

# JUS SUFFRAGII,

MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

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

FIFTH YEAR No. 8.

APRIL 15, 1911.

„Die Frau gehört ins Haus“, hiess es ehemals; später in verlockenderer Form: „Das Haus gehört der Frau“. Und siehe da, heute gehört ihr auch die Fabrik, das Kontor, das Atelier, das Schulzimmer, die Krankenstube, der Seziertisch, das Luftschiff, das Laboratorium, der Hrsaal und alle übrigen Stätten und Instrumente geistiger und physischer Produktivität.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.



Woman Suffrage is making headway all over the world, and in the long run it can nowhere be withheld. In all countries where women have votes, their participation in politics has proved to be most valuable in giving new meaning to political strife and elevating its character.

VIKTOR ADLER.

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 I. W. S. All. is now **Mrs. C. Chapman Catt**, *Grand Hotel, Stockholm*.

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A French translation of the *Constitution of the I. W. S. All.*, kindly corrected by Mr. Paul Otlet, Hon. Sec. of the International Office at Brussels, is to be obtained from Miss Martina G. Kramers, 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam. \*)

A German translation may be had from Mrs. Anna Lindemann, Degerloch, Stuttgart.

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The First Secretary of the I. W. S. All., Miss Martina G. Kramers, requests all the Secretaries of auxiliary associations affiliated to the I. W. S. All., to send her a copy of their Constitution and a complete list of their Officers as soon as possible, to the address: 92 Kruiskade, Rotterdam.

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As it is not feasible to edit "Jus Suffragii" in the week of the Stockholm Convention, the editor warns correspondents and readers that the next number will be the last to appear before the Congress.

## Sweden.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM OF THE I.W.S.ALL. CONVENTION.

**Sunday, June 11.**

*Afternoon.* 3.30 p.m. Rev. Anna Shaw will preach in the Church of Gustave Vasa. Opportunities will be provided for excursions in the environs of Stockholm.

**Monday, June 12.**

*Morning.* Business Meeting at the Grand Hotel.  
*Afternoon.* Poyal Academy of Music. Presentation to the Alliance of International banner. Address

\*) Mr. Otlet says that he observed that in our Constitution the greatest measure of autonomy is conciliated with a maximum of unity.

of President. Adoption of melody for International Hymn.

*Evening.* Reception at the Grand Hotel Royal. Short speeches. Cantata with words by Sigfrid Leijonhufvud and music by Elfrida Andrée.

**Tuesday, June 13.**

*Morning.* Business Meeting at the Grand Hotel.

*Afternoon.* Business Meeting at the Grand Hotel.

*Sight-seeing.*

*Evening.* Public Meeting at the Royal Dramatic Theatre.

**Wednesday, June 14.**

*Morning.* Business Meeting at the Grand Hotel.

*Afternoon and evening.* Visits to the Northern Museum and Skansen. Open air meeting, chiefly Northern languages, Processions of women in national costumes, national dances, etc.

**Thursday, June 15.**

*Morning.* Business Meeting at the Grand Hotel.

*Afternoon.* Sight-seeing. Excursion by motorcar to the Royal Palace of Drottningholm.

*Evening.* Public Meeting at the People's House. Chiefly Northern languages.

**Friday, June 16.**

*Morning.* Business Meeting at the Grand Hotel.

*Afternoon.* Business Meeting at the Grand Hotel.

*Sight-seeing.*

*Evening.* Official dinner at Hasselbacken.

**Saturday, June 17.**

*Morning.* Business Meeting at the Grand Hotel.

*Afternoon.* Sight-seeing. Meeting at the Y.W.C.A. Swedish and foreign speakers.

*Evening.* Excursion to Saltsjöbaden. Farewell dinner tendered by the Stockholm W. S. A.

**Sunday, June 18.**

Excursion on lake Maelar to Gripsholm.

The Hospitality Committee is working hard and we hope the best possible accomodation will be provided for everybody. All those who took rooms through the Committee will get correspondence and information on arrival at the Central Station. The Committee will arrange a bureau at the station

itself, and it will be advertised there by posters and a flag in white and yellow.

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I will endeavour to give an outline of the journey, that the Travelling-Committee is arranging for those of our future guests, who want to see Sweden. This journey is said to be one of the most beautiful of the world.

