

JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

SIXTH YEAR No. 5.

JANUARY 15, 1912.

Si une réforme s'étend suivant une même progression dans les pays les plus variés et produit chez des peuples différents des résultats analogues, on se trouve en présence d'un mouvement irrésistible qui, un peu plus tôt ou un peu plus tard, vaincra toutes les oppositions, laissant ses adversaires d'autant plus abîmés qu'il se seront davantage heurtés à le vouloir combattre.

LOUISE VAN DEN PLAS.



TRIBUNE TAPPO'S CONTENTION.
*Populi est, non senatus, jus suffragii
quibus velit impertire.*

LIVIUS 38. 36. 8

(The People and not the Senate are responsible for granting the right of suffrage to whom they will.)

PRICE PER YEAR 2 DUTCH FLORINS (= 3 Sh. 6 d. = 0.82 \$ = 3 Kr. = 4.25 Frs. = 3½ Mk.)

Announcements.

The address of the President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, will be for the next months:

Jan. 8—Febr. 1, Colombo, Ceylon, c/o Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China;
Febr. 1—8, Bombay, India, c/o same bank;
Febr. 8—March 1, Calcutta, India c/o same bank;
March 1—15, Rangoon, Burmah, c/o same bank;
March 15—April 15, Batavia, Java, c/o same bank.

AFFILIATION OF THE POLISH W. S. COMMITTEE IN GALICIA.

The Committee on Admissions has received an application for affiliation to the I. W. S. Alliance from the Polish Committee in Galicia and found it in order (see p. 25 Stockholm Report). The fee was paid to the Hon. Treasurer; and so the I. W. S. Alliance may

rejoice in welcoming its 27th Auxiliary National Woman Suffrage Association.

We have now 22 nations represented in the Alliance, Austria by three National Committees, Finland by three National Societies and Denmark by two National Associations.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE I. W. S. ALLIANCE.

Report Stockholm Convention, 1 Sh. 6 d., Mrs. A. Stanton Coit, 30 Hyde Park Gate, London S.W.

Presidential Address by Mrs. Chapman Catt, same address. Second edition 2 d., or 1/6 per dozen, 10 Sh. per hundred.

Measuring up Equal Suffrage by Creel and Lindsey, 1 d., same address.

Le Suffrage des Femmes au Colorado, French translation of the same, 0,20 frs., 53 rue Scheffer, Paris.

Die Praxis des Frauenstimmrechts, German translation of the same, Second edition, 0,15 Mk., Frau H. Winkler, Werben bei Cottbus.

Reports of the Amsterdam Convention in 1908 and the London Convention in 1909 may be had gratis for public libraries (only postage to be paid) on application to Mrs. Stanton Coit.

LECTURERS.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Hon President of the International Council of Women and Convener of its Standing Committee on Peace and Arbitration, Tentinella Denewood Road, Highgate London N., is free to give lectures on the continent if desired in the month of April. Her subject is the relation between Woman's Advancement by Political Equality and Peace.

* * *

Miss Jessie Ackermann, Life Patron of the International Council of Women, 11 Forrest Chambers, Perth, Western Australia, will visit in September 1912 Rome, Florence, Venice, Budapest, Vienna, Prague, Berlin and Rotterdam. She is ready to help the suffrage cause by lecturing in drawing-rooms or halls on the constant increase of the Australian women's interest in politics.

* * *

Miss Rosika Schwimmer, Istvan uca 67, Budapest VII, our untiring propagandist, is going on a lecturing-tour to Germany in the end of February. She will visit Dresden, Nuremberg, Würzburg, Frankfurt a/M, Berlin, etc., and perhaps Finland also.

In wishing all the readers of „Jus Suffragii” a happy new year, I must call their attention to the fact that if the subscriptions are not accurately paid and more subscribers gained we cannot regularly continue the augmentation of the paper from eight to ten pages and its publication in two languages.

The Literature-paragraph has again to be held over for the next issue.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS, Ed.

United States.

Still once more the place of honor in our letter must be given to California. First we described the victory in gaining woman suffrage as the greatest in our history. Second we told of the immense registration of the women in Los Angeles immediately afterwards—82,546—almost all who were qualified. How we have to describe that wonderful elect-

ion, the like of which was never before seen in this country. The opponents had always said that woman suffrage might work very well in small places but the results would be terrible in large cities. Here was a city of 325,000 people from all parts of the world, in the most exciting election ever known. Three days before, the Mc Namara Brothers, accused of blowing up a big newspaper office in that city and causing the death of 21 men, had confessed their guilt, and on election morning they received their sentence. Organized labor was paralyzed at what seemed to be its connection with the crime. The conservative people of the city were determined it should not pass into the control of the Socialistic element that had been closely connected with these men. Everywhere was the cry, „The women must save the city“.

Grandly did the women meet this emergency. The very day that it was definitely known they were enfranchised the Women's Progressive League was formed, and the oldest politicians declared they had never seen such political management. The large registration was due to their efforts. On election morning they distributed 2,000 women in various districts of the city, part of them to see that every woman voted and part to watch the count at the polls. Hundreds of women kept their automobiles flying all day to take to and from the polls the stenographers, clerks, teachers and other working-women, so that they should lose no time. Many women who were ill or crippled were carried to the polls in invalid chairs. A large number voted who were past 80 and some of them past 90. One of the latter was totally blind but she knew the name of every candidate on the ticket. In several districts the first at the polls were women, who cast their votes at one minute past six, some time before daylight.

