

Men's League for Women's Suffrage

No. 29.

Office: 159, ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.
Telephone: 4276 VICTORIA.
Hon. Sec: Dr. C. V. DRYSDALE.

Monthly Paper.

President: THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF LYTTON.
Chairman: HERBERT JACOBS.
Hon. Treas.: REGD. H. POTT. Feb. 1912
Hon. Political Sec.: J. M. MITCHELL.

THE REFERENDUM.

One might have predicted with confidence that the enemy would devise some piece of chicanery with which to oppose the realisation of woman suffrage in the coming session. When a minority has learned by long experience that it cannot defeat a cause in the House of Commons by a straight vote, it is driven inevitably to devious ways. Its machinations must be met with firmness and vigilance. But they are, while our forces hold together, a matter rather for congratulation than alarm. Trickery is the tribute which weakness pays to strength. The Conciliation Bill, with all its many advantages, was vulnerable at several points. It is easy to obstruct a private member's Bill even when the Government grants facilities, and it is no light task to keep a composite majority together in a steady resistance to wrecking tactics. The new opportunity provided by the chance of amending the Reform Bill could not be dissipated by these particular methods, and the Opposition has accordingly invented another expedient. That woman suffrage ought to be subjected to the ordeal of a referendum was a thesis which anti-suffragists have steadily maintained. But the Prime Minister, as we thought, had given it its quietus. So far back as last July, in an answer to Captain Faber, he said that it would require legislation, which he was not prepared to propose. That sounded final, and when he received the Anti-Suffragist deputation in December he stated the particular objections to the referendum with some decision. To what constituency could the question be referred? So far from allaying the agitation, an adverse verdict from men would rather inflame it. Most of us were satisfied that after Liberals had fought the second election in 1910 largely on this very issue of the referendum, and had denounced it as an undemocratic device destructive of all sense of responsibility in Parliaments, it would be morally impossible for them to sanction it even as a means of delaying woman suffrage. They are not likely to burn down their house in order to cook their dinner. For once accepted in any single question, this device, so repugnant to them, would become a recognised part of our constitutional machinery to which their opponents could always claim recourse.

It was, however, in the Liberal camp that the agitation for a referendum began. The *Daily Chronicle* and the *Westminster Gazette* have urged it in article after article, and behind them, as their inspirer, as everyone in Fleet Street knows, stood Mr. Winston Churchill. Both these papers are nominally suffragist, but neither of them has ever urged the cause of votes for women with a tenth of the energy which they now devote to advocating the referendum. Their main argument was that this novel device must be adopted as a means of preventing a split in the Cabinet. This was at first sight a curious argument, since Mr. Lloyd George only last month denounced the use of the referen-

dum for our question as "doubly unfair to women." What they meant was apparently that Lord Loreburn and Mr. Harcourt are said to have threatened to resign if a suffrage amendment is embodied in the Reform Bill. There are two reflections to be made on this. It seems to be assumed, with no warrant that we know of, that Mr. Lloyd George would, in his turn, consent to be a party to a device so dishonest. Even stranger is the notion that the loss of these two Ministers would weaken the Cabinet. Fortunately, the *Nation*, the *Daily News*, and the *Manchester Guardian* have opposed what one of them described as a "naked breach of honour," with equal decision and more authority.

The Suffragist contention is, briefly, that the question is not open for debate. We are not called upon to discuss it on its merits. In a series of pledges ranging from 1908 to 1911, the Prime Minister announced that the enfranchisement of women should be decided by a free vote of the Commons. He recognised that it was the sovereign court and the final tribunal. To this he was willing to bow. Now, when you have said that one tribunal shall decide, you must be taken to mean that you will not demand an appeal to another. Further, he had said that the suffrage amendment, if carried on a free vote, should become "an integral part" of the Reform Bill, which the Government would defend in all its further stages. Yet here is a proposal to take this "integral part" out of the Bill, to subject it to a peculiar and novel test, and to force it to run the gauntlet of an ordeal which the rest of the Bill will escape. If it were proposed to refer the whole Reform Bill to a poll of the people, the men's clauses, as well as the women's clauses, the proposal would be less unfair. As it stands, it is an invitation to a flagrant breach of faith. We are puzzled that Sir Edward Grey should apparently entertain the idea that the Government can be neutral and would bow to the decision of the House if it called for a referendum. As we read our pledges, it is bound to resist the proposal; because it has promised equal treatment for the woman's clause with the other portions of the Bill.

