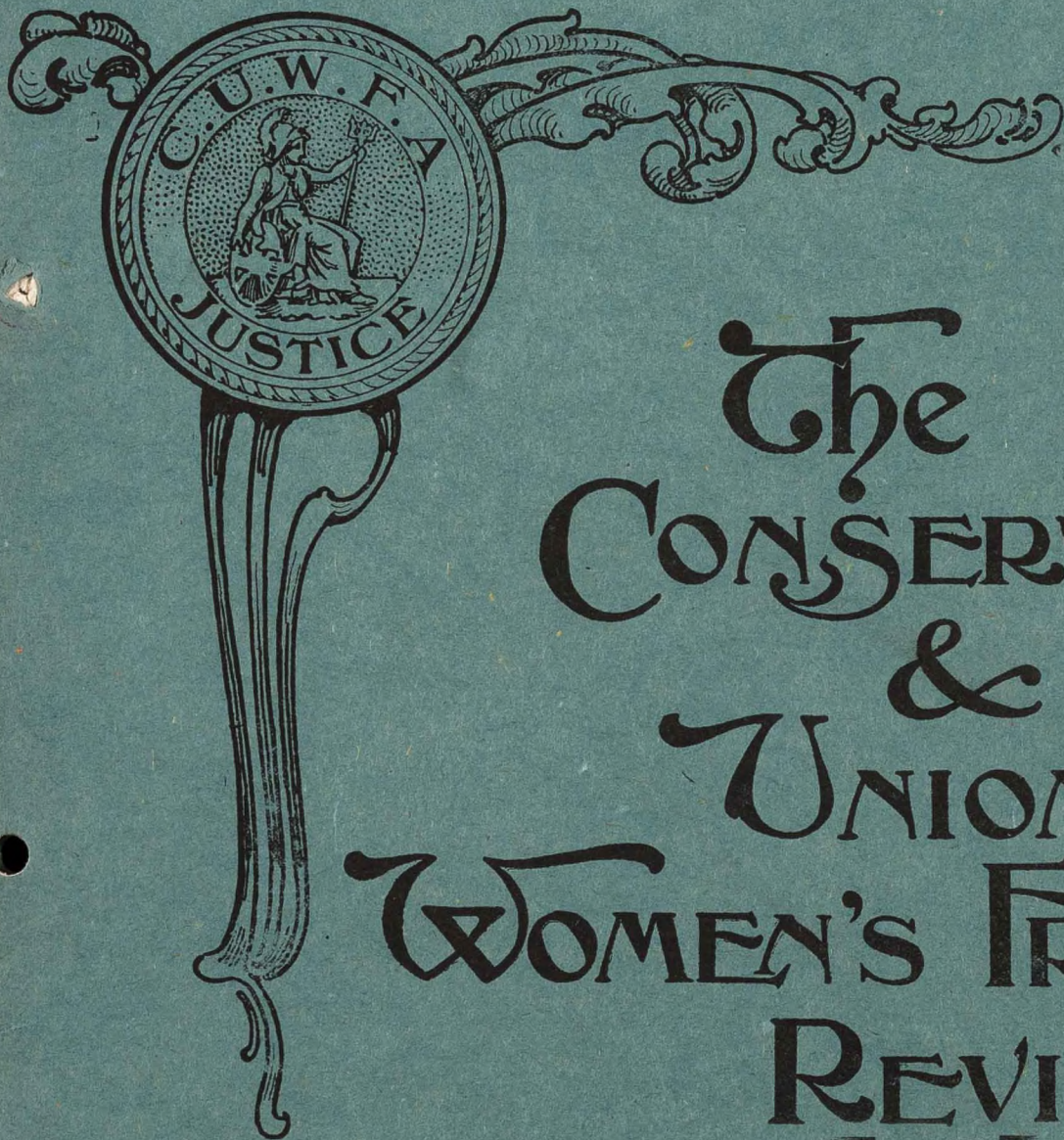


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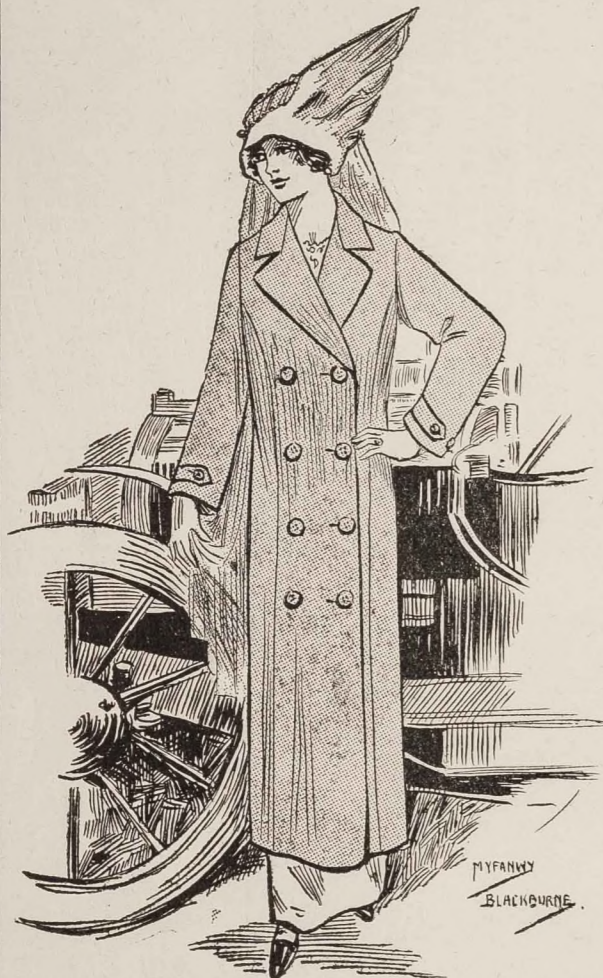
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OBJECTS.

- (1) To form a bond of union between all Conservatives and Unionists who are in favour of the removal of the sex disqualification and the extension of the Franchise to all duly-qualified women.
- (2) To convince members of the Conservative and Unionist party of the desirability of this policy, and as far as is possible to give active support to official candidates at elections when they are in favour of the Enfranchisement of Women.
- (3) To work for Women's Enfranchisement by Educational and Constitutional methods consistent with Unionist principles.
- (4) To hold meetings and to arrange for lectures in furtherance of the above aims, and to provide literature on the subject.
- (5) To maintain the principles of the Conservative and

Unionist party with regard to the basis on which the Franchise is to be granted, and to oppose Manhood Suffrage in any form. The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association only asks that sex should cease to be a disqualification, and that women who fulfil the same conditions as men should enjoy the same political rights and privileges. Under the existing law a woman is qualified to exercise the parliamentary vote under following conditions:—

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- (4) A University graduate.
- (5) A man whose living rooms are provided as part of his salary, provided his employer does not live on the premises (the service franchise).

† This Association, though pledging itself not to oppose any official Unionist Candidate, yet will not work as an Association for any Candidate who is opposed to Women's Franchise.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS:

- HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD. HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH. HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND. THE MARCHIONESS OF DOWNSHIRE. THE MARCHIONESS OF SLIGO. THE MARCHIONESS OF CHOLMONDELEY. THE COUNTESS OF MAR. THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON. THE COUNTESS OF ESSEX. THE COUNTESS OF GALLOWAY. THE COUNTESS OF MEATH. THE COUNTESS OF FINGALL. (President for Ireland). THE COUNTESS OF TANKERVILLE. WINIFRED COUNTESS OF ARRAN. THE COUNTESS OF MALMESBURY. THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF DONOUGHMORE. THE COUNTESS OF ROSSLYN. THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK. THE COUNTESS OF GOSFORD. THE COUNTESS OF LYTON. THE COUNTESS OF LONDESBOROUGH. THE COUNTESS OF ANCASTER. THE VISCOUNTESS CASTLEREAGH. THE LADY JANE TAYLOR. THE LADY HERMIONE BLACKWOOD. THE LADY EDWARD SPENCER CHURCHILL. THE VISCOUNTESS DILLON (President for Oxon.) THE VISCOUNTESS MASSAREENE AND FERRARD.