Long lines of men and women waited for their turn, laughing and chatting as they would at any out-door gathering, the women meeting only the men of their own neighborhood, of course. Inside and outside the polling places were chairs for the weary. Perambulators were much in evidence and the father or a woman friend looked after the baby for the few minutes while the mother was in the booth. All mothers did not bring their children and the election officers said the only trouble they had was that so many women wanted to vote at once so they could get home to their babies and their household duties. In the whole city not one woman was insulted or embarrassed in any way. What was much more astonishing, there were no street fights, no disorder of any kind, and although it was the most exciting election ever held, it was the most orderly and quiet, and it was universally admitted that this was due to the presence of women. Instead of women being degraded by politics they lifted politics to the highest level it had ever reached.

But there is something still more remarkable to tell. Although 30,000 more men than women registered, yet more than half of the total vote was cast by women! At this most vital election 40,000 men stayed away from the polls, and it was indeed the women who „saved the city“. The papers of Los Angeles blazed with headlines giving the credit to women. Every one had most eulogistic editorials, and scores of men who frankly admitted that they had voted against the woman suffrage amendment, declared themselves fully converted. Eastern papers had columns of dispatches from Los Angeles describing these occurrences, and in every State men are saying to the suffragists, „The women of Los Angeles have converted me“. The effect will be most beneficial on those three States where a con-

stitutional amendment is to be voted on in 1912. Just one year ago our hearts were filled with gratitude at the noble way in which the newly enfranchised women in the State of Washington came to the rescue in Seattle and Tacoma, its two largest cities, and helped to rid them of their inefficient and corrupt mayors and other officials. Now our very souls are overflowing with thankfulness to the California women who have done so much to make the work easier for those in other States where the battle is yet to be won.

This last great victory has driven the anti-suffragists to desperation and they have called a meeting in New York to gather their forces into a National Anti-Suffrage Association. When one considers that never anywhere have they had a State Convention, and that in only two States can they be said to have a State Association, one need not be very much frightened at this new organization. Its delegates found ample room in the parlor of one of the members and only half-a-dozen States were represented. And this little handful of women announce that they „are going to stop the woman suffrage movement“ which is now sweeping over the entire country!

The New York State Suffrage Association has just moved into large, beautiful headquarters in the heart of this city and their rooms are thronged daily. From all parts of the country comes the word of the opening of headquarters. For the suffragists of the United States 1912 promises to be indeed a Happy New Year, and this is our heartfelt wish for the brave women in all parts of the world who are working for their political freedom.

IDA HUSTED HARPÉR.
New York, December 1911.

THE LOS ANGELES CASE.

The European and Oriental Press has given large circulation to an alleged announcement of the Socialists of Los Angeles (a large city in Southern California) in which they call upon their comrades in other countries to lend no further assistance to woman suffrage campaigns. The reasons given for this edict are follows: At an election held to nominate candidates, the Socialists carried the city by so large a majority that the determining election to be held Dec. 5, seemed a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile on October 10, the women of the State were enfranchised and the women of Los Angeles were given the privilege of casting their votes in the December election. The election took place and the returns of the primary election were reversed and the Socialists overwhelmingly defeated. The articles referred to, credit this change entirely to the women.

I cannot believe the Socialists in Los Angeles really sent out an edict so entirely untruthful and misleading as is the one presented by the Press,* but as suffrage workers throughout the world are sure to meet this report, it is well for them to know the entire truth. For two years there has been a lively labor and capital war in that city largely growing out of a great printer's strike, during which the *Times Building* (belonging to a leading newspaper) was wrecked with dynamite and twenty-one people were killed. The whole city was stirred

*) The American Socialist organ *The New York Call* of Dec. 17 1911 says: *The National suffrage petition, initiated by the Woman's National Committee and indorsed by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, is being sent broadcast over the United States for signatures.*

Ed.

with indignation and alarm in consequence, and feeling ran high. Finally, two men the Mc Namara brothers, were arrested, charged with the crime, and were kept in confinement, pending the finding of evidence. All over the country the Trade Unions passed resolutions, declaring their confidence in the innocence of these men, and their condemnation of their „oppressors“. National labor leaders were loud in their support of this sentiment. A considerable sum, variously reported from £ 40,000 to £ 100,000 was raised by the Unions for the defense of these „martyrs to the cause of labor“. The National Government attempted to impanel two Grand Juries for the purpose of investigating charges against other men of being part of a national conspiracy to destroy property and life in order to intimidate the employers into yielding to the demands of striking employees. The time was approaching for the Mc Namara trial and feeling ran at fever heat all over the land. Capital claimed that the Trade Unions were in criminal conspiracy, and the Unions claimed that they were being malignantly persecuted. In Los Angeles the war grew in intensity and bitterness as time went on, and the Socialist Party gained numbers with astonishing rapidity. Then the primary election was held and the Socialists carried it by a large majority. All suffragists recognized that the women of Los Angeles were placed in an unfair and unfortunate position when they were granted the privilege of voting in the election which was to decide for or against the Socialists. Although the public sentiment centered about the Mc Namaras, the election was regarded as a straight contest between Socialists and their opponents. Whichever way the election turned the result would certainly be used against woman suffrage throughout the world: if the Socialists won, capitalists would claim, that „the majority of all women are socialistic in sympathy“; if the capitalists won, the Socialists would assert the contrary. Suffragists therefore awaited the election with baited breath, but this clear-cut test of the woman vote in Los Angeles never came off. On December 2nd, three days before the election, the two Mc Namaras not only confessed to the crime of dynamiting the *Times Building* but to other similar crimes which had long been under investigation!