The party will start from Stockholm on Monday, June 19th. About one hour after leaving Stockholm it will reach Upsala. Just before coming to the station, the travellers will see the old castle and the still older cathedral. The town has about 25,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of the most ancient university of Sweden, founded in 1477. The Upsala W.S.A. will receive our foreign guests. The next day, June 20th, the party will proceed to the Elfkarleby falls. They are said to be among the most beautiful and picturesque ones in Sweden. Their height is 16 M., their breadth 78 M. These falls are in the words of Strindberg "a splendid introduction to Norrland"; but little encumbered with disfiguring water-works and framed in a setting of dark pine woods, they make in their lonesomeness a stronger impression than even Trollhättan. There is a good chance of watching the salmon fishery. In the evening of the same day the town of Gefle will be reached. Gefle is the oldest largest and most southern town in Norrland. From Gefle the journey goes via Ockelbo to Narvik. The iron-ore is shipped from Narvik all the year round to all parts of the world. Six hours will be allowed there to be spent with excursions on the fjord. On the 22nd in the evening Abisko will be reached, and three days, the mid-summer holidays, will be spent there. From this lofty station there is a wonderful beautiful view of Lake Forneträsk. This lake is green of hue, unfathomable almost, liable to be lashed at any minute into sudden storms; on one side its shores, like the pampas of South America, are covered with more than breast-high grass; on the other, the soil is as unfruitful as the Siberian tundras; to the east we find flourishing pine woods, while, westward, there is nothing but birch, and this disappears very soon. From Abisko opportunities will be provided for excursions to the neighbouring fells. In the morning of June 26th, the party will leave the land of the midnight sun, and proceed via Boden to Lulea. There is a museum with a large collection of exhibits from Norrbotten. From Lulea the party will go by steamer to Oernskiöldsvik, and from there to Bispgården, where the night will be spent at an excellent hotel. On the following morning the party will proceed to Utanede. There a steamer will be taken, which runs the rapids of the stately river of Indalen. This is an absolutely unique trip in the north. Then the town of Sundsvall is reached. Sundsvall is beautifully situated in the largest saw mills district in the world. From Sundsvall the party will go back to Stockholm by boat.

The cost of the whole journey will be Cr. 350.—, about £ 20.

Mrs. Bendicks Bruce, the energetic president of the W.S.A. of Visby, has invited a limited number of congressists to a trip to Visby. A steamer will leave Stockholm in the evening and reach Visby next morning. Carriages will meet at the landing and take the guests to Mrs. B.B.'s beautiful property, where she will see the ladies to lunch. Dinner will be taken in the town itself, and leaving Visby in the evening, Stockholm will be reached next morning.

Mrs. B. B. wants first of all to greet the Canadian delegates and visitors at her home.

Those who wish to go to Lapland are requested to engage tickets at the shortest possible delay, the number of tickets being limited.—Even those, who will not go to Lapland, may go to Upsala on the 19th.

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We ask all the affiliated associations to do their very best to get the program and the details about the journey in the press of their country.

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The daughter of Mrs. Ann Margret Holmgren, well-known to the readers of this paper, seems to have inherited her mother's energy and her enthusiasm for our cause. She is a gifted singer and storyteller and has been travelling all over Sweden during the last months giving performances, the proceeds of which are sent to the congress funds. To-day she has sent greetings from Lapland. Often she has travelled many miles by sledge, as there was no railway to take her to the places, where she wanted to sing.

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Delegates, Fraternal Delegates, Honorary Associates, speakers and distinguished guests may send their names to the above address. They are requested to fetch their invitations to all the festivals at the bureau at the Grand Hotel on their arrival.

Visitors to the Congress can register, address: "Rösträttskongressen", Stockholm. The price for the tickets for the business meetings is Cr. 5.—

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There cannot be made any reduction of railway-fares, but it may be possible for us to procure some railway-tickets free of cost for those journalists, who are willing to travel in Sweden and to write about the country for a prominent daily paper of their country.

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We ask all visitors to the Congress, delegates as well as others, kindly to wear the colours of their country.

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We have been informed that the American Legation will give a luncheon-party during the Convention.

NINI KOHNBERGER.

Stockholm, April 2nd 1911.

By the time this report will appear in print the three bills on Woman Suffrage, which are expected during this session will have been presented. The bill of the Liberal Party was presented in both Chambers a week ago, asking for votes and eligibility for women on the same conditions as men have now. The Socialdemocratic Party has taken up the question of votes for women in their bill on revision of the Constitution. The Conservatives have shown their sympathy by a bill on Woman Suffrage presented by a private member in the First Chamber.

The municipal elections have taken place recently at Stockholm. The Conservative Party has secured 23 seats, the Socialdemocrats 15 and the Liberals 12. Everyone of the three parties has elected one woman. The Liberals chose Mrs. Emilia Broomé, who is sure to represent women in a worthy manner in the Town-council. She is the head of the society for social work at Stockholm and has done splendid work for many years. Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, who was one of the best

liberal candidates last year, was obliged to decline her candidature this year on account of bad health. The Socialdemocratic Party has elected Miss Anna Lindhagen, a well-known and eager suffrage worker, who, moreover, has done much social work. She has f.i. founded the workmen's gardens in Stockholm. Miss Alma Hedin was elected by the Conservatives. She is a sister of Sven Hedin and is known as a social worker. The women have been very much interested in the election, a great deal of canvassing having been done by them, especially in those districts of Stockholm, where women candidates had been put on the lists.

At the Annual Meeting of the N.W.S.A. the question of arranging circulating courses of lectures on citizenship was discussed; everybody agreed then upon the merits of such a plan, but the difficulty was that its realization demanded a great deal of money.

A Swedish lady, living in London, Mrs. Martina Bergman-Oesterberg, one of the pioneers in introducing Swedish gymnastics abroad, has granted a sum of 5000 Crowns annually during 10 years for teaching Swedish women sociology. She has proposed to the Executive Committee of the Central Board to form a committee that shall make a plan for this course, which will be called the Martina Bergman-Oesterberg-lecturing-tour on sociology. She proposes, it shall begin October next, and last 2 autumn and 2 spring months and comprise one province at a time, until the whole country is gone through. The lectures are to treat chiefly of laws concerning women and children. The plan is to be sent to Mrs. B. O. for approval.