The general case advanced for a referendum on this question seems to be that it stands in a peculiar position, since it is a non-party issue and engages the responsibility of no Government. This argument seems to assume that the private member is no longer a representative. Are we to understand that his vote has validity only when he obeys a self-chosen Cabinet and answers the crack of the party whip? The fact is, of course, exactly the contrary. A "free vote" is an honest vote, and it is the only honest vote. It is far more likely to represent the opinions of a member's electors than the vote which he gives under pressure from the party machine. A member need be in no doubt of the feeling of his constituents. If he stands for a town he can usually cite a resolution passed by the municipality in favour of the Conciliation Bill. If that mandate is not available, he can

consult his party association. We need not refute once more the stale argument that the question has not been "before the country." At two elections the country was warned by the Prime Minister himself that the Parliament about to be elected would have to decide this matter. Suffragists have lost no opportunity of questioning candidates. But it takes two to make "an issue." Our opponents were content until very lately to let it go by default.

We are not quite sure to whom it is proposed that the issue of votes for women shall be referred. The *Spectator* and the *Westminster Gazette* insist that it shall be the present male electorate. That proposal is open to the very argument which Mr. Churchill himself advanced to prove that Home Rule ought not to be subjected to a referendum. It would be inviting an electorate, which has little direct concern in the matter, to settle the fate of another body of citizens whose interests and passions are deeply engaged. If it would be unfair to set Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen to vote on an Irish matter, it would be much more unfair to allow men to vote on a women's issue. If, on the other hand, the matter were referred both to men and women you would be begging the whole question. For, if women may be trusted to pronounce on a matter so important to the State as this, they may be trusted to vote on anything.

We must add a note of warning to expose some of the palpable tricks which underlie this scheme. In the first place it would destroy the responsibility of members' votes. They would not be legislating. They would only be asking a question for the electors to answer. The anti-suffragists would, of course, be tempted to get the question asked in the form most likely to elicit a negative. To vote for full adult suffrage, and then to ask an electorate of men only how it liked the proposal, might seem to them a rather promising way of defeating woman suffrage. In the second place, the odds are that the referendum would never be held at all. The Reform Bill will certainly be rejected by the Lords, and therefore cannot become law for at least two years. Only after that delay could a referendum be taken on one of its provisions. The probability is that a general election would intervene. We have said enough to explain why suffragists must resist this proposal. It remains to add that every honest man will expect every honest member to vote against it. From Mr. Lloyd George we expect more. It rests with him to insist that the Government shall officially oppose it. A great chance has come to him to dissipate by one bold stroke the distrust with which his past record inevitably inspires suffragists. If he will do this, he will do more than all his eloquence could possibly achieve to restore confidence and unity, and to create the atmosphere which makes for victory.

THE TREASURER'S NOTE.

In the temporary absence of our esteemed Treasurer, I have been asked to write a short note with respect to the financial requirements of the League. The present year must necessarily be one of great activity, and if the League is to do effective work it must have a reasonable sum of money at its disposal. Some of our members have already been approached for donations, and, as will be seen from the list of receipts for January, the response has been most gratifying. However, much more will be required if the League is to take its proper share in the vitally important events which must characterise the coming session of Parliament.

I would, therefore, urge all members who have not recently sent us donations to remedy the omission, and not to hesitate to send something even if they feel they cannot afford to send much.

It is well known that the Socialist party in Germany owes its success to small subscriptions regularly paid.

The Committee will administer any funds placed at its disposal with care and economy, but in these times there is no better economy for suffragists than to spend money liberally at the right moment—and that is now!

HERBERT JACOBS.

PROPAGANDA FUND.

