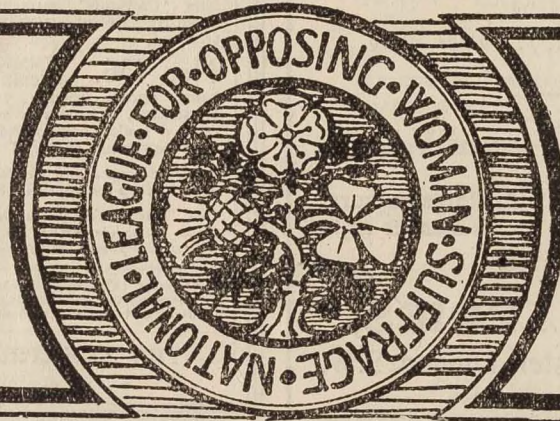


# ANTI-SUFFRAGE REVIEW

1912.

No. 66.

APRIL, 1914.



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LONDON, APRIL 1ST, 1914.

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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.

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 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.

We have been asked by a member of our Bournemouth Branch to publish 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 call 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 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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.

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-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 them.

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

Chairman: Miss Gladys Pott.

Kirkconnel,

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. Fawcett, 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 Suffragists. 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 fair-minded 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 subsequent tacit support, by upholding the nobleness of militant 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.

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 catastrophe of Adult Suffrage." To the ordinary mind it seems 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 with votes for women "as they are or may be given to men." 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* a "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

where outdoor relief has been in vogue for centuries to rush mothers' pensions on to its Statute Book than for a State which has made no such provision for widows and orphans. Suffragist speeches would be barely a quarter of their present length, if the speakers studied the laws of their own country, and did not imagine that every piece of legislation in a Suffrage State possesses a semi-divine originality.



**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 bills."

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.



**Physical Force.**

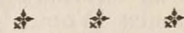
The fact that all government ultimately rests on physical force and may at any moment be called upon to justify its existence on that ground, has been well exemplified by recent events in South Africa. Suffragists scout the idea, but they received a shock to their theories when General Botha's Government 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 it wrote:—

"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 paper, for the reason that in the case of influence in the bud, a 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 customers, 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?

**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, and really cannot help it. Many examples of the scope of the new word 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 researches 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 of woman having votes, we should have to ascribe the decrease 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 the 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 per cent.

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. Miss Neovius is a member of our Diet and knows the subject well. I quote from her letter:—

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

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

1891-1895	145.0	1901-1905	131.0
1896-1900	138.8	1906-1910	117.0

As seen from this has the deathrate been decreasing most after the year 1906?

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

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

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 the Diet.

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 are showing.

Living born children in percentage of the average population:—

1901	3.25	1906	3.13
1902	3.15	1907	3.12
1903	3.04	1908	3.07
1904	3.18	1909	3.12
1905	3.05	1910	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	171
1902	117	1907	126
1903	119	1908	173
1904	129	1909	204
1905	153	1910	187

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 unnecessary.

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.



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 woman.*

(10) *Cruel and inhuman punishment prohibited in State prisons and reformatories.*

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 sight of.

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 help-mates. The claim of equality is often carried to fantastic and ludicrous lengths by young women who doubtless 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 self-sacrificing patriotism, such as may be called for ere long? We fear not.

### INFANT MORTALITY.

Reference to what votes for women are to accomplish in the way of reducing infant mortality forms the stock-in-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 visitors.

"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 city 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."

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 Suffrage:—

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.

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

"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 at her husband's mercy.

"Elizabeth Cady Stanton—this was the name of this American pioneer of woman's rights—dedicated herself henceforth to the study of law as regards women, until she was able to present herself 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 her.

"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. The rallying calls which now greet us were heard in Germany in 1848, in France in 1870. . . .

"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.

I.

'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.

2.

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.

3.

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.

4.

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.

5.

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.

6.

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.

J. A. P.

\* 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 Woman 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 "Do ut des."

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 inspiring 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 enterprise.

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. Their sports 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 can be hidden in a room in all sorts of queer nooks. Sugar eggs can be substituted, and for "grown-ups" a very good idea is to 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 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, keep 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 how he defended the statement. I shall be content, however, if it be 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. It 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 (not too plain) and five or six eggs chopped (when hard boiled) rather coarsely into it.

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). If not moist enough, add a little milk, cover with mashed potatoes, 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 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!

We grudge neither freedom nor favour, but grant more than ever you claim,  
Yet count all your aims misdirected, although you are hardly to blame.  
They trade on your innocent knowledge to prove man a beast in disguise,  
And prate of tyrannical monsters and throw subtle dust in your eyes.  
You hardly take time to consider, unacquainted with life and with laws,  
But burnt with the zeal of "reformers" you cast in your lot with the "Cause"!

