

JUS SUFFRAGII.

The International Woman Suffrage News

The Monthly Organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

FRENCH EDITION.

The French Edition of
Jus Suffragii is published
in Geneva, Switzerland.



HEADQUARTERS:

11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London,
to which all communications should be addressed
Telegrams: Vocoraito.
Telephone: 4255 Regent.

Volume 13. No. 7.

APRIL, 1919.

Price Per Year: 4 shs.; 4 mk.; 5 frs.; 2½ fl.; 1\$; 3.60 kr., Scandinavia; 5 kr., Austria. Single Copies: 4d.

International Woman Suffrage Alliance Board of Officers.

President: CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 2, West 86th Street, New York, U.S.A.

1st Vice-President: MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, LL.D., 2, Gower Street, London, England.

2nd Vice-President: ANNIE FURUHJELM, M.P., Helsingfors, Finland.

3rd Vice-President: ANNA LINDEMANN, Degerloch, Stuttgart, Germany.

4th Vice-President: MARGUERITE DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER, 14, rue Pierre Chateau, Paris, France.

1st Treasurer: ADELA STANTON COIT, 50, Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W., England.

2nd Treasurer: SIGNE BERGMAN, 15, Grevmagnigatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

1st Cor. Sec.: KATHERINE DEXTER McCORMICK, 595, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

2nd Cor. Sec.: JANE BRIGODE, 232, Avenue Albert, Brussels.

1st Rec. Sec.: CHRYSAL MACMILLAN, M.A., B.Sc., 17, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland.

2nd Rec. Sec.: MARIE STRITT, Reissigerstrasse 17, Dresden, Germany.

Chairman of Committee on Admissions: ANNA WICKSELL, Stocksund, Sweden.

AFFILIATED COUNTRIES:—Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Galicia, Germany, Great Britain, and British Dominions Overseas—viz., Australia, Canada, South Africa, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

WOMEN'S CASE FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE.



Maitre Maria Vérone. Mme Brunshwig. Mrs. Corbett-Ashby. Mrs. Harriman.
Mme. la Mozière.

Delegates from the Allied Countries waiting to be officially received
at the Peace Conference.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Features of the Month	86
Austria: Women's Part in Elections	86
Denmark: Death of Miss Hansen and Mrs. Norlund	87
Work of Women M.P.s	88
France: Inter-Allied Suffrage Conference	88
Senate Rejects Woman Suffrage	89
International Charter for Women	90
Germany: Women M.P.s in Bavaria and Prussia	90
Great Britain: National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship Programme	90
India: Municipal Vote Won in Madras	92
South Africa: Political Situation	92
Italy: Political Parties Endorse Suffrage	93
Marital Authority Abolished	93
Poland: Women M.P.s	94
Sweden: Local Government Franchise	94
Switzerland: Neuchâtel Council Passes Woman Suffrage	95
Uruguay: National Council of Women	98
<i>Jus Suffragii</i>	99

FEATURES OF THE MONTH.

The greatest international gain for women this month has been the recognition of their rights to share in the League of Nations. The Peace Conference in Paris has agreed that women shall be eligible to all the bodies of which the League is to be composed.

There is much to criticise in the present draft of the League of Nations, which is considered by many internationally organised women to have too much resemblance to a Holy Alliance, but women will now at least have a chance of a share in it, and as one of the institutions, good or bad, entrusted with future international policy, it is something that women should be represented.

Women have first been heard by the International Labour Commission of the Peace Conference, which is drawing up regulations and safeguards. A deputation from the Inter-Allied women's conference and from several French feminist societies was received by the Commission and laid various views and claims before it.

It is, however, again reserved for the newly enfranchised women of Germany to be ahead of their sisters in other lands in the most important field of all.

Germany alone has included a woman representative in her official Peace delegation. Marie Juchacz (whose portrait we published last month), one of the women members of the National Assembly, is one of the 38 delegates appointed to support Germany's six plenipotentiaries in Paris.

All along the line there is progress to record, new opportunities for women in every sphere. The Inter-Allied Women's Conference in Paris continues to sit and to send deputations to the plenipotentiaries. Apart from whatever tangible results may be achieved—and they seem likely to be considerable—the recognition accorded to the women's meeting, and the presentation of women's views on the important matters before the Peace Congress, are evidence of a new attitude to women, and promise that women's views and interests will no longer be ignored. Statesmen from East and West are not being allowed to forget the female half of the nations they represent, and to many of them the reminder is not unnecessary. It may help them to the tardy recognition of the true meaning of democracy, the principles of which they have been readier to profess than to carry out.

It seems likely that in the future, when republics have superseded monarchies and empires, the feminine note in government formerly exemplified by queens and courts, and influential wives and mistresses, will be the clearer, more truly dignified and independent note of the woman statesman, minister, and diplomat. Meanwhile a modest but useful beginning has been made by the Inter-Allied women in Paris.

Poland, Italy, and Switzerland have important progress to report this month.

In Switzerland the Grand Council of Neuchâtel has, first of all cantons, declared for the principle of Woman Suffrage, and instructed the Government to prepare a bill. This success was the direct result of the report against Woman Suffrage presented to the Grand Council by the Government, the reasons given being so feeble and inept that the Council swept them aside and demanded a suffrage bill! The bill, if passed, will be decided by referendum, but at least the first step is taken, as the first reading of the bill has passed.

Italy has now got rid of the serious obstacle to women's enfranchisement presented by her inferior civil status. The law passed by the Chamber on March 8, and now before the

Senate, abolishing martial authority, allows women free entry to professions, the right to control their own property, and the right of guardianship. As long as they were in a state of tutelage they could not have political rights, but now that their civil status is independent, one obstacle to full political rights is removed. It is curious to note that whereas in Italy the right of free entry to professions such as the law is preliminary to enfranchisement, in Great Britain it has needed the power of the woman voter to gain entry to the profession of law, which now seems likely to be won.

In Italy, Professor Teresa Labriola, professor of law at Rome University, although a teacher of lawyers, was not allowed to practise in the Courts. This anomaly will now be removed. Whether Woman Suffrage will be granted immediately or deferred for several years depends on problems of electoral reform and party wire-pulling, so wearisomely familiar to suffragists in countries that have struggled for decades for the vote, and have seen it postponed time after time to suit party interests. Dr. Margherita Ancona's interesting and lucid account of the situation will be found in another column.

The new inspiration coming from enfranchised women is shown afresh in the news from Poland, where five women are taking part in the Constituent Assembly, and where their views are warmly welcomed. Some of the older countries might well follow the example set by the new States in shaking off the hoary prejudice against half the human race, and making use of the capacities of women to support and rebuild the nation after the fearful losses of war. In Great Britain, France, and Italy, Parliaments continue to hop on one leg instead of walking on two. Burning problems involving women every bit as much as men meet with halting solutions; questions of housing, health, education, taxation, employment, and, above all, food supply, are discussed by exclusively male assemblies, although women's share in them in the outside world is even greater than men's.

Nothing short of the wholesale slaughter of manhood in war would induce men to admit women to skilled trades, and it seems that nothing short of revolution will force the entry to Parliaments, as it has already done in Central and Eastern Europe.

Meanwhile, in spite of the disappointment caused in America by the postponement of the Federal amendment, the cause of Woman Suffrage continues to score gains in the States, over which we should have waxed enthusiastic a year or two ago before our ambitions and expectations had reached so high a pitch!

Wisconsin and Maine have granted Presidential Suffrage, so that in 25 States, more than half the Union, women will be voting at the next Presidential election.

In Denmark the results of Woman Suffrage and the presence of women in Parliament have again been shown in the bill admitting women to all State and municipal offices. The bill has been referred to a Parliamentary committee, of which a woman, Mrs. Elna Munch, is chairman.

It is deeply to be regretted that France and Belgium refuse to democratise their governments and continue to debar women from any share in citizenship.

The French Senate has rejected M. Louis Marin's motion for Woman Suffrage. Belgium, while extending the suffrage for the Constituent Assembly to every male, will not allow any measure of Woman Suffrage.

The "world safe for democracy" has no place for women. America, France, Belgium still keep women in political servitude.

P.S. As we go to press we learn that the Union Parliament of South Africa has passed a motion for Woman Suffrage by 44 votes to 42.

AUSTRIA.

For more than four years, the most terrible that any race of human beings ever had to go through, the women's movement in Austria appeared struck dumb. The war with its unimaginable horrors, with its demands, reaching the limits of human endurance, on strength, energy, helpfulness, and social welfare, let the spiritual ideas of the women's movement pale, and forced on their organisations the handling of gigantic economic problems.

Force and physical strength, military necessities and technical achievements, possessed and penetrated the whole State. Could the struggle for women's rights get itself

respected or supported at this time when all hopes for the future were centred on the success of the mailed fist.

The ideas of political emancipation especially were bound to die away in this human catastrophe. Woman Suffrage seemed to have retreated to an unattainable distance. And just this right, which to the superficial judgment seemed the final goal of women, whereas its pioneers considered it only the first step on the way to complete equality of rights between men and women, fell to the women of German Austria as the surprising fruit of the sudden revolution, which, through the inglorious end of the war and the downfall of the monarchy, received strength and efficacy.

The 12th November brought to the women of German-Austria, with the announcement of the democratic republic, universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage and eligibility. With it is laid upon the women citizens of our young republic the immense responsibility, the heavy duty in sharing the decisions of this most fateful time. The overwhelming majority of German-Austrian women did not demand Woman Suffrage. Now this majority, more or less unprepared, takes possession of its new rights. She does not know what to do with them, she has not arrived at a clear understanding of its meaning. As the elections for the National Assembly were fixed for February 16, the women's organisations had to work with double energy to rouse the women from their indifference and urge them to use their vote. The women's organisations are well aware of the immeasurable import of the election. The existence or non-existence of the Republic, class dominance or restoration, militarism or humanism, will be decided at the poll. Never since the introduction of Parliamentary institutions did the people's representatives have to decide such fateful issues as the new National Assembly must solve.

In women's political education attention must be directed to the importance of these decisions, and also to the principles of the women's movement. The German-Austrian Society for Woman Suffrage has done the largest share of work in the political enlightenment of women. This Society was formed out of the existing suffrage committees directly the law was abolished (§ 30) which forbade women to take part in political Societies.

Since November 12 numerous meetings have been held by the Society in all districts of Vienna, and latterly were principally addressed by the women candidates. The suffrage committee members were given the preference by the free middle-class parties in the choice of candidates.

The Society also arranged lectures on proportional representation, on the joining of German-Austria to Germany, and other questions now in the forefront of political interest.

The last few weeks before the elections were devoted to the technicalities of voting, as proportional representation with lists adds to the difficulties for politically inexperienced women.

The Austrian National Council of Women, now also a political organisation, has held many voters' meetings and special series for domestic servants. The Suffrage Society and National Council together started a centre for election work for middle-class women. This centre gave information gratis on all matters affecting citizenship. Numerous difficulties as to nationality and citizenship have arisen owing to the break up of Austria-Hungary and the formation of new states. In Vienna the question is a complicated one, as large numbers of inhabitants belong to the new states, and many women are in difficult circumstances owing to family considerations, and need help and advice in settling their nationality.

The Centre makes no attempt to influence women politically. Its object is to arouse their political conscience and prepare them to vote without urging the point of view of any party. The Centre is unprejudiced and impartial, and tries to overcome women's disinclination for political work, and to bring home to them their responsibilities. This work has been very important, especially in view of the united front shown by the Conservative Clericals on the one hand and the Socialists on the other, whereas the free middle-class parties [Liberals] are divided into many groups. All the efforts of the women's leaders have not been able to establish unity in the moderate parties, which might be the decisive factor between the reactionaries on the one hand and the class domination of social democrats on the other. This splitting up of the middle-class was the first disappointment of women in political work. They hoped to see the progressive principles of the moderates used to build up a new state, to revive its economic life and preserve its culture. Their expectations were disappointed. The sufferings and anxieties of the last few years, and especially

the last few months, have driven many women to seek consolation in the Church, or they are apt to become the tools of revolutionary efforts with unfounded ideas and plans. Thus, failing unity among the moderates, they go to the extreme right or left. This splitting up of the moderates prevented the women's organisations joining any party. Another regrettable result has been that women who have worked together for years opposed each other as candidates from different groups. Parties generally gave women the second and third places on the list.

