

# JUS SUFFRAGII,

PUBLISHED BY THE  
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

THIRD YEAR No. 7.

MARCH 15, 1909.

Most of the women would, if they were voters, exercise the suffrage with conscientiousness, understanding and advantage, and the men do no more.

Hon. JOHN D. LONG.



Unbind our hands. We do not ask  
For favor in this fight  
Of human souls for human needs.  
We ask for nought but right.

JOSEPHINE CONGER KANEKO.

PRICE 2 DUTCH FLORINS PER YEAR.

## CALL TO THE FOURTH EXECUTIVE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

An Executive Meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance will be held in London April 26th to May 1st inclusive 1909. The Affiliated National Woman Suffrage Associations of the following sixteen countries, will each be entitled to send six delegates and six alternates, viz: Australia, Canada, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America. A special invitation to send fraternal delegates is extended to all National Associations which are in sympathy with our movement. Individuals of whatever race, nativity or creed, who believe in the right of the woman citizen to protect her interests in Society by the ballot, are invited to be present.

The great forward movement to establish self-government for men which has made such giant strides within the past half century, will not end until equal political rights are extended to women and men alike. That Woman Suffrage will ere long become an established fact, as it already is in Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Finland and four of the United States of America, is no longer a question. What nation will be the first to uplift the standard of justice to women, and what will be the date of its action are the only points in doubt. International counsel and International co-operation are needed to accelerate the progress of the movement. All persons interested in this greatest of present day problems are sure of a welcome. Come one, come all.

President, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,  
1st Vice-president, Dr. JUR. ANITA AUGSPURG,  
2d Vice-President, MILLICENT FAWCETT, L.L.D.,  
Secretaries: RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,  
Dr. KÄTHE SCHIRMACHER,  
MARTINA G. KRAMERS,  
Treasurer, Mrs. STANTON COIT,

N.B. For information write to Mrs. Edward Gulick,  
25 Victoria Street, London S.W.

## The London Congress.

The arrangements for the London Convention are moving forward with most satisfactory progress. I find an energetic Committee of Arrangements has been formed and special offices have been taken for its work at 25 Victoria Street, S.W. in the same building in which the offices of the National Union have long existed. All enquiries may be directed there to Mrs. Gulick, who is the Secretary in charge. She reads and writes French and German as well as English.

*Hotels.* In another column a list of Hotels and Boarding Houses will be found with prices for accommodations. The Hotel Head-quarters will be the Welbeck Palace Hotel, Welbeck Street, W. about five minutes' walk from St. James' Hall, where the business Meetings will be held. I have found this Hotel to be clean, comfortable and modern. I wish also to recommend especially the Portland Hotel, a small neatly arranged place, somewhat less expensive than the head-quarters Hotel, and which is directly across the street from the Hall; also the Dysart, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, also near the Hall, which caters particularly for Americans and French. These Hotels are personally known to me to be comfortable and desirable. As April is a busy Hotel Season in London, it is strictly necessary to engage one's accommodation in advance. Delegates should write directly to the Hotel chosen, but if further information is desired, Mrs. Stanbury, Chairman of the Committee on Hotels, will gladly supply it. The list printed in this issue is only a partial one. London has such a variety of hostelrys that one suited to the needs and finances of all can be found. Write your wishes to the Committee and the Chairman will be sure to place at your disposal the information you desire.

*Registration.* All Delegates, Alternates, Honorary Associates and Visitors to the Congress, are requested to call at the office of the Committee of Arrangements upon arrival, in order to register. The Programme of the Meeting, Convention Badge, and Invitations will be found there awaiting them,



and any information concerning accommodations or other needs will be supplied. The Committee will be ready to receive Delegates one week previous to the Convention. These offices will be closed on the Sunday preceding the Meeting (April 25th) but if the Committee is informed in advance that any Delegates are coming in on that day, they will be met at the train.

**Programme.** A tentative programme is printed elsewhere; many attractive features are being planned which will add greatly to the entertainment of the Convention, but which are as yet too incomplete to be announced. The chief business will be the revision of the Constitution, the election of officers, and the consideration of proposals for the future work of the Alliance.

**Walking tours.** These will be arranged each afternoon under the direction of a Committee of young people, who will escort parties of Alternates and Visitors to various points of attraction in London. The Delegates may as well compose their minds in advance to the fact that the London Meeting will mean long days of hard work for them.

**Languages.** No one need to hesitate about coming to this Meeting because she does not speak or understand English, as Committees have been carefully chosen with a view to giving assistance to those who do not know English.

**Full Delegations desired.** I wish to urge upon each Auxiliary Association to send as full a delegation as possible, and to extend to all readers of "Jus Suffragii" an earnest invitation to be present at this Meeting. It will prove to be a pivotal one in the evolution of the International movement, which should be reason enough to call out a large and representative Congress; but there is an additional reason; your presence in England may be regarded as a direct contribution to the English Suffrage campaign, which is the liveliest yet conducted in any country. There is much difference of opinion concerning the policy and methods, as all the worlds knows, but the combination makes Woman Suffrage the most talked of question in England. Numerous Woman Suffrage Head-quarters remind one of bee-hives, each with its splendid force of hard-working, earnest, clever woman in charge. Public sentiment has reached a degree of intensity which I have never discovered to be present in any campaign in my own country, and I doubt if the same earnestness of feeling has been so widespread in the campaign of any country. Few people remain who have not recorded themselves upon one side or the other of the movement, but in England as in every other land, there is a large number of people who can only view the Woman Suffrage question from a personal and local standpoint. The Mission of our Alliance will be to demonstrate to this country that there is a wide demand on the part of the women of the world for equal political rights. If you desire a new baptism in the faith or added enthusiasm or inspiration, you will not fail to find it here. If you want to help the coming of Woman Suffrage, there is nothing you can do which will be of more signal assistance to the general movement, than to be present at this Congress.

**International banner.** Any individual or Association which has a design to present for the International Banner, should send it to Mrs. Van Loenen-de Bordes, 36 Constantijn Huygensstraat,

Amsterdam, by the middle of April. The Report of this Committee will be given on the first morning of the Convention.

The Alliance must decide upon the size of the Banner and whether it shall take the form of a Banner or a Flag. In all probability it will be a Banner. The design could however be adapted to either, and when manufactured could be put into any size. The designers should recommend colors, motto and whatever other features they desire. Our Auxiliary Association in Finland has offered a prize for the best design to be sent to London. The Alliance will not pay for the design; it must be a free gift to the Alliance. If other Associations feel inclined they may follow the example of the Finnish Society. After the design has been accepted the cost of manufacture would be borne by the Alliance.