- THE VISCOUNTESS MIDDLETON. ELEANOR VISCOUNTESS GORT. THE VISCOUNTESS HILL. THE VISCOUNTESS CHURCHILL. THE VISCOUNTESS DUFFIN. THE VISCOUNTESS HOLLAND. THE LADY MARY COCK. THE LADY MARY STUART. THE LADY MARY GIBSON. THE LADY MARY ABERNETHY. THE LADY MARY WARD. THE LADY MARY HOARE. THE LADY EMILY WYNDHAM QUIN. THE LADY ROSEMARY FORDE. THE LADY BETTY BALFOUR. THE LADY ROBERT CECIL. THE LADY WILLOUGHBY DE BROOK. (President for Warwickshire). ELLEN, LADY INCHQUIN. THE LADY NORTH. THE LADY LEYNHAM. THE LADY CLONROCK. CATHERINE, LADY DECIES. THE LADY FORESTER. THE LADY BARRETT. HELEN, LADY ARINGILL. THE LADY HATEMAN. THE LADY BERRY. THE LADY ST. OSWALD. THE LADY KNIGHTLEY OF PAWSLEY. (First President C.U.W.F.A.) THE LADY ST. HELLER.

- THE HON. MRS. ROBERT DEVEREUX. THE HON. MRS. WHITTUCK. THE HON. LADY ACLAND. THE HON. MRS. ADRIED LITTLETON. THE HON. GLADYS ADDERLEY. THE HON. MRS. BERTIE BURNETT. LADY LANTON. LADY ABBOTT. MRS. HUME KELLY. MRS. HORNBY LEWIS. MRS. MACHELL. MISS EVA MACKENZIE. MRS. ELLA FULLER-MAITLAND. MRS. MURRELL MARRIS. MISS VIOLET FLORENCE MARTIN. MRS. MCLEAN. MISS MCLEAN. MRS. RONALD MCNEILL. MRS. W. D. MCSWINEY. MRS. MICHELLS. THE VISCOUNTESS MIDDLETON.

FORM OF APPLICATION

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS: SIR R. U. PENROSE FITZGERALD, THE COUNTESS OF SELBORNE. SIR JAMES RANKIN, BART. SIR JOHN ROLLESTON, M.P. SIR EDWARD BOSK, M.A., LL.B. SIR WILLIAM BULL, M.A., LL.B. MAJOR-GENERAL HARRY JEFFREYS. ROWLAND I PROTHRO, ESQ., M.P. CHANCELLOR P. VERNON SMITH, ESQ., M.P. THE MASTER OF THE TEMPLE, D.D. PROFESSOR W. FLINDERS PETER D.C.L., LL.D. PROFESSOR THOMAS D. SCOTT, F.R.S. J. S. HARMON, BARRISTER AT LAW, M.P. ALFRED BIRD, ESQ., M.P. JAMES BOYD, ESQ., M.P.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL to retire in 1914

- LADY ALEXANDER. THE COUNTESS OF ANCASTER. MRS. GERALD ARBUTHNOT. MRS. ARMITSTEAD. WINIFRED, COUNTESS OF ARRAN. THE HON. MRS. JOHN BAILEY. MISS HUNTER-BAILLIE. THE LADY BETTY BALFOUR. LADY BARNES. MRS. HERBERT BARNES. THE LADY GRACE BARRY. MRS. WILLIAM HICKS-BEACH. MRS. LIONEL BEDDINGTON. MISS JANET AGNES BELL. MRS. C. W. BENSON. MRS. PONSONBY BLENNERHASSETT. MRS. BOLITHO. MRS. H. PERCY BOULNOIS. MRS. JOHN P. BOYD-CARPENTER. MRS. SACKVILLE CALDBECK. THE HON. MRS. KENNETH CAMPBELL. MRS. CAMPBELL OF ARDUAINE.

- MISS EMILY CASTER. MISS BEATRICE CARTWRIGHT. THE VISCOUNTESS CASTLEREAGH. THE LADY ROBERT CECIL. THE HON. MRS. WILLIAM CECIL. MISS CHADWICK. LADY CHANCE. MRS. GEORGE COATES. LADY CRAGGS. MRS. HOUSON CRAUFURD OF CRAUFURDLAND. LADY CUNYNGHAME. LADY STORMONTH DARLING. CATHERINE, LADY DECIES. THE VISCOUNTESS DILLON. MRS. DIPLOCK. LADY DOCKRELL. MRS. DUCKWORTH. MRS. LAWDER-EATON. MISS E. M. EATON. MRS. J. E. EDMONDS. MISS EDMONDS.

- THE HON. MRS. ESTACE FITZGERALD. MRS. FREEMAN. MRS. LADY GERARD. MRS. GILLIAT. MISS GILSTRAP. THE HON. MRS. GOLDMAN. MRS. MCCORMICK GOODHART. MISS GOULDING. MRS. EDGAR GRAHAM. MRS. PHILIP GRAHAM. MISS BERTHA GRAHAM. MISS ROSE GRAHAM. THE HON. MRS. NORMAN GROSVENOR. MISS AMELIA GURNEY. MISS MARY GURNEY. MRS. JOHN HALDANE. MRS. ERIC HAMBRO. DR. LILLIAS HAMILTON.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL.—Continued.

- MRS. LEVERTON HARRIS. MRS. CAMERON HEAD OF INVERAULT. MRS. H. N. C. HEATH. MISS OLIVIA HENRY. MISS F. M. HEWETT. MRS. WILLIAM HORWOOD. MRS. PERCY HOWARD. MRS. HARRY JEFFREYS. MRS. HEYWOOD JOHNSTONE. MRS. JULIAN. MRS. HUME KELLY. MRS. HORNBY LEWIS. MRS. MACHELL. MISS EVA MACKENZIE. MRS. ELLA FULLER-MAITLAND. MRS. MURRELL MARRIS. MISS VIOLET FLORENCE MARTIN. MRS. MCLEAN. MISS MCLEAN. MRS. RONALD MCNEILL. MRS. W. D. MCSWINEY. MRS. MICHELLS. THE VISCOUNTESS MIDDLETON.

- MISS EVELINE MITFORD. LADY SCOTT MONCRIEFF. THE LADY KATHERINE MORGAN. MRS. ARTHUR MORO. MRS. MYLNE. THE HON. MRS. GEORGE NAPIER. MRS. ORME. MRS. ARTHUR PAKENHAM. THE HON. MRS. PALEY. MRS. ARTHUR F. PEASE. LADY DENISON PENDER. THE HON. VIOLET DOUGLAS-PENNANT. MRS. ERNEST POLLOCK. MRS. E. ROWLAND PROTHERO. MRS. EDMUND PULLAR. MISS MINNA RATHBONE. MRS. CHARLES RIDLEY. MISS RIVINGTON. MRS. SAMUEL ROBERTS. MRS. JOHN FREDERICK ROBINSON. MRS. NEWTON ROBINSON. LADY ROLLESTON. MRS. SCORESBY ROUTLEDGE, M.A. MRS. GILBERT SAMUEL.

- MRS. J. H. CULME-SEYMOUR. THE HON. LADY SHELLEY. MRS. THOMAS SKINNER. MRS. KENYON-SLANEY. THE HON. MRS. ABEL SMITH. MRS. BINNS SMITH. MRS. RIDLEY SMITH. MISS EDITH SOMERVILLE. MRS. SPENS. MRS. M. A. SPIELMANN. MRS. WASHINGTON SULLIVAN. MRS. SURTEES (senior). MRS. WALTER SYKES. LADY THRIFF. MRS. TORREY. MISS WARBURG. MRS. FABIAN WARE. MRS. LINDSAY WATSON. MRS. WEBB. MRS. F. VERNON WENTWORTH. MISS WOODS. MISS HUTCHINSON WRIGHT.

TO RETIRE IN 1915.