The divisions among the moderates had the unfortunate result of obliging two of the most generally respected women's leaders standing as candidates for one of the moderate sections, viz., Hertha von Sprung, president of the National Council of Women, and Ernestine von Fürth, president of the German-Austrian Woman Suffrage Society. They both exerted themselves to the utmost to promote unity, and, thanks to their efforts, at the last moment the candidates' lists of various sections were amalgamated, thus preventing a loss of moderate votes.

The elections of the provincial diets and for the communes and municipalities are now approaching.

German-Austrian women hope to prove that they are animated by the ideal of introducing the spirit of understanding and conciliation, mutual forbearance and consideration, into the political arena. These ideals have been at the root of the women's movement, and should be embodied in a better and happier future of world peace.

GISELA URBAN.

WOMEN M.P.s.

Women elected to the National Constituent Assembly include the well-known Socialist, Adelheid Popp, E. Freudlich, A. Boschek, G. Proft, Amalie Seidel, and Th. Schlesinger, also the Christian Social candidate, Dr. Hildegard Burian, representing the Catholic working women's organisations, all elected for Vienna. In Carinthia a tobacco-worker, Marie Tusch, is elected. No middle-class Liberals have been elected; this is partly because of the division in their ranks, and partly because many Liberals, especially women, voted Socialist as a protest against the war and its consequences, and to avoid supporting reaction. Forty-five per cent. of the electors voted Socialist.

DENMARK.

Our next Congress will surely on many accounts present a very much altered appearance. Of course we shall have the pleasure of seeing women as M.P.s from several countries, but in these long and dreadful years the shadow of death has also fallen in our ranks, and we shall miss more than one well-known delegate and faithful pioneer.

DEATH OF MISS HANSEN AND MRS. NORLUND.

Here from Denmark we may tell of the loss of Miss Eline Hansen and Mrs. Louise Norlund. Both of them were indefatigable speakers and agitators for Woman's Suffrage. These later years, until her illness prevented her from taking part in the day's work, Mrs. Norlund was especially a most ardent member of the Peace Union.

At all the congresses of the Alliance Miss Eline Hansen was an appreciated delegate of the Association of which she was president, but here in her own country she was still more appreciated. In the Radical party she had made herself respected as well as any man as a reliable and unwearied member who was always ready for the agitation or every other political work or commission of trust, without claiming any distinction for herself. Of course she was one of the candidates of the party both for the City Council of Copenhagen and the Parliament, but without being elected. She was one of those who have taught men the value of working together with loyal and clever women. And death has overtaken her in the midst of an active and useful life.

In the Copenhagen City Council a woman has lately resigned her seat on the ground of her moving to another town. Mrs. Lassen, the widow of a Minister of the Moderate Party, is a well-known publisher of some county papers of which she has been owner since the death of her husband. She was elected on the list of the anti-Socialists, but her interests have always been connected with the Moderate Party, which has the majority of its partisans among the farmers, and her election has by most people here in Copenhagen been considered as a mere mistake. She has never been able to assert herself in the Council, and as her successor is a woman, I don't think there is any special reason for complaint from a woman's point of view.

WORK OF WOMEN M.P.'S.

In the Parliament our women representatives have had a busy time.

The Upper House (the Landsting) has dealt with a supplemental law in consideration of high prices on an increase of the normal alimony. In a very warm-hearted speech, Mrs. Helmer illustrated the necessity of this increase, and expressed the hope of another bill which should produce a quick improvement of the position in law of illegitimate children, for whom she claimed the right of an inheritance and the father's name. During a discussion of the appointment of a great school commission and the educational reform, Mrs. Hjelmer, Miss Knudsen, and Miss Christensen made interesting observations in the debate, especially on the religious teaching.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO ALL STATE OFFICES.

In the Lower House (the Folketing) the Prime Minister has presented a very important bill concerning admission of women to all State and municipal offices and charges except military ones. The significance of this bill lies in its fundamental decision, which precludes all difficulties and discussions of special charges. On account of this advantage the bill ought to be accepted with great satisfaction by all women, and even the Conservative women M.P.s expressed this feeling, although one of them displayed some reserve concerning women clergy. Another of the Conservatives, a professor in theology at the University, was apparently not quite unwilling to give women admittance as clergymen in prisons and some secondary charges. He opposed this part of the bill with the argument that he and his party would not permit this question to be settled in a fundamental law without being referred to the church officials. And in those circles he knew there would be very different views. In vain the Prime Minister tried to make him understand that the legal authorisation of this question was a constitutional and not a clerical affair.

Another problem arising was the question of equal pay for man and woman, which a Conservative professor in political economy deemed very unjust, arguing with the well-known but not convincing assertions of women's sickness, their small requirements, and their not being family supporters. Of course he was opposed both by one of the Conservative ladies and from the other parties, whose spokesmen recommended the bill with very warm sympathy.

WOMAN CHAIRMAN OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The bill was referred to a committee of 15 members, who have appointed Mrs. Elna Munch, the spokesman of the Radical party, as their president.

Mrs. Munch is the first woman in the Danish Parliament who has been appointed president of a committee, and we, who have seen her skilfulness in managing the proceedings of the City Council concerning the municipal educational reform, feel quite sure that in this important question she will do her utmost to find her way in the political labyrinth and go through with the bill that signifies a real victory in the struggle for women's equal position.

SARAH ORTH, Secretary,
Dansk Landsforbund for Kvinders Valgret.

OUR DWELLINGS.

Lectures followed by discussion are being given under the auspices of the Copenhagen Tenants' Society on the question of housing. At the meeting on February 25 the architect, Herr Ström Teisen, spoke on building laws and different types of dwellings, illustrating the lecture by lantern slides.

Dr. Poul Hertz then spoke of the necessity for inspection, and showed the good done by it abroad. He considered women specially fitted for this kind of work. The meeting was well attended, but unfortunately few women were there, in spite of the fact that it concerns wives and mothers more than anyone else.

At the meeting on March 11 the subject is "The Dwelling and the Home," introduced by Fru Karen Braa, vice-president of the Housewives' Society, and Fru Nielsen, president of the Parents' Society.

HENNI FORCHHAMMER,
Tidens Kvinder, March 5.

THE PROPOSED NEW MARRIAGE LAW.

In the draft of the "Law on the Legal Effects of Marriage" there are a great number of new clauses. One of them will be of great advantage to women in the country. A married man or woman who owns real property (and who according to

the main rule of the draft can themselves dispose of it) cannot sell or mortgage it without the consent of their married partner if the property serves as the dwelling-place of the family, or if the business of either of the couple is connected with it.

We all know instances of men having sold estates without their wives' will or knowledge, perhaps when drunk or at the advice of bad friends, and of their having thus deprived their family of their main support. Often the wife has worked hard on a farm and hoped that her children would benefit by it. It is therefore excellent that the interests of women and children should be protected in the manner proposed.

The rule applies mainly to dwellers in the country, but it affects all property, including town property. An arrangement is made to prevent the refusal of consent in cases where it would be unfair. If one partner refuses consent there is to be possibility of appeal to the authorities, who can authorise judicial proceedings if the refusal appears unreasonable. If the property belongs to one partner alone he or she can, of course, dispose of it at will.

A. H. B.,
Kvinden og Samfundet, February 28.

WOMEN AND THE POLITICAL WORK OF THE FUTURE.

Very grave problems as to land ownership, property, the care of children, etc., are coming up for settlement in these days of reconstruction after the world-war. Now that the minds of women are to stamp the laws of the future as well as those of men it is a grave question whether this is best done from within or without political parties.

Organisation is the watchword of to-day. By working within the parties women will get the benefit of organisation. Unless in the case of geniuses little can be achieved alone. It is easy to criticise from without, but there is more profit in criticism from within which has the value of experience.

Many prominent and great women object to party because of its tyranny. But strong-minded people can distinguish between allegiance to party and independence of mind, and no one need surrender her conscience.

Within the parties more help can be given to the cause of women than outside them. Thanks to the women in the different parties, much of our programme has already been adopted by the various parties. But there is still a great deal of prejudice to conquer, and outsiders have but little influence in overcoming it.

Nowadays, the phraseology of the women's cause is pat on the lips of many. But a great battle is still ahead, for when principles such as equal pay for equal work, etc., have to be enforced a host of puzzling difficulties arise which need solution. These principles have got to be brought into the order of the day, and till that is done the Cause of Women is not won. The gaining of the vote was only the first step—the means and not the end. The complete legal and economic equality of men and women is the end, an end in the true interest of both sexes. An honoured politician said lately, "Have done with talking of the Cause of Women. Now we are people and no longer men and women." But, alas! until the law ceases to make women economically dependent on men, the differentiation between men and women before the law subsists. Political liberty must lead to economic liberty. Though men and women will doubtless work together to win this liberty, it is yet in the main the Cause of Women, and we are thankful that we have women in the Rigsdag to promote it.

It is the duty of our society to develop in women the performance of their duties as citizens and the comprehension of the rights they still have to win. We have to show them how all these rights are inextricably linked with the welfare of the community, and that no one lives to himself or herself.

The outworks are fallen, but many bastions are standing backed up by prejudice and tradition. So long as that is the case we must live on and work and point out the way.

JULIE ARENHOLT,
Kvinden og Samfundet, February 15.

FRANCE.

The Inter-Allied Suffrage Conference.

We can cry "Victory!" Women have been listened to by the Peace Conference.

During all last month the visits to plenipotentiaries continued. M. Clemenceau, President of the Council, declared to us that he admitted the principle of the representation of women's interests at the Peace Conference, and promised to undertake personally to present the proposal on condition that

the President of the Inter-Allied Suffrage Conference would address a request to him for admission to the committees of the Peace Congress concerned with questions involving the lot of women and children. On the other hand, M. Clemenceau assured us that he was in favour of the principle of Woman Suffrage, and would support the grant of the municipal vote to French women now. This declaration is of capital importance for feminists. It then Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau agreed on the principle of the representation of women's interests at the Peace Conference, their views differed as to the practical realisation of the idea. President Wilson, it will be remembered, had thought there would be occasion to nominate a commission of plenipotentiaries, charged to take up women's questions submitted to it by the Inter-Allied Suffrage Conference. We were then obliged to explain to the plenipotentiaries who received us later which were the two plans in the field, and to ask them to give their support to the first of the two plans which should be presented to the Peace Conference.

We have the satisfaction of stating that, with one or two exceptions, the delegates of our Conference have obtained a formal promise from the plenipotentiaries visited that the cause of women would be supported by them at the Peace Conference. This work has been fruitful, not only because we have been heard by the Congress, but also because we have been able to plead the cause of women of countries where there is no women's movement, with the plenipotentiaries of their nation.

Generally we obtained the address of some women who might be able to start an emancipation movement, and we hope to get into touch with them in order to help them.

To sum up, the following plenipotentiaries have received visits from our delegates:—

MM. Clemenceau, Cambon, Pichon, Tardieu, Klotz (France)
President Wilson, Mr. White, Mr. Lansing, Colonel House (United States).

Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Barnes (Great Britain).
M. Sonnino (Italy).
M. Heymans (Belgium).
Sir Robert Borden (Canada).
Mr. Massey (New Zealand).
M. Bratiano (Roumania).
M. Vesnich (Serbia).
M. Venezelos, M. Politis (Greece).
Marquis Saionjo (Japan).
Mm. Liang-Show-Tong and Gang Pao Tchéo (China).
M. Moniz (Portugal).
M. Montès (Bolivia).
M. de Bustamento (Cuba).
Mr. King (Liberia).
M. Bénès (Czechoslovak).

On March 11 the Supreme Allied Council was called upon to take a decision on the request addressed to it by women, and the President of our Conference, and Mme. Siegfried, President of the National Council of Frenchwomen, received the following letter:—

Madam,—I have the honour of advising you that in its session of March 11 the Supreme Council of the Allies, in accordance with the desire which you had expressed, examined the conditions under which women could be admitted to participate in the labours of certain commissions of the Peace Conference.

It was decided that women's organisations could be heard by commissions occupying themselves especially with questions touching on women's interests.

I might add that I have immediately advised the president of the Commission on International Legislation for Labour of the decision taken by the Supreme Council of the Allies.

Please receive, madam, the homage of my respect.

DUTASTA.

On March 18 the Commission on International Labour Legislation of the Peace Conference, presided over by Mr. Samuel Gompers, received our delegation, composed of Mme. Brunschwig (France), Mrs. Borden Harriman (United States), Mrs. Corbett Ashby (Great Britain), Mlle. van den Plas (Belgium), and the delegates of the International Council of Women—Mme. Siegfried, Mme. Avril de Ste. Croix, Mme. Tivoli; Mlle. Bouvier, Labour inspector; Mlle. Bouillot, representing the women's trade unions affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour; Mlle. Beekmans, of the free trade unions; Mme. Duchéne, of the office for women's interests;

Mme. Maria Vérone, of the League for Women's Rights, were also heard.

