

be well advised in granting votes to women."

Such a spontaneous expression of opinion, clothed with the highest representative authority in the land, may be accepted as conclusive evidence of the success of the Women's Vote beyond the seas. It has fully realized the most sanguine expectations, and there is no reason to believe that its results will be less beneficial on the larger scale when, as must shortly be the case, it is granted in Great Britain. Faithful in the matters entrusted to them, women will be found equally reliable when promoted to a participation in Imperial affairs.

WOMEN IN OTHER LANDS

Egypt.—In education, the true sign of civilization, Egypt is progressing. There are one hundred girls attending school today for every one ten years ago.

A Khedivial princess, who is a feminist, has written some excellent papers to prove that the Koran is not opposed to liberty for women. A Moslem woman has lectured at the newly founded Egyptian University on "Women's Rights," and a Syrian girl has studied law and is employed in a law office.

A Women's Movement is as surely begun as is the Men's Movement, and definite organization will come a little later.

Egypt will not slip back into its old indifference and inertia. It has been stirred into life by Western influences, educational, religious, commercial. It resents these as interferences and a popular manifesto is "Egypt for the Egyptians." It hates the British, the Overlords, the Missionaries and the tourists, but this bitterness of heart has awakened the sleeping people, including its women.

In the constitutional agitation of the past few years, the women have taken a keen interest, and representative government became a popular theme of discussion in the harems.

A Sheik (priest), whose Moslem orthodoxy is attested by the fact that he occupies a position to which he has been appointed by the Khedive, preaches liberty for women and education for girls, and openly states that no people can rise to true greatness while its mothers are uneducated and dependent.

China.—The Chinese Committee on Women's Rights sent to the National Assembly the following petition:—

"Gentlemen.—Society consists of men and women. The women have the same number of duties as the men. Should they not then enjoy the same rights? In ancient times the sexes were equal, but since the Conservative Scribes decree the superiority of men, women have no longer possessed equality before the law. They are forbidden the education given to men, and are only permitted to cook and clean the house. Is not this an injustice? Fortunately the Chinese have now reconquered their land and established a republic. They have made a political revolution and are preparing a social one. To prevent it from being violent, men and women must be treated on a footing of equality by granting the women the right of participating in the affairs of the community.

It will perhaps be said that women have not yet reached a high intellectual standard. But is the intellect of all men sufficiently developed? Before the Houpe revolution everyone said that the Chinese were backward. But now within a short period, in one hundred days, they have expelled the tyrants and established the republic, to the astonishment of the world. It will be the same thing with the question of women's intellectual plane, which is admittedly low on account of their lack of the education given men. And now that China forms a Republic and recognizes the principle of equal rights, should it not then give the same education to both sexes? Possibly it may be said that in other countries women are not enfranchised either. That is true, but may not China set an example?"