- MRS. PERCY BOTTERELL. MRS. BENNETT BROUGH. MRS. T. G. CHAMBERS. MRS. ATHELSTON COODE. MRS. ARNOLD FORSTER. MRS. HOLLINGS. MISS HILDA HOLLINGS.

- MISS MARSHALL. MRS. RAYMOND MAUDE. MISS PIGOT-MOODIE. MISS KATHLEEN MOORE. MRS. OSWALD NETTLEFOLD. MRS. OLIVER. MISS CATHERINE OULES.

- MRS. ARMAR SAUNDERSON. MRS. FRANCIS SMITH. MRS. MARTIN SMITH. MISS MARGARET STERLING. MRS. ARTHUR STEEBEL. MRS. TOUCHE. MRS. BOURNE WHEELER.

MEMBER APPOINTED TO SERVE ON COUNCIL UNTIL ELECTION AT ANNUAL MEETING, 1913.

MRS. RATCLIFF.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Chairman—WINIFRED, COUNTESS OF ARRAN.

- *THE HON. MRS. JOHN BAILEY. THE LADY BETTY BALFOUR. MRS. H. PERCY BOULNOIS. MRS. JOHN P. BOYD CARPENTER. MISS BEATRICE CARTWRIGHT. *THE VISCOUNTESS CASTLEREAGH. MISS CHADWICK.

- LADY CRAGGS. MISS E. M. EATON. MISS EDMONDS. *MRS. TRISTRAM EVE. *MISS GILSTRAP. MISS AMELIA GURNEY. *Co-opted Members.

- MISS EVELINE MITFORD. MISS RIVINGTON. MRS. RIDLEY SMITH. MRS. LAWDER EATON, ex-officio. MRS. RONALD MCNEILL, ex-officio. MISS MINNA RATHBONE, ex-officio. MRS. LINDSAY WATSON, ex-officio.

Hon. Treasurers—THE HON. MRS. WILLIAM CECIL. MRS. FABIAN WARE.

Honorary Secretary—MRS. GILBERT SAMUEL. Secretary and Offices—48, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.

The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association consists of men and women who have qualified for membership by payment of a Registration Fee of one shilling. It is earnestly hoped that members will also subscribe annually towards the expenses of the Association.

Subscribers of five shillings or more shall receive notices of public meetings.

Members who subscribe not less than one guinea will be eligible for election on the Women's Council.

Badges of Membership one shilling each.

Cheques to be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, and crossed National Provincial Bank of England, Oxford Street Branch.

OBJECTS.

(1) To form a bond of union between all Conservatives and Unionists who are in favour of the removal of the sex disqualification and the extension of the Franchise to all duly-qualified women.

(2) To convince members of the Conservative and Unionist party of the desirability of this policy, and as far as is possible to give active support to official candidates at elections when they are in favour of the Enfranchisement of Women.

(3) To work for Women's Enfranchisement by Educative and Constitutional methods consistent with Unionist principles.

(4) To hold meetings and to arrange for lectures in furtherance of the above aims, and to provide literature on the subject.

(5) To maintain the principles of the Conservative and

Unionist party with regard to the basis on which the Franchise should rest and to oppose Manhood Suffrage in any form.

The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association only asks that sex should cease to be a disqualification, and that women who fulfil the same conditions as men should enjoy the same political rights and privileges. Under the existing law a man is qualified to exercise the parliamentary vote under following conditions:—

(1) An owner of freehold estate valued at not less than £5 per annum.

(2) An occupier of a house or tenement. (The occupier is the person in whose name the house is taken, and he can obtain a vote, however small his rental. But the law allows two or more persons to claim as "joint occupiers" where each pays a rental of not less than £10 a year.)

(3) A lodger, provided he occupies apartments of the value of not less than 3s. 10d. a week. (The apartments may be furnished or unfurnished, but in either case the minimum rental of 3s. 10d. a week—i.e., £10 a year—is reckoned on the unfurnished value.)

(4) A University graduate.

(5) A man whose living rooms are provided as part of his salary, provided his employer does not live on the premises (the service franchise).

† This Association, though pledging itself not to oppose any official Unionist Candidate, yet will not work as an Association for any Candidate who is opposed to Women's Franchise.

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NOTICE TO READERS.

All Editorial Communications should be sent to the Editor, at the Offices of the Association, and requests for Copies of this paper to the Press Secretary. Letters requiring answers should be accompanied by a stamped envelope. All enquiries respecting Advertisement and Trade Distribution, to be made to the Business Manager, 20, Brook Street, Bond Street, W.

OUR WORK.

CENTRAL OFFICE REPORT.

The work of the Central Office has been progressing actively and strenuously in its various directions. The seed sown by our propaganda and organising work throughout the country is bringing forth satisfactory results, in that we are constantly starting new branches and interesting fresh people who help to swell our ranks, and who in their turn influence their neighbours and fellow constituents, thus bringing pressure to bear on their parliamentary representatives. Our Organisers have accomplished excellent work in the North, in the Midlands and in the South of England, and we have a large amount of work ahead of us for the early part of the year.

The quarterly Council meeting took place on November 12th, at 12, Eaton Place (by kind permission of Mrs. Ridley Smith), and was very well attended by our Vice-Presidents, Councillors and Branch Delegates; and the Annual Meeting on November 13th, at the Westminster Palace Hotel (by kind permission of Mrs. John Frederick Robinson) was equally well attended. Our President, in the Chair, spoke of the Parliamentary work of the Association, and the Hon. Secretary gave an account of the work carried out during the year. The Report and Balance Sheet were unanimously adopted and the election of the President and Vice-Presidents ratified. In answer to an appeal made by Lady Selborne and Mrs. Percy Boulnois on behalf of our Treasurers—Lady Arran (who was on the platform) and Mrs. Fabian Ware (who was unable to be present)—a satisfactory response was made.

Our elections took place immediately after the Annual Meeting. The new Executive Committee consists of:—

Winifred, Countess of Arran, the Lady Betty Balfour, Mrs. H. Percy Boulnois, Mrs. John P. Boyd-Carpenter, Miss Beatrice Cartwright, the Hon. Mrs. William Cecil, Miss Chadwick, Lady Craggs, Miss E. M. Eaton, Miss Edmonds, Miss Amelia Gurney, Miss Eveline Mitford, Miss Rivington, Mrs. Gilbert Samuel, Mrs. Ridley Smith, Mrs. Fabian

Ware, and the four members who have since been co-opted are: The Viscountess Castlereagh, the Hon. Mrs. John Bailey, Mrs. Trustram Eve and Miss Gilstrap.

The following have been elected as officers:—Chairman, Winifred, Countess of Arran; Treasurers, the Hon. Mrs. William Cecil and Mrs. Fabian Ware; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Gilbert Samuel. We heartily welcome Lady Arran and Mrs. William Cecil, respectively, as our Chairman and first Treasurer. Mrs. Percy Boulnois, who has been the Chairman of the Executive Committee since the initiation of the Association, and who has devoted so much of her time and energy to the work of the Committee, did not stand for re-election.

A reconstitution of the Office Committee has taken place; the object of this Committee being to give the Office Secretary advice and direction in the absence of the Hon. Secretary.

A large number of meetings have been held. The important meeting at St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow (in conjunction with the National Union) was an unqualified success, and the hall, which holds 5,000, was full. Lady Castlereagh and Lord Lytton spoke on our behalf, and on the platform were a large number of our prominent supporters. Lord Selborne wrote a letter which was read at the meeting, and Mr. Balfour sent a telegram of good wishes. Lady Castlereagh and Lord Lytton also addressed a large and influential gathering at Stamford (Lincs.). Lady Willoughby de Broke and Sir John Cockburn addressed a public meeting in Blackpool in December. The Duchess of Marlborough was present at the Café Chantant successfully arranged by our Kensington Committee, and gave an interesting address. Lady Selborne has addressed public meetings at Bournemouth, Bristol, Guildford, Southsea and various drawing-room meetings. Our meeting at the Knightsbridge Hotel in December was very well attended, Lady Arran acting as hostess of this occasion, and Dr. Florence Willey and Mr. C. S. Goldman, M.P., were the speakers.