It is the first time, I believe, that a Scandinavian country has received such a grand gift for its suffrage movement.

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The Stockholm W.S.A. has had its annual meeting on March 31st. The officers for the new year were elected and among the features of the program may be mentioned a discussion about opening the society to men. The society resolved, after a most interesting exchange of opinions, not to allow men to become members of the W.S.A.

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Alice Zimmern's interesting and useful booklet "Woman Suffrage in many Lands" has been translated into Swedish. Now all those Scandinavian suffragists who find some difficulty in reading English will be able to make the acquaintance of this little handbook, which will give them valuable information about the movement in all countries.

Stockholm, April 2nd 1911. NINI KOHNBERGER.

## Great Britain.

When this number of "Jus Suffragii" is in the hands of your readers we in Great Britain shall be nearing the important day when our Women's Suffrage Bill will be brought before the House of Commons for Second Reading. In anticipation of that event on the 5th of May, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies held an important public meeting in the Queen's Hall, London, last month, when members of Parliament representing the Liberal, Conservative and Labour parties vied with each other in whole-hearted zeal for our cause. The National Union is also spreading its network of societies more and more widely over the whole country, and nearly every week some new society is added to the grand total.

Our members likewise are doing all in their power to urge members of the House of Commons to vote in favour of the measure and to carry it triumphantly through all its stages.

There is a strong feeling throughout the country that the time has come when some women, at all events, should be enfranchised. There is a consciousness (which many people do not put into words) that national unity is enormously increased when women and men can feel that they are equally members of the State and equally citizens. The present Bill would give a vote to only about one million women,—those women being householders or tenants of rooms over which they have full control. Yet, moderate and limited though the Bill is in scope, many dispassionate observers see that it would act as a safety-valve to that force of dissatisfaction among women which is otherwise a source of weakness. At the present time forty-two City, County and District Councils have passed a resolution urging that facilities be given for the passage of the Bill which Sir George Kemp has in his charge.

MARGARET HEITLAND,

(Member Executive Committee, N.U.W.S.S.)

London, April 1911.

The Great Albert Hall Meeting of March 23rd is over! Once more the Women's Social and Political Union has proved that in spite of the Press boycott, in spite of the fact that a full set of this Hall means no sale of tickets except through members, they can pack the great place from floor to balcony with an enthusiastic audience. The sight was a wonderful one, and made beautiful by the decorations in purple, white and green.

The proceedings opened with the "March Song of the Women", conducted by Dr. Ethel Smith with the baton just presented to her by Mrs. Pankhurst on behalf of the W.S.P.U. The whole audience joined in, and the vast volume of sound was most impressive. Mrs. Pankhurst then, as Chairman, opened the proceedings. She made an impressive appeal to all women to join in demanding the passage of the Conciliation Bill. She pointed out that just as in the days of Burke and the American Colonies, there was a vast amount of unrest this time among the women, which had to be dealt with, and called upon all women to show dissatisfaction with injustice, and to boycott the Census. She then and read the Resolution:

"This meeting condemns the dishonourable and unprincipled tactics employed by successive Governments in order to defraud women of their right to the Parliamentary Vote. This Meeting demands the immediate cessation of these tactics, and calls for the enactment of the Conciliation Bill in 1911. And further, the Meeting calls upon women to unite in determined militant protest against any attempt on the part of the Prime Minister to prevent this measure of justice being carried into law during the present Session of Parliament."

Mrs. P. thick Lawrence seconded the Resolution in a speech that called all women to action, saying that the time for mild words, mild counsels, and irresolute action had gone by. She gave some telling examples of how women's liberties were being attacked, and pressed home the religious nature of the Movement. In response to her appeal as Treasurer, the usual shower of promise-cards and cheques rained upon the platform during some twenty or thirty minutes, rapidly rising to a sum of close on £ 6000 during immense enthusiasm.

Miss Vida Goldstein, after a prolonged burst of cheers in welcome, made a splendid speech, giving an account of the interest being taken by Australians in their English sisters fight for the

Vote, heartily admiring their militancy, which, she said, the Grille in Parliament justified. She spoke of the benefits which Australia had received from Woman's Suffrage, one of the chief being equal pay for equal work, and showed that Votes do affect wages. She dealt cleverly with the boogies that women cannot fight, and that politics will introduce dissension into the home, and concluded with the cheering message, that women will win because their cause is just and because right is might.

The audience then listened spell-bound to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who spoke as the Apostle of Militancy. As one inspired, she told the women that the issue lay with themselves. She challenged the so-called constitutional suffragists to show a programme. The justification of militancy lay in John Bright's words: "I have no objection to violence provided it has a moral basis". This Movement has the moral basis, it looks far ahead, to the regeneration of mankind. Women do not want the strength of men, their own is enough for them, and in addition they are supported by the divine and spiritual forces and therefore cannot fail.