The resolutions presented had been placed before one of the sections of the Commission of Studies created on February 15 last, and specially charged to examine questions suitable to bring before the Peace Conference.

The resolutions presented to the bureau of the Commission for International Labour Legislation are the following:—

"The eight-hour day and Saturday half-holiday, and maximum of 44 hours per six-day week; minimum wage in accordance with the cost of living and equal pay for equal work for men and women; prohibition of night work; protection of children's labour and prohibition of child labour below the age of 15; technical trade education from 15 to 18 and supplementary classes during the employers' time. Mrs. Corbett Ashby brought forward a resolution on the protection of maternity, and especially rest at confinement, with payment of wages."

Mlle. Van den Plas demanded the institution of half-time employment for married women. Then the following resolution was referred to the Commission:—

"That a committee on women's work should be constituted in every country, composed exclusively of women (representatives of trade unions, associations, etc.), to which should be submitted in a consultative capacity all proposals of legislative measures concerning women."

We are now waiting to be received by certain other Commissions, especially by the League of Nations.

The work in the different sections of the Commission of Studies is being actively carried on.

SUZANNE GRINBERG,
Advocate at the Court of Appeal,
Secretary of the Inter-Allied Suffrage Conference.

SENATE REJECTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A Committee of the Senate has rejected by eight votes to five two motions for Woman Suffrage and eligibility.

Women's Societies in France are up in arms against the Committee of the Senate which, by eight votes to five, decided against giving the vote to women. They are not satisfied with the compliments, quite admirable "and exemplary," which Senator Berard in his report passed upon French women, and they dissent from the view that women do not want the vote.

The League of Women's Rights met on March 27 under the presidency of Maître Maria Vérone, and passed a resolution protesting against the Senate Committee's decision without first having heard delegates from the Women's Societies. Maître Maria Vérone argues that at a moment when the country needs every help women should be permitted to work with men, to realise the great social reforms on which the future of France depends—to fight alcohol, protect mothers, save thousands of children from death, and to assist old people.

Other Women's Societies have decided to join with the League of Women's Rights and send a letter of protest to the President of the Senatorial Committee demanding that women be heard on the subject of the vote.

—London Daily News, March 29.

Maria Vérone, on behalf of the League for Women's Rights, has addressed a letter to the President of the Council, requesting that women workers should have a representative on the Commission for International Labour Legislation, on which the Confédération Général du Travail has been given a representative. It is important that women should be directly represented, as the subjects to be considered will almost certainly include:—

Conditions and hours of work for women.
Protection of children.
Minimum wage.
Women's withdrawal from work for childbirth.
Equal pay for both sexes.

TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING TRADES PAY FOR OVERTIME.

The employers' organisations and the trade unions, including the women's trade unions, have agreed with the Labour Minister, M. Colliard, on a payment for overtime at the rate

of 50 per cent. The Minister warmly congratulated both sides on their conciliatory spirit.

The Office for Women's Interests communicates the following text, which has been addressed to the Peace Conference signed by several eminent feminists:—

INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR WOMEN.

The world is being organised on new bases. The hour has come to realise in deeds Justice and Right. Women, who in the past have been kept at a distance from public affairs, are not responsible for the past. They claim a share of responsibility for the future. They do not demand it as a recompense for the incontestable services they have rendered, but they claim it in the name of strict justice, and, above all, because they know that they have a useful mission to fulfil in the work of reconstruction and because maternity lays imperious duties upon them.

Creators, educators, protectors of the race; by nature enemies of violence, ardently wishing for the institution of a society more devoted to human happiness and morality than to adventures, domination, and exploitation, women will fight against social evils, pauperism, vice, prostitution, venereal disease, tuberculosis, war.

Men's and women's interests, far from being opposed, are inseparable, but the multitude of problems that arise can not be impartially studied and equitably solved if they are approached only from men's point of view and if women (who are half the human race) are not called upon to share in their solution. Women, desiring their charter to have a place with the Labour charter in the constitution of the League of Nations, have thus formulated the principles.

1. The League of Nations will rest on this principle: The right to make war is abolished. The organisation of the whole human community will be established in conformity with this principle.

2. All rights recognised by national laws will apply to women as well as to men. The fundamental rights of human beings will be guaranteed internationally.

A. Conflicts between national laws which may arise in questions of marriage, divorce, and family status shall be settled internationally by recognising women's right to retain their nationality.

B. The new economic statute defined by the International Labour Charter shall be extended to women.

C. Women shall exercise political rights equal to those of men in representative assemblies of the different countries from which international affairs arise. They shall be represented in all international assemblies and in all the bodies of the League of Nations.

3. The human community recognises the imprescriptible rights of the child.

A. Concerted measures shall be taken to ameliorate the physical, moral, and intellectual conditions of future generations.

B. Pre-natal and post-natal protection of children shall be assured internationally.

C. During the whole period of childhood society shall come to the help of women in their maternal task.

D. Primary education shall be compulsory everywhere. Cultural and professional (trade) education shall be generalised and of a kind to allow all children, without distinction of sex or class, full development of all their faculties and access to all employments.

E. The age of starting work shall be decided on health grounds.

F. Conflicts between national laws concerning the guardianship and legislation of children shall be regulated internationally and the right to choose nationality should be instituted.

G. Disarmament will guarantee youth against the risk of war.

GERMANY.

Bavaria.

FIRST WOMEN M.P.s.

According to *Frauenbewegung*, Bavaria was the first German state to give women equal political rights, and the first state to elect them to Parliament.

In the Provisional National Council there are eight women members out of 180. They include:—

Dr. Anita Augspurg.
Fr. Eberle, secretary of the Catholic Women's League.

Frau Kaempfer, Indep. Soc. Dem.
Frau Dr. Kempf and Frau Kieselbach (both active members of the Moderate Women's movement).
Frau Mauerer, Majority Soc. Dem.
Fr. Sturm and Fr. Sumper (teachers).

WOMEN M.P.s IN PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Diet is relatively not behind the National Assembly in women members, of whom it numbers 20, viz.:—
Social Democrats.

East Prussia: Else Jaquett, teacher, Königsberg.
West Prussia: Toni Wohlgenuth, Danzig.
Berlin: Gertrud Hanna, Berlin.
Potsdam: Luise Kähler, secretary of Domestic Servants' Union.

Breslau: Berta Lawatsch, Breslau.
Magdeburg: Minna Bollmann, Halberstadt.
Schleswig-Holstein: Anna Moosgaard, Hadersleben.
Prov. Hessen-Nassau: Lina Ege, Frankfurt-a-M.
Cologne and Aix le Chapelle: Dr. Hildegard, Wegscheider-Ziegler, headmistress, Bonn.

Independent Social Democratic Party.

Potsdam: Martha Ahrendsee, bookkeeper, Berlin.
Merseburg-Erfurt: Christine John, Erfurt.

German Democratic Party.

East Prussia: Margarete Heine, Königsberg.
Arnsberg: Martha Dönhoff.

German People's Party.

East Prussia: Frau Poehlmann, High School director, Tilsit.
East Prussia: Frau Garnich, Charlottenberg.

Christian People's Party—Centre.

Oppeln: Maria Feldhusz.
Münster and Minden: Hedwig Dransfeld, author.
Cologne and Aix: Frau Hessberger, Berlin.
Düsseldorf: Elis Stoffels, school director.

German National People's Party.

Posen: Dr. phil. Spohr, headmistress, Posen.

A NEW WOMEN'S PAPER.

Dr. Anita Augspurg and Lida Gustava Heymann are bringing out a new women's periodical: *Die Frau im Staate*. It will be independent of political parties or of any organisation, and will treat politics from the standpoint of women's demands and co-operation and of international understanding. The subscription price is 2s. per quarter, and sample copies may be had from Gertrud Baer, Von-der-Tann Strasse 18 II., Munich.

GREAT BRITAIN.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship

ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING.
The Annual Council Meeting of the N.U.S.E.C., late N.U.W.S.S., was held on March 5, 6, and 7, when some 300 delegates from Societies of the Union were present. The Council has two claims to special notice; the first, a somewhat sad one—namely, that it was the last over which Mrs. Fawcett will preside in the capacity of President of the Union; the second, that at this Council the constitution of the Union was revised so as to ensure for it, we hope, a useful and prosperous future.

The main changes in the constitution of the Union are in its affiliation rules and its methods of working. Its objects—namely, to work for the full equality of women with men—remain unchanged. It is now possible for any society having the object of the Union as one of its objects, irrespective of whether or not it works for other objects in addition, to affiliate to the headquarters of the Union. We hope that in this way the Union will become the co-ordinating organ of all feminist activity throughout Great Britain. But even when perfectly co-ordinated, there is a danger that feminist activity may come to little if too widely diffused, for an "Equality" programme is bound to be a wide programme. To counteract this danger, the methods of work of the Union have been altered, so that the Union will never be working for more than six "Equality" reforms at the same time. The Executive Committee is empowered to set up special committees of experts to study these six aspects of Equality, and will take action on a three-quarters recommendations from any of these committees. Three of the six reforms to be worked for in the coming year have already been chosen; three more are

to be selected by a postal vote of the societies of the Union. The three chosen reforms are the opening of the legal and judicial professions to women, the reform of the guardianship laws, and the granting of widows' pensions.

Besides altering its constitution, the Union altered its title to the "National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship," and elected as its President Miss Eleanor Rathbone, who has for several years been a member of the City Council of Liverpool.

The following resolutions were passed by the Council:—

INTERNATIONAL.

Congratulations.

"That this Council congratulates the women of Wisconsin, Michigan, South Dakota, and Oklahoma, of Germany, Austria, and Hungary, upon their recent enfranchisement, and confidently trusts that the other nations of the world will, without delay, admit women to a share in their respective governments."

"That this Council congratulates the French Suffrage Society upon the result of the meeting of the Suffragists of allied countries convened in Paris on February 10th, 1919, in placing before the Allied delegates the importance of the representation of women at the Peace Conference."

League of Nations.

"That this Council, believing that the cause of woman's permanent progress is involved therein, supports the institution of a League of Nations on really democratic lines, and in view of the possibility of its considering international action on industrial rather than social questions, this Council emphasises the urgency that women shall be represented on all bodies set up in connection with the League, and of the need for establishing women's suffrage in all countries."

NATIONAL.

Equal Legal Status.

"That this Council congratulates the Government upon the inclusion in its official programme of the removal of all existing inequalities of the law between men and women. This Council deplores the fact that no mention of this subject was made in the King's Speech, but trusts that the necessary legislation will be introduced without delay."

"This Council further congratulates the Liberal Party upon the adoption of a similar programme, and welcomes the Bill proposed by the Labour Party for the removal of all the statutory disabilities of women. It recognises in this Bill the unwavering allegiance which the Labour Party has given to the cause of the full enfranchisement of women, and offers to the Labour Party its sincere and lasting gratitude."

Extension of the Franchise.

"That this Council deplores the injustice to both women and men of the registration anomalies shown in the working out of the Representation of the People Act, and calls for the elimination of these anomalies at the earliest opportunity by assimilating the Parliamentary franchise for women to that now conceded to men, in accordance with the historic demand of the N.U.S.E.C."

Election Policy.

"That this Council resolves to promote the candidature of women for Parliament."

Economic Position of Women.

"That the N.U.S.E.C. calls attention to the need of safeguarding the industrial work of women in any legislation dealing with the restoration of pre-war practices, and resolves to oppose the introduction of any claim whereby any legal restrictions are imposed on women's right to work, pointing out that such legal restrictions would not restore pre-war conditions, but would impose a new legal condition of inequality upon women workers."

"That in view of the fact that the Peace Conference is discussing the conditions of labour, and that international relations concerning the work of women may be laid down in the League of Nations, this Council calls attention to the great importance of safeguarding women's right to work. It, therefore, resolves that regulations concerning wages, hours of labour, night work, etc., should be based upon the type of work, and not upon the sex of the workers, and emphasises the extreme importance both to men and women of free competition and equal opportunities between them."

"That this Council adopts the principle of Equal Pay for Equal Work."

"That this Council denounces the prevailing custom of paying a double standard of wages for men and women for the same kind of work, and urges the Government to give a lead to private employers by establishing the principle of equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunities of promotion in all branches of State service, and by making it legally compulsory for local authorities to base the payment of their employes on the same principle."

