

ten years ago. There were four children, and no breadwinner, but the State made no reduction in our taxes. My mother was obliged to pay just as much as before, yet she has no vote, and, although I am now arrived at woman's estate, and have a flat of my own, the only right I possess is that of discharging my financial obligations towards the State. But if we pay the same taxes as men we should have the same rights."

In Italy

The fact that the Italian Chamber of Deputies threw out a measure to give votes to women last May has not by any means diminished the strength of the franchise movement that is going on in Italy. At present Italian women enjoy neither the municipal nor the Parliamentary franchise, and two recent meetings were held in Milan testifying to this demand for the former. At one, a well-known Socialist, Signor Innocenza Capper, made a great effect by an eloquent speech, in the course of which he said:

"I do not believe that any decent man in Italy would oppose Votes for Women on any pretext of her physiological inferiority; on the contrary, the opposition is purely political. We fear the too great power of Clericalism. Besides, Italy is not a matured nation. Giolitti [the Prime Minister] at present represents the conscience of Italy. He has said, 'No vote' to-day; but tomorrow it is not improbable that he may say 'Votes for Women.' . . . It is the vice of man which destroys respect for mother, wife, sweetheart, and without this political life is sterile. The flame of ideality must be kept alive in our hearts by real enthusiasm, and for this we must have the help of women, and the feminist movement is necessary to Italy."

The other meeting, which was also held to promote the granting of the municipal vote to women, was particularly interesting as being addressed by Signora Teresa Labriola, the fully qualified woman barrister, whose claim to exercise her profession was recently rejected by the Court of Appeal at

Rome. According to the account sent to us, she was given an enthusiastic reception, and made a strong, impassioned speech, "in rapid, nervous sentences." Here is a militant passage from her speech: "If women are to get the franchise there must be a continual manifestation of determined will and activity. The working-class men won the vote because they knew how to fight and conquer. This is not a question of philanthropy, but of obtaining a right. The sovereignty of the people was affirmed by the Revolution of France, and in England at the time of the Revolution. Now, when feminists there (i.e., in England) are fighting with greater fervour, there is greater hope of success."

In Hungary

Frau Rosika Schwimmer, who, it will be remembered, told our representative many interesting facts about the militant Suffrage movement in Hungary when she was in London last October, has sent us a communication with regard to the International Women's Suffrage Congress, which will be held in Budapest on June 15—20, 1913. Oriental women will take part in the Congress for the first time. The Chinese women are going to present a purple banner to the International Suffrage Alliance, embroidered with the words: "Let us hold together; we are working for the same ideals." The leader of the Buddhist women of Burmah, Ma Hla Oung, who is also Town Councillor, will be present with her daughter, Mah Nee Nee. Men and women of other Oriental countries are also expected to attend, including Chinese members of Parliament.

The second Congress of the Men's International Alliance will be held in Budapest at the same time, presided over by Sir John Cockburn.—From "Votes for Women."

In Russia

In Russia, too, the militant movement among English Suffragists obtains a hearing, and an enthusiastic one. Recently, a paper was read on it in St. Petersburg by Miss J. W. Wilson, a