**International Song.** A Committee will be appointed to select the best of the Songs submitted for consideration. If any Association or individual has a Song to present, kindly send it to me or to Miss Kramers. The words should be put into a sealed envelope and the contents indicated upon the outside. In a duplicate envelope the name of the writer should be placed and not signed to the Song itself. On each envelope there should be written the same motto or the same figure or some other duplication which will serve to identify the writer when the judgment is rendered. It will be best that the Committee do not know from what country or what individual the Songs under consideration have come.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,  
Woman Suffrage Head-quarters,  
25 Victoria St. W., London S.W.

March 1, 1909.

#### PROGRAMME

*First Quinquennial International Women Suffrage Alliance, to be held in London April 26th—May 1st., 1909, inclusive.*

Monday, April 26th 1909.

9.30 a.m.  
Call to Order.  
Credential Report.  
Appointments of Interpreters, Pages and Committees.  
Adoption of Rules for Parliamentary procedure.  
Consideration of Applications for Membership of new Auxiliaries.  
Report of Committee on International Song.  
Report of Committee on International Banner.  
Report on International Badge.

2.30 p.m.  
Greetings from several fraternal delegates of English Societies, including a representative from the Artists' League, the Writers' League and the Actors' League.

Tuesday, April 27th, 1909.

9.30—10.30 a.m.  
Drill in Parliamentary procedure.  
10.30  
Reading of Minutes.  
Report of "Jus Suffragii".  
Report of Auditor.  
Report of Treasurer.  
Roll Call of Officers and Auxiliary International Associations for the presentation of proposals for new business.

2.30 p.m.  
Fraternal Greetings and ten minutes speeches from the appointed speaker of Auxiliary Associations, whose counties are not represented on the evening programme, the order of names will be arranged later.

Wednesday, April 28th, 1909.

9.30—10.30 a.m.  
Drill in Parliamentary procedure.  
Reading of minutes.  
Report of Committee on revision of Constitution.

2.30 p.m.  
Further consideration of Revision of Constitution.  
Reports of Affiliated National Associations (5 minutes).

Thursday, April 29th, 1909.

9.30 a.m.  
Reading of Minutes.  
Reports of Auxiliary Associations (5 minutes) concluded.  
Reports of newly Affiliated Associations.

Thursday Afternoon.  
Excursions have been planned for this afternoon.

Friday, April 30th, 1909.

9.30 a.m.  
Reading of Minutes.  
Election of Officers.  
Discussion of Proposals for new Business.

2.30 p.m.  
Arrangements for a continuation of "Jus Suffragii".  
Resolutions.  
Invitations for next Meeting.  
Free Parliament on methods of work.

Saturday, May 1st, 1909.

9.30 a.m.  
Unfinished business.  
2.30 p.m.  
Excursion.

#### PROGRAMME

*de la première réunion quinquennale de l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes. à Londres 26 avril—2 mai 1909.*

Lundi, 26 avril 1909.

9.30 matin.  
Ouverture.  
Compte-rendu du Comité des Lettres de Créance.  
Nomination des interprètes, pages et comités.  
Adoption du Règlement sur l'Ordre Parlementaire.  
Demandes d'affiliation à l'Alliance, présentées par quelques Associations Nationales.  
Compte-rendu du Comité de l'Hymne International.  
Compte-rendu du Comité du Drapeau.  
Compte-rendu sur l'insigne internationale.

2.30 après-midi.  
Salutations par plusieurs déléguées(-és) fraternelles(-els) de Sociétés anglaises, e.a. la Ligue des Actrices.

Mardi, 27 avril 1909.

9.30—10.30 matin.  
Exercice d'application du Règlement d'Ordre.

10.30 matin.  
Lecture du procès-verbal.  
Compte-rendu sur "Jus Suffragii".  
Compte-rendu de la contrôle sur les fonds de l'Alliance.  
Compte-rendu de la Trésorière.  
Appel nominal des membres du bureau et des associations nationales pour la présentation de propositions nouvelles.

2.30 après-midi.  
Salutations fraternelles et discours de dix minutes des personnes désignées par les Associations Nationales affiliées non représentées sur le programme des sessions du soir.  
L'ordre des discours sera publié plus tard.

Mercredi, 28 avril 1909.

9.30—10.30 matin.  
Exercice d'application du Règlement d'Ordre.  
Lecture du procès-verbal.  
Compte-rendu du Comité sur la Révision des Statuts.

2.30 après-midi.  
Suite des discussions sur les Statuts.  
Comptes-rendus des Associations Nationales (cinq minutes).

Jeudi, 29 avril 1909.

9.30 matin.  
Lecture du procès-verbal.  
Comptes-rendus des Associations Nationales (5 minutes) terminés.  
Comptes-rendus des Associations Nationales nouvellement affiliées à l'Alliance.

Jeudi après-midi.  
On a arrangé des excursions pour cet après-midi.

Vendredi, 30 avril 1909.

9.30 matin.  
Lecture du procès-verbal.  
Election d'un Bureau.  
Discussion sur les nouvelles propositions.

2.30 après-midi.  
Profets pour la continuation de "Jus Suffragii".  
Ordres du Jour destinés à la publication.  
Invitations pour le prochain congrès.  
Discussion inofficielle sur la propagande.

Samedi, 1er mai 1909.

9.30 matin.  
Discussions inachevées.

2.30 après-midi.  
Excursion.

#### EVENING SESSIONS.

The arrangements for the evening sessions are as yet too incomplete for detailed announcement. The National Union has arranged for a Meeting in the great Albert Hall on Tuesday evening, at which time Members of Parliament representing the Liberal, the Conservative, and the Labour Parties, will address the meeting, as will also Miss Stirling and Mrs. Phillip Snowden of England, and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw of the United States. A Pageant of Women's Trades and Professions will be arranged for this evening. It is probable these women, under Banners announcing their avocations, will march down the aisles of the Hall and take their places in seats reserved for them. The platform will be decorated with the 80 Banners carried in the famous procession of last June. On Wednesday evening there will be a reception and Dinner at Prince's Restaurant, followed by an entertainment given by the Actresses' League. On Thursday evening the International Alliance has accepted an invitation from the Social and Political Union, to be present at a Meeting in Albert Hall, at which time the leaders of the Militant movement will present their reasons for the policy they have pursued, and explain their ultimate hope. Free seats will be provided for all delegates and foreign visitors to our Convention.

A special feature of this Meeting will be that most of the women who have been in Prison will sit upon the platform. The Social and Political Union request that those delegates who feel inclined shall wear the colors of the Union on that evening; these colours are white purple and green.

It is probable the remaining three evenings, i.e. Monday, Friday and Saturday, will be occupied by Meetings in St. James' Hall. It is certain that upon one of these nights Miss Bertha Mason, a clever and distinguished English-woman, will give a Lecture, covering the whole evening, upon the history of the Woman Suffrage Movement in Great Britain. This will be illustrated by about 80 Lantern Slides, and it is predicted that it will be especially interesting and instructive. The remaining two evenings are as yet imperfectly arranged, as replies have not been received to invitations sent out. It will be seen that the six evenings of the week will be filled and with interesting and attractive features.