"That in the opinion of this Council the exclusion of women from so many opportunities of technical training is a glaring injustice, and one which in the case of institutions supported by public funds should be immediately remedied by legislation."

"That this Council offers its heartiest congratulations to those professional organisations and Trade Unions which have opened their doors to women, and calls on all other such bodies to adopt a similar policy."

"That this Council resolves to work for the endowment of maternity and childhood by the State, provided that no definite scheme be adopted until it has been submitted for adoption to a future Council Meeting."

"That a maintenance allowance for themselves and their children should be paid by the State to widows with dependent children.

That the administration of these allowances shall not be in the hands of Boards of Guardians or Parish Councils. Any such schemes shall provide that the widow draws her pension as a right, and that she shall not forfeit it unless there is proof of definite charge in a court of law or before a competent tribunal set up by the administrative authority, that she is unfit to have charge of the children, and that she should not be subject to any form of regular inspection unless there is evidence that there is misuse of the pension. This Council urges that a campaign be undertaken immediately to give effect to this resolution."

Equal Moral Standards.

"That this Council demands the repeal of all laws at present on the Statute Book with regard to solicitation and common prostitutes, and that they be replaced by legislation on the basis of an equal moral standard for men and women."

"That this Council declares itself in favour of an alteration in the Divorce Laws such as will establish equality between men and women."

Unmarried Parents and Their Children.

"That the N.U.S.E.C. shall promote legislation to provide:—

- That the sum payable for the maintenance of illegitimate children shall be fixed according to the financial position of the parent ordered to make the payment.
- That the duty of collecting such money shall be placed on a public authority, who shall be authorised to use for its collection the same method as is in use for the collection of State debt.
- That the procedure for securing affiliation orders be simplified.
- That the subsequent marriage of parents shall legitimise the child.
- That where there is no will (i.) an illegitimate child shall be deemed to be legitimate for the purpose of inheriting from its father or mother; and (ii.) if the child has no spouse or children the mother shall inherit all, as the legitimate father does in the same case."

Women and the Law.

"That this Council welcomes the near prospect of the admission of women to the practice of the law as solicitors, law agents, barristers, and advocates, and declares its belief that the time is come for the inclusion of women in the administration of justice in our country, as Justices of the Peace, Jurors, Magistrates, and Judges."

"That this Council is of opinion that the adoption of a system of proportional representation would facilitate the return of women as Members of Parliament, and, therefore, wishes to place this reform among the reforms advocated by the National Union."

Women and Government Service.

"That this Council welcomes the recommendation by the Machinery of Government Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction that it is no longer expedient in the public interest to exclude women on the ground of sex from situations in the Civil Service usually entered by the Class I. examination, or from any other situation usually entered by competition."

Women and the Ministry of Health.

"That in view of the importance of women on health administration, this Council supports the proposal that one of the consultative councils set up under the Ministry of Health shall consist of women, that on all other councils women shall be represented, that at least one of the assistant secretaries of the Ministry shall be a woman, that in making appointments to administrative and other offices, no discrimination be made for reason of sex between men and women, and that the higher appointments be fairly apportioned between the two sexes."

POLITICAL.

Parliament this session is mainly occupied with reconstruction measures which, while they are of course of the greatest possible interest to women with men, yet do not particularly as yet affect women as women. One reform of purely feminist interest is, however, being considered at this moment by Parliament. This is the Women Solicitors Bill, introduced this session, as last, into the House of Lords by Lord Buckmaster, and already having its second reading behind it. This session's bill is even more satisfactory to women than last session's, for not only does it propose to allow women to practise as solicitors but also as barristers. At present women are prevented from practising as barristers, since, in order to become a barrister it is necessary to gain admission to one of the "Inns of Court," and this admission is granted or refused by an odd, practically self-elected body of "Benchers," who are unfortunately highly prejudiced against the female sex.

Last year the Women Solicitors Bill passed the House of Lords without a division, so feminists are confident this year of its safe passage through the Upper House. They are devoting their time to securing promises of support from the Lower House, and as far as can be judged the Bill seems likely to receive a friendly reception from the Commons. The Government has practically promised to allow time for the introduction of the Bill into the Lower House.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

It seems likely that Britain will soon have a Ministry of Health. A standing committee of the House of Commons is now sitting to consider the Ministry of Health Bill introduced

by Dr. Addison, and all the details of the Bill are being discussed and criticised. The women of Great Britain are naturally greatly interested in a reform which concerns women and children so closely, and are, of course, unanimously in favour of a Ministry of Health, although they may differ as to its constitution. Women are well aware of the great importance to the nation of having women well represented on the committees and staff of the Ministry, and a deputation representative of women's organisations (including the N.U.S.E.C.) recently waited upon Dr. Addison to bring before him the considered opinions of women's organisations on the subject of the new Ministry.

(Signed) INEZ M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

WOMEN AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is announced that the Commission on International Labour Legislation has finished its sittings, and prepared a report for submission to the Peace Conference. This Commission has been the first to hear women. It received delegates from the Inter-Allied Woman Suffrage Congress, representing France, Great Britain, the United States, and Belgium; from the Association of Women's Interests, from the Confederated Trade Unions, from the Independent (Catholic) Trade Unions, and from the International Council of Women. The deputation was well received by the Commission, and at the end of the hearing, the President, Mr. Gompers, thanked the women in a very sincere and cordial manner for their suggestions. He said: "The exceedingly comprehensive and intelligent way in which you have analysed and presented the questions in which you are interested has made it a very great honour for us to have heard you, as well as a compliment to you. It is not our fault that you are not sitting with us now. We did not appoint ourselves, we were appointed; and I, for one, think it regrettable that we have not had the benefit of your assistance and advice during the three months that we have been working on these questions. I am very glad that the Labour Commission should be the first to receive women and have the benefit of their views. You may rest assured that nothing that our Commission can do to help further the interests you have so ably presented this morning will be left undone."

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE MORAL QUESTION.

Important as the hearing before the Labour Commission was, it has not, of course, by any means covered all the subjects on which women are anxious to be heard. The Women's Committee on Morals in Paris has drafted some resolutions which it will present to the League of Nations Commission. These resolutions say: "States who enter into the League of Nations shall undertake to suppress the sale of women and children; to respect and put into practice the principle that a woman is free to dispose of herself in marriage; to suppress and punish severely the traffic in women, whether under or over age, and of children of both sexes, for purposes of prostitution." The White Slave Traffic is one of the horrible evils which have existed under our imperfect conditions of civilisation, but which we may reasonably hope will become impossible when a League of Nations has been established. If the League does succeed in abolishing the exploitation of women and children for purposes of vice and of gain, it will confer as great a benefit on mankind as that which will result from the longed-for abolition of war.

—From the *Common Cause*.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR APPOINTMENTS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Peace Conference has accepted Lord Robert Cecil's motion that women shall be admitted to any position in the League, whether as members of the Executive Council, or of the main body of delegates, or of the secretariat.

INDIA.

THE ALL-INDIA LADIES' CONFERENCE IN DELHI.

The Conference passed unanimously resolutions for Woman Suffrage, and

"that women possessing the same qualifications as are laid down for men in any part of the reform scheme shall not be disqualified on account of sex."

INDIAN WOMEN AND MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE.

Readers must have noted the discussion some time ago in the Bombay Legislative Council on opening the Municipal Council for women. A week ago the question was taken up in the Madras Municipal Council, and, after some discussion, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the young secretary of the Home

Rule League, and the National Congress, observed that it need not be feared that as soon as the measure was passed there would be a rush of women members into the Council, but that it was proper that such disqualification of sex should not mar the books of the municipality; that, however things may turn out in practice, the law at least should not give room to be felt to be partial. His suggestions were accepted, and the law opening the Madras Corporation to women was passed.

G. R. JOSYER.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The General Election cannot be later than 1920; it will probably be in 1919. The Government will probably go to the country very soon after peace is signed. They do not command a majority in the House of Assembly, and the Unionist support was promised for the period of the war only. The coming session will therefore probably be the last of the present Parliament, unless a special session is called when the Prime Minister returns from Europe. In any case, it is the opinion of the present writer that to try to get a Woman Suffrage bill through the present House is waste of time. A private member's bill has little chance of success, as was clearly shown by the result of the last division on the subject, when the voting was free; and the Prime Minister has clearly stated that the Government will not introduce one. The next Parliament, on the other hand, will be bound to deal with franchise qualifications almost as soon as it comes into being. In 1920 the ten years will end during which the qualifications existing at the time of Union were to remain unchanged. An attempt to do away with the differences at present existing in the four provinces is sure to be made; then will be the women's opportunity.

If the contention be sound that this present Parliament will not give us the vote, what should our course be? Surely to use all our energies in ensuring that the next Parliament will.

That might be done in one of two ways:—

(1) By the return to power of a Government pledged to woman suffrage. This is not likely to be possible in South Africa for many years to come, unless there is a re-grouping of the present Parliament. The Labour Party is the only one of the present parties with woman suffrage as part of its programme, and the day of a Labour Government is far distant. At present each of the other three parties fears that woman suffrage will increase its opponents' strength disproportionately. In the case of the S.A.P. and Nationalists this is probably only a bogey. It is difficult to see why one should gain more votes than the other. The probable effect will be to increase the country vote more in proportion than the town vote. Marriages are later in towns than in the country—and there are more single men than single women. As the strength of the Unionists is in the towns, they are the Party most likely to suffer. They realise this, and yet it is they who have given us most help in the House so far.

If a political re-grouping were to take place, it might be that one of the parties would have a clear majority over all the others combined, and if it contained enough suffragists they might induce the leaders to adopt woman suffrage as part of the party programme. That would be the ideal way—but our present knowledge does not indicate it as very probable.

(2) The second method of securing suffrage from the next Parliament would be to ensure the return of a majority of suffragists in each of the present parties. Then our cause will be safer than if government by groups continues.

This will mean hard work in all the constituencies—and there are two bugbears we shall have to slay. The first is the fear, discussed above, that suffrage will be a political disadvantage to the party introducing it. This fear must be faced squarely, because the major issue in South African politics at the next election at least will be a Republic v. the British Connection. That is a matter of national importance rather than of party politics, and there are many suffragists who hesitate to risk disturbing the political basis of the country while it is undecided. There are also many possible converts who, for the same reason, will refuse to contemplate a shifting gravity in the electorate. To meet this we shall have to make it clear that the S.A.P. and the Nationalist vote will probably be increased in exactly similar proportions. The total country vote will be increased as against the town vote—but that is a different matter.

Another bugbear will be the question of the native women's vote—but we shall have to make it clear that this question is apart from that of woman suffrage. It falls under the head-

ing "Native Franchise," and will be decided when that is decided in 1920.

The point to realise in discussing both these difficulties is this: Both will be settled (in principle) by the next Parliament, which will be elected at the next General Election—i.e., an election in which women will not vote (unless the writer's prophecy is disproved and a Woman's Suffrage Bill passes in the coming session!). The national danger, if danger there be, will be over before the women's vote can influence it one way or the other. Uncertainty in party politics the granting of woman suffrage will certainly cause—but that need deter no one from working for it. The other issue is more grave, but we might convert every candidate at the elections without affecting it. And that should be our aim. Concentrate on the constituencies—convert the candidates—and so secure the election of a converted House.

—M.K.C.M., in *The Woman's Outlook*.

South Africa will soon be the only part of the British Empire where women have not full citizenship; and South Africa needs her women's voice perhaps more than any. She has such vast responsibilities in regard to the natives and the coloured population; only women, it seems to me, can deal with the health of the isolated white families in the more desolate parts of South Africa; perhaps only they can insist on the development of her wonderful natural resources.

There are special circumstances in South Africa which make women's suffrage a more delicate question than in the other Dominions, and perhaps than in the Motherland.

(1) That in a comparatively small community to enfranchise the women might be to shift the centre of power from the men to the women.

(2) That the coloured vote would be an insuperable obstacle to "equal terms."

(3) That political feeling runs so high and there are such chasms between the parties that no politician would run the risk of weakening his party at the polls.

Well, first of all let us ask ourselves just what is meant by the enfranchisement of women in South Africa at the present time. There is nothing like clear statement to sweep away misunderstandings and hazy thought.

It doesn't mean universal adult suffrage. It simply means that no question of sex would come into the matter, but simply of qualification.

