

# JUS SUFFRAGII,

PUBLISHED BY THE  
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

SECOND YEAR No. 9.

MAY 15, 1908.

Hun rejste sig, hun sagde: her bli'r ej  
[Ret paa Jord,  
saa laenge du alene skal sige Lovens  
[Ord.  
Du bygged stort i Højden, fik Jorden  
[underlagt;  
men grunde Retfaerd paa den, det staar  
[i din Magt.  
BJÖRNSTERNERNE BJÖRNSSON.



Wherever woman suffrage exists, it has widened the women's horizon, given them a better understanding for social problems, and awakened in them warmer sympathy and greater sense of responsibility for the work of the world.

Dr. ALETTA H. JACOBS.

PRICE 2 DUTCH FLORINS PER YEAR.

## Editorial Announcements

Call to the second executive meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and fourth International Woman Suffrage Conference.

An Executive Meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance will be held in Amsterdam, June 15th to 20th, inclusive, 1908. The National Woman Suffrage Associations of the following thirteen countries, being affiliated with the International Alliance, will each be entitled to send six delegates and six alternates, viz; Australia, Canada, Denmark, England, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Russia, Sweden, The Netherlands and the United States of America. A special invitation to send fraternal delegates is extended to all National Associations which are in sympathy with our movement. Individuals of whatever race, nativity or creed, who believe in the right of the woman citizen to protect her interests in society by the ballot, are invited to be present.

The natural growth of the movement to enfranchise women, accelerated by the accomplishment of the fact in New Zealand, Australia, Finland, Norway and four of the United States, has, in most civilized countries, elevated the whole question to the position of a recognized governmental problem. The opposition, defended as it is by tradition alone, has gradually receded before the logic of facts. Although the actors and the scene differ, the story of the real struggle is the same in all lands. International counsel and international co-operation are the need of the hour. All persons interested in this greatest of present day world problems are assured of a welcome.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, President.  
RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, Secretary.

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Mrs. Chapman Catt has arrived at Amsterdam, and her address is: *pension Leyerhoven, 31 Tesselshadestraat.*

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The next number of "Jus Suffragii" will appear before the Congress, so contributions are requested before June the first.

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

- Austria**, *Der Bund*, 2 Kronen, 7 Rochusgasse, Wien III.  
**Belgium**, *De Stem der Vrouw*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  franc, Ons Huis, Gent.  
**Bulgaria**, *Jenski Glas*, 6 francs, Mrs. Bojilewa, Burgas.  
**Denmark**, *Kvindestemmerets bladet*, 2 Kroner, 34 Bredgade Kopenhagen.  
—, *Kvinden og Samfundet*, 3,10 Kroner, Kongens Lyngby 5.  
—, *Kvindevalgret*, 1 Krone, Skindergade 27I, Kopenhagen.  
**Finland**, *Nutid*, 6 Mark, 21 Alexandersgatan, Helsingfors.  
**France**, *Le Journal des Femmes*, 5 francs, 31 rue Francoeur, Paris.  
—, *La Suffragiste*, 4 francs, 62 rue Damrémont, Paris.  
**Germany**, *Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht*, 2 Mark, Post Ebenhausen, Ober Bayern.  
**Great Britain**, *Women's Franchise*, weekly 1 d. 13 Bream's Buildings Chancery Lane, London,  
—, *Votes for Women*, weekly, 4 Sh., 4 Clement's Inn, London W. C.  
**Hungary**, *A Nő és a Társadalom*, . . . . 41 Nefelejts u. Budapest VII.  
**Iceland**, *Kvennabladid*, 2 Kroner, Fru Briet Asmundsson, Reykjavik.  
**Italy**, *L'Alleanza*, 6 Lire, 2 Corso Garibaldi, Pavia.  
**Netherlands**, *Maandblad voor Vrouwenkiesrecht*, f 1.—, 43 Linnaeusstraat, Amsterdam.  
—, *De Ploeger*, irreg. f 0.60, 53 Avenue Concordia, Rotterdam.  
**Norway**, *Nylaende*, 4,70 Kroner, 3 Edvard Stormsgade, Kristiania.  
**Poland**, *Ster*, 10 francs Boduena 2, Warsaw.  
**Russia**, *The Women's Union*, 4d per number, 84 Nicolaewskaya, St. Petersburg.  
**Sweden**, *Dagny*, 5 Kroner, 51 Mästersamuelsgatan, Stockholm.  
—, *Morgonbris*, 50 Öre, Folkets Hus, Stockholm.  
**Switzerland**, *Frauenbestrebungen*, 3,10 frs., Zürichbergstr. 10, Zürich V.

**U. S. America, *The Woman's Journal*,** \$ 1.50, 3 Park Street, Boston.  
*Progress*, \$ 0.25 N.A.W.S.A. Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.  
*The Woman's Tribune*, \$ 1.—, Clara Bewick Colby, Portland Ore.

### The Netherlands.

The preparations for the reception of the Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, that is to be held at Amsterdam from 15 till 20 June are rapidly proceeding. On Sunday 14 of June a religious service will be held in the „Eglise Wallonne“ by the Rev. Anna Shaw. On Monday, at the opening, there will be a cantata and a welcome-choir and in the evening a general reception.