<i>Annual Subscriptions.</i>		Brought forward £147 10 0
F. Fleming Baxter...	£1 1 0	Madame Agnes Lark-com
J. Y. Kennedy.....	1 0 0 0 2 6
H. W. Down	0 5 0	Mrs. B. Drysdale.....
J. C. Flügel	1 1 0	Sir William Chance 5 0 0
F. L. Ballin	0 5 0	E. S. Abinger
Rev. Alan Greenwell 0 10 6		F. R. Bomanji.....
M. R. Emanuel	0 5 0 0 2 0
Walter H. Hall	0 3 6	£153 3 0
P. R. Gibbs	0 2 6	<i>Monthly Subscriptions.</i>
W. G. Dannell	0 2 6	Dr. F. A. Bather.....
£4 16 0		J. M. Mitchell.....
<i>Donations.</i>		J. Fancourt Cooney..
Miss Rosalind Paget £0 10 0		Alderman T. Ingram ..
G. F. Pilcher	10 10 0	Captain Atkinson ...
Miss M. Crofton	0 5 0	Prof. Grieve
Herbert Jacobs	17 10 0	J. Simpson
Reginald H. Pott ...100 0 0		F. Stanton Barnes ...
J. Malcolm Mitchell 1 0 0		J. Y. Kennedy.....
N. Islington and		Herbert Jacobs
Hornsey W.S.P.U.		Dr. C. V. Drysdale... 1 0 0
per Miss Constance		G. H. Hooper
Bryer	0 6 6	£2 1 3
A. M. Langdon, K.C. 10 0 0		<i>Receipts for January.</i>
An Anti-Suffragist ...	0 2 6	Annual Subs.....
E. Vulliamy	2 0 0	Donations
Anerley and Crystal		Monthly Subs.
Palace W.F.L. per		£160 0 3
Miss Ethel Fennings	0 4 0	Previously collected 563 5 0
R. F. Cholmeley	5 0 0	Total.....£723 5 3
A. I. Symmons, J.P. 0 2 0		
Carried forward £147 10 0		

THE M.P. AND HIS CONSTITUENTS. THE VOTER'S DUTY.

During the next few weeks members of the Men's League have one plain duty before them—to use their power as electors in such a way that the double opportunity of 1912 is not lost. I say a double opportunity, because the Conciliation Bill will again be before the House of Commons, and we shall also have the opportunity of one or more amendments to the Government's Reform Bill.

For both of these proposals there is a large body of support in the House, but each is exposed to its own special dangers, owing to the party sympathies of some of its supporters. Many Members of Parliament are sound on both, but out of the whole body of Suffragists in the House, a few think the Conciliation Bill too narrow, and at the other end a few are not prepared to go as far as the Norwegian amendment to the Reform Bill.

THE WOBLER M.P.

Upon some of our opponents—the unreasoning, obstinate class—it is, of course, useless to waste powder and shot, but there are many wobblers whom a little judicious persuasion will reduce to a proper frame of mind. These are the Unionists who are doubtful about supporting the democratic amendment, and the Liberals who are afraid that the Conciliation Bill would harm them at the polls. The judicious persuasion to which I allude is that exercised by constituents who indicate their emphatic desire that their member should vote in a particular way. In such cases the M.P. will prefer to incur the uncertain risk of an adverse proportion of women voters rather than the certain disapproval of a body of their present constituents.

MEN'S LEAGUE DEPUTATIONS.

The Executive of the Men's League have, therefore, drawn up a careful list of those Members of Parliament who have not

TELEPHONE: 4276 VICTORIA.

TELEGRAMS: "FEMIVOTO, LONDON."

MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Chairman of Committee: HERBERT JACOBS.

Hon. Treasurer:
REGINALD H. POTT.

Hon. Secretary:
J. MALCOLM MITCHELL.

Finance Sec.:
A. W. G. TAMRACH.

Executive Committee:

Goldfinch Bate.
F. A. Bather, D.Sc.
W. Boulting, M.D.
H. N. Brailsford.

T. M. Budgett.
Sir Wm. Chance, Bart.
R. F. Cholmeley.
Joseph Clayton.

C. V. Drysdale, D.Sc.
E. Duval.
Captain Gonne, R.A.
Laurence Housman.

J. Y. Kennedy.
A. M. L. Langdon, K.C.
H. W. Nevinson.
J. Arthur Price.

159, ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.

2nd February 1912

To Members of the Men's League and all sympathisers with the Women's Suffrage Cause.

Dear Sir or Madam,

With the new parliamentary session comes a special need for strenuous effort on the part of every one of us to push forward the Woman's Suffrage cause. We fully recognize that many of our members have given as much time and money to the movement as they have felt able, but we would point out that the position now justifies the hope that a short and sharp effort will result in success.