This week-end has seen the latest move in militancy, the boycott of the Census of 1911. Long afterwards this Census will be remembered as the one against which women, at last roused to a sense of their own dignity and interests, protested. They have not adopted this attitude without careful consideration, fully acknowledging the national importance of the Census. On it all future legislation will be based, but women refuse to accept any further legislation unless their voice is to be heard in it. They also seek to prove by the protest that Government must rest on the consent of the governed. Up till the last moment a satisfactory pledge from Mr. Asquith to allow the new Bill on May 5th full facilities would have prevented the women from boycotting the Census, but as no pledge was given they acted accordingly. Even now, if a Woman Suffrage Bill were passed *this year*, the Suffragists would voluntarily supply the Census particulars now withheld by them.

Census Night, April 2nd, passed off most successfully. Numbers of women householders actively resisted by writing across their papers some such sentence as: "Women do not count in the State, they therefore refuse to be counted", or "No Vote, no Census". In so acting they risked having to pay a fine of £ 5 or going to imprisonment. But the great number, being people who earn their own living, and thus not being able to incur penalties passed the night in the active resisters' houses, so that they successfully evaded the Census. This course has been adopted all over the country.

In London a special programme was carried out for evasion. Numbers gathered in Trafalgar Square, and walked round and round it till 1 o'clock. The police and spectators were there, but no disturbance happened. At 1 o'clock the protestors went to the Aldwych Skating Rink, where a splendid entertainment was given by members of the Actresses' Franchise League, and Mrs. Pankhurst was in the Chair. After this, roller-skating was indulged in up till nearly 8 A.M. Refreshments were to be had all night at a Restaurant near by.

One member of the W. S. P. U. successfully evaded the Census by hiding in the crypt of the House of Commons. When the Census time was well up, she was discovered by an old man, who

was cleaning out the crypt, was arrested, but was not charged. A member of the House of Commons moved that the House should be adjourned to enquire into the matter.

EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.  
London, April 1911.

The Women's Freedom League plans in connection with their scheme to boycott the 1911 Census have been successfully carried out, and a large number of women have refused all information regarding themselves and their households, and thousands of others have evaded registration in various ways. Mr. Laurence Housman the well-known author and playwright, filled his house with evaders and while supplying information regarding himself as a recognised citizen, refused to give it on behalf of the ladies present. He is now, with many others, awaiting further action on the part of the authorities.

During the night of April 2nd a band of League members succeeded in pasting large posters printed "No Votes for Women—No Census" on the front doors of the houses of all Cabinet Ministers and on almost every Government building in the same way as all official notices and proclamations are posted, thus giving great publicity to the protest. To escape the vigilance of the police this had to be effected before dawn.

Several recent changes have been made in the departmental supervision at the London headquarters of the League, the President Mrs. Despard having become editor of "The Vote" in addition to her other manifold duties. Mrs. How Martin, the late Hon. Secretary of the League has accepted the position of the Head of the Political and Militant Department and Miss F. A. Underwood has been appointed General Secretary. Mrs. Borrmann Wells who previously wrote the matter for this column, has been obliged to leave for America and carries with her the good wishes of all her former colleagues.

Every effort now is being directed to obtain a record majority in the House of Commons on May 5th for the Second Reading of the Conciliation Women's Suffrage Bill and it is hoped that the King's Coronation will prove to be also an occasion for rejoicing to suffragists all over the world, to celebrate the removal from British women of the great injustice which has hitherto rested upon them to the disgrace of the British government.

A great Suffrage Procession has been arranged to take place on June 17th.

EDITH HOW MARTYN.  
London, April 1911.

### Iceland.

At the beginning of the Icelandic Allthing two plans were proposed for revision of the Constitution. As far as concerns the suffrage and eligibility for the Allthing the difference between the two plans was that the first gave full suffrage and eligibility to all men who were 21 years old, in the full possession of their mental powers, not of notorious bad conduct and having lived in their constituency at least during one year, and to women, married or single, the suffrage might be given by a special law, under the same conditions as prescribed for men, whilst the other project gave full suffrage and eligibility to all men and women, not younger than 21 years of age, as far as they were in good repute, had been living in

their constituency, before the election began, at least during one year and had not been supported by public charity the two last years. Both projects were sent to a joint committee of nine members, who arrived at the result to give men and women equal rights. They accepted the stipulations of the second project, with the addition that married women shall have the right to vote and be eligible though they be married in community of goods.

The chances in the Allthing are said to be most hopeful for the defenders of equal rights.

Kvennabladid.

### Finland.

Die neuen Wahlen sind vorüber, und der Landtag hat seine Arbeit angefangen. Bei diesen Wahlen hat man im Allgemeinen darauf gehalten, dass insofern wie möglich dieselben Personen gewählt würden wie voriges Mal.

Man hat dadurch bezeugen wollen, dass die abschlägige Antwort, die der im vorigen Herbst tagende aussergewöhnliche Landtag abgegeben hat, die Vorschläge des russischen Reichsrates nicht behandeln zu wollen, ein Ausdruck sei für die Stimmung, die in dieser Hinsicht unser ganzes Volk beseelt. Doch konnten nicht alle die vorigen gewählt werden, weil einige eine abermalige Kandidatur zurückgewiesen haben.

Gewählt wurden folgende Frauen:  
Schwedische Partei: Vera Hjelt, Hedvig Sohlberg und Jenny af Forselles.

