

JUS SUFFRAGII,

PUBLISHED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

THIRD YEAR No. 2.

OCTOBER 15, 1908.

Rise up, women! for the fight is hard
[and long;
Rise in thousands, singing loud a battle
[song.
Right is might, and in its strength we
[shall be strong.
The cause goes marching on.
THEODORA FLOWER MILLS.



D.
D is for Dinner. Wives cook it. Quite
[right!
But does it employ 'em from morning
[till nigh.?

M.
M for our Meeting—brisk, noisy, and
[nice —
And attended by Medical Students and
[Mice.
(from C.H.'s "Franchise Alphabet".)

PRICE 2 DUTCH FLORINS PER YEAR.

Announcements.

The Report of the Amsterdam Congress may be purchased of Miss Kramers, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam for 75 cent post paid. In getting money orders ask for the equivalent of f 0.75. It is about 1.25 Mk. in German money; 1 sh. 3 d. in English money; 0.30 \$ in American money; 1½ fr. in French money.

The Report contains the reports of all the auxiliaries and in addition those of Austria and Bohemia; the proceedings; the program; the resolutions; lists of officers and committees; a history of the Alliance; an account of the social features of the congress; the address of welcome by Dr. Jacobs; the President's address etc. This pamphlet is one of our best means of propaganda showing the actual state of the suffrage-problem, therefore it should be in the hands of every member of every Parliament. Those who wish it mailed to any M.P. in their name will please give his address on the post-order.

At present there are still more than 300 copies available.

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Leaflet No. 1, *Woman Suffrage in New Zealand*, is sold off. Of Leaflet No. 2, *Woman Suffrage in Australia*, copies may be ordered at 3 d. = 0.06 \$ = 0.30 frs. each from Miss Kramers.

The members of the Press Exchange thus far reported are as follows:

Great Britain: Suffrage Headquarters, 25 Victoria St., London S.W.

United States: Suffrage Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.

Hungary: Miss Rosika Schwimmer, 36 Elemer utca, VII Budapest.

Netherlands: Miss Martina G. Kramers, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam.

South Africa: Mrs. Oona Ancketill, 160 Bellevue Road, Durban, Natal.

LETTER FROM THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE I. W. S. ALL.

I hope that every Suffragist in every one of the twenty-six countries where "Jus Suffragii" is read is beginning to do something to contribute to the success of the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance which is to take place in London in the last week of April 1909.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies of Great Britain is already making extensive preparations for receiving the Congress with all the honour it deserves. It is hoped that the whole proceedings will be a brilliant success. Already the halls for the business and also for the public meetings are secured and arrangements are in hand for entertainments and excursions.

While our first thought here must be to give due welcome to our guests, we also hope great things from the meeting of the congress as propaganda. It is difficult, except by ocular demonstration, to make the general public really understand how universal is the demand of women for full citizenship. It is no mere local agitation, provincial or insular in character; it is an immense movement which is affecting the political position of women in every civilized country in the world. We are borne forward in the flood of a great world movement.

MILlicent GARRETT FAWCETT,
President of the National Union
of Women's Suffrage Societies.

October 1908.

LECTURERS.

Dr. Käthe Schirmacher, Officer of the "International Woman Suffrage Alliance", the "Fédération Abolitioniste Internationale" and the "Verband Fortschrittlicher Frauenvereine", will, in case the political situation permits it, give lectures in Russia and Finland from October 15 to December 1; and in Holland in February. She prefers to lecture in German, French or English. She is collaborator of many German and French periodicals and author of several works on literature and women's rights. Her pro tem. address is: Marlow in Mecklenburg.

Mme Zénéide Mirovitch from Moscow began to write at an early age. She wrote a biography of Madame Roland and during the last nine years she has published essays on university extension and on the women's question. At the same time she was on the staff of the Lecturing Bureau and gave lectures in fifteen towns in Russia on different literary and historical subjects but mostly on the women's movement. The conditions of social and political life in Russia however, were often cause that her lectures were forbidden by the local authorities. Beside her membership of the board of the Russian N. W. S. A. (Russian Union for Women's Rights), Mme M. belongs to several women's clubs and press- and educational societies. She can lecture in English and in French, and has been speaking for the Women's Freedom League of late. Her address is: 15 Borisoglebsky, Moscow.

Frl. Rosika Schwimmer, Journalistin, Mitarbeiterin von ungarischen und deutschen Blättern, Redakteurin der feministischen Zeitschrift „A Nő és a Társadalom“, Leiterin der politischen Frauenbewegung Ungarns. Wiederholt hat sie Vorträge gehalten, ausser in zahlreichen Städten Ungarns: in Oesterreich (Wien, Olmütz, Troppau), Deutschland: (Berlin, Frankfurt a. M., Hamburg, Dresden, Köln, Düsseldorf, Bonn, Breslau, Görlitz, Kattowitz, Bremen, Schwerin, Magdeburg, u.s.w.), Dänemark: (Kopenhagen), Holland: (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Haag). Vortragstemen alle Gebiete der Frauenbewegung, hauptsächlich Frauenstimmrecht, dann Reform der Frauenkleidung, Zentralhaushaltung, staatlicher Kinderschutz in Ungarn, Sittlichkeitsfragen etc. etc. Vortragssprache Ungarisch oder Deutsch. Frl. Schwimmer ist 11 November in Berlin und circa 20 November im Rheinland, Düsseldorf, etc. Reflektanten mögen sich chestens mit ihr in Verbindung setzen. Adresse: Elemer utca 36, Budapest VII.

Frau Marie Lang, ehemals Redakteurin von „Die Zeit“, Mitarbeiterin von verschiedenen oesterreichischen und deutschen Blättern, hat viele Vorträge gehalten in Deutschland und Oesterreich über Mutterschutz, Frauenstimmrecht u.s.w. Sie ist Mitglied von mehreren fortschrittlichen Vereinen und Vorsitzende der Pressenkommission des Bundes oesterr. Frauenvereine. Adresse: Magdalenenstrasse 12, Wien VI.

Adele Schreiber is Austrian, but lives in Berlin (W. 15) (Uhlandstr. 29.) since ten years, engaged in social literary and propagandawork. Has been lecturing in nearly all important towns of Germany as well as in Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, etc. Is willing to speak in German, English or French on different topics: women's political rights, social work, especially also reform of motherhood, marriage and the life of sex, child study, protection of infants and children, educational questions. Is collaborator of many leading newspapers and reviews, edits a weekly „Correspondence“ (concerning women's progress and childhood questions) for the use of the press and has edited with the help of many excellent authors a well-known cyklopedia about the child in all stages of age, from birth to full growth („Das Buch vom Kinde“). Adele Schreiber is general Secretary to the „Deutscher Bund für Mutterschutz“ (League for the Protection of Mothers). Mitte November wird sie in Holland erwartet. For all arrangements and terms apply to the address: Adele Schreiber, Berlin W., Uhlandstrasse 29.