Public meetings of the Congress will be held in the evenings, and on Wednesday in the afternoon a young people's meeting will take place, where Fru Holmgren (Sweden), Dr. Anita Augspurg (Germany), Mrs. Fawcett (England), Mrs. Waugh Mac Culloch (Illinois), Madame Mirovitch, (Russia) will be the speakers; in the afternoon of Thursday the 18th the question of Woman Suffrage will be discussed from a christian standpoint by the Do-wager Beelaerts van Blokland and the Countess Anna van Hogendorp from the Hague, the Rev. Anna Shaw from Philadelphia, Lady Frances Balfour, (England) Fru Blauenfeldt (Denmark), Madame Maugeret (France) etc. On Saturday the 20th. a great dinner will take place and on the 21st a boat excursion is planned from Rotterdam to the Hollandsch Diep in coöperation with the Rotterdam branch of the National Woman Suffrage Association of the Netherlands.

Apparently the attendance will be very numerous and daily names of distinguished visitors are coming in. Most affiliated countries will be brilliantly represented by able speakers and experienced workers for the great cause.

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

Each affiliated country is earnestly requested to send in a list of the names of its delegates, alternates and speakers to the secretary above-named.

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

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

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

For the use of those who wish to attend the meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Amsterdam, the Central Committee publishes the following rates of hotels at Amsterdam.

Hotels.	Class.	Street.	Room and Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.
Bible.	I.	Beursstraat 4-9. (near the Station)	f2.80-f4.80	f1.25	f2.50

Doelen.	I.	Doelenstraat 24.	f2.50*f5.—	f2.—	f3.—
Pays-Bas.	I.	Doelenstraat 11.	f3.—	f3.25	f1.50 f2.50
Victoria.	I.	Damrak 1. (near the Station)	f2.80-f5.80	f1.50	f2.50
Europe.	I.	Doelenstraat 2.	f3.55-f5.—	f1.50	f3.—
Amstel.	I.	Tuipplein 1.	f3.25-f5.80	f2.—	f3.—
American.	Ila.	Leidsche Kade 93.	f2.50-f3.50	f1.25	f1.50
			single b. r.		
			f5.50-f7.—		f2.50
			double b. r.		
Krasnapolsky	Ila.	Warmoesstraat 83.	f2.50	f1.25	f1.75
			single b. r.		
			f4.50		à f2.50
			double b. r.		
Neuf.	Ila.	Kalverstraat 41.	f2.—	f2.25	f1.25 f1.50
Suisse.	Ila.	Kalverstraat 22.	f2.—	f2.50	f1.25 f1.—
					f1.50
Mille Colonnes.	Ila.	Rembrandtplein 11.	f2.—		f1.25
					f1.50
Palais Royal.	Ila.	Paleisstraat 2.	f2.—	f3.—	f1.50
					f1.75
Polen.	Ila.	Kalverstraat 15.	f2.—	f2.50	f1.50 f1.50
Oldewelt.	Ila.	Nieuwendijk 100. (nice and quiet)	f2.—	f2.25	f1.—
Het Wapen van Friesland.	II.	Warmoesstraat 84.	f1.75		
Stadt Elberfeldt.	II.	Achterburgwal 141.	f2.60		f1.25 f2.—
Du Commerce.	II.	Kalverstraat 45.	f1.75-f2.50	f1.—	f1.—
					f1.50
Van Gelder.	II.	Damrak 34. (near the Station)	f1.60		
Het Haasje.	II.	Beursstraat 88. (near the Station)	f1.75-f2.50	f1.—	f1.50

There is no hotel within walking distance from the *Concertgebouw* (the place of meeting), but it can easily be reached by electric car.

Please engage your room as early as possible so as to make sure of a good accommodation,— and write directly to the hotel you prefer, *not* to the Committee.

#### Family-Hotels and Boarding-Houses.

Name.	Class.	Street.	Room and breakfast.	Pension.
Luctor.	I.	J. Luykenstr. 15-17.	f4.—	f7.—
Wiederhold.	I.	Frederiksplein 26.	f2.50	f5.—
Vegetarian Hotel.	I.	Weteringschans 112.	f1.75 & upwards.	
			Pension for 5 days f3.25 p. d. No fees.	
Villa Wetering.	I.	Wet.-schans 20 C.	f2.25	f2.50 f4.50-f5.—
Lutkie's Pension				
International.	I.	Leidsche Kade.		f3.50-f5.—
Bellevue.	I.	Amstel 344.		
Rynders	II.	Wanningstraat 3-5.	f1.50 f2.50	
			single b. r.	
			f2.50 f4.—	
			double b. r.	
Home for Women.		Prinsengracht 439.		
First Class:		Pension f1.50	f2.—	f2.50
		Room with breakfast and supper	f1.—	f1.50
		Dinner	f0.60	
Second Class:		Pension f0.60, f0.75		
		Room with breakfast and supper	f0.30, f0.60	
		Lunch and dinner	f0.30, f0.40	

Please engage your room as early as possible so as to make sure of a good accommodation, and write directly to the house you prefer and *not* to the committee.

The congress of the Socialdemocratic party on the Easterdays has resolved upon a new mode of agitation for universal suffrage. The neutral committee, of which at one time the N.W.S.A. made a part, is to be replaced by a common action of the S. D. party and the Trades Unions' League. The President announced that by „universal suffrage“ was to be understood „votes for men and women“, and a beautiful resolution to that effect was carried unanimously. Yet to the question of one of the delegates, what the S. D. deputies' attitude would be in case manhood suffrage was proposed in the parliament without votes for women, the President simply answered: „Oh, you will see how cleverly our deputies will get through that job“. And so we know the real meaning of the beautiful unanimous resolution.

\*) Without breakfast.

The S. D. Congress was preceded by a women's meeting, where a federation of most of the existing S. D. Women's Clubs was agreed upon. They have also a common organ „The Proletarian Woman“, and plans are afoot to procure them a special representation at the party-congress.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Rotterdam, May 10, 1908.