#### FURTHER ATTRACTIONS.

There will be no Session of the Alliance on Thursday or Saturday afternoons. Excursions have been arranged for these afternoons to Oxford, Cambridge, Wycombe Abbey School and Hampton Court. Mrs. Creighton, the widow of the Bishop of London, will give a reception at Hampton Court to a limited number of delegates. The delegates will pay their own railroad fare, but probably all other expense attending these excursions will be borne by the local Committee. At each place some special hospitality will be arranged.



Delegates should plan to remain over Sunday and Monday following the close of the Meetings, as several receptions and social features are planned for those days, including a reception offered the Alliance by the Women's Freedom League. Probably this will take place on the Monday night following the Convention.

An invitation has also come from the Conservative Women's Suffrage Association to extend some hospitality, which will be arranged for later.

Arrangements have been made for Rev. Anna H. Shaw to preach in an important Church the Sunday previous to the Meeting (April 25th) and in another the Sunday following (May 2nd).

#### PRICE OF CONGRESS—TICKETS.

The tickets for the Business meetings will be as follows:— 2/6, 1/6, and 1/- respectively for daily admittance, all seats being reserved, and 10/6, 7/- and 5/- for admittance for the whole week. There are as you know, only a limited number of these tickets for sale; we are reserving the body of the Hall for delegates, Alternates and Hon. Associates and distinguished visitors.

These tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Edward Gulick, 25, Victoria Street, S. W. after March 16th. There will be two Public Meetings in the St. James' Hall, one on Monday April 26th, and another on Friday, April 30th; the Tickets will be Stalls 5/-, Balcony 2/6, back rows of Balcony 1/-, Orchestra 6d. they will all be reserved. These can also be obtained from me after March 16th upon application. All applications should be marked "St. James' Hall" on the envelope.

There will also be a meeting in the Albert Hall on the 27th April, tickets for this may be obtained from Miss Strachey, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

#### LIST OF HOTELS RECOMMENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE DELEGATES.

##### HOTEL HEAD-QUARTERS.

Welbeck Palace Hotel, Welbeck Street, W.

New and Modern Hotel. Small Single Rooms 6/-. Larger Single Rooms 8/6 d. Double Rooms (for two persons) 10/6 d. Breakfast 2/- Lunch 2/- or 3/- (choice). Baths free. About five minutes walk from Hall.

##### OTHER HOTELS.

Hotel Bentinck, 17, Margaret Street, W.

Small Hotel. En Pension (not less than one week) 3P.St. 11 s. 6 d. Single bedroom, attendance and table d'hôte breakfast from 5/6 a day. Five minutes walk from Hall.

Dysart Hotel, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.

En Pension from 3P.St. 11 s. 6 d. Special catering for Americans.

Great Central Railway Hotel, Marylebone Road, W.

Fine, new, large Hotel. Ten minutes cab ride from Hall. Easy omnibus communication.

Imperial Hotel, Russell Square W.

New, Large Hotel. Ten minutes cab ride from the Hall. Easy omnibus communication. Bedroom, breakfast and attendance, from 5 s. Bedroom, with two beds, two wardrobes, two breakfasts and attendance, from 12 s. Baths and fires, extra.

Langham Hotel, Portland Place, W.

Single rooms, from 4/6 to 8/-, attendance 1/6 extra. Baths, fires and lights extra. An old-established hotel. Seven minutes walk from Hall.

Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street, W.

Bedroom, lights, attendance and breakfast, from 5/- per day. Baths extra. En Pension, from 3P.St. 3 s. per week. Next door to Hall.

Thackeray Hotel, opposite British Museum.

Temperance Hotel. Meals at stated times. Bedroom including attendance, from 3/6 to 6/-. Ditto, for two persons, 6/6 to 11/-. Bedroom attendance, breakfast and dinner, 8/6 to 10/6 per day. Fifteen minutes walk from Hall. Easy omnibus communication.

## France.

As a practical result of the campaign carried on weekly on the suffrage question in the journal "La Française", a women's suffrage association has been started under the title of "L'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes".

A preliminary meeting took place on January 30th and on Febr. 13th, the first general meeting was held in the lecture room of the International Club of "La Française".

Nearly all the feminist societies were represented, and five out of ten of the officers of our National Council of Women came with the express purpose of showing their personal sympathy with the new suffrage association.

Madame George Martin, president of the suffrage section of the N. C. W. who was unavoidably absent through illness, sent a kind message of regret at not being able to be with us.

A committee of fifteen was duly elected, some of the names being greeted most warmly; amongst which were those of Jeanne E. Schmall, promoter of the law, which since June 13th 1907 gives the French wife the right to her own earnings, of Madame Jane Misme, the very able editor of "La Française" whose talent as a lecturer is much appreciated, of Madame Vincent, whose name is so well-known amongst feminists, and to whose efforts is mainly due, the recent law admitting women to be members of the *Conseils des Prud'hommes*, of Madame Compaix, a much admired novelist and a clever writer on social subjects and of Madame Hammer, a poetess of talent and vice-president of the "Ligue des Droits des femmes".

From its birth, the new suffrage association received messages of sympathy and congratulations from many *députés* and *sénateurs*, whom we hope to find back in their seats and ready to help us after next year's elections.

Monsieur Ferdinand Buisson, député for Paris, an influential member of the parliamentary committee now working for the electoral reform law, which proposes the admission of women as municipal councillors, is himself an ardent suffragist, and he has spontaneously offered to take up the question of votes for women in the Chamber, if he is re-elected next year.

Several leading journalists are equally well disposed, Monsieur Paul Margueritte having promised us his support in one of the most widely circulated newspapers.

These encouragements, coming as they do before the general public has had time to become acquainted with its existence, may be taken as good omens for the future of the "Union Française".

It now remains for Frenchwomen to show by the way they work what are their real feelings in the matter of woman's suffrage.

We hope we may have something to say on that head at the suffrage conference to be held at the end of April next in London.

JEANNE E. SCHMAL.

Paris, March 1909.

Les féministes de diverses nationalités viennent d'organiser à Paris un

Congrès permanent du Féminisme International qui tiendra ses assises le quatrième vendredi de chaque mois à 8 1/2, du soir, au Cercle du Progrès Féminin, 49 Rue Lafitte.

Ce Congrès servira de lieu moral entre les féministes de tous les pays de passage à Paris et fournira des documents concernant le féminisme mondial.