Dear Correspondents and Readers!

To begin with the latter, we have 653 readers now. If—with the exception of course of the Hon.

Associates of the Alliance and the editors of papers who exchange with „Jus Suffragii“—all the readers were *payers*, we might continue the edition of a French supplement. But alas! as matters stand now, there are over a hundred subscribers to the second year who have not yet sent their contribution. Will you please see if peradventure *you* are among the number yourself? f 2.— = 0.82 § = 3 Sh. 6 d. = 3 Kr. = 4.15 frs. = 3½ Mk. is such a small sum to pay that one may easily forget it; yet if everybody did send her fee, I might more often give our French-speaking sisters a glimpse of what the suffragists are doing in our storm-centre and in the model-countries over the seas where women are citizens.

I beg to remind you that, if the subscription-fees fail to come in, I shall have them collected by the post-service with augmentation of 22½ cents (Dutch money) for all countries outside the Netherlands.

Our correspondents too might perhaps do better and be more efficient for our common aim, which is to spread over the 26 countries where „Jus Suffragii“ is read information that will encourage others to action and supply material for the defence of our cause in debates and discussions. Many countries neglect to send news, disregarding my reminders, which the post brings every month when it is time to write; and yet some show discontent with what I glean from the papers and other printed matter which I receive, whenever I feel something must be said of that particular country. Now, surely, there is not *news* every month, but there is one thing that is much needed after we have adopted in Amsterdam the resolution that pledges us „to ask for the franchise on the same terms as it is now or may be exercised by men, leaving any required extension to be decided by men and women together when both have equal voice, vote and power“—that is: *exact statistics of the number of voters, the number of adult men and the number of adult women in each country*. If to this could be added the voting qualifications and, if possible, also the demands in that respect as formulated by each of the political parties, then we would indeed have reason to feel grateful to our correspondents. You will remember this was the suggestion of Miss Mary Philips—who, by the way, did much more for the cause than make that suggestion—and only Great Britain, Denmark, Switzerland, Russia and the Netherlands have as yet responded to the appeal. May I once more urge all correspondents to do so?

As for the Amsterdam Reports and Leaflet No. 2 I trust you will all help to spread and sell them as quickly as possible. Moreover I have always sample-copies of „Jus Suffragii“ at your disposal and hope you will do your best to gain new subscribers, for we need not limit our edition to 700 copies for ever.

Up to now I have received *suffrage hymns* from two poets, besides three definite and many vague promises of hymns. If a greater number is forthcoming, I think I shall ask a jury to be appointed, and in that case I shall have the poems type-written and marked with some motto or sign instead of the maker's name before they go to the jury.

Five of our affiliated N.W.S.A.'s have appointed a member for the *Press-Exchange*. May I here request the remaining eleven countries to follow this example.

The number of our *Lecturers* should also be much greater, I think. Will not every N. W. S. A.

try to send more names accompanied by a short notice on subjects and tours?

Believe me, yours sincerely,

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Great Britain.

Most of the energy of the **National Union of Women Suffrage Societies** this month has been expended on the Newcastle-on-Tyne by-election. Both the Conservative and Liberal candidates were equally favourable to our cause, so we devoted ourselves to converting the electors themselves, and the efforts were magnificently repaid. The people and the press have been first intensely curious and eager; and then sympathetic and helpful. The first Town Hall meeting was crowded with over 2000 people, admission being by ticket. The committee rooms were situated well and there was a constant flow of enquirers through them. Every kind of meeting was successful, particularly the outdoor meetings of which sixty were held during one week. An afternoon Town Hall meeting of 1000 women was followed by an evening meeting of 2000, and on the day of the declaration of the poll, both the new members, Mr. Renwick, and the Liberal, Mr. Shortt, mentioned woman's suffrage. The support received from the electors was enormous and as a consequence a voters' petition to the House of Commons is being signed. Only men on the voting register are allowed to sign. When it had been in the committee room only two days, over 2000 signatures had been obtained, the first being those of Mr. Bust, M. P. and Privy Councillor, and of Mr. Charles Fenwick, M. P.

The caravan tour has come to an end, but Miss Gardner is going over the same ground more slowly to start societies in the towns visited, and Manchester and the suffrage societies of the North of England are organizing a big demonstration on Oct 24.

Meetings all over the country are being held before Parliament meets in order to impress the Government with the seriousness and persistency of our demands.

Preparations are being made for the worthy reception of the International Suffrage Alliance in London on April 26th 1909. The business sittings and some of the evening meetings will be in St. James's Hall and Albert Hall, the largest in London, has been secured for a special meeting.

MARGERY I. CORBETT.

London, Oct. 1908.

The most important event of the month from the point of view of the **National Women's Social & Political Union** has been the crushing defeat of the Government at Newcastle. A splendid majority of over 6,000 has been entirely swept away, and an adverse majority of over 2,000 has been built up in its place. This means that the Government have lost between five and six thousand votes — a loss which the Liberal Party can hardly afford to ignore. In none of the previous campaigns carried on by the National Women's Social & Political Union, has the influence of the Union been so widely acknowledged. References to our work were made in the leading papers of both parties, and the „Votes for Women“

meetings exceeded in size and enthusiasm those held by the Candidates themselves. Members of the National Women's Social & Political Union were invited to address gatherings of working men, and at every meeting resolutions of sympathy and support were passed. A few days before the close of the election the five women sentenced last June to 3 months imprisonment were released and visited the Constituency. The afternoon they were expected a great demonstration was held on the Town Moor, at the close of the meeting Mrs. Pankhurst invited all present to come with her and meet the prisoners.

Thousands accepted the invitation and a vast procession was formed. The station Authorities permitted the women to use the entrance reserved for Royalty and distinguished visitors, and through this a carriage decorated in the colours of the Union was taken. On their arrival, the prisoners were presented with bouquets in purple white and green, and following what has now become a recognised custom in the Union, were dragged from the station by a „team“ of suffragettes. As they passed through the streets, they were heartily cheered all along the route and when they reached the Hotel where they were to stay, the crowd insisted on speeches and could hardly be persuaded to leave the vicinity, so eager were they to hear of their experiences. The prisoners one and all exhorted them to show their sympathy by voting against the Government on the polling day, and the result of the election showed they had taken this advice to heart.