I would beg our readers to note a paragraph with details of a public meeting we are holding on Thursday evening, February 6th, at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, when Lord Selborne will be the chief speaker, and other prominent Unionists will support him on the platform. We depend on our friends to help us fill the hall, and to make the meeting an unqualified success.

I regret to state that Miss Martin, who, as our readers and members know, has been so very successful an organiser for the Association for nearly three years, is obliged to give up the work, but I am glad to say she will endeavour to give us her valuable assistance from time to time.

Among the latest additions to our list of Vice-Presidents are the Countess of Lytton, Miss Burrows (Principal of St. Hilda's Hall) and the Viscount Wolmer.

LOUISE GILBERT SAMUEL.

We know we voice the feelings of the members of our Association when we express our thanks to Mrs. Percy Boulnois for the wholehearted way she has carried on the work during the time she has been

Chairman of the Executive Committee. When the Association was first being formed and the arduous labour of organisation and of collecting funds had to be undertaken, Mrs. Boulnois, as Chairman, threw herself into the work with enthusiasm, and our subsequent success is in a great measure due to her initiative and unflinching energy. Although she does not feel able to continue the heavy work of Chairman of the Executive—a work which grows heavier every year—we are glad to know that she will still be on our Executive and will help us in every way she can.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

An Appeal to Readers of the REVIEW.

One of the Treasurer's duties is the pleasant part of thanking those generous members who have lightened the financial burden of the year: without their help the Treasurer's duty would resolve itself into the sorrowful work of guarding the last pennies in a depleted treasury, for if there is any harder task than the necessity for asking for money, it is the necessity of refusing money to the workers who spend it so wisely and administer it with such careful economy, and who could always accomplish five times as much work if there were only twice the money to oil the wheels of the machinery of organisation.

Women are the economical sex, and women realise the wisdom of the saying, "they give twice who give quickly." This is especially true in a political movement with so definite an aim as a franchise bill. At present thousands of workers and thousands of pounds are locked up year after year—wasted to the many causes suffragists have at heart. When victory is certain a prolonged campaign is waste of valuable time and valuable energy, and women dislike waste, so a retiring treasurer may be allowed to make an urgent appeal to those members of our Association who have not yet made any special donation to the funds, and say exactly what is needed, with the assurance that an appeal to the commonsense and generosity of suffragists will not be in vain.

We need a branch of the C.U.W.F.A. in every constituency in the United Kingdom where there is a Unionist member or candidate. In every constituency there are Conservative women who are actually or potentially suffragists, and when once a branch is started, its work is carried on by the local committees; but we need trained speakers and organisers for the all-important work of starting new branches. It is a direct means of bringing pressure to bear on our own party—an indirect but effective means of stimulating the Liberal Party to action. We have been cautious in our Association, we have learned to walk before we attempted to run; but now we have an efficient organisation, a network of branches well distributed about the country, and appeals for speakers and organisers from all sides, we could run very fast if only funds for the inevitable expenses entailed were forthcoming. We do not wish to be hampered in our work for lack of money; to hesitate over the printing and distribution of a valuable pamphlet for the sake of the few

pounds to pay the printer's bill; to decide against holding a public meeting in one constituency because of the expense of the hall; to refuse an appeal for an organiser in another county because all our organisers are working too hard already elsewhere, and we have not the funds that would enable us to engage another, though six more would not be enough.

We do not ask for impossibilities. If it be asked, "how much do you want everybody to give?" the reply is, "just a little more than everybody can afford." If 200 readers of the "Review" would each give £5, and another 100 members would each give £10, or larger sums, and a thousand members would each give £1, we should have £3,000 in a week! And with £3,000 for special propaganda purposes the Association could accomplish in six months the work of several years. So we ask our readers to bring about this great economy of time and labour by sending cheques and postal orders to me at 48, Dover Street, in time to have the result announced at our mass meeting at the beginning of February.

WINIFRED ARRAN.

The Executive Committee consider it would be advisable to form a canvassing corps, which would be ready to help Unionist Candidates in favour of Women's Suffrage at the elections, and they hope any ladies who are willing to undertake this work will enrol themselves forthwith. It was originally suggested that this corps be restricted to London and the suburbs, but if the organisation could be extended to the country as well a great deal of good might be done. Will all Branch Secretaries mention this scheme to their members and see if such a work can be started in their constituencies? Ladies living in or near London who are willing to help in this way are asked to communicate with the Hon. Secretary at the Head Office.

THE LANTERN LECTURES.

We are very gratified at the success of our Lantern Lectures, and the increasing demand that is being made for them all over the country. The Societies and Branches that have already had them have expressed great appreciation. It is an excellent means of interesting and educating audiences who could not be approached in any other way, or when a series of meetings with only suffrage speeches have made a change of programme desirable. The three lantern lectures are: Women at Work, shewing the part women play in the industrial life of the country; Women's Work in the Empire, illustrating their share in Imperial development and refuting the statement that "the enfranchisement of women would be a grave danger to the British Empire, and lead to its disruption and ruin;" and Lands where Women have the Vote. These lectures are illustrated with beautiful lantern slides, and the typed manuscript can be read by anyone. All information can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

By THE COUNTESS OF SELBORNE.

The political outlook is wrapped in mist. When the clouds roll away, shall we see our hopes realised, or shall we be once more disappointed? Will the prize for which we have striven be again plucked from our grasp, just as we seemed nearly to have attained to it? Rumours have been flying about that the Government will abandon the Reform Bill and content themselves with carrying Mr. Baker's anti-plural-voting Bill, but our Liberal allies seem very confident that this is not so, and that Mr. Asquith is quite resolved on bringing the question of women's suffrage to a test division. He has promised a free vote. The Government Whips are to exert no influence on members, and each man is to vote as his conscience or his constituents decide. A free vote! How can a luckless Member of Parliament ever be free? The iron hand of the Government Whip is withdrawn, but pressure may be exercised; is, we know, being exercised by various agencies.

I think we must entirely acquit the Prime Minister of any double dealing in this matter. He has given no encouragement to the rumour which has been put about that, if any amendment conferring the suffrage on women were carried, it would involve his resignation. We know this has been said, and said by people who professed to be in the secrets of the Government. I can only say that those who put such a threat in Mr. Asquith's mouth, are regardless of his character for straightforward dealing. What effect it is having on Liberal members we shall not know until the division list is published. If we then find that many old friends are absent, or against us, we shall attribute it to the fear that by keeping their words to the women, they might endanger the stability of the Government.

Of the three amendments in which the suffrage societies have taken a particular interest, that to be moved by Sir Edward Grey, to delete the word "male" in the first clause of the Bill, is, we are assured by our legal friends, not sufficient, even if it is carried, to give any women the vote; but it is necessary to carry it before any effective amendment can be inserted in the Bill. We ought therefore to get good support for it, as we shall have not only the support of real suffragists, but of that mysterious class of people who tell us that they are in favour of women's suffrage in principle, though they are always against every measure that can bring it about. This amendment ought exactly to suit them. Then, if our friends are successful in carrying this, follow the amendments which may effect a real representation of women in Parliament. The adult suffrage amendment will not commend itself to a Conservative Association, and I believe there is no chance of its being carried. The two amendments which are chiefly interesting to us, are those moved by Mr. Dickinson to enfranchise householders and wives of householders, and by Mr. Lyttelton to enfranchise women ratepayers.

The danger that we run here is that our Liberal friends will support the Dickinson amendment, and our Conservative friends will support the Lyttelton

amendment, and neither party is strong enough to carry a suffrage amendment against the anti-suffragists without the help of the other.

