)

Dr. Sloan Chesser's book covers a wide and interesting field with admirable lucidity and accuracy, and yet is contained within a moderate compass. The conception, arrangement, and methods of deduction all impress favourably at the outset, and this impression is established as one closes the book, unspoiled by exaggerations of the enthusiast or by the pseudo-scientific coldness of one who fears sentiment.

It is a book which should be read by all who are interested in the study of forces acting on social conditions and in the factors which determine the effect of such forces in different countries.

An interesting and complete account is given of woman as wife and mother in her relations to the State and to social order. Everywhere this is followed by constructive suggestion, and the whole should be of value to many Suffrage speakers and to constructive reformers in various parts of the world. There are points on which one may feel that a little amplification would have been advisable in order to explain different views that have been held by other workers, but this course might easily have increased the volume to a less useful size.

One point may be taken here for comment. Dr. Chesser says that every woman must be attended by a fully qualified doctor at childbirth. In the writer's opinion, an efficient and more practicable arrangement would be that every woman should be seen by a doctor during pregnancy, and that the doctor should be available if necessary for the confinement, but that this should be conducted, if normal, by a midwife, the

doctor seeing the patient and baby again after a few weeks. To pay highly skilled doctors to watch and wait through every normal confinement is prohibitive, while an underpaid doctor is less efficient and more costly than a well-paid midwife for this particular purpose.

It is to be regretted that Dr. Sloan Chesser does not deal more fully with the questions of the causes of prostitution, particularly the artificial nature of the sexual stimulation that increases the male demand for it, and with the results of sexual diseases, since these are matters which closely concern her subject, and which could be described more accurately and usefully by a doctor than by one with even Miss Pankhurst's ability, who is without direct medical knowledge.

Possibly Dr. Chesser underrates the effects on the race of sexual abuse, but she is wise in guarding against exaggeration of the actual evidence available as to the incidence of the diseases which are propagated by it.

Miss Pankhurst's brilliant exposure of the true importance of these evils is unfortunately accompanied by a selection of extracts which give an impression of certainty to statements that are, as a matter of fact, only conjectures. Estimates as to the percentage of persons infected require the most careful consideration of whether the cases examined and reported on by a doctor are a fair sample of a whole population, and cannot be applied blindly to a different country.

There can be no doubt that the incidence of these diseases in London and certain seaport towns is very high, but it is probably much lower in other parts of the country. The description of symptoms as due to syphilis or gonorrhoea which are also common in other diseases is particularly unfortunate in a non-medical book, and is likely to lead to similar difficulties in the campaign for securing early treatment for disease of all sorts as were caused in the anti-tuberculosis campaign by non-medical exaggeration of medical warnings concerning infection.

The most valuable part of Miss Pankhurst's book is its clear and determined exposition of the facts underlying the great scourge; not only that prostitution must go, but that sexual impulse can and must be controlled, since the consequences of the present unbridled indulgence is a more serious matter than even the deadly diseases which are propagated by it. It is the acquiescence of women in their subjection which has allowed this to continue, and with the help of women it can be controlled. One point Miss Pankhurst might have urged here. It would strengthen her appeal to men if she would admit the extent to which women have cultivated the power of inflaming men's sexual desires so as to bring these beyond the point when control was physically possible, careless—often, indeed, quite ignorant—that the maintenance of their own "innocence" is at the price of the maintenance in our midst of the institution of prostitution, through which, in the event of their marriage, retribution in the form of venereal disease might be brought back to them. It must be confessed that as long as this remains, women cannot put the whole blame for the male demand for prostitution on to the male sex.

Throughout the book we are reminded of the inseparable connection between venereal disease and promiscuous sexual relations, and that prevention of disease can only be secured through a development of the control of sex.

A more pertinent criticism of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases than Miss Pankhurst's objection to the small proportion of women and the secrecy of its proceedings would be that there is no reference to the nature and prevention of the causes of the diseases. Scorn would rightly have been poured on the head of anyone proposing to tackle the tuberculosis problem without reference to the influence of home conditions, yet the connection between venereal diseases and prostitution is still more intimate.