Two most successful demonstrations have been held by the National Women's Social & Political Union during the past month. On the 19th 30,000 people gathered at Bristol to listen to the leaders of the Union. There were seven platforms in all, and the audiences at each were most enthusiastic and sympathetic. The following week a similar demonstration was held in Huddersfield. Here were 5 platforms and an audience of close on 50,000. The resolution calling on the Government to deal with „Votes for Women“ during the coming session was passed at every platform with practical unanimity.

So great is the number of people now attending our Monday „At Homes“, that it has been found necessary to transfer these gatherings to the Queen's Hall — a building seating nearly 3,000 persons. The „At Homes“ held every Thursday, evening are also increasing in size week by week, and it will soon be necessary to transfer them also to a large hall. In addition to these „At Homes“ hundreds of meetings are being held daily throughout the Country.

The Women's Social & Political Union has called a National Convention of Women for the 13th of October, the day on which three years ago the militant tactics of the Union were inaugurated. On the same evening the men and women of London are invited to assemble in Parliament Square in order to show their sympathy with the women who are fighting for their political freedom. At the end of the month, on October 29th, another great meeting of women is to be held in the Albert Hall. This hall, which is the largest in the country, seats 10,000 people, and the Union hope to repeat their success of last March and fill it from floor to ceiling with women demanding their political enfranchisement.

EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

London, Oct. 1908.

Mrs. Despard joined the **Women's Freedom League** Caravan at Maidstone and Miss Mocatta left it. On the first night when we attempted to hold a meeting, an enormous crowd had assembled in the Sessions House Square. As soon as Mrs. Despard and I arrived we received showers of broken granite and small pebbles. One of these struck Mrs. Despard on the forehead, leaving a nasty cut and bruise. However, she mounted the chair and began to address the crowd, which immediately made a rush for her. Fortunately she was able to get upon her feet on the ground, but the chair was smashed up, and things looked indeed very dangerous. A little body of working men tried hard to protect us, and fought valiantly on our behalf. Stones, granite, and missiles of all kinds were flying around us. Just then our caravan, from which we had hoped to speak, arrived, and we got inside, opened the back, and I attempted to make myself heard. Shouts, jeers, songs, and stones came from every side. Soon the tail-board was wrenched off, and we tried to close the doors for fear they should share a similar fate. One refused to shut, and the hinges were strained very badly, so our half-dozen protectors fastened the chains across to keep the doors from the mob. Finding that they could not easily hit us from the back, our cowardly assailants turned their attentions to the windows, four of which were smashed. Great blocks of heavy stone and granite came through, while others hit the sides and back of the caravan, scratching the paint and spoiling the pretty exterior of our house. Meanwhile some half-dozen messengers had been sent for a horse, but it was not until about 9.30 that one arrived, and we were driven homewards, where we were left in peace to try and make the caravan habitable once again. By far the worst feature of the disturbance was that hundreds of so-called „gentlemen” stood by looking on, not one attempting to prevent the dastardly attack upon us, many of them smiling with evident satisfaction.

However, we held a very different meeting on the following night. The Mayor himself opened the meeting by asking for fair play; the Chief Constable came down with a large body of plain-clothes and uniformed police constables to enforce order, and our gathering was very quiet and orderly.

The next night found Miss Seruya, Miss Cowen, and myself at West Malling, where we had a perfectly delightful meeting. We all felt extremely sorry to be obliged to come on to Sevenoaks after seeing so much interest displayed. We felt that three or four days could be spent in this little village with advantage. We took a very good collection, and sold a large quantity of literature.

Our first meeting at Sevenoaks was somewhat noisy—a number of youths and boys delighted in throwing fireworks and clods of earth at us, and in occasionally practising pantomime songs. The police do not appear to think it their duty to prevent fireworks or other missiles being thrown at women. However, we must teach our youthful opponents better, and hope that on Monday they will behave more decorously.

MARGUERITE A. SIDLEY,
in „Women's Franchise”, Oct. 8, 1908.

Mrs. Despard, speaking of the above experience, adds:

„When I stood on a chair and faced the crowd

the stone-throwing ceased. Boldness under such circumstances is really the best policy. Allow me to contradict the assertion made in certain reports that we were terrified during the siege of the van. Both Miss Sidley and I have a keen sense of humour, and we laughed heartily several times at the remarks of our rather foolish opponents, and the ridiculous incidents of the situation.”

Sweden.

Election-time is over. The women can look back upon their first election-campaign where a small army of speakers have fought with eloquence, courage and tenacity. One of the greatest benefits we have reaped from this work is that we have had the opportunity of making propaganda in much wider circles than ever before. Men who never dreamt of going to a women's suffrage meeting have come to their own political meetings to hear their candidate or one of their party-leaders and have been agreeably surprised by the additional address of a women's suffrage speaker. Now, it must be remembered that, of our three great political parties, the Liberals and the Social-democrats have adopted our cause on their programmes, whereas the Conservatives, though recognising the justice in our demands, think it would be most dangerous for the country to give votes to the women *now*. This present position of our cause has naturally resulted in our being well received at Liberal meetings; less often so at Conservative ones. In this most conservative part of Sweden Mrs. G. Petrini D. Ph., has spoken at two great liberal meetings. The first at Linköping, where she addressed an audience of about 1000 people, most of whom were peasants and farmers who never before had given a thought to our question. It is to be hoped that the seed fell on good ground, for never before, said Mrs. Petrini, had her speech awakened such sympathy and enthusiasm, and weeks afterwards it was spoken of in the town. Many men thanked us for having given them the opportunity to hear Mrs. Petrini. So we sent her to a still greater meeting, at Norrköping, where she addressed upwards of 2000 men and women, and — with the same success. — We were told that the Conservatives in that town had agreed to ask one of our leaders to come and speak at their meeting before the election. What a triumph! But that good intention was never carried out. Why not? They no doubt thought it wiser to put off the hearing of that speech till: „the time has come to give the votes to women.” — The result of the elections, such as it can be overlooked now, is that the Liberals and the Social-democrats have won more than 20 seats from the Conservatives in the 2nd Chamber. The future will have to show whether that means a real gain to our cause.

JENNY WALLERSTEDT.

Linköping, Sept. 29th. 1908.

On Sept. 23 in Stockholm Miss Anna Whitlock lectured for the Liberal Electors' Association on woman suffrage. The other speakers were Dr. F. Berg, Sir Palmstierna and Mr. Staaff. The circus was filled till the last seat, and among the audience of 2500 there were quite a number of ladies.