### Denmark.

The bill giving Danish women Municipal Suffrage was passed in the „Folkething“ (Lower House) on the 14th April, and it was signed by the King on the 20th of the same month. From March 1909, when the next elections are to take place for the first time under the new law, we shall, in municipal matters, be citizens on quite the same terms as men.

Municipal suffrage is given by this law to every man and woman of good character, who is 25 years old and has, in the year in which the election takes place and the whole preceding year, resided in and paid tax to the municipality. Tax paid by a husband of common property, or on behalf of the wife for her independent property, procures the right to vote for both husband and wife. This gives in reality *two* votes for *one* portion of tax to married people. The original bill, introduced by the Government, only proposed to give suffrage to woman *tax-payers*. A socialist and a Government member of the Lower House raised, however, personally the question of giving married women without independent property the right to vote, and it was the latter, the Minister of Public Works, *Svend Høgsbro*, an old friend of the women's cause, who carried this amendment in his party, which then brought it forward in Parliament and carried it in both Houses.

The new law is a reform of municipal suffrage in general, not a special measure for woman suffrage (it also gives servants, hitherto excluded, the right to vote), and this explains that the Socialist and the Radical parties voted against it together with some of the Extreme-Conservative party—but for different reasons. The deliberations in Parliament have shown that no political party, as a body, is against woman suffrage. The bill was carried in the Lower House with 64 against 35 votes.

On the 30th April a delegation from the Danish National Suffrage Association was received by the Prime Minister, J. C. Christensen, and by the Minister of Interior Affairs, Sigurd Berg, in order to present the women's thanks for the municipal suffrage.

On the 3rd May a meeting followed by a banquet was held at the magnificent town-hall of Copenhagen. Several thousands of women and men attended to the meeting, and 600 (as many as could be admitted) partook in the banquet. The festivity was arranged by „Dansk Kvindeforsamfund“, „Danske Kvinders Nationalraad“ (Nat. Council of Women), „Danske Kvindeforeningers Valgretsforbund“ (N. W. S. A.) and „København's Kvindevalgretsforening“. Present were: the Ministers Sigurd Berg and Svend Høgsbro, several Mayors and Aldermen, the Rector Magnificus of the University, the Director of Police and several other notabilities. During the banquet a telegram was sent to His Majesty the King, who sent a gracious answer with good wishes for the results to come of the reform. Telegraphic greetings were received in great number from Denmark and foreign countries. Many words of joy were

spoken for the new right obtained, and the hope was expressed, that we should, within a short time, acquire also the political suffrage. The evening passed in the most delightful manner and will for a long time be kept in remembrance by those present.

LOUISE NEERGAARD.

Copenhagen, May 1908.

### Germany.

On April 9, 1908 the German Parliament (Reichstag) adopted with 194 votes against 168 the new Law on Assemblies (Vereins- und Versammlungsrecht), which, although limiting the right of holding public meetings, f. i. by stipulations as to the language to be used, yet confers equality on both sexes, and may be welcomed by suffragists on that account.

M. G. K.

The Local W. S. Society of Stuttgart, a branch of the Württemberg W. S. A., has addressed to the Stuttgart Municipal Council a petition to place women on municipal committees and employ them in municipal service as much as the law will allow it. In the explanatory remarks, which accompany the memoir, the W.S.S. enumerates the different boards and committees in which German women are placed and do good service.

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The N. W. S. A. has sent a memoir to the Bundesrat (Federal Council) to request that henceforth no elections shall be held in saloons and inns, and has recommended its branch-societies to declare their adherence to this request. The petition runs thus:

Der Deutsche Verband für Frauenstimmrecht richtet an einen hohen Bundesrat das dringende Gesuch:

eine generelle Verfügung zum Wahlrecht zu erlassen, dass bei der Abhaltung von Wahlen im Reiche die Wahllokale nirgends in Gastwirtschaften zu verlegen sind, sondern, dass dafür Räumlichkeiten in staatlichen und kommunalen Gebäuden oder in Privathäusern, in denen kein Ausschank von Spirituosen gestattet ist, bereit zu stellen sind.

Begründung. — Bei der heute üblichen Art, die Wahlen in Gastwirtschaften vorzunehmen, liegt in hohem Masse die Gefahr vor, dass die ohnehin durch die Wahlagitation und das Interesse für den Wahlausfall erregten Wähler im Uebermass alkoholische Getränke geniessen. Fast bei jedem Wahlakt spielen sich im Wahllokal selbst, in der daneben gelegenen Gaststube und vor dem Lokal die unwürdigsten Szenen ab.

Wiederholt ist es in Städten und auf dem Lande vorgekommen, dass Männer bei der Ausübung des vornehmsten Rechtes des Bürgers, nämlich des Wahlrechts, ihrer Sinne nicht mehr mächtig, wankend an der Wahlurne erschienen. Aufgabe des Staates ist es, diesem anstössigen, Aergernis erregenden und unwürdigen Treiben wirksam vorzubeugen. Das geschähe durch die von uns beantragte Massregel, die in Ländern des Frauenwahlrechts in Amerika und Australien den erstrebten Zweck vollständig erreicht hat. Dort dürfen sogar nur ausserhalb einer bestimmten Entfernung von Schankwirtschaften Wahllokale eingerichtet werden.

Endesunterzeichnete hoffen, dass es nur dieses Hinweises bedarf, um die Reichsregierung zu

veranlassen, im Sinne der Antragsteller vorzugehen und sehen einem diesbezüglichen baldigen Bescheide entgegen.