Miss Pankhurst rightly lays great stress on the importance of the moral and social effects of the present licence given to men for sexual indulgence, and her concluding paper on the increased power to serve others that women may obtain through the mastery of sex and self to which their subjection has helped them, remind us that the woman's movement is making for health and strength of mind as well as of body.

HILDA CLARK, M.B. (Lond.).

The English Suffrage Society in Paris.

A branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has been formed in Paris, and the secretary is Mme. De Beaufort, Hôtel des Etats Unis, 135, Boulevard de Montparnasse.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

WOMEN AS TYPESETTERS.

- 1.—Are women typesetters (or compositors) employed in your country?
 - 2.—If so, what number of women is so employed, and what number of men?
 - 3.—Are women subject to the same apprenticeship and do they receive the same wages as men?
 - 4.—Are women admitted to the men's typesetting unions?
 - 5.—If so, are they admitted on equal terms with men?
 - 6.—If so, do the unions allow the women to work for less wages than the men receive?
 - 7.—Are women typesetters allowed to work at night? Are men limited in the same way?
 - 8.—What number of hours makes the work-day of women and of men printers?
- Add any interesting facts which you can learn concerning women in this industry.

BELGIUM.

In Belgium women are not employed as compositors in printing-works. In Brussels and all the large towns the printers' trade unions inexorably oppose the entrance of women into their unions. They fear female competition in this industry, which is one of the best-paid. The wage is about 0.70 francs an hour (about 6½d.). By a new scale of wages which came into force on February 1st, 1914, the average weekly wage was fixed at 36fr. 60.

On the other hand, a large number of women are employed as brocheuses (to stitch pamphlets) and margeuses (layers-on) in printing-works, and earn on an average, the former 0.35fr. an hour, and the latter 0.40fr. (3d. and 3½d.) an hour. Girls under 21 may not be employed for more than nine hours a day. The masters welcome women as "typotes," and can make excellent use of them at the composing machine. But all printers are trade unionists; in Brussels there are 1,800, and they dictate to the employers. Here is a typical example of the printers' point of view:—

The director of important printing-works, Mr. L—, lately bought in Paris a composing machine of a new pattern. The maker sent a woman to Brussels to show Mr. L—'s work-people how to manage the machine. But poor Mr. L— had reckoned without his Anti-Feminist printers; they rose as one man, and declared they would cease work at once unless the intruder were at once sent back to Paris. The employer had to give in.

One cannot therefore be astonished if printing schools are closed to women. These schools, established by agreement between masters and men, are managed generally by a committee, half of whose members are employers, half employees. They declare roundly that they will strike if women are admitted.

Supposing those interested in the women's movement were to found a printing school for women, the problem would not be solved, for the good intentions of employers willing to engage women would be checked by the unjust claim of the printers to exclude women from the trade. It would be necessary, therefore, to go further, and start printing-works. But that would be a risky experiment, of which the difficulties must not be overlooked.

JANE BRIGODE,

Ligue Belge du Droit des Femmes.

DENMARK.

1 and 2.—Out of the total number of typesetters and compositors—3,150—only 47 are women. In this trade about 850 "assistant workers" are employed. These have not served the time of apprenticeship, and are therefore not doing type-work, but are attending to other work in connection with the printing business. About 700 of them are women, and they are paid less than the men.

3.—Women are subject to the same apprenticeship and they receive the same wages as men (except the women assistants).

4, 5, and 6.—Women are admitted to the men's typesetting unions on equal terms with men, and the unions do not allow them to work for less wages than the men receive (except the women assistants).

7.—Men and women typesetters are allowed to work at night.

8.—Men and women work from 8 to 8½ hours in the day-time. At night they only work 7 to 7½ hours.

Since 1909 Danish women of all classes have been engaged in a very keen campaign against a law prohibiting women to

work in factory shops at night. Several years ago the women succeeded in fighting such a Bill, and when it again came before the House it was met by the same resistance on the part of the women. It was our eldest Woman's Union, "Dansk Kvinde-samfund," that took the leadership in this struggle, as it did formerly, and the women protested and argued so cleverly that the provision was lost this spring by 24 votes against 64. Next time that another revision of the factory law is before the country we hope that it will be as citizens with political rights that Danish women consider the question, and we further hope at that time to be able to carry some other important questions concerning this law, questions which we *did* raise this time, but they were lost.