On Sept. 16 the N. W. S. A. held a meeting in Stockholm, at which three representatives of different political groups, Mr. G. Welin for the Allmänna Valmansförbund (General Association

of Electors), Mr. Persson for the S. D. Party and Dr. Berg for the Liberals, stated their views on women's enfranchisement, which they all advocated. Miss Lydia Wahlström Ph. D., who presided, called attention to the women's lively interest in the approaching electoral reform. The women had participated in more than 40 meetings of electors, questioning the candidates on their claims, notwithstanding its defeat in the Riksdag this spring, the cause had continually been making headway, she said. Women from all classes join the movement, and its political neutrality appears clearly from the attitude men of different parties take up with respect to it. It counts friends and supporters in every one of them.

The Socialdemocrat, Mr. Persson, having been the only speaker who declared himself opposed to limited suffrage for women. Mr. Lindhagen asked leave to question the other speakers on this point. Mr. Welin did not give a direct answer, and Mr. Berg said he had never thought of any than universal woman suffrage with equal rights for women and men. Mr. Lindhagen too would greatly disapprove any partial solving of the problem of votes for women.

(From Dagny)
M. G. K.

Hungary.

We are sure now that before the end of October, at the latest in the beginning of November, the bill on electoral reform in Hungary will be presented. Public and press are in a continual agitation, the electoral reform is now at the bottom of everything. From the publications hitherto issued it is evident that the Government intends to propose plural voting and that even the illiterate shall be enfranchised, whereas women are to be entirely excluded. We begin the decisive campaign by attending, in Budapest and in the provinces, as far as possible all caucuses and meetings of electors, distributing our leaflets everywhere and sticking up our posters. All our efforts having proved unequal to raising the most urgently needed funds, we must limit our propaganda to the smallest proportions, a fact which is not only a pity, but may actually be detrimental to the whole progress of women's enfranchisement.

The bill on electoral reform will not be discussed immediately after its introduction, certainly not before next February, which leaves some months at our disposal in which we must make the most strenuous efforts to persuade the friends of woman suffrage to move an amendment in favor of the enfranchisement of women. It is already certain that such amendments will be proposed, but it depends on the power of our propaganda whether they will have any chance of being carried.

Every day the Socialdemocratic Party holds noisy demonstrations, yet not a word is said on votes for women. The S. D. Party shamefully forgets its principles and avoids any utterance that might pledge them to work for the enfranchisement of women.

Not only the political parties but the entire press join in a conspiracy of silence on our claims. In the discussion that nowadays fills the columns of the different papers, nobody raises the question of votes for women; our articles are refused. Formerly the problem used to be debated, for and against; but the nearer we approach its real discussion in Parliament, the closer grows the silence of all those whose duty it would be openly to proclaim their opinions on women's enfranchise-

ment. It need not expressly be mentioned that we, on our part, have been advocating our claims with all energy during the past months.

In October we give several lectures in Budapest and in the provinces. We decided to hold special meetings for every trade, so that for instance women doctors, teachers, employes etc. can each consider the question from their point of view. After the official introduction of the Electoral Reform Bill we intend to arrange a national protest meeting, in which sympathizers from all parts of the country are expected to take part. Moreover plans for several striking demonstrations have been proposed for execution; but being of an intimate nature they are not yet fit for publication.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

Budapest, October 1908.

Denmark.

Having seen in several foreign women's papers that in Denmark the child born from an unmarried mother has got the right of inheritance from the father, I beg to point out that this is a mistake, and I hope that a correction through „Jus Suffragii” will find its way to the above mentioned papers.

The law of 27th May 1908 has in many things considerably improved the legal position of unmarried mothers and their children. The „Folkething” (Lower House) gave the right of inheritance from the father to the children generally called „illegitimate” (an expression which is however carefully avoided in the law and replaced by „children born out of wedlock”), but the „Lands-thing” (Upper House) struck out this point, saying that it would be detrimental to children born in matrimony and to domestic life in general. The „Folkething” then accepted the law in the form recommended by the „Landsting” in order not to prevent the other reforms contained in it from being realized.

A short report of the main points in the new law will perhaps be of interest to the readers of „Jus Suffragii”. The contribution which the father is bound to pay towards the support of the child is fixed at three fifths of the total expenses,* and these should be fixed according to the social position of the mother, but not beyond „good average conditions” and not under a certain limit. The contribution of the father is as a rule due until to the 18th year of the child.** Extra contributions can be asked for at the occasions of the christening and first communion as well as for school and professional instruction and this *in proportion to the means of the father*.

The contribution is fixed higher for the two first years of the child than for later years, and the father has to pay a support to the *mother* one month before and one month after the birth of the child and further a contribution towards the expenses of the delivery. The contributions to the mother have to be paid, even if she is supported by private assistance. The authorities, which according to the law, have to fix the contributions, have just now fixed the annual contributions, which are for Copenhagen and its surroundings Kr. 144 per year for the first two years, and thereafter Kr. 120 for the following years. The contribution to the mother for the

*) Formerly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the *strictly* necessary. **) Formerly as a rule only to the 14th year.

above mentioned two months is fixed at Kr. 20 per month + Kr. 12 for expenses at the delivery. (1 Kr. = c.a. 1 sh. 1½ d., f 1.38, Mk. 1.10.) In other parts of the country the contributions are proportionately smaller, according to the standard of living.

The parents of a child born out of wedlock cannot make an agreement, by which the father pays a sum once for all, without the consent of the authorities, in which case the sum paid shall be invested in a safe way for the benefit of the child.

If the father dies, his heir is bound to fulfill his obligations.

Provisions are made for facilitating the research of the father. It is however feared, that in this respect the law will sometimes occasion perjury, because a man, charged by a woman of having fecundated her, can, if permitted by the authorities, free himself by an oath, stating that he has not copulated with her.

Serious precautions are taken to prevent a father from withdrawing from his obligations, for instance by departure; and, if convicted of doing so, he is pursued and punished by fines or prison.

If however for some reason or another the father does not (or is unable to) pay the contributions due to his child or its mother, the community shall pay, and this payment has not the effect of public charity.

The law also makes provisions for the conditions under which the father can get the child under his guardianship, but as a rule the unmarried mother is *eo ipso* guardian of her child.

It ought to be stated that Danish women have had a great influence on the framing of this law, which is in all main points in conformity with a draft contained in a petition addressed by "Dansk Kvindesamfund" to the Ministry of Justice in 1906.

Two other laws of importance for the legal position of Danish women have seen the light this year, the one ameliorating the legal conditions of married women and their children, and the other making some alterations in women's legal position in general.

According to the former law the wife who obtains a divorce from her husband as a result of his fault, has a right to the contribution which he is bound to pay for the support of her and her children, from the community, under the same conditions as the unmarried mother.

If a husband living together with his wife does not according to his means provide for her and their children, the authorities can oblige him to pay a certain contribution, which is then placed at the disposal of the wife.

According to the second law the widow is the guardian of her child, and continues to be so, even if she contracts a new marriage. The divorced mother gets the same right over the children adjudged to her.