I cannot see myself on what grounds the Lyttelton amendment is held to be more favourable to the Conservative Party than the Dickinson amendment. The class of women enfranchised will be precisely the same. The great mass of women ratepayers are widows who were wives of householders, till their husbands died. They are older than the wives and poorer. They are supposed to favour the Conservative candidates in municipal elections, but I think it is very doubtful if they are actuated by Conservative principles, or simply by a dread of higher rates. The Progressive Party in municipal politics is associated with high rates in most people's minds, and to these poor people even the smallest rise of rates is a very serious affair. But it does not follow that they will therefore be Conservative in a parliamentary election. I am inclined to believe that, as a party, the Conservatives would reap most benefit from the enfranchisement of the wives. As a rule these would vote with their husbands, thus giving the married men greater power at the polls than the single men. And surely the family is the foundation of Conservatism. The care of children, the responsibility for their welfare, the desire that tranquility may continue, the recognition of the importance of industrial stability, are the very roots of that sober and measured Conservatism, which finds its most direct expression in the Conservative Party, but we are glad to think, permeates all parties and all classes,—at least among English people.

The truest friends of suffrage for women will pledge themselves to vote for both these amendments in succession. Thus, and thus only, shall we be able to defeat the forces against us.

Since writing the above, we have had the publication of Sir Edward Grey's letter to Miss Haldane. This, I think, fully confirmed my views of the Prime Minister's attitude.

We desire to draw the attention of our readers to the great meeting our Association is getting up at the Horticultural Hall on February 6th, at which Lord Selborne has consented to speak, supported by many prominent Conservatives. The tickets, price 5/-, 2/6, 1/- and 6d. are being sold very quickly, so the success of the meeting is already assured, but we wish all our members to attend and to bring their friends, that we may give an overwhelming reply to those who say there is no demand for the vote among Conservative women. Tickets and all information concerning the meeting may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, C. & U.W.F.A., 48, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.

An umbrella with a round handle was found after the Annual Meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel. It is at 48, Dover Street, waiting to be claimed by its owner.

OUR UNANSWERABLE CASE

By THE HON. MRS. JOHN BAILEY.

The difficulty in dealing with this subject lies in "l'embarras du choix," for so many and so various are the reasons why the Suffrage should be granted to women that I propose to confine myself to three or four among the most salient, only observing by the way that they are by no means put forward as covering anything like the whole of the ground.

First of all then, the granting of the Parliamentary vote to women is simply a stage in the movement for the emancipation of women which has been so conspicuous a feature in the history of the last sixty years. That movement involves the whole growth and development of the higher education of women on the one hand, and the opening out of many of the professions—notably those of medicine and of the Civil Service—on the other, it also includes the granting of the municipal vote and the right of women to sit on Town and County Councils and on Boards of Guardians. The same period of time has witnessed the entrance of women into the industrial sphere, owing to the substitution of the factory system for the old cottage industries, with the result that, according to the latest calculations, no fewer than five million women are now earning their own living in different ways. Now our whole contention is that the granting of the Parliamentary vote is only another step in this onward progress, and that it involves in itself nothing new or startling. It is impossible not to be struck by the fact that at every stage in this history the same objections have been raised, expressed almost in the same words. We are told now that the exercise of the Parliamentary vote by women would mean an unwarrantable interference with the peculiar sphere of men. The demand of women for admission to University degrees was resisted on the ground of its being in opposition to the eternal "limitations of sex," and it is unnecessary to remind readers of this REVIEW how the first pioneers of female education were accused of trying to turn girls into boys by making them study the same subjects; how in the long struggle to obtain entrance into the medical profession women were charged at every turn with unwomanliness and indelicacy, Florence Nightingale and her friends, engaged in work which would now be recognised by every one as peculiarly feminine, were spoken of at the time as "filthy witches." Such were the amenities of mid-Victorian controversy. Our opponents are more polite in their language now, but the spirit underlying their arguments is the same. All protestations to the contrary notwithstanding, it is our firm belief that the anti-suffragist of to-day would have been the anti-educationalist, the anti-woman doctor, the anti-woman generally of sixty years ago. We are told, of course, that while all previous extensions of the sphere of women were legitimate, the particular reform we are considering does involve a perfectly new departure. The burden of proof would seem to rest on those who make this assertion, and who draw an altogether arbitrary line between political and every other kind of activity; but it seems to me that while it is conceivable that the future may

witness a reaction against the whole movement of which I have spoken, it is not conceivable that the co-operation of women will be welcomed in all departments of the national life,—professional, educational, municipal,—but that a sudden halt will be called at the point where all these lines of action converge—as they inevitably do—into the political sphere. For it is surely absurd to contend that the same woman whose work is valued as a Poor Law Guardian or a Factory Inspector, will be discovered to be suffering from incurable "political ignorance" when she asks for a voice in choosing the men who are to make those very laws, in the administration of which she is daily concerned.

This brings me to my second point, that women ought to have the right of voting as well as men on the common ground of citizenship. "When did you women begin to meddle with politics?" asked Napoleon of Madame de Stael. "Sire, when we began to be guillotined," was the answer. The system of government under which we now live involves a constantly increasing extension of State interference with the daily life of the people, whether men or women. If a woman never leaves her home—that home of which we hear so much and which suffragists value quite as highly as their opponents—the State steps inside those very four walls and prescribes to her the education she is to give her children and the conditions under which she is to engage her servants. This is, of course, still more obviously true of the factory hand, the woman worker of every kind, the professional woman, the philanthropist. How can all these interests be properly protected, and all these opinions given their due weight, if, in a country governed entirely on the representative system, they alone are unrepresented? And if it be said in reply that women's interests will always be safe in the hands of men, it is surely obvious that this cannot, in the nature of things, be always the case. Most of the very measures that have been passed in the interests of women—the Married Women's Property Acts, the repeal of the C.D. Acts, the Midwives Bill, for instance, have been carried only after a long and bitter struggle. Often, too, much legislation supposed to be in the interests of women has a tendency to make the conditions of employment still harder for them than they already are, and to restrict their industrial activities to a still greater extent. If any section of the nation is debarred from making its needs and its wishes known in the usual and constitutional way, the legislation that is undertaken on its behalf is bound to be ignorant, and consequently often, if not always, harmful. Women have been oppressed in the past, sometimes they are so now, more often perhaps they are patronized, but what they wish to be, and never are, is to be consulted, and to be allowed to record their opinion before, and not after, laws in which they are most closely concerned are passed over their heads.

The broad ground of citizenship of which I have spoken, means no more than this: that educational legislation should be referred to the "considered judgment" of the mothers as well as of the fathers of the nation's children; that laws dealing with industry should be referred to the woman worker as

well as to her male competitor; that matters of Imperial as well as of purely domestic interest should be considered by the women who, equally with men, constitute the British Empire. The possession of the vote is, after all, the recognised means of expression on all these subjects, and no efficient substitute has yet been found for it. While no one denies that there are spheres of activity which are specially male and specially female, and that neither men nor women can do each other's work, it is hardly an over-statement to say boldly that there are no women's questions which are not also men's questions, but that there is always a woman's, as well as a man's, point of view. It is said, for instance, that a large majority of women in the Liberal Party itself are opposed to the disendowment of the Welsh Church. If this is so, will it be seriously maintained that the opinions of all these women are represented by the votes of those who support the present government in carrying this very policy into effect?

"Women," writes George Meredith, a good friend to our cause, if ever there was one, "need encouragement to look out upon affairs of national interest, and men should do their part in helping them to state publicly what has long been confined to the domestic circle—consequently a wasted force." Women, if they have much to gain from the proposed change, have also much to give. Whatever gifts they may possess, and whatever faculties they have—and it is not necessary to be eternally disputing as to what precisely they are—will, it is certain, be more useful when employed in co-operation with men in the service of the State than when, as now, they are "a wasted force." That this is so is indeed proved by the immense number of political organisations consisting of women only, or of men and women together, which now exist, and of which many strong anti-suffragists are among the most active members. I have always felt that this is not a satisfactory state of things, as it means a great extension of political activity without that political responsibility which alone can really inform and steady it; still, it proves that women are not so "invincibly ignorant" where the great questions of the day are concerned as to be incapable of advising and influencing the male electors who are to vote on them. It is true that there is apparently supposed to be something magic in the difference between advising another person how to vote and voting oneself, but this is surely one of the distinctions that is only intelligible to the anti-suffrage mind.