In each of the four provinces the qualification is different; the new Constitution simply leaving the old franchises. To make them uniform was far too thorny a problem, and really it did not matter, so long as the result was real representation of the people. Just as the exactly ideal franchise is not what the advocates of women's franchise have sought, only to be considered as part of "the people" of a "self-governing" community.

Now let us see what women's franchise means on this basis. (I must take my figures from those we went into in 1909, as no later ones are available, and at any rate they are only a rough guide.) We will take our three points.

(1) Man trembles for his supremacy of control.

Taking the four franchises together, the most generous estimate of the number of women who would become voters was well under 50 per cent., about 46 per cent. Even on the basis for adult white suffrage for all four Colonies, which then seemed a remote possibility, the figures were just over 64 per cent., taking an average of 80 per cent. of persons over 21 as likely to register and vote. In none of the Colonies had more than 78 per cent. of the actually registered voters used their vote at the previous election, while the average percentage was under 70. In New Zealand, where adult white suffrage prevails, in 1905 a lower percentage of the women voters than of the men actually voted; in Australia, taking the colony as a whole, about 15 per cent. more of the men electors voted, though in one place, Adelaide, the women voters outnumbered the men, although the men were in the majority.

When we consider that in both Cape Colony and Natal there is a property qualification for a vote there is still less danger that the dominant sex should be displaced, as nowhere is a property-owning, or wage-earning test as favourable to women as to men. In Cape Colony, Roman Dutch law, under which husband and wife hold property in community, offers a modification. Suppose a couple owned property paying rates at double the amount required for a vote qualification, both might register and vote. This has now received the additional strength of the British precedent as women now vote on their husbands municipal qualification alone.

As things stand, however, in South Africa it is possible that the courts might rule that the husband, who has all control of the joint property, unless he has been declared a "prodigal" legally, could cast both votes, his own and his wife's, which would, indeed, be "another injustice to woman"! But even taking community of property into account, the proportion of white women voters to men in the two colonies where the property test prevails, would not raise their proportion to more than one-half.

So that's that! South African men will be able, if they combine, to keep the whip hand on politics even if women do get a share of control.

(2) The Colour Question. Yes, it does look grave at first sight.

It seems rash enough, in a country where the blacks so far outnumber the whites, and where they are rapidly learning the value of education, and the economic worth of their labour, to give the men the vote, even under the conditions imposed by the Cape Franchise—viz., an educational test, and the possession for at least a year of a house valued at £75, or wages to the value of £50 a year.

Even the most determined democrat would hesitate to strengthen the black and coloured vote.

But women's franchise, on the present basis, if applied without distinction of colour in the Colonies of Cape Colony and Natal, where there is no franchise colour bar, would actually result in strengthening the white vote.

—*The Woman's Outlook*.

ITALY.

A SUFFRAGE VICTORY IN PARLIAMENT.

ALL POLITICAL PARTIES ENDORSE SUFFRAGE.

The activity of Italian suffragists has been in the last six months more efficacious than apparent. After the rebuff last April, when Parliament approved a further extension of the franchise to men without consenting to discuss the proposals for woman suffrage presented by various parties in the Chamber, our forces were directed to persuade the parties of the necessity of including woman suffrage in their programme. But, naturally, little could be done as long as men and women were pre-occupied with the war. Now, when the problem of reconstruction is still more pressing for our politicians, it was less difficult for us to make them understand that women's claims were an important part of this problem. At this time two facts favoured our work: the activity of the women's groups and associations and the reorganisation of political parties. The ideas of the more advanced small suffrage groups easily penetrated the former; the latter were drawing up new programmes, and always found suffragists demanding the inclusion of the question of votes for women.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

We ourselves have been astounded at the progress made by the idea of woman suffrage in Italy. In the most backward classes of women, where a few years, even a few months ago, we were received with suspicion and on condition that we did no suffrage propaganda, they hold meetings and vote resolutions, and almost every day we receive requests for propaganda leaflets and material for articles and lectures. All the parties of any importance have included woman suffrage in their programme for the next elections. Foreigners are astonished that of all this, nothing, or very little, appears in our press; but it is perhaps for the same reason that abroad they only know what is bad about us Italians. We are all agreed on the good things, and for want of argument the papers have nothing to say. So that now, when there is no real anti-suffrage opposition, our papers prefer to write about scandals or about political questions which divide parties.

Certainly this change in public opinion and the formal promise to give us the vote in the next legislature does not satisfy us, and we are carrying on a campaign to obtain it from the next Chamber.

But there are two difficulties: the juridical reform and the question of electoral reform. The first obstacle is now overcome since March 8; our members of Parliament are almost all convinced that women's political status cannot be modified unless her civil capacity is recognised, and the way to refuse us the vote has been for fifty years to postpone the modification of the civil code. Now, at last, thanks to the work of our suffrage campaign and our Parliamentary friends, the Sacchi law has been passed almost without discussion by the Chamber, and will certainly be passed soon by the Senate. Then there will be no obstacle to the discussion of political reform,

THE SACCHI LAW ABOLISHES MARITAL AUTHORITY.

The Sacchi law consists of three clauses. The first abolishes the institution of marital authority, that is, it gives to married women permission for the free use of all their property outside the dowry. When it is considered that, according to this institution, all women, including unmarried women, are considered incapable of concerning themselves with other people's affairs, and if married, as incapable of concerning themselves with their own affairs, and therefore they are excluded from professions and public office in which they would be concerned with other people's affairs, it is easily understood why two more clauses have been added to this first one—one to concede the free entry to professions (as advocates, notaries, etc.) and the admission to public offices; the other clause extends to women the right of guardianship.

In practice the law concedes many of our demands, but it is specially as a step on the way to political reform that we consider it a victory.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

The field cleared of the question of juridical capacity, there remains the question of electoral reform. Almost all the parties have agreed in asking the Government for proportional representation and *scrutin de liste*. The Government has succeeded in postponing the debate on the question for six months, together with all other electoral questions, because they would retard the elections which the Government wishes to have as soon as possible—that is, in June.

Our condition is this: If the elections are held on the old system the new Chamber will have to consider the whole electoral material (including votes for women), and everything will depend on the result of the elections; but it is likely that, in view of the pledge of all parties, woman suffrage will pass too. But a Chamber elected by a more restricted electorate on the old system, having voted such a radical reform, might feel it had exhausted its authority, and therefore would not have a long life. Therefore the parties will try in every way to obtain electoral reform before the Chamber dissolves; but they will only demand now proportional representation and *scrutin de liste*, sacrificing women as usual. Our struggle is intense to prevent any reform preceding the concession of woman suffrage, because we fear that the new Chamber, if it may not take up other electoral questions, will prefer not to cancel its powers by an extension of the suffrage, and we shall only get the vote towards the end of the legislature—that is, in five years. But if we succeed in uniting our question with that of the method of voting, we may hope to have the vote in April.

For this we are doubling our strength, and we hope that the Suffrage Convention which will be held in Milan in a month, and at which the most active Suffragists in Italy will be present, will serve to co-ordinate our work, which is chiefly one of individual persuasion. In any case, the Council held at Rome was truly imposing, and also the meeting in Milan after the passing of the Sacchi law.

MARGHERITA ANCONA.

LATER.

The Italian Senate has nominated a commission to examine the Sacchi Bill for the juridical capacity of women, already passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

The commission, after a long discussion on March 25, has decided to recommend the Senate to pass the bill without modification and has nominated as reporter Senator Bensa. Thus it is hoped that the law can be finally passed next April when the Senate re-opens.

POLAND.

FIVE WOMEN M.P.'S IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The newly reconstituted state of Poland has at once conceded political citizenship to its women, and five women have been elected to the constituent assembly.

Mde. Gabrjela Balicka, a teacher, member of the National Popular Bloc—*i.e.*, a coalition of parties of the Right, with the predominance of Mr. Dmowski's National Democratic Party.

Mde. M. Moczydlowska, a teacher, member of the Polish People's Union, a clerical peasant's party (one of the parties of Centre of the House).

Mde. Jadwiga Dziubinska, a teacher, and

Mde. Irena Kosmowska, also a teacher; both are prominent members of the Polish People's Party, a radical peasant's party, which is the numerically strongest party of the Left of the House.

Mde. Zofja Moraczewska, wife of Mr. Moraczewska, formerly Prime Minister in the Radical-Socialist Cabinet which preceded the present Paderewski Ministry. She belongs to the Polish Socialist Party (National Socialists), which forms the extreme Left of the House.

In short, one of the Polish women M.P.'s sits on the right, one in the centre, and three on the left of the Chamber.

It is interesting to note that none of the leaders of the Polish Women Suffrage movement was elected to the Legislature.

All the ladies whose names are appended did not take, we believe, active part in the Women Suffrage organisations. They are all social workers whose activities were directed solely towards national, social, and economical liberation of the Polish masses. Moczydlowska, Kosmowska, and especially Dziubinska have done much useful work in connection with adult education amongst the peasants.

The first speech of a woman in the Polish Assembly was made on the 14th March, when Mde. Moraczewska delivered her maiden speech on the question of provision and on the improvement of the conditions in which the working people must live.

Her speech was accorded a very favourable reception.

The *Française* reports that the Polish elections (January 25) took place on the basis of universal suffrage, women having the vote and eligibility. The new Polish Republican Legislature of 340 members includes five women, one of whom is the Socialist deputy, Mme. Moraczewska. The other four belong to the National Bloc. All of them have been active in social and educational work.

SWEDEN.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FRANCHISE.

Rösträtt för Kvinnor enumerates the alterations made in the franchise for all local bodies at the special session of the Riksdag in the autumn of 1918. The new elections for the communal assemblies, municipal councils, town councils, and provincial assemblies (Landsting), which are taking place throughout the whole of Sweden, are based on this reform.

Every Swedish subject, man or woman, is qualified to vote for the communal assembly, municipal council, and town council who has attained his or her twenty-third year; in order to vote for the provincial assembly it is necessary to have attained the twenty-seventh year. The only disqualification is the non-payment of any taxes which may be due to the State or to the local body. In the case of a married couple disqualification of the husband does not entail the disqualification of the wife, and *vice versa*.

As every woman who has reached her twenty-third year is qualified to exercise the vote whether a householder or not, the number of women voters is ten times the number which it has been at any previous election for the local government bodies. The new franchise is on the basis of one man one vote, irrespective of any property qualification.

Voting by proxy is still permissible for this year, but will subsequently come up for revision. Every voter is eligible for election to every local body. Before the recent reforms women were not eligible for the Landsting (provincial assembly).

Rösträtt för Kvinnor gives some pages of instructions to the newly enfranchised women municipal voters in regard to the constitution, functions, and methods of voting for the several local bodies, and also gives the programmes of the four political parties—the Moderates, Liberals, Social Democratic, and Left Socialist Parties.

Herta issues an appeal to the women of Sweden to exercise their right of voting at the present local government elections, and gives a short summary of the history and development of women's municipal enfranchisement culminating in the reform measure passed by the Riksdag last autumn.

PROPOSED WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Herr Olsson, member of the Riksdag, has given notice of a motion to the effect that every destitute widow who is the mother of children under working age shall be entitled to receive a pension from the State.

—Morgonbris.

WOMEN CLERGY.

Deputy Moberger (Liberal) has given notice in the Second Chamber of a motion calling upon the Government to introduce a bill so amending the constitution that every Swedish woman who possesses the necessary qualifications and is a member of the Lutheran Church shall be eligible for the priesthood and the position of professors of theology at the universities.

—Morgonbris.

SWITZERLAND.

Woman Suffrage Passed by the Grand Council of Neuchâtel.

February 24 will in future be a red-letter day in the history of Swiss feminism, for, for the first time, one of our legislative assemblies has pronounced in favour of woman suffrage. This assembly is the Grand Council (Parliament) of Neuchâtel.

In the month of November, 1917, already a motion had been presented by a Socialist Deputy, M. Schurch, asking for the introduction of the principle of political equality of men and women in the cantonal constitution. The Grand Council had then charged the Council of State (Government) to consider the question and report. The latter, in which four members out of five were hostile to suffrage, delayed things, and at the end of nearly 18 months—utilised by suffragists for intense propaganda—returned to the Grand Council with a report whose poverty and platitudes converted certain deputies who until then were indifferent to our ideas, but have rallied to them after they had proved how feeble the counter-arguments were. This report affirmed that women in our country were in such a position that they had nothing left to ask, that experience in other countries was not sufficiently conclusive for us to follow their example, and that, moreover, in Neuchâtel neither men nor women wished for woman suffrage. (Note that a petition had been signed by a number of women which in certain places reached 50 per cent. of the inhabitants.) And the report finished by a quotation from Mirabeau on the rôle of modest charm and sensitive virtue, which should be the appanage of women!