A woman, who is of age, can be appointed guardian after the same rules as a man.

The child, who is not of age and wants to contract marriage, must have the consent of the mother as well as that of the father.

Finally women are now accepted as witnesses at marriages and on wills and documents under the same conditions as men.

LOUISE NEERGAARD.

Copenhagen, Oct. 1908.

The Landsforbund for Kvinders Valgret, the Danish Organisation for W. S., has held in Sept. an extra national meeting where most of the 90 branches in all the country were represented in order to discuss plans for the participation of women in the municipal elections next spring. A great many members were present at the meeting, and plans were decided upon as to the most effective way of making the women of our country familiar with the various municipal questions, so as to render them fit for participation in the election campaign.

The Copenhagen branch is opening the season of this year with a series of lectures on the municipal government of Copenhagen held by three of the burgomasters of this City.

CLARA TYBJERG.

Copenhagen, Oct. 1908.

The Executive of the „Landsforbund for Kvindevalgret“ unanimously resolved to advise the W.S. societies not to put up either women's lists or so-called unpolitical lists of candidates at the approaching municipal elections, but on the contrary to try and secure the support of all political parties for lists on which some women occupy so high a place that their election is probable. It was generally held that this could best be promoted by women members of the different associations of electors. Therefore women should join these various associations according to their political opinions, and there exert their influence in the proclamation of women as candidates.

As to the political elections, the Executive decided to encourage the various affiliated societies to show a lively interest in the meetings to be held during election time, and especially to take care that each candidate should be questioned as to his attitude towards the enfranchisement of women. During the elections, all over the country one and the same question shall be put to all candidates; that we may know: *Whether or no, at the first meeting of Parliament which they attend, they are prepared to claim a change of the Constitution which will grant political suffrage to women.*

Besides the Executive settled some questions as to the cost of the organ and as to possible combinations of branch-societies for propaganda-lectures.

(from "Kvindevalgret", Oct. 1908).

Germany.

The Badonian W. S. A. had a general meeting on Sept. 13 for the purpose of electing a new Executive. Miss Schiess was unanimously reelected as President and Mrs. Dr. Altmann-Gottheiner and Miss E. Müller were appointed as members.

The Frankfurt W. S. A. has arranged public lectures for each month during the winter.

In Leipzig Mr. Ehrich, the Secretary of the Freisinnige Vereinigung (Liberal League), in an address to the W. S. A. pointed out the merits of the League towards the women's cause, and requested recognition and help from the woman-suffragists.

On Oct. 30th at Munich Miss Lida Gustava Heymann will lecture on the Amsterdam congress and the tactics of the Suffragettes, after which the formation of a Bavarian W. S. A. will take place.

The Treasurer of the German W. S. A. calls the members' attention to the institution of a „self-denial-week“, which has had such brilliant results in England, and recommends the German suffragists to follow the British example. (Zeitschrift für Frauenstimmrecht.)

The National Congress of the S. D. Party at Nürnberg, followed the suggestions made by the S. D. Women's Conference, and adopted its proposed resolutions, of which the first runs thus: 1. Jede Genossin ist verpflichtet, der sozialdemokratischen Parteiorganisation ihres Ortes beizutreten.

Politische Sonderorganisationen der Frauen sind nicht gestattet. Ueber das Fortbestehen besonderer Frauenbildungsvereine entscheiden die Genossen und Genossinnen der einzelnen Orte. Die Mitgliedschaften in solchen Vereinen enthebt jedoch die Genossinnen nicht der Verpflichtung, den sozialdemokratischen Parteiorganisationen anzugehören.

(from „Die Gleichheit“.)

Italy.

The State Commission which was nominated to draft a bill on woman suffrage seems to be at an end with its work. The papers say that it will present a proposal to give votes to women on a property qualification. We shall see...

Meanwhile the various W. S. A.'s in Italy are working zealously, especially the Turin Committee. The Roman Central Committee has published a constitution for the use of its affiliated committees. The Bari Committee will take up the work again in November; meanwhile it has requested and obtained admission to the National Council of Italian Women, through the means of the Roman Federation; the Council being composed of four local federations, in Rome, Lombardy, Piemont and Toscana.

The Labour Office (Uffizio del Lavoro), has made an inquiry on the number of electors registered for the Labour Tribunals (Proibiviri), and on a number of 224,717 registered labourers there are 45,022 women, whilst of 35,629 employers 1182 are women. The district which registered most women is Lombardy: 25,537 women employees and 332 women employers. Women are not only electors but also eligible as members of the Labour Tribunals. On a total of 2703 members we find 43 women elected: 27 in 6 wards for the textile industries; 14 in 4 wards for the silk-industry; 2 in one ward for the clothing-trade.

(from „Anima Nova“.)

Iceland.

From Kvindestemmerets bladet, Mrs. Münter's paper which appears in Copenhagen, we learn that Fru. Briet Asmundson has not been able to attend the Amsterdam congress, because she had to go on a propaganda-tour all through the isle of Iceland. This journey took her two months, during which time she gave twelve lectures and established five women's associations in the principal towns.

The Women's Association in Reykjavik is going to establish a reading-room, for which Mrs. Münter solicits literature and contributions, to be sent to Fru. Briet Bjarnhedinsdottir Asmundsson.

M. G. K.

Russia.

Mrs. Kalmanovitch writes from St. Petersburg: „Da die auswärtigen Zeitungen falsch unterrichtet sind über die Zulassung der freien Zuhörerinnen an den hiesigen Universitäten, erachte ich es für wichtig einige Zeilen über die ganze Angelegenheit in „Jus Suffragii“ einzusenden.

Den 5.(18.) Mai 1908 erschien das Zirkular des Ministers der Volksaufklärung, Schwarz, das die Hospitantinnen, 2130 an der Zahl, aus den Universitäten, wo sie im Laufe von zwei Jahren gleich den Studenten als freie Zuhörerinnen immatrikuliert waren und Geld gezahlt, Vorlesungen verfolgt und an allen praktischen Arbeiten Teil genommen hatten, auswies. Sofort wurde eine Konferenz von Delegierten, Hospitantinnen aller russischen Universitäten, nach Petersburg einberufen, welche folgende Schritte unternahm: es wurde eine Bittschrift an das Parlament gerichtet, wo der Abgeordnete Professor Milliukoff die Sache der Zuhörerinnen vertrat. Die Duma äusserte einstimmig den Wunsch, dass den Hospitantinnen zur Beendigung ihrer Studien keine Hindernisse in den Weg gestellt würden. Auch an die Professoren wandte sich die Konferenz. Letztere versprachen alles Mögliche zu tun um die Erlaubnis des Ministers auszuwirken.

