

Office copy

Women's International League

(British Section of the International Committee of Women
for Permanent Peace)

14 BEDFORD ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.

SECOND YEARLY REPORT,

October, 1916 — October, 1917.

Also

CONSTITUTION AND RULES

as adopted at the Conference of Subscribers to the British Committee
of the Women's International Congress, held in Caxton Hall, West-
minster, on September 30th and October 1st, 1915, and amended at
subsequent Council Meetings of the League.

Price 2d.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman:
Mrs. SWANWICK.

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

Hon. Secretary:
Miss I. COOPER WILLIS.

First Vice-Chairman: Miss MARGARET ASHTON.
Second Vice-Chairman: Miss K. D. COURTNEY.
Third Vice-Chairman: Mrs. SNOWDEN.

Mrs. BARTON.	Miss EVA MACNAGHTEN.
Miss MARGARET BONDFIELD.	Miss CATHERINE E. MARSHALL.
LADY COURTNEY OF PENWITH.	The Hon. Mrs. ROLLO RUSSELL.
Mrs. DESPARD.	Mrs. ALFRED SALTER.
Miss MARIAN E. ELLIS.	Mrs. PHILIP SNOWDEN.
Miss I. O. FORD.	Mrs. C. P. TREVELYAN.
Mrs. J. A. HOBSON.	Miss HELEN WARD.
Miss M. H. HUNTSMAN.	Mrs. ETHEL WEDGWOOD.
Mrs. HUTH JACKSON.	Miss TH. WILSON WILSON.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL
LEAGUE ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WOMEN
FOR PERMANENT PEACE.

Miss MARGARET BONDFIELD.
Miss K. D. COURTNEY.

Miss C. E. MARSHALL.
Mrs. SWANWICK.

Women's International League.

SECOND YEARLY REPORT.

October, 1916—October, 1917.

CONSTITUTION.

THE Women's International League was formally constituted on September 30 and October 1, 1915, at a General Meeting of all who had subscribed for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Women's International Committee for Permanent Peace. It was then decided to form a British Section of the I.C.W.P.P., with the name "Women's International League," and a constitution was drawn up which, with a few amendments introduced at subsequent general meetings, is appended to this report. The resolutions passed at The Hague Congress of Women in April 1915 were taken as the basis for defining the objects of the Women's International League, and it was agreed that the British organization should be formed, with the object of linking together two movements felt to be vitally connected: the Women's Movement and the Pacifist Movement.

MEMBERSHIP.

In the second year of its organization, and the third year of the War, the Women's International League has attained a membership of 3,576. These are divided as follows:—

Central Members	800
Branch Members	2,776

BRANCHES.	MEMBERSHIP.
Aberdeen	58
Balham	41
Beaconsfield	41
Birmingham	254
Bournemouth	24
Bristol	60
Cambridge	54
Chelsea	45
Cardiff	48
Darlington	26
Derwent Valley	71
East Cheshire	14
East and West Central.....	50
Edinburgh	36
Glasgow	150
Golder's Green	43
Hampstead	80
Hereford	12
Hyde Park	48
Huddersfield	60
Kensington	50
Leeds	120
Letchworth	72
Liverpool	57
Manchester	573
Midlothian	41
Newcastle	45
Northampton	20
Norwich	16
Northern Heights	32
Oldham	62
Oxford	25
Petersfield	23
Rochdale	48
Rossendale	60
Street	85
Shipley	30
Stockport	40
Warrington	32
Westminster	28
York	84
Wimbledon and Fulham	18
—	
Total	2,776

The Executive Committee, consisting of twenty-five members, including the officers, has held twenty regular and nine special meetings. Reports of its proceedings are sent regularly to the Branches. Sub-committees dealing with organization, finance, literature, and education have continued their work. The League remains affiliated to the International Headquarters at The Hague and to the National Peace

Council of whose Executive Miss Bondfield and Miss Marshall are members. Miss Ward and Miss Macnaghten have also represented the Women's International League upon a Commission appointed by the National Peace Council for the revision of its constitution.

At the General Council meeting in October 1916, the following new members of the Executive were elected: Mrs. Mason Thompson and Mrs. Charles Trevelyan.

Miss Marshall, whose work as Hon. Secretary of the N.C.F. prevented her offering herself for re-election as Hon. Secretary, was succeeded by Miss Cooper Willis. Almost immediately after the Council Meeting, Miss Macmillan resigned her membership of the Executive for reasons connected with its attitude towards the Suffrage situation. Correspondence explaining her reasons for resignation and the Executive's reply were circulated at her request to the Branches. She remains, however, a member of the League and, as Hon. Secretary of the International Committee at The Hague, has attended meetings of the five W.I.L. representatives on the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace and the Conference of Delegates and Alternates appointed to attend the Congress after the War. In her place Miss Mary Sheepshanks was co-opted a member of the Executive.

The Office.—Miss M. L. Mitchell continues to be Secretary. Miss Phillips is in charge of the Literature Department and is also Financial Secretary. Miss Horscroft is Clerk. On November 1, 1916, Mrs. Crawford, of Glasgow, was appointed Scottish Organizer, and works under the direction of the Glasgow Branch of the W.I.L. Miss Ashby Wood has taken Miss Helena Normanton's place as Organizer since May.

The Office had to be moved at the end of August to 14 Bedford Row, W.C.1. The change was obligatory owing to so many offices in Westminster being taken over by the Government. The new office is centrally situated and has many advantages over the old one—one being that it is larger, another that it is on the ground floor.

Literature Sub-Committee.—The following pamphlets and leaflets have been published during the year, and many of them have had a large sale, as will be seen from the figures quoted:—

W.I.L. Publications. Year ending August 31, 1917.

BOOK.	PRICE.	NUMBER DIS- POSED OF.
Report of Conference on Teaching of History and Scripture	s. d. 1 0	410
PAMPHLETS.		
Age of Machines	0 1	300
Trade War (F. J. Shaw)	0 2	150
War in its Effect on Women (Mrs. Swanwick)	0 2	1,000
Women in the World's Councils (Margaret Hills)	0 1	500
Mothers' Pensions (Mrs. Pethick Lawrence)...	0 1	3,200
LEAFLETS.		
NUMBER DIS- POSED OF, 1916-17.		
Women's International League: Summary of Aims	4 a id.	900
Peace this Winter	4 a id.	900
The List (Ethel Sidgwick): Reprint of Poem	8 a id.	100
What is the W.I.L.?	4 a id.	21,300
International Ideals in Education	4 a id.	440
Women and War (Richard le Gallienne) ...	8 a id.	1,080
A Negotiated Peace. Reprint from <i>News Sheet</i>	5 a id.	1,000
An Appeal to Women (C. Despard)	½d.	50,000
What is the Policy of the Allies?	4 a id.	7,700
Problems of Prostitution (Bibliography) ...	½d.	100
Peace Negotiations To-morrow	8 a id.	4,500

Previous Publications.

PAMPHLETS.		
Women's International League Series.—Invest- ment of Capital Abroad. By Mary Agnes Hamilton	id.	60
Women's International League Series.—Foreign Policy and the People. By Margaret Hills.	id.	100
Reprint of Speech in America by Miss Addams (donation from Mrs. Payne)	id.	900
An Appeal from Frenchwomen. By the French League for Permanent Peace	id.	400
Give and Take. By F. J. Shaw	3d.	70
Continuous Mediation. By Julia Grace Wales.	id.	100
Bibliography	2d.	150
PERIODICALS.		
Towards Permanent Peace	id.	1,000
<i>News Sheet</i> (monthly)	id.	1,200
		(average)
LEAFLETS (all four a penny).		
Continuous Mediation		500
Women's Case against Conscription		850
Why the Women of the Nations met in War Time		1,200
Education in Patriotism		1,200

Reprint of Letter sent by Officers to Mr. Asquith	100
Votes for All	1,300
Manifesto and Objects	2,200

Previous publications of the League and other bodies are still in stock, as well as a bibliography bearing upon our propaganda. The new Office gives us much more room for the stocking and display of literature, and Miss Phillips issues regularly to the Branches a reminder of what she has to dispose of. The *News Sheet*, whose size has been enlarged during the year, also recommends new books and papers. Miss Ward resigned her Editorship of the *News Sheet* in April and it is now edited by the Officers.

Education Sub-Committee.—The great achievement of this Committee, and one for which Miss Ward is most to be thanked, was the calling of a Conference on the Teaching of History and Scripture, which was held in January. Details of this Conference are given under *Public Meetings*. As its direct result a smaller Conference was held later (March 12), which appointed a Committee consisting of Mrs. de Bunsen, Miss Bowerman, Mr. Delisle Burns, Miss Doorley, Mr. C. Miles, Miss Eileen Power, and Miss Alice Zimmern, to consider the compilation of a bibliography of already published books on the lines of the teaching emphasized by the Conference, from which, it is hoped, much help will be drawn for directing books that need still to be written. This Sub-Committee has not yet reported—its field of reference is a wide one and entails a great deal of reading on the part of its members, who, however, have met at intervals for discussion. The Report of the Conference, containing several of the papers read at it in full and summaries of others, was published by the League and has had a fairly good circulation. It was also distributed to the Press, but has not figured very prominently in reviews and notices.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The Annual Council Meeting took place on October 26 and 27, 1916, and was attended by eighteen members of the Executive, forty-eight delegates representing twenty-three Branches and about sixty individual members as visitors.

The Chairman, in her opening speech, pointed out that the League was unfortunately unable to do international work at the moment owing to the censorship. Its work had been mainly study and preparation for democratic control.

It had very actively supported the Peace Negotiations Committee.

The following decisions were come to :—

That while the War continued the principal Council Meetings should be held in London.

That the Central Branch should cease to exist and that Central members belonging to no local Branch should have the same privileges of admission to Council meetings as were accorded to Branch members.

That the list of Central members, with addresses arranged territorially, should be circulated once a year to the Central members.

The following new rules were passed :—

1. Branches are free to co-operate with other Societies in their neighbourhood, but, before affiliating to any other organization, shall obtain the sanction of the Executive Committee.

By resolution this rule was not made retrospective.

2. Rules may be altered at Special Council Meetings, provided that notice of such alteration be given in the summons to the Council.

A scheme for electoral districts, drawn up in accordance with resolutions of Council meeting, September 30 and October 1, 1915, was dropped upon the recommendation of the Executive that the League's membership at present did not justify its adoption.

Irishwomen's International League.—Miss Louie Bennett, Hon. Secretary, spoke on the attitude of the I.I.L. to the Irish national problem and Ireland's attitude to the War. She said that Ireland's contribution to the international settlement must be insistence upon respect for nationality. With regard to the position of the I.I.L. to the Women's International League, the Irishwomen's League stood out for separate representation. The following resolution was afterwards passed, supported by Miss Bennett :—

In view of the fact that the Women's International League is committed by its very nature to the assertion of the principle of nationality, this Council urges the International Committee to summon to the Congress after the War delegates from any country claiming to be treated as a separate nationality. It urges, further, that, if the International Committee finds it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the difficulty created by the separate representation of nationalities at the Congress, they should invite as visitors delegates from nationalities which are at present denied separate representation and feel bound on principle to refuse anything less. The problem of representation could then be dealt with in concert with all those who are most deeply concerned. Attention is drawn to the fact that a system of proportional representation might be adopted.