Do not talk of the "freedom of woman," though meaning "subjection of man,"  
I pray you say where it will lead us, or what the result, if you can?  
The profit, I doubt, will be bootless and not to the "male fiend" alone;  
For woman, deluded, awakened, will sigh to win back to her own.  
To fly in the face of Dame Nature is sure but to trouble and vex,  
For we are, what Dame Nature intended, and *not* of the opposite sex!

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 you do;  
If Queenship must fade before Freedom, then Chivalry fades with it, too!  
Ponder things quietly over and mark every sign by the way,  
For the phrase has this fatal attraction, 'tis woefully easy to say!

The mob in its frenzy might shout it, a child idly lisp it at play,  
With never the shade of a reason. Alas! 'tis so easy to say!

M. A. N.

## 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. organisers, namely N.W. Durham, S. Bucks, Bethnal Green, Poplar, and Leith, and that "in several cases the new M.P.'s have given emphatic 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 with.

*Poplar.*—Councillor Yeo.

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. Personally 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 mementos to 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 poor.

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 relaxed, there begins the cackle of a thousand hens. But 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 registered."

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 non-political body, the National Union of Women Workers. Through the Bishop of Winchester, and at the cost of much publicly-expressed 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 women 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 responsibilities 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 enforcement 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.).	DAVID G. MORSE.
R. WALTER ESSEX (KT., M.P.).	J. STEPHENS ROOSE.
LIZZIE ESSEX (LADY).	E. M. DOBELL ROSE (MRS.).
J. G. GREENHOUGH.	J. HEAD THOMSON.
ROBERT GRIMSON.	EDITH TRAFNELL (MRS.).
MARSHALL HARTLEY.	WM. L. WATKINSON.
R. MURRAY HYSLOP.	JOANNA M. WALTON.
SIDNEY J. JONES.	(Lady Lawson Walton).
JOHN MASSIE.	

## 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 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 have the vote." As President of the Society she began by giving some methods of arranging one's notes for a debate, and a 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. Lady Haversham, Miss Ermine Taylor, Miss Lawrence, and Mr. Taylor, and others, also spoke. There were more than sixty people present.

The second debate was held on March 17th. Miss Pott was in the chair. Mr. Maurice Liverman proposed, and Miss Dorothy 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. Goddsmith, 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. Macmillan.  
*Industrial 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 subject.

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:—

<i>Woman's Work and Wages</i> —Cadbury, Matheson, and Sleaner.	} Committee.
<i>Woman in Industry</i> —by Juritus.	
<i>State Regulation of Labour</i> —by Broadhead.	
<i>History of Wages in the Cotton Trade</i> —by G. Wood.	
<i>The Vocation of Women</i> —Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun.	
ALEC. BLENKINSOP (Chairman)	}
A. BENNETT	
M. GODWIN	
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.

**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 wishes for the meeting. Reviews and badges were sold.

**Bournemouth.**—The fifth annual general meeting of the Bournemouth 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 Treasurer.

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 at the Hebron Schoolroom, Barton Hill. The following resolution was 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 1, 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 dissentients.

**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. 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 to be carried.

**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 audience. 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," Dulwich, 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 with the State.

**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 the speeches.

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.











Hon. Secretary: Miss Hubert, Bodenham, Saltsbury.  
**WILTON (Sub-Branch)**—  
 Vice-President: Mrs. Dubourg, The Mount, Wilton.  
 Hon. Secretary: Miss O. Carse, The Square, Wilton.

### WORCESTERSHIRE.

**HANLEY SWAN**—  
 President: Mrs. G. F. Chance.  
 Hon. Treasurer: A. Every-Clayton, Esq., S. Mary's, Hanley Swan.  
 Hon. Secretary: —  
**KIDDERMINSTER**—  
 President: Mrs. Eliot Howard.  
 Vice-President: Mrs. Kruser.  
 Hon. Treasurer: —  
 Hon. Secretary (*pro tem.*): Mrs. Evans, Church Street.  
**MALVERN**—  
 President: Lady Grey.  
 Hon. Treasurer: Miss Monckton.  
 Hon. Secretary: R. W. Wright Henderson, Esq., Abbey Terrace, Malvern.  
**STOURBRIDGE**—  
 (See Birmingham District.)  
**WORCESTER**—  
 President: The Countess of Coventry.  
 Vice-President: Mrs. Charles Coventry.  
 Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Cherry, Esq.  
 Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Ernest Day, "Doria," Worcester.