It is therefore not a case of arranging for a protracted struggle, but for giving all possible help in the coming months so that it will not have to be required next year. We therefore appeal to you some of the following things:—

- (1) Contribute liberally to our funds, either in the form of a single donation, or of a definite sum weekly or monthly for the next six months. Donations will be gladly accepted from women.
- (2) Gain new members for us; make a point of getting at least one.
- (3) Assist by speaking or stewarding at meetings.
- (4) Use your influence with your member and other influential people in favour of some immediate measure of women's enfranchisement, and seize opportunities to write letters to the press.
- (5) Inform us of any centre in which a Men's League meeting could profitably be held, and offer to assist in making arrangements.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee,

Herbert Jacobs	Chairman.
Reginald H. Pott	Hon. Treasurer.
J. Malcolm Mitchell	Hon. Political Sec.
C. V. Drysdale	Hon. Sec.

Hall has already been engaged for a meeting, in which it is hoped events.

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HERBERT JACOBS. a careful list of those Members of Parliament who have not

given satisfactory assurances as regards the amendment or the Conciliation Bill. The members of the League have been classified by constituencies, and letters have been addressed to one member in each of the chosen constituencies asking him to act for a few weeks as a local representative.

His work will be to appoint a time and place for an interview with other members in the same constituency, who will then form themselves into a local committee. This committee will, in due course, approach the M.P. and invite him to receive them in deputation in order that they may acquaint him with their views. In many cases it will be possible to induce men who are not members of the League, but are yet favourable to the cause, to join in the appeal. There are thousands of good Suffragists who prefer not to join any of the existing Leagues, and yet feel quite as strongly on the question as we do, and would welcome the opportunity of striking a definite blow in its support. Each member of the local committee will, therefore, be asked to bring in any friends who are prepared to help.

Even if the M.P. declines, "in view of his numerous engagements," or in even less cordial terms, to receive the deputation, his mind will be opened to the fact that some of his constituents feel strongly enough on the question to unite in a specific demand. In each case all information in the hands of our head office will be communicated to the local committee in order that they may be armed at all points.

THE IGNORANCE OF THE M.P.

The importance of these deputations lies in the fact that the M.P. is, as a rule, blind to the fact that many of his constituents are in favour of women's suffrage. It is not the sort of information that is brought to his knowledge by his election machinery. The views of individual constituents are not ordinarily brought before him in questions of a non-party kind, nor is his agent likely to press him except upon the straightforward issues of Government Bills. It is only when constituents band themselves together and approach him as a body that he comes to know of their existence—and from that moment he begins to fear them as the active nucleus of determined pressure.

THE BILL AND THE AMENDMENT.

In the case of the Conciliation Bill, there is an overwhelming majority in our favour, providing Liberal members are kept up to the mark. Liberal and Labour supporters, backed by about eighty of the Unionist party, are strong enough to defeat any combination of adultists and hopeless opponents. It is our duty, therefore, to stiffen the Radicals who think that, because only a million women are to be enfranchised by it, the Bill might be undemocratic in its effect.

For the broad amendment the danger is the loss of Unionist supporters. As Mr. Brailsford has pointed out, however, the worst combination of Unionists and (so-called) Liberal opponents can be defeated by the turning of a mere handful of Unionist doubtfuls.

There never was so splendid a chance for men who detest the electoral disability of sex to wipe it away once and for ever. When women are prepared to do so much for their cause, surely they can rely upon men to use their electoral privileges at the present crisis in such a way as to render for ever unnecessary the terrible sacrifice of mental and physical energy which the struggle is costing them to-day.

J. MALCOLM MITCHELL.

FORTHCOMING WORK OF THE MEN'S LEAGUE.

Although propaganda work has been delayed by some necessary reorganisation, a vigorous campaign is now commencing. Our speakers are already in considerable request by the Women's Societies, and we shall be glad to hear from all those who are able to speak, with information as to their times and special subjects. As regards special Men's League meetings the Battersea Town Hall has already been engaged for a meeting, in which it is hoped

that Mr. Clayton will take the chair, and the speakers and date will be announced shortly. Proposals are under discussion for a large meeting at the Queen's Hall about the middle of March, after the pro and anti suffrage meetings at the Albert Hall.