Hochachtungsvoll  
Dr. ANITA AUGSPURG, Vors.  
LIDA GUSTAVA HEYMANN, 2. Vors.

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The Socialdemocratic fraction in the Reichstag had proposed a resolution in the Parliament asking the Chancellor to bring in a bill in the next session which will give, in the Empire, the Federated States and Alsace-Lorraine, for the elections for Parliament and Diets, universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage to all inhabitants over 20 years old, *regardless of sex*, after the system of proportional representation, Deputy Bebel gave arguments for the resolution, pointing to the fact that women should be given the right to vote, now that they had obtained equal rights with men with regard to political assemblies; yet the motion was lost, only the Socialists and Dr. Naumann and Dr. Pott-hoff voting for it. The S.D. women have formed a W. S. A.

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The Hamburg Liberal League has sent Miss Martha Zietz and Mrs. Weidemann as delegates to the National Progressive Congress (Parteitag der Freisinnigen Vereinigung) in Frankfurt. A nearly unanimous resolution gave them the mandate to vote for political equality of men and women.

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New local groups of the N. W. S. A. were formed in Badenia and at Nauheim. The Hamburg W. S. Soc. held a successful meeting at Altona whilst the National Liberal League (Nationalliberaler Parteitag) was having its congress there. Its next action will be an active canvassing at Harburg for the progressive candidate Mr. Herz who is pledged to advocate woman suffrage. The Berlin Local Group of the Prussian W. S. A. held during three months crowded conferences on the history of the different political parties, with speakers belonging to each of them. On April 29 the Berlin Local Group decided to take action in the coming elections for the Diet. The Executive resolved to send to all the candidates in Berlin and its suburbs the following questions:—

„Erkennen Sie die Forderung des allgemeinen, gleichen, direkten und geheimen Wahlrechts für Männer und Frauen zu allen gesetzgebenden Körperschaften als eine berechnete an?“

„Was gedenken Sie im Falle ihrer Wahl zum preussischen Abgeordnetenhaus zur Erreichung dieses Zieles zu tun?“

„a) Werden Sie einen Antrag auf Einführung des allgemeinen, gleichen, direkten und geheimen Wahlrechts für Männer und Frauen stellen? oder

„b) Werden Sie einen von anderen Parteien oder Personen gestellten Antrag auf Einführung des allgemeinen, gleichen, direkten und geheimen Wahlrechts für Männer und Frauen unterstützen und beifügen?“

The answers will be read and considered in the meeting of the Society; and warning has been given to those of the candidates that send no reply that they shall be considered as opponents.

(Zeitschrift f. Frauenstimmrecht Nr. 4 und 5.)

Ottillie Baader has issued a call to the social-democratic women of Berlin to form a S. D. Society for the Elections to the Diet (Landtag) as they have done often before, the law permitting this

kind of association of women during election-time. Now that, since May 15, the new Law comes into force, the Society about to be formed is expected to enter into the men's Assoc. of S. D. Electors.

This new Berlin association—not for women suffrage but for women canvassing—has adopted the following constitution:—

§ 1. Der Verein bezweckt die Agitation für die Landtagwahlen 1908.

§ 2. Jede erwachsene weibliche Person kann Mitglied des Vereins werden.

§ 3. Der monatliche Beitrag ist auf 20 Pf. festgesetzt.

§ 4. Der Vorstand besteht aus drei Personen: einer Vorsitzenden, einer Schriftführerin, einer Kassiererin.

§ 5. Nach Beendigung der Landtagwahlen löst der Verein sich auf. Etwa noch vorhandene Gelder werden im Interesse der Arbeiterbewegung verwendet. (Die Gleichheit)

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The Delegates for Germany at the Amsterdam congress are: Miss Anita Augspurg L.L.D., Mrs. Minna Cauer, Miss Adelheid v. Welczeck, Anna Lindemann, Frieda Radel and Lida Gustava Heymann. Alternates are: Miss Martha Zietz, Dr. Altmann-Gottheiner, Miss Martha Böttner, Miss Elsa Hielscher, Mrs. Renetta Brandt-Wijt and Mr. Voss, Deputy in the Diet of Oldenburg.

M. G. K.

## Great Britain.

Mrs. Fawcett presided at the quarterly council meeting of the **National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies** held on the 1st inst., in the Reading Room of Olympia, by the kind permission of Mr. Taylor. She expressed our deep sense of loss in the death of Mrs. Pechey Phipson.

Mrs. Fawcett emphasized her strong belief, which was arrived at from personal experience, in the grand results of our election policy. We are dispelling ignorance all over the country, and the splendid attitude of hitherto keen party women who are sacrificing everything to the work for a vote is impressing the average elector.

The report stated that the work of the Union was increasing enormously. In the last three months nine strong societies had been formed, and had entered the Union, and four more were on the point of doing so. The National Union had taken part in ten by-elections in England only during the last quarter, with the result that candidates were now mentioning Women's Suffrage in their election addresses as a matter of course. The Artists' Suffrage League, the Writers' Suffrage League, and the newly formed Conservative and Unionist Women's Suffrage League were doing magnificent work. Money for more work was appealed for, and a generous response was made from the meeting. Arrangements for the procession on June 13th, Women's Suffrage Day, were keenly discussed and arranged, and various resolutions for extending the usefulness of the Union were brought forward and dealt with in a manner which showed the members realized that, as Mrs. Philip Snowden said, "We are the greatest political movement of the day in England".