Jungfinnische Partei: Tekla Hultin (Frau T. Löfman ist mit nur einigen Stimmen durchgefallen.)  
Altfinnische Partei: Ida Yrjö-Koskinen.

Socialdem. Partei: Fanny Ahlfors, Mimmi Kanerva, Iida Aalle, Alma Jokinen, Hulda Salmi, Anni Huotari, Hilja Pärssinen, Aura Kiiskinen, Helena Vatanen, Anni Savolainen und Hilda Herrala.

Von den weiblichen Abgeordneten wurden folgende Petitionen und Motionen eingereicht:

Tekla Hultin, Ida Yrjö-Koskinen, Jenny af Forselles, Hedvig Sohlberg und Vera Hjelt: um eine Veränderung des 2 § vom 15 Kap. im Processgesetz; Ida Yrjö-Koskinen: um eine Veränderung des 4 § vom 25 Kap. des Strafgesetzes; Anni Huotari: um das Aufheben des 1 und 2 §§ vom 10 Kap. im Strafgesetz; Alma Jokinen: um das Einrichten von Häusern für verwaehrte Kinder; Alma Jokinen: um eine Revision der Gesetzgebung hinsichtlich des Rechtes der verheirateten Frau an ihre Kinder; Hilja Pärssinen: um eine Proposition mit Verordnung zum Schutze von Geschäftsgehilfen.

Auch jetzt konzentriert sich das Interesse auf die politischen Fragen; die socialen werden wohl auch diesmal für jene zurückstehen müssen.

Helsingfors, den 6 März 1911. ANNA LUNDSTRÖM.

### France.

The French Woman Suffrage Association had its General Meeting at Paris on March 26th in the Musée Social and the Vice-President, Mme Schlumberger, was in the chair. In her presidential address she showed how the success of the cause was mostly dependent on energetic action, but always in conformity with a high spirit of justice and altruism. It is not to be supposed that we can ever reach on to a higher plane by egoistical means.

Then Mr. Louis Marin, M.P. for Nancy, gave a most interesting address on the actual state of mind of the French Parliament as to woman suffrage and the way it is influenced by the change of public opinion. He showed very clearly how important it is that the reform should be carried in the present session and what is to be done to bring this about. He urged that women, especially women's associations like the "Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes" should always be well informed as to all laws, for there is none which has no direct or indirect bearing women's interests and may not be bettered from the women's point of view. Much is to be obtained by never letting pass an occasion of putting women's interests to the fore.

The Hon. Treas., Miss Belle, gave her report, and Mrs. Brunschvieg, the Hon. Sec. gave a remarkable statement of facts which alone sufficed to prove her untiring devotion and spoke to the cause of the progress and rapid growth of the Union. Founded nearly 2 years ago, it counts now about 6000 members, 3000 of whom are direct members and 3000 through affiliated older Societies. The Union (F. W. S. A.) numbers 15 Local Sections in the quarters of the city of Paris and 9 which work in the provinces. Among them many were formed only recently and have not had time to show great results. 10 new Sections are in process of formation. Conferences and meetings have been held all over France and between 25,000 and 30,000 leaflets have been distributed.

Mme Compain and Mme Jane Misme then spoke, and interesting reports from the provincial Branches were read, all of which gave evidence of life and activity in each group.

Finally new Officers were elected and also a Council composed of men and women, as Art. 8 of the Constitution dictates. Consisting of men and women belonging to different circles and parties, this Council may become a new strength for the French W. S. A.

The meeting was a great success, and at the close we received a telegram with greetings from the German W. S. A., dated from Munich, which made us realize once more that women may join hands from one end of the world to the other regardless of frontiers, and that if they but will the same thing all the world over they will have a strength so great that success is certain.

The general meeting of the Congrès permanent du féminisme international, presided by Mme Marya Chéliga, took place on March 29 in the Musée Social and was largely attended by the most prominent international people. After an appreciative greeting to Mme Kuczalska Reinschmid the Congress discussed the situation of women in the Colonies.

Communications of the F. W. S. A.  
Paris, April 1911.

### Denmark.

DANSKE KVINDEFÖRENINGERS VALGRETSFORBUND.

The proposal for revision of our Constitution, including woman suffrage, which was passed by a great majority in the Lower House, has been read twice in the Upper House and was sent to a Committee—"burial-committee" as the nickname is for such committee which is known beforehand to do nothing in the matter referred to it.

Of course the Conservatives (34 of 66 members) opposed woman suffrage as well as the decreasing of the age-limit of voters. The only thing they would consider was an amendment to the provisions about Constituencies,—“next time” they will gladly discuss woman suffrage a. s. o. In the debate the Premier (Liberal) expressed himself in the same favourable terms as he did in the Lower House, and Mr. *Herman Trier*—an old supporter of women's rights in general—made a most eloquent speech for the benefit of woman suffrage. The Dansk Kvindesamfund (affiliated to the Valgretsforbund) intends to have his speech published as a leaflet.

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At the International Socialdemocratic Women's Congress, held at Copenhagen in August 1910, a resolution was passed to the effect that mass-meetings in support of woman suffrage were to be held as far as possible all over Europe on the very same day. Consequently the Danish Socialdemocratic women had arranged 5 large meetings in Copenhagen on the 19th of March. The meetings were crowded and a resolution was passed in which the Government was asked to push forward the above-mentioned revision of the Constitution.

