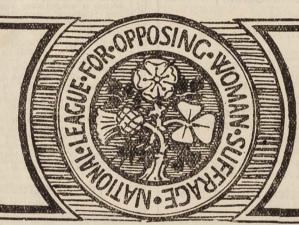
ANTI-SUFFRAGE REVIEW

1912.

No. 66.



APRIL, 1914.

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# THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE

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# REVIEW.

Telegraphic Address: "Adversaria, London." Telephone Nos.: {8472 Gerrard.

No. 66.

LONDON, APRIL IST, 1914.

PRICE 1d.

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#### FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

APRIL 1ST, TEDDINGTON.—Drawing room meeting, "Alston," Queen's Road, at 3. Mrs. Gladstone Solomon.

3RD, MANCHESTER.—Branch Annual Meeting, at 3.
7TH, DEAL.—Debate, Citizens' Hall, Middle Street, 8. Mr. M. G. Liverman v. Miss L. F. Morland (Suffragist).

,, 16TH, BRISLINGTON.—Inauguration meeting, G. B. Stuart.
,, 21ST, BERKHAMSTED.—Sessions Hall, Great Berkhamsted, at 3. Mrs. Harold Norris.

at 3. Mrs. Harold Norris.

" 21ST, ROCHESTER.—Masonic Hall, at 3. Mrs. A. Colquhoun.

" 22ND, GERRARD'S CROSS.—Assembly Room, at 8.30. Mrs. Gladstone Solomon and Mr. A. Maconachie, M.A.

" 24TH, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Christ Church Parish Room, High Street, at 3. Miss Gladys Pott.

" 24TH, SALISBURY.—Mrs. Gladstone Solomon and Mr. E. A. Mitchell Large & C.

Mitchell Innes, K.C., ,, 29TH, BEACONSFIELD.—Burnham Hall, at 8.15. Debate. Miss Gladys Pott. ,, 30TH, LEEDS.-Drawing room meeting. Mrs. G. Solomon.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

APRIL 1ST, 8.15 p.m.-Mr. Herbert Williams v. Mr. Beaumont.

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY, April 23rd.

have been asked by a member of our Bournemouth Branch to sh the following appeal:-

"Fellow countrymen and women, what does Patriotism mean? It means unselfishness, steadfastness of purpose in working for the common weal, doing much without hope of material reward, and above all, love of country.

This love of country must be fostered, therefore once more we all upon you to wear a Red Rose on April 23rd, as an outward sign of loyalty to King and Motherland. We do not desire to see a costly badge, let the bloom be a real one or tiny artificial substitute, both are equally symbolic of a great sentiment, and as we believe that sentiment still lies deep in the hearts of the English people, we beg you to sport your National Emblem on St. George's Day to re-arouse patriotism in the breast of the laggards and to keep your own alive.

Remember each one of us contributing our mite of service for the welfare of our land, is helping her to maintain her supremacy among the nations, so Sons and Daughters of the Old Country, stiffen your backs, repeat Nelson's famous signal, "England expects every Man to do his Duty," and teach the children that courage and grit won our Empire, and they alone can hold it.

#### FELIXSTOWE EXHIBITION.

The Felixstowe Branch of the N.L.O.W.S. will have a stall at the forthcoming Women's Exhibition in that town. The Hon. Secretary would be glad to receive the help of members of other Branches towards stocking this stall. Any articles of a saleable nature will be welcome. They should reach Mrs. Haward, Priory Lodge, Felixstowe, by the first week in May.

# THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE READING ROOM.

A READING ROOM AND INFORMATION BUREAU has been opened at Portman House, 415, Oxford Street (second floor), the entrance to which is in Duke Street (opposite Selfridge's). The room will be opened daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Saturdays from

A Reference and Lending Library is being formed. Contributions will be welcomed, and a list of books required will be sent to anyone who wishes to assist.

to anyone who wishes to assist.

Debates, Lectures, Canvassing Classes, etc., will be organised in connection with the Reading Room, and the room may be hired by Branches for the purpose of meetings.

Shopping Department.—The services of an experienced lady are at the disposal of members of the N.L.O.W.S., who may wish to have shopping orders executed for them. All commissions should be accompanied by sufficient money to cover the cost of purchase, with a small margin for postage and out of postage and with a small margin for postage and out-of-pocket expenses.

Donations may be sent to

Miss Blenkinsop, 35, St. George's Square, S.W.

The Bureau will be closed from Thursday, April 9th, to Tuesday,

April 14th, inclusive. For further particulars regarding the Reading Room apply to The Secretary, Anti-Suffrage Reading Room,

415, Oxford Street, W.

#### THE BRANCH SECRETARIES' AND WORKERS' COMMITTEE.

The next meeting of this Committee will be held (by kind permission of Mrs. George Macmillan) on Friday, April 3rd, at 27, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W., at 11.30 a.m. These meetings are open to all Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurers, and Workers of the League, and this notice constitutes the invitation to the meeting. It is hoped that all who are able to do so will attend

Hon. Secretary (pro. tem.): Mrs. L. Prendergast Walsh, Kirkconnel,

Chairman: Miss Gladys Pott.

Ealing Common.

## MORAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The mutilation of the "Rokeby Venus" marks, we should like to think, a definite stage in the Woman Suffrage campaign. It does not, of course, stand alone in any sense of the word. It follows hard on the destruction of Whitekirk Church in Scotland; it is succeeded in a day or two by the desecration of Birmingham Cathedral. But it has served, perhaps, more than any other Suffragist outrage to focus public opinion on this movement, which has accomplished nothing for the nation but the destruction of private property, the mutilation of art treasures, the most wanton sacrilege that depraved human ingenuity has perpetrated for many centuries. These outrages are the direct outcome of the Suffrage agitation; they form part and parcel of it. But for the movement of which Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Pankhurst are the leaders the criminal records of this country would never have been amplified by the crimes now standing to the charge of numerous women. Suffragists claim to be able to ignore the limitations that Nature has imposed upon women; distinctions of sex are in their eyes an artificial creation of man for his own ends; they claim complete equality for women and men in all spheres of life. The claim has only had to be enunciated to carry with it its own refutation. The ranks of active Suffragism comprise those whose lack of mental balance, produced by the attempt to tread in men's political footsteps, has been responsible for acts of which individually the perpetrators would have been incapable in their pre-Suffrage days. We refer advisedly to the active Suffragists, for it is inevitable that a movement of this nature should collect within its net a large number of conscientious honest folk who reason to themselves that because the influence of individual women is good, therefore the influence of women in the mass can only be for good. Beyond that stage they never go. Their numbers swell the Suffragist ranks, and their own honesty of purpose is a good advertisement for the cause. But of themselves they would never have created a Suffrage movement. The active Suffragists to whom we refer are the leaders of the agitation, and those of the rank and file who commit outrage or disseminate erroneous statements according to their particular bent. So-called militants lived at peace with their neighbours and the country at large until the Suffrage movement disturbed their mental balance; what may be called the Suffrage records of Lady Selborne, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Maude Royden, and many others will not stand comparison with the intelligence or code of honour associated with the public activities or the private life of these people when not concerned with the Suffrage question. This feature of the "Votes for Women" agitation is too marked to be ignored by any who try to obtain a dispassionate view of it. A movement of women for women ought to have been characterized by other methods than those which have admittedly disgraced men's attempts to work out their own political salvation. But not only have Suffragists gloried in the doctrine that the means justify the end, but in their resort to callous and calculated outrages they seek to justify themselves by quoting the precedent of mob excesses in previous generations.

The Suffrage case was well put in a sermon preached for the benefit of the Church League in St. Faith's Church, Great Crosby, Liverpool, on March 10th. The preacher, the Rev. W. H. Roberts, pleasantly informed his congregation that "sin included unrighteousness, in-

justice, and all blocking of the ways towards true progress; 'Votes for Women' stood for righteousness, justice, mercy." No doubt, if it were so, the matter could be easily arranged; but it is difficult in a political controversy to see righteousness, justice, and mercy outstanding in a movement that is characterized solely by misrepresentation, outrage and bigotry. We have no wish to make too much of militant excesses. Far more important, we believe, in any proper appreciation of the Suffrage movement is the encouragement given to the actual perpetrators of outrages by the Suffragists who call themselves non-militant. Quite apart from the preposterous Church League, which some of its own members have at last had to denounce for condoning militancy, every Suffrage society is guilty in this respect. The example was set in the first instance by Mrs. Faw and this circumstance by itself illustrates the demoralizing effect of the Suffrage obsession on even the clearest intellect. To any thinking person it seems impossible that a sane woman could ever contemplate, much less countenance, militancy by women in the pursuit of a political aim. The invention of militancy belongs, as far as is known, to Mrs. Pankhurst, but Mrs. Fawcett lost no time in giving it her open support. Militant tactics "did good. They had the effect of advertisement " was her public comment. As militancy became intensified-but for their obsession Mrs. Fawcett and her bodyguard would have realized that it must become intensified-it was found that these tactics were no longer "doing good," and the lead was given to condemn militancy. Any repudiation of militant outrages was generally accompanied by a reference to the purity of the motives; again an illustration of the amorality shown by Suffrage's. The attitude of Mrs. Fawcett's society was perhaps more truthfully expressed by its Honorary Secretary, who said that "they did not adopt militant tactics, because they had never paid." Speaking on behalf of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, Lady Betty Balfour said last year: "She did not think it just entirely to ignore the militant point of view. No fairminded person could read the speech of Mrs. Pankhurst reported in the last issue of The Suffragette and deny that it was uttered by a woman of noble-minded motives, who was seeking noble ends." Such a doctrine as this, and it is echoed on most Suffragist platforms, would, if carried into practice together with votes for women, quickly land the country back again in the Middle Ages, when the inquisition and the Indian practice of suttee would vie with one another for Suffragist support.

The early encouragement given to militancy, the sub quent tacit support, by upholding the nobleness of n tant motives while deprecating their methods, places the whole Suffrage movement on one and the same plane. To minds incapable of sane reasoning, like that of the woman who mutilated the "Rokeby Venus," or any other militantly-inclined Suffragist, there is no distinction between exoneration and encouragement, and it is to these minds that Mrs. Fawcett or her followers have been careful to impart their subtle appreciation of the "pure' motives. A point has now been reached both in the degree of militancy and in the measure of "non-militant" encouragement, when it becomes no longer possible to divest the whole body of suffrage opinion of responsibility for these outrages, that have stirred the indignation of this country and made us the laughing-stock of foreign nations. At the same time responsibility rests on others,

particularly on those who have not given evidence of their opposition to the suffrage movement in such a way as to refute once and for all the suffragists' claim that they enjoy increasing support in the country. The National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage has been able to reveal the value of the claim that a majority for woman suffrage existed in the House of Commons, and by so doing has defeated two recent attempts to thrust woman suffrage upon an electorate that is opposed to the measure. But there are many who, while denouncing the suffrage movement and all its work, have not given practical support to the Anti-Suffrage cause. The outrage which we all deplore ought to bring home to such people the necessity of testifying in an effective manner to the faith that is in them.

# •

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### Playing with Fire.

APRIL, 1914.

Speaking in Dublin on February 27th on behalf of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, Mr. W. J. Mirrlees is reported to have said that "he recognized, of course, that to flood the electorate with ten million women would be absolute disaster, as it would mean bringing in untrained voters. To begin with one and a half million, and gradually extend the franchise, and the disaster which they feared would no longer be a disaster." The idea is not new in Conservative-Suffragist literature. One leaflet issued by the Association states: "The enfranchisement of duly qualified women undoubtedly offers a bulwark against the threatened astrophe of Adult Suffrage." To the ordinary mind incems an amazing thing that these same Conservatives continue to coquet with a scheme which has in it the elements of "absolute disaster," a "threatened catastrophe." If there is anything certain about the Woman Suffrage movement it is that the enfranchisement of a few women on the lines suggested by the Conservative-Suffragists will never again be regarded as a serious proposition, or, if entertained by Suffragists, will only be accepted on the distinct understanding that the basis of enfranchisement is to be immediately extended. If the next General Election returned the Unionists to power, there would still be no thought of Woman Suffrage receiving Government recognition, and any Bill brought in would have to rely upon the support of Suffragists of the Liberal Opposition and Labour Party. The latter are candidly "out for" Adult Suffrage, while the Liberals are pledged to something approaching Manhood Suffrage ith votes for women "as they are or may be given to len." Nevertheless the Conservative Suffragion to the Conservative Suffagion to the Nevertheless, the Conservative-Suffragist tail continues its strenuous efforts to wag the dog, and to point out that all is well because the tail cannot bite.

# The Church League.

The "Church" wing of the Militant Suffrage Section, commonly known as the Church League for Women's Suffrage, is in trouble. Attacks on Ministers of State, the burning of private houses, the damage of public property and minor sacrilege can be condoned without in any way troubling the conscience of the members of this amazing association; but a handful of them appear to have been exercised in mind by the wholesale destruction of churches and the tendency to extend the degree of

sacrilege. Accordingly, as the General Council of the League has again refused to state that the League is opposed to militancy, what is called in the Church Times "considerable majority" of the Worcester branch has severed its connection with the League. Among those who have seceded are the Bishop and the Dean of Worcester. The League's dilemma is not unnatural. In 1912-13 six of the Executive Committee, including the Chairman and Honorary Secretary were selected from subscribers to the Women's Social and Political Union; this year five of the Executive Committee, including the Chairman of the Finance and Organization Committees, also subscribers to Mrs. Pankhurst's society. It would be carrying cynicism too far even for the Church League to condemn methods which its members support and may even practise. The Bishops of Lincoln and Kensington and their followers prefer to preach the doctrine that the means do not matter, as long as they can pretend that the end is sound. Their action is in keeping with the Suffrage obsession, and we see no hope for the Church League until a hitch in the militant organization leads to the desecration of Lincoln or Hereford Cathedral by mistake for the see of an Anti-Suffrage bishop.

# Pensions for Mothers.

Much is heard from Suffragist platforms of what has been accomplished in the Suffrage States of America. The fact that the legislation of Suffrage States is in every particular reproduced in one or other of the non-Suffrage States is generally concealed, for the good reason that it disposes at once of the Suffragist argument. If a non-Suffrage and a Suffrage State pass identically the same measure, it is impossible for any honest person to say that that particular piece of legislation can be depended upon votes being granted to women. In a recent speech at Winchester Lady Selborne was at pains to enumerate among many blessings directly attributable to Woman Suffrage in Australia and New Zealand the institution of mothers' pensions. She was candid enough, however, to admit that Suffrage States were not alone in granting such pensions. They exist also in certain non-Suffrage States of America. But, said Lady Selborne, as seven out of the ten Suffrage States grant mothers' pensions, and only ten out of thirty-nine non-Suffrage States, "that showed that the influence of women was greater in the Suffrage States than it was in the other States." Of course it shows nothing of the kind, and the argument must have appeared ridiculous to an intelligent audience. In the first place the fact that mothers' pensions have been granted in non-Suffrage States, where we have to suppose that women's influence cannot make itself felt, disproves the contention that the granting of these pensions has any special connection with women's influence. Another fallacy in Lady Selborne's line of reasoning is that it ignores the fact that at least two out of the seven Suffrage States which have granted pensions to mothers did so before introducing Woman Suffrage. Finally, before deciding whether the grant of mothers' pensions is an argument in favour of Woman Suffrage or not, it would be necessary to know whether the States which had not adopted the system had some equivalent scheme already in vogue. Thus in the United Kingdom much of the ground covered by pensions is already covered by outdoor relief, which has been in existence since the days of Elizabeth. The pension system may or may not be superior; but there is clearly far less call for a State

#### \*\* Women and Legislation.

Suffragist speakers not infrequently enlarge on the need for "woman's voice" in legislation. Mrs. Fawcett herself has given one answer to this in her statement that the views of women's organizations on the Insurance Act and their advice were "gladly accepted by a number of M.P.'s" Now Miss Jane Wilson, Vice-President of the Midwives' Institute, writes to the Daily Telegraph as follows :-

"May I point out, as one of the founders of the Midwives' Institute, 1881, that it was that society (later incorporated) that worked till 1902 for the Midwives Act. The Society for Training Midwives helped later and in a most useful manner. But the early work of interesting doctors, members of Parliament, and, above all, the public, was done by a very few women, who saw the need of a vast improvement in our system to reach the poor who cannot afford the fees or doctors. We also raised a guarantee fund and paid the legal expenses of framing

The italics are ours. The stress laid on the importance of rousing public opinion and the small number of women who were actually sufficiently interested to do this work are both significant features in a statement which refutes the contention that women are powerless in matters which affect them.