The delegates present represented the National Union Societies at Birkenhead, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Bucks, Cambridge, Cambridge University (Women, Girton and Newnham), Cheltenham, Fleet, Haslemere, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool,

London, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Oxford, Sevenoaks, Southampton, Tewkesbury, Warwick and Leamington, Whitby, York, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

25, Victoria Street, S.W. M. I. CORBETT, Sec.

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The Delegates from the N. U. W. S. S. to the Amsterdam congress are: Miss Margaret Ashton, Miss I. O. Ford, Miss Agnes Garrett, Miss Bertha Mason, Miss Edith Palliser and Miss Frances Sterling. Alternates are: Dr. Ethel Bentham, Miss Alice Clark, Miss Heron, Miss Emily Hill, Mrs. Fred. Richardson and Lady Steel. Besides Miss M. Corbett, secr. of the N. U. W. S. S., will attend the congress.

On April 7th Miss Christabel Pankhurst of the **National Women's Social and Political Union** gave a lecture on The Militant Tactics in which she spoke of the necessity for the vigorous militant campaign carried on by the N. W. S. P. U. This lecture, which was well attended, is to be reprinted in pamphlet form.

During April, bye-elections took place in Kincardineshire, Dewsbury, and North West Manchester. The National Women's Social and Political Union was hard at work in all the constituencies, pursuing its usual course of opposition to the Government nominee. In Dewsbury, where the Liberal Majority was reduced by over 2000 votes, the meetings of the National Women's Social and Political Union were crowded, and the earnest and friendly demeanour of the audiences was very remarkable. In Kincardineshire, where the electorate is only 6000, the Liberal Majority was reduced by close on 700. Remarkable as these results were and significant as they were in showing the great influence the Union is able to exert at bye-elections, they were quite lost sight of by the phenomenal success which was gained in North West Manchester. Mr. Winston Churchill a Cabinet Minister was standing for re-election, and the Union determined to spare no effort in order to defeat him. An extensive and vigorous campaign was carried on during the whole of the contest, and each section of the voters was visited. The result was a crushing blow to the Government and a great triumph for the National Women's Social and Political Union. On every hand it was acknowledged that the women played a most important part in the contest, even the great Liberal Organs, referred to them as "the bitterest opponents of the Government".

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The following call has been issued:

To Hyde Park.

Sunday, June 21, the longest day of the year, has been fixed for a great demonstration in Hyde Park, which will for ever after be remembered in the history of the country. On that day men and women from all parts of England will come together to express their determination that women shall immediately be granted the Parliamentary Vote.

Forty years ago a great demonstration of men took place to demand the franchise; 70,000 men came to Hyde Park, the park railings were pulled down, and the vote was won.

A Quarter of a Million People.

The demonstration on Sunday, June 21, will be of a peaceful and orderly character. Every precaution is being taken to ensure success, and the organisers who have seen the enthusiasm that prevails everywhere about Votes for Women are

convinced that not 70,000 but 250,000—a quarter of a million persons—will take part.

The Arrangements.

Preparations on a gigantic scale have already been made. A large part of Hyde Park, covering a quarter of a mile square, has been set aside for the demonstration.

Twenty Platforms.

Into this great space twenty platforms will be brought, and at each platform a woman speaker will preside; among these will be Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethik Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Martel, and Miss Mary Gawthorpe.\*

Eighty Women Speakers.

Each chairman will be supported by a number of other speakers and in all eighty women will address the vast audience. Speaking will commence at 3.30.

Seven Processions.

In previous demonstrations a great procession has been formed which has brought thousands of demonstrators into the Park. On Sunday, June 21, not one, but seven processions will be formed, which will enter the Park at different gates, and which will bring, not thousands, but tens of thousands of men and women to take part in the proceedings.

Thirty special Trains.

The demonstration will not be confined to London. All the morning, into every terminus, special trains will be pouring, bringing their contingent of men and women from different parts of the country. Arrangements are already completed with many of the railway companies to provide special trains at excursion fares from all the principal centres in the country, and it is expected that over thirty special trains will be run into the Metropolis.

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The day after the demonstration, a special meeting will be held in the Queen's Hall. The following week a National Convention of women to last two days will be held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster. If the Government, in spite of the great demonstration in Hyde Park still remain obdurate, this Convention will decide what fresh steps must be taken in order to compel them to yield. Whatever steps are considered necessary, will be taken, no matter how great the sacrifice involved.

Bye-elections have been the order of the day during the past month. Members of the **Women's Freedom League** have taken an active and prominent part in them all. The most exciting and the most successful was in Manchester where Mr. Winston Churchill, the new president of the Board of Trade, was defeated. Several political bodies were opposing him but none more enthusiastic or more devoted than the Suffragists. An immense amount of propaganda-work was accomplished as well as the political task of "turning the Liberal out." Politicians are beginning to realise that, though women may still be despised as domestic serfs, they must be respected and can make themselves feared as political opponents.

At one bye-election a woman triumphantly recorded her vote. Her name, Louis, usually considered a man's name, misled the agents, and she was placed on the register; in consequence

\* "Votes for Women" of May 7th gives a personal life sketch of all the twenty presidents.

of this mistake, when she demanded a ballot-paper, it could not be withheld. The moral of this incident seems to be that women should take men's names. It would only be one more sacrifice to the great cause. We do not hear that the woman who voted has begun to neglect her home or ill-treat her baby or lose her sex, neither do we observe that the Empire is shaken to its foundations; so perhaps the fears of the timid males who predict all these catastrophes will subside a little now that this precedent has been established.