Ireland has since been recognized as a separate nationality by International Headquarters, and is appointing her own national members of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace and delegates and alternates to the International Congress of Women after the War.

Resolutions on Peace Negotiations, Equal Adult Suffrage, and Venereal Diseases were passed, and will be found in the Summary of Public Events in which the Women's International League took part; also the following resolutions :—

Education.—Since the Women's International League seeks to create the habit of international thinking as one of the surest preventives of war, this Council urges the Branches to educate their members on international lines. It points out that such education should be based on the realization of the fact that fundamental problems are, broadly speaking, the same for all countries, and that such movements as the Women's Movement, the Labour Movement, and others, are working along the same lines, encountering the same difficulties, and seeking often the same solutions. It suggests that educative work might be undertaken by the Branches with a view to emphasizing the international significance of the problems with which women are most concerned, and to encouraging their sense of comradeship with the women of other nations.

Conscientious Objectors.—That this Annual Council Meeting of the Women's International League calls upon the Government to give effect to the provisions made in the Military Service Acts, and in the instructions issued to Tribunals by the Local Government Board, that Conscientious Objectors should be given such forms of exemption as will adequately meet their case. For this purpose the Council demands that absolute exemption from the provisions of the Military Service Acts shall be given in all cases in which "neither exemption from combatant service nor a conditional exemption will adequately meet the case." (L.G.B. Circular R. 36, par. 16.)

The Women's International League views with deep concern the many proved cases of brutality practised on Conscientious Objectors on account of the degrading effects, both on those who are responsible for ordering or carrying out such brutality, and also on the nation which sanctions the persecution of upholders of liberty of conscience.

Women's Labour after the War.—That this Council is of opinion that the W.I.L. should give careful consideration to all questions concerning women's labour after the War, with special reference to the maintenance of women in industry on terms which will not be detrimental to the standard of living and the promises made to the men when joining up.

Child Labour.—That this Council strongly condemns the great increase in child labour, which has been one of the direct results of the War, and calls upon the Government to put a stop to this evil, the demoralizing effects of which are increasingly apparent.

Old Age Pensions.—That this Council urges the Government to reconsider and to increase all War Pensions and allowances in consequence of the rise in the cost of living.

The Executive Committee and officers were elected as follows :—

Hon. Secretary—Miss Irene Cooper Willis.

Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Executive Committee—

Miss Ashton.	Miss Macmillan.
Mrs. Barton.	Miss Marshall.
Miss Bondfield.	Miss A. M. Royden.
Miss K. D. Courtney.	The Hon. Mrs. Russell.
The Lady Courtney of Penwith.	Mrs. Salter.
Mrs. Despard.	Miss S. Sanger.
Miss M. E. Ellis.	Mrs. Philip Snowden.
Miss I. O. Ford.	Mrs. Swanwick.
Mrs. Bruce Glasier.	Mrs. Mason Thompson.
Miss M. H. Huntsman.	Mrs. Charles Trevelyan.
Miss Macnaghten.	Miss Helen Ward.

Miss Th. Wilson Wilson.

The Executive Committee at its first meeting re-elected Mrs. Swanwick as Chairman.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Meeting addressed by Lord Haldane.—Lord Haldane addressed a meeting organized by the League at the Central Hall, Westminster, on December 22, on the subject of Educational Reform. His speech was confined to the administrative side of the problem: increase of facilities, school-leaving age, technical training, &c., and the raising of the teacher's status. The meeting was well attended.

A Conference on the Teaching of History and Scripture was held at the Central Buildings, Westminster, in January, lasting for three days. The intention was to bring together parents, teachers, and others, with a view to consultation as to the adaptation of education to the higher ideals that are necessary for successful reconstruction after the War. The chair was taken by Miss Royden, and the speakers included the Rev. Harold Anson, Mr. C. Delisle Burns, M.A., Mr. G. P. Gooch, Miss M. L. V. Hughes, Mr. Albert Mansbridge, Miss Morshead, Miss Helena Normanton, B.A., Mr. F. G. Pollard, Mr. Reginald Roper, M.A., Mr. D. C. Somervell, M.A., Miss Melian Stawell, and Mr. J. M. McTavish.

Reference has been made under the heading "Education Committee" to the publication of the report of this Conference and to the Committee which was afterwards formed, as a result of the interest which the Conference aroused.

Friday Conferences were held in London during the autumn of 1916 at the Fabian Hall, Westminster, and in the spring of 1917 at the Central Buildings, the audiences having outgrown the Fabian Hall. In April and May three further Conferences were held on the Problem of Prostitution at Denison House.

FIRST SERIES.

DATE.	SUBJECT.	LEADERS OF DISCUSSION.
1916.		
October 6.	"Women and the Sovereign State."	Miss A. Maude Royden (chair).
	"The Steel Trap."	Mr. J. A. Hobson.
" 13.	"Topic of the Week."	Mrs. H. M. Swanwick (chair).
	"Proportional Representation."	Lord Courtney of Penwith.
	"Chivalry and Labour."	Mrs. Despard.
" 20.	"Topic of the Week."	Mrs. H. M. Swanwick (chair).
	"The Position of India's Men and Women in the British Empire."	Mr. C. Jinarajadasa.

SECOND SERIES.

November 3.	"Topic of the Week."	Miss K. D. Courtney (chair).
	"Coming Reforms in Education."	Councillor Margaret Ashton.
" 10.	"Topic of the Week."	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (chair).
	"International Sanctions: Two Views"—1.	Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P.
" 17.	"Topic of the Week."	Miss K. D. Courtney (chair).
	"International Sanctions: Two Views"—2.	Mr. H. N. Brailsford.
" 24.	"Topic of the Week."	Miss A. Maude Royden (chair).
	"Pacificism, Militarism, and Economics."	Mrs. M. Agnes Hamilton.
	"Disease and the Race: another Fight to a Finish."	Miss Alison Neilans.
December 1.	"Topic of the Week."	Miss A. Maude Royden (chair).
	"Should Men do all the Preaching?"	Miss E. Picton Turbevill.
" 8.	"Topic of the Week."	Miss Chrystal Macmillan.
	"Peace to Men of Goodwill."	Mr. Geo. Lansbury.

1917.		
February 23.	"Topic of the Week."	Miss Chrystal Macmillan (chair).
	"Women and the Legal Profession."	Mr. Holford Knight (Barrister-at-Law).
March 2.	(a) "The Suffrage Position"; (b) "Married Women after the War—their Work in Industry and the Home."	Miss A. Maude Royden (chair).
	"Peace and National Dynamics."	Mr. H. N. Brailsford.
" 9.	"Topic of the Week."	Mrs. H. M. Swanwick (chair).
	"Jews and the Peace Settlement."	Mr. Israel Zangwill. Mr. T. E. Gregory.
" 16.		Miss Helen Ward (chair).
	"The Pageantry of Peace." "Freedom of the Seas."	Lady M. Sackville. Miss Irene Cooper Willis.

THREE CONFERENCES ON THE PROBLEM OF PROSTITUTION.

DATE.	SUBJECTS.	SPEAKERS.
1917.		
April 20.	<i>Educational Emancipation.</i> "The Roots of the Problem." "Sex Hygiene."	Miss M. Sheepshanks (chair). Miss Norah March, Author of "Towards Racial Health." Miss A. M. Royden.
" 27.	<i>Social Emancipation.</i> "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets." "Economic Pressure." "Housing."	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (chair). Miss Alison Neilans. Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A.
May 4.	<i>Political Emancipation.</i> "Women as Makers of Law (Voters, Members of Parliament, Law of Divorce, Law of Solicitation)." "Women as Administrators of Law (Police, Magistrates, Juries, Prison Administration, Civil Service)."	Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, M.A. (chair). Mrs. Vulliamy. Miss Evelyn Sharp.

Mothers' Pensions.—On May 23 the Women's International League co-operated with the State Children's Association and the Penal Reform League in holding a meeting, which was addressed by Judge Neil, of Chicago, on the subject of Mothers' Pensions. The meeting was a great success, and aroused much interest in the outside public as well as in influential quarters.

On July 5, during the National Baby Week, the Women's International League organized a great meeting on Mothers' Pensions at the Central Hall, Westminster, which was lent by the National Baby Week Committee. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Judge Neil, Miss Royden, G. Bernard Shaw, and Robert Smillie. The following resolution, which was afterwards endorsed by the Trade Union Congress as well as by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and other large representative labour bodies, was passed with enthusiasm:—

This meeting warmly supports the principle underlying the scheme for Mothers' Pensions now in operation in thirty of the United States of North America, which recognizes the valued services rendered to the community by mothers who tend and cherish their children in the home.

It urges that a scheme on similar lines be established in this country, so that no mother who worthily discharges this great service should be brought under the operation of the Poor Law or prevented by economic stress from discharging it adequately and well.

Thanks are due to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Ward, and Miss Ashby Wood (Organizer) for the work done in arranging these two meetings.

Other meetings in connexion with the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Representation of the People Bill are dealt with in the summary of Public Events.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC EVENTS.

I. PEACE.

At the October Council meeting the League reaffirmed its belief in the policy of a negotiated peace, and restated the principles upon which it works for a lasting settlement, in the following resolutions, which were sent to the Prime Minister and circulated as widely as possible:—

Peace by Negotiation.—The War in which our country is engaged was supported by the mass of the people as a war for the defence of freedom and the rights of small nationalities. It was believed by many, moreover, to be a "war to end war."

In the name of such sacred ideals as these the young men of our country were called out to fight. In their name they responded magnificently. And in their name many have laid down their lives.

We who are not called into the fighting line to endure the unspeakable horrors of modern war are bound, in the name of all who suffer, again to demand whether the objects for which so many have already died cannot be attained by negotiation. If this is possible it is an imperative duty, for the refusal of the Powers to attempt negotiation has led to the War becoming one of attrition, and such a war is moral iniquity, involving cruelty and suffering which no words can describe. It is doubly and trebly iniquitous if the cause for which these sufferings are endured is, in fact, already attainable by negotiation, and Germany ready for a just and lasting peace.

We are the more bound to press the Government immediately to take steps to ascertain whether a just peace is not now possible by negotiation that we see the liberties for which our brothers went out to fight and die steadily undermined at home, the poor suffering from the exploitation of national need by profiteers, the dependents of soldiers and sailors—disabled soldiers and sailors themselves—suffering hardship from the rise in prices, discontent stifled (though not removed) by the growing militarism of our governing class, and our civil and political liberties destroyed.

The Women's International League therefore calls upon the people to rally in support of the Memorial for a Negotiated Peace, which "urges His Majesty's Government to seek the earliest opportunity of promoting negotiations with the object of securing a just and lasting peace."