As regards matters of policy, our speakers and other members are frequently asking us for directions on the line to be taken with respect to the Reform Bill, the Conciliation Bill, and the Referendum. The latter may be condemned on obvious grounds, but it is difficult to decide concerning the others until the Government programme and result of the private members' ballot is known. In order to lose no time, it has already been decided to call a meeting of the Executive immediately these facts are before us, and to follow this directly by a general meeting of members, at which the conclusions of the Executive will be communicated. In the meantime the general attitude of the League is that no proposal for electoral reform will be held satisfactory unless a fair proportion of women are included.

PARLIAMENTARY JOINT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The formation of this committee is likely to prove of great service to the cause, if properly used. Its chief aims are to assist societies in securing suitable speakers from among M.P.s. and to help in preventing overlapping in some districts and gaps in others. Nearly all the suffrage societies are represented upon the Committee, which has met on two occasions. The hon. sec. is Mr. W. Russell Rea, M.P., and Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., has taken the chair. Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P., is one of its most active members. Its general attitude is to support a broad amendment, and if it does nothing else, it will bring a number of M.P.s into closer touch with the realities of our contention.

It is really extraordinary how few of our legislators have the remotest conception of the determination which underlies the movement. Unionists complain that Liberal Cabinets are reducing the efficiency and usefulness of the private member; Liberals throw doubts upon the sincerity of Unionist eulogies of the democratic electorate. If, however, the knowledge which the average M.P. possesses about Women's Suffrage is typical of his mental equipment in other directions, Plato's Government, by the few wise men, would give points to the modern House of Commons. We urge our members to induce their parliamentary representatives to join the Conciliation or the Joint Campaign Committee, even as at an earlier age they were lured by a governess into a knowledge of the multiplication table.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS.

We have the greatest pleasure in announcing that Mr. H. N. Brailsford has consented to contribute the critical summary of events which appears monthly under the heading of "The Situation." The Committee's misfortune in losing the help of Mr. Nevinson in this respect, owing to the increasing strain of his literary and journalistic labours, is counterbalanced by the good fortune of securing Mr. Brailsford as his successor.

Letters dealing with meetings and propaganda generally should now be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. C. V. Drysdale; financial correspondence to Mr. Reginald H. Pot; questions relating to parliamentary matters and the policy of the League to Mr. J. M. Mitchell.

Mr. John Simpson, one of our hardest workers and most effective speakers, has been co-opted a member of the Executive Committee.

The General Purposes Committee has prepared a busy programme for the next Executive on February 6, including arrangements for a Queen's Hall meeting in the middle of March. It is further suggested that the monthly paper should be issued on the Friday after the monthly meeting of the Executive, so as to include the most recent decisions on current events.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BRANCH.

On January 9, Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P. for the University, received a deputation of the Cambridge University Men's League for Women's Suffrage at the University Arms Hotel, Cambridge. The deputation consisted of Rev. Professor J. F. Bethune Baker, B.D., Professor J. N. Langley, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., F.R.S., Dr. J. E. McTaggart, Litt.D., F.B.A., Rev. H. F. Stewart, B.D., Dean of St. John's College, Rev. A. S. Duncan Jones, M.A., Dean of Caius College, and Mr. E. Vulliamy, M.A., hon. sec. of the branch. Mr. Rawlinson, while admitting that he would, in any case, vote against the third reading of the Government Reform Bill if it did not include women, refused to vote for the Conciliation Bill or a similar amendment to the Reform Bill, giving as his only reason that to make any concession to militancy was a dangerous precedent.

In introducing the deputation Mr. Vulliamy explained that the choice of date had made it impossible for many influential members of the League (amongst them the Master of Downing, the Master of Selwyn, Professor James Ward, Dr. Glaisher, Professor Bury, Professor Clark, Professor Bevan, and Professor Gwatkin) to support it in person.

E. VULLIAMY.

CAMBRIDGE MEETING.

The Cambridge University branch of the Men's League, jointly with the Newnham and Girton W.S.S., held an important meeting in the Guildhall, on January 21, the Men's League being represented by Mr. H. N. Brailsford, while the distinguished President of the National Union, Mrs. Fawcett, as chief speaker, moved a resolution protesting against the exclusion of women from the Government Reform Bill, and calling upon the members of the University to do all in their power to ensure the enfranchisement of women in the present year.

Mr. Brailsford, who followed, pointed out the responsibility thrust upon the shoulders of men to be worthy of the situation, laying stress upon the wider issues involved in the grant of the franchise upon women. He also considered the movement to be upon the threshold of success. Referring to Cabinet dissension, he exposed the hollowness of this contention as an argument, but argued that should the Government really be in danger, suffrage support should be given them until they had had an opportunity of fulfilling their pledges.