Naturally the country experienced a revulsion of feeling. In Los Angeles the tide turned instantly against the Socialists. A temporary suspicion was upon them and there was no time nor opportunity to clear themselves of it before the election. The question in everyone's month was: were the Trade Unions and the Socialists in partnership with these dynamiting plots? No one could answer and men by the hundreds who had voted for the Socialists at the primary election, now voted with their opponents, holding it to be wisdom to wait until matters were re-adjusted before entrusting the city government to an untried Party. Meanwhile popular sentiment remains in a state of extreme excitement and each side is accusing the other of foul play. What the opinion of the public will be when the commotion, now nation-wide, produced by the confession, has subsided no one can predict, but out of the confusion one thing stands forth clear and certain and that is that *no one will ever know whether the majority of women voted for or against the Socialists in Los Angeles on December 5th, 1911.* Each side in the contention must cry quits on that score.

Out of the election, which bids fair to be given a place in the world's politics, quite out of proport-

ion to its real importance, there comes much cheering news. There was a tremendous outpouring of women voters. The *New York Times*, a paper of the opposition, says that from 90% to 95% of the women registered voted, which is a remarkable showing when compared with the records of men

„Not a single precinct Captain was prevented from taking charge of her territory, and 1,500 women under the direction of the league participated in the day's work.

To day many men who had opposed the granting of suffrage to women were loud in praise of their work at the polls.

Election Board members declared that the women not only outvoted the men in nearly all the precincts, but showed more aptitude in handling their ballots. They cast their votes more quickly, they did not need as much coaching and explaining as the men, and they worked harder than the men for their favorite candidates.

The vote of the women on the city ordinances showed discrimination. There were three of them, the most important being the drastic prohibition measure, designed to make the city „dry as a bone“. The women voted overwhelming against that, but they declared for a municipal newspaper.

A very large number of aged women voted and among them Mrs. Caroline M. Severance who at 92 cast her first ballot. She was one of the American pioneers much beloved by all who knew her. A cultured, gracious woman, dominated by a beautiful spirit. After voting she went home and composed a paraphrase of Mrs. Howe's Battle Hymn and then sang it!

Mine eyes behold the dawning of the glad, resplendent day,
When war and strife shall cease their blind, barbarous sway,
For woman comes to join her struggling knightly mates
To make the waiting world a brotherhood of States.

Glory, glory, hallelujah,
The race goes marching on,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Till peace and joy are won.

When such majestic souls are numbered upon our side in this great struggle, who dares lose hope? who dares falter in the work? „Our cause is marching on.“ Glory, glory, hallelujah!

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.
Cairo, Egypt, December 26th, 1911.

Great Britain.

The *National Union of W. S. Societies* writes:— No event of outstanding importance has occurred since we last wrote. The advocates and opponents of Women's Suffrage are steadily preparing for the great struggle of 1912, and everyone realises that the settlement of the question will be one of the most important events of the year.

The ministerial campaign began on December 16th, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs addressed a great meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation in London. In the course of his speech, Sir Edward Grey said, „It is to me inconceivable that a House of Commons which has more than once by large majorities approved the principle of Women's Suffrage should calmly proceed to pass through all its stages a Bill widening the Suffrage for men without doing something to remove the barrier against

women having votes. If that happens, the House of Commons will have stultified itself, and will have placed itself in an entirely indefensible position."

Reviewing the Parliamentary situation, Mr. Lloyd George said, "Our success next year, I think, is assured. I do not see what there is to prevent it."

At the Special Council Meeting of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, held last month, the Secretary of the Conciliation Committee which formulated the Bill named after it, expressed his opinion that "an amendment to the Reform Bill which would enfranchise those women who now possess the Municipal Vote, with some large addition of married women is certain of success; but even if, by some extraordinary mischance it should fail, there still remains an amendment on the lines of the Conciliation Bill, or the Conciliation Bill itself." These prophecies of victory in 1912 from men well qualified to judge of the Parliamentary situation confirm the policy of the National Union in working for Women's Suffrage by means of an amendment to the Reform Bill.

Next month, the Union will hold a mass meeting in the Albert Hall, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer will speak, and many prominent Members of Parliament will be on the platform. A Committee has been formed in the House of Commons to work in conjunction with the Suffrage Societies in organising a great campaign all over the country.

The various groups of the Socialist party are also taking a very prominent part in the fight for women's enfranchisement.