*Passive Resisters* have been suffering for their principles, and our members are actively engaged in working up protest meetings in the localities in which those ladies live who have been refusing to pay their taxes. The sale of the goods seized affords a good opportunity for a demonstration.

Members of this League heartily applaud and rejoice in the protest made by their French sisters last week in connexion with the municipal elections in Paris. We almost fear that the account of the mayor being rolled about on the floor and walked over is too good to be true. The report closely resembled those given by our own hysterical Press of feminine demonstrations in this country, so although we are quite prepared to believe that an interesting and determined raid on the mayoralty took place, we reserve our belief in the details until they have been endorsed by an authority more reliable than sensational journalism.

May, 8, 1908. MAUDE FITZHERBERT.  
18 Buckingham St. Strand.  
London.

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Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Billington Greig, Miss Bennett, Miss Mocatta, Mrs. Sanderson and Miss Neilans will attend the I. W. S. All. Congress at Amsterdam.

### Hungary.

Wie in unserm letzten Bericht erwähnt, hielten wir am 5. April eine grosse Protestversammlung gegen die Antwort des Grafen Andrassy, in der mehrere Sozialdemokraten sehr heftig gegen die Frauenstimmrechtsforderung auftraten. Dies geschah in einer so brutalen, unqualifizierbaren Weise, dass sich die besseren Elemente der Partei gegen diese Hetze auflehnten. An dem zu Ostern in Budapest abgehaltenen sozialdemokratischen Parteitag interpellierte ein Delegierter, Dr. Gyula Hajdu aus Pecs, und wies darauf hin, dass die Partei eigentlich die Pflicht hätte die feministische Bewegung zu unterstützen, oder ihr wenigstens neutral gegenüber zu stehen, nicht aber sie so feindlich zu verfolgen, als sie es tatsächlich tut. Es ist eine grosse Genugtuung für unseren Verein, dass der Parteikongress am nächsten Tag auf Antrag *Oskar Fabers* beschloss von nun ab auch das Frauenstimmrecht energisch zu fordern. Wenn wir auch nicht optimistisch genug sind zu glauben, dass die Partei sich jetzt für die Forderung ernstlich anstrengen wird, so schätzen wir den Beschluss als eine theoretische Anerkennung unserer Arbeit, wie auch als Erleichterung für die wenigen sozialdemokratischen Frauen, die trotz des Parteiverbotes es sich nicht hatten nehmen lassen für das Frauenstimmrecht zu agitieren. Sehr amüsant ist, dass die „offiziellen Sozialdemokratinnen“, die Frauenstimmrecht gehorsam ausgeschaltet und eifrigst gegen uns gekämpft hatten, den Beschluss des Parteitages

als Frucht ihrer „eifrigen Frauenstimmrechtsarbeit“ (!) reclamieren.

Eine sehr bedeutsame Etappe unserer Bewegung ist, dass die Bauernpartei uns aufgefordert hat unter den Bäuerinnen Frauenstimmrecht zu propagieren. Bei einem agrarischen Land, wie dem unserigen, ist die Bauernschaft die wichtigste Klasse. Die industrielle Arbeiterschaft lehnt die Gemeinschaft mit „Feministen“ ab. Doppelt wertvoll ist uns daher das freiwillig angebotene Kontingent der Bauernschaft.

Ein unerwünschter Freund (?) der Frauenbewegung erstand in dem Abgeordneten *Sinkó*, der am 6. Mai im Parlament für das Frauenstimmrecht sprach, aber so ungeschickt, dass nicht nur das Parlament sondern das ganze Land sich über seine Rede amüsierte. Zum Glück betonte er, dass er kein Freund der Feministen sei, so dass wir für seine Ungeschicklichkeit nicht verantwortlich gemacht werden können.

Am 14. Mai kommt Baronin Gripenberg nach Budapest, wo sie am selben Tag in einem Drawing room meeting, am 15. in einer öffentlichen Versammlung Vorträge halten wird. Wir versprechen uns von ihrem Hiersein grossen Nutzen für die Bewegung.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

Budapest, Mai 1908.

### Sweden.

The work of the Executive Committee of the Swedish Women's Suffrage Societies during the last few months has been concentrated on a final effort to influence the parliament before the general elections, which will take place in the autumn, after which the Suffrage reform of 1907 (universal suffrage for men) will be definitely adopted or rejected. To get an amendment to the reform of 1907 with suffrage for women on the same conditions as for men in accordance with the suffrage bill of the liberal party in the Second Chamber and of Mr. Sjöcrona in the First has been the aim of the women and their supporters in Parliament. On the 29th of April the Grand Committee, to which the question had been referred, had rejected all the suffrage bills. The votes for women's suffrage were 9 to 11. On the 2nd of May the question was to be finally treated in both Chambers. The Executive Committee, which had had private counsels with the leaders of the Liberal and the Labour-parties as well as with some members of the First Chamber, had come to the conclusion, that the only thing to do was to invite all the members of Parliament to a meeting, where some of the leading women were to speak. This was done on the 30th of April in the banqueting-hall of the Grand Hotel, where some 150 members (there are 380 in all) assembled. Thanks to the kind interest of Mr. Christian Lundeberg, deputy speaker of the First Chamber, the majority of members present were from that chamber. Speeches were delivered by the president of the Swedish National Union, Miss Anna Whitlock, the Stockholm Society, Lydia Wahlström, and the wife of a former cabinet minister, Mrs. Dyrssen. Miss Whitlock gave a resumé of the work done by Swedish women for their enfranchisement and the development of the Suffrage Societies, the number of which at this moment amounts to 124. Mrs. Dyrssen treated the question from the point of view of the married woman, while doctor Wahlstrom in her speech chiefly dealt with the political situation and the position of women as citizens. All the speeches were received with applause.