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#### Physical Force.

The fact that all government ultimately rests on physical force and may at any moment be called upon to justify its existence on that ground, has been well exemplified by recent events in South Africa. Suffragists scout the idea, but they received a shock to their theories when General Botha's Government deported the ten Labour leaders who had been prominent in the Rand strike. Mr. Justice Wessels, of the Transvaal Supreme Court, stated that if the Government chooses to use force and violate the law, only the citizens of the country can bring home responsibility to it. But what if 11,000,000 women citizens refused to support the Government and 10,000,000 men citizens approved of its action. Do Suffragists imagine for a moment that the Government would be in the least perturbed? But suppose 5,000,000 men out of 9,000,000 disapprove, the Government collapses. Why, because it knows instinctively that the majority represents the physical force on which it alone can depend for its existence. The Daily News and Leader pointed out a further weakness of the Woman Suffrage movement when

"We are accustomed to see the Executive obey and enforce respect for the judgments of the Courts, and we forget that as soon as the Executive ceases to render this obedience the power of the Courts, and with it the whole fabric of civic right and liberty, collapses."

The very first time a female majority overruled a male minority that is exactly what a male executive would do, and in the train of Woman Suffrage, to quote the Suffragist organ, "the whole fabric of civic right and liberty would collapse.

#### Women's Influence.

We are asked by Suffragists to believe that the grant of the Parliamentary franchise to women would raise the tone of politics, and uplift the standard of public morality. Why should it do these things? The line of argument, particularly common on Church League platforms, is that society is indebted to the influence of women, and that when that influence is exercised in politics the same good results must follow. Such an argument is entirely fallacious, for it ignores the fact that the influence of women, as of men, is entirely personal. The influence of a good woman is good, that of a bad woman is bad. The influence of a set of men or a group of boys is exercised on a newcomer by his direct contact with them. What is understood by women's influence-i.e., influence for good —is not going to be exercised through the ballot part for the reason that in the case of influence in the bull. little leaven of evil leavens the whole lot. If women are enfranchised, women voters will certainly include the great majority of Suffragists. What then is their influence to be? An illustration will suffice.

#### Suffrage Morality.

It is stated in The Times that "the methods by which certain Suffragist journals seek to obtain advertisements are arousing indignation among traders in the West-End of London. Many women Suffragists are boycotting the shops which do not advertise in their publications. In canvassing for advertisements representatives of the journals concerned state that their readers will limit their patronage to the firms which advertise. . . . There are many instances in which the proprietors of West-End establishments have been told by Suffragist customer, some of whom are ladies of position and title, that they can either advertise in a feminist organ or lose their custom. Failure to comply has been promptly met by the withdrawal of patronage." Another pleasing trait among Suffragists is to send scurrilous letters and postcards to Anti-Suffragists whose names and addresses appear with their correspondence in the public press. Is the application of such a code of morality to the political world going to uplift British politics? Is not the influence of a handful of such women sufficient to leaven for ill the influence of any cause that they uphold?

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#### SUFFRAGITIS.

The suffrage movement has created the need for a new word to convey the meaning of "terminological inexactitude" with the kindly inference that the perpetrator does not know any better, are really cannot help it. Many examples of the scope of the new wo could be given, but one will suffice.

Speaking at Lincoln on February 26th, 1914, the Bishop of Lincoln, President of the Church League for Women's Suffrage, said:

"The Bishop of Oxford . . . had pursued the liturgical history of the word 'obey' in the marriage services of the ancient Christian Church, both in the East and the West, and he had assured him that he (the Bishop of Lincoln) was right in opposing the word 'obey.'"—The Times, February 27th, 1914.

In The Times of March 3rd, 1914, the Bishop of Oxford writes :-

'SIR, I observe that the Bishop of Lincoln, in speaking about the marriage service and the proposal to equalise the marriage vows of men and women, has spoken of re-searches made by me. I fear I can make no claim to such

researches.
"I know nothing whatever about the matter except what is to be found in an article . in the Contemporary Review for November, 1913. . . .

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN FINLAND.

THE following letter from a Finnish correspondent will be read with interest. It deals with the experience of Finland in regard to some of those matters which Suffragists are accustomed to fasten upon as proof positive that Woman Suffrage works wonders. The writer of the letter is himself an Anti-Suffragist, but he has consulted a lady member of the Finnish Diet, who may be presumed to favour Woman Suffrage, and he incorporates her remarks in his letter. It will be seen that the Finnish Suffragist is enlightened enough to see what English Suffragists cannot grasp, that reduction in the infant mortality rate, which Finland has experienced in common with the rest of the world, has nothing to do with Woman Suffrage. If it could be ascribed to the beneficent effects f woman having votes, we should have to ascribe the Crease in the illegitimate birth-rate to the same cause. The decrease in infant mortality, writes Miss Neovius, depends clearly on higher enlightenment and culture in general, and she attributes the increase in the other case to the movement of population towards the towns. Our correspondent is probably nearer the mark when he points out that Woman Suffrage has to be regarded as an attendant on those modern factors which find expression in an increase in the illegitimacy rate and divorces, and in other matters which are to be deplored. Finland, with a population of less than 3,200,000 inhabitants, and with no town of more than 150,000 inhabitants, cannot have experienced to any great extent the movement of population towards the towns. But its illegitimacy rate is 70.3, compared with 40.2 of England and Wales during the same quinquennial period (1906-10). At the same time there is a marked increase in the number of suicides among e women of Finland. In 1905, just before Woman suffrage was granted, the rate was 16.5 per million; in 1910 it was 40.4 per million. The male rate in the same period had risen from 96.6 to 125 per million. It would seem that modern conditions in Finland, of which Woman Suffrage is one factor, were exercising too severe a strain on the women of the country.

Again, Finland, as every other Suffrage State, is becoming more and more Socialist. In 1907 the Socialists polled 34.4 per cent. of the votes; in 1911 they polled 39.7

The letter from our correspondent is as follows:-

#### To the Editor of the "Anti-Suffrage Review."

Dear Sir,-To get a more full and fair answer to the inquiry, I've asked the advice of some persons, among whom Miss Dagmar Neovius very kindly has given an answer to the point. Neovius is a member of our Diet and knows the subject well. I quote from her letter :-

"I. Infant mortality of infants under one year has been on the decrease the last twenty years at rates which the following figures

Of 1,000 born children there died during the following periods of 5 years an average of:

|           |           | 1901-1905 |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1896-1900 | <br>138.8 | 1906-1910 | <br>117.0 |

As seen from this has the deathrate been decreasing most after the year 1006?

Of 1,000 living born children were the following numbers illegitimate during periods of 5 years as specified below:

| 1871-1875 | <br>85.0 | 1891-1895 | <br>64.6 |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1876-1880 | <br>73.0 | 1896-1900 | <br>66.4 |
| 1881-1885 | <br>70.1 | 1901-1905 | <br>65.0 |
| 1886-1890 | <br>65.4 | 1906-1910 | <br>70.3 |

The one as well as the other of those conditions can as little be ascribed to the Woman Suffrage as if the figures had been pointing the other way. The decrease in infant mortality depends clearly on higher enlightenment and culture in general; but the increase of illegitimately born children will find its best explanation in the increase of the population of the towns because it is within these that such an increase is taking place.

THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE REVIEW.

In connection with this it should not be forgotten that the women in the Diet have given a special interest to laws for the protection of children. So lady members of the Diet have presented, among other petitions: (1) The betterment of the judicial position of illegitimate children; (2) a general law for the protection of children against ill-treatment, neglect and such like; (3) the raising of the age of protection for girls with regard to crimes of immorality committed against them, which all petitions have been passed by

3. With regard to the age of consent, the earlier Diet of 1908 passed a law initiated by women, which law changed a paragraph so that the age of consent was raised from 15 to 17 years.

From what I have here put forward it will be seen that the influence of Woman Suffrage with us re questions of this kind has been in the direction of the protection of children through laws and the awakening of the sense of responsibility of the community towards the children."

In this statement I would specially point out that one of the most eager defendants of Woman Suffrage admits that the figures the statistics are showing are not dependent on Woman Suffrage. They had probably been somewhat the same also without it.

In this connection it may not be out of the way to point out some other figures which we also get from our statistics

The general birthrate is on the decrease, as the following figures

Living born children in percentage of the average popula-

| 1901 | <br>3.25 | 1906 | <br>3.13 |
|------|----------|------|----------|
| 1902 | <br>3.15 | 1907 | <br>3.12 |
| 1903 | <br>3.04 | 1908 | <br>3.07 |
| 1904 | <br>3.18 | 1909 | <br>3.12 |
| 1905 | <br>3.05 | 1910 | <br>3.01 |

Thus the average for the years 1901-1905 amounts to 3.13 per cent. and for the years 1906-1910 to 3.09.

The divorces are increasing at an appalling rate:—

| 1901 |                                         | 105 | 1906 | *************************************** | 17  |
|------|-----------------------------------------|-----|------|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| 1902 |                                         | 117 | 1907 |                                         | 126 |
| 1903 |                                         | 119 | 1908 |                                         | 173 |
| 1904 |                                         | 129 | 1909 |                                         | 204 |
| 1905 | *************************************** | 153 | 1910 |                                         | 18  |

For the years 1901-1905 the yearly average was 124 divorces, and for the years 1906-1910 165.6 divorces. These are serious facts to think about. Of course the population has also been increasing, but not nearly at the same rate.

I don't mean to say that these figures should be taken as results of Woman Suffrage, but assert surely that the emancipation of women with attendant Woman Suffrage is in a suspicious harmony with other modern factors which produce this end. The general tendency of Woman Suffrage is clearly in the direction of loosening the family ties, or in other words, of lowering the morals. True, women in Parliament may get some laws through for the protection of children; but the beneficial effects of some of these laws will in all probability be very doubtful; e.g., these good ladies supported by male members of the Diet are trying their best to extinguish the border lines between legitimate and illegitimate children. When writing the word "illegitimate" some of them used to put it within inverted commas, which ought to be quite

If statistics may be taken as an indicator for our experience with the experiment with Woman Suffrage, they surely do not compel us to become supporters of this suffrage. On the contrary, we have reasons enough to sound notes of warning to others who are inclined to introduce this reform.

Yours truly,

O. EKLUND.

Helsingfors, Finland, December 23rd, 1913.

#### LAWS IN SUFFRAGE STATES.

A COMPARISON WITH BRITISH LAWS.

In a supplement to The Common Cause of December 12th, 1913, appeared a list of laws passed in various Suffrage States in America. It was stated in the leading article of the same issue that this supplement was "enough by itself to disprove nine-tenths of the case against Women's Suffrage," and the list was termed "a noble record of work." The point that The Common Cause wished to make seemed to be twofold: (1) That here was an excellent list of laws; and (2) that in the case at least of California the laws were passed within a very short period after women received the right to vote. Unless the laws were particularly excellent there could be no object in calling atention to them. The rapid passage of bad legislation can hardly be a credit to any State; while in the case of States, in which women have been enfranchised for a long period, the time factor plays no part.

In this and succeeding issues we propose to compare the legislation of the American Suffrage States with that already in existence in the United Kingdom, where women do not have votes, where Parliament is concerned with the affairs of an Empire, and not merely with the affairs of a State of a few hundred thousand, or at most five million inhabitants; where existing conditions are the heritage of centuries and not formed of the malleable material to hand in States that were only called into existence yesterday. From this comparison it will be seen whether the enfranchisement of women is as necessary for the well-being of a country as the Suffragists maintain. Most of the laws that California appears to have adopted, more or less en bloc, figure in non-Suffrage States. There may be slight variations in detail, favourable to the Woman Suffrage contention, but these cannot fairly be adduced as arguments for the introduction of Woman Suffrage into the United Kingdom.

#### CALIFORNIA.

The laws passed since October, 1911, as set out in the supplement of *The Common Cause*, are given in italics. They are followed by a statement of the legislation in the United Kingdom on the same or

#### CHILDREN.

(1) Child Labour Law. Minor twelve to fifteen years cannot be employed unless he has permit from Superintendent of Schools. Minor under sixteen who is employed during school hours must go to night school, unless he has completed grammar school. Minor under eighteen, maximum eight hours per day; forty-eight hours per week; no work 10 p.m.—5 a.m. But Act does not prohibit employment of minors at agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or domestic labour after school hours, or in vacation. "Horticultural" includes curing and drying, but not canning.

No child under twelve may be employed in a factory or workshop. "Child" is defined as a person under 14 years of age or one who, being 13 years of age, has not obtained a certificate of proficiency of having passed the necessary standard in school which exempts from further attendance.

If a child between 13 and 14 has passed such a standard, he or she may be employed as a "young person." A child between 12 and 14 who has not obtained this educational certificate must attend a school for instruction for at least two hours on every work-day. The child's employer and parents or guardians are obliged to see that this duty is fulfilled under penalty of punishment. (Education Acts, 1876, 1880, 1893, 1899,

Every child must attend an elementary school (unless educated at a higher grade school or at home) up to the age of 14, or, being 13, can obtain a certificate of standard knowledge.

Young persons and women may not be employed more than 10 hours a day, i.e., 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., or 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., with two hours break, and on Saturday  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

A child or young person may not be employed on Sunday in

factory or workshop.

A "young person" is one over 14 and under 18, or one who being 13 and under 14 has obtained educational certificate

No child or young person may be employed in a factory or workshop unless he or she has a medical certificate of fitness. No child or young person or woman may be employed continu-

ously for more than 41 hours in a textile factory, or 5 hours in a non-textile or workshops without an interval of at least

half an hour. (For certain exceptions to this for women see p. 34 of Abraham's "Factories and Workshops").

The Local Authority, i.e., L.C.C. and other C.C.'s, has power (under the Children Act of 1903) (1) to make by-laws with respect to all occupations (other than those the Factory Acts affect); (2) to prohibit the employment of children in such occupations, or make conditions concerning the same; (3) to regulate or prohibit street trading by children up to the age of (See Children Act, 1903.) The Local Authority also has power to provide truant schools.