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The protest-meeting against a proposal forbidding women to work in factories at night-time was very successful. It was called by two large socialdemocratic women's societies and the Dansk Kvindesamfund, and the following resolution was carried by about 1200 men and women—only 2 men voting against:

“The Women's Trades Unions' Federation, the Copenhagen Local Branch of Kvindesamfund, the Women's Printers' Union, together with men and women of all classes, met on March 16th 1911, numbering 1200, protest against the adoption of the limitation put upon women's free choice of work by § 25 of the proposed Factory-Bill. Social conditions have caused women in increasing numbers to become self-supporting and to support others by their work. It is impossible to protect them against sweating by special legislation. Limitation of their choice of profession can only have the effect of obliging them to sell their work at cheaper price, and so the interest of their own health or that of their born and unborn children can never be said to require special limitation of work, since lessening of economic standard can never promote health.

We therefore claim with due respect that the Authorities will take note of our protest”.

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The meeting with Mrs. Catt will take place on the 21st of April. She will arrive here on the 19th and beside speaking at this public meeting she will address at least two private meetings.

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Our Union will be represented at the Stockholm Congress by the following delegates: Miss Eline Hansen, Mrs. Johanna Münter, Mrs. Johanna Blauenfeldt, Mrs. Louise Nörlund, Mrs. Helen Petersen and Miss Th. Daugaard, and the following alternates: Mrs. Nelly Hansen, Miss Marie Juul, Mrs. Sophie von der Osten, Miss Neergaard, Mrs. Tscherning and Miss Eilersgaard.

TH. DAUGAARD,  
Copenhagen, April 2nd 1911. Int. Secretary.

#### LANDSFORBUND FOR KVINDERS VALGRET.

Throughout the winter-season, which is now at its close, good work has been done by the Landsforbund. The leader of the agitation, Mrs. *Elna Munch*, has been busy all the time planning to form new branches or helping and strengthening the old ones by sending them speakers. Mrs. Munch has had the good fortune to secure among others a very able lady-speaker, *Miss Hoffmeyer*,

who has been travelling all over the country for one month and a half, lecturing in different places almost every day. Also *Miss Frederikke Mørck*, from Christiania, who will be known to many of the readers of „us”, and who has been stopping at Copenhagen for some months, has been of great help to the Landsforbund by her willingness to speak in our local branches. Beside those two, the president, *Miss Rambusch*, the editor of our suffrage-paper, *Mrs. Arenholt*, and quite a number of other lady-speakers have taken part in the agitation and lecturing work.

At present we are preparing for the chief events of the summer season. In the first place we are all looking forward with expectation to our public meeting together with the Valgretsforbund in Copenhagen on the 21st of April, where Mrs. Chapman Catt will do us the favour to speak. The next thing will be our agitation-day, that takes place every year on the 5th of June—the anniversary of the emancipation of the men. We consider that the proper moment to remind them of the emancipation of the women. Thereafter will come the Stockholm congress by which we are sure to be taught much. And at last we have our own annual meeting in the beginning of September, that will be held in Randers Jutland.

Politically our cause stands neither better nor worse than before. At least, not worse than those, who understand politics, already knew by the time of the latest election.

CLINNY DREYER.  
Copenhagen, April 1911.

The annual meeting of *Kristelig Kvindevalgretsforening* will be held already on the 26th April. Of great importance will be the discussion of the enlargement of our programme to take up also social work. We felt that nothing was better calculated to fit the women to use their future vote in the best way than taking up social work, and nothing too could be better calculated to persuade the Christian women of the desirability and necessity of having the vote.

As speakers at the public meeting in the evening we will have *Rev. Henry Ussing*, a well-known preacher of the town, known at home and abroad as a very skilled missionary historian, and *Mrs. Marie Michelet* from Christiania, who this year like the last also will lecture in many of our branches.

JOHANNA BLAUFELD,  
Pres. of Kvindevalgretsforening.  
Körop, April 1911.

#### Norway.

As supposed in February, Pres. Bratlie had his holiday and Miss Rogstad, his alternate, took his place in Parliament for a fortnight. She was received with the utmost attention and politeness by press, public, Stortingsmen and especially the President. Miss Krog regrets that her term of office was so short and says it would be good for women, if Pres. Bratlie were again absent when the eligibility of women to all state-offices is going to be discussed by the Storting. It would be worth while to have a woman there, when the Government gives its motives for the exclusion of women from becoming Cabinet Ministers, Consuls, Ministers of the State Church or Military Officers.

Fru F. M. Qvam, the President of the Norwegian W. S. A. and of the Norw. W. Sanitary Association, has been decorated by the King with a gold medal for her great services in combating tuberculosis.

from *Nylaende* and *Kvindestemmeretsblad*.

#### Russia.

Nearly all the schools for higher education have stopped their regular life. The universities, now empty now filled with police and thousands of students, indignantly protesting against lectures going under the pressure of military force; the best professors and teachers vainly striving to resume the ordinary course of studies and, finally, giving it up; the university rectors and pro-rectors facing a terrible dilemma either to withdraw, or to act under the command of police detachments,—such is the state of our educational centres during the last six weeks. What was the cause of these events? And who is responsible for the unequal strife, going on between our students and the Russian government?