Voici l'ordre du jour de la première séance qui a eu lieu le 26 courant:

Mme Jane Misme: Le Progrès du Féminisme français;

Mme Marya-Cheliga: Les Femmes et la Paix universelle;

Mme Marylie Markovitch: La Femme dans la Révolution Persane;

Mme Leonard Marshall: Les suffragettes anglaises;

Mme J. Orka: Le mouvement féministe en Pologne;

Mme Raïssa Herzenstein: Le Congrès des Femmes Russes;

Mme Alexandra David: La Femme en Tunisie.

Les demandes d'admission doivent être adressées au Comité du Congrès Permanent du Féminisme International, à la Rédaction de la Française, 49 Rue Lafitte, Paris, de 4 à 6 heures tous les vendredis.

La première séance du Congrès permanent du Féminisme International fut extrêmement intéressante. Au public — très nombreux — composé d'écrivains, de sociologues, d'artistes, d'institutrices et d'étudiants des deux sexes, et de nationalités diverses, la Présidente, Mme Marya-Cheliga, a exposé l'origine et le but de ces réunions internationales, dues à l'initiative de Mme J. Orka, femme de bien, toute dévouée à l'œuvre féministe. (from "La Française".)

## Belgium.

On Febr. 27 Dr. Käthe Schirmacher, passing through Belgium on her way back to Paris, gave a lecture on woman suffrage in Gent, that resulted in the foundation of a Local Branch which is about to unite with the Brussels Branch and form together a Belgian Woman Suffrage Association, that shall be eligible for membership in the I. W. S. Alliance. The Gent section has among its members two professors of the University. On March 5th it had its first business-meeting, where its Officers were elected and plans made for a good attendance at the London Congress.

M. G. K.

## Great Britain.

This past month has been one of great activity on the part of the National Union of W. S. Soc. as we have had five by-elections to fight in different parts of the country. In the Forfar Constituency we supported Mr. Falconer the Liberal candidate against Mr. Blackburn who declared himself against the extension of the suffrage to women. Meetings were held all over the constituency and two committee rooms were kept open. Over 1000 signatures were received from voters in the constituency to our petition meanwhile a strenuous campaign was conducted at Cambridge where our organizers held 25 meetings in 12 days, and in Leeds where a deputation of men

voters waited on Mr. Gladstone the Home Secretary on our behalf. Mr. Gladstone received the deputation kindly and spoke of our question as one of the first magnitude, he promised to speak and vote for such a measure.

The Hon. Geoffrey Howard has gained a place for a bill which will come up for second reading on March 19th. His bill is called the Representation of the People bill and proposes to enfranchise all men and all women who have resided in one place for three months previous to July of any year.

As this bill deals with the franchise of men as well as women, the National Union cannot give its official support to the bill and regrets that it should have been introduced as the cause of Woman's Suffrage can only lose here by being confused in this way with another measure.

We have taken part in by-elections in Taunton where we supported Mr. Smith the Socialist candidate a warm friend to our cause, and in Edinburgh and also in the Border Burghs where, both candidates being unsatisfactory, we undertook educational work.

In Glasgow the National Union declared for Mr. Scott Jackson the Unionist candidate against a noted opponent Mr. Gibson Bowles.

Mrs. Fawcett met Mrs. Humphry Ward in debate and 235 Suffragists voted against 74 anti Suffragists. The proceeds of the debate amounting to £ 115 were sent to the new Hospital for women.

MARGERY I. CORBETT.

London, March 9, 1909.

On February 16th Parliament opened, and the King's Speech read at the commencement of every Parliamentary Session, and outlining the work of the Session, was made public. In spite of the fact that this programme foreshadowed much legislation vitally affecting the lives and interests of thousands of women, in spite of the fact that it contained proposals to place new and additional financial responsibilities upon the women of the country as well as upon the men, in spite of the fact that it promised a measure of Electoral Reform for London, in spite of all this absolutely no mention of Women Suffrage was contained in it. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence then wrote to the Prime Minister, and asked him to receive a deputation which she would lead from the Women's Parliament which was to meet in the Caxton Hall on Feb. 24th. This deputation was to lay before Mr. Asquith the immediate and pressing claims of Woman Suffrage, and to ask that an Amendment might be moved to the King's Speech upon this point. This deputation Mr. Asquith definitely refused to receive, as he has refused to receive deputations from women on the subject of Woman Suffrage ever since he became Prime Minister.

When the deputation, headed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, filed on to the platform in Caxton Hall, the enthusiasm was tremendous. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and her followers, struggled through the masses of police in the street and succeeded in gaining the entrance of the House itself. At last the order was given to arrest any who made further resistance, and one after another the members of the deputation were arrested and taken to the Police Court. All the women were put in the second division, that is to say they were once more treated as common criminals and not as political offenders. The indignation throughout the country when these sentences were made known was intense. Among the deputation were



many women of honourable name; one was Lady Constance Lytton, daughter of a former Viceroy of India, another was the daughter of the late Mr. Saul Solomon, Prime Minister of the Cape, and other women held names well known and renowned throughout England for the services their families have rendered to the State.

The Secretary of the  
*Women's Social and Political Union.*  
London, March 1909.

Especially to remonstrate against the omission from the "King's speech" of legislation on the Women's Enfranchisement Question a succession of meetings organized by the "**Women's Freedom League**" have taken place during the last month all over England, Scotland and Wales, called "King's Speech Meetings". At these meetings delegates had been appointed to form a deputation to the Prime Minister to lay their case before him. The deputation headed by Mrs. Despard assembled at Caxton Hall early in the morning of February 18th and started quite peaceably from thence for Downing Street carrying their banners, only to find that once more Mr. Asquith had guarded himself against receiving a constitutional deputation by cordons of police drawn across the streets in every direction, and some of our women were arrested.

This attempt to reach Mr. Asquith having failed, Mrs. Despard and a few others tried in the evening of the same day to see him and also other M.P.s at the House. But although the House had been opened to women all day, cordons of police were drawn across every entrance when Mrs. Despard arrived and with scarcely a word from any one, our beloved leader, Miss FitzHerbert and others were arrested and after being remanded for a week have now been sentenced to one month imprisonment.

But in spite of everything our work goes bravely on handicapped though we are by the imprisonment of so many important members of our League.

A large number of meetings are being organized in March, and on April the 15th 16th 17th we have taken the whole of Caxton Hall for our "green, white and gold fair". We earnestly ask for contributions and suggestions from all sympathizers with the work of our League.

M. EDITH COPE.  
London, March 1909.

The Executive of the **Adult Suffrage Society** is glad to tell the readers of "*Jus Suffragii*", that there is a Bill before the English Parliament this Session for enfranchising all men and women over 21, on a three months residential qualification. This Bill is in the hands of the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, and will come up for Second Reading on March 19th. It is backed by three Members of the Labour Party, and by Sir Charles Maclaren, Mr. Stanger, Mr. Dickenson and others, and is called a Representation of the People Bill. Mr. Howard is a son of Lady Carlisle, who is so well known as a staunch advocate of the Enfranchisement of women, and also as a Temperance Reformer.