A child may not be employed in a factory or workshop between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. (Act, 1901, see p. 41, "Factories and Workshops"), or in any employment between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. except with sanction of Local Authority.

woman may not be employed in a textile factory or workshop between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., or for more than 58 hours in the week (excluding meal times). The Secretary of State has power to make certain exceptions as to the continuous employment of women and young persons, but in no case does this allow more than 58 hours in the week. (See p. 38, "Factories and Workshops.") The same law applies to young persons. The limit per day is 10 hours for women except on Saturday,

which must be a half day. (See p. 38 of "Factories and Workshops.") In non-textile factories the employment may be for 12 hours with 11 hours interval, which makes 521 hours and eight hours on Saturday, in all 601 hours.

(2) Industrial Welfare Commission (one at least of five members to be a woman) established to fix hours of employment, standard conditions of labour, and minimum wage. Order of Commission binding on employers.

Trade Boards Act, 1909, enables the Board to fix a minimum in such industries as the House of Commons schedules. In any trade in which the employment of women is affected one member at least must be a woman, and women are eligible as members of every Board formed under this Act.

(3) Juvenile Court Enquiry Commission created. Act providing for care, custody, and maintenance of dependent and delinquent minors. Probation Committee, paid probation officers, and detention homes provided for. Superior Court given jurisdiction over minors, and in some cases called Juvenile Court.

Juvenile Courts were established by Children Act, 1908. Privides for custody, special care of children waiting in Courts, places of detention, expenses of maintenance of children and young persons, etc.; and provides for separate detention of

Destitute children are provided for under the original Poor Law, which has been constantly revised, and is administered by Guardians (who may be women), who have power to board out children. (See specially Acts of 1889 and 1899.) Special provision for non-pauper children is made by Children Act of 1908, and when children are abused or neglected, the Court of Summary Jurisdiction can make an order as to the care

and guardianship of the children. (See sections 20 and 21.)
Sale of tobacco or articles in pawn from children under 14

forbidden by Act, 1908.

Sale of pistols forbidden to any person under 18 by Act of 1903. Sale of liquor on licensed premises forbidden to children

(4) State trades and training schools for dependent orphans.

The care of pauper children is administered by Guardians. Women are eligible as Guardians, and since the Local Government Act of 1894 residence for 12 months is sufficient qualifica-tion for any person to be elected. (For further description of powers and duties see "Municipal Manual," by Lauder, p. 247.) Outdoor relief is practically the same as "pensions." Such relief has been in existence since the reign of Elizabeth, and is in the hands of Guardians.

is in the hands of Guardians.

The Poor Law of Elizabeth, 1601, provided for the apprenticeship and training of destitute children.

Trade schools and all education are in the hands of the Local

Educational Authority. (See Education Act, 1902.)
All education in primary elementary schools is free by Act of 1891. Children of three years old and upwards must be received into infants' elementary schools.

Compulsory Education Bill passed 1870. (5) Father as well as mother of illegitimate child must give it support and education suitable to its circumstances. Civil action mother or guardian to enforce obligation.

The father of an illegitimate child is required to contribute to the child's maintenance. To prove paternity the mother must take civil proceedings whilst she is a single woman or a married woman living apart from her husband. Act re affiliation orders passed 1872.

(6) Penalty for rape raised. Minimum, one year in county

jail; maximum, fifty years in State prison.

The punishment for rape was raised to penal servitude for life, or not less than three years', or two years' imprisonment with or without hard labour in 1862. Seduction is a misdemeanour unless the girl be under 16.

(7) Free kindergartens established. See No. 4.

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(8) Free text books for public schools. See No. 4.

) Minor may not assign wages except in writing, and with

en consent of parent or guardian.

By "Infant's Relief" Act of 1874 all contracts by persons under 21 for the repayment of money lent or for goods is No debt contracted during infancy can be enforced after majority is attained. Persons of full age who contract with infants are bound, though the infant is not.

An infant workman cannot be bound by an employer to incur penalties on the wages received by the employer.

(10) State training school for delinquent girls.

Industrial Schools Act passed 1866; also dealt with in Education Acts of 1870 and 1876.

An elementary Educational Authority can provide and maintain such schools or contribute towards their cost, having obtained a certificate from the Home Secretary. Women are on the Educational Authorities.

(1) Eight-hour law (minimum forty-eight hours per week). Extended to include all occupations except harvesting, curing, can-ning, or drying perishing goods or vegetables, and graduate nurs-

A woman may not be employed in a textile factory or workshop between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., or for more than 58 hours in the week (excluding meal times). The Secretary of State has power to make certain exceptions as to the continuous employment of women and young persons, but in no case does this allow more than 58 hours in the week. The same law applies to young persons (1901 Act.)

The limit per day is 10 hours for women, except on Saturday, which must be a half day.

In non-textile factories the employment may be for 12 hours with 11 hours interval, which makes 521 hours and eight hours on Saturday, in all 601 hours.

(2) Industrial Weltare Commission (one at least of five members (2) Industrial Welfare Commission (one at teast of five memoers to be a woman). Established to fix hours of employment, standard conditions of labour, and minimum wage in all employments. Orders of Commission binding on employers. But Commission may issue to woman, physically defective by age or otherwise, certificate authorising her employment for six months at less than minimum wage. Such license renewable.

Trades Boards Act, 1909, enables the Board to fix a minimum in such industries as the House of Commons schedules. In any trade in which the employment of women is affected, one member at least must be a woman, and women are eligible as members of every Board formed under this Act.

(3) Seats must be provided in place of work.

Shop Act of 1899 obliged shop owners to provide seats where female assistants are employed.

(4) Workman's Compensation, Insurance, and Safety Act. Question of negligence not material, but no compensation if injury due to intoxication or wilful misconduct of employee.

Workmen's Compensation Acts passed: 1880, Employers' Liability Act; 1906, Workmen's Compensation Act.

Question of negligence not material, except when injury is due to workman's wilful misconduct. death or permanent disablement results, the workman can still claim compensation. Trades Unions have been the subject of continual legislation here since the 17th century. The recent Trades Disputes Act of 1906 places Trades Unions in an advantageous position as regards the confiscation of their funds.

(5) Black-listing prohibited. What is here meant by black-listing? The only "black-list" allowable in England is that issued to bar-keepers in respect to habitual drunkards, i.e., the Court convicting a person of being an habitual drunkard must give notice to the police and to the convicted person. This is called putting a person on the "black-list." (Inebriates Act, 1898.)

(6) Advertisements and solicitations for employees during strikes, lock-outs, and other labour troubles must state that such strike or lock-out exists. But this applies only to out-of-town advertisements and solicitations.

(7) Employer, upon discharge or leaving of employee, forbidden to misrepresent and thereby attempt to prevent employee from securing other employment.

False statement as to character of servants or employees are actionable under our law. (Act re Characters of Servants, 1792,

(8) Pension fund for public school teachers.

Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act. Pensions of fir for each year of service on retiring at 65.

(9) Equal guardianship law. Equal right of father and mother to earnings of legitimate unmarried minors.

Guardianship of children. Father and mother equal guardians in Denmark, Columbia, U.S.A. (non-Suffrage), Russia, Kansas, U.S.A., Colorado, Connecticut (non-Suffrage); Iowa (non-Suffrage), Illinois (non-Suffrage), Maine (non-Suffrage), Nebraska (non-Suffrage), New York (non-Suffrage), Rhode Isle (non-Suffrage), Oregon, U.S.A.; Norway, Italy, Switzerland.

(10) Age of consent raised to 18 years. Age of consent: England, 16 (raised 1885); Queensland, 16; Victoria, 16; W. Australia, 16; Norway, 16; Sweden, 16; Montana, 17; raised to 18 in Kansas in 1887 and Idaho in 1895. before Woman Suffrage.

(11) Husband (or wife) may not assign wages, except with written consent of wife (or husband). Assignment valid only for wages already earned, except for necessaries.

(12) Married women enabled to sue and be sued separately in certain cases.

Married women can sue and be sued as though not married by Act of 1882. Damages recovered by her in this way are her separate property.

(13) Commission to investigate mothers' pension and old age insurance; also a law providing for pensions for widowed mothers of children under 14, when mothers in need. Mothers must be American citizens, residents of county one year and State three

Old Age Insurance (Pensions) Act passed here in 1908.

In *Denmark* a deserted wife can obtain money from the State for herself and children, which the latter recovers from the husband. In France State aid is given to all mothers. In Hungary unmarried mothers and children are provided for by State.

(1) Red Light Abatement and Injunction Act (making houses of prostitution a nuisance, and providing for injunction against manager of house, owner, lessee, or agent, by State or private individual).

Laws were passed against brothels in England in 1754, 1818, 1886, 1899, 1912. By the 1754 Act keepers of such houses were liable to prosecution. By 1886 Act the occupier, tenant, or lessee of such premises is liable to imprisonment. 1912 Act: Metropolitan Borough Councils have power to suppress disorderly houses.

(2) White Slave Law.

Criminal Law Amendment Acts passed in 1885, 1898, 1912. (3) Certificate of freedom from venereal disease required of men before marriage license is given.

(4) State regulation of nurses.

(5) Tuberculosis department established under State Board of

Tuberculosis and other health matters are under the Local Government Board, to whom local reports must be sent. Local Councils have full power to engage any number of medical (public) officers they deem necessary, and all matters connected with local health is in their hands. (See Municipal Manual,

(6) Cold Storage Law.

(7) Milk Inspection Law.

The inspection of dairies and milk is in the hands of the Local Authority by Acts passed in 1885, 1886, 1899.

(8) Law prohibiting destruction of any foodstuff fit for human consumption

Should this not read "Law providing for destruction of food-

stuffs unfit for human consumption"? If so, we passed laws on the subject in 1875 and 1891.

(9) Commission on Immigration and Housing. One duty to obviate unemployment."

Unemployed Workman's Act passed in 1905, enabling Local Authorities to form Distress Committees in towns and urban districts. Of such Committees one member at least must be a

(10) Cruel and inhuman punishment prohibited in State prisons

All prisons and reformatories are under strict rules as to punishments, and Home Secretary is responsible.

(11) Commission to recommend recreation for old and young in towns and country.

#### IDEALS.

To many observers in this complex, restless age of ours, it appears that one of the most significant characteristics is the loss of ideals. No nation, no individual, can be great that either has not developed an ideal, or has lost it. There must be the vision of the highest possibilities, i.e., the ideal, and a conscious striving after it, or there can be no greatness, no perfection.

While this lack of ideals is noticeable in many directions, we are now concerned with one only, and that is the apparent loss of the ideal of womanhood. The ideal of woman surely has been of the inspirer and helper of man, the one to whom the sanctities of life were entrusted, who kept alight the flame of devotion on the family altar, whose children "arise up and call her blessed."

If this is a true ideal, must we not regretfully admit that it has been widely departed from on the one hand by the many modern women who live only for pleasure, amusements, and the gratification of self-a striking contrast to the older type of women who delighted in ordering their households, who were learned in matters of health, and in the training of children? Numberless modern women have as little as possible to do with their households, are profoundly ignorant of the vastly important subjects relating to health. Their children are not brought up at all; they merely "tumble up," or are given over to some other woman to train.

Though the material conditions of life have changed, the human relationships have not altered, and their responsibilities cannot be disregarded without serious and far-reaching resultant evils.

With the loss of the ideal, in which an essential characteristic is unselfishness, has come on the other hand the strange phenomenon of the unsexed woman, who, in striving for what she calls her rights is aggressiveness personified; whose instincts are so perverted that she cannot distinguish between right and wrong, and mistakes criminality for heroism; who appears to think that hatred of man, and her assertion of equality with, while weakly imitating, him, is the appropriate relation of the sexes.

The higher education of women was hailed with enthusiasm by generous souls, who saw in it not only the emancipation of women, as it was called, but openings for greater usefulness to them. Doubts have arisen as to whether the education of our girls is now being conducted on the wisest lines, modelled as it is so largely on the education and sports of boys. It is not a question of inferiority, but of difference. While this difference is ignored, the feeling of rivalry with men is apt to be engendered. The assertion of equality in the sense of

identity is made, and the ideal of womanhood is lost

While all must rejoice that those women who are obliged to earn their living have now greater opportunities opened to them, it is undoubtedly the case that many girls have had Work (with a very big capital, and meaning thereby paid work) held up to them as a more desirable and independent career than married life, and following it without necessity, they crowd out their less well-to-do sisters, get out of touch with wider life, and impoverish men by the loss of their inspirers and helpmates. The claim of equality is often carried to fantastic and ludicrous lengths by young women who doub have many excellent qualities, and who would probably have lived a normal life but for the wrong ideas that have been instilled into their minds at the most impressionable age. To what can we attribute the unrest so deplorably prevalent among women? May we not say that it is largely the result of striving to be other than God and Nature intended them to be?

The times in which we live are critical, and our country has need of strong men. Can the women who live for amusement, or the women frantically striving for an imaginary equality, inspire the men to do deeds of selfsacrificing patriotism, such as may be called for ere long?

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

Reference to what votes for women are to accompaning the way of reducing infant mortality forms the stockin-trade of every Suffragist speaker. Their audiences are never told that the infant mortality rate is being steadily reduced in Great Britain. But the fact remains, and local patriotism has for once in a way proved stronger than suffrage morality in the case of the Manchester Guardian. Dr. Niven, Medical Officer of Health for Manchester, was asked his opinion on the causes of the improvement in conditions in that town. This is his reply in the Manchester Guardian of March 24th:-

"There has been," he said, "the work of the School for Mothers—a most admirable institution, which has been a great addition to our resources-and the work of our own very large and fairly efficient staff of health

"The maternity benefit of the Insurance Act is all to the good as well, but I do not think it has been a big factor in the case. It should be pointed out that the cit has been made so very much cleaner in the last ten years, and that pail closets have been almost abolished. There has also been the improvement in Hulme through the opening out of back streets, giving better ventilation. On the whole, I should think that the largest effect has been produced by the education of the mothers in the poorer districts, and that has been the joint work of the School for Mothers and the health visitors. There has also been the education coming from the doctors' visits, and a good deal has been done by the Midwives' Supervising Authority."

This tribute to women's good work in a sphere particularly their own is to be welcomed. If only it could be the means of preventing Suffragists from deceiving their fellow-women with stories to the effect that infant mortality and other evils will be cured without any effort on their part, directly women are allowed to vote for Parliamentary candidates.

#### "AS OTHERS SEE US."

APRIL, 1914.

WE are indebted to a correspondent for the following article translated from the Corriere di Dronero of February 28th, 1914. The Italian Parliament, it will be recalled, has refused by an overwhelming majority to have anything to do with Woman

From the Corriere di Dronero, February 28th, 1914.

"The newspapers in these days have much to say concerning the American Suffragettes, who, having thoroughly analysed the hitherto somewhat unsuccessful agitation of their English colleagues, have now adopted very different tactics.

treat the other sex exactly as men say woman should be treated; ey appeal not to reason, but to sentiment; not to justice, but impulse. Instead of appealing to masculine reason and justice, they

'To be precise, the Americans now no longer hope to further their interests by trusting to those qualities which man prides himself most in. Instead of wasting time in argument and in violence, as in England, they organise processions of the most charming maidens in picturesque costume, hoping by these wiles to inveigle men into the granting of their wish.

"We shall watch the result!