To 1 and 2 I beg to explain that the reason why so few women become typesetters and compositors is no doubt the long period of apprenticeship—five years. The majority of women cannot afford this, as they generally have no means of their own, and no help from our "home for apprentices," which is only for boys, who live here in pretty large numbers, get their food, and are helped in many ways. The women drop off, and stop as assistant workers, and as such they get less wages than the men assistant workers, who are supposed to do some harder work than the women.

TH. DAUGAARD.

Copenhagen.

FINLAND.

1.—Yes.

2.—322 women, 1,069 men. Of these, 606 men and 176 women, including apprentices, are members of typesetters' trade unions. Outside of the trade union, 463 men and 194 women.

3.—Yes. The minimum pay is fixed by a tariff, and is the same for both men and women. During the time of apprenticeship the tariff is strictly applied to both women and men, but a certain tendency not to let women typesetters get the maximum pay seems to prevail when they are paid by the month. Since the tariff includes pay by the hour, the pay is the same for women as for men, but it depends on individual skill how large the wages will be. We believe that women will get the same pay, because it is against the interests of the employers to pay a man who works slowly higher wages than a woman who works rapidly.

4.—Women are not only entitled, but obliged, to belong to the same trade unions as men.

5.—Yes.

6.—No. To work for less wages than the tariff stipulates is considered a crime, and not allowed; but as there exist according to this tariff minimum and maximum wages, it depends on the skill of the individual woman if she is able to obtain maximum wages.

7.—The law in Finland does not exclude women from night work in the typesetting trade, but women very rarely care for night work, though it is better paid. The tariff stipulates that typesetting may not go on after two o'clock a.m. This applies to women and men alike.

8.—Nine hours for men and for women.

The fear of competition is the reason why women get the same wages as men in this trade. This is frankly admitted by the men typesetters.

FRANCE.

1.—Yes.

2.—About 3,000 women, 20,000 men.

3.—Women have no regular apprenticeship, and in general work for a lower wage than men.

4.—Yes, in conformity with the decision of the Congress of the Book at Bordeaux (July, 1910).

5.—No, for they cannot work for firms which do not accept women. Otherwise their conditions are the same in the union.

6.—No; in accordance with the Bordeaux decision women are only admitted to the union if paid according to the men's tariff.

7.—French law forbids night work for women. Men work at night, especially in newspaper offices.

8.—Since 1906 the day's work is nine hours for men and women.

After the Bordeaux Congress the admission of women to trade unions raised some protests. In a general order the central committee of the Book Federation left the branches free to admit them or not. Lyons relies on this freedom as a justification for its refusal to admit Mme. Couriau, and even to expel her husband, a trade unionist of nineteen years' standing, on the pretext that he refused to use his marital power to

oblige his wife to leave the trade, with which she has supported herself seventeen years. Mme. Couriau works at the trade-union rate for a firm which employs almost exclusively trade-union labour. The Lyons women compositors (whom the Typographic Union is trying to expel from the workshop) have formed a women's union, and demanded direct admission to the Federation. Its constitution fulfils all the conditions laid down at Bordeaux. But the central committee has refused to admit the women's union. It has postponed the decision until the meeting of the Federation at Reims in 1915. What reason is there to suppose that the decision of Reims will be more respected than that of Bordeaux?

DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER.

GALICIA.

1.—No; although the law makes no limits as regards sex, so that women can be the owners of printing-offices; but the trade-organisations of printers do not take women printers, threatening with boycott every printing-office which accepts women as printers. Therefore we have no women printers in Galicia. Women are not even allowed to work at the electric machines. Women are employed in the printing-offices as industrial helps. Their number amounts to 300 in our country.

4.—These industrial helps belong to the men's industrial organisations of printers' helps.

They have the same rights. Women are not allowed to work for less than the normal remuneration.