### Denmark.

The Election-day approaches for the Citizen Representatives of Copenhagen. In this moment it looks as if we should have only three lists.

The Socialists were the first who published their list. They have only given room for 4 or 5 women's names. They seem to have been interested in getting as few women as possible, at least they have done their best to oust under some pretence a woman, who ranked as number 6 on the list, which high place undoubtedly should have assured her election; and she was not the only woman ousted.

The second list published belonged to the Radical party. Among the 30 names of the list 10 women's names are included. We could demand no better treatment.

The third list belonged to parties with many divergencies amongst themselves as far as their political creed goes, but all bent on one thing: if possible not to give the Socialists more seats in the Citizen's Representation Board than they now have. We find the names of some able women on this list. As number 4 Fru Thora Knudsen and as No. 8 Fru Salicath, not long ago President of the National Women Suffrage Association. No. 15 and 16 are both capable women well-known in international work.

This third list calls itself "*The Citizen's list*" and consists of the Conservative party, the Reform party (name for the Government's party) and the Liberal party, joining the better to be able to oppose the Socialists.

The interest in these elections seems to be more intense for the question: *Which party will gain or lose by the new elements introduced into the fight?* than for the question: *How many women will get seats in the Citizen's Representative Board?*

In Copenhagen and the outskirts belonging to it we have 15 constituencies, which means 15 Centres of election on the 12th of March. The electors will be circa 135,000. Generally we reckon that only half of the electors will take part in the election. Now women join the electors for the first time, and besides men suffrage has been extended, and the proportional system is to be applied to the elections. So there is no telling what the combined result may be.

The Parish-Councils in the country and the Town-Councils in the provincial towns have their elections in the first half of March as has also Copenhagen. The Citizen Representative Board of Copenhagen has 42 members. The Mayo, 4 Aldermen and 4 Burgomasters form the *Magistrate*. The Head Mayor is elected by the King; the 4 Aldermen and the 4 Burgomasters are elected by the Citizen Representative Board.

There are quite different rules for the County-Councils, for which elections are to take place in the month of April. As before now the women have not yet been obliged to show their political colour, our elections will certainly have many surprises in store for us.

JOHANNA MÜNTER.  
International Secretary for Denmark.  
Copenhagen, March 1909.

The Copenhagen branch of the "**Landsforbund for W. S.**" recently had a visit from and was addressed by the Baroness A. Gripenberg who is a member of Parliament in Finland. It is the first time that a female M. P. has spoken in Denmark, and the large audience present was highly interested in the excellent lecture about women's work in Parliament.

We want to point out to the readers a little error

in the last number of "*J. S.*" where the secretary of the "**Valgretsforbund**" has mentioned our "**Landsforbund**" as a *Radical* society; as we have mentioned before, the "**Landsforbund**" is *non-partisan* and comprises members of all political parties.

CLARA TYBJERG.  
Copenhagen, March 1909.

### Russie.

Dans la Pologne Russe le mouvement féministe doit compter avec le régime de réaction et de persécution appliqués surtout aux Polonais. La diminution du nombre des députés, représentant à la Douma notre pays, n'est pas le moment favorable à la revendication des droits politiques des femmes. Nos deux sociétés de "**Suffrage des femmes**" tendent toute leur énergie vers l'œuvre préparatoire d'éducation, de propagande et de l'action organisée, en profitant d'une certaine liberté d'association et de réunion. Aussi "**Zwiazek**," dirigé par Madame Kuczalska et "**Stowarzyszenie**" présidée par Madame Koszutska, organisent des cours de droit et de sociologie, des conférences, des enquêtes et des discussions libres sur des problèmes posés par la vie actuelle. Le rôle de la femme polonaise dans la vie publique est de plus en plus important. Elle prend part à tous les grands mouvements libérateurs, elle fait partie de toutes les institutions culturelles et sociales tendant à l'instruction du peuple et à l'organisation d'une société nouvelle à base démocratique. Elle se prépare à l'égalité devant le droit par l'égalité devant les devoirs.

I. ORKA.  
Paris, février 1909.

### Norway.

The Socialdemocratic women (**Arbeiderpartiets Kvindeforbund**) held their annual meeting at Kristiania. There are 15 Local Branches with about 600 members. The meeting resolved to institute a Committee for agitation among women, a national secretariate like that of the Trades Unions; and also to hold a great meeting for suffrage on a day previous to the 17th of May followed by a procession. Petitions were sent to Parliament for the appointment of police-matrons and women factory-inspectors.

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For the N. W. S. A.'s annual meeting in the middle of March the Committee on revision of the Constitution has sent in a draft of a new Constitution whose first paragraph runs thus:—  
"The N. W. S. A. aims at procuring the Norwegian women universal political and municipal suffrage."  
(from "*Nylaende*", March 1, 1909.)

### Sweden.

On March 2 the N. W. S. A. held a crowded meeting at Stockholm in the Victoria Hall to discuss the change in the Constitution which makes women eligible to Municipal Councils—for which they have been electors since 1862—and gives them the right to hold certain state offices. Dr Lydia Wahlström was in the chair and Miss Anna Whitlock addressed the meeting on the gains women had got by the new electoral reform. Then Miss Staël von Holstein and Dr L. Wahlström

gave a historical and critical review of women's participation in local government and of the entrance of women into the professions, especially those that require a university-education. Miss Wahlström concluded by declaring that the logical consequence of the new concessions made to women was their political enfranchisement, and this called forth a hearty applause from the audience.

M. G. K.

The 10th of February 1909 is a day to be remembered in the political history of Sweden. This day the universal suffrage bill for men was passed by both Houses of the Swedish Riksdag.

It is the most important piece of legislation of recent years in our country and a step in the right direction toward democracy and justice, though very far from being an ideal measure.

The new law introduces the system of proportional representation, a reduction of the property qualifications for membership in the first chamber and payment of the same salaries to the members of both chambers.

These are, in short, the principal features of the new law.

The passage of the bill was nowhere greeted with enthusiasm, hardly by the Conservative Government itself, which had won the day. The common feeling seems to be that the long all-absorbing suffrage campaign is *not* ended, that the reform is too limited from the standpoint of the masses to be satisfactory.

All women and one fourth of the grown-up male citizens are still excluded from political rights. And surely the women and their allies—the Liberal and Socialdemocratic parties—will not be lacking in efforts to show that the fear for a continued suffrage campaign is well-founded.

The women were not quite forgotten in the new law, though the victory was not on political lines. The suffrage bill was combined with a municipal reformbill, including eligibility of women to all municipal charges, except "**Landsting**". The principal task of this institution is to elect members to the First Chamber and consequently women cannot be admitted.

The Swedish women—N.B. unmarried, widowed and divorced—have possessed the municipal vote on the same terms as men since the year 1862.