"One of their chief and most influential leaders, a woman of the brightest and most amiable temper, and mother of a large family, was remarkable for her intellect and energy. Born of a very good family, she had the advantage that no difficulty or discomfort can interrupt her endeavours for the welfare of women.

"On one occasion, when she was only seventeen, and newly married, she was visited by a friend whose husband, a gambler and libertine, had reduced her to absolute poverty, although her dot had been very considerable. There was no law to protect woman's property at that time in America, so that she was entirely woman's property at that time in America, so that she was entirely

at her husband's mercy. . . "Elizabeth Cady Stanton—this was the name of this American oneer of woman's rights—dedicated herself henceforth to the tudy of law as regards women, until she was able to present her-self in the court where her father, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, and his colleagues, among whom was also her husband, were sitting. She spoke so movingly and eloquently of the desperate condition of women unhappily married and protected by no just law, that her august hearers were touched, it is

said, and promised her their support.

"After this, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, with the consent of her husband, started a series of lectures in all the principal cities to demand just laws for women. So great was her influence, and so charming her enthusiasm, that she turned public opinion to her cause; and very shortly a law securing to women their dot and their earnings, was passed.

"This was the great triumph in the economic life of woman, who has been benefited all over the world, and owes gratitude to Mrs. Stanton. In fact, when she reached her 70th year, about 15 years ago, the women of every civilised state sent a deputation to greet

"But there is a great step between this that she accomplished and Woman Suffrage, and we doubt whether she herself would be in sympathy with the modern development."

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE PROSPECTS.

. It is considered by a number of sociologists that the feminist revolt in our day is a new unexampled phenomenon; really there is nothing more ancient. It has been repeated at intervals in history, and has always denoted some serious weakness in the State.

'In a healthy and normal condition of society the sexes do not clash, but each discovers its natural sphere, and acts therein without friction. There is a natural balance which asserts itself to the advantage of both. In the words of the Duchesse de Bourgogne: 'Where woman reigns and man governs, all is well.' But it is a bad sign when woman tries to govern—a bad sign for her, for the man who allows it, for the State that accepts it.

"The irruption of women into public business foretold the fall of an old civilisation in China 800 B.C. In the decline of Athens woman's power was most noticeable. Her interference in politics accompanied the downfall of Roman institutions. . . . We find women intensely active throughout the French Revolution, with political clubs of their own and seats in the Assemblies. rallying calls which now greet us were heard in Germany in 1848,

What is the result of all this agitation? Nothing at all, and there never will be a result because the relations between the sexes, their duties, their strength, their potentialities, are fundamental and immutable things inherent in nature, nor can any feminist

movement, any madness, alter them for long.

"It is a comforting sign for the English people that side by side with the restless and turbulent Suffragettes they have a most powerful organisation of women to combat Woman Suffrage."

#### A SONG OF DEGREES.

'Twas in the dull Victorian days, When law was still respected, I caught from Mr. Mill the craze With which I am infected; My mind received a curious twist, And so, in desperation, I soon became a Suffragist Through lack of occupation.

And then when Mr. Mill was proved A failure in predictions, And grievances were all removed, Despite his airy fictions, My former view I quickly changed And said it was a jest O! And in a magazine arranged \* An "Anti" manifesto.

Alas! I found this enterprise Too small for my ambition; An "Anti" will not advertise, Or prate about, her mission; And as she does not seek for fame, The papers hardly heed her, So Mrs. Fawcett soon became My prophetess and leader.

The Suffrage methods then I saw Must needs be law-abiding; But soon I spied a fatal flaw That made the rule misguiding; I therefore joined the Churchman's League, For bishops, deans, and parsons Subscribe and thus condone intrigue With outrages and arsons.

Awhile I toyed with other claims-The Actors' and the Tories'-Whose leaders' skill in borrowing names Has earned undying glories; And some have merit—but I grant That all deserve our strictures; So I will be a militant And smash the nation's pictures.

If you would reach the height of fame, When Israel Zangwill lauds you, When Lincoln's bishop dare not blame, And Kensington's applauds you (For breach of laws such high applause Must fully re-imburse one), Then Emmeline should be your queen Till you can find a worse one.

\* Two prominent Suffragists signed the original Anti-Suffrage manifesto in the Nineteenth Century.

#### CONTROVERSY APART.

THE need for controverting Suffrage arguments, and the demands of the Anti-Suffrage movement, have hitherto appropriated all the space available in these columns. But with the increasing circulation of The Anti-Suffrage Review it has been found that, while our readers of both sexes still look to these pages to keep them in touch with all aspects of the controversy, there are many lady readers who are only rarely called upon to defend or explain their Anti-Suffrage position. For the benefit of these, and with a view to promoting a sense of closer touch between the members of a League that covers the whole of the United Kingdom, this page in future will be devoted to matters outside the question of Noman Suffrage.

PROTESTS have recently been raised against the subject matter of the so-called "Woman's Page" of daily and weekly publications. Most people will be inclined to support an appeal for widening the scope of such pages, but at the same time there is no reason why all reference to the domestic concerns of life. which, after all, bulk largest in the lives of the majority of women, should be presumed to be "infra dig." for the publication or for the readers. The range of the subject matter of this page will, it is hoped, be wide enough to escape the censure of those who are apt to forget that while readers may be of many classes, advertisers, who also play an important part in the financial success of a periodical, are of one class only-a class whose motto is

In this connection may I make an appeal to our readers to make a point of dealing with our advertisers, and mentioning the Review at the same time. We cannot compete with those who go to shopkeepers and say, "If you do not advertise in our paper we will withdraw our custom, and see that our people boycott you," but we can help those who help us in the way of advertisements, and in so doing we shall be helping the League and the Anti-Suffrage cause.

On the first day of April, Lady Haversham will be "At Home" at 9, Grosvenor Square to a large number of members of the League, who have been invited to meet Mrs. A. J. George, of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. This League is indebted to Lady Haversham for the ready hospitality which she is continually dispensing in the Anti-Suffrage cause. As soon as it was known that Mrs. A. J. George, who is one of the American National Association's most experienced speakers, was to be in London for a few days, Lady Haversham invited her to meet some of the members of the kindred English Association. Mrs. George was recently in Toronto, where she gave an inspiriting address entitled "How Women May Best Serve the State." She is now travelling in Europe, and although she had resolved not to speak in public during her tour, she readily consented to touch upon American aspects of the Woman Suffrage question in an informal address to Lady Haversham's guests.

THE deputation from the Women's Co-operative Guild, which waited on the President of the Local Government Board on March 23rd, was concerned with a subject of supreme importance. It pointed out to Mr. Herbert Samuel the great need which exists at present for more skilful nursing of lying-in women, and for education in regard to infant care. The proposals formulated were, inter alia, that the Notification of Births Act should be made compulsory, and that all local authorities should institute maternity centres where help and advice could be obtained, from which supervision and organisation could be carried out. Mr. Samuel undertook to move in the matter, but said that he should like to see it made clear that the local authorities could perform the work outlined. This was a pertinent remark, for there is a growing tendency nowadays to forget the powers already invested in local authorities, and to ignore the fact that for the most part the betterment of conditions affecting women and children rests with the local authorities with or without the stimulus of personal enter-

THE Information Bureau and Reading Room renders its own report elsewhere in this issue, but this page is concerned with the shopping department run in connection with the Bureau for the benefit of members of the League at a distance from London. As already announced, shopping commissions sent to the Bureau at 415, Oxford Street will be promptly executed by experienced hands, and correspondence on the subject is invited.

THE fact that the rainfall during March beat all records for half a century justifies the hope that better weather is to be ex-

pected for April. An ostrich boa or ruffle requires, therefore, to be in readiness for fine days. Thomas Wallis is showing a wide "range" in these, both as regards variety and price.

A visit to Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's is to be strongly recommended just now. They have a most attractive collection of tailor-made shirt-blouses, exceptionally well cut, which can be worn for all kinds of sports. They are made of pyjama silk in all shades, and are very warm and comfortable. coats, too, are of wonderfully good value.

Easter Eggs.—Everybody knows how to colour Easter eggs, but an Easter egg party on Easter Monday, when all the children are at home and wanting some amusement, is real fun. If the weather does not permit of hiding the eggs out of doors, they cap be hidden in a room in all sorts of queer nooks. Sugar eggs be substituted, and for "grown-ups" a very good idea is to wind crochet or highlighted. wind crochet or knitting wool over some dainty little present in the shape of a large egg, so that the recipient will have to be industrious and use it off before finding the Easter gift (unless, of course, out of curiosity she unwinds it all, making another ball, to find the hidden treasure).

Church Decorations.—Churches never look prettier than when clurent Decorations.—Churches never look prettier than when clothed in their Easter offering of lovely spring flowers. Where there are stone pillars and handsome pulpits it is difficult to know how to attach decorations. But fine needles gently but firmly hammered in do not destroy or deface the wood or stone, and it is wonderful how well they hold violets, primroses, or other flowers put into mustard tins (small tins) in water, and hidden in moss, ep wonderfully fresh. These are also suitable for the base of the font, window sills, etc.; in fact, any ledge where moss can be placed to hide the little receivers.

Recipes.-An expert on cookery books declares that nothing new has been written on the subject since 1495. I think that was the precise date. Unfortunately, I did not have time to hear hope he defended the statement. I shall be content, however, if it is found that any recipes I give stand the test of originality as far as the last five centuries are concerned.

It is usual in many families to have salt fish on Good Friday, and I need only remark about this, that if the fishmonger splits open and salts a fresh cod on the preceding Wednesday, it will be much more delicious than the one salted for a longer time. should, of course, be soaked in cold water the night before, and is nicest boiled in a cloth. The usual accompaniment-egg sauce -may be very simply made: just plain melted butter plain) and five or six eggs chopped (when hard boiled) rather

The remains of the fish make delicious

Twice Laid .- Free the fish from the bones, mix with the remainder of the egg sauce, and place in a pie dish with a little pepper and a "suspicion" of mace (by a "suspicion" I mean, if ground mace, as much as will lie on a threepenny piece). moist enough, add a little milk, cover with mashed potatoes, moist enough, and a fittle smooth with a fork, egg over and bake.

Scotch Woodcock is more quickly made. Toast and butter some bread and make hot in oven. Cut coarsely some hard boiled eggs—three eggs are enough for six pieces of toast, half slices. Take the toast out of the oven and spread with some anchovy paste or a little sauce; place the chopped eggs on the toast, and then sprinkle a few either chopped or whole capers. This may be then sprinkle a rew change eaten either hot or cold.

Lincolnshire Eggs.-Eggs are getting cheaper now, which fact tempts me to give some recipes in which they may be freely used. The above is a *pretty* and tasty supper or breakfast dish. Boil hard five or six eggs, cut a small piece off one end to make them stand, and a larger piece off the top of each (just till you come to the yolk). With the handle of an egg spoon scoop all the yolk out all the eggs, and put them in a small basin, leaving the empty whites on the little dish they will be served on. To the yolks add-for six eggs-two ounces of butter, two teaspoonfuls of anchovy sauce, and cayenne pepper to taste. Mash them with a spoon into a smooth paste, fill each egg with the mixture, then press the remainder through a fine sieve or a flat grater (small one) will do. It will fall over the eggs like vermicelli, and look very pretty and tempting. Little pieces of parsley on each egg and some on the dish—and it is complete.

#### **VOTES FOR WOMEN!**

APRIL, 1914.

WE grudge neither freedom nor favour, but grant more than ever

Yet count all your aims misdirected, although you are hardly to They trade on your innocent knowledge to prove man a beast in

And prate of tyrannical monsters and throw subtle dust in your

You hardly take time to consider, unacquainted with life and

But burnt with the zeal of "reformers" you cast in your lot with the "Cause"!

by talk of the "freedom of woman," though meaning "subjec-

I pray you say where it will lead us, or what the result, if you

The profit, I doubt, will be bootless and not to the "male fiend"

For woman, deluded, awakened, will sigh to win back to her To fly in the face of Dame Nature is sure but to trouble and

For we are, what Dame Nature intended, and not of the opposite

Are you sure that your purpose is honest? Then carry it through

with your might,
But remember in Life's deepest problems old standards must always be right!

Mistake not the shadow for substance, you may rue later on, if

If Queenship must fade before Freedom, then Chivalry fades with

ponder things quietly over and mark every sign by the For the phrase has this fatal attraction, 'tis woefully easy to

The mob in its frenzy might shout it, a child idly lisp it at

With never the shade of a reason. Alas! 'tis so easy to say!

# CORRESPONDENCE.

# A QUESTION OF PRACTICAL POLITICS.

To the Editor, "The Anti-Suffrage Review." DEAR SIR,-We notice that in the March number of THE ANTI-

SUFFRAGE REVIEW, in the paragraph headed "By-Elections," you state that five by-elections have been visited by N.L.O.W.S. orers, namely N.W. Durham, S. Bucks, Bethnal Green, Poplar, Leith, and that "in several cases the new M.P.'s have given hatic and satisfactory pledges to our League." In view of this statement we should like to point out that the following were replies given by the new M.P.'s in each of the above-mentioned by-elections to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies :-

N.W. Durham .- Mr. Aneurin Williams.

Put Women's Suffrage on the back of his election address in the list of prospective legislative measures of which he was in favour.

S. Bucks .- Mr. Du Pré, M.P.

Is inclined to be sympathetic as far as the Conciliation Bill is concerned. Will make up his mind between now and the General Election, in the meantime he remains neutral.

Bethnal Green .- Sir Mathew Wilson.

Said that his election address was out before the N.U. questions were sent to him, but that he was in favour of the Conciliation Bill. Should it be proposed he would be in favour of not extending the franchise to men until women have been dealt

Poplar.-Councillor Ven

Said he would support any measure for Women's Suffrage. Was in full accord with those measures and Members of the Government who are in favour of such.

Leith Burghs .- Mr. G. W. Currie.

Would not give any pledge on the subject, and said that this was his practice on all other questions. He disapproved of giving election pledges. He was a member of the C. and U.W.F.A., and had been in agreement with every public utterance of Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour on the question of Women's Suffrage.

Yours faithfully,
MARY MACKENZIE

Secretary of Parliamentary Dept., N.U.W.S.S.

[Without in any way accepting the above "replies" attributed to the Members in question as final decisions, arrived at after mature consideration, we would point out that our correspondent does not state whether such replies are also regarded as satisfactory pledges by the N.U.W.S.S. If they are, it has to be inferred that the N.U.W.S.S. is satisfied with the attitude of a Member who undertakes to vote for a Conciliation Bill that is never likely to become law, but will oppose every measure that proposes to give votes to women on the terms demanded by Suffragists.]

#### A WOMAN'S CANDID OPINION OF WOMEN IN POLITICS. To the Editor, "The Anti-Suffrage Review."

Sir,—Having spent a lifetime in working for and amongst women, I have ended in becoming a strong Anti-Suffragette. I have met many women I am proud to call my clients and friends, cultured women working in various fields, and for suffering humanity. Per sonally my only weapon of warfare in the Battle of Life has been "The Needle." It has killed many enemies and brought into being a world of delight in design, form and colour, as lasting mementoto show time is given us to do the work that is our own by right of training and experience, and for influencing others to make the home beautiful for others, or to produce garments for the suffering

But women are not to be trusted in politics. The vote would never satisfy the women who live upon excitements, and if they succeeded in getting into Parliament, as a nation we should suffer. I would never go to a woman for business advice, or trust a woman in any large matter requiring a cool head and firm hand. We have had during this century three Queens upon the British

Throne, true types of womanhood, who will go down to history as influencing all fields of women's work, and those within women's spheres. May we all fall under such gracious influences in our own day, and make a stand against all that degrades womanhood. Women will take the shilling, but prefer the glare of the footlights to the actual work.