League of Nations.—That this Council welcomes the declaration made by President Wilson in his speech on 27th May, 1916, of the readiness of the United States "to become a partner in any feasible association of nations" formed to establish the right of the world to live in freedom and peace. It realizes that such a declaration involves the abandonment by America of her traditional policy of isolation, and a generous willingness to share in the burdens and the problems of the whole civilized world. This assertion of the common interest of all nations in "the principle of public right" as having "precedence over the individual interests of particular nations" marks an epoch in the history of internationalism, and definitely appeals to a moral standard as sovereign over the sovereign States.

This Council, therefore, pledges itself to do all in its power to confirm and strengthen in this country the goodwill towards President Wilson's proposals, which was expressed by Viscount Grey at the Foreign Press Association's banquet (October 23rd, 1916) in the words:

"The best work that neutrals can do for the moment is to work up an opinion for such an agreement between nations as will prevent a war like this from happening again," and "that is a work in neutral countries to which we should all look with favour and with hope."

Democratic Control of Foreign Policy.—The Women's International League welcomes the Foreign Secretary's recognition, in his speech before the Foreign Press Association on 23rd October, 1916, of the necessity for the democratic control by Parliaments and national sentiment of a possible international agreement for a League of Nations, and his repudiation of the adequacy of control by sovereigns or presidents, when he said:

"It is not merely a sign manual of sovereigns or presidents that is required to make a thing like that worth while; it must also have behind it Parliaments and national sentiment."

The League has not moved from these principles, and throughout the year, in so far as the Government has allowed, it has worked to convert public opinion to them. Public meetings have not been possible in London, but private meetings, organized by the various London Branches, have been held, at which outside support and interest have been slowly but steadily won. In the provinces, open-air and indoor meetings have taken place successfully, both in connexion with the Peace Crusade of last Christmas and the Peace Crusade of this summer and autumn. The Glasgow, Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester Branches have been, and are still, in the front of the at-last-growing Peace movement. For it is growing. Despite, or indeed perhaps because of the blackness of the international situation, as far as the likelihood of governmental and military solution are concerned, throughout the country a strong desire for peace is finding its way into people's hearts and even into their speech. The disillusionments of war are coming home, and even among those who are by no means pacifists, the suspicion is dawning that those in charge of the war are wasting the lives of their people because they are too stupid to arrive at a settlement by other means. It would need a skilled physician to point to the exact date of the beginning of Governmental blindness, but its defective statesmanship became obvious in January of this year, when, with the declaration of Germany's willingness to negotiate before it, it misused its opportunity of stating its aims in clear language. Whether Germany's terms, as then obtainable, would have been satisfactory is not to the purpose of the question which we, as a League, have asked with what means we have ever since, that question which has been asked several times in the House of Commons and which, even though the Russian people has asked it for several months with an anxiety that we can barely measure, still remains unanswered. We ask, and all that is best and most democratic in the country and in Europe asks with us, of our Government and of the Council of the Allies, that they should restate their aims—and restate them in line with the Russian declaration of no forced annexations and no penal indemnities.

That is the text of the Peace Crusade work which the League urged upon its Branches in a resolution passed by the Executive in July and to which it still adheres. Nothing

that can happen, except an answer to that demand, can diminish the need for going on asking it. As the war goes on, whatever revelations of diplomatic iniquity it brings with it—be they German or Russian or neutral—the most appalling revelation of all is of the war's increasing horror.

There is revealed, too, in the resurrection of the International Socialist Movement, a spirit and a machinery that can—and will, if the Governments delay much longer—bring about a settlement. The Governments, with the exception of the Russian Government, are as blind to this new instrument as they are blind to other conclusive means at their hands. They rely still on the military weapon, which has about as much chance of securing either Peace with or Peace without Victory as a bow and arrow has of destroying an elephant. Even from the point of view of those who would dictate to Germany, the military weapon is of little strength beside the immense economic weapon which the Allies can now bargain with. Now that agreement with regard to the basic principles of international right is so universal, heresy is likely to find more shrift in heaven than below at the hands of an Allied League of Nations in command of the greater part of the world's material, as well as spiritual, resources. The Allies are in a position to put this argument to the Central Powers. Why is it not put?

The Memorial drawn up by the Peace Negotiations Committee was presented in August to the Prime Minister. The number of signatures was 221,000. The Committee, of which Mrs. Swanwick is the Chairman, has decided to remain in existence and to continue its work for peace negotiations.

The Branches of the Women's International League have actively co-operated with the work of the Women's Peace Crusade in the provinces, and it has been resolved that the Crusade should culminate in a large meeting on the International Situation in London in October, whose chief feature should be the receiving of reports of what had been done in the provinces. This meeting, we hope, will have been held before this Report is presented.

2. BY-ELECTIONS.

The Women's International League has officially supported Peace by Negotiations candidates at two by-elections—Rossendale and South Aberdeen. At Rossendale, where Mr. Taylor secured 1,804 votes, a result which made a great

impression throughout the country and even affected the House of Commons, our Organizer Mrs. Crawford acted as Assistant Organizer and various members of the Executive Committee addressed meetings. A Branch of the W.I.L. has since been formed in Rossendale. At South Aberdeen, where Mr. Pethick Lawrence was the Peace by Negotiations candidate, Mrs. Crawford again helped as Organizer.

3. RUSSIA.

It is hardly necessary to dilate upon the League's joy at the news of the Russian Revolution. The following resolution passed by the Executive on March 22, 1917, records its welcome which was cabled to the President of the Russian Provisional Government and communicated also to the Russian Embassy:—

The British Women's International League sends greetings to the Russian Provisional Government, rejoicing with them in the noble example they have given to all the nations of the civilized world in the terms of their great Charter of Freedom.

In acknowledging the resolution, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in London wrote: "I feel sure that the sentiments expressed therein will be greatly appreciated by the recipients."

The Executive Committee gladly accepted the invitation from the United Socialist Council to attend the Leeds Convention in honour of the Russian Revolution. Branches of the League were also invited to send delegates and responded, with the result that sixteen members of the Executive and several Branch representatives attended the Conference and succeeded, despite the attempts which were made by prejudiced people to "hold up" the hotel accommodation in sleeping the nights under cover. The outcome of Leeds was the formation of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council, for the election of whose members thirteen areas were appointed to hold district conferences to be attended by representatives from democratic organizations in that area. Some of these district conferences have been held, others have been broken up, by approval of the Government. The Executive Committee and several London Branches were represented at the Conference which took—or, more accurately, did not take—place at the Brotherhood Church at Southgate.

In accepting the Workers' and Soldiers' Council's invitation to send representatives and to nominate a member from its particular district for election to the General Committee,

the Executive passed the following resolution, which was sent to the Provisional Committee, accompanied by a letter asking that the desirability of co-opting more women members should be immediately considered, and also suggesting that, in framing their future constitution, the Committee would so frame it as to facilitate the election of women as well as men:—

That the Women's International League warmly endorses the proposal to organize the workers and soldiers in this country for democratic purposes. It recognizes that, although the inspiration and suggestion have undoubtedly come from the Russian Revolution, the problem of the establishment of democracy here differs greatly from the problem there. In these islands men have the constitutional machinery through which they can make their will prevail. The first necessity, therefore, is to unite the civil and military population in a common study of political and social problems and in the expression of a common will, and to readjust the work of government, increasing the sphere of local autonomy so as to bring Parliamentary affairs within a manageable compass, and so enable Parliament to resume control of Ministers, and the people to resume control of Parliament.

The Executive further notified its Branches that in taking this action it merely endorsed its support of the resolutions passed at the Leeds Conference and committed itself only to a wish to have voice in the shaping of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council policy, in the forefront of which stood insistence upon the soldier's right to political association. Later, in August, in connexion with Mr. Siegfried Sassoon's protest, it put on record its opinion that its admiration of Mr. Sassoon's courageous action did not collide with its wish to take no part in promoting disaffection in the Army.

Proposed Delegation to Russia.

When, early in June, it was heard Mrs. Pankhurst was going to Russia to put the point of view of the women of England, the Executive took immediate steps to secure, if possible, that a delegation more truly representative of the democratic women of this country should go too. The following four delegates—Miss M. Bondfield, Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Mrs. Philip Snowden—were appointed as representing the Industrial, International, Socialist, and Suffragist aspects of the Women's Movement in this country, and a Memorandum explaining the proposal and expressing the congratulations which the delegation desired to offer to the Russian women was sent out to a number of women's democratic organizations and obtained their hearty endorsement.

In response to inquiry a telegram was received from Dr. Shiskina Javein, President of the Russian Association for Equal Rights for Women, warmly welcoming the proposed delegation. Applications for passports were made, and the Chairman wrote separately to the Prime Minister, asking for an interview in order to explain the reason for the application, but the Foreign Office refused to grant the passports, giving no reason for the refusal, and a question asked in the House of Commons produced the reply that the Foreign Office saw no grounds for relaxing their rule in the case of our delegates against individuals leaving the country. It is not yet known why exception was made in the case of Mrs. Pankhurst, but it can be guessed. In consequence of this refusal, the delegates, except Mrs. Snowden, who could not be present, had the pleasure of meeting the four Russian delegates when they were in London, and conveyed through them to the Russian women the views they would have expressed had they been allowed to go to Russia. Mrs. Swanwick, in introducing the deputation, read the following statement, a copy of which in French and English, with papers explanatory of the Women's International League, was handed to each of the Russians, who seemed very interested and promised not to forget the messages they were asked to take back with them to Russia.

24th August, 1917.

The organization whose delegates you are good enough to receive to-day is called "The Women's International League." It is the British Section of a world-organization of women, formed as a result of an International Congress of Women for Permanent Peace, held at The Hague in spring 1915, under the presidency of Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, U.S.A.

A record of the Congress is to be found in the publication, "Towards Permanent Peace," which we hand to you, together with the first Manifesto of the British Section. They will show that we believe in the possibility of substituting co-operation for conflict in national and international affairs, and that we believe that, to attain to this co-operation, three things are essential: Liberty, which involves democracy; Arbitration, which involves the establishment of Right rather than Might; Conciliation, which involves frequent conference and adjustment of conflicting claims in a spirit of brotherhood.

Liberty being our watchword, we naturally regarded with consternation the alliance between the British Government and the Government of the ex-Tsar of Russia. A war based upon such an alliance had at least *one* sinister aspect, calculated to alarm true English democrats.

When, therefore, the Russian Revolution overthrew the Autocracy, and put forward the formula of a peace without annexations or indemnities, based upon the rights of peoples to determine their own destiny, the Women's International League hoped that Russia, which had, under the Autocracy, helped to draw the nations into this World-War, might now,

under the Revolutionary Government, help to draw the nations into a peace far more glorious than any that has ever been, because based on Right and on the Brotherhood of Man.

We desired to send to Russia a small delegation of our women, not to interfere with Russian affairs, nor to give impertinent advice, but to congratulate the Russian revolutionary women, and to consult with them as to how we could best co-operate to make the kind of peace they and we desire.