The general state of dissatisfaction, which has settled here during the last four years of reaction, became still more acute in December 1910. The news had spread about wholesale corporal punishment to which about a hundred of political prisoners had been subjected in two prisons—chiefly for their protest against bad food. The public opinion was roused. The progressive press dared to raise its voice against these barbarous acts (in spite of heavy fines, which are now being constantly imposed by the administration on the hapless editors) while the students, men and women, expressed their indignation by going on a short strike and passing resolutions of protest—with the result that many were arrested and several dismissed from the universities. These events took place before Christmas. It was evident that the young generation would not submit under the circumstances.

After Christmas, when (in the end of January) the lectures were resumed, a part of the students, men and women, declared that they would go on a strike till their comrades were liberated and allowed to resume their studies. The majority, however, considered that a political strike was undesirable in educational organizations. Such was also the opinion of nearly all the university professors and teachers of high schools. The peace would, probably, have been soon reinstated everywhere, had not the government interfered. In spite of the right of self-government which had been given to the universities in 1906, the administration immediately sent into the universities detachments of police with the order to arrest the strikers and to keep the lectures going on “quand même”.

At the same time the government declared the university authorities responsible for all that was going on amongst the students. But how could they bring the students to submission by means of moral control, while they had for their allies police detachments, and while these interfered in the management of university affairs in spite of the law of 1906?

Under the circumstances, the only thing for the university authorities was to resign. But that was an heroic issue, as withdrawing instead of blindly executing the orders of those in power, is very dangerous in our reactionary times. Out of ten universities the oldest of all—the University of Moscow—resolved openly to resist the Government's reactionary measures. The professors of the Moscow University were also, from the first, against the students' strike; but they meant to oppose it by lawful measures, not by violence. Therefore the rector and the two vice-rectors declared their incapability to continue their service under the circumstances. They were im-

mediately dismissed from the university, not only as rector and pro-rectors, but also as professors. After that, about 110 professors and privat-docents of the Moscow University, true to the spirit of solidarity, either resigned or refused to give lectures under that state of things. The Government took no heed of their protest. It dismisses, one after another, men of science and of great talents, who are the pride of our country. Many, having large families and small means, are in a critical position. But they will not give in. And all the progressive elements of the country feel proud of them and anxiously watch the end of that conflict. Many organizations and societies have sent addresses of sympathy to the ex-rector of the Moscow University, professor Manouloff and his colleagues; with the result that they also are now persecuted as well as the progressive part of the press.

The Moscow branch of the Russian League for Women's Rights has sent to several members of the Douma a letter protesting against the violation of the universities' autonomy. “Deprived of rights”, so ends the letter, “we, women, feel the more acutely every wound inflicted on human dignity and liberty. We are aware that our protest against the violation of the rights of those, who are our only guides to light may not bring any concrete results—still we hope that our voice, joined to other voices, may give you moral support in your strife for the re-establishment of broken rights and justice”.

Z. MIROVITCH.

Moscow, March 2 1911.

#### POLAND.

On May 6 and 7 will be celebrated at Warsaw the jubilee of *Mme Kuczalska-Reinschmid* who has been working thirty years for women's rights in Poland. The proceedings will begin by the singing of a hymn, and then a congress will take place, where the following subjects will be discussed: The Life and work of *Mme Reinschmid Kuczalska*, Woman Suffrage, Woman's position in the Civil Code, Protection of Motherhood and Children, Women in Social Life, etc. Authors and eminent sociologists, delegates of women's associations and trades unions, representatives of factory-hands and of farmers' servants etc. will present their greetings to this faithful pioneer who has devoted all her life to the struggle for women's rights and for their political and social education in Poland.

I. ORKA.

Paris, April 1911.

#### Germany.

The “*Gleichheit*” exults over the successful demonstration for women suffrage held all over Germany by the Socialist party on Sunday March 19th. In Berlin there was a procession of 30,000 women and 42 meetings, at some of which delegates of the Prussian W. S. A. brought greetings. In Hamburg 19 meetings; and so on in every town of some importance. And all these gatherings were full of enthusiasm which found vent in a long resolution, adopted in a thousand meetings, stating that women wage-earners and homemakers claimed the vote to help conquer political power for the labouring classes and put an end to capitalist tyranny, and declaring that the Socialdemocrats were the only party which truly and permanently works for political equality of the sexes.

There were similar demonstrations in Austria, Denmark, Switzerland and Bosnia, and greetings came from there and from America to thank the German Socialist women for their happy initiative. ("Die Gleichheit".)

## Austrian Empire.

VIENNA.

Vor etwa zwei Monaten schrieb ich, dass die Verhandlung über § 30 des Vereinsgesetzes unmittelbar bevorstehe, und dass es nun endlich entschieden werden müsste, ob auch wir österreichische Frauen politischen Vereinen angehören dürften. Was sich seither zugetragen, war das reine Vexierspiel.