The law now passed makes the women eligible to all municipal boards, to town- and country-councils.

But the eligibility depending on vote and vote on taxation is a large drawback which excludes the majority of the housekeepers of the home to give their experience and service to the municipal housekeeping.

A married woman can be taxed separately from her husband, when she has income from work or property legally at her own disposal.

The municipal eligibility of women, who are not enfranchised, constitutes, on the whole, a very curious principle in public representation. A person not entitled to the vote sitting as member—perhaps president—of a town-council!

And a still greater anomaly is the case of the married woman, who is not only disfranchised but is under guardianship as a minor, taking place in a town-council.

This system must strike every person capable of logical thinking as extremely absurd and show them the only remedy: *enfranchisement*.

Another new testimony of the advancement of our cause is the bill—passed by both chambers



without debate—which gives women admittance to certain offices as teachers in state-schools, as physicians in the state's service and to hold places at institutions for science, art and handicraft.

One after the other the old rusty bars are broken and the doors opened to the wonderful world of social action, where all citizens are political equals. We have only to work and to wait—especially to work.

FRIGGA CARLBERG.

Göteborg, March 5, 1909.

### Finland.

Wie sich die Nachricht wohl schon durch die europäische Presse wird verbreitet haben, ist unser Landtag wiederum aufgelöst worden. Und der Grund? Ja, diesmal kann man wohl keiner von unsren eignen Parteien die Schuld anrechnen. Der Grund war eine kurze Rede des Vorsitzenden, der bei der Eröffnung des Landtages die Besorgnisse des ganzen Volkes ausgesprochen hat darüber, dass unsre Angelegenheiten dem Grossfürsten durch russische und nicht durch finnische Behörden vorgetragen werden. Die starke Reaktion in Russland lässt sich bei uns in einem bedrückenden Grade fühlen. Neue Wahlen stehen also wieder vor; die Parteien rüsten sich zum Kampf, und kostbare Zeit, teures Geld wird wiederum auf diesen Kampf verwendet werden müssen, statt dessen dass man die Kräfte darauf hätte gebrauchen können social und kulterell bessere Verhältnisse zu beschaffen.

Eine von den wichtigen Fragen, die man beabsichtigt hatte bei diesem Landtage zu behandeln, war die Judenfrage. Wie es den Leserinnen des „Jus“ vielleicht bekannt sein dürfte, ist dies eine Frage, die in unserem sogenannten Fortschrittslande sehr nachgeblieben ist. Die Verordnungen hinsichtlich der mosaischen Bekenner, die noch jetzt bei uns gültig sind, bilden einen Schandfleck in unsrer Gesetzgebung, und eine Aenderung wäre dringend von Nöten gewesen. In weiten Kreisen macht sich, wie das ja recht natürlich ist, ein Missvergnügen geltend. Auch der Frauenbund Union hat in seiner Januarsitzung diese Frage vorgenommen. Referent war die Schriftstellerin, Fräulein Helena Westermarck. Der Bund hat einstimmig beschlossen in der Presse einen Protest zu veröffentlichen, in dem man die Hoffnung ausspricht dass den Juden baldigst möglich volle Mitbürgerrechte anerkannt werden. Auch enthält das Schreiben eine Aufforderung Meetings zu veranstalten, wo Resolutionen in dieser Frage abgefasst werden sollen. Sodann werden auch Massenunterschriften unter solche Resolutionen gesammelt, die hernach dem Abgeordneten als Stütze dienen werden, der diese Sache im Landtage vorbringen wird. Vorträge, diese Frage betreffend, sind in mehreren Vereinen in den letzten Wochen gehalten worden. So hat in der letzten Sitzung des schwedischen Frauenbundes in Finland Dr. phil. Fräulein Jenny af Torselles die Sache vorgebracht. Leider aber ist jetzt diese Frage, so wie viele andere nicht minder wichtige, durch die Auflösung des Landtages auf Monate wieder verschoben worden.

ANNA LUNDSTRÖM.

Helsingfors, dem 1. März 1909.

In „Nutid“ (Febr. 1909) Arvid Neovius proves with statistics on the last elections that Prof. P. Fahlbeck's statement, „Women vote in majority for the Socialists“, is a fallacy. M. G. K.

### United States.

From California Mrs. L. Park writes that on Jan. 28 the vote in the Lower House of state legislature was 39 to 37 on the suffrage amendment. Necessary to success a two thirds vote or 54. The debate was very long, practically all day. The women have made the best fight yet recorded. The men know suffrage is coming, is almost here. The newspapers have given the subject double and treble the usual space.

A telegram from Seattle, dated Febr. 23, reads: „Equal suffrage amendment passed the Senate to-day, 30 to 5. Hurrah! Adella M. Parker“. The suffragists of the whole country have had their eyes fixed on the State of Washington, ever since the House of Representatives voted 70 to 18 in favor of an amendment extending full suffrage to women.

### The Netherlands.

On Febr. 27 and 28 the continuation of the Annual Meeting of the N. W. S. A. took place at Utrecht. We are happy to say that Dr. Jacobs was in the chair again, looking as well as ever. The revision of the Standing Orders was brought to an end, and plans were made for the election campaign in June of this year. The N. W. S. A. decided never to support any candidate of whatever party and to call attention to the women's claim of being represented in Parliament by all possible means, especially by speaking at electors' meetings and distributing literature.

The readers will remember that in the Queen's speech no mention was made of the revision of the Constitution. Yet extension of the franchise, which is impossible without this revision, is now claimed by several political parties and will certainly be made a prominent issue at the next elections. So from several quarters a proposal to facilitate the revision of the Constitution may expect aid and support. Now the women have no chance of being enfranchised under the present Constitution, which contains the word „male“ before „electors“ where it speaks of electoral qualifications, and so their interest in getting it revised is evident. Accordingly the N. W. S. A. sent a petition by open letter to the prime Minister to demand the introduction of a bill for facilitating a change of the State Constitution. Should the petition have no success, at least it will have shown once more that the women are not indifferent to their enfranchisement.

Two political parties, the Radicals and the Liberal Union, have now declared their intentions as to the reforms they consider the most urgent. The former were prevented by their women members from assigning to woman suffrage a less prominent place, and the latter, meeting on the same day as the N. W. S. A., received a telegram as a reminder from the N. W. S. A. that it is not just to enfranchise spinsters only and not married women.

In the Dutch colonies, in the isle of Java, an Association for Woman Suffrage was formed, which intimated a desire to collaborate and be proclaimed a section of the Dutch W. S. A. This was granted, and particular regulations made for associations in the colonies. There is an attempt at some sort of municipal autonomy being made there, which may in time make it possible for women to obtain a kind of municipal franchise in Java.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Rotterdam, March 7, 1909.