In seeking to make men idle loafers by taking up their work and occupations, they create a serious evil. Men should always be in the front of the battle and do the fighting and actual work. No true men would wish to see their mothers, wives and daughters become objects of ridicule to the Hooligan in the streets.

To attend a mass meeting of Suffragettes and listen to the parrot cry of "Votes for Women." Then when the speakers stop, the tension relapsed, there begins the cackle of a thousand hens. no eggs. Nothing accomplished, nothing done, that leads to any practical result, and I am entirely convinced as far as the real worker is concerned, God helps those who help themselves.

I am, etc., E. CLIFFORD.

#### WOMEN VOTERS IN CALIFORNIA.

Speaking at Toronto recently, Mrs. A. J. George, of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said:—
"The women of California were enfranchised about two years

ago. California is a State given over to much radical legislation. Everyone was anxious to see what use women would make of her new power, and what was the result? Here are the figures, which show that about 27 per cent. of the women registered, while 93 per cent. of the men registered. It is not possible to say how many women voted, as the men and women's votes are not segregated. A woman Suffragist made the statement that 97 per cent. of the women voted. I said, 'How do you get that?' And she replied, 'From private information,' but from the official records we find that only about 27 per cent. of the women even regis-

WE regret that in our last issue Mrs. Nevinson was erroneously reported as speaking on behalf of the Church League for Women's Suffrage, instead of for the Women's Freedom League. In the same issue Lady Betty Balfour was represented as speaking on behalf of the N.U.W.S.S., instead of for the C. and U.W.F.A.

#### THE FREE CHURCHES AND FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The following appeal was sent to some 12,000 Nonconformist ministers :-

Dear Sir,-The advocates of "Votes for Women" as the redeeming agency of the age are thrusting their question, in season and out of season, into bodies political and non-political, and at the present time are devoting their energies to bodies distinctly religious. By reason of their persistency they have split that nonpolitical body, the National Union of Women Workers. Through the Bishop of Winchester, and at the cost of much publiclyexpressed resentment, they attempted to capture the Church Congress at Southampton. They are striving, though as yet with little success, to secure and monopolise the Scottish Presbyteries. And, last of all, they are pushing their way into the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, which, like all religious bodies, owes its unity to concentration upon non-contentious objects. Moreover, many Free Church ministers have had unfair pressure brought to bear upon them by the advocates of female suffrage, with a view to their signing petitions to Parliament and otherwise identifying themselves with the Suffragist movement.

On the general question, it is not at all surprising that many romen should desire political power when the prospect of it is held out to them, and when by unwarranted precedents from small countries and States it is assumed to be practicable in a complex country like ours. Human sympathies, moreover, are excited by the exploitation of social evils which experts and experienced workers—even those who are Suffragists—are convinced will not be effectively touched by votes for women. This is abundantly shown by the experience of American Suffrage States. But what is really surprising is that a multitude of women, distinguished not merely in position, but in social service, display uncompromising hostility to their own sex being entrusted with the power and re sponsibilities of imperial government; or, rather, entrusted with the power without the responsibilities; for women are by nature unable to undertake the male responsibility of national defence, of maintenance of free institutions against aggression, and of enforce ment of law; while, as women, they (as we know from recent events) can often escape the full responsibility for breach of the law. These responsibilities in the secular region are altogether outside the purely spiritual sphere in which male and female are equal before God (though with differing functions and duties), as will be easily perceived by anyone who will read his New Testament intelligently, and will allow St. Paul to interpret himself.

And this one-sided privilege of governmental power without proportionate responsibility is to be awarded to women for the very doubtful reason that their vote will remedy the injustice which still remains for the sex (just as injustice remains still for man also), and which has been largely and continuously remedied by male legislation; while husbands, fathers, brothers and sons are being slanderously spoken of as incapable of serving the interests of wives, daughters and families generally.

It is then by means of an emotional advocacy which inflates and perverts facts, and of prophecies which experience has proved the vote cannot fulfil, that there is demanded for women a political equality which must be full of privilege for them, and which, to their final disadvantage, must be balanced by a re-assertion of men's natural position before the existing sex war is over. Women in the nature of things are a protected, and, in many respects, a preferentially-treated sex, and such a sex cannot, as a sex, justly and properly claim imperial government.

If we venture to trouble you with this very brief submission of certain points in the case, it is because we feel sure that, owing to the activity of Suffragists on the platform and in the public Press, some may not accurately gauge the strength of the opposition to female Suffrage in the Free Churches of Great Britain and in the country at large.

We remain, dear sir, Faithfully yours,

MARY F. DOW (MRS.). R. WALTER ESSEX (KT., M.P.). LIZZIE ESSEX (LADY). G. GREENHOUGH ROBERT GRIMSON. MARSHALL HARTLEY. R. MURRAY HYSLOP. SIDNEY I. JONES. TOHN MASSIE.

DAVID G. MORSE. . STEPHENS ROOSE. M. DOBELL ROSE (MRS.). HEAD THOMSON. EDITH TRAPNELL (MRS.). WM. L. WATKINSON. JOANNA M. WALTON (Lady Lawson Walton).

#### THE READING ROOM.

The Committee of the Information Bureau and Reading Room reports the continued success of its work during the last month. There have been many visitors, and the room has been used for several meetings of various Committees in connection with the

work of the League.

Miss Godwin, the Hon. Secretary of the Debating Society, reports two meetings—the first on February 27th, arranged by the Mayfair and St. George's Branch. Miss Pott was in the chair, and opened by explaining the object of these debates was to discuss both sides of the guestion and product of these debates was to discuss both sides of the question, and not to catch each other out. Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun proposed the resolution "That it is contrary to the best interests of the Empire that women should " As President of the Society she began by giving some methods of arranging one's notes for a debate, and brilliant speech dealt with the subject under the four heads of Physical Force, Laws, Wages, and Woman's Sphere. Mrs. Harold Norris opposed in a clever and witty speech, and was ably supported by Mr. Maconachie. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Lennard spoke from the Imperial point of view, and Mrs. Walsh and Mr. Mackenzie spoke from their experience of the harm which the woman's vote might do in our Eastern Possessions. Haversham, Miss Ermine Taylor, Miss Lawrence, and Mr. Taylor, and others, also spoke. There were more than sixty people

The second debate was held on March 17th. Miss Pott was in the chair. Mr. Maurice Liverman proposed, and Miss Folt was Lawrence opposed, the resolution "That the Industrial Legislation of this country is equally favourable to both sexes." After a discussion, in which Mr. Gittins, Mrs. Goddessmith, and others spoke, Miss Pott summed up. She pointed out that the laws were not made by men alone, and gave much valuable information on the subject of the debate

Mr. Hartley-Russell, who is acting as Hon. Librarian, gratefully acknowledges the following books:-

History of Factory Legislation, given by Mrs. Whittick. The Law of Factories and Workshops, given by Mrs. Macmillandustrial Democracy, given by Miss Winthrop. Parliamentary Reports of the Select Committee on Home Work,

given by the Battersea Branch.

Problems of Modern Industry, given by Admiral the Hon. Sir

Edmund Fremantle.

History of the English Poor Laws, given by Miss Wing.

Two copies of "Conflicting Ideals," by B. Hutchins, have been given by Mrs. Macmillan and Miss Pott. One has been added to the Lending Library, from which volumes can be borrowed by members at the usual rate of 2d. per week per volume.

Other kind gifts of books have also been received, and will be at the disposal of members who wish to acquire knowledge of the Suffrage question, or to prepare debates or papers on the

We hope the generous example of those who have already given will be followed by other members and Branches. The following books are urgently required :-

Woman's Work and Wages-Cadbury, Matheson, and Sleaner. Woman in Industry—by Juritus. State Regulation of Labour—by Broadhead.

History of Wages in the Cotton Trade—by G. Wood. The Vocation of Women—Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun.

ALEC. BLENKINSOP (Chairman) Committee.

A. BENNETT

D. M. HARTLEY-RUSSELL

"THE UNFORGIVING MINUTE," by Miss Irene Burn, published by T. Fisher Unwin, is a novel well worth reading. It gives vivid pictures of the everyday life of English men and women who are working together each in their own way in the great Indian Empire.

The study of the College girl is peculiarly well drawn. Miss Burn describes how she goes out to India imbued with all the latest ideas of a woman's mission, and the power of a vote, and the surprise with which she learns that in India it is the voteless Englishman who does all the administrative work, while his Indian brother sits on Councils and talks. She is gradually enabled to get outside the narrow circle of prejudice and misconception that have blocked her vision of Indian life, and to perceive that under the seeming triviality of the lives of the women there are often hidden great forces of pluck and heroism.

#### BRANCH NEWS.

APRIL, 1914.

Secretaries of Branches and others to whom flags or banners are sent for use at meetings are asked to return them as soon as possible after the meeting to the headquarters of the League.

Bangor.-A very successful and well-attended social meeting, arranged by the Bangor Branch of the N.L.O.W.S., was held on March 4th at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms. Speeches were made by some of the members, and they were followed by an entertainment consisting of songs, pianoforte solos, and selections on the harp. Miss Cordelia Moir, of Manchester, kindly telegraphed her best ishes for the meeting. Reviews and badges were sold.

Bournemouth.—The fifth annual general meeting of the Bourne mouth Branch of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage was held on March 14th at the Masonic Hall, when Dr. George Frost, J.P., presided over a large attendance of members and others. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports for the past year were adopted, and showed the Branch to be in a flourishing condition, there being a substantial balance in hand and a large increase in membership, the number of members being over 600

Mrs. Dering White delivered a short address on the work of the League; and on the proposition of Mrs. Roberts Thomson, seconded by Miss Fraser, a resolution was unanimously carried, expressing deep regret at her resignation through ill-health of the office of

New rules for the Branch had been framed by the Committee, and these were adopted. The officers for the ensuing year were elected. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Roberts Thomson entertained the members and their friends to tea.

Bristol .- A large meeting organised by Mrs. Walter Smith Hon. Secretary of the Bristol East Branch of the League, was held the Hebron Schoolroom, Barton Hill. The following resolution as proposed by Mr. Walter Smith, the Chairman, seconded by Mrs. Arnold and carried unanimously:-" That this meeting is opposed to granting the Parliamentary franchise to women as being detrimental to the welfare of this country and of the Empire in general, and against the best interests of English home life."

A meeting of the Debating Society was held on March 4th at York Buildings, by kind invitation of Mrs. Archbold, the President. The proposition "Is woman qualified for the vote?" was ably debated by Miss Tarr (Anti-Suffragist) and Mr. Holmes

(Suffragist), and everyone present joined in the general discussion. A large meeting arranged by Mrs. Stowell, Hon. Secretary of the Bedminster Sub-Branch, was held at the Ford Memorial Hall, Bedminster, on March 18th. The Chairman, Mr. Walter Smith, proposed the following resolution, which was seconded in an interesting speech by Miss Price, and carried unanimously: "That this meeting desires that a resolution be sent to the Member for Bristol South expressing its disapproval of militant tactics, and assuring him that the majority of women in his constituency have no desire for the Parliamentary vote."

Sixty-five new members have joined the Bristol Branch during the past month

Bromley.—That "Women's Suffrage means a great risk to British destinies" was the text of a speech delivered by Mrs. Harold Norris at a meeting held at the Literary Institute, Bromley, on February 13th, under the auspices of the Bromley and Bickley Branch of the N.L.O.W.S. Mr. H. R. Powell presided, and the resolution against "Votes for Women" was passed with but two

Cambridge.—A demonstration, promoted by the Cambridge University Branch of the N.L.O.W.S., was held at the Guildhall on March 13th. The meeting was addressed by Professor Ridgeway, Mrs. Gladstone Solomon, the Rev. A. H. F. Boughey, and Mrs. Wharry, Professor Ridgeway, Versided and Averaged the contributions. Wherry. Professor Ridgeway presided and expressed the opinion that votes for women would place the fate of the kingdom and the Empire in their hands. Mrs. Gladstone Solomon urged that the municipal vote was sufficient to remedy the social evils, but this vote was to a large degree neglected by women. The Anti-Suffrage resolution was put to the meeting and declared by the Chairman

Camberwell Green .- For the second time this year the Camberwell Green Church Literary Society on February 27th debated the question of Woman Suffrage. Each debate has been public and each has been listened to by a large audien

The discussion was opened by Miss Dorothy Pethick, the sister

of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. The case for the Anti-Suffrage Society was in the hands of Mrs. Austin. Upon the meeting being thrown open for discussion a vigorous and sustained debate was carried on. When the resolution was put to the vote the "Antis" gained a verdict by 74 to 68 votes.

Chalfonts and Gerrard's Cross.—An interesting gathering, chiefly of associates of the Chalfonts and Gerrard's Cross Branch, was held on March 5th in the spacious billiard room kindly lent by Dr. and Mrs. Brooks. After tea had been enjoyed, a telling address was given by Mrs. Guy, and an interesting reading by Mrs. Leeming. The meeting was a complete success, and several fresh associates were enrolled.

Dublin .- On February 17th an interesting debate on Woman Suffrage was held at Rathmines Parochial Hall. The Rev. I. S. Carolin and Miss Chenevix represented the Suffragists and Mrs. Albert S. Murray and Miss Morton the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage. No vote was taken, but there was no doubt that the feeling of the meeting was in favour of "Anti-Suffrage."

The monthly meeting of the Irish Branch Committee was held at 4, Merrion Row, Dublin, on February 27th. Lady Desart presided, and arrangements were made for the forthcoming annual meeting. It was decided to assist the Irish Women's Local Government Association in every way possible.

Dulwich.—A debate on the question of Woman Suffrage attracted a large number of people to the "All Saints Parish Room," Dul-wich, on March 11th. Mr. D. S. Orme, M.A., was in the chair.

Mrs. Harold Norris, in a most convincing speech, moved the resolution "That the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women would be hostile to their welfare, and also the welfare of the State." The motion was opposed by Miss Fielden, of the London Society for Woman Suffrage, who, in the course of her remarks, said that she had no interest in the vote from a political point of view, but merely from a social and domestic standpoint.

The subject was thrown open for discussion, two members of the audience on either side taking part.

The Anti-Suffrage resolution was then put to the vote and carried by an overwhelming majority.

East Grinstead.—On March 13th a lecture, arranged by the Anti-Suffrage League, was given by Mrs. Harold Norris in the Queen's Hall, East Grinstead, on the "Modern Woman." Dr. W. H. Hillyer presided. Mrs. Norris pointed out that the vote meant something more than placing a cross on a piece of paper; it meant that women would have the same privileges, the same rights and above all the same duties as men, and if this came about individual homes must cease to exist. Women would have to be prepared to undertake all the services and duties connected

Exeter.—Under the auspices of the Exeter Branch of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage a well-attended meeting was held at the Barnfield Hall on March 6th. Mr. C. T. K. Roberts was in the chair, supported by members of the Branch. In introducing the speakers, Mr. Roberts said that if Woman Suffrage came at all it would come on a very wide basis.