The discussion in both Chambers on the 2nd of May was of the greatest interest. In the Second Chamber the bill of the Liberal Party was supported by 14 speakers, Mr. Sjöcrona's bill by 1, while 5 spoke against any reform in favour of women's suffrage. Among our supporters we noted the Liberal leader Mr. Staaff, the leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Branting, and the great champion for women's rights, Mr. Lindhagen. One of the best speeches was delivered by Mr. Lindh of Gäfle. In the First Chamber Mr. Sjöcrona's bill was supported by several speakers, among whom we noted Mr. Säwe, while Mr. Trygger advocated limited suffrage. The debate lasted for four hours in the Second Chamber and was over in about three hours in the First. A division was reached in both Chambers. In the First Chamber 49 voted for Mr. Sjöcrona's bill with Mr. Trygger's limitation and 79 opposed it. In the Second Chamber 93 voted for the Liberal bill while 110 voted against it.

Thus our hope that the women's suffrage question should be solved together with the question of extended suffrage for men has been crushed for this time. We have now to exert all our energy at the general elections and to show our friends as well as our enemies, that we are a power, which they will have to reckon with in the future.

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At the demonstration of the Trades Unions on the 1st of May the women had a place of their own this year and a special platform for the women's suffrage question. Several thousands of women of the working classes joined the procession under the „Votes for Women“ banners.

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On the 3rd of May Miss Whitlock spoke at a large political meeting at Västerås, arranged by a local branch of the Liberal Union, where Mr. Staaff was the chief speaker. To the Västerås society for women's suffrage and its energetic president Mrs. Strandberg our thanks are due for the splendid opportunity thus afforded to our Union to advocate our cause at a large Liberal meeting at the moment that the verdict of the Parliament was given.

Stockholm, May 6th 1908. SIGNE BERGMAN.

### Russia.

On the 9th (22) and 10th (23) of April the scattered members of the Russian Union for Women's Rights had a conference in Moscow. Again the question as to whether the Union should not be legalized was warmly discussed; and again it was decided in the negative with regard to Moscow and St. Petersburg. The majority advocated the opinion that the legalization of the Union in these cities would only endanger our situation: we should have to ask permission for every small meeting; and we should be followed still more closely by the police. The situation may be quite different in the provinces; therefore each branch must be allowed to decide the question for itself. Several other topics were discussed at the conference of 9-10th April. It was decided to take a most active part in the First Congress of Russian Women. Delegates for the International Congress at Amsterdam were also elected.

Not much can be said of the women's movement in Russia during this last month. But there is no doubt that, however difficult it is to work at present on progressive lines in Russia, still the idea of women's liberty and equality before

the law is alive and strong. And that idea is fast spreading in circles which till now were quite inert and passive.—A most interesting illustration of that fact we find in the liberative movement of mussulman women, who, but a short time ago, were no more than slaves.

Now the mussulman women of the Southern Caucasus, in the town of Elisabetpol, have organized a Union for Women's Rights (under the name of „Society for the promotion of education amongst the mussulman women“) It has adopted for its motto: „Down with the chadra!\*“... Let us have light and liberty!”

The mussulman women of the town of Hadgi have organized a society which has for its aim the liberation of the mussulman women from the yoke of the men. A society of the same kind has been started in Ufa.—A short time ago the mussulman women of the Government of Orenburg have sent to the Douma the following appeal:

„According to the shariat (the mussulman holy scripture) the women have the right to learn, to travel, to go to the mosques and to Mecca; also to participate in trades, to give bills of exchange, to be visitors of charity. Thus in Arabia and other countries the mussulman women have organized societies, have built churches and other philanthropical institutions, and have written books; there have been many authors and poets amongst them; the wife of our prophet had accompanied her husband to the war; she had studied foreign languages and sciences. Now our husbands forbid us even to study our religion, to read religious books. Our learned mullas, who, together with the retrograde journalists, are leading a propaganda against our liberation, want us to remain for ever ignorant; our husbands deprive us of liberty and keep us shut up like slaves; themselves take favourite wives, marry several times; while our fate is to live under eternal oppression and, generally, to die in early age from consumption.—The shariat allows us many things. It forbids our husbands to look on other women who are not their wives otherwise than as their sisters; but most of them lead a dissipated life in restaurants, taverns and hotels, spending their time with women, who are a shame to their sex; they keep sweethearts in their homes.—We, mussulman women, thanks to Allah, are lately beginning to get education; and now we understand our holy shariat, which has not deprived the women of any right; we understand that we, mussulman women, are also human beings.—Mussulman deputies in the Douma! You must demand all the necessary rights for the mussulman women; you must obtain a law which shall protect us from the tyranny of those despotic husbands, from oppression and sufferings. We are the mothers of the nation, the companions of men: the education and progress of the nation is in our hands. If our husbands do not alter their conduct towards us, let them know: a day shall come, when they also shall become slaves; and then the whole mussulman race shall perish“.

This eloquent, simply-worded appeal speaks for itself. It has found great sympathy on the part of the progressive elements of the mussulman nation, men and women. The mussulman society in Moscow is going to support in the Douma the claims of the mussulman women in Orenburg.

Moscow 22 April.  
4 May 1908.

ZÉNÉIDE MIROVITCH.

\*) The chadra is a piece of cloth worn by the mussulman women over the face.