No sensible woman believes that the possession of the vote by women will remedy all the evils from which we suffer, or put everything "right with the world." But it is, in our belief, a part of the general movement of human progress. There are injustices and inequalities which it will certainly redress, and others which will be less likely to occur in the future because of it. As with all the great forward movements of the world, the question which we have to settle is whether our faces are to be set "towards the East where the new light dawns, or towards the West where the old light has sunk irrevocably down." We suffragists have no doubt as to which side we are on, nor have we any doubt as to our ultimate victory.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

By LADY CHANCE.

It will be remembered that in June 1910, Mrs. Humphry Ward, who had recently been in America, wrote to "The Times" to inform its readers that the Women's Suffrage movement in that country was practically dying out, owing to the constantly strengthening opposition among the women themselves, and to the fact that not a single real advantage had been gained during 12 years. She was not a good prophet, for a few months later the States of Washington and California granted "equal suffrage." Last November four more States enfranchised their women, making now ten in all. They are as follows:—Wyoming (women enfranchised 1869), Colorado (1893), Utah and Idaho (1896), Washington (1910), California (1911), Arizona, Kansas, Oregon and Michigan (1912). The number of women eligible to vote in the first six is over 1,163,000, and the percentage of women who use their vote varies in the different States from 75 to 99. The figures for the four last are of course not yet available. The ten Equal Suffrage States have now 70 "Electoral Votes" out of 531. In 1908 they had only 17. The total population of these ten "free" States is 8,190,000, and of this number three States alone—California, Kansas and Michigan—account for nearly seven millions, so that the "Equal Suffrage" population has been multiplied by almost eight since 1910.

A glance at the map will reveal the interesting fact that, with the exception of Michigan, all the "Equal Suffrage" States adjoin one another. This shows very clearly that the women's vote has been a success, or the immediate neighbours of the enfranchised States would certainly not have followed their example if the results had been attended by any of the disasters so freely prophesied. Michigan is noteworthy as being the first Eastern State to grant Equal Suffrage.

For suffragists in Great Britain, the progress of the cause in America is of the highest importance and interest. Probably none but the most "crusted" Antis fail to see that the woman's movement has now attained international proportions, and is an increasingly important and vital question in all the more civilised countries of the world.

The remarkable and somewhat sudden progress of the movement in America is attributed by prominent Americans themselves to the awakening of the civic conscience both among men and women. A spirit of reform has arisen among the more enlightened individuals of both sexes, and under its influence the indifference to corrupt "machine" politics is everywhere giving way to a quickened interest in public affairs. The better class of American men is not slow to recognise the immense importance of the women's direct power as a means of helping to overthrow the forces of corruption.

Though every victory abroad brings us nearer to our goal at home, it is not a pleasant or proud thought that England, who has hitherto always led where liberty in any form was concerned, should now be reduced to following the lead of others who have outstripped her in the march of human progress.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

At the Conference of the National Union of Women Workers in October a resolution, supported by the Catholic Women's League, the Research Committee of the Christian Social Union, the Women's Industrial Council, and the Committee on Wage-earning Children was carried, urging on the Government that in view of the low wages in many women's trades it was desirable to extend the Trade Board Act to other trades than those already scheduled. A rider, brought forward by the Standing Committee of Scottish Unions, urging the special need for including the shirt-making trade, was negated with regret. It was stated that, as the Government are great offenders in regard to the wages paid for shirt-making, the inclusion of that sweated trade in the resolution would raise Parliamentary opposition. We invite the Anti-Suffragist doctrinaires and sentimentalists to find out how many years have passed since Tom Hood wrote "The Song of the Shirt," and then to reflect whether there is not a greater magic in votes than sentimentality in conjuring away "Parliamentary opposition" to overdue reforms.

The Royal Assent was given to the Criminal Law Amendment Act on December 13th. Although it is satisfactory that the long delayed measure of reform has passed into law, thanks to the untiring energy of the "Pass the Bill Committee" and all the Women's Suffrage Societies who have worked indefatigably in its support, it cannot be too plainly pointed out that the Bill as originally drafted was looked upon as an exceedingly moderate and limited measure, embodying the minimum demands of those who framed it, and that in its passage through the House of Commons important provisions have been deleted and lost. As it was not desired to endanger the passage of the Bill by further delay, the promoters did not press for the restoration of Clause III. to its original form, nor for other strengthening amendments. But further legislation is necessary if the White Slave Traffic is to be suppressed. It must be recorded that the attendance of members of the Committee during the Committee stage of the Bill was most unsatisfactory, and that Clause III. was shorn of its most important provision by one vote at an attendance of only about half the Committee.

It is matter more for sorrow than surprise that the Mental Deficiency Bill is dropped from the Government's programme to lighten the ship they've overloaded and sailed on the rocks. The Bill was a non-party constructive piece of social reform, supported by all philanthropic associations for the rescue and protection of children, girls and women. 40,000 children in elementary schools, half the girls in rescue homes, two-thirds of those in inebriates' homes, one-fifth of the paupers, one-tenth of the prisoners of the country are feeble-minded, and legislation is essential before their adequate protection can be assured. Yet, because there is not sufficient political pressure behind it, the Bill has been dropped. The worst of the delay is, not only the negative harm that

at any rate a year's time is lost in dealing with a growing difficulty, but the positive evil that all local philanthropic attempts to grapple with the problem are hung up and hampered by the fact that legislation is impending.

At the meeting of the Law Society in the autumn, when a resolution in favour of admitting women to the legal profession was defeated, a member gave as his reason for voting against their admission that "women were more dishonest than men." The Law Society then proceeded to discuss the question of solicitors absconding with trust funds. But the theory that women as a sex are dishonest is so often stated genially as a fact, that we would remind controversialists of the existence of the criminal statistics where men outnumber women by nearly ten to one. The last census figures are: 139 women in prison to 1000 men. If these figures do not prove woman's greater honesty they must prove her superior intelligence—in not getting found out. Either interpretation would seem to the lay mind a powerful argument for admitting her to the legal profession.

It is exceedingly satisfactory to be able to record that both the Majority and Minority Reports of the Royal Commission on the Divorce Laws recommend that the present inequality of the law should be abolished and that women should have equal rights with men in the courts of law. Both reports cover much contentious ground and differ widely in their conclusions on other points. Theoretically, common-sense suggests that the marriage laws should not be altered until women are enfranchised and can have a direct voice in their amendment; and in practice it will probably be found that so simple a measure of justice as the equality of the sexes will not be treated as uncontentious legislation until women are voters; though the fact that the franchise is coming and that women must be regarded as potential voters is already having a salutary effect on public opinion.

"The Times" of December 4th contained a leading article entitled "Married Women's Privileges," typically anti-suffragist in its misunderstanding of women's point of view. It is true that, under certain conditions, it is now possible for married women to evade their creditors, but the writer of the article omitted to mention that married men who are engaged in business sometimes make use of that fact; when in danger of bankruptcy they transfer their business to the name of their wife, and it is men's creditors who are thus defrauded. No Suffragist desires that these so-called "privileges" of married women should be retained. The writer of the article is surely not unaware that in the House of Lords the Earl of Granard has introduced a Bankruptcy Bill by which all *married women engaged in trade* are made amenable to bankruptcy proceedings upon a bankruptcy notice following judgment, and additional restrictions are imposed on the power to place property out of the reach of creditors, in case of bankruptcy, by means of covenants in marriage settlements.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

There are certain disquieting facts about the milk supply which do not receive attention proportionate to their importance. Bad milk means not only a high rate of infant mortality, but enfeebled health and stamina, and definite disease in those that survive. A lengthy correspondence has recently taken place in *The Times* upon the dangers of tuberculosis in milk and a few obvious criticisms of the tenor of the valuable controversy arise in the mind of the impartial onlooker. First of all, the dairy-herds of the United Kingdom are apparently so riddled with tuberculosis that it is hopeless to eradicate it; that axiom seems to be placidly accepted. Secondly, the only practical advice forthcoming with regard to unsatisfactory milk is—"boil it": this ignores the fact that to the poor, not only is the cost of milk increased if it has to be boiled, but poor mothers cannot afford the supplementary diet necessary for the health of any baby brought up on cooked food. In an ideal State the question of tuberculosis in cattle would be a simple one. Strict precautions are taken lest cattle with foot-and-mouth disease should infect other people's animals: it should be as much a matter of course that owners of tuberculous cows should not be allowed to distribute the infection broadcast to babies.