Miss Gladys Pott, in the course of her speech, dealt with the Suffrage argument that votes would raise women's wages. Miss Pott denied this contention, pointing out that the reason women received lower wages than men was threefold—sickness among women was double what it was among men; woman's position was altered by marriage, while man's was not; and 86 per cent. of the women employed were either above or below the best working years of life. She moved a resolution against Woman Suffrage.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Maconachie, who said that the House of Commons, which formerly had passed the second reading of a Suffrage Bill by 167, had become so enlightened as to throw out the last Suffrage Bill by a majority of 48. Another interesting feature was that the Conciliation Bill was now regarded by everybody as practically dead. It would be idle to suppose we could give votes to a few women and stop at that point. Both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law, who had flirted with Woman Suffrage, declined to vote for the Dickinson Bill, which sought to give the vote to seven million of women. No Great Power had taken the risk of enfranchising women.

Many questions were put to both speakers at the conclusion of

Previous to the meeting at the Barnfield Hall, Mr. H. B. Samuels addressed an open-air meeting at Bedford Circus. After briefly outlining the case against Woman Suffrage, Mr. Samuels, in a most convincing manner, replied to the many questions that were put to him by members of the audience.

Exmouth.—The Exmouth Branch of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage arranged a meeting at the Temperance Hall, Exmouth, at the end of February. Mr. R. Ley presided over a good attendance. Mrs. Gladstone Solomon was the chief speaker, and gave an excellent review of the case against the Suffrage being granted to women. She also gained great admiration by the able manner in which she dealt with the many questions that were put to her at the close of her speech.

Fulbourn (Cambridge) .- On March 13th the Cambridge Branch of the N.L.O.W.S. arranged a meeting at Fulbourn. Mrs. Glad-stone Solomon made a most excellent speech. The Rev. A. H. F. Boughey also spoke, and presided at the meeting. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Charles Townley. The meeting was a small one owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, but the resolution was carried unanimously, and a new branch was started. Miss Gardner and Mrs. and Miss Nicholls kindly undertook to be responsible for the organisation.

Glasgow .- A very successful whist drive took place in the Charing Cross Halls, Glasgow, on March 6th, when there was a large gathering of members and friends of the Glasgow and West of cotland Association for Opposing Woman Suffrage. The whist prizes were presented by Lady Glasgow (who deeply regretted being unable to be present) and Mrs. David Blair. ladies of the Committee present were Mrs. Steeds, Miss Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Slaughter, and Miss Eleanor Deane.

Golder's Green .- A meeting was held at the end of February, by kind invitation of Mrs. Kirby, for members of the Golder's Green and Garden Suburb Branch of the Anti-Suffrage League. Amongst those present were Mrs. Hartley-Russell, the Hon. Secretary, and Miss Wright, Hon. Assistant Secretary. Miss Helen Page addressed the meeting and particularly emphasised the need for more active work and more enthusiasm on the part of workers on the Anti-Suffrage side. At the end of the meeting promises of help in the work of the local branch were obtained.

It was decided that the Branch should in future be called "The Golder's Green Branch," and that the Garden Suburb Branch should be carried on as a separate organisation.

Heswall.-A debate which aroused a great deal of enthusiasm, the hall being crowded, took place on March 16th at the Deeside Assembly Rooms, Heswall. Mrs. Gladstone Solomon and Miss Leadley Brown, of the N.U.W.S.S., were the debaters. Miss Leadley Brown moved a resolution in favour of granting votes to women on the same terms as men. Mrs. Gladstone Solomon opposed, and in a humorous and well-reasoned speech refuted Miss Brown's arguments that to give votes to women was the only way to remove women's grievances and the social evils that exist.

The resolution (in favour of the Suffrage) being put to the meeting it was lost by an overwhelming majority. This result was a great surprise to the Anti-Suffragists, as Miss Leadley Brown is well known in the neighbourhood, and a Branch of the Suffrage Society has been in existence in the district for some time, whereas the Anti-Suffragists only opened a Branch there within the last fort-

Miss Hughes, Mr. Oscar Rhode, Mr. A. S. Dumbell and Mr. R. Stanfield also took part in the debate.

High Wycombe.—A well-attended meeting of the newly-formed Wycombe Branch of the N.L.O.W.S. was held on February 20th at Claremont House, by the kindness of Mrs. Gregson Ellis. Lady Susan Trueman presided and gave an interesting address. She introduced Mrs. Gladstone Solomon, from London, who also spoke in a clear and forceful manner. Mrs. Bray, the local organiser, stated that during the recent by-election 243 Branch members had been enrolled, and over a thousand people had signed a petition against Woman Suffrage. At the close a vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Gregson Ellis, who has kindly undertaken the Hon. Secretaryship of the Branch.

Kingston-on-Thames.—A debate, on the subject of Woman Suffrage, which was kindly arranged by Mrs. Tricker, the Hon. Treasurer of the Kingston and District Women's Liberal Association, took place at the Scotch Café at the end of February. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Philpott. Mrs. Gladstone Solomon opened the debate and was opposed by Mrs. Mauchlen. At the close of the speeches a resolution opposing Woman Suffrage was put and lost.

Leeds.—A café chantant, promoted by the local Branch of the N.L.O.W.S., was held on March 11th in the Emanuel Hall, Leeds. The function was largely attended and a good programme of musical items was submitted. A considerable portion of the programme was taken up with the acting of a clever little sketch

entitled "A Suffragette's Dream," which dealt in telling fashion with the manifold discomforts and disabilities likely to accrue to a militant advocate of "Votes for Women" if those about her took a leaf from her book. The thanks of the Branch are due to those members who contributed to a very enjoyable evening.

Leith .- Mrs. Stocks, Miss Mabel Smith and Mr. H. B. Samuels held crowded meetings at the end of February in different parts of Leith. One meeting reached such large dimensions that the traffic became disorganised, and in consequence the audience had to be dispersed.

London.-Mrs. Wentworth Stanley, a member of the Committee of the Cambridge Branch of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage, spoke at a series of debates at the end of February, which were kindly arranged by members of various branches of the League. These debates took place in Marylebon Chelsea and Fulham, and the ladies with whom Mrs. Wentwo Stanley debated were Miss Cryon, Miss K. Bathurst, and Mrs. Garrett Iones.

On February 12th Miss Mabel Smith met Miss Mildred Ransom in debate before the Liberal Association of St. George's, Hanover Square. The subject of the debate was "Should Women Vote? and the resolution—the voting being confined to members of the Association—was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Hodgson, a member of the local Literary and Debating Society, read an interesting and thoughtful paper entitled "The Truth About Woman" at St. Mark's Hall, Battersea Rise, on February 17th. Miss Mabel Smith took part in the general discussion, and in the course of her speech—which elicited much applause—pointed out the desirability of training women to be efficient on their own lines, all civilisation being based on special-

isation rather than identity of function.

Miss Mabel Smith debated with Miss Mildred Ransom at Gravelpit Hall, on March 3rd, before the Liberal women of Central Hackney. The resolution was "That this meeting is opposed to the giving of votes to women," and, although it was defeated, the audience seemed much impressed by the arguments Miss Smith put forward in support of the Anti-Suffrage cause.

Leicester.-The Annual Meeting of the Leicester Branch, presided over by the Hon. Mrs. Murray Smith, was held on 13th March. The meeting was well attended and an encouraging report of the year's work was presented by the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Butler. The most satisfactory feature of the report was the eager interest that had been displayed in the work of the League during the recent by-election, when over 3,000 signatures were obtained on petition forms against votes being granted to women, and the membership of the Branch had been greatly augmented. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining suitable rooms, a scheme for holding small meetings during the winter had had to be dropped, but the success of the outdoor meetings, which had been held, was so great that it was hoped another series of these meetings might be arranged this summer.

After the business part of the meeting had been concluded, an interesting address was given by Mrs. G. Rudd, who said that Anti-Suffragists were as much concerned as Suffragists in the remedying of existing evils; and it seemed deplorable that huge sums of money, time and energy should be spent in pursuit of the sums of money, time and energy should be spent in vote when so much work was waiting to be done. It was particularly regrettable, too, that working girls and women were persuaded larly regrettable, too, that working girls and women were persuaded wages to the cause of "Votes for to give of their hard-earned wages to the cause of "Votes for Women" in the mistaken belief that it would bring them better pay and easier lives.

Liverpool.—The Annual Meeting of the Liverpool and Birkenhead District Association was held at the Exchange Station Hotel on March 3rd. Alderman M. H. Maxwell, J.P., presided, and in his opening remarks drew the attention of the audience to the Executive's Report for the year 1913, which showed the activity of the League in the district, and that the membership had largely increased during the year. Mr. F. A. Goodwin read several letters of apology for unavoidable absence from supporters, including the Rev. Canon Paige Cox, of Holylake, Mr. Leslie Scott, M.P., Colonel Challoner, M.P., and Mr. Gershom Stewart, M.P.

Miss Gostenhofer, in a few well-chosen remarks urging the necessity of the members helping in every possible way, moved the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts. The motion was seconded by Mr. F. A. Goodwin and carried unanimously.

The General Committee, with the addition of Mrs. Permewan, were re-elected, and the following ladies' names were added to the list of the Executive Committee :- Mrs. T. S. Hannay, Mrs. W. J. P. Laird, Mrs. Frank Jeans and Miss Florence Breakbane. Mrs. Harold Norris then gave an excellent and well-reasoned

THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE REVIEW.

address, and the usual votes of thanks terminated the meeting. A very successful and well-attended meeting in connection with the East and West Toxteth Branch was held at "The Institute,"

APRIL, 1914.

Lark Lane, on March 11th.

Mr. Noel Goldie presided, and in an excellent speech dwelt very strongly upon the iniquity of the militant movement, and insisted on the fact that the so-called "non-militants" were absolutely bound up with the militants.

Miss E. M. Platt, M.A., gave an able and well-reasoned address, bringing forward the "physical force argument" so much derided by the Suffragists, and proving that the vote was the symbol of power which took the place of armed revolution in the Middle Ages. Mr. S. S. Lambert and Miss Gostenhofer also spoke. The latter pointed out the great danger of the "Feminist slovement" which is behind the whole agitation for the vote, and read extracts from Mr. W. L. George's article upon that subject. Many questions were asked and satisfactorily answered, and a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Goodwin, to the speakers and Chairman brought the meeting to a close. Refreshments were weed and a large number of REVIEWS were sold; several new bers were added to the Branch.

Manchester .- By kind invitation of Mrs. Roberton Carver, a drawing room meeting was held on February 20th, at "The Meadows," Alderley Edge. Miss Cordelia Moir addressed the At the conclusion four ladies joined the League.

On February 23rd Miss Cordelia Moir moved an Anti-Suffrage resolution at a debate held under the auspices of the Manchester Athenæum Debating Society in the Manchester Athenæum. Although there was a very small attendance, much interest was shown, the Anti-Suffrage resolution being lost by 10 votes to 5. At the close of the meeting a member of the audience joined our League. A vote of thanks to the speaker terminated the meeting.

The Manchester Secretary gave an address on the "Case Agains Woman Suffrage" on March 2nd, before the members of the St. Clement's Literary Society. Councillor H. Nall took the chair. The meeting was very successful, and well attended. No resolution was put to the vote, but the feeling of the meeting was Anti-Suffrage.

On March 4th Miss Cordelia Moir addressed the Newton Heath Women's Conservative Association, Manchester, by kind invitation their President, Mrs. Evans. There were about fifty present, of whom expressed themselves in favour of our League. Several members of the audience handed in their names as members. An interesting and well-contested debate was held at Ashburne Hall, Fallowfield, on March 14th. Miss Emily Cox took the affirmative and Miss Cordelia Moir spoke on the negative side. The Suffrage resolution was carried.

invitation of Mrs. Sugden a meeting was held at By kind "Newlyn," Marple, on March 17th. A short address and discussion on future work took place. Ten new members were en-

On March 19th an informal meeting was held at Alderley Edge at the house of Mrs. Roberton Carver, when Miss Cordelia Moir gave an address. Several ladies present expressed their intention of joining our League. Our thanks are due to Mrs. Roberton Carver for all the help she has given us.

Marylebone.—The annual general meeting of the Marylebone Branch was held on Friday, March 6th, by the kind invitation of Lady George Hamilton, at 17, Montagu Street, W. The reports of the Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary having been read, Mrs. Alexander Scott, Chairman of the Marylebone Executive ommittee, sketched her proposal for a sale of work to be held in ly at her house in Hamilton Terrace. Further details of this eme will be published later. Miss Muriel Godwin, Hon. Secretary of the Debating Society recently started in connection with the Reading Room at 415, Oxford Street, gave a short account of its formation, and asked members to join the Society and to attend the debates.

Mrs. Alexander Dow, B.A., then addressed the meeting on the "Working of the Insurance Act." She warned her hearers at the outset that it was not yet time for judging the Act, but she showed what was, in her opinion, the fundamental blemish-compulsion; and that it was made law before the electors had passed an opinion upon it. She went on to explain the various provisions which had been made for hospitals, and she gave interesting statistics from the different classes of people the Act affects. She suggested that Sanatorium benefit would perhaps be given presently to those people who are now exempt; and she mentioned that women have the right to sit on all Committees having to do

Her most interesting exposition was attentively followed by the

audience, and at its conclusion several questions were put and answered.

After votes of thanks had been warmly accorded to Lady George Hamilton for presiding, and to Mrs. Alexander Dow, the members were entertained at tea, and the proceedings terminated.

North Hackney .- A very interesting debate on the subject of "Woman Suffrage" was held on March 19th, at St. John's Institute, North Hackney. Miss Miriam Price, of the I.L.P., supported the granting of the franchise to women, and Mrs. Stocks, of the N.L.O.W.S., opposed it. The Rector of St. John's Church presided over a good audience. Both speakers presented their views in such a manner as to gain repeated applause from those present, and a highly instructive and delightful discussion followed, in which many members of the Institute took part. resolution was put to the meeting, which was marked throughout by every sign of good feeling and intense interest.

Oxford.—The Annual Meeting of the Oxford Branch of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage was held in the Masonic Buildings on February 26th.

In the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, Mrs. Max Müller, the Rev. Dr. Jackson (late Rector of Exeter College) took the chair. After the election of the General Committee, Executive Committee and officers, the Report was read by the Hon. Secretary, Miss Tawney. The Master of University College then gave an address.

The point with which he chiefly dealt was the contention put forward by Suffragists that taxation and representation should go together and that therefore women who are taxed should also have

representation through the vote.

The Master showed that historically the phrase had no such significance as the Suffragists attributed to it, and he declared that if taxation were to be held as the basis of representation, then the number of a man's votes would be counted by the amount of taxable property he possessed. He said that as civilisation advanced the differentiation of the functions of the two sexes became much more acute; each sex, in the interest of the community, specialising in the particular work which could be done best by the man or the woman; to man fell the work of the community or State; to the woman that of the home and all connected therewith.

He referred also to the Church League for Woman Suffrage, and said that he held in his hand their paper, in which it was stated that one of the objects of the League was to secure equal rights and opportunities for women as for men. "Do they propose to open the priesthood to women?" asked the Master of University College, "and if not, why not?"

"Do they propose that a woman should be eligible for the post of Archbishop of Canterbury? And if not, why not?"