Women have the same work time as men. The normal working day for men, as for women, lasts 8¼ hours.

MARIE GERZABEK.

GERMANY.

1.—Very rarely, and only at typesetting machines; not at typesetting by hand.

2.—At typesetting machines the number of women employed amounted to 2 in 1898, 10 in 1899, 13 in 1903, 8 in 1905, and 7 in 1907. The number of men employed at typesetting machines (Maschinensetzer) was 3,174 in 1907 (time of last census of the Empire).

3.—In 1900 the "Deutsche Maschinensetzer-Tarif" was accepted by 7,180 firms in the printing trade and 59,600 workmen in the same trade (84 per cent. of the firms and 98 per cent. of the workmen of the German printing trade). The first clause of this tariff says:—"Only those who have passed through the regular four years' apprenticeship as hand-setters (Handsetzer) may be employed at typesetting machines. The same minimum wage has to be paid to men and women workers alike." The first clause amounts to the prohibition of women typesetters.

4.—No. There exists a special union of machine typesetters, which has no female members. The Printers' Union of the "Freie Gewerkschaften" (Socialists) counts 66,673 men as members, and no women. They are only admitted to the Union of Unskilled Labourers in the Printing Trade (Buchdruckerei-Hilfsarbeiter), which numbers 7,001 male and 8,750 female members. The Printers' Union of the "Christliche Gewerkschaften" (called Gutenbergbund) only numbers 3,229 men and no women.

5.—As unskilled labourers, yes. As skilled labourers, they are not admitted.

6.—See answer to question No. 3.

7.—Night work is absolutely prohibited for women in the printing trade, as in all other trades. Men may work at night.

8.—Working hours of the men printers:—27.3% of the men printers work less than 8 hours a day; 55% work 8 hours a day; and 17.7% work more than 8 hours a day. The working day of the unskilled women in the printing trade may by law not exceed ten hours.

The number of men employed in the Polygraphische Gewerbe is 159,995. The average wage of a man printer is 37.70m. per week (a high wage in Germany); 95.3% of the men printers earn more than 30m. per week.

The question of woman's work in the printing trades is a very interesting one. The number of women employed in the Polygraphische Gewerbe has increased very fast, from 14,958 in 1895 to 37,908 in 1907. Of every hundred persons employed in this industry, 19.2 were women. But this increase of woman's labour has been an increase of unskilled labour. They have not succeeded in trying to force their way into the old skilled trades, which have always been men's monopoly. The printers were always a very aristocratic sort of workmen (akin to the craftsman), with a very lively pride in their calling.

They succeeded earliest of all in concluding a Tarifgemeinschaft between employers and workmen. They are considered to be the most firmly organised trade in Germany. Of course, they objected to women's work in their calling, fearing it would lower their standard of life. Though the invention of labour-saving machines is generally an incentive to augment the number of working women, in the case of the typesetting machines the resistance of the firmly organised printers was strong enough to interfere with the working of this economic law.

DR. MARIE BERNAYS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1.—Only to a very limited extent.

2.—Probably not more than 60 or 70 women and about 42,000 men in England.

3.—There is no recognised apprenticeship for women. The wages paid to women compositors are about two-thirds of men's.

4.—Women do not belong to any union, except in London, where there are two women members of the Society of Compositors.

5.—These two are admitted on equal terms.

6.—Only on the same terms as men.

7.—These two women may work eight hours overtime, the same as men, but may not work at night.

8.—Fifty-one hours a week outside London, 50 hours in London, is the maximum for compositors.

The Secretary of the London Society of Compositors writes:—

"Our experience shows that women are unsuitable for employment in the composing-room, as they can only do a limited portion of the work; and that when they are introduced it is always with a view to undercutting the wages of the men. There would be no difficulty in the way of women joining the union if they had served an apprenticeship of seven years, in the same way that the men are trained. I do not know of any difficulty in women serving the same apprenticeship as men. The fact that they do not, in those places that accept them, is, I believe, due to the fact that they are not intended to take the place and do the full work of a compositor, but merely a small portion of it, and therefore it is not considered necessary to apprentice them for so long as seven years. There is a further point that these girls would not consider the apprentice wages at the age of 19 to 21 sufficient compared with what they would be receiving supposing they were put to some other calling, where they would be earning their maximum by that time. The fact that women can only do a little portion of the work in the composing-room is due to the heavy character of the work. I do not suggest, of course, that it is impossible for any woman to do the work, but that generally young women would not be fit for it. It is not a question of training, as I have no doubt that a woman, apart from mere physical strength, would be equal to a man."