Another sign of the times which would seem to justify our anticipation of success is the obvious uneasiness of our friends, the Anti-Suffragists, evinced in their unwonted activity.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies sends greetings and heartiest good wishes for 1912 to fellow-Suffragists the world over.

M. L. MACKENZIE,
London, January 1912. *Press Secretary.*

The *Women's Freedom League* greets the New Year with hope and courage, believing that in every direction things are moving towards the next necessary step in women's emancipation, the winning of political enfranchisement. The year 1911 has been a remarkable one in many ways for Suffragists the world over, and in Britain especially the extraordinary change in public opinion is noteworthy.

In April of last year, the Freedom League initiated the great passive protest against women's exclusion from a share in legislation, by calling upon all suffragists to refuse the information required by Government for the decennial Census. Other societies followed and the Census of 1911 will be always remarkable for its incompleteness and inaccuracy.

In May the Second Reading of the Conciliation Bill passed with a majority of 167, and in June came the Prime Minister's pledge for a week's Government facilities in 1912.

The Great Procession of June 17th attracted far greater crowds than did even the Coronation Procession in the same month, and Mrs. Despard, our President, was once more accorded an almost royal progress through the crowded streets by the people who now know her so well.

Events in the political world have moved rapidly and the introduction of a National Insurance Bill affecting millions of women has helped very largely to break up the apathy of many people who had never before been interested in the Suffrage question. In October "The Standard", an old established Conservative paper abandoned the Press boycott, and now gives daily a whole page to women's

interests in the wider sense, and since the promise of a Reform Bill, most of the better-class papers are giving leading articles on the prospects of a Woman Suffrage Amendment.

Mr. Asquith has received a joint deputation of Suffragists and another from Anti-Suffragists, and Cabinet Ministers are awakening from their long inaction and coming out on the public platform to speak for or against according to their views. Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Haldane and Mr. Birrel have already given strong public support, and all the forces of reaction and retrogression are gathering themselves together upon the other side. One recently appointed Cabinet Minister, Mr. Hobhouse, having consented to receive our deputation, distinguished himself in discourtesy by refusing to answer any questions, to give any explanations or even to make a statement beyond the fact that he would oppose us by every means in his power.

A Scottish Bye-election at Govan immediately before Christmas gave the League a chance of the propaganda at which it excels, and enormous audiences of men from the Clyde shipbuilding yards, cheered our speakers and came night after night to hear what they described as "real commonsense". They also paid to hear it, and that voluntarily without any collection being taken. On the principle of votes for women the country is practically converted, and so we enter 1912 with all our work, our time and our money to be concentrated upon what we believe will be the last phase in the political struggle for the privileges of citizenship.

EDITH HOW MARTYN.
London, January 1912.

Germany.

For the 11th of December the N.W.S.A. had called a public meeting at the "Musikersäle" in Berlin, which was to voice the demands the German women have to make to the Reichstag, which is about to be elected. The meeting was an impressive demonstration of the strength and unity of our movement. Of the three speakers of the evening, the first, Frau Camilla Jellinek, treated the demands we have to make regarding a reform of the marriage laws and further regarding the reform of our penal code which the next Reichstag is expected to bring. Among other things she asked that the age of consent be raised, that severer punishments be fixed for immoral assaults upon women, that conditional punishment for juveniles and first offenders be introduced, that more effective measures be taken against alcoholism and prostitution etc. Frau Lischnewska spoke on the demands which we women have to urge on the new Reichstag in the domain of Social Politics. She especially asked for the introduction of chambers of Labour to promote industrial peace, for insurance against unemployment and for a regulation of the housing question. Frau Toni Breitscheid treated women's political demands. From the new Reichstag they expect first of all energetic measures to lessen the prevailing enormous prices of food, a free right of coalition also for women workers and especially better guarantees of peace than we seem to have possessed heretofore. And as the chief and most prominent of all women's demands, comprising within itself the fulfilling of all others, woman suffrage and eligibility to the Reichstag. All three speakers met with great applause. Then the Presidents of the various national societies gave short greetings, they had come from all parts of the empire: Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg, Saxony, Württemberg. Their speeches gave a multicoloured picture of the development

and present state of our movement in the various Federal States. The President, Frau Marie Stritt, then read out greetings from societies unable to send delegates and from several prominent members of different political parties. Frau Minna Cauer in a concluding speech gave an outlook into the Future. The big hall was crowded to its remotest corner. The audience listened with rapt attention till a very late hour and many of them had the impression that the Suffrage movement has become an important factor in public life.

The Prussian W.S.A. held its Annual Meeting on December the 10th and 11th in Berlin. 48 delegates from all parts of the kingdom were present. The annual report was given by Frau Breitscheid, the propaganda work has been done with great zeal, the local societies have increased from 24 to 36. Several new pamphlets were published: The International Alliance for Woman Suffrage, Housewives and Politics, The teachers' need of the Suffrage. The chief subject of discussion was the Prussian franchise law, which grants only very limited rights to men; women and men will fight together for universal suffrage, Municipal suffrage for women will be claimed with great energy. The elections for the new Reichstag will take place on January the 12th; all the candidates will be asked if they will stand for woman suffrage and the answers will be published. The majority of the delegates declined to work for candidates who do not stand for woman suffrage. It was resolved to send a memorandum to the Lord Chancellor urging better laws for all kind of working women.