The motion was carried with three dissentients.

MEETINGS ADDRESSED BY MEMBERS OF THE MEN'S LEAGUE.

Jan. 1	Uxbridge, N.U.W.S.S.	Joseph Clayton
" 8	St. George's Conservative Club.	Walter Hogg
" 11	Tollington Park, W.S.P.U.	Rev. F. M. Green
" 13	Caxton Hall, W.F.L.	J. Y. Kennedy
" 14	Stoke-on-Trent, Ethical Society.	Walter Hogg
" 17	Fulham, N.U.W.S.S.	J. Y. Kennedy
" 17	Kensington, W.S.P.U.	Rev. E. Hounslow
" 18	Hornsey Liberal and Radical Association.	Dr. C. V. Drysdale
" 19	Cambridge, M.L.W.S.	H. N. Brailsford
" 20	Wimbledon, W.S.P.U.	J. M. Mitchell
" 22	Farnham, N.U.W.S.S.	Wm. Mirlees
" 22	Ealing, W.S.P.U.	J. Y. Kennedy
" 24	Hampstead, W.S.P.U.	H. W. Nevinson
" 25	Crouch End, W.S.P.U.	Reginald H. Pott
" 26	Folkestone, F.L.D.S.	Dr. C. V. Drysdale
" 27	Richmond, N.U.W.S.S.	Sir John Cockburn
	Overflow Meeting	J. M. Mitchell
" 28	Chiswick, N.U.W.S.S.	John Simpson
" 29	Lewisham, L.S.U.	Cecil Chapman
" 29	Norwich, N.U.W.S.S.	Dr. C. V. Drysdale
" 29	Colchester, N.U.W.S.S.	H. N. Brailsford
" 29	Harrow, W.S.P.U.	J. M. Mitchell
" 30	Cheltenham, N.U.W.S.S.	Rev. Hugh Chapman
" 31	Ilford, W.S.P.U.	Sir John Cockburn
" 31	International Franchise Club.	R. Bowden-Smith
	Mr. T. A. Rose also took part in a debate at Southend.	R. F. Cholmeley

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

This Society will hold a reception at the Athenæum, Muswell Hill, N., on Tuesday, February 13, at which the speakers will be Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., Ellis J. Griffith, Esq., K.C., M.P., Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A., G. A. Tyler, Esq., H. Krauss Nield, Esq., F.R.A.S., and the Chairman, the Rev. T. A. Lacey, M.A. Tea and coffee will be served from 7 to 8 and the speeches and music will be from 8 to 10.15. Invitation cards can be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Miss Agnes Wilkie, 59, Hillfield Park, N., or from the Men's League Offices.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE "HARD-UP" SOCIAL.

We are asked to announce that the Women's Freedom League will hold a "hard-up" social gathering at the Gardenia Restaurant (next door to Drury Lane Theatre) on Saturday, February 17, when the guests are asked to bring refreshments for the supper. Mrs. Despard will hold a reception, after which there will be music and dancing performances, an auction sale, etc. Gifts for the sale will be gladly received. Tickets, 1s. each, are obtainable at the office of the Men's League, or from the office of the Women's Freedom League 1, Robert Street, Adelphi. Men's Leaguers are specially invited.

RICHMOND PROCESSION.

The old borough of Richmond has been in the past the scene of many striking and picturesque pageants, but never has it witnessed a more significant or more symbolic display than took place under the winter sunshine of the Saturday afternoon. Round the beautiful Green there assembled, under the auspices of the London Society, representatives from the societies of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, and many other organisations, with banners and pennants.

The procession wound its way from the Green back to the main road, thence across the railway and up to the famous Terrace near the gate of the park along the crest overlooking the valley of the Thames. Thence it returned to the Green and poured into the theatre, where the meeting was held.

The Men's League banner was among those by which it was sought to stir the minds of the residents. Among those who marched were Mr. Herbert Jacobs, Dr. C. V. Drysdale, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. John Simpson, Mr. Gugenheim, the Rev. Mr. Holden, Mr. Thos. G. Rogers, Mr. De Maria, Mr. E. G. Clayton, and Mr. J. M. Mitchell.

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