The British Government has given a passport to Mrs. Pankhurst and has refused passports to our women.

Our four delegates were: Miss Bondfield (representing the Movement for Organizing the Labour of Women), Mrs. Despard (representing the Suffrage Movement), Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (representing the Women's International Movement), and Mrs. Philip Snowden (representing Women Socialists). They are women of world-wide reputation, and they would have received credentials from many Associations, such as:

The Women's Co-operative Guild (an association of women in the Co-operative Movement).

The Women's Labour League; Federation of Women Workers (associations of women for organizing labour).

Independent Labour Party.

United Suffragists.

Women's International League.

Contrasted with them, Mrs. Pankhurst represents only a fraction of a single organization—the Women's Social and Political Union—autocratically governed by her; an organization which broke into three sections, shortly after the outbreak of the War, as the result of Mrs. Pankhurst's attitude towards militarism. It is a perfectly legitimate inference, therefore, to say that Mrs. Pankhurst represents rather the British War Cabinet than any considerable section of the women of Great Britain.

I will conclude with a quotation from the statement we drew up at the time of applying for credentials. We wrote that we wished to send to Russia "some British women to express sympathy with the objects of the Russian Provisional Government; with the establishment of democracy in national and international affairs; the conclusion of a peace without forcible annexations or penal indemnities; the foundation of a League of Nations, as the only true guarantee of peace in the future."

We desire, in particular, to congratulate the Russian women on the heroic part they have played for generations in the battle for freedom, and to assure them that there are women in these islands who are determined to do all that lies in their power to further the cause of freedom here, believing that reaction in one country always affects unfavourably the progress of reform in other countries. The freedom of women is bound up with the defeat of militarism and the attainment of democracy, and it is essential for women who have the international mind to join hands with each other and with men of the same mind in all countries, for militarism cannot be vanquished in one country alone.

We desire personally to assure Russian women that we share their belief in freedom of the press and of speech and of labour; in civil rights for soldiers and sailors; and in universal suffrage for men and women.

Without all these things, democracy exists only in name.

Since we are not allowed to say these things ourselves to the Russian women, we beg you, gentlemen, to be our ambassadors to them.

The Executive also passed, on June 21, a resolution condemning the action of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union

in preventing Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Jowett from going to Petrograd, after the Government, in response to the request of the Russian Government, had granted the necessary passports.

The remaining action taken with regard to Russian matters was a resolution passed on December 7, protesting against the deportation of Russian refugees from this country, concerning which we have been in correspondence with M. Tchitcherine, the Secretary of Delegates of the Russian Socialist Groups in London, who has now himself been interned.

4. THE FRANCHISE.

The Franchise situation has developed favourably during the current year. In the autumn of 1916, owing to the failure of the Government to find a solution of the registration problem, the strong sentiment in favour of finding some means of enabling soldiers and sailors to vote, and the general feeling that it would be impossible to overlook women's claims, especially in view of the value attached by the Government and the public to women's war work, the question of electoral reform was referred to a Conference of Members of Parliament, presided over by the Speaker, selected by him and composed of approximately equal numbers of supporters and opponents of women suffrage. This Conference reported on January 31 in favour of manhood suffrage on a short residential qualification and the conferring of the Parliamentary Franchise on women who already have the local Government vote and on the wives of men local Government voters, with an age limit for the women.

On September 22, 1916, the National Council for Adult Suffrage was formed, as recorded in our Annual Report for 1915-1916. Since then the Women's International League has co-operated with the N.C.A.S. (to which it is affiliated) and with other organizations in urging upon the Government the necessity for the introduction of a measure conferring the franchise on women. The following is a summary of the chief steps taken:—

At the Annual Council meeting of the W.I.L. on October 27, 1916, the following resolution was passed:—

That, in view of the problems of social reconstruction to be faced after the War, which will make the direct representation of all classes of the community more than ever pressing, this Council calls upon the Government to bring in a measure granting equal adult suffrage during the present session of Parliament.

The Chairman also signed the resolution of the Consultative Committee of Women's Suffrage Societies which was issued to the Press in the end of November :—

That it is urgently necessary, in the interests of the whole country, that women shall be represented in the Parliament which will decide questions of reconstruction arising out of the War.

On January 11, 1917, the following letter, signed by the three officers of the W.I.L., was sent to Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister :—

As officers of the British Branch of the International Organization of Women, we desire to express to you our hope that you will be able, on receiving the report of the Speaker's Conference, to introduce a Reform Bill designed to give the Parliamentary vote to all men and women of full age.

It is a source of humiliation to British women that, while the men of Norway and Finland and Denmark and many of the United States of America have enfranchised their women, British men still lag behind; that, while the last Presidential Election in America, with all its grave international consequences, was sensibly affected by the votes of women, here women are still powerless; that, while the women of some of the British Overseas Dominions will be represented through their Premiers at the approaching Imperial Conference, the representatives of the homeland will be those of men only.

As an international body, we see the close analogy between the claim made by strong Powers to dominate weaker nations, and the claim made by men to dominate women. Both claims rest on might, not on right. Both result in misgovernment, unrest, and strife. The principle of "Public Right" is the only sure principle in national matters as in international; and the whole nation will go forward with better hope and harmony to the great re-building, when this great piece of justice is accomplished and women made free to give of their best.

Men and women are going to have many very difficult problems to face after the War. We want them to face these problems together as loyal comrades. Nothing would make a better moral atmosphere between them than the abandonment by men of privileges based, not on equity, but on force.

On February 1, 1917, the Executive Committee, after the publication of the Report of the Speaker's Conference, passed a resolution which was sent to the Prime Minister, to Sir John Simon and other M.P.'s, and to the Press :—

The Women's International League notes with satisfaction that the Speaker's Conference, appointed to consider the whole question of electoral reform, has acknowledged the principle of the enfranchisement of women, a principle recognized by the House of Commons more than twenty years ago and reaffirmed many times since then. We deplore any proposal which would exclude the young industrial and professional women, and we reaffirm our conviction that the only satisfactory solution of this question is equal suffrage for all men and women.

On February 10 the Women's International League co-operated in a large and successful demonstration at the

Kingsway Hall, which was addressed by Mr. W. C. Anderson, Mrs. Barton, Miss Mary Macarthur, and Sir John Simon. Miss Ashton took the chair.

Two delegates from the W.I.L. Executive attended the meeting summoned by the Consultative Committee on February 17 and signed the following resolution on behalf of the W.I.L. :—

That we, representing the undersigned Societies, recognizing that a Bill based on the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference will confer the suffrage upon women, though not upon the terms for which we stand, urge the Government to introduce such a Bill without delay, provided that it contains as an integral part provisions for the enfranchisement of women.

On March 27 the Women's International League organized a mass meeting in Central Buildings, Westminster, to support Mr. Asquith, who the following day called upon the Government to introduce a Bill on the general lines of the Speaker's Conference Report, including the enfranchisement of women. The speakers were Mrs. Swanwick (chair), Miss Bondfield, Miss I. O. Ford, Miss Royden, and Mrs. Philip Snowden; and the following resolution was passed :—

That this meeting, encouraged by Russia's great charter of freedom, heartily supports Mr. Asquith's resolution calling for a Reform Bill on the general lines of the Speaker's Conference, and urges the inclusion of women on the widest possible basis.

This demonstration was very successful: the audience was large and enthusiastic and the financial result was satisfactory.

The Women's International League co-operated with the Women's Freedom League in a Suffrage demonstration on April 21, at which Mrs. Swanwick spoke.

On May 17 the Executive Committee passed a resolution similar to one passed by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and sent it to Ministers and to W.I.L. Branches. The resolution asked the Prime Minister for an assurance that, as soon as the Woman Suffrage clauses of the Representation of the People Bill had passed the House of Commons, they should become an integral part of the Bill, for which the Government would then accept full responsibility.

The Women's International League was represented at the Council meeting of the National Council for Adult Suffrage on June 1 and supported the resolution :—

That, for the purposes of the Electoral Reform Act, husband and wife be deemed joint occupiers, and be qualified to vote in Local Government Elections on the same property.

The Branches were asked to bring this matter before their local M.P.'s. The resolution was sent to Sir G. Cave.

In July a letter was sent to the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, asking that widows who received grants in aid of dependent children should not be disqualified from voting.

On July 13 a Conference was arranged by the Women's International League to which many suffrage societies sent representatives, to consider possible co-operation in the use of the vote if and when the Electoral Reform Bill becomes law. Miss Royden took the chair, and the discussion was valuable and led to the initiation and consideration of two schemes, which it is hoped may mature later.

Meanwhile, in June, the Suffrage clauses of the Representation of the People Bill passed the Committee stage in the House of Commons by large majorities.

The House adjourned in August before the whole Bill had passed the Committee stage. It is hoped that it may pass its remaining stages and the House of Lords in the autumn, but we are bound to note the sinister rumour that the Government may postpone the operation of the Act until it has dealt with reform of the House of Lords. Suffragists have still need of vigilance and energy to ensure the realization of their liberties.

5. PROSTITUTION.

Venereal Disease and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

In spite of the fact that the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases reported on March 2, 1916, against compulsory notification of venereal disease and against the compulsory detention and treatment of persons suffering from these diseases, an agitation was raised in the press in favour of compulsion, and throughout the year efforts have been made to obtain repressive measures against prostitutes and to secure outward order and decorum in the streets by severe measures against girls whose conduct is open to criticism. London magistrates have in some instances committed girls to prison and ordered a medical report. A still worse case was that of two respectable young women who were arrested at Brentford on a charge of "insulting behaviour" and ordered by the magistrates to be compulsorily examined. One of these young women, the wife of a soldier and a

mother, declared that, if she had known of the shameful treatment to which she was subjected, she would have killed herself rather than submit to it. The action of the magistrates was entirely illegal, and is unfortunately indicative of the tendency to panic measures directed against women. During the autumn it became known that the Home Secretary and the President of the Local Government Board contemplated legislation, and efforts were made by the Women's International League by deputations and letters to guard against any return to the Contagious Diseases Acts, or similar one-sided legislation.

As soon as the agitation for compulsory notification and treatment began in February 1917, energetic action was taken by the W.I.L. by letters, meetings, and deputations, in co-operation with other societies, to combat this dangerous tendency. At the Annual Council Meeting, October 27, 1916, the following resolution was carried:—

Realizing the grave peril to the race caused by the prevalence of venereal disease, this League of women desires to identify itself with the principles broadly laid down by the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases after receiving the evidence of experts from all parts of the world—namely, that compulsion is more calculated to drive the danger underground than to avert it, and that the true line of advance is to be found in the provision of free facilities for treatment all over the country, the spread of knowledge, and the raising of the moral standard. They strongly urge that these principles, already accepted by the Local Government Board, should be adhered to and the schemes drawn up by Local Authorities in accordance with them thoroughly and vigorously carried out.