## France.

Of late Paris has had to renew its Municipality and that event was characterized by most important demonstrations of women. Miss Jeanne Laloë, supported by Miss Maria Vérone L.L.D., member of the Bar, proclaimed herself candidate of the Socialists in the Ninth Ward, her adversary being Mr. Escudier, a moderate Republican. Having obtained from the „maire” the use of a school-building in the rue de Bruxelles in order to hold the usual preliminary meeting of electors, Miss Laloë addressed there, on the first of May, an audience of about 4000 people, partly in earnest partly banterers, who had crowded even into the street. Three days later, on counting the votes, it was found that Miss Laloë had obtained 987 votes against 3501 for her opponent. This event, considered a success for Miss Laloë, did not fail to make impression on the public. All the papers had leading articles on the subject, and nearly all concluded in favour of votes and eligibility for women for the Town Council.

Another women's demonstration, judged diversely by the press, took place on Sunday, May 3rd, being the polling-day. Headed by Miss Pelletier, the president of the „Solidarité des Femmes”, and by several other leaders of groups, about sixty militant suffragists went to the rue Paul Baudry, and, without any opposition, invaded the polling-room on the first floor. Immediately Miss Pelletier and Mme. Hubertine Auclert hastened to the polling-boxes and rattled them violently, whilst the „suffragettes” brandished banners with a legend in big letters „*La Femme doit voter!*” (votes for women!) and sang in chorus:

„C'est le vote, le vote, le vote,  
C'est le vote qu'il nous faut.”

They were turned out by the police who escorted them further, so that they were hindered from invading the other polling-stations and had to content themselves with marching in procession through the streets with bannerettes, and singing their chorus at the door of the polling-stations. In the evening however, two of them, Mrs. Auclert and Mrs. Kaufmann, succeeded in penetrating into the „mairie” of the Second Ward and rattled the urns as in the rue Paul Baudry.

\* \* \*

Sur un terrain moins brillant mais plus solide, la question du vote des femmes progresse aussi très rapidement. A une réunion organisée par le Comité d'Initiative du prochain „Congrès des Droits civils et du Suffrage des Femmes”, M. Ferdinand Buisson, député, rapporteur de la proposition Dussaussoy, qui accorde le suffrage pour les conseils municipaux, d'arrondissement, généraux, se déclara prêt à conclure favorablement et même à demander le vote politique. A l'unanimité moins une voix les assistants le prièrent de donner à ce dernier desideratum la forme parlementaire, à condition toutefois de ne pas entraver ni retarder le rapport sur l'électorat local.

Le Congrès des „Droits civils et du Suffrage des Femmes”, qui est le seul congrès féministe qui ait eu lieu depuis huit ans, s'annonce sous les plus heureux auspices. Les présidentes d'honneur seront Mme. Bogelot et Mme. Féresse Deraismes dont les noms sont universellement connus; la première comme directrice honoraire de l'oeuvre des Libérées de St. Lazare et chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, la seconde comme présidente de la Société pour l'Amélioration du sort de la Femme et soeur de la regrettée Maria Deraismes.

Un grand nombre de députés et de sénateurs ont envoyé leur adhésion; leurs noms seront placés dans le comité d'honneur.

Paris, 8 Mai, 1908.

JEANNE DEFLOU.

## Austria.

The protest-meeting against § 30 of the Law on Assemblies, which we were to hold on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, has now taken place on March 26. Several deputies attended it, and Mrs Nini v. Fürth occupied the chair. The principal speaker was Mrs. Nauheimer, who showed that paragraph 30 is no longer in keeping with modern ideas; so the Authorities graciously wink at its transgression, and suffer women to discuss political questions in meetings and papers; the women however demand to have an inalienable right instead of gracious toleration. Moreover this toleration has its limits, of which the defence of forming a National Woman Suffrage Association and also the prohibition of membership in political clubs gives evidence.

This address was much applauded, and then a deputy of the Progressive Party spoke and declared his agreement with the women's just claim to be treated on an equal footing with men in the Law on Assemblies, and promised to use his influence in Parliament to bring this about. The same promise was made by a member of the Socialist Party, although he declared himself to be personally an opponent of woman suffrage. He harped once more upon the theme of the mire of politics into which women should not be drawn and of the ascendant which women always exercised over men and through them over public life. A member of the W. S. Committee, Mrs. Glöckel, then made some striking and humorous remarks to refute this theory. She said that woman, in the struggle for life, had nowadays to wade through so much mire that the slough of politics had no power to deter her. Besides it was not always the rough hand of her male competitors against which she had to struggle, but often their sham kindness. Above all every conscious woman spurns the indirect, „backstairs-influence” of her sister the so-called „womanly woman”, which is known to have caused much evil in the world. The women in the audience broke out into a storm of applause, and quite a number of new members wished to be inscribed for the W. S. Committee. The meeting agreed to convey to Parliament a resolution claiming the removal of the word „females” from § 30 of the Law on Assemblies.

HENRIETTE HERZFELDER.

Vienna, April 1908.

On Easter-day in Vienna, Adelheid Popp presided the Third Conference of Socialdemocratic Women in Austria. She spoke of the growth of organization among women, 50,000 women being members of trades unions and 5000 of the S. D. party, whilst the „Arbeiterinnenzeitung” numbered 13,400 subscribers. A resolution was unanimously carried which says that the time has come now for an energetic and unceasing action for real adult suffrage without sex-privilege, and that the S. D. party should henceforth give much more attention to that claim in all its press-organs, since it is one of the most important of its demands.

M. G. K.

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