### 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.  
**BRADFORD**—  
 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 Bayville Macdonald of the Isles, Thorpe Hall, Bridlington, is willing to receive subscriptions and give information.  
**WALKLEY**—  
 President: Mrs. Steinthal.  
 Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Newbound, Springsend.  
**LEEDS**—  
 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.  
**METHLEY**—  
 President: Mrs. Armstrong Hall.  
 Hon. Treasurer: Miss Shepherd.  
 Hon. Secretary: Miss Armstrong Hall, Methley Rectory, Leeds.  
**MIDDLESBROUGH**—  
 President: Mrs. Hedley.  
 Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Giers, Busby Hall, Carlton-in-Cleveland, Northallerton.  
**SCARBOROUGH**—  
 President: Mrs. Cooper.  
 Hon. Treasurer: James Bayley, Esq.  
 Hon. Secretary: Miss Kendall, Oriol Lodge, Scarborough.  
**SHEFFIELD**—  
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 Vice-Presidents: The Lady Edmund Talbot, Lady Bingham, Miss Alice Watson, Col. Charles Clifford.  
 Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. V. Pearson, 37, Clarke-house 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.  
**YORK**—  
 President: Lady Julia Wombwell.  
 Vice-Presidents: Dowager Countess of Liverpool; Lady Deramore.  
 Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer: —

### WALES.

**ABERGWYNOLWYN**—  
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**ABERDOVEY**—  
 Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Jones Hughes.  
 Hon. Secretary: Miss S. Williams, "Ardudwy," Aberdovey.  
 Asst. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Bell, "Môr Awelon."  
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 Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: Mr. Llewellyn Owen, "Llys Llewellyn," Barmouth.  
**BANGOR**—  
 Hon. Treasurer: Miss Williams.  
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 Hon. Treasurer: Mr. W. Jones, "Bryddir."  
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**CARDIFF**—  
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 Hon. Secretary: Austin Harries, Esq., Lywood, Clare Street, Cardiff.  
 Assistant Hon. Secretary: Miss Eveline Hughes, 68, Richards Terrace.  
**CARNARVON AND PEN-Y-OROES**—  
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 Hon. Treasurer: —  
 Hon. Secretary: Miss R. Lloyd Jones, "Bryn Seiont," Twthill, Carnarvon.  
**GROESION (Sub-Branch)**—  
 Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mrs. Roberts, The Vicarage, Upper Llandwrog.  
**CORRIS**—  
 Hon. Secretary: —  
 Hon. Treasurer: Miss Kate Evans, Liverpool House.  
**CRIGIETH AND LLANYSTUMDWY**—  
 Hon. Treasurer: Mr. H. R. Craffydd.  
 Hon. Secretary: —  
**MACHYNLLETH**—  
 Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer (*pro tem.*): Mr. Alfred Jones, The Square.  
 Assistant Hon. Secretary: Miss Rees, Trinallt.  
**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 Lyell; Lord Glenconner; Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart.  
 Vice-Presidents: Miss Helen Rutherford, M.A.; Mrs. Wauchope, of Niddrie.  
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 Secretary: Miss Gemmill, Central Office, 10, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh.

### BRANCHES.

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 Vice-President: Lady Low.  
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 Vice-President: The Lady Marjory Mackenzie.  
 Chairman: Lady Christison.  
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### GLASGOW—

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 Chairman of Committee: The Countess of Glasgow.  
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**Garnloch and Dennistoun (Sub-Branch)**—  
 Hon. Secretary: Miss Paterson, 14, Whitevale Street, E. Glasgow.  
**Kilmacollm (Sub-Branch)**—  
 Hon. Secretary: Mrs. A. D. Ferguson, Lynden, Kilmacollm.

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### NAIRN—

President: Lady Lovat.  
 Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: Miss E. Robertson, Constabulary Gardens, Nairn.

### PERTH—

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 Vice-President: Lady Georgina Horne Drummond.  
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### ST. ANDREWS—

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 Vice-President: Mrs. G. H. Moncrieff.  
 Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Burnet.  
 Hon. Secretary: Miss Playfair, 18, Queen's Gardens, St. Andrews.

### THE GIRLS' ANTI-SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

President: Miss Ermine M. K. Taylor.

### LONDON—

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

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—

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 (Mon.)—

Hon. Secretary: Miss Sealy, 56, Risca Road, Newport.

### OXFORD—

Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: Miss Jelf, 80, Woodstock Road, Oxford.

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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.

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 Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Cuthbert, 11, Alexander Place, St. Andrews.  
 Committee: Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Mirval, Miss Mathewson.