The Council protests against the proposals made in some quarters for compulsory notification and treatment, and also against proposals said to be now under consideration by the Government for the compulsory detention until cured of infected persons in prisons or other institutions, and for enforcing heavy penalties against infected persons aware of their condition who commit some act calculated to transmit the disease, on the ground that all these punitive proposals would operate against defenceless women, and not against the rich and powerful of either sex; in other words, they would be enforced against the poorest class of prostitute, and the tragic blunders of the Contagious Diseases Acts would be repeated in their worst form,

and was sent to the Home Office, the Local Government Board, the Scottish Office, and the War Office, all of which acknowledged receipt; also to the signatories of a letter in *The Times* of October 23, advocating compulsory detention; also widely to the press, and to the National Council for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases, to the National Union of Women Workers, to the British Medical Association, and to the Association of Medical Women.

In November the Women's International League was represented on deputations from suffrage societies to the Home Secretary (Mr. Herbert Samuel) and Lord Rhondda (President of the Local Government Board), at which compulsory notification and detention were condemned and the raising of the age of consent was urged. The Executive Committee also wrote to Lord Rhondda urging that accommodation should be provided in general hospitals for women suffering from venereal disease as well as for men. (At present in very many towns no treatment is available for women except in Lock Hospitals.)

An assurance was also asked for that there should be no compulsory detention of persons suffering from venereal disease. In February 1917 the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was introduced, and on March 6 the Women's International League co-operated in a very successful mass meeting at the Central Hall to protest against Clauses 2 and 5 of this Bill, which would penalize every infected person soliciting or inviting to sexual intercourse, but which would, in practice, be used to penalize only a certain class.

A resolution was passed protesting against those Clauses and asking the Government to introduce a measure extending the political franchise to women whose co-operation with men, especially on moral questions, is essential to the well-being of the nation. In April and May three Conferences were arranged by the Women's International League at Denison House on the problem of prostitution and were well attended.

In consequence of the strong opposition of suffragist and other women's organizations to Clauses 2 and 5, they were dropped, but when the Bill was redrafted, a new Clause (III) was introduced, giving magistrates power to send girls under nineteen guilty of a number of vague offences, such as riotous behaviour, to compulsory detention in "homes" until they were nineteen. This Clause was supported by some rescue workers and by a section of the National Union of Women Workers, but was strongly opposed by the Women's International League.

The Chairman wrote the following letter to the Home Secretary, Sir G. Cave:—

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to put before you some considerations with regard to the new clause added to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill in Committee on March 29th, and to offer them as reasons why the clause should be deleted on the Report stage.

I am fully aware that those who drafted the clause did so with excellent

motives, the chief of which are doubtless to protect young girls, to decrease venereal disease, and to restore order in the streets. We of the Women's International League desire these things as much as anyone, but they are not, in our opinion, attainable by any such simple short cut as shutting up girls in institutions of a semi-penal nature. Even if the age of consent for girls were raised (as it obviously would have to be) to the limit at which they could be segregated in such institutions (for you cannot consider a person a child when her liberty is at stake, but a grown person when someone else wrongs her), such segregation would be of very doubtful benefit to the girls. Institutional life has its own peculiar dangers, and girls from institutions are less able to look after themselves when they come out again. Moreover, the stigma attaching to a sentence committing to a home of this kind would be very difficult to live down.

It is further important to remember that this clause will be held to be class legislation of the extremist kind. It is not girls of the middle or upper classes who will be charged with "loitering" in the streets, or "wandering in the public highway," and there behaving in a "riotous" manner. These charges will be brought against girls of the working class only. The streets are their playgrounds. Existing social and housing conditions give them a standard which is not that of middle and upper-class women, and some of the consequences of this low standard are shocking these ladies. But, if they are shocked by the symptoms, they should be more shocked by the cause.

If we allow a girl to live under conditions in which decency can never be learned; to attend schools too large and too poor to give a proper education; to leave school at the adolescent period; to become a wage-earner before she is fit for economic independence; to look for enjoyment to all the grosser and more corrupt diversions which we offer, in drinking and dancing places, in picture palaces and music-halls; if we do all this, it is surely ourselves we should castigate for our failure of duty to the young creatures whom we have abandoned, and not they whom we should proceed to shut up—too late—because they are what we have made them. Childhood ought to be protected? Yes. But not by segregation; not by branding.

All this dealing with symptoms rather than causes is impatient and unproductive, as impatience always is. The causes are deep-seated and difficult to remove, because we will not pay the price. Nevertheless, they never will be removed until we view the problem of degraded childhood as a whole. Our President, Jane Addams, who has written some of the wisest books on this subject ("The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets," "A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil"), has taught us that the one path of progress is "freedom for the young people made safe only through their own self-control." This cannot be established by a further recognition of the double standard of morals for men and women, for boys and girls; nor by giving penal powers whose vagueness is positively terrifying. What is "any other offence of a like nature"? Who is to decide when the "riotous" nature of a factory girl becomes actionable?

The remedies for a low standard of conduct are not one, but many. They are not cheap and easy and swift, but slow and difficult and costly. They include decent housing, much longer and much better education, co-education, free recreation and exercise, with opportunities for the development of youthful love of adventure, variety, and beauty, as alternatives to the existing lives of drink and vice and every kind of vulgarity.

We deny youth its heritage of joyful living, and then propose to

imprison the rebels we have created. It is the wrong way to work, and will produce wrong results. If we did our duty to the young we should not need to imprison them.—Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. M. SWANWICK.

The Women's International League was represented at Conferences called by the Criminal Law Amendment Committee to consider Clause III, and also co-operated in protest meetings arranged by the Women's Freedom League on April 16 and 25. At the latter meeting a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the magistrates in the Brentford case,* demanding the withdrawal of Clauses III and V of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. On May 3, the Executive Committee passed a resolution recommending that legislative action should be postponed until women have received a measure of enfranchisement and supporting the proposal for a Commission of men and women appointed on democratic lines to consider legislation dealing with the social evil.

On July 19 the Executive passed the following resolution, which was sent to Sir G. Cave. Branches were asked to send similar resolutions to him and to their local M.P.'s:—

While strongly in favour of Clauses 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, this Society desires to inform the Home Secretary and the House of Commons that it would prefer the withdrawal of the whole Bill rather than accept the inclusion of Clauses 3 and 5 even as amended.

No further progress was made with the Bill before Parliament adjourned in August.

6. INTERNATIONAL.

As in last year's account, we have again to report the impossibility of getting into touch with the other national sections. Belated news comes occasionally and is published in the *News Sheet*, but it does not amount to much more than greetings and aspirations, which the Censors in all countries seem to agree in not thinking dangerous. Greetings, of course, are very pleasant, but we long to get past them to meetings and discussion.

In December, we received a letter from Miss Addams, addressed to the five national members of the International

* The Brentford case is still pending, an action having been raised against the magistrate who ordered the examination of the women. The Home Office has taken no action so far.

Council of Women for Permanent Peace in this country, asking their opinion on various questions of organization of the Central Committee, including a proposal to authorize the addition of a seventh member to the Board of Officers, and of three alternates at large, members of neutral countries, to serve in the Board at Headquarters in the absence of the Officers.

The Women's International League representatives voted for Vilma Gluecklich (Hungary) to fill the vacant post of Vice-Chairman; also for the addition of Thora Daugaard (Denmark) as seventh member of the Board of Officers; also that Miss E. Balch (America), Anna Kleman (Sweden), and Martha Larsen (Norway) be alternates at large. They also represented to Miss Addams the difficulty of assembling the International Congress of Women after the War, at short notice, and discussed preliminary arrangements for it with her, making proposals.

Since then the Executive Committee has appointed the following to act as delegates or alternates to the International Committee of Women after the War:—

Miss M. Ashton.	Mrs. Salter.
Mrs. Barton.	Miss S. Sanger.
Lady Courtney of Penwith.	Mrs. Olive Schreiner.
Mrs. Crawford.	Miss Evelyn Sharp.
Mrs. Despard.	Miss Sheepshanks.
Miss M. E. Ellis.	Miss E. Sidgwick.
Miss I. O. Ford.	Mrs. Philip Snowden.
Mrs. M. A. Hamilton.	Mrs. Charles Trevelyan.
Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.	Mrs. Walton.
Miss E. M. Macnaghten.	Miss A. Helen Ward.
Miss A. M. Royden.	Lady de la Warr.
Miss Ruth Rouse.	Mrs. Alexander Whyte.
Hon. Mrs. Russell.	Dr. Ethel Williams.
Lady Margaret Sackville.	Miss I. Cooper Willis.
	Dr. Helen Wilson.

There is still one vacancy in this list, which will be filled later.

Six special Executive Committees have been held to consider the nomination of these delegates and to draw up a list of resolutions for the International Committee of Women after the War. These resolutions were further discussed and amended at a meeting of Delegates and Alternates and of the Executive Committee on April 25, and have been circulated to the Branches of the Women's International League.

We have received copies of resolutions drawn up by the French and by the Irish sections of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace for the Congress after the War.

We have also exchanged greetings and short letters with the Canadian, Indian, Italian, New Zealand, and Swedish Sections.

The general international outlook seems a dark one, but the fact of the Russian Revolution and the forces which it has awakened give to the darkness a sort of transiency compared with the blackness of a year ago. It is possible now to look forward and to believe with something like the feel of certainty in the belief that out of all this welter of suffering there will at last come a sane, matter-of fact Europe.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WOMEN FOR PERMANENT PEACE.

(Founded at the International Congress of Women,
The Hague, April 1915.)

Chairman: JANE ADDAMS. *Vice-Chairman*: Dr. ALETTA H. JACOBS.

Secretary: CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

Treasurer pro tem. and Assistant Secretary: ROSA MANUS.

Members of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace and Secretaries of National Committees and Associations affiliated, or provisionally affiliated, to the Committee:—

Australia:

Mrs. Septimus Harwood, M.A.,
Box 1134, G.P.O., Sydney,
New South Wales (N.S.W.
Peace Society).
Mrs. Edward H. Fryer, Brins-
wood, Hectorville, Adelaide,
South Australia.
Cecilia John and Eleanor M.
Moore, Joint Hon. Secs.,
213-215 Latrobe Street, Mel-
bourne, Victoria.

Austria:

Olga Misar, Secretary, 47 Star-
hemberggasse, Vienna, VIII.
Yella Hertzka.
Leopoldina Kulka.
Rosa Mayreder.

Belgium:

Eugénie Hamer.
Marguerite Sarten.

Bulgaria:

Jenny Bojilowa Patteff, Secre-
tary, Bourgas.
Dr. M. Angelhoff.

Canada:

Inez Perry, Secretary and
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Place, Toronto.
Laura Hughes, 47 Dundonald
Street, Toronto.

Denmark:

Clara Tybjerg, Secretary, 9
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Copenhagen.
Thora Daugaard.
Eva Moltesen.
Eline Hansen.
Louise Wright.

Finland:

Annie Furuhjelm, M.P., Secre-
tary, Helsingfors.
Jenny Af Forcelles.
Tilma Hainari.
Ilmi Halloten.
Cely Mechelin.