Alle Minister wurden aufgesucht. Sie zeigten sich dem Studium der Studentinnen geneigt und versprachen ihren Beistand im Ministerrat. Unter dessen unternahm auch unsere Zeitschrift „Der Frauenbund“ eine Enquête bei den Professoren über das Studium der Frauen in allen Universitäten Russlands, ob sie daran was aussetzen hätten. Mehr als 200 günstige Antworten sind bis heute eingelaufen. Als ob nach allen Erfahrungen in Russland selbst und in der ganzen zivilisierten Welt noch daran zu zweifeln wäre! Und trotz alledem erschien neulich folgende Bestimmung des Ministerrats: das Zirkular bleibt in Kraft, die Zuhörerinnen werden aus den Universitäten ausgewiesen. Doch den Professoren steht es frei, falls sie die nötige Lust dazu haben, privatim Vorlesungen für die Damen zu halten; und, von Grossmut erfüllt, macht er noch folgendes Zugeständnis: im Notfalle könnte man eventuell das Universitätsgebäude benutzen — N.B. wenn während dieser Zeit keine Studenten dort beschäftigt sind.

Ein Kongress von Delegierten der Hospitantinnen von ganz Russland ist in Petersburg einberufen worden und eine Resolution wurde angenommen, die Dokumente aus den Universitäten nicht zu nehmen, den Beschluss und Rat des Professorenkollegiums abzuwarten und eine neue Petition an die Duma einzureichen.

In den Universitäten sind grosse Unruhen vor auszusehen, und um diesen vorzubeugen, haben die Professoren eine Unterbrechung der Vorlesungen für kurze Zeit, bis die Aufregung der gehetzten Jugend sich ein wenig gelegt hat, beschlossen. Dem widersetzt sich aber der Minister, der es, wie es scheint, auf's äusserste treiben will. Jetzt sind alle Hoffnungen in die Duma gesetzt, die ihre Tagung den 15/28 October beginnt. Da diese ernsten Besorgungen in den Universitäten eingetreten sind, denkt man sehr wenig an die Studentinnen; ausser uns, natürlich. Wir werden bei den uns gewogenen Abgeordneten zu wirken suchen.

ANNA KALMANOVITCH.

St. Petersburg, 13(26) September 1908.

Bohemia.

Within a short time the Diet of Bohemia will undertake the amendment of the electoral law which dates from 1861; and, according to the proposition of the Austrian Government of 1905, to the existing three classes of electors (Kurien), in which education and taxes secure the vote, is to be added a fourth (Allgemeine Kurie) for those who have until now been excluded from the suffrage. This new arrangement would give the men each a vote, although it would not mean equal suffrage; as for women, they would remain altogether excluded from the new class of electors.

Now the women of Bohemia have been *the very first* to be enfranchised, possessing not only the suffrage but also eligibility since 1861—not until eight years later, Wyoming enfranchised its women—; and so the proposed reform would mean for them a great step backward, for by it they would be deprived of the existing political equality with men.

We have made an energetic protest against this injustice, joining once in a demonstration with the Socialdemocrats and once with the National Socialists, and moreover we have won a deputy. This time, (as we address ourselves on purpose by turns to all parties) he is a conspicuous Agrarian, and he is pledged to introduce our claim for universal, equal and direct suffrage for women as well as men, and to support it in the Diet. We have also appealed to all clubs of deputies for support of our demand; and besides we have invited all women's associations in the country to send petitions. On the 2nd of October we arranged a big demonstration-meeting, which was attended by upwards of 800 men and women. The speakers at this meeting were four of our propagandists, some women political agitators and also some deputies who had come as delegates from the clubs. Finally a resolution was unanimously carried, in which we declare not to give up our action, until the Bohemian Diet actually introduces real universal equal and direct suffrage for women as well as for men.

At any rate we demand that political equality of men and women be maintained, and that any extension of the suffrage for the Diet granted to men be granted to women on the same terms. Our leader, Miss Plaminkova, made that statement at the above mentioned meeting. And now a progressive paper protests against this claim, and accuses the speaker of violating her principles, reproaching her for putting women's rights to the fore and preferring profit to justice.

The men forget that, first of all, women have to secure whatever rights they can get, *that is political equality first*; for only in possession of that they will be able to work jointly with the men for universal suffrage.

Výbor pro volební právo žen, Prague.
(Czechish Committee for Woman Suffr.)

Prague, 7 Oct. 1908.

The Netherlands.

When on Sept. 15 the opening of the States General took place, we felt great disappointment at not finding any mention of the proposed change of the Constitution in the Queen's Speech. Yet at the last elections in 1905, revision of the Constitution with a view to an extension of the suffrage was one of the prominent issues. So it appears that our present cabinet does not conform itself to the wishes of the majority; and it has

often been said that such governments do not last long. There are to be new elections in 1909.

The national convention of Roman Catholic Electors' Associations has declared against manhood suffrage, and with a still greater majority against votes for women. Some protests are heard in the R. C. press, alleging St. Thomas's authority for the contrary opinion.

The two successful demonstrations for Universal Suffrage for men and women that were held at The Hague on the 13th and the 27th of Sept. gave evidence of a very different appreciation of the benefits to be expected from the participation of the still disfranchised women and men in the legislation of the country. On Sept. 13 the Socialdemocrats together with the Trades Unions' League held a big open air meeting with a dozen speakers, one of whom was a woman. Some forgot to mention the women at all; three asked their help and support for the cause; and one, Mr. P. J. Troelstra, the most far-sighted, the leader of the S. D. party, spoke of the necessity of more propaganda among the women, that they might become a living force for the uplifting of the working-classes instead of a dead weight. All the speakers agreed that in the future a more impressive method of demonstrating the strength of the suffrage-movement would be desirable. A procession of 15000 men and women with about 800 banners (13 of women's associations) terminated the proceedings.

The other meeting, held simultaneously in two halls, was arranged chiefly by the Radical party. There was a good attendance and four speakers, one of whom was our President, Dr. Jacobs. When she spoke of the claims of women to citizenship and of the benefits the community would derive from the exertion of the women's brains and heart for the good of state and town, there was a hearty applause. The other speakers too did not forget to touch upon the grievances of women against the existing laws and to show that, for their own sake as well as for the community's, women needed votes. Finally a resolution was passed expressing disappointment at the absence of the suffrage-claim from the Queen's Speech.

Meanwhile — outside of all party politics — our N. W. S. A. is growing. We got our 40th branch-society last week, and our membership is now nearly five thousand.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Rotterdam, Oct. 10, 1908.

Australia.