This report was vigorously attacked and demolished by the deputies of all parties, notably by M. Graber (Socialist). No speaker dared raise a voice to defend it, so that on a vote the Grand Council pronounced in favour of the principle of woman suffrage by a majority of 15 votes, and the Council of State was charged to present at the next session (three weeks later) a Bill introducing woman suffrage in the Constitution. Nevertheless, complete victory is not as near as it would be in another country. Indeed, if it seems unlikely that the Grand Council will go back on its vote and refuse to admit suffrage in form, when it has already accepted the principle, everything is not finished with this Parliament; and, according to the law, the question of woman suffrage must be submitted again to a popular vote, that is to say, to the verdict of the male electors. There evidently is a great unknown quantity, for if it is comparatively easy to obtain a majority of deputies' votes, it is very different with those of the people! Our colleagues, the American suffragists, knew this well—with the difference, luckily for us, that the territories for the campaign are less vast and less populated. What puts the chances on our side in the canton of Neuchâtel is the fact that all the mountainous region of the Jura is inhabited by an industrial population (it is a centre of clock-making), with a quick and open mind, with advanced ideas, and who form an important counter-weight to the agricultural population on the border of the lake. And, without chanting victory yet we have not yet arrived at the end of our efforts; we can affirm the prime importance that the adoption of woman suffrage by the canton of Neuchâtel would have for the progress of our movement in Switzerland. Switzerland being, as one cannot explain too often, a confederation, it follows that a suffrage success in Neuchâtel would concern not only the women of this canton (and would not even give them the Federal vote); but the power of example would be considerable, and the cantons where Bills are actually under discussion (Bâle, Geneva, St. Gall, Vaud, and Zurich) would soon catch up. It would certainly be the same in the federal domain. That is why we all, whatever canton we belong to, follow with passionate interest events at Neuchâtel, grateful to be valiant suffragists of this canton for what they accomplish for our common cause.

EMILIE GOURD,

President of the Swiss Association for Woman Suffrage.

P.S.—At Geneva, the primary schoolmistresses have decided to start a campaign to obtain equal salaries with their male colleagues, women's salaries being approximately 400 to 500 francs a year less than men's for the same work.

LATER.

The Grand Council of Neuchâtel, on March 17, passed the first reading of a constitutional article according women political rights by 60 votes to 30.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

The Fate of the Federal Amendment.

The story of the defeat of our Federal Suffrage Amendment in the United States Senate on October 1 has been told in these letters. As four Senators were to be elected in November to fill vacancies and to serve until this Congress came to an end on March 3, 1919, we thought that the two votes which were lacking might be obtained from them. Two of those who were elected were opponents. A third, Senator Pollock, of South Carolina, announced at once that he would vote for the amendment, which left but one more to be gained. The only chance for this was in New Hampshire, and an Anti-Suffragist, Senator Moses, was elected there. He said, however, that if the State Legislature asked him to vote for the amendment he would feel obliged to do so. Immediately the women went to work to secure a petition from the newly elected members of the Legislature, as it had not yet been convened. The members were scattered over the State, and the National American Association assisted with money and organisers to interview all of them, 426. A majority of over two-thirds of both Houses signed a petition asking Senator Moses to vote for the amendment, and this was sent to him immediately. He said that this would not answer, but the Legislature would have to act officially after it met!

When the session assembled last month Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the National President, went up to New Hampshire, and addressed a joint session of the two Houses, almost every member being present. She urged that they would adopt a resolution calling upon Senator Moses to vote for the amendment, and said that this would insure its success, as only one more vote was needed. The Lower House immediately adopted this resolution by a majority of 79, and before Mrs. Catt left a majority of the Senate were pledged to adopt the same resolution. Meanwhile Senator Moses had gone up to Montpelier, the capital, and opened headquarters in the hotel to make sure that the resolution did not go through the Senate. He did not care how the Lower House voted, as its action could be easily nullified by the Senate, which is a much smaller body. A few days later the Senate defeated the resolution by a vote of two to one, only six members voting in favour of it. A number of those who voted against it had signed the petition to Senator Moses, and others were pledged in writing to vote in favour of it. They openly broke their promises, and they nullified their signatures on the petitions, because they had orders to do so. Mrs. Catt sent out an open letter to the Press of New Hampshire and also of neighbouring States relating these facts and giving the names of the Senators, but men who are capable of such duplicity cared nothing for exposure. Senator Moses then declared that he was under no obligation to vote for the amendment, as the Legislature of his State had not asked him to do so.

After this act of treachery the officers and the Congressional Committee of the National Association thought it would be wholly useless to take another vote during the present session, and they heard with disapproval the announcement made last week by Chairman Jones, of the Senate Suffrage Committee, that the amendment would be voted on for the second time on February 10. They knew that President Wilson had been cabling to various Democratic Senators urging that they should take favourable action, as it was the last opportunity for the Democrats to secure the credit for submitting this amendment, because the next Congress would have a Republican majority, and would undoubtedly take favourable action. The Democratic leaders fully realised this fact, and decided to make another effort. Former Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan came to Washington to use his influence. Chairman Jones called a caucus of the Democratic Senators to discuss the situation, which they did for two hours. The discussion was so vehement that the voices penetrated through the thick doors, and were plainly heard in the corridors of the Capitol. When the Chairman called for a vote of the caucus the opponents refused to answer to their names. The majority leader, Martin, of Virginia, therefore declared that there was no quorum, and the meeting broke up in disorder. Mrs. Catt did not believe the amendment could be carried, and she declined to go down to Washington. The result was what she anticipated, and it again lacked one vote of the necessary two-thirds. This occurred on February 10, thirteen months to the day after the Lower House had passed the amendment, and during this time the Suffragists have not ceased for one day to work for its passage by the Senate.

* This article arrived just too late for our March issue.

Why the Democrats should a second time make themselves responsible for the defeat of this amendment, with a Presidential campaign close at hand, on the forlorn hope of one new convert, it is impossible to understand. With this record they cannot appeal to the millions of women voters, while the Republicans, who will undoubtedly submit the amendment in the next Congress, will have every advantage. It is recognised by the Press of the whole country as a political blunder, and the wrath of President Wilson when he learned of it was doubtless extreme. The next Congress will not convene until December of this year, unless it is called in extra session, but it is thought that this will have to be done, as the present Congress is leaving a vast amount of important business unfinished. The President can call an extra session any time after March 3, but as he will probably feel it necessary to return to Paris soon after that date he may defer it until his return. Our amendment therefore is at a standstill, and no predictions can be made except to say that there seems no possible doubt that it will be submitted by the next Congress whenever that meets. This opinion is based on the fact that the necessary two-thirds are pledged to take this action. Pledges may be broken, as we have many times learned, but we do not believe that they will be in this instance.

This delay, however, will make it necessary for the National Association to continue to maintain its expensive headquarters in Washington, to keep its lobby there, and to use the time and effort of many women until the amendment is finally submitted. The entire Lower House of 435 members will have to be canvassed again, and all the technicalities of securing a time for the vote, etc., will have to be observed, to say nothing of the anxiety that must necessarily exist until the matter is definitely settled. The opponents have accomplished their object, which was to delay the amendment until it should be too late for the women of the entire country to vote at the next Presidential election in November, 1920. Even should the President call an extra session immediately, by the time the amendment could be submitted all the Legislatures would have adjourned, and, with a few exceptions, they will not meet again until 1921, after the election is over. It is difficult to say what advantage the opposition has gained by this delay, as women already have the Presidential vote in twenty-three States, and will hold the balance of power. The opponents realise perfectly that the next Congress will submit the amendment, and they have caused this delay out of sheer obstinacy to show their power and harass the Suffragists. That they do not represent public sentiment is shown by the fact that the Legislatures of twenty-five States during the present winter have adopted a resolution calling upon the Senate to submit this amendment.

The month of January, however, has not been without its victories, as the Legislatures of Indiana and Vermont have granted Presidential Suffrage to women, which they had power to do. This increased the number of Presidential electors for whom women can vote to 232 out of the total number of 531, and raised to about 12,000,000 the number of women in States where they may vote for President. Possibly other Legislatures may confer this vote before they adjourn. The Texas Legislature, almost unanimously and with full approval of the Governor, has submitted a Woman Suffrage Amendment to the State Constitution, to be voted on in May. This was not done with the approval of Mrs. Catt, as she feared that this large State with 156 counties was not ready with organisation or money to enter into a campaign with almost no time for preparation. It was, however, the wish of the Texas women and the Legislature to make the test, which, if successful, will give them the vote at all elections on the same terms as exercised by men. At present they have only a vote at the primaries, which nominate the candidates. It is favourable to this amendment that it is the same as was adopted in South Dakota last November, which provided simply that all citizens qualified by age and residence should be entitled to vote. Its object was to repeal the law which permitted aliens to vote without having become fully naturalised, and it also eliminated the word "male," which made it include women. The opponents of Woman Suffrage could not work against it, because they would be working in favour of allowing aliens to continue to vote, and, on account of the recent war, the people would no longer tolerate this practice. Therefore the amendment went through without difficulty, and it is hoped that this will be the case in Texas. A similar amendment is before the Legislatures of Arkansas and Missouri, and is likely to be adopted before they adjourn. It has just been accepted by the Indiana Legislature, but must be acted upon by a second.

MILITANCY.

The so-called National Woman's Party, the "militant" branch, as usual took this time for a demonstration. Whenever they have thought that the amendment was about to go through they have made some violent demonstration in order to be able to say that this was what frightened the Senate into a favourable vote. The present time was no exception, for on Sunday, the day before the Senate was to vote, they built a fire in front of the White House, and threw into it an effigy of President Wilson about two feet long. It is hardly necessary to say that no other country would allow such a performance before the home of the head of the Government. As soon as the effigy was thrown into the fire sixty-five of the women were arrested, and later sentenced to from two to five days in jail, a punishment at which they merely laughed. This group of agitators is so well understood in Washington that this latest performance had no influence on the vote in the Senate, which was exactly the same as it had been on October 1. It did, however, discredit the general movement for Woman Suffrage to some degree, although the Press of the country fully understands that the "militants" represent only a handful of women and not the main body of Suffragists. Their one aim is to keep themselves before the public. It is the almost universal opinion that they have done the cause of Woman Suffrage more harm than all other agencies combined. This fact was illustrated by the "New York Times," the most hostile "anti" paper in the United States, which gave this last escapade a column and a half of space on the front page next to the news from the Paris Conference on the morning that the vote was to be taken in the Senate.

SUCCESS IN NEBRASKA.

There has also been a victory in Nebraska. In 1917 its Legislature gave to women all that it had power to bestow—the suffrage for county and municipal officers and for Presidential electors. There is the initiative and referendum law in that State, and the opponents obtained petitions to have this legislative action referred to the voters for their decision. These petitions were in charge of the liquor interests, assisted by the Women's State Anti-Suffrage Association, and its president filed them with the Secretary of State. The Suffragists immediately began an investigation, and discovered so much fraud and dishonesty that they had the petitions taken into the Court, which "enjoined," or forbade, the referendum to go to the voters last November. County after county repudiated these petitions. Scores of men declared their names had been used without their consent. Hundreds of names signed had been taken out of the City Directory, and hundreds of others had been forged. After a thorough investigation the Court announced that the temporary injunction was permanent, that the question could not go to the voters, and that the law as passed by the Legislature should go into effect at once. The Nebraska women therefore have now a large measure of suffrage.

PROHIBITION.

Since my last letter to the "News," the Federal Prohibition Amendment has been officially declared part of the National Constitution. That letter was dated January 6, and said that sixteen State Legislatures had ratified this amendment. Within ten days the number had reached 39, and as only 36 were necessary, the Secretary of State issued the proclamation. Since then five other Legislatures have ratified it, simply to show their approval. Such a fight never was seen in that of New York as was made to prevent it from ratifying this amendment. This fight began a year ago, and was continued to the present session, and, although the amendment already had been declared adopted, it was as bitter as if New York had been the State which was to decide the question. The liquor interests wanted to make it appear that this most populous State had been coerced by the others into accepting this amendment, but all their efforts were not sufficient to prevent a favourable majority in both Houses. Forty-four of the forty-eight State Legislatures accepted the amendment, and it is thought that Pennsylvania will ultimately do so, although there is the same big fight against it from Philadelphia as there was from New York.