Am 7. Februar trat das Haus zusammen, kaum aber kam Abänderung des Vereinsgesetzes stand als dritter Punkt auf der Tagesordnung. Über die beiten vorangehenden Punkt wurde aber eine tagelange Debatte geführt, schliesslich kam richtig noch der Berichterstatter über das Vereinsgesetz zum Worte, dann wurde das Haus vertagt, um den Delegationen Platz zu machen. Es hiess also, so nahe dem Ziel, von neuem warten. Diese Pein währte genau einen Monat. Am 10. März versammelte sich das Abgeordnetenhaus von neuem, um sofort in die Beratung über das Vereinsgesetz einzugehen. Nun kam ein neuer Zwischenfall. Die Regierung legte einen von ihr selbst ausgearbeiteten Entwurf eines vollkommen neuen Vereinsgesetzes vor, während der in Beratung stehende nur einige Bestimmungen des bestehenden Gesetzes abänderte, die für uns die wichtigsten waren. Trotzdem auch der Regierungsentwurf den Frauen die volle Vereinsfreiheit zusprach, war die Einbringung der Vorlage in diesem Augenblick dennoch eine unfreundliche Handlung, das Haus nahm nach kurzer Debatte den Antrag an, der die Ausschliessung der Frauen aus den politischen Vereinen beseitigt. Also ein erster Sieg — doch die Freude währte nicht lange. Zunächst wäre der Beschluss der Abgeordneten durch das Herrenhaus zu ratifizieren — da wurde wegen schwerer politischer Differenzen, das Parlament neuerlich vertagt und schliesslich am 31. März aufgelöst. Damit verschwinden alle Gesetze, die noch nicht alle Beratungsstadien in beiden Häusern des Reichsrates passiert haben von der Bildfläche, sie müssen beim Wiederzusammentritt des Hauses von neuem eingebracht werden und alle diese Stadien von neuem durchlaufen.

§ 30 bleibt also weiter aufrecht, und wir geben mit beschränkter Bewegungsfreiheit, mit gebundenen Händen und Füßen, der Wahlcampagne entgegen. Ein kleiner Trost in unserer bitteren Enttäuschung ist das Bewusstsein, dass wir die ganze öffentliche Meinung, so weit sie in den grossen Blättern aller Parteien zum Ausdruck gelangt, auf unserer Seite haben, und das gibt uns die Gewähr, dass wenn der Kampf neuerlich aufgenommen wird, er mit einem vollen Siege für uns enden wird.

Wien, 1 April 1911.

H. HERZFELDER.

## GALICIA.

In the discussion on the revision of the Law on Assemblies the Socialist party and the Polish Club all voted in favour of the women's claims. This revision will mean much for women's political education.

In Galica the Women's National Socialist Committee prepared a great manifestation of working women on the 19th March, instituted as Women's

Day devoted to the enfranchisement of working women. An army of women marched through the principal towns in Galicia, singing the Socialist hymn. The lecture rooms were filled with hundreds of women and suffragist speakers, and the Socialist M.P.s. made propaganda-speeches, awakening great interest for the agitation against the refusal of human rights to women. The head of the Socialists of Cracow, Mr. Daszynski M.P. an eminent speaker, urged women to unite for the obtention of political equality with men. "The working woman", he said, "feels obliged to look for support, and the Socialists by agitating for the betterment of economic and political conditions, can procure it her." The party also agreed to add to their program of work the enfranchisement of the women of the working classes. Mrs. Daszynska's address too was enthusiastically received and was followed by the promise of whole-hearted support of the cause of woman suffrage. At Lemberg Mrs. Dr. Gumplowicz, Miss Dr. S. Perlmutter and Miss Dr. Reizes gave telling addresses followed by enthusiastic applause. At Strij Mr. Moraczewsky M. P. and his wife arranged a great demonstration of women in the hall of the People's House. The new Socialist organisation promises to be a great support in the active political agitation and seems destined to play a great part in the future of our cause.

MARIE GERZABEK,  
member of the Polish  
League for Women's Rights.

Jasto, April 1911.

## Canada.

On March 21st the Legislature devoted three solid hours to the discussion of woman's suffrage. That the speeches were nearly all favorable and all treated the subject seriously, shows a marked advance in the sentiment towards the question. The time for making irrelevant jokes is past.

The mover and seconder of the suffrage bill, Mr. Studholme and Mr. Proudfoot, presented the case clearly and forcibly, and Hon. A. G. MacKay gave favorable arguments, though he stated that he was not prepared at present to vote on the question.

The ladies' gallery was filled with members of the Toronto Suffrage Association and other friends of the movement, who listened with absorbed attention to all that passed and who seemed satisfied with the progress that was being made.

ROSE RAMBLER.

*The Globe.*

## Switzerland.

The Executive of the Swiss N. W. S. A. has decided to send to Stockholm as official delegate its Vice-President, Miss K. Honegger. It is hoped that other members of the groups will also go to attend the Convention.

On May 6th will take place at Olten the first national meeting of the Swiss suffrage societies; Mr. A. M. de Morsier, M.P., will be in the chair. Lausanne, April 1911. A. GIRARDET VIELLE.

The Canton of Zurich has adopted eligibility of women to the Trades Councils (gewerbliche Schiedsgerichte). This does not yet mean full enfranchisement, but it is at any rate a step forward, since the constitutional disability of women is thereby abolished.

"Frauenbestrebungen".