But there are more things wrong with the milk supply than tuberculosis in cows. Bacteriologists and doctors may disagree about the respective prowess of "streptococcus lacticus" and the tubercle bacillus in the anatomy of the human infant, but all are agreed that the human infant is not constructed to digest hydrogen-peroxide nor boracic acid nor any other preservative in its milk or cream, nor to thrive on milk deficient in natural fat. The legal fat percentage standard is very low. Fixed as the minimum, it is tending to become the maximum too; it permits of such tricks of the trade known as "toning," i.e., ordinary good milk with a fat percentage well above 3.5 is "toned" down to that minimum by the admixture of separated milk or water. And milk is so expensive that many infants of the poor are fed on cheap preserved milk from which fat has been extracted. It is true that such milk has to bear the intimation that it does not contain proper nutriment for infants, but well-meaning mothers "make it up by giving 'im a drop extra," and the unfortunate baby merely gets overfed on unsuitable food. Often the warning words are in such small type that they are quite inconspicuous, and in such a position that when the tin is opened they are cut away.

Milk rich in fat is not an ideal food, however, if it be equally rich in disease germs.

It may be argued that so complex and controversial a question cannot be adjusted by legislation, but it is morally certain that if the wishes of women-householders were as politically important as the wishes of dairy-farmers and milk purveyors, laws would be devised and administered that would ensure the innocent consumer of the commodity a greater amount of protection than is the case to-day. The present system of leaving local governing bodies to deal with milk is useless and unjust: unjust, because a farmer

in a parish under a strict local authority may be forced to incur expense in complying with its regulations, while the lucky owner of an adjoining farm, competing in the same market, but under a lax authority, may escape all such obligations; and useless, because milk is no purer than its most contaminated source. Model dairies are of very little value if, in any emergency, milk and cream is hurriedly bought in from any cow-keeper who has any to spare, whatever be the state of his cowshed or cows. Nor are London hygienic dairies, with model farms and herds ("call-birds" in milkmen's slang) for inspection in the outer suburbs, satisfactory guarantors of cleanliness if the bulk of the milk they actually sell comes in by rail from distant unknown sources.

There should be a proper national system of inspection. Tinned milk unsuitable for infants food should be labelled so in large red letters that really would be a danger signal to inexperienced or careless mothers. And above all, the aim should be to establish a standard of *bacteriological purity* for all milk sold. Besides necessitating cleanliness in handling, this would automatically safeguard the quality better than a minimum fat standard, for the addition of water would be dangerous; also it would discourage the habit of adding preservatives to unsold milk and selling it the next day. Even "sterilized" milk one day old may have accumulated as lively a supply of microbes as it contained before.

Interesting experiments have been made in America, and in this country on Mr. Buckley's Moundsmere Manor farm, with a view to producing "certificated" milk of a definite standard of purity. (The Moundsmere Farm Committee report that the simple expedient of using partially covered milking pails reduced the number of bacteria from 35,000 and 75,000 per c.c. to 10,000 per c.c.). But "certificated" milk at eightpence a quart would only be a boon to the comparative few who could afford it. However, cows are not the only animals that produce milk. Goats are cheap to feed, apparently not so subject to tuberculosis as cows, and goats' milk is a much better food for infants than the milk of cows. If a proper standard of milk would unduly raise its price, a supplementary cheaper supply could be provided by goats both in urban and rural districts, for herds of goats could be kept in London parks, for instance, just as well as flocks of sheep. What is being done on a small scale in various parts of the country by private breeders of goats might be done systematically on a larger scale with the encouragement, if necessary, of small grants from the Board of Agriculture. There could be no question of unfair competition with agricultural interests. Now there is not enough milk to go round. Children of the poorest classes rarely have it.

Once upon a time there was a Royal Commission on whiskey. A Royal Commission on milk would be welcomed by all women who know the difficulties of rearing infants on milk they know contains preservatives, and suspect contains more bacteria than respond to tuberculin tests. And had women votes a Royal Commission might no longer be a slow and expensive device for shelving answers to important questions.

OLGA HARTLEY.

THE LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The results of the recent London Borough Council elections are distinctly more favourable to women than those of 1909. Twenty-two women councillors have been elected out of fifty-two candidates, as against eleven out of sixty-four at the last elections. Of the successful candidates eight were Moderates, seven Progressive, five Labour, and two Independent. In Paddington a woman (Independent) was returned at the head of the poll. The proportion of women Councillors in the different Boroughs is as follows:

Bermondsey 1.—Progressive.
Finsbury 1.—Independent.
Hampstead 1.—Progressive (head of poll).
Islington 3.—2 Moderates, 1 Progressive.
Kensington 5.—3 Moderates, 2 Labour.
Paddington 4.—1 Independent (head of poll), 2 Progressive, 1 Moderate.
Poplar 1.—Labour.
St. Marylebone 1.—Moderate.
Stepney 2.—Progressive.
Westminster 1.—Moderate.
Woolwich 2.—Labour.

It will thus be seen that out of the twenty-two women Councillors only two have not been adopted by the political parties. As regards the proportion of women electors who recorded their vote no exhaustive returns have been made; but in one Kensington Ward (Earls Court), 48.5 per cent. of the men electors voted, and 48.6 per cent. of the women. In this case the women do not contrast unfavourably with the men, as it must be remembered what a large proportion of the women electors are widows and spinsters earning their livelihood, whose time and energies are absorbed in the mere struggle for existence. Here I would remark that we ought not to blame too severely the apathy of women municipal voters, because the elections are generally fought on points about each of which only a limited number of electors are qualified to form an opinion. Take for example the question of trams versus motor omnibuses. This only directly affects residents in certain streets, and the general principle requires expert knowledge which we certainly cannot expect the average working woman to possess. It is much easier to form an opinion on broad political principles than on innumerable technical details. Moreover, until recently, comparatively little attention has been given to the women's vote, canvassing being often confined to those who are on the Parliamentary register, unless there is a close contest. As the women voters are on an average only one-seventh of the total electorate, and the majority of these are working women, we obviously cannot expect a heavy poll of women unless energetic steps are taken to explain to them the material interests which are involved and the means they possess to promote these interests. When this is done it will be found that they are anxious to exercise their rights, and are fully alive to the importance of having women representatives on the various local bodies.

MARION CHADWICK.

ECHOES.

That we may live to see England once more possess a free Monarchy, and a privileged and prosperous People, is my prayer; that these great consequences can only be brought about by the energy and devotion of our Youth is my persuasion. We live in an age when to be young and to be indifferent can be no longer synonymous. We must prepare for the coming hour. The claims of the Future are represented by suffering millions; and the Youth of a Nation are the trustees of Posterity.—*B. Disraeli.*

I am quite sure the devil invented many things, but there is nothing which I am more sure about than that the devil invented this argument about the thin end of the wedge. It ministers to everything that is in the worst sense of the word revolutionary in human life. It is used by people standing opposed to just claims and noble aspirations, and because those just claims sometimes are urged in an excessive manner, and because those noble aspirations have run riot, therefore they say, 'I shall remain exactly as I am, I shall ask myself no new question, I shall stand exactly where I stand to-day'; and that is for ever the cause of the worst kind of revolution.—*The Right Rev. C. Gore, D.D., Bishop of Oxford.*

It has been said that woman should take no part in public affairs because she cannot go to war. My friends, if there is a class of people in the world whose instincts and intuitions unfit them for war, this class should be called into public action; this class should not be kept in silence, but should be placed among the foremost in the affairs of men.—*Mary Davis (Report of Peace Congress, 1870).*

The fundamental reason for not allowing women to risk their lives in battle and for giving them the first chance of escape in all dangerous emergencies: in short, for treating their lives as more valuable than male lives, is not in the least a chivalrous reason, though men may consent to it under the illusion of chivalry. It is a simple matter of necessity; for if a large proportion of women were killed or disabled, no possible readjustment of our marriage law could avert the depopulation and consequent political ruin of the country.—*George Bernard Shaw.*

At present what we are fighting is ignorance and indifference; in comparison to that the mere theory of government doesn't matter, for nothing is going to succeed while one half of society neither knows nor cares how the other half lives.—*Laurence Housman.*

To suffer woes which Hope thinks infinite;
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night;
To defy Power, which seems omnipotent;
To love, and bear; to hope till Hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates;
Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent;
This, like thy glory, Titan, is to be
Good, great and joyous, beautiful and free;
This is alone Life, Joy, Empire, and Victory.
Shelley, "Prometheus Unbound."