The Legislatures of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey are considered so fully dominated by the liquor interests as to offer no hope of ratifying. New Jersey is the only State in the Union that has not a "dry" spot. Under this amendment all of these States will be rendered "bone dry," the same as if their Legislatures had ratified it. The amendment is only five lines in length, and simply declares that one year after its ratification the manufacture, sale, or transportation

of intoxicating liquors or importation or exportation, is forbidden in the United States and all territory under its jurisdiction for beverage purposes. As it was ratified by thirty-six Legislatures by January 16, it will go into effect on that date in 1920. Meantime Congress had already enacted a law that whisky should not be manufactured or sold after December 1, or beer after July 1, until one year after peace was declared. The United States therefore becomes an absolutely "dry" nation after the first of next July. It is the only country in the world of which this can be said, and this is a partial consolation to the Suffragists for its being the last of the great nations to enfranchise women.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

New York City, February 10, 1919.

Congress, Woman Suffrage, and the League of Nations.

The 65th Congress ended its inglorious existence at noon on March 4, as required by law, and it will go down in history as one of the most inefficient and discreditable on record. This is especially true of it the past year, when the approach of another presidential campaign caused all issues to become the football of politics. Loyalty to the Government during the war kept this situation within bounds, but after the signing of the armistice all restraint was thrown aside. The general election of last November deposed the Democrats from control of the next Congress, and as it will not meet in regular session until December, 1919, the Republicans were determined to force President Wilson to call an extra session immediately after the present one ended. For this purpose they blocked legislation and wasted time in every possible way. When the President left his important work at the Peace Conference and came home to sign bills he found none to sign. Only seven working days remained, and not even the bills appropriating money to enable the Government to carry on its business and fulfil its contracts had been passed. Although the President let it be known that he would not call an extra session until he had finished his mission to Europe and returned, the Republicans still believed they could compel him to do so, and they launched at once into bitter attacks on the League of Nations, defying all attempts to secure action on the finance bills by "filibustering"—talking against time—hour after hour and even all night. Another big "drive" for a Government Loan was planned for April, and they refused even to give the authority for that. At last outraged public sentiment compelled them to do so at the final moment, but they did not appropriate the necessary funds to bring back the soldiers from Europe or for other great necessities growing out of the war.

It was the Senate especially that was responsible for this state of affairs, as it alone has the authority to sign treaties, and will have the power to reject or accept the League of Nations. People of other countries who read the attacks on it by prominent men and newspapers in the United States should always ascertain whether they are Republican and recognise the animus. On the evening of the day that Congress adjourned President Wilson made a farewell speech to an audience of 5,000 in the Metropolitan Opera House of New York City, going directly from there to his ship, and he said in its opening sentence: "The first thing that I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favour of the League of Nations. I know that this is true; I have had unmistakable intimations of it from all parts of the country, and the voice rings true in every case." He referred to the official resolutions that had been sent to him by religious, labour, farmers', educational, and countless other organisations. Although Mr. Wilson has declared that he will not again be a candidate for the presidency, and although it is unbelievable that the people would give a third term to any man, he is nevertheless a constant menace to the Republican party, the only Democratic candidate it fears, and it will stop at nothing which will discredit him.

This is written in a wholly non-partisan spirit, partly to reassure the readers of the *International Suffrage News* as to the approval of the League of Nations by the people of the United States, and partly to lay before them the situation in the Senate, which rejected the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, October 1, 1918, and again February 10, 1919, and which also prevented it from coming to a vote, March 1, when the necessary two-thirds majority had been secured. It was not a partisan vote in October or February, when both parties knew that it could not be carried, but when a Democrat was ready to supply the one lacking vote the Republicans

would not allow a vote to be taken. As the matter stood they had the advantage, for three-fourths of their members were on record as in favour of the amendment and less than half of the Democratic members, but when the latter were prepared to take the actual credit for putting it through, the Republicans, rather than let them have it, were willing to see it defeated.

In my last letter I told of the indignation of President Wilson, William Jennings Bryan, and other leaders, that Democratic Senators should put upon their party the burden of defeating this amendment, and of their efforts to give these short-sighted Senators a chance to avoid it by voting again February 10. When they repeated their blunder, Chairman Jones of the Senate Committee threw up his hands and was ready to quit, but he was persuaded to try a compromise, and so prepared an amendment worded differently. At the same time a young, ambitious, new Senator, Gay from Louisiana, who had killed the original one with his first vote, framed another, but neither was satisfactory to the Southern opponents. By this time the matter had reached a point where the wishes of the women received no consideration whatever.

At this critical moment President Wilson arrived in Washington from France, and two days later Chairman Jones announced still another amendment whose inspiration was apparent. Its first section was the same as that of the old one: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." But the second section—"The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by necessary legislation"—was changed to read: "The several States shall have the authority to enforce this article by necessary legislation; but if any State shall enforce or enact any law in conflict therewith, then the Congress shall not be excluded from enacting appropriate legislation to enforce it." The bugbear of the Southern States is that the Federal Government will interfere with their elections, as some of them now exclude negro men in violation of the National Constitution, and their chief opposition to permitting it to be amended so as to enfranchise women is that negro women will be included. They fear that then the Government would feel obliged to protect coloured citizens in their right to vote, which now it fails to do.

This new amendment, it was thought, would leave the States free to make any limitation they pleased except that of sex. Senator Gay was willing to vote for it, which gave the necessary majority, and some other heretofore opposing Democrats probably would have done so. The committees of both houses immediately reported it favourably, but when Senator Jones undertook to present the report and bring the amendment before the Senate on March 1, he struck a Republican snag, as Senator Wadsworth, of New York, instantly objected. One of the idiotic rules of the Senate requires unanimous consent for the introduction of a new measure. On March 3 a second attempt was made, only to be blocked by another enemy, Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts. The Democrats knew that it was technically impossible to get the amendment through at that eleventh hour, but they wanted to make it appear that when at last a two-thirds majority had been secured the Republicans prevented a vote! The Woman Suffrage Amendment went down in the good company of many of the most important questions that were before the Senate, and carried with it an unblemished record.

The next day the Congress adjourned in utter chaos and demoralisation. The *New York Tribune* said: "It was not born great, and it could never have achieved greatness." Not a newspaper in the country of any political complexion had anything but condemnation for it. President Wilson will not call an extra session of the new Congress and give the Republicans a forum for playing politics by discrediting the League of Nations for the purpose of injuring him and his party while he is out of the country. It will doubtless be necessary for him to summon it on his return in order to have action on the important appropriation and emergency bills. When that will be depends on the progress made by the Peace Conference in Paris, but it is likely to be midsummer. Of course the Federal Suffrage Amendment must wait till then. Public opinion is almost unanimous in all except a portion of the Southern States that it was outrageously treated by the Senate, and it is generally expected that the Republican Congress will submit it. It may be possible, however, that the Democrats who favoured it will not allow the Republicans to have the credit for it, and the latter will not be strong enough to carry it without Democratic help. It must be taken into

consideration also that the worst enemies it has are the Republican leaders who will still be members of the Senate—Lodge, Penrose, Knox, Wadsworth, Borah, and others. The Republican National Committee, which is the supreme council of the party, demands that women shall be enfranchised without further delay, and it is supported by former President William Howard Taft, who at the present moment seems to be the party's strongest candidate for the presidential nomination.

**PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE WON IN INDIANA, VERMONT,
WISCONSIN, AND MINNESOTA.**

While the Senate has been playing football with the sacred rights of American women, legislatures in many States have been doing what was in their power to recognise them. My last letter told that those of Indiana and Vermont had granted a vote for presidential electors, or, as it is commonly phrased, for President. That of Wisconsin has now taken similar action, so that, including the fifteen States where women have full suffrage, and the two where they vote on the nominations at the primaries, the women of twenty-four, exactly half of the States will take part in the presidential elections. But this number will be increased, as a bill for this purpose has passed one house of the Minnesota Legislature by 103 to 24, and will have passed the other before this is read. One is well under way in the Maine Legislature, and such bills are under consideration in several others. A Legislature can give this right absolutely by a majority vote of the two houses, without a referendum to the electors, by authority of the Federal Constitution. Even now the millions of women who have this franchise will hold the balance of power in the next presidential election. It is this fact which is causing the National Committee of each party to demand that it shall secure the credit for the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and which brought the astute politician, William Jennings Bryan, to Washington before the vote was taken on February 10 to say in a public appeal: "I hope the Democrats of the South will not handicap the Democrats of the North by compelling them to spend the next twenty-five years explaining to the women of the country why the Democratic party prevented the submission of the amendment." They felt safe, however, as long as the Republican party had the handicap of its Eastern reactionary Senators.

Nevertheless the solid wall of Southern opposition is crumbling. Thirteen Senators from the South voted for the amendment, and nine of those from the Western States were born and bred in the South. The eloquent speech of the new Senator, Pollock, of South Carolina, marked a distinct advance. Another has just been made in North Carolina, where one house of the Legislature has passed a bill to give the municipal franchise to women. Chief Justice Clark, of the State Supreme Court, who is a power for Woman Suffrage, expresses the opinion that it will pass the other house. News comes while this letter is being written that the lower house of the Iowa Legislature, by 85 to 15, has voted to confer the suffrage on women at all primary elections. Bills for a partial franchise, which is all Legislatures can give, are pending in many of them throughout the country, so we beg our friends in other lands to have faith that all is not lost in the United States.

PROHIBITION.

No beer or wine can be manufactured after May 1, and none of them or any intoxicating liquor can be sold or given away in the United States as a beverage after July 1, 1919, until the demobilisation of its army is wholly finished. This is an Act of Congress, and has no connection with the Federal Prohibition Amendment, which goes into effect January 16, 1920. As demobilisation will probably not be complete before that date, the country will be entirely and permanently "dry" after July 1 unless the Supreme Court shall decide that some of these measures are unconstitutional. The Pennsylvania Legislature has ratified the Federal Amendment, making the forty-fifth State to do so, although only thirty-six were necessary.

Great preparations are under way for the annual convention of the National American Suffrage Association in St. Louis, Mo., March 24-29, and my next letter doubtless will tell of the success of the plan of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, its president, for a new organisation, the National Union of Women Citizens.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

New York, March 8, 1919.

URUGUAY.

National Council of Women.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL.

Montevideo, 30th September, 1918.

The Council has to its credit various initiatives, and has effectively supported an extensive programme of social betterment of women, intellectually and economically.

Among the most important steps realised we must make note of that referring to the teaching of women to be linotypists. On the initiative of Dr. Pauline Luisi a note was sent to the Ministry asking for the inclusion of the teaching of the linotype in the programme of the Women's Industrial School on account of the profession being very suitable for women. Dr. Arechaga replied that he would attend to our request, transmitting it to the School Council, which, according to a note received later, was giving it their attention.

This question has encountered opposition on the part of the body of linotypists composed almost completely of men, who, understanding that the work is perfectly possible for women, see in her a serious rival who might compete with them, and perhaps surpass them. For this reason, and not being able to raise questions of physical or technical inferiority, they have resorted to impediments of health, which, if they exist in this profession, exist in others also from which it has occurred to no one to eliminate women; on the contrary, they are almost exclusively filled by her. We believe that the School Council, soaring above private interests, will favourably resolve our request, thus opening up a wide field to women's activities.

Another step made, of immense importance to women, was that initiated before the H. House of Representatives firstly, and before His Excellency the President of the Republic after, to obtain the passing of various existing bills that will give to women full civil capacity.

Of these bills presented on different occasions by distinguished members of the House of Representatives one refers to free exercise by women of all liberal professions; others, more extensive still, to give her the free administration of her property even though married, which will bring with it the liberation of numberless women now dependent upon their husbands for their economic factor.

Dr. Salgado, having presented a bill referring to that called the Chair Law, it was resolved to send him a note of support and congratulation. Further, the President of the Commission of Work and Assistance to Women resolved to send another note to the Senate asking for the early passage of this law, mentioning that the note was sent to the Commission of Legislation of the Senate by a committee of ladies. Upon the occasion of the Argentine Senator, Dr. E. del Valle Iberlucea, having presented a splendid bill asking for equal civil rights for women, the Directive Committee of the Council sent him a note of congratulation.

In the same sense another note was directed to Dr. Martirene for his noble and humane bill for the protection of infants.