The total number of men in the printing trade in England and Wales is 128,000, of women 24,658. In Scotland there are 4,800 women printers. The average wage for men printers is 36s. 10d., for women 12s. 3d. In Edinburgh women compositors had a firm footing previous to the strike of 1910. In 1872 the men were on strike for shorter hours, and their places were filled by women. The number of women employed increased, until in 1910 there were 800 or 900 women compositors. The men naturally opposed the employment of women, but did not take any steps to organise them in a trade union, which would have been the only way to prevent their competition being injurious to the men. When a dispute arose in the trade in 1910 the women formed a union, whose object was to keep the trade open to women and to improve their conditions. At the same time an attempt was made by the men to bring some of the women compositors into their union, and to induce them to join the men's strike against women's employment! The women were told by the men that it was unhealthy work for them, and they would be happier in service! The great majority of the women replied that, as they were skilled workers and had been refused admittance to the men compositors' union, they had no alternative but to form their own. Negotiations were entered into between employers and men, and the men insisted that any settlement to which they could agree must provide for the ultimate total elimination of women's labour. The men professed to have no objection to women, provided both sexes were paid alike; but this was at the time impossible, as the boys served a seven years' apprenticeship, and the girls three years. Moreover, the women could not do the heavy lifting, nor were they allowed by law to do night work. Ultimately the strike was settled by the employers promising to engage no new female learners for six years (*i.e.*, till June, 1916).

N. U. W. S. S.

HUNGARY.

1.—No.

4.—No.

As far as women are employed in printing-offices, their conditions are the same as men's—8½ hours, with an interval of quarter of an hour. After January, 1915, it will be 8½ hours, with the same interval.

Fifteen to twenty years ago there were women typesetters, but they were turned out on the pretext that the air of printing-offices was too bad for them—as typesetters, but they can bear it as unskilled workers. About 1,600 to 1,800 women are working in the printing-offices of Budapest, and 90 per cent. of them are organised. They form a group, and send two delegates to the meetings of the trade union formed by men printers. Their number tends to diminish, because their former work is done by machines. The well-organised men printers do not allow them to work at the setting machines, which improved the air of printing-offices. Nor is there any hope for it in the near future, because trade unions and employers have made a contract about conditions of work in the next year.

VILMA GLUKLICH.

ITALY.

1.—Women are only employed as typesetters in small towns, and always against the wishes of the men and of the Book Federation.

2.—Altogether probably less than 100 women are employed; none in Rome. In Rome there are about 1,600 men compositors.

3.—Where women are admitted they have the same apprenticeship as men. Their wages are always less.

4.—No.

7.—Women are not allowed to work at night. Men are not restricted.

8.—Nine hours a day.

It is difficult to get exact information. The printers' union in Rome has 1,959 members, including 1,354 typesetters. There are four women monotypists. The women's section of the printers' union includes all the women helpers at the machines—folders and those employed in all the inferior branches. Few printing firms dare employ women as typesetters or monotypists. The men hate and oppose their employment, and the branches of the Book Federation are always ready to boycott the employer if he does not dismiss women on their demand.

At Trapani, in 1910, a partial strike of the men abolished women's apprenticeship. At Palermo, 1911, a strike by the men secured the dismissal of women typesetters. At Cadagno, in Lombardy, the men struck, and obtained the gradual dismissal of women hand typesetters.

In Naples a strike was organised against the newspaper, *Don Marzio*, which had employed six or seven young girls as monotypists. This strike was, however, unsuccessful.