It is well-known that we, women of Victoria have not got political suffrage in our State. Yet now the chances are that this year we shall win it. A Men's League for Woman Suffrage has recently been formed, and to-day (August 18, 1908) it had an interview with the President of the Council and requested him to propose woman suffrage as a Government measure and to have the bill made law in the next parliamentary session. The deputation being very representative, it made a favorable impression on the President of the Council, who promised to make the enfranchisement of women a cabinet question.

The most striking feature of the deputation was that it was composed of some of those men who had been among the most conspicuous opponents of women's enfranchisement, until they saw the results of woman suffrage in the Commonwealth—then these fears vanished.

VIDA GOLDSTEIN,
in Kvindestemmeretsbladet, Oct. 1908

Supplément de „Jus Suffragii”

15 OCTOBRE 1908.

Annonces Officielles.

Le **Compte-rendu du Congrès d'Amsterdam** peut être obtenu en s'adressant à **Mlle Kramers, Kruiskade 92, Rotterdam** avec mandat-poste de f 0.75. Demandez à la poste l'équivalent exact de 75 cents hollandais. C'est à peu près 1½ frs. = 0.30 § = 1.25 Mk. = 1 Sh. 3 d.

Le **Compte-rendu** contient les rapports de tous les pays affiliés et ceux de l'Autriche et de la Bohême, un précis des sessions du congrès, le programme, les ordres du jour votés, des listes des différents bureaux et comités, une histoire de l'Alliance, un aperçu des fêtes et réceptions, la salutation des hôtes par Mme Dr. Jacobs, le discours d'ouverture de la Présidente, etc. Cette brochure est un de nos meilleurs moyens de propagande, puisqu'elle montre l'état actuel du problème du vote des femmes; c'est pourquoi elle devrait être entre les mains de chaque député dans chaque parlement du monde. Celles qui désirent que la brochure soit envoyée en leur nom à quelque député, n'ont qu'à indiquer son adresse sur le mandat-poste.

A présent nous en avons encore plus de 300 exemplaires à notre disposition.

La petite brochure anglaise No. 1, *Le Suffrage des Femmes en Nouvelle Zélande*, est épuisée. On peut se procurer No. 2, *Le Suffrage des Femmes en Australie*, chez Mlle Kramers en envoyant 15 cents hollandais = 30 centimes = 3 d. = 0.06 § par exemplaire, tant que la petite provision le permet.

Les membres de „l'Echange Journalistique” nommés jusqu'à présent sont:

Grande Bretagne: Quartier Général de la N. U. W. S. S. 25 Victoria Street, London S. W.

Etats Unis: Quartier Général de la N. A. W. S. A. à Warren Ohio.

Hongrie: Mlle Rosika Schwimmer, Elemer utca 36, Budapest VII.

Pays Bas: Mlle Martina G. Kramers, Kruiskade 92, Rotterdam.

Afrique du Sud: Mme Oona Ancketill, Bellevue Road 160, Durban, Natal.

LETTRE DE LA VICE-PRÉSIDENTE
DE L'ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE POUR LE
SUFFRAGE DES FEMMES.

J'espère que toute suffragiste dans chacun des vingt-six pays où l'on lit „Jus Suffragii” a déjà commencé à faire quelque chose pour contribuer au succès du Congrès de l'Alliance Internationale qui aura lieu à Londres pendant la dernière semaine d'avril 1909.

L'Union Nationale des Sociétés du Suffrage des Femmes de la Grande Bretagne est déjà en train de faire de grands préparatifs pour l'accueil du Congrès avec tout l'honneur qui lui est dû. Nous avons l'espoir que la réunion entière aura un brillant succès. Déjà on a loué les salles pour les réunions privées et publiques et on a commencé à faire des arrangements pour des récréa-

tions, excursions, etc. Bien que notre première préoccupation est de faire un bon accueil à nos hôtes, cependant nous espérons aussi de la réunion du congrès beaucoup de résultats pour notre propagande. Il est difficile, sans montrer aux yeux du public des déléguées de toutes les parties du monde, de faire généralement comprendre l'étendue universelle de la demande des droits politiques pour les femmes. Ce n'est pas une agitation d'un caractère local, provincial ou insulaire; c'est un puissant mouvement qui touche la position politique de la femme dans tous les pays civilisés du monde.

Nous sommes emportés par la marée montante d'un grand mouvement universel.

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

Présidente de l'Union Nationale des
Sociétés du Suffrage des Femmes.

Londres, octobre 1908.

CONFÉRENCIÈRES.

Mlle Dr Käthe Schirmacher, membre du Bureau de l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes, de la Fédération Abolitionniste et de l'Union des Femmes Progressistes Allemandes, donnera, pour peu que les circonstances politiques le permettent, des conférences en Russie et en Finlande depuis le quinze octobre jusqu'au 1er décembre, et en Hollande en février. Elle préfère les langues allemande, française ou anglaise. Elle est collaboratrice de plusieurs journaux français et allemands et a publié plusieurs écrits féministes. Provisoirement son adresse est Marlow en Mecklembourg, Allemagne.

Mme Zénéide Mirovitch de Moscou est entrée jeune dans la carrière des lettres. Elle a écrit une biographie de Mme Roland, et pendant les neuf dernières années elle a fait paraître plusieurs essais sur les universités populaires et sur le féminisme. En même temps elle était parmi les conférencières du Bureau des Conférences et a adressé le public de quinze villes en Russie sur différents sujets littéraires et historiques, mais surtout sur le mouvement féministe.

Cependant souvent la situation sociale et politique en Russie occasionna une défense de ses conférences de la part des autorisés locaux. Outre que Mme. M. est membre du Bureau de l'Ass. Nat. p. l. Suffr. d. F. (Union russe des droits de la Femme), elle fait aussi partie de plusieurs clubs de femmes et sociétés de la presse et de l'enseignement populaire. Elle peut faire des conférences en anglais en français. Dernièrement elle a été engagée par la *Women's Freedom League* de Londres. Son adresse est, rue Borisso-glebsky 15, Moscou.

Mlle Rosika Schwimmer est journaliste, collaboratrice de quelques journaux hongrois et allemands, rédactrice de la revue féministe „A Nő és a Társadalom”; elle dirige le féminisme politique en Hongrie. Elle a fait fréquemment des conférences, outre dans plusieurs villes hongroises, en Autriche (Vienne, Olmütz, Troppau), en Allemagne (Berlin, Francfort s. M., Hambourg, Dresde, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Bonn, Breslau, Görlitz, Kattowitz, Brème, Schwerin, Magdebourg, etc.) en Danemark (Copenhague) en Hollande (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, La Haye). Sujets: tout ce qui concerne le féminisme, principalement *le vote des femmes*, aussi la réforme de la mode, le ménage coopératif, la protection des enfants par l'état hongrois, questions de morale, etc. etc. Les langues dont elle se sert sont le hongrois et

l'allemand. En novembre Mlle Schwimmer sera en Allemagne pour une tournée de conférences, le 11 novembre à Berlin et à peu près le 20 novembre dans la Province Rhénane, Düsseldorf etc. Adresse: Elemer utca 36, Budapest VII.