France:

Suzanne Duchêne, Secretary.
Gabrielle Duchêne.
Jeanne Halbwachs.
Merre Lambelin.
Miriam Reinhardt.
Madeleine Rolland.

Germany:

Lida Gustava Heymann, Secre-
tary, Kaulbachstr. 12, Gths.,
München.
Dr. Anita Augspurg.
Minna Cauer.
Frida Perlen.
Marie Wegner.

Great Britain & Ireland:

Catherine Marshall.
Margaret Bondfield.
K. D. Courtney.
H. M. Swanwick.
I. Cooper Willis, Hon. Sec.
Women's International
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London, W.C.1.

Hungary:

Vilma Glücklich.
Carmen Groak-Halasy.
Flora von Perczell.
Rosika Schwimmer.
Gräfin Iska Teleki.

India (British):

Frances Hallowes, Provisional Secretary, Mussoorie, U.P., Bombay.

Ireland:

Josephine Webb, Chairman.
Louie Bennett, Hon. Sec. Irish-women's International League, 16 Sandymount Avenue, Dublin.
Maude Townshend.

Italy:

Adèle Alziator.
A. Dobelli-Zampetti.
Rosa Genoni.

Netherlands:

Annie Oppenheim, Secretary of the Nederlandsch Comité van Vrouwen voor Duurzamen Vrede, Parkstraat 2, 's Gravenhage.
Dr. Aletta Jacobs.
Jeanne C. Van Lanschot Hübrecht.
Cor. Ramondt-Hirschmann.
Rosa Manus.
W. Van Itallie van Embden.

Norway:

Dr. Emily Arnesen, President, Zoological Museum, Kristiania.
Valentine Dannevig.
Ellen Gleditsch.
Louise Keilhau.
Martha Larsen, President of the "Arbeitsausschuss."

Poland:

Marie Siedlecka, President.
Hélène d'Abancourt, Secretary, Académie des Sciences, Cracovie.
Direct. Blotnicka.
Dr. Zofia Daszinska Golinska.
Angélique Krzyzanowska.

Sweden:

Anna Kleman, President.
Ellen Palmstierna, Secretary, Baldersgatan 5, Stockholm.
Nina Anderson.
Anna Linhagen.
Mathilde Wildegren.

Switzerland:

Dr. Gertrud Woker, Secretary, Riedweg 17, Berne.
Frau Erismann.
Klara Ragaz-Nadig.
M. A. Borga Mazzuchelli.
Marguerita Gobat.

United States of America:

Mrs. William Thomas, Executive Secretary of the Women's Peace Party, Room 500, 116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Jane Addams.
Fannie Fern Andrews.
Emily Balch.
Lucia Ames Mead.
Florence Kelley.

Uruguay:

Carolina de Moreno, Montevideo.

CENTRAL BUREAU: Heerengracht 627, Amsterdam.

ORGAN: *Internationaal*.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES.

I. TITLE.

"Women's International League" (British Section of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace).

II. OBJECT.

To establish the principles of right rather than might, and of co-operation rather than conflict, in national and international affairs, and for this purpose to work for:—

(1) The development of the ideals underlying modern democracy in the interests of constructive peace, by

(a) The strengthening of the democracies of the world by the inclusion of women in the ranks of equal citizenship.

(b) The education of the democracies in their responsibility towards international relations, and the creation or development of constitutional machinery by which they may exercise control over foreign policy through their legislative representatives.

(c) The protection of the rights and interests of children and young people, and their education in the ideals of co-operation, national and international.

(d) The acknowledgment of the right of men and women to determine the government of their country, and the denial of the right of annexation by conquest.

(e) The abandonment of the theory of the Balance of Power. The reference of international differences to arbitration or conciliation. The creation of the international machinery necessary for these purposes, including a stable body of international law.

(f) International agreement to unite in bringing moral, social, and economic pressure to bear upon any country that resorts to arms instead of referring its case to arbitration or conciliation.

(g) The abolition of private profit in the manufacture of, and traffic in, arms and munitions of war, as a step towards general disarmament.

(h) The promotion of liberty of commerce and opening of trade routes to all nations on equal terms.

(i) Insistence that investors who place their capital abroad shall do so at their own risk without recourse to the official protection of their property by their own Government.

(j) Opposition to conscription, whether military or industrial.

(2) **The emancipation of women and the protection of their interests, including:—**

(a) Their admission to the Parliamentary franchise.

(b) Their admission to national and international councils.

(c) The establishment of their economic independence and legal freedom.

III. METHODS OF WORK.

(a) To arrange for sending representative women to the Congress organized by the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, to be held at the same time as the Congress of Powers which will frame the settlement after the War.

(b) To support the calling of a conference of neutral nations which shall by continuous mediation offer suggestions for a just and permanent peace.

(c) To take political action in support of the objects of the League as opportunity offers.

(d) To conduct educational and propaganda work by the formation of study circles, the holding of meetings, the distribution of literature and other methods.

IV. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) Membership shall be open to all women who are British subjects, who accept the above object, whose purpose it is to work for its accomplishment, and who pay an annual subscription either to a local Branch or direct to the national headquarters.

(b) Women resident in Great Britain, other than British subjects, who wish to become associated with the work of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, may subscribe direct to international Headquarters at The Hague, and be received on terms of fellowship by Branches of the British Section.

V. BRANCHES.

(a) **Formation.**—Branches shall be formed in consultation with the Executive Committee. They shall consist of not less than ten members who support the object of the League, and

shall pay an affiliation fee of 1*d.* per member to Headquarters. Branches may make their own rules and by-laws, subject to the general rules and constitution of the League.

(b) **Subscription.**—Local Branches shall fix the amount of their members' subscriptions. Central members shall pay a minimum annual subscription of 1*s.*

(c) **Affiliation to other Organizations.**—Branches are free to *co-operate* with other societies in their neighbourhood, but before *affiliating* to any other organization Branches of the League shall obtain the sanction of the Executive Committee.

(d) **Affiliation of other Organizations.**—Branches of the League shall have power to accept for affiliation any local organization of women in their district which supports the object of the League and pays an annual subscription of the same amount as the annual subscription of two individual Branch members. Such an affiliated organization shall be entitled to send two voting delegates to general meetings of the Branch, such delegates to have the same power as members of the Branch.

VI. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(A) Constitution of Executive Committee.

(a) **Committee.**—The Executive Committee shall consist of the Hon. Officers and 22 members, who shall be elected by representatives of the Branches at the Annual Meeting of the Council.

(b) **Officers.**—The officers shall be a Chairman, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretary. The Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary shall be elected by representatives of the Branches at the Annual Meeting of the Council; the Chairman shall be elected by the Executive Committee from among its members.

(c) **Co-option to fill Vacancies.**—The Executive Committee shall have power to co-opt members to fill vacancies that occur during the year.

(B) Powers and Duties of Executive Committee.

(a) The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a month.

(b) The railway fares of country members shall be paid so long as funds are available for this purpose.

(c) The Executive Committee shall carry on the business of the League between the meetings of the Council in accordance with the policy agreed to thereat.

(d) It shall administer the funds of the League and direct the organizing work.

(e) It shall have power to appoint special Committees for carrying out the work of the League.

(f) It shall have power to appoint and dismiss all paid officials.

(g) In all things on which the rules are silent, the Executive Committee shall have power to decide, subject to appeal to the Council.

VII. AFFILIATION OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

Central Executives.—The Executive of the League shall have power to accept for affiliation the Central Executive of any national women's organization which supports the object of the League and pays an affiliation fee of 5s. a year. Affiliated Central Executives shall be entitled to send two voting delegates to the Council Meetings of the League, such delegates to have the same powers as Branch delegates.

VIII. GENERAL COUNCIL.

(a) The Council of the League shall consist of the Executive Committee and delegates from the branches.

(b) Each branch shall be entitled to one delegate and one card vote for every 25 or part of 25 members for whom the affiliation fee for the previous year has been paid.

(c) The Council shall meet at least once a year, to transact the usual business of an annual meeting.

(d) A meeting of the Council can be called at any time by the Executive Committee or on demand of one-tenth of the total number of Branches.

IX. RULES FOR COUNCIL MEETINGS.

(A) Ordinary Council Meetings.

(a) Ordinary meetings of the Council shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

(b) The General Secretary shall notify the Branches two months before the Council Meeting, and all resolutions to be printed on the Agenda must reach the Secretary not later than one month before the Meeting.

(c) The Preliminary Agenda shall be issued to Branches three weeks before the Meeting.

(d) All amendments to Resolutions must reach the office not later than fourteen days before the Meeting.

(e) The Final Agenda will be issued to Branches one week before the Meeting.

(f) Resolutions and amendments shall be placed on the printed Agenda in the name of a Branch of the League, or of the Executive Committee, or of a member of the Executive Committee, and shall be moved and seconded by Members of Council.

(g) No business which is not on the Agenda may be taken at a Council Meeting, unless urgency is voted on the recommendation of the Standing Orders Committee.

(h) Delegates shall be admitted to Council Meetings on presentation of the official delegate's ticket signed by the Secretary of the Branch which she represents.

(B) Annual Council Meetings.

(a) At the Annual Meeting of the Council, which shall be held in October, in addition to the ordinary business, the Council shall—

(1) Receive and adopt, if approved, the Report and Balance Sheet for the year;

(2) Elect by ballot the Treasurer and Hon. Secretary and twenty-three members of the Executive Committee;

(3) Consider any alterations of the rules that may be proposed.

(b) Nominations for the offices of Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, and for the Executive Committee, must reach the Secretary not later than two weeks before the Council Meeting. Proposed alterations of the rules must reach the Secretary not later than one month before the Council Meeting.

(c) The consent of the nominees must be obtained in writing before nominations are sent in.

(d) The financial year shall end on 31st August, and all affiliation fees must be paid before that date.

(e) Branches which have not paid their affiliation fees before the end of the financial year will not be entitled to send delegates to Council Meetings.

(f) The Final Agenda and draft Annual Report shall be issued to the Branches one week before the Annual Meeting.

(C) Special Council Meetings.

(a) The Secretary shall give the Branches at least three weeks' notice of a Special Council Meeting, except in case of national emergency. Resolutions to be printed on the Agenda must reach the Secretary at least fourteen days before the Council Meeting.

(b) The Preliminary Agenda shall be issued to Branches at

least one week before the Meeting, and a Final Agenda, including amendments, shall be issued before the Meeting if time allows.

(c) At special meetings of the Council no other business shall be taken except that specified in the notice calling the Meeting.

(d) Rules may be altered at Special Council Meetings, provided that notice of such alterations be given in the summons to the Council.