ADELHEID VON WELCZECK.
Dresden, January 1912.

The report given in "J. S." VI 27 by the officially appointed correspondent of the German W.S.A. is believed by the former Officers to give rise to the misunderstanding that the former body of Officers had not enjoyed the entire confidence of the Union and had not been re-elected, and this apprehension being shared by Dr. Schirmacher, I do not hesitate to publish the process of the election of new Officers on Oct. 7th in the terms desired by Miss Heymann, Dr. Augspurg, Mrs. Levison, Mrs. Voss, Mrs. Radel and Miss Schiess, viz:—

"The two presidents Anita Augspurg and Lida Gustava Heymann were re-elected. No other names were proposed for their office, only a minority of delegates handed in blank ballots. Also all the other members of the board were re-elected with one exception, instead of which Frau Marie Stritt appeared. Then the two presidents resigned and with them three other members Frau Radel, Frau Levison and Frä. Schiess. This made necessary a second election, which produced the Executive named in "J. S." VI p. 27."

The reason that I have no objection to publish this detailed report is that Miss Adelheid von Welczeck gives exactly the same particulars in her account of the meeting in question in *Centralblatt des Bundes deutscher Frauenvereine*, XIII 116, where she had more space at her disposal than in "Jus Suffragii".

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

In the report of Germany J. S. VI p. 40 last line before "the Western German Association" was inadvertently omitted: "the Silesian Association". Ed.

Hungary.

We continued our propaganda-tour attending the interpartisan suffrage-meetings, and our speakers in Baja, Szabadka, Sopron and Nagy Kanizsa were Cornelia Feldmar, Vilma Glücklich, Eugenie Miskolczy-Meller, Ilona Risztics, Adèle Spády and Sidonie Willhelm. We succeeded by stratagem in obtaining a vote of the meeting of Nagykanizsa, and the woman suffrage amendment was adopted.

Our chief work was the opening of our Christmas-bazaar for the benefit of the Congress-fund, which took place on the 5th of December and was opened by a short speech of the President, Countess Telek. We plan to have little weekly causeries and debates upon feminism at our bazar, and we hope it to be a success and to give good profits for the fund by the sales. There are many attractions: a woman suffrage pageant of dolls, a central kitchen house, the ideal of married and marriageable feminists, beautiful fancy works designed by an artist etc.

The Prime-Minister addressed an inquiry on universal suffrage to about sixty men's societies most of which do not deal with or discuss suffrage at all or treat it only incidentally, whereas he did not think fit to ask the opinion of either the Feminist Society or the Men's League for Woman Suffrage. We would be earnestly distressed at the Prime Minister's absent-mindedness, if we had not the conviction, that this whole inquiry was only a manoeuvre to delay for a while the question of the suffrage reform. Well, to prevent any excuses or reproaches, the two omitted societies gave their unasked-for opinion nevertheless.

Budapest, December 1911.

* * *

We are glad to have to report the great, both moral and financial success of our Christmas shop, arranged to enlarge our Congress-funds. The show was famous for its originality and artistic value and we have won by this for us quite new propaganda many valuable helpmates, young artists and others for the Committee of Arrangements of the Congress. The good result of our sale encourages us to continue it in the provincial towns and watering-places of Hungary.

The Municipal Council of Budapest made an allowance of 5,000 Kr. for the Int. Congress, which we acknowledge thankfully in hopes to get even more in time.

Miss Cicely Corbett will be our next heartily welcomed guest. Her first stay in Hungary was an enormous success, her lectures and drawingroom-speeches were a sequel of attractions and the interest she awakened for our cause was a lasting one. We hope, that her second visit will be equally successful and we are looking forward with great joy and expectations to her visit in Hungary which is to be from the 13th till the 28th of January.

EUGENIE MISKOLCZY-MELLER.
Budapest, the 5th of January 1912.

The Netherlands.

The Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht had its annual general assembly at Dordrecht on December 16th and 17th. It was a most splendid meeting presided by Mrs. Van Balen-Klaar, the Vice-president, our President Dr. Aletta H. Jacobs accompanying Mrs. Catt on her propaganda-tour through South-Africa and India. The meeting was very well attended, an unusual large number of branches had sent delegates. An important matter of discuss-

ion was the question whether a procession in favor of women suffrage should be held. The proposal was carried, and further it was agreed that the Vereeniging should send out invitations to the other societies for woman suffrage and to the Trade Unions of women to take part in the procession and to appoint a delegate for a committee which will make all the necessary arrangements. The report of the Committee for the revision of the Constitution not yet having been published it was not possible to fix as yet a date when the procession should be held. But the Committee will make all necessary arrangements, in order that when a favorable occasion presents itself, all will be ready for a speedy execution of the project.

Our Dordrecht hostesses had arranged a public meeting for the evening of December 16th, which wore a very festive character. The first number of the program was the presentation to the Vereeniging of a beautiful banner embroidered by Miss Rosa Mantus. We hope it will soon lead us to victory.