At the close of the address a vote of thanks to the Master for his speech and to Dr. Jackson for occupying the chair was proposed by Mrs. C. Webb and seconded by Mrs. Massie, and the proceedings ended with a collection at the door on behalf of the funds of the League.

Richmond.—A highly successful social evening for members of the Branch was held in the Schoolrooms, Richmond, at the end of February. Mrs. Willoughby Dumergue presided (in the absence, through illness, of Miss Trevor), and made a charming speech, which was followed by an excellent address by Mr. S. Rowe, of Kew. A delightful programme of music and recitations was gone through, and a special vote of thanks was passed to the artistes, who had all kindly given their services. and Mr. Thomas Brenton proposed votes of thanks to the Chairman and speaker.

The Richmond Branch shows steady progress; sixteen new members have lately joined, and much enthusiastic work has been planned for the coming months.

Stamford Hill.—From various standpoints the question of Woman Suffrage was discussed at the North Hackney Reform Club on February 17th, the subject being introduced by Mr. M. G. Liverman in a case presented against the granting of the vote to women

The speaker dealt with the subject from the point of view of the laws and how they dealt with women and drew the attention of his audience to the fact that the laws affecting the workers of this country applied to women equally with men. In proof of this he instanced the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Factory Acts. He also referred to the contention put forward by so many Suffrage speakers that the vote would raise women's wages and quoted from a speech by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in which he had said that it was fallacious to say that the vote would be instrumental in raising the wages of women, just as it had not helped to raise the wages of workmen.

Many people took part in the discussion which followed Mr.

Shrewsbury.—The National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage held a public meeting at the Music Hall on March 13th, when the principal speakers were Mrs. Colquhoun and Mr. E. A. Mitchell Innes. Alderman W. M. How presided.

Mrs. Colquhoun proposed "That both on social and political grounds it is undesirable that the Parliamentary vote should be conceded to women." She said that both on the grounds of political morality and common morality she thought that neither non-militants nor militants should have the vote. that it was important that women should be freed from all public duties to attend to their domestic duties. A woman's home work must always come first, and that was one reason why she could not

give the same service to the State that a man could give.

Mr. E. A. Mitchell Innes, in seconding the resolution, said there was no statement oftener made and more false than that the working women wanted the vote; they did not want it and they did not need it. As far as this Parliament was concerned the Suffrage question was "stone dead." The speaker then alluded to the recent outrages of the Suffragettes and emphasised the point that so-called constitutional leaders of the suffragist movement condemned militancy in a half-hearted way and at the same time made excuse and apology for it. The motion was carried almost

Sidmouth.-Under the auspices of the East Devon Branch of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage a very successful meeting was held in the Manor Small Hall, Sidmouth, on March 6th. There was a crowded attendance, presided over by Mr. W. H. Hastings, who, after an interesting speech, introduced Miss Pott to the audience.

Miss Pott, in the course of her address, said the question of Woman Suffrage was one that was not confined to a small number of the community; whichever way it was settled, the settlement would affect every single person living under the Constitution, not only in Great Britain, but throughout our wide-world Empire. She further said that the effect of giving the vote to women in Australia and New Zealand was often quoted by Suffragists, who said it had worked well there, and, therefore, why should it not in England? Well, said Miss Pott, Home Rule had worked well in Australia. Were the members of the Conservative Party who favoured Female Suffrage disposed to accede to the same principle in regard to Home Rule for Ireland? Were the Labour and Liberal members who favoured Female Suffrage on the same grounds disposed to admit that because Tariff Reform had benefitted some European nations, therefore England would also benefit by adopting it? If they refused to admit the justice of this example, then (Miss Pott) also refused to admit that because Female Suffrage had been beneficial in Australia it should be adopted in this

Ouestions were invited and answered, and the meeting closed votes of thanks to the speaker and Chairman, moved by Mrs. Tindall and Mr. Hayter.

Wantage.—The Victoria Cross Gallery was packed on March 10th on the occasion of a debate between Mr. Horace Crawfurd, of London, and Miss Gladys Pott, of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage. The meeting had been arranged by the New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage. The remarks of the opposing parties were listened to with great interest. Each of the speakers spoke three times for the periods of twenty, fifteen and five minutes respectively, and at the conclusion a resolution in favour of the enfranchisement of women was hopelessly defeated. The wording of the motion read thus: "That the exclusion of women from the Parliamentary franchise cannot be justified or maintained.

Mr. Crawfurd, in attempting to prove that votes should be given to women on the plea of justice, said that the question was not how many women were to be enfranchised—that was only a secondary point—but it was the principle of the thing. It was not a question whether women wanted the vote. Children do not like medicine, said the speaker, but they have to take it, and it makes them bigger and better children, and with all due submission to his audience, he wished to say that the vote will make women bigger and better women. While confessing that at present many women had no sense of responsibility with regard to the great Imperial questions, he argued that this sense of responsibility could only be developed by the exercising of it, and on these grounds he maintained that the exclusion of women from the Parliamentary franchise cannot be justified.

In reply, Miss Pott contended that it was impossible to argue a question unless the number of those affected was stated. She de-

nied the statement made by Mr. Crawfurd that the vote simply gave a person the right to govern himself or herself, for, she said, a vote affects everyone in the community, and is not a case of individual right at all. Her definition of the vote was that it is an instrument of government which enforces the will of one indi vidual upon the whole community. A person using a Parliamentary vote should use it for the good of the community and not for his own personal advantage. Miss Pott continued that the work of the world is divided into two parts; to men belongs that of the business, commercial and financial side of life, and to women's share falls the care of the individual. And from reasons which she stated she thought that the exclusion of women from the Parlia mentary franchise could be justified.

The declaration of the Chairman that the resolution in favour of Woman Suffrage was defeated was received with cheers.

Wellington College.-The East Berks Branch of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage held a drawing-room meeting, by invitation of Mrs. Thorowgood, at The Wood, on March Lady Haversham was in the chair.

Mrs. Gladstone Solomon moved a resolution against the gran of the Parliamentary vote to women, pointing out in her speech that any measure for Woman Suffrage must mean, ultimately, votes for all women. She proceeded to prove that reforms in the existing conditions under which women live could be attained by educating public opinion far better than by votes.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. McConaghey and carried with three dissentients. At the close of the meeting new members were

West Riding Federation .- A successful meeting was held in the Church Institute, Harrogate, on the 18th March, when Mrs. Glad-stone Solomon gave a brilliant address. Lady Gunter, the President of the West Riding Federation, had promised to take the chair, but on account of indisposition was unable to leave London, so Mr. C. E. Benson, of Harrogate, kindly took her place.

Mrs. Gladstone Solomon also spoke at a large drawing room meeting given by Mrs. Dykes at Trinity Vicarage, Leeds, on the 19th March. Many new members were enrolled at both meetings.

Earlier in the month Mrs. Mitchell, one of the District Secretaries of the Bradford Branch, gave a spirited and convincing address on "Why Women Should Not Have the Vote," to be Menston Branch of the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association at their annual meeting in the Church Hall.
On February 23rd Mrs. Halbot, of Leeds, spoke at a drawing.

room meeting, and several new members were enrolled.

Events during the month of April are to include a debate between Mrs. Gladstone Solomon and Miss I. O. Ford, and a drawing room meeting at "Springwood," which Mrs. Gladstone Solomon has promised to address.

Bradford .- A very successful entertainment was held in the Church Institute, Bradford, on February 18th, to which the members of the local Branch were invited. Mrs. Halbot, of Leeds, gave a short address. The programme included some charming music and recitations, and an amusing little play entitled "The Suffragette's Dream," by Mrs. Gladstone Solomon.

Wokingham.—On February 19th the annual meeting of the East Berks Branch was held in the Town Hall. Mrs. Garry presided, and Mrs. Stocks addressed an interested audience of more than one hundred and fifty women (mostly working women), on the "Case Against Woman Suffrage." The whole of the audien was unanimously opposed to the granting of the Parliamenta franchise to women, and the speaker, together with the ladies who supported her on the platform, was accorded an enthusiastic vote of thanks. Tea was served at the close of the meeting.

An interesting debate took place on March 17th in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Wokingham, in connection with the Literary Section of the Wesley Guild. Mrs. Stocks, of the N.L.O.W.S., moved 'That the granting of the Parliamentary franchise to women would be detrimental to the best interests of the community Mr. G. Coppuck, of the Reading Branch of the I.L.P., opposed the resolution; and a very animated and enjoyable discussion followed Ouestions having been ably answered by the opening speeches. Questions having been ably answered by both speakers, the resolution was put to the meeting, and defeated by six votes. As, however, there were seven Suffragists presentwearing their badges-who were not attached to the Society, the voting was very close as far as the members of the Guild itself were concerned.

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APRIL, 1914.

RATE .- First 24 words or less, HALF-A-CROWN. Succeeding words one halfpenny each. Three insertions for the price of two. All advertisements, with postal orders or halfpenny stamps to necessary value, to reach the advertisement manager, "Anti-Suffrage Review," 515, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., by first post of the 23rd of each month for succeeding issue.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor, "The Anti-Suffrage Review."

THE SUFFRAGETTE'S DREAM.

DEAR SIR,—I would like to draw the attention of our members and of all the readers of THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE REVIEW, to the amusing little play, entitled "The Suffragette's Dream," written by Mrs Gladstone Solomon. It does not take very long to act, but it puts before the audience very vividly some or the catastrophes which might happen if women ever did get the vote. It has been acted in both Leeds and Bradford, at entertainments got up for the members, and everyone was delighted with it. There are three characters in this play, and a great deal can be made out of each of them.

I am, etc.,

MARLOW-

LILIAN MURRAY HUNTER.

Organising Secretary, West Riding Federation.

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SHREWSRURY\_ President: Miss Ursula Bridgeman. Hon. Treasurer: E. L. Mylins, Esq. Hon. Socretary: Miss H. Parson Smith, Abbots-mead, Shrewsbury. hurst. Epsom.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

APRIL, 1914.

ATH— President: The Countess of Charlemont. Vice-President and Treasurer: Mrs. Dominic Watson. Hon. Secretary: Miss M. Codrington, 14, Grosve-

President: The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Rogers, St. Germain, Burnham.

CLEVEDON—
President: A. E. Y. Trestrail, Esq.
Hon, Secretary: Miss Margaret Donaldson, Deefa,
Princess Road. Clevedon.
MIDSOMER NORTON AND RADSTOCK—
MIDSOMER NORTON AND RADSTOCK—
Towarer Fsq. The Old

Hon. Treasurer: M. H. Taverner, Esq., The Olivicarage, Midsomer Norton, to whom all communications should be sent.

Secretary: Mrs. Wilson Ewer.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Perkins, Nailsea.

TAUNTON—
President: The Hon. Mrs. Portman.
Vice-President: Mrs. Lance.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Somerville.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Birkbeck, Church Square, Taunton. WESTON-SUPER-MARE-

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—
President: Mrs. Portsmouth Fry.
Hon. Trçasurer: Miss W. Evans.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. E. M. S. Parker, Welford
House, Weston-super-Mare
WELLS and the CHEDDAR VALLEY—
President: Jeffrey Mawer.
Hon. Treasurer:
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Hippisley, Northam House,
Wells.

STAFFORDSHIRE.
HANDSWORTH—
(See Birmingham District.)
WALSALL—
(See Birmingham District.)

WEDNESBURY—

SUFFOLK.

FELIXSTOWE\_ President: Miss Rowley.
Vice-President: Miss Jervis White Jervis.
Chairman: Mrs. Jutson.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Haward Prices I Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Haward, Priory Lodge,

President: Lady Cuninghame.
President: Lady Cuninghame, Edge Hill,
Hon. Secretary: Miss Cuninghame, Edge Hill,
Ipswich.

President: The Countess of Stradbroke. Chairman: Mrs. Morrison.

Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: Miss Coley, WOODBRIDGE-

WOODBHIDGE—
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Brinkley, Cumberland
Street, Woodbridge.
Hon. Secretary (pro tem.): Miss Nixon, Priory
Gate, Woodbridge.

SURREY. DAMBERLEY, FRIMLEY, AND MYTCHELL— President: Mrs. Charles Johnstone, Graitney,

President: Mrs. Charles Johnstone, Graitney, Camberley.
Wice-President: Miss Harris.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mrs. Spens, Athallan Grange, Friwley, Surrey.

President: W. Cash, Esq., Coombe Wood.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss B. Jefferis.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Narraway, 5, Morland
Avenue, Croydon.
DORKING.

President: Lady Margaret Ryder. Chairman: Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. Hom. Treasurer: Major Hicks, The Nook, Dork-Hon. Secretary: Miss Loughborough, Bryn Der-

wen, Dorking.

DORMANSLAND—
Passident: Mrs. Jeddere-Fisher.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary:

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary.

EO HAM AND DISTRICT—

Hon. Treasurer: Miss F. Cross, Ivy Cote, Egham.

Hon. Secretary:

Engelefied Green (Sub-Branch)—

Hon. Secretary:
Virginia Water (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Peck, Virgina Water.

EPSOM DIVISION.

President: The Dowager Countess of Ellesmere, Hon, Treasurer: Mrs. Buller. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Sydney Jackson, Dane-

BANSTEAD-Tadworth— Walton-on-the-HHI— Headley—
Hon. Secretary: Miss H. Page Tadworth.

COBHAM—
President: Mrs. Bowen Buscarlet.
Oxshott—
Hon. Secretary:
Stoke d'Abernon—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Nelson, Stoke d'Abernon. FSHER\_

Hon. Secretary: Miss Agar, 9, St. Philip's Read, Surbiton.
Thames Ditton.

Hon. Secretary:

East and West Molesey—

Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Garland, "Farrs," East Molesey.

EWELL

President:
Hon. Secretary: Miss Dormer Maunder, "Lansdowne," Worcester Park.

downe," Worcester Park.

Woroester Park.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Auriol Barker, Barrow
Hill, Worcester Park.

Hill, wordester Fark.

LEATHERHEAD—

President: C. S. Gordon Clark, Esq.

Fetcham—

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. C. S. Gordon Clark,

Fetcham Lodge, Leatherhead.

Bookham-Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Pick, The Nook, Great Bookham. Hon. Treasurer: Col. E. M. Lloyd, Gleahurst, Brighton Road, Sutton. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Prance, Springhaven, Wick-ham Road, Sutton.

CUILDFORD AND DISTRICT-

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Hon. Secretary:
Asst. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Ford, "Woodside,"
Peperharow Road, Godalming.
KEW.

Hon. Secretary: Miss A. Stevenson, 21, Mortlake Road. Kew. MORTLAKE AND EAST SHEEN—

President: Mrs. Kelsall.
Hon. Treasurer: Dr. Cecil Johnson.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Franklin, Westhay, East
Sheen: John D. Batten, Esq., The Halsteads,
East Sheen.
PURLEY AND SANDERSTEAD—

President: The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, P.C., M.P.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Doughty.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Atterbury, Trafoi, Russell
Hill, Purley.
REICATE AND REDHILL—
Hon. Treasurer: Alfred F. Mott, Esq.

Relgate— Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Rundall, West View Rei-

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Rundall, West View Reigate.

Redhill—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Frank E. Lemon, Hill crest, Redhill.