X. AGENDA AT COUNCIL MEETINGS.

(a) The first business to be taken at a Council Meeting shall be—

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (1) Appointment of Tellers for the votes in Council; | } At
Annual
Meeting
only. |
| (2) Appointment of Standing Orders Committee; | |
| (3) Appointment of Members of the
Council as Returning Officers and Tellers
for the ballot voting; | |
| (4) Appointment of Auditor; | |
| (5) Adoption of Annual Report and
audited Statement of Accounts. | |

(b) Otherwise the order of business shall be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee, and shall include the following:—

- (1) Report of the Executive Committee;
- (2) Election of Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, and Executive Committee (at Annual Meeting only);
- (3) Correspondence;
- (4) Amendment to Rules and Standing Orders (if any);
- (5) Resolutions, of which due notice has been given to the Secretary and by her to each society, and Amendments relevant to the motions before the Meeting;
- (6) Other business.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

Year ending August 31st, 1917.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Abbott, Mrs.	0	1	0	Blaise, Mrs.	0	1	0
Ackland, Miss M. ...	0	2	6	Blundstone, Mrs.	0	2	6
Albright, Miss M. C. 15	0	0	0	Boileau, Dr. M.	7	10	0
Alexander, Mrs.	0	2	6	Bolton, Dr. E.	6	6	0
Alexander, Mrs. H. F. 0	10	0		Bolton, Dr. E. (Lit-			
Allwork, Miss E. C.				erature Fund)	0	5	6
M.	0	2	6	Bondfield, Miss M. ...	1	10	0
Anderson, Miss M. M. 0	15	0		Boswell, Mrs. A.	1	1	0
Anon.	0	1	0	Boyajian, Miss Z. C. 0	2	0	
Anon.	0	5	0	Bradley, Miss D.	0	1	0
Anon.	0	13	1½	Braithwaite, Miss D.			
Anon., per Mrs. Swan-				A.	1	1	0
wick 100	0	0		Braithwaite, Miss D.			
Arnold, Miss R.	0	1	0	A. (Literature Fund)	0	3	6
Ashby, Miss E. M. ...	0	2	0	Braithwaite, Mrs. M.			
Ashby, Miss I.	0	10	0	G.	0	2	6
Ashton, Miss M.	100	0	0	Branch, Mrs. S.	0	15	0
Ayrton, Mrs. Hertha 5	0	0		Brett, Miss D.	0	1	0
Backhouse, Mrs. E....	10	0	0	Brewster, Miss Bertha	0	6	0
Backhouse, Mrs. E.				Brook, Miss A. H. ...	5	0	0
(special)	25	0	0	Brown, Mrs. A. E. ...	0	1	0
Bailey, Mrs. F. M. ...	0	2	6	Brown, Mrs. Sadd ...	2	2	0
Baines, Miss E.	0	12	6	Browne, Miss E. Gore	8	0	0
Baker, Mrs. J.	1	0	0	Brownlees, Miss A. M.	1	5	0
Baker, Miss Josephine	0	10	0	Button, Miss K.	0	2	6
Baker, Miss Mary ...	0	10	0	Button, Miss R.	0	2	6
Balham Branch	2	0	0	Buxton, Mrs. C. R. 45	0	0	
Ballantine, Miss E. B.	0	2	6	Byles, Lady	1	0	0
Barnes, Miss Emily... 0	2	6		Candler, The Misses	2	2	0
Barratt, Miss E.	0	1	0	Candler, Miss Lucy	1	1	0
Barrington, Mrs.	0	5	0	Candler, Miss Sarah	2	0	0
Barrow, Mr. and Mrs.				Carpenter, Mrs.	0	2	6
Harrison	25	0	0	Carter, Mrs.	0	2	6
Bayes, Mrs. R. A. ...	0	1	0	Carter, Mrs. E.	0	1	0
Baylis, Miss Lilian ...	0	1	0	Case, Miss E.	0	9	0
Beach, Miss M.	0	5	0	Case, Miss Janet ...	0	10	6
Beaconsfield Branch...	1	0	0	Case, Miss E. M. ...	0	5	0
Beedham, Mrs.	0	1	0	Causton, Miss V. ...	0	15	0
Behrens, Miss E.	0	5	0	Cazalet, Mrs.	1	0	0
Bennett, Mrs.	2	2	0	Chapman, Dr. A. B.			
Bentwich, Miss N. ...	0	2	6	Wallis	0	7	6
Bigland, Mrs. Percy	1	0	0	Chapman, Miss M.			
Bishop, Mrs.	0	2	6	W.	0	2	6
Black, Miss	0	0	8				

	£	s.	d.
Charles, Mrs.	0	2	6
Chettle Mrs.	0	2	6
Churchman, Miss ...	1	1	0
Clanchy, Mrs.	0	5	0
Clark, Mrs.	10	0	0
Clark, Mrs. Dawson	0	10	6
Clark, Miss Th. E.	0	10	0
Clarke, Miss D. T.	0	2	6
Clerke, Mrs. A. B.			
H.	3	0	0
Clodd, Miss Mary ...	0	10	0
Close, Miss M. C. ...	0	15	0
Coates, Mrs. Scho-			
field	1	0	0
Colenso, Mrs.	0	5	0
Collier, Mrs.	0	2	0
Collins, Mrs. A. S. ...	1	1	0
Cook, Miss E. M. ...	0	5	6
Cooper, Miss E. S.	0	5	0
Courtney, Miss D. ...	1	1	0
Courtney of Penwith,			
The Lady	30	17	6
Crichton-Stuart, Miss			
C.	2	2	0
Crofts, Mrs. S. A. ...	0	5	0
Cromarty, Miss A. G.	0	2	6
Crowley, Miss M. C.	1	0	0
Cumber, Mr. C. D.	0	5	0
Cunningham, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Curtis, Mrs. H.	0	1	0
Davey, Miss L.	0	10	0
Davies, Mrs. Dixon	8	0	0
"D. G."	3	3	0
Dell, Mrs. J. C.	0	2	6
Despard, Mrs. (Lit-			
erature Fund)	1	10	0
Dexter, Mrs. T.	0	1	0
Dickinson, Miss E. B.			
C.	0	1	0
Dickinson, Miss V.			
C.	0	1	0
Doncaster, Mrs. C.			
M.	0	5	0
Douglas, Miss	0	2	6
Downes, Lady	1	0	0
Dowson, Mrs. H.			
Enfield	15	0	0
Eagger, Miss M. T.	0	2	6
Earp, Miss M. L. ...	0	10	0
East, Miss E. D. ...	0	2	0
Ecroyd, Mrs.	0	5	0
Edwards, Mrs. M. E.	2	0	0
Elgey, Mrs.	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Elliott, Mrs. A.	0	2	6
Ellis, Mrs. G. H. ...	10	0	0
Ellis, Miss H.	0	17	6
Ellis, Mrs. J. E.	50	0	0
Ellis, Mrs. M. B. H.	4	0	0
Ellis, Miss Marian E.	50	0	0
Emson, Miss N.	0	2	6
Epstein, Miss	0	2	0
Feek, Miss F. E. ...	0	2	0
Findlay, Miss Bessie	0	1	0
Fisher, Mrs. Corbett	1	1	0
Flüssshoh, Miss E.	0	2	6
F o r b e s-Robertson,			
Miss M.	0	5	0
Ford, Miss E. H. ...	2	0	0
Ford, Miss T. O. ...	5	10	0
Fox, Mrs. Howard ...	3	3	0
Fox, Miss Mary	0	1	0
Fox, Miss O. L.	0	10	0
Franklin, Miss J. L.	0	2	6
French, Mrs. Morgan	1	0	0
Friedlaender, Mrs. E.	0	1	0
Fry, Miss J. M.	5	3	0
Fry, Miss M.	7	2	0
Fry, Miss	0	1	0
Fry, Miss R.	0	1	0
Fulham and Wimble-			
don Branch	0	11	0
Fyffe, Mrs.	2	0	0
Gardiner, Miss	0	1	0
Garstin, Miss Alethea	0	5	0
Gerard, Miss Louise...	0	5	0
Gibb, Mrs.	1	0	0
Gibb, Miss E. D. ...	0	2	6
Giles, Miss Edith ...	0	5	0
Gillet, Mrs. H. T. ...	10	0	0
Gittins, Miss M. C.	2	1	0
Glaisyer, Miss J. M.	0	2	6
Gray, Miss M. D. ...	0	1	0
Greg, Miss E. M. ...	10	0	0
Greg, Miss M. L. ...	2	0	0
Greg, Mrs. Walter ...	2	2	0
G r e g, Mrs. W.			
Wilson	2	2	0
Griffin, Miss E. D. ...	0	2	6
Grubb, Mrs.	0	10	0
Gunter, Miss	0	5	0
Hamilton, Miss C. W.	1	0	0
Hamilton, Miss M. H.	1	0	0
Hammond, Mrs.	0	1	0
Hanlock, The Misses			
A. and M.	0	8	6
Hansen, Miss	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Hardy, Miss G. E. ...	0	2	6
Harlock, Miss G. ...	2	0	0
Harris, Mrs. Tindall	0	10	0
Hartas, The Misses...	0	10	0
Harvey, Mrs. A. M.	10	0	0
Harvey, Miss W. M.	0	5	0
Hawker, Mrs. C. O.	7	0	0
Heath, Mrs. Carl ...	0	10	0
Henderson, Miss F.			
M.	0	10	6
Henderson, Miss M.	0	1	0
Henderson, Miss M.			
A.	19	19	9
Herbert, Miss	0	2	6
Hicks, Miss M. E. ...	0	1	0
Higgs, Mrs. M.	0	10	0
Hills, Mrs. H.	2	0	3
Hobson, Mrs. J. A....	3	3	0
Hodgkin, Mrs.	5	0	0
Hodgkin, Mrs. M. F.	0	2	0
Holdsworth, Mrs. J.			
A.	1	0	0
Holmes, Mrs. Alfred	1	0	0
Holt, R. D., Esq.,			
M.P.	25	0	0
Home, Mrs. W. E. ...	0	1	0
Hooley, Miss Dorothy	0	3	0
Hope, Miss H.	0	5	0
Horwill, Mrs. R. W.	0	10	6
Hunter, Miss A. A. ...	0	3	0
Hunter, Mrs. D.	1	1	0
Hunter, Miss H. A.	0	10	0
Huntsman, Miss M.			
H.	0	5	0
Hyde Park Branch ...	0	1	0
I.L.P. (Clyde bank			
Branch)	0	10	0
Irons, Miss E. A.	0	2	6
Irwin, Mrs.	6	0	0
Irwin, Miss M.	3	0	0
Irwin, Miss R.	8	0	0
Jackson, Mrs. Huth...	22	2	0
Jastrow, Miss H.	0	5	0
Jeaffreson, Mrs.	2	0	0
Jeffrey, Miss R. S. ...	1	0	0
Jeffrey, Miss M.	0	5	0
Johnson, Miss F. (Lit-			
erature Fund).....	0	1	6
Jones, Miss C. A.	0	3	0
Jones, Miss Emily.....	0	1	0
Jones, Miss L. C.	1	1	0
Joynt, Miss Maud ...	0	5	0
Judson, Miss M.	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
K. H.	2	0	0
Keegan, Miss E.	0	10	0
Keegan, Miss M.	0	10	0
Kellaway, Mrs. I. J.	0	1	0
Kensington Branch ...	7	0	0
Kimber, Miss K.	0	1	0
King, Miss	0	1	0
Kirkland, Miss M. E.	0	1	0
Kirkpatrick, Miss Ida	0	5	0
Kirlew, Mrs. G. R. ...	1	10	0
Knaggs, Miss L.	0	8	6
Knight, Mrs. H. F. ...	0	2	6
Knight, Miss Sidney	0	6	6
Krause, Mrs.	0	5	0
Lamb, Mrs.	1	0	0
Lampport, Miss	0	1	0
Lawes, Miss J.	0	5	0
Lawrence, Mr. and			
Mrs. Pethick	50	0	0
Leaf, Miss E.	0	2	6
Lee, Miss Hetty	0	5	0
Lees, Miss Nora	0	1	0
Le Lacheur, Mrs. ...	8	10	0
Letchworth Branch ...	1	1	9
Lidbetter, Miss D. E.	1	3	0
Little, Mrs. Arnold ...	0	2	0
Little, Mrs. J. R. ...	0	10	0
Lloyd, Miss M. L. ...	0	2	6
Luard, Miss F.	0	10	0
Lucas, Miss A. A. ...	0	10	6
Lucas, Miss C. C. ...	0	10	6
Lupton, E., Esq.	0	10	0
Macdonald, Miss C. I.	0	2	6
Macdonald, Miss D.	0	10	0
Macnamara, Miss ...	0	2	0
Macnaghten, Miss E.			
M.	12	10	0
Manners, Mrs. Chas.	7	15	0
Manus, Mrs.	0	8	6
Marquardt, Miss	0	5	0
Marriott, Mrs.	0	2	6
Marsden, Mrs. M. ...	0	1	0
Marsh, Miss C. A. L.	0	1	0
Marshall, Miss C. E.	0	10	0
Marston, Mrs.	1	6	0
Maryon-Wilson, The			
Hon. Mrs. (News			
Sheet Fund)	0	1	0
Maryon-Wilson, Percy,			
Esq.	0	10	6
Matson, Mrs.	0	5	0
Mawson, Miss E.			
Cameron	2	2	0