J. C. VAN LANSCHOT HUBRECHT.
Amsterdam, January 1912.

The propaganda of the *Men's League* goes on the same as last month, and indeed not without success. Meanwhile the Dutch Parliament has been discussing the budget, i. e. the way in which they intend to spend the money raised by the taxes levied on men and women alike, all this expenditure being decided by the Deputies of the People, meaning of the male half of the people in so far as they have votes. Each M.P. gets his salary from the State Treasury, filled by the contributions of men and women, but practically each is responsible to his electors only for his acts and neglects in Parliament.

In the budget discussions a Socialist M. P. wished to have better wages, hours lodging and training for nurses. The Minister of the Interior made vague promises, in case he should remain in office for long years more. The Postmaster General said he limited the employment of women in night-service as much as possible in accordance with the International Convention. A Liberal M.P. asked why the chances of advancement of women Government Clerks were not the same as for their men colleagues. The Postmaster General replied that it was undesirable to give a woman authority over the men in inferior positions, and that also the higher salaries were better fit for men.

The rest of the discussions did not offer special points of more interest for women than men. On the whole the present Government will never of its own accord do away with any discriminations against women.

Utrecht, Jan. 1912. W. A. E. MANSFELDT.

Belgium.

After an address on Woman Suffrage by Miss Louise Van der Plas from Brussels at the Roman Catholic Democratic Congress at Courtrai on Sept. 24, the following resolution was adopted:

„That the different objections against woman suffrage cannot stand the test of a thorough impartial examination; that on the other hand the participation of women in municipal, provincial and even in state elections would further the nation's morality, order and welfare, considering that those countries, where any kind of suffrage is given to women have gained many benefits by it and have not felt the prophesied evils. Therefore the Congress urges that in case the Belgian Parliament will revise the exist-

ing electoral law they will grant women the same suffrage rights and a vote on the same conditions as to men.”
(*L'International Féminin.*)

The paper „Féminisme Chrétien” of October 1911 contains the eloquent address given by Miss Van den Plas at Courtrai on September 24 in which she refuted the common objections against woman suffrage, and the November-number brings her splendid review of the international woman suffrage movement.
M. G. K.

France.

The Executive of the French Woman Suffrage Association had a meeting on December 26th under the Chairmanship of Mme Vincent. It was attended by Honorary Members, Officers and numerous Delegates from Local Groups and Provincial Sections. The principal object of the meeting was to discuss the Union's polity during the approaching elections for Municipal Councils. The main decisions were the following:—

The Union will not put up candidates, but it will be free to support any of them. The Union will take steps to induce the candidates to make votes for women part of their programme. The Union will undertake a campaign of posters.

The Executive also deliberated on proposal to be made to the General Meeting of the Union, which is to take place at Paris on March 3rd in the morning and afternoon at the Musée Social, 5 rue Las-Cases.

The declarations of the English Cabinet Ministers made a great sensation in France. All the papers reported them with sympathy and our cause got a very real benefit from them, for the noble words spoken in London applied to us as well as to our British sisters. As a token of gratitude the French Woman Suffrage Association addressed to the Foreign Office on Dec. 19th the following telegram:

The French Woman Suffrage Association, auxiliary to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, sends its cordial congratulations to Sir Edward Grey, Lord Haldane and Mr. Lloyd George on their support of Woman Suffrage. It rejoices in the furtherance of the cause in France by the advocacy of the British Suffragists.

Signed: *Madame Vincent, President.*

The Ministers graciously acknowledged the receipt of our message.

Suffrage lectures are continued in France with success: especially the women state employees are flocking to us in increasing number especially those in the lines of Education, Post-, Telegraph- and Telephone-service. One of these days we shall arrange a special meeting for the hospital nurses in Paris.

For future lectures the French W. S. A. wishes to address an urgent appeal to the suffrage associations of other nations. In France lantern-projections are greatly valued and we should especially like to popularize by this means the triumphs of the suffrage movement in other countries.

Are there in other countries lantern-slides to be had? Could our W. S. A. procure them? To whom can we apply for them? We could be much obliged to our sisters abroad if they would help us by the living image of their processions and demonstrations, and we urgently request them to write on this subject to the Secretariate of the French Woman

Suffrage Association: 53 rue Scheffer, Paris XVI, thanking them by anticipation.

V. VINCENT.

(*Communication from the Union française.*)

Portugal.

(*Continuation.*)

To her activity, her initiative and especially to her great energy we owe the foundation of the two first feminist associations in Portugal; the *Republican Women's League*, which before the Revolution was under the high patronage of the Republican party, and the *Association for Feminist Propaganda*. The former was founded in April 1909 with Mme Castro Osorio as President; and on the occasion of its official foundation the future Cabinet Minister of the Republic, M. Antonio José d'Almeida, gave his famous speech in which he promised "votes to women when the Republic should have been established. He himself suggested personally to Mme Castro Osorio the formation of this League, advised her to give it a political tendency as its name implies, and encouraged her in her course. . . . The readers of *Jus Suffragii* know by this time how he kept his word. . . .

As to the *Association for Feminist Propaganda*, it was founded in April 1911 by Mrs. Castro Osorio, Beatriz Angelo, Jeanne d'Almeida Nogueira and other members of the *Women's League*.