RIOHMOND—
President: Miss Trevor, o. Onslow Road.
Hon. Treasurer: Herbert Gittens, Esq., A.C.A.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Cassan Simpson, 9, Chisholm Road, Richmond Hill.

SHOTTERMILL OENTRE AND HASLEMERE—
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Andrews

Hon. Treasurer: Miss Andrews. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. H. Beveridge, Pitfold, Shot termill, Haslemere. Assistant Hon. Secretary: Arthur Molyneux, Esq.

Downleaze, Grayshott, Liphook (Sub-Branch)— SUBBITON

President: Lady Knollys.

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Frank Gore-Browne.

Hon. Secretary: Miss Godden, Kincairney, Weybridge. WEYBRIDGE AND DISTRICT-

WIMBLEDON—
President: The Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P.
Vice-President: Lady Elliott.
Hon. Treasurer: F. Fenton, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Miss B. McLeod Nairne, H5,
Queen Alexandra's Court, Wimbledon.

WOKING—
President: Susan Countess of Wharncliffe,
Vice-Presidents: Lady Arundel, H. G. Craven Esq.
Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: The Hon.
R. C. Grosvenor, Morrisburne House, Woking.
SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE-

President:
Hon. Treasurer: F. Page Turner, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Curtis, "Quex," D'Avigdor
Road, Brighton.
CROWBOROUGH—

President: Lady Conan Doyle, Hon, Treasurer: Miss Melvill Green, Whincroft, Hon, Secretary: Miss Rawlinson, Fair View, Crowborough.

President: Mrs. Campbell.
Hon. Treasurer and Secretary (pro tom.): Mrs.
Campbell, St. Brannocks, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.

President: Lady Musgrave.
Chairman of Committee: E. Lloyd Williams, Esq.
Hon, Treasurer: Mrs. Du Boulay.
Hon, Secretary: Mrs. Hindley Cooke, Wood-bourne, East Grinstead.
West Hoathly, Turner's Hill, and Ardingly (Sub-

branch)—
Vice-President: Lady Stenning.
Hon. Secretary: Miss E. Humphry, Vine
Cottage, West Hoathly.

HASTINGS AND DISTRICT—
President: Lady Webster.
Chairman of Committee: Mrs. Bagshawe.
Hon. Treasurer: Madame Wolfen.
Joint Hon. Secretaries: Miss Finlay, 45, Kenilworth Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea; Mrs. Basil
Wood, Telham Hill, Battle; Miss Rigg, East
Lodge, Dorset Road, Bexhill.

HENFIELD—

Lodge, Dorset Road, Bexhill.

HENFIELD—

President: J. Eardley Hall, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary: Mrs. Blackburne,
Barrow Hill, Henfield.

LEWES—

President: Mrs. Powell.

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. R. Parker.

Hon. Secretary: Miss Lucas, Castle Precincts,
Lewes

Hon. Secretary.
Lewes.

WEST SUSSEX—
President: The Lady Edmund Talbot.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Travers, Tortington Homan
Arundol, Sussex.
Assistant Hon. Secretary: Miss Rhoda Butt, Wilbury. Littlehampton.

bury, Littlehampton,
WORTHING—
Chairman: Miss Boddy.
Hon, Secretary: Mrs. Cooper, 5, Bath Road
West Worthing.
Assistant Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Olive, "Clifton
ville," Salisbury Road, Worthing.

WARWICKSHIRE

BIRMINGHAM—
(See Birmingham District.) RUGBY-Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. van den Arend Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Crooks, Moultrie Road,

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Crooks, Moultrie Road, Rugby.
Assistant Secretary: Mrs. Marshall, 17, Murray Road, Rugby.
80LIHULL—
(See Birmingham District.)
8TRATFORD-ON-AVON—
President: Lady Ramsay Fairfax-Lucy
Hon. Treasurer: R. Carter, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Field, Talton House, Stratford on Avon. ford-on-Avon. SUTTON COLDFIELD-

(See Birmingham District.)
WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND COUNTY. President: Hon. Treasurer: Willoughby Makin, Esq. Hon. Secretary: C. B. Wrench, Esq., 78, Parade, Leamington.

WILTSHIRE SALISBURY AND SOUTH WILTS— President: The Lady Muriel Herbert. Hon. Treasurer: Miss Fussell. Secretary: Mrs. Richardson, The Red House, Wilton.
Alderbury (Sub-Branch)—
Vice-President: Mrs. Ralph Macan.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Hill, Avonturn, Alderbury.
Chalke Valley (Sub-Branch)—
Vice-President: Miss R. Stephenson, Bodenham
House, Salisbury.

Hon, Secretary: Miss Hulbert, Bodenbam, Salisbury.
Wilton (Sub-Branch)—
Vice-President: Mrs. Dubourg, The Mount,
Wilton.

Secretary: Miss Q. Carse, The Square.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

HANLEY SWAN—
President: Mrs. G. F. Chance.
Hon. Treasurer: A. Every-Clayton, Esq., S.
Mary's, Hanley Swan.
Hon. Secretary: Hon. Secretary: KIDDERMINSTER-President: Mrs. Eliot Howard. Vice-President: Mrs. Kruser. Hon. Treasurer: Hon. Secretary (pro tem.): Mrs. Evans, Church MALVERN-MALVERN—
President: Lady Grey.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Monckton.
Hon. Secretary: R. W. Wright Henderson, Esq.,
Abbey Terrace, Malvern.
8TOURBRIDGE—

8TOURBRIDGE—
(See Blymingham District.)
WORGESTER—
President: The Countess of Coventry.
Vice-President: Mrs. Charles Coventry.
Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Cherry, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Ernest Day, "Doria," Worgest

#### YORKSHIRE.

WEST RIDING FEDERATION-President: Lady Gunter,
Vice-Presidents: Mrs. G. Hoffman, Miss J. B.
Kitson, Mrs. F. Steinthal.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Halbot.
Organising Secretary: Miss L. Murray Hunter,
50, Victor Road, Manningham, Bradford.

ERADFORD-

ERADFORD—
President: Lady Priestley.
Vice-Presidents: Mrs. G. Hoffman, W. B. Gordon, Esq., J.P.
Hon. Treasurer: Lady Priestley.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Weitz, 293, Toller Lane, Bradford.
District Secretaries: Miss Watson, "Heaton Rise," Bradford; Mrs. S. Midgley, 1071, Leeds Road; Mrs. G. A. Mitchell, Jesmond Cottage, Toller Lane, Bradford.

BRIDLINGTON—
No branch committee has been formed: Lady

No branch committee has been formed; Lady Bosville Macdonald of the Isles, Thorpe Hall, Rvidlington, is willing to receive subscriptions and give information.

\*\*Received\*\*

\*\*Received

LKLEY—
President: Mrs. Steinthal.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Newbound, Springsend. LEFDS

EEDS—
President: The Countess of Harewood,
Chairman: Miss Beatrice Kitson,
Hon. Treasurer: Miss E. M. Lupton.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Halbot, Claremont, Newton
Park, Leeds.
District Secretaries: Miss H. McLaren, Highfield House, Headingley; Miss M. Silcock,
Barkston Lodge, Roundhay.

Barkston Louge, Action Barkston Louge, Rockett Barkston Louge, Rockett Barkstong Hall, President: Mrs. Armstrong Hall, Hon. Treasurer: Miss Shepherd.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Armstrong Hall, Methley Rectory, Leeds.
MIDDLESBROUGH—
President: Mrs. Hedley.

MIDDLESBROUGH—
President: Mrs. Hedley.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Gjers, Busby Hall, Cariton-in-Cleveland, Northallerton.
86ARBOROUGH—
President: Mrs. Cooper.
Hon. Treasurer: James Bayley, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Kendell, Oriel Lodge, Scarborough

SHEEFIELD.

President: The Duke of Norfolk.

Vice-Presidents: The Lady Edmund Talbot. Lady
Bingham, Miss Alice Watson, Cel. Charles

Clifford.

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. V. Pearson, 37, Clarkehouse Road, Sheffield.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. E. Bramley, 26, Tapton Crescent Road, Sheffield.

Asst. Secretary: Arnold Brittain. Esq., Hoole's Chambers, 47, Bank Street, Sheffield.

WHITBY... President: Mrs. George Macmillan. Hon. Treasurer and Secretary: Miss Priestley The Mount, Whitby.

The Mount, White,
YORK—
President: Lady Julia Wombwell.
Vice-Presidents: Dowager Countess of Liverpool:
Lady Deramore,
Hon. Secretary and Hon. Freasurer:

WALES. ABEROWYNOLWYN—
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Miss A. J.
Thomas, The Post Office.
ABERDOVEY—

BERDOVEY—
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Jones Hughes.
Hon. Secretary: Miss S. Willhams, "Ardudwy,"
Aberdovey.
Asst. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Bell, "Môr Awelon."

Asst. Hon. S BARMOUTH-Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: Mr. Llewellyn Owen, "Llys Llewellyn," Barmouth.

Hon. Treasurer: Miss Williams.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Hughes, "Bodaant,"

Upper Bangor.

BLAENAU FESTINIO —
Hon. Treasure: Mr. W. Jones, "Bryfdir."
Hon. Secretary:
GARDIFF—

Hon. Secretary:

GARDIFF—
President: Lady Hyde.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Linda Price.
Hon. Secretary: Austin Harries, Esq., Lynwood,
Clare Street, Cardiff.
Assistant Hon. Secretary: Miss Eveline Hughes,
68, Richards Terrace.
GARNARYON AND PEN-Y-OROES—
President: Lady Turner.
Hon. Treasurer:
Hon. Treasurer: Miss R. Lloyd Jones, "Bryn
Seiont," Twthill, Carnaryon.
Groesion (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mrs. Roberts,
The Vicarage, Upper Llandwrog.
CORRIS—

Hon, Secretary: Hon, Treasurer: Miss Kate Evans, Liverpool

Hon. Treasurer: Miss Kate Evans, Liverpool House.

GRIODIETH AND LLANYSTUMDWY—
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. H. R. Cruffydd.
Hon. Secretary:

MAGHYNLLETH—
Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer (pro tem.):
Mr. Alfred Jones, The Square.
Assistant Hon. Secretary: Miss Rees, Trinalit.

NEWTOWN—

Assistant rion. Secretary: Miss Kges, Irinam.

NEWTOWN—

Branch formed, but no officials elected as yet.

NORTH WALES, No. 1—

President: Mrs. Cornwallis West,

TOWYN—

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Lawrence Jones.

#### IRELAND.

DUBLIN—
President: The Dowager Countess of Desart.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mrs. Albert E.
Murray, 2, Clyde Road, Dublin.
Secretary: Mrs. A. E. de C. Potterton, 4, Merrion
Row, Dublin.
Office hours, 2.30 to 4.30.

#### AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

#### THE SCOTTISH LEAGUE FOR OPPOSING WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Presidents: The Duchess of Montrose, LL.D; Mrs. Charles Lyeli; Lord Glenconner; Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart.
Vice-Presidents: Miss Helen Rutherfurd, M.A.; Mrs. Wauchope, of Niddrie.
Finance Committee: Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, Bart.; Professor J. H. Millar; Wm. Laughland, Esq.; C. N. Johnston, Esq., K.C.
Secretary: Miss Gemmell, Central Office, 10, Queensterry Street, Edinburgh.

#### BRANCHES.

Hon Secretary: Miss Vincent, 20, Wellington

Square.

BERWICKSHIRE—

Vice-President: Mrs. Baxendalc.

Hon. Secretary: Miss M. W. M. Falconer, LL.A.,
Elder Bank, Duns, Berwickshire. UPAR—
President: Lady Anstruther, Balcaskie.
Vice-President: Lady Low.
Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: Mrs. A.
Lamond, Southfield, Cupar.
Assistant Secretary: Mrs. D. Wallace, Gowan

DOLLAR-President: Mrs. Dobie.
Hou, Treasurer and Hon, Secretary: Miss Macheth, Thornbank.
DUNDEE.

Presidents: The Marchioness of Tullibardine;
Mrs. Wedderburn.
Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Moodie and Miss Alice A
Mackensie.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Kinnear.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Harben, Beach House,
Broughty Ferry.

EDINBURGH—
President: Mrs. Wauchope of Niddrie.
Vice-President: The Lady Marjory Mackensie.
Chairman: Lady Christison.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. J. M. Howden.
Joint Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. Johnston, 19,
Walker Street; Miss Kemp; 6, Western Terrace, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.

OLASOOW—
President: The Countess of Glasgow.
Chairman of Committee: The Countess of Glas

Chairman of Committee: The Countess of Glazgow.
Vice-Chairmen of Committee: Mrs. Hugh Neid and Mr. William Laughland.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Andrew Aitken.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Eleanor M. Deane, 18c, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Camlaohle and Dennistoun (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Paterson, 14, Whitevals Street, E. Glasgow.
Klimacolom (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. A. D. Ferguson, Lynnden, Klimacolom.

KIRKCAL DY\_

Vice-Presidents: Miss Oswald and Mrs. Hu Hon. Treasurer: Miss A. Killock, Craigour, Lon Road, Kirkcaldy.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Pye, Bogie, Kirkcaldy.

AHGS—
President: The Countess of Glasgow.
Vice-President: The Lady Kelvin.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Andrews.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Jeanette Smith, Littleraith,
Largs.

NAIRN\_ President: Lady Lovat.

Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: Mi
Robertson, Constabulary Gardens, Nairn. Miss B.

PERTH—
President: Lady Dewar.
Vice-President: Lady Georgina Horne Drum-

mond.
on. Secretary: Miss Plenderleath, 10, Rose Hom. Secretary Terrace. 5T. ANDREWS— President: Mrs. Grogan,
Vice-President: Mrs. G. H. Moncrieff.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Burnet.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Playfair, 18, Queen's Gar-

#### THE GIRLS' ANTI-SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

President: Miss Ermine M. K. Taylor.

dens, St. Andrews.

LONDONHon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: Miss Elsic
Hird Morgan, 15, Philbeach Gardens, Earl's

Such Branch Secretaries as desire Members of this League to act as Stewards at Meetings should give notice to the Secretary at least a fortnight prior, to the date of Meeting. BRISTOL-

BRISTOL—
President: Miss Long Fox.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Griffiths, 43, Maywood Road, Fishguard; Miss Showell, 56, Jasper Street, Bedminster; Miss Bull, St. Vincent's Lodge, Bristol.

ISLE OF WIGHT—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Wheatley, The Bays, Hayland, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

NEWPORT (Men.)—

NEWPORT (Mon.)—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Sealy, 56, Risca Road, Newport. OXFORD-

Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: Miss Jelf So, Woodstock Road, Oxford.

#### THE ALL-INDIA LEAGUE FOR OPPOSING WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

#### President: Mrs. Ellys Walton.

Vice-President: Mrs. Johnson.

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. A. Priestley.

Hon. Secretary: Miss De Gruyther.

Secretary: Miss E. Newman, Hazel Dell,
Mussoorie.

Committee: Mrs. Milward Griffin, Miss Holland,
Mrs. Vincent Mackinnon, Mrs. Gerald Milne,
Mrs. Walter, Mr. Oakden, I.C.S., Colonel
Rennie, Captain Leslie Thuillier.

#### THE BEEHIVE.

President: Lady Griselda Cheape, Strathyrum St. Andrews. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Cuthbert, 11, Alexander Place, St. Andrews. Committee: Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Mirval Miss Mathewson.