The men's unions have not succeeded in ousting women everywhere, and some are employed as typesetters at Udine, Verona, Genoa, and Milan. They are up in arms every time that a woman is employed on a machine, and they call the *lead law*, discussed at the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, a very useful law for men working in the printing trades, as it debars women from working as compositors. Their hostility to women is due to the fear of competition and undercutting, and they fail to see that the one remedy is to organise women in their clubs, and insist on their working the same hours and for the same wages as men have insisted on for themselves. But they refuse to allow them to enter except as inferior workers.

It is the eternal sex war in a modern industrial garb. In their newspaper, *The Book Worker*, an article appeared recently in which the writer declaimed against the immorality of permitting girls to work side by side with young and free-talking men (read indecent), and cardinals and bishops are appealed to to forbid women, not the *tango*, as they recently did, but to work with men!!

PROF. ANITA DOBELLI-ZAMPETTI.

PORTUGAL.

In Portugal no women are employed as compositors. Women are employed in printing-works as:—(1) Layers-on, (2) takers-off, (3) folders (folding the pages to be bound), (4) sewers, (5) dressers (those who dress the type at a typefounder's). The latter are subject to lead-poisoning.

Women work the same hours as men (9), but for a lower wage.

No women's trade unions, and no women have joined men's unions.

In the *Imprimerie Nationale de Lisbon* there are 51 women employed, but none as compositors, and only two have the same wage as men.

JEANNE D'ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA.

ROUMANIA.

At Jassy alone there are women employed as compositors. They are only ten in number. They have the same apprenticeship, but the wage is lower.

Women are admitted to the men's unions, and on equal terms with the men.

The unions allow the women to work for less wages than the men.

Women are not allowed to work at night, but men are.

The hours of work for men and women alike are nine.

E. DE REUS JANCOULESCO.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Census of 1911 gives the number of printers in the Union of South Africa as follows: Men 2,355, women 46.

There is only one printers' union in the country, the South Africa Typographical Union, the secretary of which writes as follows:—

"Women typesetters are only employed in small country villages in South Africa where trade union influences do not reach. There is one exception to this—Capetown, where there are still two or three women compositors, but the employers collectively agreed that they would not engage women as compositors after a certain date, those at present engaged to be allowed to continue as long as they wished.

"I cannot give the number of men and women employed in the composing-rooms, but if the census was correct in giving 46 women in 1911, I should say there will be less than 30 to-day.

"The women were not subject to any apprenticeship. They were paid at rates equal to about one-third of the wages paid to men, and in many cases considerably less.

"Women are not admitted to the S.A. Typographical Union.

"I have no record of women working at night, except when they have been working overtime. There are no women compositor night workers.

"The eight-hour day is in force in every large town in South Africa with the exception of Capetown, where they work a 50-hour week. Some of the small country places may work more than eight hours per day, but I have no record of them.

"My experience of women in the composing trade teaches that they have been exploited in the past by the unscrupulous employer who was desirous of evading payment of the ruling rates of wages for men, and there can be little doubt that the presence of women in the composing-rooms in Capetown operated adversely to the improvement of working conditions."

A local Suffragist, whose husband is a printer, writes:—"My husband's opinion is that printing is an excellent trade for women—typesetting especially,—but that it will be a long time before they will get a chance of showing their ability. Those in the trade are not the most intelligent of our sex, and the male worker concludes that he is very much superior. He forgets that he has gone through an apprenticeship, while she has often 'picked it up.'"

IDA G. HYETT, Secretary.

SWEDEN.

1.—Yes, women typesetters are employed in Sweden.

2.—3,670 men and 299 women are organised. About 3,000 men and women are not organised.

3.—Yes. The only training (and this is not obligatory) is the Industrial School for Book-making (two years or more).

4.—Yes.

5.—Yes.

6.—No.

7.—According to the law of restricting night work to men that came into force January 1st, 1911, women typesetters may not work at night (between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.). Men are not limited in the same way.

8.—The hours of work are the same for men and women typesetters—8 hours a day, *i.e.*, 48 hours a week, at the daily newspapers; 9 hours a day, *i.e.*, 54 hours a week, at other printing-offices.