The Council has not forsaken the special mission of the amalgamated associations, and has not allowed an occasion to pass without lending their assistance to their labours. For instance, in the Congress organised by the National League against alcoholism, various associates of the Council wrote splendid articles which our Review published. Among them we must make special note of that sent by Dr. Luisi in the name of the Committee of Suffrage, and entitled "The Fight against Alcoholism and Woman's Suffrage." This most interesting and well documented work met strong resistance on the part of some of the members of the Chamber of Deputies of Congress, but the approbation of the conclusions read constituted a real feminine triumph for the Suffrage Commission.

Seconding the action of this same League, in April of the present year the Chamber of Deputies of Congress stated that a demand had been presented to the Minister of Finance for the privilege of establishing a factory for alcoholic drinks in the free zone of the port. The Minister of Finance sent a well-founded note that this request be refused.

Although only relating to a group of women, I do not wish to omit to mention an idea of Dr. Paulina Luisi, which was that of directing a letter to the Rector of the University to ask for the installation of special lavatories for young women who meet in the different education establishments, founding her request on elemental reasons of hygiene and moral.

It has given us great pleasure, and we hope the same of others who form part of our Institution, to receive a note from

the Superior Council of Industrial Teaching, directed to our Directive Committee, consulting it with respect to what would be in its judgment be the manual professions most suitable for women and of best application in industries, so as to place teaching of it in the Female Industrial School. This note was passed to the Work Committee to study, and its President will inform us of it in her report, but I could not pass it in silence without praising all that this consultation means to our Council.

It implies the recognition of the useful and positive end of our Institution, that it is the one most indicated to mark routes and to open large vistas in the future of the Uruguayan woman, who until two years ago was abandoned to individual force, always painful and often unproductive. Composed of women of all social classes, from the dame of high society to the working woman who gains her subsistence by her daily labour, our Council ought surely to embody the representation of the women of our country in their tendencies and aspirations, and we ought to feel great satisfaction that it is recognised as such.

This is in rough outline the work of the Council from the month of March to September.

The work of propaganda has been carried on in the same way as last year. Our review, *Accion Femenina*, has been published regularly, thanks to the untiring zeal of our active President, and the number of subscribers has considerably increased.

Beyond the notes already mentioned, I must select amongst the numerous letters two sent to North America with reference to the voyage of Dr. Baltasar Brum, by courtesy of Naval Lieutenant Hector Luisi. One of them was directed to the Hon. President of the International Council, Mrs. May Wright Sewal, and the other to Mrs. Robert Lansing, President of the Auxiliary Conference of Women of the Pan-American Congress. Aply drawn up by Dr. P. Luisi, they constituted a real message of fraternity from our women to their sisters of the North.

I ought also to make special mention of the one sent to His Excellency the President of the Republic of Brazil, referring to the generous behaviour of the Government of that country towards ours. Dr. Pinto de Vidal drew up this letter.

We have corresponded with the Argentine Council respecting the death of its distinguished President, Senora Alina Van Praet de Salon. We have received and replied to a letter of congratulation from the President of the Portuguese Council, Dr. Adelaide Cabette. To the French Council we sent a telegram and a letter as a testimony of the participation of the Uruguayan women in the anguish through which the French Republic is passing. This note was drawn up by Senora de Aranguren.

Several foreign women's associations have corresponded with us asking data of our Institution, and offering us co-operation in any way possible in our aims. I should specially mention the Women's Association, "Concepcion Arenal," on account of its being a Spanish association, and since Spain seems to be the country least noted for this kind of gathering on account of its extreme traditionalism. We have also written with great interest to a ladies' club and the society "Union of Progress," of Santiago, Chile.

With the Auxiliary Commission of Women for the Pan-American Congress we have also exchanged various notes. Very distinguished men and women have sent our worthy President effusive congratulations.

At present the situation of the Council is exceedingly hopeful. We have seen the number of associates considerably augmented, which now amounts to 255.

Among our associates we count now the School of Employés and Workwomen, which, worthily represented by its delegate, Senora Maria de Anaya, has come to fill a noted vacancy in our Council, and that was the representation of the working-class elements.

We have a Departmental Committee formed in Durazno, and we have another in formation in Florida; also in Salto there seems to exist great prospects for the formation of another.

Translated from the Spanish (Uruguay) *Accion Femenina*, September/October, 1918, by E. L. R.

Victory in South Africa.

As we go to press, a telegram announces that the Union Parliament has passed a Woman Suffrage motion by 44 votes to 42.

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS.

AFFILIATION FEES.

Name.	Country.	Year.	£	s.	d.
Danske Kvindeforeningers Valgrettsforbund	Denmark	1919	2	0	0
Federation of Auxiliaries of Finland	Finland	1919	2	0	0

HONORARY ASSOCIATES' SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Name.	Country.	Year.	£	s.	d.
Irish Women Citizens' Local Government Association	Ireland	1919	1	0	0
Miss M. A. Pelly	Canada	1919	1	1	0
Mrs. Zimmern	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss A. Zimmern	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
R. Pott, Esq.	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
The Honble. Mrs. Franklin	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss A. Clark	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss B. A. Clough	Gt. Britain	1919	1	1	0
Mrs. Shuttleworth Boden	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Mrs. G. J. Pilcher	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss H. C. Newcomb	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss M. Hodge	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss E. M. L. Atkinson	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss E. H. Ford	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Mrs. R. A. Norbury	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss E. S. Montgomery	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Mrs. Auerbach	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Mrs. Rackham	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss M. Hoe	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss C. Macmillan	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss A. Garrett	Gt. Britain	1919	1	1	0
Miss M. Bury	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Mrs. K. Stabell Frederiksen	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Mrs. Cunliffe	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Muriel, Countess De La Warr	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss S. Heron	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss J. E. Muntz	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss A. H. Worswick	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Mrs. E. Bage	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss E. M. C. Druce	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Mrs. E. Osnaston	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss S. E. S. Mair	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss F. M. Sterling	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss C. Crichton Stuart	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss H. Chadwick	Gt. Britain	1919	1	1	0
Mrs. Corbett-Fisher	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Mrs. Swanwick	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss A. H. Brook	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss A. Hacker	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Miss E. L. Rathbone	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Dr. Drysdale Vickery	Gt. Britain	1919	1	0	0
Mrs. C. F. Davison	U.S.A.	1918	1	0	0
Miss E. Richards	U.S.A.	1918	1	0	0
Miss A. B. Curtis	U.S.A.	1918	1	0	0
Mrs. R. Billings	U.S.A.	1918	1	0	0
Miss M. Ware Allen	U.S.A.	1918	1	0	0
Mrs. G. A. Dunning	U.S.A.	1918	1	0	0
Miss E. B. Murphy	U.S.A.	1918	1	0	0
Mrs. H. Dupuy	U.S.A.	1918	1	0	0
Mrs. J. B. Parke	U.S.A.	1918	1	0	0
Miss R. M. Flanley	U.S.A.	1918	1	0	0
Miss F. Flanley	U.S.A.	1918	1	0	0
Mrs. M. Wood Park	U.S.A.	1918	1	0	0
Mrs. C. Brooks	U.S.A.	1918	1	0	0
Mrs. W. C. Gannett	U.S.A.	1919	1	0	0
Mrs. G. A. Dunning	U.S.A.	1919	1	0	0
Mrs. C. Brooks	U.S.A.	1919	1	0	0
Mrs. W. C. Atwater	U.S.A.	1919	1	0	0
Mme. Loppé	France	1919	1	0	0
Miss A. Furuhjelm	Finland	1918 & 1919	2	0	0
Miss C. Mechelin	Finland	1918 & 1919	2	0	0
Mrs. N. Topelius	Finland	1918 & 1919	2	0	0
Mrs. E. Saltzman	Finland	1918 & 1919	2	0	0
Acknowledged in March Number			17	4	0

£88 8 0

ADELA COIT, Hon. Treasurer.

* New Member.

Jus Suffragii.

Every week many letters arrive from all parts of the world giving evidence of the help that the *International Woman Suffrage News* has been in preserving the international link. This month we give a few typical extracts:—

FRANCE.

Mme. la Mazière, writing in *la Vie Feminine*, after some kind words about the editor of *Jus Suffragii*, says:— "*Jus Suffragii*, truly international, has realised this miracle, which no men's organ has been able to achieve, of continuing to appear throughout the war, giving with the same impartiality news of our sisters, both friend and enemy."

GERMANY.

Frau Anna Lindemann writes from Stuttgart:— "*Jus Suffragii* has been a joy and comfort to us all."

ICELAND.

Fru Larnsdottir writes:— "*Jus Suffragii* is of great interest and importance for us, in giving news of women all over the world."

FINLAND.

Miss Furuhielm writes:—"You have secured the gratitude and sympathy of all readers of *Jus Suffragii* during these terribly trying years. I think you have done splendidly."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Mrs. Rischbieth writes: "Your paper is most valuable to us out here. It keeps us in touch with the women's movement everywhere, and you are to be congratulated on having been able to keep up its publication through most trying times."

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Laddey writes:—"For years I have intended to tell you how much I enjoy our International paper. It is so efficiently edited, its spirit is so fine, fair, and uplifting, that the paper was a consolation in these four years of terrible warfare."

BRITISH WOMEN'S EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION

Information and Advice, GRATIS to Women and Girls of all Classes. Professional, Business, and Domestic. Escort Provided for Children and others going to Friends or Situations. Teachers needed for Government Schools Overseas. Reserved Car for Inland Journey in Canada. "The Imperial Colonist," monthly 2d., 2/6 per annum, post free, gives practical information to intending Colonists.

APPLY MISS LEFROY, HON. SEC., THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W. 17.

The Catholic Citizen

(Organ of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society).

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

PRICE 1d. (Annual Subscription, post free, 1s. 6d.)

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY, 55, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

A Woman's Political Weekly.

It recognises in every woman capacities which make of her a municipal, a state, and a national, as well as a domestic asset. It is interested with every woman in all that pertains to the welfare of home and family.

Send in your subscription at once while the price is only \$1.50 a year, post paid, for 52 numbers.

Publishers of THE WOMAN CITIZEN,

171, Madison Avenue, New York.

Enclosed find \$.....for which please send me

THE WOMAN CITIZEN fromto.....

Name

Street

CityState.....

Date Note: Send money order

To the International Woman Suffrage Alliance,

11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

New York Office: 171, MADISON AVE.

* Please enter my name as an Honorary Associate Member, for which I enclose the sum of one pound (\$5).

* Please enter my name as a Subscriber to "The International Woman Suffrage News," for which I enclose the sum of four shillings (\$1).

Name
(Please say whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

Address

(* Please cross out the entry not wanted,

**International Womens, Franchise Club,
9, Grafton St., Piccadilly, W.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.**

Subscription: London Members, £2 2s.; Country Members, £1 5s. per annum from date of Entrance. Irish, Scottish, and Foreign Members, 10s. 6d.

ENTRANCE FEE, £1 1s.

Lectures. House Dinners.

Luncheons and Dinners a la Carte.

ALL PARTICULARS—SECRETARY. Tel.: 3932 MAYFAIR

Read "THE COMMON CAUSE,"

Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies,

2d. EVERY FRIDAY. 2d.

The paper which provides a platform for discussion on all matters affecting Women, the Home, and the Race.

Accurate and Up-to-date Information on all questions relating to Women's citizenship.

An invaluable paper for all those wishing to let houses, take paying guests, etc., etc. In fact, anyone having a "WANT" of any description should avail themselves of the advertising pages of "The Common Cause."

Postal Subscription Rates—10/10 12 months, 5/5 6 months, 2/9 3 months.
Abroad 15/- " 6/6 " 3/5 "

Write To-day to THE MANAGER, 'Common Cause,' Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1, for free specimen copy.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

Wednesday Afternoon Meetings at 3 o'clock.

in the

Minerva Cafe, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1

April 9.—Mr. Krougliakoff. Subject: "Russia and the League of Nations."

.. 30.—Mrs. Whish. Subject to be announced.

Tea can be had in the Cafe after Lecture, 6d. each.

ADMISSION FREE.

EVERY FRIDAY. ONE PENNY.

THE VOTE

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE PAPER.

144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

"THE WORKERS' DREADNOUGHT"

(Editor: E. Sylvia Pankhurst).

FOR INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

Russian News a weekly feature.

OF ALL NEWSAGENTS, OR

152, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Every Saturday.

—:—

Twopence.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All communications respecting advertisements to be addressed to **The Advertising Manager, Miss F. L. Fuller, 99, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.**

Telephone: 2421 Mayfair