„We are indebted to Mme Castro Osorio for remarkable literary propaganda works, as *The Portuguese Women* (translated into French by Henri Faure); *Education; Woman, Marriage and Divorce; Training of Portuguese Women for Citizenship*, etc. Her work as a lecturer is equally admirable. In 1910 and '11 she was the editor of a feminist magazine, *Woman and Child*. She gained great fame in children's literature by her charming *Fairy Tales* and her stories for moral education: *A Lesson from History, My Country*, etc. Her life is a beautiful example of great effort and great achievement. At this moment she contributes largely to important papers in the Brézil. Another talented authoress, Mme Alice Pestana (who is known under the pseudonym of Cael) has advocated since long purely feminist ideas in her works. Being married with a Spanish teacher, she lives at Madrid, where she is a teacher herself at the *Instruction de Libre Enseñanza*. In the weekly chronicle which she regularly sends to the *Diario de Noticias*, a Lissabon daily paper, she often touches upon women's rights and deals with those questions in an interesting way. In her book of tales, *Scraps of Truth*, she gives a brilliant review of the women's question. In the Spanish magazine *La Lectura* she has long had charge of a Women's Column with serious feminist articles. She also wrote pretty works, novels and stories for young people: *The White Magazine, To Mothers and Daughters, First Reading Book*, etc. In *Uncle Victor* she popularized the *Lusiade* (Camens) in a really charming fashion with a lot of well-chosen quotations put into an amusing plot, which delights the children.

She founded in 1899 the *Portuguese Peace League*. We must not forget Mme Alice Moderno, who has edited in the Açores these ten years the feminist weekly *The Paper*. Another poetess Mme Lutgarda de caires has recently addressed to the Law Congress now in session at Lissabon a very important and detailed report on *The Legal States of Portuguese Women and Children*. This is a work of great value showing profound investigation of the Portuguese Code, which has much of the middle ages left in it.

The authoress of this valuable work was up to now only known as a finely inspired poetess; at once by the said report she appears as a well documented advocate of the great cause which aims at the uplifting of womanhood.

We have nowadays other women writers of talent, as Mme Virginia de Castro e Almeida, Maria A. Vaz de Carvalho, etc. but, whatever be their accomplishments each in her line they take no interest in the struggle for women's rights.

Among the New Women we will also name Mme Maria Veleda, a talented authoress of fine literary gifts, a great speaker for lectures and meetings. She is now the editor of the Women's League's organ *A Madrugada* (Daybreak).

The first pioneers of the Portuguese women's movement were: Guiomar Torresão who lived 40 years ago and remained famous under the epithet of the *Apostle* of feminism in her country; she adopted the ideas of Mme Francisca d'Assis Martins, the *Grandmother* of the women's movement and founder of the first women's paper ever published in Portugal, *The Woman's Voice*, which was very short-lived but well written and to which contributions were given by the learned French lusophile Mlle Anna Caron. In 1899 another lady, Beatriz Pinheiro, founded and edited with her husband in the town of Viseu a literary magazine, *The Bluebird*, which brought numerous and good articles on the women's movement.

And finally we will remark that in Portugal the movement for women's rights has a considerable number of men supporters, among whom are the old philosopher Teófilo Braga and other scholars and thinkers Magalhães Lima, Bernardino Machado, Manuel d'Arriaga, João Chagas, Afonso Costa, Jacinto Nunes, Sousa Costa, A Mendes Vasconcellos, Luis Leitão, etc. Dr. M. Jaime d'Almeida M.D., took for his doctor's thesis *The Psychological and Physiological Powers of Women*; in his defence he came out as a downright feminist, refuting the false theories on women's constitution, which are so brains, lesser intellect, lack of physical strength, psych-brains, lesser intellect, physical strength, psychological aptitudes etc. etc. Another doctor, a famous anthropologist, Dr. A. Costa Ferreira, has published in the French magazine *Le Foyer Médical* (No. 8) an essay on Women's Brain Power, which on the whole is favourable to women although not entirely free from scientific prejudice, assigning to men a habit of positive thought and to women a sentimental and emotional bias! Dreadful scientific prejudice, daily refuted by facts as feminism is progressing, and sure to be overcome by true impartial investigation.”—

JEANNE D'ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA,
Pres. of the Assoc. f. Fem. Prop.

Lissabon, December 1911.

Austrian Empire.

GALICIA.

The Polish League for Women's Rights at Lemberg has done its best to awaken the attention of the public by a series of lectures. During the last month the most interesting lecture was that by Mme Benoni—Dobrowolska, manager and founder of a reformed primary school. Mrs. D. had a numerous audience and spoke enthusiastically of the modern mothers' duties, and fascinated the hearers by her strong belief in the urgency of immediate educational reforms and by her original ideas, the outcome of paedological and paedagogical studies.

The League is doing great social service by its

propaganda. In the Local Section of Jasto and at Sanok Mrs. Dr. Sophia Daszynska—Golinska, professor of economics at the School for political studies at Cracow gave a splendid address on the dearth of victuals showing the women the measures to be taken against the scantiness of supplies. For Jan. 14, the day of the opening of the Galician Diet at Lemberg, the League is arranging a deputation of representatives of all women's societies. The President of the League, Mme Melanie Berson, will represent to the President of the Diet, Count Stanislas Badeni, the urgency of an amendment to the planned electoral reform to make it apply to women as well. Lately the League has prepared a petition signed by all women's associations of Galicia, which was sent to the leader of the Polish Parliamentary Club at Vienna, H. E. Dr. Bilinsky, calling upon him to give his support to a bill which would admit girls to classical and modern Government Schools.