## Supplément de „Jus Suffragii“

15 MARS 1909.

### Annonces sur le Congrès de Londres

*Appel.* Une réunion de l'Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage des Femmes\*) se tiendra à Londres depuis le 26 avril jusqu'au 2 mai. Les Associations Nationales pour le Suffrage des Femmes affiliées à l'Alliance, c. à d. celles des seize pays suivants, auront chacune le droit d'envoyer six déléguées et six remplaçantes; ce sont: l'Australie, le Canada, la Bulgarie, le Danemark, la Finlande, l'Allemagne, la Grande Bretagne, la Hongrie, l'Italie, les Pays-Bas, la Norvège, la Russie, l'Afrique du Sud, la Suède, la Suisse et les Etats Unis d'Amérique. Nous invitons spécialement toutes les Sociétés Nationales qui ont de la sympathie pour notre mouvement à envoyer des déléguées(-és) fraternelles(-els). Des personnes de toute race, nationalité ou religion, qui reconnaissent le droit de la femme citoyenne à protéger ses propres intérêts dans la société par le bulletin de vote, sont invitées à assister au congrès.

La grande marche en avant de la démocratie, qui tend à établir la participation de tous les hommes au gouvernement et qui depuis le dernier demi-siècle a fait de si énormes progrès, ne s'arrêtera point tant qu'on n'aura pas reconnu l'égalité politique de l'homme et de la femme. Il n'y a aucun doute qu'avant peu le vote des femmes ne soit un fait accompli partout, comme il l'est déjà en Australie, en Nouvelle Zélande, en Norvège, en Finlande et dans quatre des Etats Unis d'Amérique. La question est seulement de savoir quelle nation élèvera la première l'étendard de la justice envers la femme et quelle époque verra s'accomplir cet acte d'équité. Il faut des consultations internationales et une collaboration universelle pour hâter ce procès. Qui-conque s'intéresse au plus important des problèmes modernes sera le bienvenu à notre congrès.

Venez à nous de toutes parts!

(Signé par le Bureau.)

*Renseignements.* Les préparatifs du congrès de Londres avancent bien. Je vois qu'un énergique Comité d'Arrangements s'est constitué et qu'on a loué des bureaux spéciaux pour son travail à 25 Victoria Str. S. W., dans le même édifice où se trouve depuis longtemps le bureau central de l'Union Nationale. On peut y obtenir tous les renseignements nécessaires en s'adressant à Mme Gulick qui s'est chargée du secrétariat. Elle lit et écrit le français et l'allemand aussi bien que l'anglais.

*Hôtels.* Dans ce numéro de „Jus Suffragii“ on trouve une liste d'hôtels et de pensions avec leur prix. La résidence de la Présidente sera le Welbeck Palace Hôtel, Welbeck Street W. à peu près à cinq minutes de distance de St. James' Hall où se tiendront les sessions de l'Alliance. Je puis dire que cet hôtel est propre, commode et moderne. Je voudrais aussi recommander spécialement l'hôtel Portland, maison petite et bien tenue, un peu moins cher que l'hôtel de la Présidente et qui se trouve vis à vis de St. James' Hall; et puis the Dysart, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, également près du Hall, qui s'attache surtout à plaire les hôtes américains et français. Je puis assurer que personnellement je connais ces hôtels et qu'ils sont commodes et recommandables. Comme au

\* Voir le programme à la page 55 de „Jus Suffragii“.

mois d'avril les hôtels de Londres sont très fréquentés, il est de toute nécessité qu'on retienne des chambres d'avance. On désire que les déléguées se mettent en correspondance directe avec l'hôtel qu'elles choisissent, mais si l'on souhaite plus d'informations, Mme. Stanbury, la présidente du Comité du logement, aura la complaisance de les fournir. La liste ci-jointe n'est qu'incomplète. Londres possède un tel choix d'hôtels qu'il peut s'en trouver pour accommoder tous les goûts et toutes les bourses. Ecrivez vos désirs au Comité, et vous pouvez être sûr que la Présidente mettra tous les renseignements voulus à votre disposition.

*Liste des adhérents.* Toutes les déléguées, remplaçantes, membres honoraires et adhérents au congrès sont priées de se présenter dès leur arrivée au bureau du Comité d'Arrangements afin de s'inscrire dans la liste des congressistes. Elles y trouveront le programme de la réunion, l'insigne des congressistes et les invitations qui leur sont destinés, et on leur fournira tous les renseignements nécessaires relatifs au logement ou autres choses. Le Comité s'arrangera pour recevoir les déléguées depuis une semaine avant l'ouverture du congrès. Le bureau sera fermé le dimanche avant l'ouverture (25 avril), mais si le Comité est informé d'avance qu'une déléguée arrive ce jour-là, il aura soin d'envoyer quelqu'un la chercher à la gare.

*Langues.* Personne ne doit hésiter à venir assister à notre congrès parce qu'elle ne parle ni ne comprend l'anglais. En nommant les Comités on a songé aux besoins de celles qui ne savent pas l'anglais.

*Importance du nombre des déléguées.* Je voudrais conseiller à chaque Association Nationale d'envoyer autant que possible une délégation complète, et j'invite instamment tous les lecteurs de „Jus Suffragii“ à assister à cette réunion. Elle marquera une époque décisive dans l'évolution du mouvement suffragiste international, et cela devrait suffire à appeler un grand concours à ce congrès; mais il y a plus: votre présence en Angleterre apporte une aide directe à la lutte pour le suffrage en Grande Bretagne, qui est la plus vive qu'on ait encore vue au monde. Il y a beaucoup de différences d'opinions sur la tactique et la méthode à suivre, on le sait, mais la co-existence de ses opinions diverses fait que le vote aux femmes est le plus populaire de tous les sujets de conversation en Angleterre. Une quantité de bureaux de sociétés suffragistes semblent de vraies ruches, chacune avec son armée de travailleuses habiles, rompues à la besogne. L'opinion publique est arrivée à une tension telle que je ne l'ai jamais vu régner dans aucune campagne électorale de ma patrie, et je doute qu'une telle force de conviction se soit jamais trouvée aussi répandue dans aucune région de l'Amérique. Il ne reste qu'un fort petit nombre de gens qui n'aient pris parti pour ou contre le vote des femmes, mais en Angleterre, comme dans tout autre pays, il y a quantité de personnes qui n'envisagent la question du suffrage des femmes que d'un point de vue personnel et local. Notre Alliance doit prendre à tâche de montrer à ce pays que dans le monde entier les femmes revendiquent l'égalité des droits politiques pour les deux sexes. Si vous désirez vous retremper dans la foi de votre conviction ou renforcer votre enthousiasme et votre inspiration, il ne faut pas manquer de venir nous rejoindre. Si vous voulez hâter l'introduction du vote des femmes, vous ne pouvez rendre de service plus signalé à la cause que de venir assister à ce congrès.