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Mayo, Miss	0	2	6	Peile, Miss H.	35	0	0
Mayor, Mrs. R. G.	2	0	0	Penson, Miss E.	0	2	0
Megahy, Mrs. P. B.	0	10	0	Philp, The Misses	1	0	0
Meinertzhagen, Miss				Pickard, Miss	2	1	0
B.	5	0	0	Pierotti, Miss L. L.	0	1	0
Melland, Miss M. H.	20	0	0	Playne, Miss C. E.	2	2	0
Merttens, Frederick,				Ponsonby, Mrs. Hugh	0	5	0
Esq.	10	0	0	Prescott, Miss C.	0	1	0
Merz, Miss	0	10	0	Price, Mrs.	1	1	0
Metcalf, Miss	0	1	0	Pritchard, Miss A.	0	5	0
Milne, Mrs. C. A. M.	4	0	0	Procter, Lady	0	10	6
Milton, Miss	0	5	0	Randle, Mrs. Henson	0	10	0
Mole, Mrs. Bernard	0	1	0	Reckitt, Miss Juliet	21	0	0
Moltano, Miss Mar-				Reeve, Miss A.	0	5	0
garet	4	4	0	Riddel, The Misses J.			
Moltano, P. A., Esq.	10	0	0	and M.	0	7	6
Montagu, The Hon.				Riddell, Miss J.	0	2	6
Lily	3	3	0	Ritchie, Mrs.	0	2	6
Montefiore, Mrs.	0	10	0	Robertson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Moore, Mrs. Ada	0	1	0	Robertson, Miss Janet	0	13	6
Morel, Mrs. E. D.	1	1	0	Robson-Young, Miss			
Morgan, Miss O.	0	5	0	E.	0	1	0
Morison, Miss C. I.	0	1	0	Rock, Miss D.	0	1	0
Morland, Miss L.	0	10	0	Ronalds, Mrs. H.	1	0	0
Morris, Mrs.	0	1	0	Rowe, Mrs. F. E.	1	10	0
Moscheles, Mrs.	1	0	0	Rowntree, Mrs. Arnold	3	3	0
Moscrip, Miss J. C.	0	1	6	Royden, Miss A. M.	10	0	0
Moser, Miss C.	0	5	0	Russell, Miss E. K.	0	5	0
Muirhead, Miss A. M.	1	0	0	Russell, The Hon.			
Munro, Mrs. J. M.	0	1	0	Mrs. R.	10	0	0
McFarlane, Miss F.				Rutter, Mrs.	2	2	0
G.	0	10	0	Ryle, Miss E.	1	1	0
McLaren, Mrs. D. B.	15	0	0	Salter, Mrs. A.	2	2	0
McLeod, Miss J.	1	0	0	Sanderson, Miss E.	2	2	0
Neilans, Miss Alison	0	5	0	Sanger, Mrs. C. P.	15	0	0
Neild, Miss Helen	0	2	0	Schultz, Miss Ida	0	5	0
Newcomb, Miss H.	3	10	0	Schutte, Miss	0	2	6
Newling, Miss E.	0	5	0	Scott, Miss E. P.	0	6	0
Nicholls, Miss G. C.	0	2	6	Scott, Mrs. Minterm	0	10	6
Nicholson, Miss E.	0	2	0	Scrymgeour, Mrs.	1	0	0
Olivier, Lady	0	1	6	Selby, Miss K.	0	2	6
Outhwaite, Mrs.	0	5	0	Shanks, Miss E.	0	2	0
Over, Miss F. M.	0	12	6	Sharp, Miss E.	1	1	0
Parker, Mrs. C. S.	0	1	0	Sheepshanks, Miss M.	1	0	0
Parker, Mrs. Murray	0	5	0	Sheppard, Miss C. S.	0	2	6
Parker, Mrs. S.	0	2	6	Sheppard, Miss C. S.			
Parley, Mrs.	0	1	0	(News Sheet Fund)	0	3	6
Partridge, Miss J. B.	0	2	6	Sheppard, Miss H. E.	5	0	0
Payne, Mrs.	9	0	0	Shore, Miss C. H.	1	5	0
Pearce, Mrs. I. D.	2	2	0	Shuckburgh, Miss	0	10	0
Pease, C. A., Esq.	10	0	0	Sidgwick, Miss E.	0	10	6
Peile, Mrs. E. F.	10	0	0	Smith, Miss E. D.	0	5	0
Peile, Miss F.	40	0	0	Smith, Mrs. M.	0	1	0

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Smith, Mrs. R. Ford	0	5	0	Villiers, Miss	0	1	0
Snowden, Mrs. Philip	2	1	0	Villiers, Miss A.	0	10	0
Sorenson, Mrs. B. D.	0	5	0	Villiers, Miss B.	1	8	6
Southey, Mrs. E. M.	1	0	0	Villiers, The Hon. K.	1	0	0
Spriggs, Miss	0	1	0	Villiers, Miss S.	0	10	6
Stafford, Miss E.	0	1	0	Villiers, The Misses	0	10	0
Stallybrass, Mrs.	1	0	0	Walker, F., Esq.	20	0	0
Stevenson, Sir D. M.	10	0	0	Walsh, Mrs. W.	0	5	0
Stewart Brown, Mrs.				Walters, Mrs. D'Oyly	1	0	0
Egerton	2	2	0	de la Warr, Muriel,			
Stone, Miss J.	2	0	0	Countess	5	0	0
Stratton, Miss J.	0	2	6	Waterhouse, Mrs. T.			
Strauss, Mrs. B.	0	10	0	C.	15	0	0
Street Branch	0	10	0	Watson, Mrs. E.			
Sutcliffe, Mrs.	0	5	0	Spence	10	0	0
Swithinbank, Miss P.	1	0	0	Watson, Miss M.	0	5	0
Taylor, Mrs. Crosland	5	0	0	White, Miss D.	0	1	0
Taylor, Miss M.	0	2	6	Whiting, Miss M. S.	0	5	0
Thompson, Miss A. C.	0	10	0	Williamson, Miss A.	0	12	0
Thompson, Miss F.	0	10	0	Willis, Miss E. L.	4	0	0
Thompson, Miss H.				Willis, Miss G. H.	0	2	6
G.	0	5	0	Wilson, Miss	0	1	0
Thompson, Mrs. Hugh	5	0	0	Wilson, Dr. H.	1	1	0
Thompson, Miss Lucy	4	4	0	Wilson, Mrs. W.	0	1	0
Thompson, Mrs. Sil-				Wood, Miss A. M.	0	1	0
vanus	1	0	0	Woodcock, Mrs. M. A.	0	1	0
Thornton, Miss M. B.	5	0	0	Woodward, Mrs. A.	0	1	6
Thorpe, Mrs. M. A.	2	2	0	Wragge, Miss P.	1	0	0
Thurston, Mrs.	0	1	0	Wright, Miss L. A.	0	2	6
Tomlinson, Mrs.	1	0	0	Wright, Miss O.	0	4	0
Tothill, Miss M. C.	20	0	0	Wyatt, Mrs.	0	1	0
Trevelyan, Mrs. R. C.	1	0	0	Wyer, Miss C.	1	0	0
Trier, Mrs. F.	1	0	0	Yelland, Miss J.	0	1	6
Turner, Miss E.	0	1	0	Zangwill, Mrs.	3	0	0
Tynte, Miss G. K.	1	1	0	Zimmern, Miss A.	0	2	6
Unwin, Mrs.	10	0	0				

Total £1,320 2 6½

HONORARY TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

COMPARISON of the Statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending August 31st, 1917, with that of the previous year will show that, in spite of the increasing difficulties of raising money, the generosity and enthusiasm of the members of the Women's International League have been more than sustained.

The majority of the members of the League are grouped in Branches, and these Branches carry on the local Campaign at their own expense. This local expenditure, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum, is not shown in the Balance Sheet published by the International Headquarters.

In addition to the financial help given locally, the subscriptions and donations sent direct to Headquarters have increased from £1,025 to £1,320.

The sales of tickets and the collections have more than paid the expenses of the Meetings organized by Headquarters throughout the year. And the expenses of our propaganda by means of literature have to a very large extent been defrayed by the sales from our Literature Department. This is very satisfactory as far as it goes, and the members of the League are to be congratulated on having maintained a secure financial basis for their Organization.

But to meet the ever-growing opportunity presented to us we need a very largely extended financial support.

The International Congress of Women after the War will entail great expense on behalf of our own Delegates and also on behalf of the general organization of arrangements which will fall upon the International Committee at The Hague. We in Gt. Britain will wish to make a contribution to the International Committee worthy of the status of our country amongst other nations. We need to raise a reserve fund of £2,000 for this purpose alone. In addition we should aim at increasing our income for the forthcoming year by 50 per cent. in order to extend our Organization throughout the country and so prepare for the work we shall have to do when the War has been brought to an end.

EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