Mme Marie Lang, autrefois rédactrice de „Die Zeit”, collaboratrice de plusieurs journaux autrichiens et allemands, a fait beaucoup de conférences en Allemagne et en Autriche sur la Mutualité Maternelle, Suffrage des Femmes, etc. Elle est membre de plusieurs associations progressistes et présidente du Comité de la Presse du Conseil National des femmes autrichiennes. Son adresse est: Magdalenenstrasse 12, Vienne VI.

Adèle Scheiber est autrichienne mais elle demeure à Berlin depuis dix ans. Elle s'occupe de travaux littéraires et propagandistes. Elle a donné des conférences dans presque toutes les grandes villes de l'Allemagne, de l'Autriche, de l'Hongrie, du Luxembourg, etc. Elle se sert des langues allemande, anglaise en française et traite différents sujets: les droits politiques de la femme, son rôle social, surtout la maternité nouvelle, le mariage et la vie sexuelle, la psychologie de l'enfant, la protection des enfants et des mineurs, les questions d'éducation. Elle est collaboratrice de plusieurs des principales revues, rédactrice d'une „Correspondance Hebdomadaire” sur le féminisme et l'éducation de l'enfant à l'usage de la presse et a édité avec la collaboration de plusieurs auteurs célèbres une encyclopédie sur l'enfant de différents âges, depuis la naissance jusqu'à l'adolescence („Das Buch vom Kinde”). Adèle Schreiber est la Secrétaire Générale de la Ligue allemande pour la Mutualité Maternelle. Vers la mi-novembre on attend Mlle Scheiber dans les Pays Bas. Pour arrangement de conditions s'adresser à Mlle A. Schreiber, Uhlandstrasse 29, Berlin W.

Chères Correspondantes et Lectrices!

Outre une recommandation aux abonnées de payer la seconde année de „Jus Suffragii”, je m'adresse aux correspondantes dans les différents pays, pour qu'on ne néglige pas de me donner des nouvelles chaque mois, — avant le six si l'on veut que je les traduise.

Puisque notre but à toutes est de donner des renseignements exacts aux suffragistes des 26 pays où l'on lit notre organe, pour encourager nos amies à l'action et leur fournir des arguments dans les débats et discussions, on ne doit pas oublier de m'écrire quand j'envoie les rappels imprimés. Cependant les nouvelles se font attendre, et même quelques Assoc. Nationales p. l. Suffr. d. F. se montrent mécontentes quand je fais un extrait des journaux et imprimés reçus, toutes les fois que je pense devoir mentionner e pays en question.

Or, sans doute, on ne peut pas avoir des nouvelles proprement dites chaque mois, mais il y a une chose dont nous avons grand besoin après avoir voté au congrès d'Amsterdam un ordre du jour qui nous oblige à „exiger purement et simplement le bulletin de vote pour la femme aux mêmes conditions que pour l'homme, réservant toute extension du suffrage à la décision des hommes et des femmes ensemble, dès qu'on aura obtenu l'égalité politique des sexes.” — c'est à dire *une statistique exacte du nombre des électeurs, des hommes adultes et des femmes adultes de chaque nation*. Si on pouvait y joindre les conditions d'obtenir le vote et, si possible, aussi les exigences sur ce point telles qu'elles se trouvent

formulées dans les programmes des différents partis politiques, nous aurions tout lieu d'être reconnaissantes envers nos correspondantes. Jusqu'ici il n'y a que la Grande Bretagne, le Danemark, la Suisse, la Russie et les Pays-Bas qui aient décrit les qualifications des électeurs de leurs pays, et je désirerais beaucoup qu'on en fit la description pour les autres nations également.

Jusqu'à présent j'ai reçu une *hymne internationale* de deux poètes et la promesse, assurée de trois autres et vague de plusieurs autres encore, d'en envoyer. Si le nombre augmente, je pense que je demanderai qu'on nomme un jury; et en ce cas je ferai copier les poésies à la machine et j'ajouterai une devise on une marque au lieu des noms quand je les remets au jury.

Cinq de nos pays affiliés ont nommé un membre pour *l'Echange Journalistique*. Puis j'engager les autres onze à en faire de même?

Le nombre de nos *Conférencières* aurait bien aussi besoin d'être augmenté. Je voudrais recommander à toutes les Assoc. Nation. p. l. Suffr. d. F. de s'en occuper et de m'envoyer quelques noms accompagnés d'un petit notice.

Recevez mes salutations fraternelles.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Rotterdam, 11 Oct. 1908.

Grande Bretagne.

La plus grande besogne faite par l'**Union Nationale des Sociétés du Suffrage des Femmes** pendant le dernier mois a été l'élection de Newcastle-on-Tyne. Les candidats du parti conservateur et du parti libéral s'étaient déclarés tous les deux en faveur de notre cause, ainsi nous limitâmes nos efforts à convertir les électeurs eux-mêmes, et notre travail eut un grand succès. D'abord le public et la presse se montrèrent extrêmement curieux, puis sympathiques, et à la fin même secourables.

M. I. CORBETT, secr. U. N. S. S. F.

Les „Suffragettes” de l'**Union Politique et Sociale des Femmes** se réjouissent de la défaite manifeste du gouvernement libéral à Newcastle. Une majorité de 6000 a été entièrement balayée et une majorité de l'opposition de 2000 voix l'a remplacée. Cela signifie que le gouvernement a perdu de cinq à six mille voix, — perte que le parti libéral peut difficilement passer sous silence. Dans aucune de nos campagnes antérieures l'influence de l'Union n'a été si universellement reconnue.

* * *

L'U. P. S. F. a convoqué une convention nationale de femmes pour le 13 octobre, le jour où, il y a trois ans, la tactique militante de l'Union fut inaugurée. Le même soir les hommes et les femmes de Londres ont été invités à s'assembler autour de la Maison du Parlement afin de montrer leur sympathie pour les femmes qui combattent pour leur affranchissement.

A la fin du mois, le 29 octobre, une autre grande assemblée de femmes aura lieu dans la Albert Hall, la plus grande salle du pays, qui peut contenir dix mille personnes; et l'Union espère une répétition de son succès de mars, en la remplissant jusqu'au comble de femmes qui demandent le vote.

EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE,
secr. U. P. S. F.