*Drapeau international.* — Toute personne ou société qui désire présenter un dessin pour le drapeau (bannière) international est priée de l'envoyer à Mme H. C. van Loenen-de Bordes, 2e Constantijn Huygensstraat 36, Amsterdam, avant la mi-avril. Le Comité présentera le compte-rendu de son travail le matin de la première session du congrès. Il faut que l'Alliance prenne une décision sur la grandeur de la bannière et sur sa forme, soit celle d'une bannière soit celle d'un drapeau. Probablement ce sera une bannière. Cependant le dessin pourrait être propre à l'une comme à l'autre et pourrait admettre qu'on en fit des copies de toute grandeur. Les auteurs du dessin doivent en indiquer les couleurs, la devise et tous les autres détails voulus. L'Association Nationale de Finlande, affiliée à l'Alliance a offert un prix pour le meilleur dessin, qu'on se proposait d'envoyer à Londres. L'Alliance ne payera pas le dessin; il doit lui être offert gratuitement. Si d'autres Associations se sentent portées à suivre l'exemple de la Finlande elles sont libres de le faire. Après l'acceptation du dessin les frais d'exécution seront portés par l'Alliance.

*Hymne international.* On nommera un Comité pour choisir le meilleur des hymnes qui nous ont été présentés. Si quelque Association ou personne veut encore en offrir un, on est prié de l'adresser à moi ou à Mlle Martina G. Kramers, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam. Les paroles doivent se trouver dans une enveloppe fermée, dont le contenu est indiqué extérieurement. Le nom de l'auteur doit se trouver dans une seconde enveloppe fermée, et non pas comme signature de la poésie. Sur chacune des enveloppes doit être écrit la même devise ou un même signe qui puisse servir à l'identification de l'auteur quand le jugement aura été rendu. Il vaut mieux que le Comité ne sache pas de quel pays ou de quelle personne viennent les poésies offertes au concours.

*Sessions du soir.* Les dispositions prises pour les sessions du soir sont encore trop incomplètes pour la publication. L'Union Nationale a arrangé une assemblée dans l'énorme Albert Hall pour mardi soir, où des députés au Parlement appartenant aux partis libéral, conservateur, et „labour” adresseront l'auditoire. Il y aura aussi des discours de Miss Stirling et Mrs. Phillip Snowden d'Angleterre et de Rev. Anna H. Shaw des États Unis d'Amérique. On arrange une procession de syndicats féminins et de femmes professionnelles pour cette soirée. Probablement ces femmes marcheront sous leurs bannières syndicales en traversant la Salle et viendront occuper les places réservées pour elles. La plate-forme sera décorée des 80 bannières portées dans la fameuse procession du 13 juin. Mercredi soir il y aura une réception et un dîner à Prince's Restaurant, suivi d'une soirée arrangée par la Ligue des Actrices. Pour jeudi soir l'Alliance Internationale a accepté une invitation de l'Union Sociale et Politique à assister à une assemblée dans la Albert Hall, où les chefs du mouvement dit „militant” exposeront leurs raisons pour la tactique qu'elles suivent et leur espoir d'un succès final. Des places seront réservées pour toutes les déléguées et pour les adhérents de notre congrès. Un trait caractéristique de cette réunion sera le fait que la plupart des ex-prisonnières se trouveront sur la plate-forme. L'Union Sociale et Politique prie les déléguées qui lui sont sympathiques d'avoir l'obligeance de porter ce soir-là les couleurs de l'Union, qui sont: blanc, pourpre et vert. Probablement les trois soirées qui nous restent,

c.-à-d. lundi, vendredi en samedi, seront occupées par des assemblées à St. James' Hall. Il est certain que, dans une de ces soirées Mme Bertha Mason, une Anglaise savante et distinguée, fera une conférence qui durera toute la soirée, sur l'histoire du mouvement suffragiste en Grande Bretagne. Ce discours sera illustré par à peu près 80 plaques de lanterne, et on peut s'attendre à ce qu'il soit particulièrement intéressant et instructif. Les deux autres soirées ne sont pas encore complètement arrangées, les réponses à quelques invitations n'étant pas encore arrivées. On voit que les six soirées de la semaine sont bien remplies de choses intéressantes et attrayantes.

*Récréations.* Il n'y aura pas de session de l'Alliance les jeudi et samedi après-midi. On a destiné ce temps à des excursions à Oxford, Cambridge, Wycombe Abbey School et Hampton Court. Mme. Creighton, la veuve de l'évêque de Londres, donnera une réception à Hampton Court à un certain nombre de déléguées. Les déléguées payeront leur propre billet de chemin de fer, mais probablement tous les autres frais de ces excursions seront à la charge du Comité Local. A chaque station l'hospitalité se montrera sous une forme quelconque.

Les déléguées feront bien de rester le dimanche et le lundi après la clôture de la réunion, car on a arrangé plusieurs réceptions et récréations pour ces jours, y compris une réception offerte à l'Alliance Internationale par la Ligue de la Liberté. Probablement elle aura lieu la soirée du lundi après le congrès.

Une invitation nous est aussi parvenue de la part de la Ligue des Femmes Conservatrices pour le Suffrage Féminin, qui veut nous montrer son hospitalité sous une forme dont on fera plus tard l'annonce.

*Sermon.* On a fait l'arrangement que Rev. Anna H. Shaw prêcherait dans une des principales églises le dimanche avant l'ouverture du congrès (25 avril), et dans une autre église le dimanche après (2 mai).  
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

#### *Chères Correspondantes et Lectrices!*

Pour le cas où on voudrait prendre en considération une double édition de „Jus Suffragii,” l'une en anglais et l'autre en français, il est de la plus haute importance de connaître le nombre des lectrices, qui désirent l'édition française. Veuillez donc avoir la bonté de m'écrire à moi ou à la déléguée de votre pays qui va se rendre à Londres quel est votre désir à ce sujet. Maintenant que de nouveaux pays sont sur le point d'entrer dans l'Alliance je crois que nous pourrions mettre à exécution le projet de donner deux éditions de huit pages, toutes pareilles pour le contenu mais de langues différentes. Seulement je compte sur votre zèle à me procurer de nouveaux abonnés. Surtout en Italie je pense qu'on pourrait en trouver davantage avec la promesse d'une édition française.

Les journaux et revues féministes — particulièrement ceux dont „Jus Suffragii” publie quelquefois la liste — pourraient rendre un grand service à la cause en annonçant le projet mentionné ci-dessus.

Permettez-moi de vous rappeler qu'il faut absolument que j'aie vos journaux marqués et autres communications *avant le six avril*, si vous voulez que je les publie dans le prochain numéro.

Agréez l'assurance de mes sentiments fraternels.  
MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Rotterdam, 8 mars 1909.