

kan regions, Serbia and Roumania have at least granted municipal suffrage, and Greece, under the enlightened Venizelos, promises speedy enfranchisement. Italy is all but won. Of the great European Powers, France alone has granted her women nothing—a test of the militaristic political reaction dominant in Paris. Suffrage, we too often forget, is not an end, but a beginning. Denmark leads the way by her achievement of equal pay for equal work and equal status in marriage. Other nations have already justified suffrage by improvements in the legal and economic position of women. England has trimmed up her archaic marriage and illegitimacy laws to some extent. Both in Britain and in Continental countries (Italy's rapid progress being very notable), the door of official and professional opportunity has opened to women; in Germany, Austria, and Russia, together with the Ukraine, the Crimea, and Czecho-Slovakia, women's political standing, as it solidifies and extends, must be the prelude to gentler, wider, and wiser counsels. Poland has shown little fruits of suffrage yet, and though Russia is said to have women on its Councils, I have met with no record of their names or their works. British East Africa has given a noble lead, under its noble Governor, Sir Harry Johnston, to South Africa, where suffrage prospects brighten. In America, under all strike and election turmoil, a tremendous number of domestic reform measures have been put through since the war; and since the women's cause in Canada and the United States marches with achieved Prohibition, it is to North America that the world now looks for social progress. Gratifying beginnings are made in Britain, however, where women police and women Magistrates have received definite standing, though as yet in small numbers. And the professional recognition of women lawyers has followed the immense impulse given to women's standing in medicine and surgery during the war. The whole magnificent organisation of women in relief, healing, feeding, and reconstruction, from 1914 to 1920, has won a century's recognition pressed into half a decade. Even the sacrosanct (?) region of diplomacy is invaded. Little Uruguay sent us a woman Consul, if not a full-blown Ambassador, some seasons ago, and enlightened Norway this year sends the first woman delegate to the

League of Nations. The League, we note, has from the first opened its doors to women as secretaries, officials, and delegates. Eight months ago it started work in enrolling four great Committees to advise on Armament, International Health, Transit, and Waterways, and International Justice. Through the Red Cross, the Health Committee is fighting typhus in Poland. An official has been appointed to watch the white slave traffic.

In Britain, despite a cold-hearted hustling out of the much praised women war-workers, the volume of unemployment now is nothing like the volume of unemployability before the war. From the opening of Queen Mary's work-rooms, the training of women has gone on in all branches, and since it is not anticipated that wages will ever drop to the disgraceful pre-war level, there is ground for resting on the hopeful testimony that fails to see the old signs of abject poverty in British crowds to-day.

With the vocational training of which I have spoken has gone a notable impulse in education for women. Some will note with special joy the breaking down of sex disability at Oxford and Cambridge; others will specially hail the opening of a working women's college at Cheshunt, and both will praise the extension of the Workers' Educational Association, which is taking firm hold in New Zealand.

Here we may stop to re-affirm the magnificent Prohibition victories of America and Canada, which already have set the seal of permanence on North American progress. It is Australasia that comes next in hopeful review. New Zealand has already won a moral victory at the polls, with the dice doubly loaded against us, in the submission of the impracticable and immoral State Control issue, and in organisation of a subterranean sort which need not here be further defined. Our chance will recur in 1922; meantime Prohibition will have been voted upon in most of the Australian States. In Australasia, leading thinkers recognise that Prohibition and power march undivided in the new age. Europe has not grasped this. England has not grasped this, and we dare not face the moral and political outlook if she is driven to State Control, put forth to counter the huge obstacle of compensation, with which England was saddled in 1904.

Rather do we turn with hope to Scotland's magnificent battle to-day under her new Local Option law.

Returning to the march of women just recorded, we might conclude that we had little to do but sing paeans of gratitude. Alas! paper victories can be as empty as paper money once the normal realities of exchange break down. We must not undervalue these recent gains, seeing they represent a tremendous revolution in the minds of men. But before we count immediately on their vital results we must transfer our attention to the fields still under man's single control. To all intents the counsels of Labour are still shaped by men, though mainly in a spirit sympathetic with women. To most minds, the Labour conditions of the world spell lurid chaos, suspicion, sabotage, strikes, lock-outs, and riots prevail where the old relations of Capital and Labour remain. In Russia, where *ancient* Capital has been definitely abolished, personal freedom has admittedly disappeared, bloodshed and violence have been rife, but strikes do not occur, because the workers are whipped to order. America is expiating "graft" and sweating in a series of turmoils, aggravated by the colour problem and election excitement. In Britain, the Labour Party, which stood so nobly for pity and freedom during the war, is stormily feeling its way towards nationalisation of industries and the stoppage of all wars not of defence, and all war-policies shaped by the hidden hand of diplomacy. British Labourites in the main are steady and earnest, and are working, like the women, for a living wage and open dealing. On the Continent, the spectre of Bolshevism, or the material triumph of manual labour over all other classes and institutions, stalks everywhere from the open grave of freedom in Russia. If Bolshevism was a conspiracy against the civilisation we have known, good and bad, an equally blameworthy conspiracy against Russia's freedom to choose her own form of government was hatched by the worst forces of capitalism, afraid of losing the old privileges and dividends under Czarism, and of the uprising of workmen at home. This campaign of war and slander has done much to alienate earnest reform and to harden up the lawless forces of "I.W.W.-ism." On the other hand, actual coercion, torture, and murder in Russia, the fact that its nearest neigh-