The petition gives a sad description of modern female education in Galicia, showing that there is not one classical or modern Government School which admits girls. The education of the daughters is thus entirely left to the charge of the parents and this costly education paralyses the women's movement. And yet the duty of the State would be to treat the girls justly and not only promote the education of the boys.

Jasto, January 1912.

MARIE GERZABEK.

The Holy Land.

We arrived at the end of our month-long trip up the East African Coast on November 18th. We found the little city all excitement over its preparations for the reception of the British King and Queen who would pass by next day, en route to India. The Khedive was coming and there were to be processions and illuminations. Already the streets were gay with brilliant scarlet Turkish flags bearing the crescent, and the curious had begun to gather. A king is not to be seen every day! The hotels had booked every bed and even floor space, and there was no place for us. Making our arrangements hastily, we found ourselves, within a few hours, on a ship bound for Jaffa, the port of Jerusalem. The next morning, under blue skies and bright sunshine, we were anchored in the picturesque, rocky harbor made famous by the biblical story of Jonah cast over to still the storm, and the legendary tale of Andromeda chained to a rock and rescued by Perseus. We were rowed ashore in boats which tossed about like corks and were landed on a small stone pier, crowded with men, who to our unaccustomed eyes, looked like figures which had just stepped forth from the flies of a theater. We climbed up narrow stony paths and through tiny, queer little streets, still leading upward, for Jaffa lies upon a steep hillside, until we came to our hotel. We were charmed, enchanted! Our delight continued on our four hours journey by rail to Jerusalem. Men, quaintly garbed, were plowing, sometimes with camels, sometimes with donkeys, and always with an archaic single handled plow. Modern Davids in plenty, with picturesque striped coats, could be seen tending their flocks, and it was through David's country we were passing. A cave was pointed out where Samson made love to Delilah, and the very spot where Goliath fell! Indeed, we could readily imagine the leaves of the Bible parting and its historic characters stepping forth, quite as they really were. We could believe what we wished as

our Dragoman pointed out this or that spot as the scene of some familiar Bible story.

Alas, the Holy Land is a Land of Disenchantment! For instance, a beautiful Rebecca, barefooted, lithe graceful, clad in a blue flowing garment stood outlined against a stone wall. A water jar was poised upon her head and another was in her hand. No picture could be prettier. We drew nearer and discovered that her face was much tattooed, her hair unkempt, and her dress a mass of unspeakable filth! These women are nearly all tattooed, and as they have discovered tattooing on the faces of the mummies of Egyptian women, it is probable that it was a general custom in Bible days and that the Rebecca of old was no exception. I am equally certain that she was unwashed! This sort of disillusion was our hourly experience. No country in the world can be more picturesque, and no people in the world can be more appealing to the artistic sense, than these graceful, well-built men and women in their bright colored flowing raiment; but also no country can be dirtier, more unsanitary, more noisome to the smell than this. Our delight at its quaintness gradually gave way to an uncomfortable conviction that we were catching something! As crawlers of all the breeds known to torment man have increased without discouragement since the old historic days, and as our poor, much-bitten bodies testified profusely to their presence and their industry, we had some grounds for our change of feeling. The discovery of the microbe has not added to the peace of mind of globe-trotters, whatever it may have done for science.

We were about ready to return when the news reached us that the cholera had broken out in Jaffa and that people embarking at that port must go into quarantine for five days. We decided to go through Syria, via Nablous, the land of the Samaritans, Nazareth, the Sea of Gallilee, Damascus and Balbek to Beyrouth, a clean port, and from which a line of French ships went direct to Port Said without stopping at Jaffa. The additional trip was exceedingly interesting and was needed to complete the impression of the Holy Land, but as the roads lead up our side of a mountain range, then down the other side, across a valley, and across mountains again, and as all of them are extremely rocky, it was a wofully fatiguing experience. Imagine our sensations when we found that we had run into the very trap we had tried so hard to avoid! An old woman died of heart failure in the night on our boat. The authorities at Port Said, declared it might have been cholera and they therefore refused to receive any passengers. We were carried on to Alexandria, and having spent one day under the yellow flag on the ship, six hundred passengers were taken ashore to the „Lazeret” where four indescribable, never-to-be-forgotten days, finally came to an end. A double, high picket fence, guarded by armed soldiers, made us understand that we were prisoners. For our keeping here, five persons to a room, we paid sixteen shillings per day. Like other prisoners we were given „tickets of leave” and were placed under watch for a few days more.

Now, after a few days in the best hotel we have seen in five months, we feel restored to innocence and respectability. We have been scrubbed, fumigated, disinfected, laundered and are clean. Only scars of the unholy bites of the Holy Land remain to remind us of what has been, and the fear of the microbe has lost its terrors. (To be continued.)

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 26, 1911.