UNDER THE FLAG.**THE EFFECTS OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRALIA.**

By VIDA GOLDSTEIN. †

(President of the Women's Political Association of Victoria).

The summer after the Woman's Suffrage Bill was passed in the State of Victoria there was a special Parliamentary session, held primarily to deal with the salaries of school teachers. During that Session a Bill was introduced into the Upper House concerning the amendment of the Factory Act, and the man who had fought against our enfranchisement in season and out of season, introduced an amendment equalising women's pay with that of the men for the same work in all factories of Victoria. He gave as his reason that "now women have got the vote we must give equal pay for equal work." In that short summer session of 1909 we had this principle introduced in the State Department under the Education Act, though we had previously been told such a thing was impossible. It was embodied in that particular Bill right through the junior grade of State schools. We find that the mental attitude towards questions that concern women's interests changes very quickly when politicians have to reckon with women as voters. They then come to realize that our demands must be attended to. Recently we have had further satisfactory application of this principle. When Federation was accomplished, a Bill was introduced to regulate the salaries paid to various officers in the Federal Public Service. The Women's Political Association is always represented in the galleries when there is a Bill before the House affecting the interests of women and children. When this Bill was circulated I turned immediately to the Schedule at the end and saw that the Government proposed to give the same rates of pay to women in the Federal Public Service as had previously been given in the States Public Service, and that the old discrepancies would exist right through the different departments. So we immediately set to work, and by the pressure of organised votes we were able to get every one of those discrepancies struck out. We now have equal pay for equal work throughout the Federal Public Service. Some Departmental Officers told me that if we voted for equal pay for equal work they would stop the promotion of women. I replied that we could only deal with one question at a time; unequal pay for equal work was manifest injustice, and we were determined to get it altered. We would deal with other difficulties and injustices as they arose. We got that reform, and recently there has been an attempt to block the promotion of women, the reason given being that women should not get the promotion to which they are entitled, because the work is too arduous for them. We never heard that plea put forward when women did the same work for poor pay. But the Act has proved too strong to be set aside.

In Australia we have always been particularly interested in obtaining equal marriage and divorce laws. It was one of our main objects in working for the vote. Many people in England cannot understand

† From a speech.

why these inequalities should exist when we have direct political power; but the reason why we have not yet obtained equal marriage and divorce laws in Australia is that we were absolutely determined we would not touch those laws until we had won the vote. We felt it was no good tinkering at them, and that it would be best to get all the States linked together on the Suffrage question first; and then, using the Federal Constitution to the fullest point to which we were entitled, get the Federal Government to take up the entire question of marriage and divorce, and give an equal law for the whole Commonwealth. We have strictly adhered to that policy, and now we have a promise from the Federal Government to introduce a Federal Marriage and Divorce Bill on equal terms for men and women.

There are many beneficent results of Women's Suffrage. I have emphasised the economic question because the Anti-Suffragists in England say that the possession of the vote will not affect wages, nor improve the economic condition of women; but I can assure them from our experience in Australia that one of the immediate results of the Suffrage was to raise the economic position of women.

Another result is the wonderful educational value of the vote. The moment you give women direct political powers you place a responsibility on their shoulders; and we are quick to rise to any responsibility. So in Australia we set about organising and educating ourselves on political matters, and it has amazed many public men to see the interest we take in intricate public questions. Even after their enfranchisement, many women thought that it was not correct for them to appear on public platforms; and in forming political organisations they got men to conduct their meetings. Very soon, however, they found that they must manage their own, as well as have women speakers, for men could not grasp the points that were of vital interest to women. As soon as women speakers were secured, many more women became interested; and now the party organs call upon men to show as much political activity as women.

In Australia men get wonderfully excited about politics before an election; when it is over, however, they relapse into indifference, and do not trouble about political education at all; but the women carry on the work of their organisations regularly, and continue the educational part of propaganda in the most splendid way. So their work tells at an election. This is proved by the fact that at the Federal Election in 1910 the women's vote had increased by 12 per cent., and the men's by only 9 per cent, and in the first bye-election held in Victoria after women were enfranchised, the women who voted numbered 83 per cent., and the men only 64 per cent. These figures speak for themselves.

I would point out that the effect of the women's vote does not make any difference as regards parties; the Conservative women vote Conservative; the Liberal women vote Liberal and the Labour women vote Labour. The only occasions on which we stand together, and give what may be called a "woman's vote," is when any question arises that is specially interesting to us as women—equal marriage laws for

instance, or equal pay for equal work. There is, however, an increasing feeling among Australian women that the point of view of the "home" should be brought into politics, and this is what we are endeavouring to do.

INDIA.

The Maharajah of Kotah has given one lakh of rupees to be used for the welfare of the women of India in commemoration of Queen Mary's visit to his domain at the time of the Durbah. Lady Hardinge, who has the disposal of the gift, has decided that it shall be used to form the nucleus of a fund of fifteen lakhs of rupees to build and equip a women's medical school and hospital in the new city at Delhi, to be called the Queen Mary Medical School and Hospital.

The growth of native public opinion in India in favour of the protection of women and girls against some of the evils entailed by various marriage laws and customs is shown by the fact that since September no less than three Bills in favour of restrictive legislation have been laid before the Viceroy's Council by unofficial members, representatives of the Parsi, Hindu and Eurasian communities. Apparently the Government do not intend to adopt any of the Bills, but Sir Reginald Craddock promised that the Governor General in Council would become responsible for a new Bill embodying minor points of reform. It is proposed to amend the phraseology of sections 372-3 of the Indian Penal Code, which at present defeats its object by defective wording; and it is intended to raise the age at which girls, abducted or unlawfully detained, may be restored to their lawful guardians, instead of being merely set at liberty, from under 14 to under 16. Other overdue reforms are promised which would have the effect of approximating the laws regarding the powers of taking minor girls from the custody of those bringing them up to a life of immorality, to the English law. Another Bill that it is hoped to pass bears the title of the Female Slave Trade Suppression Bill, and gives power to deport any trafficker. Arrested persons are to be 'given the option of leaving the country within 14 days,' and if they remain in the country thereafter they will be liable to 'three months rigorous imprisonment,'—highly inadequate penalties: social reformers on the Viceroy's Council seem to be easily pleased.

CANADA.

The International Congress of Farm Women which has recently taken place at Lethbridge, in S. Alberta, has been described as one of the largest and most important gatherings ever held in Canada with the object of forwarding women's interests, and it brought together over three hundred delegates from various parts of the world. The President was Mrs. Bertha Stavert, who is the only woman editor of an agricultural journal in America. Most of the papers read were far above the average, and shewed a wide knowledge of the subjects under discussion. The Government took an interest in the gathering and did all in its power to make it a success. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture promised to pay the expenses of small delegations from each province in Canada.

Eminent men were also invited to take part, and speeches were made from Chinese, Persian, Italian, and Hungarian delegates.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—A maternity endowment scheme has been prepared by Mr. Flowers, Vice-President of the Executive Council. It is proposed to supply free medical and skilled attendance in maternity cases at an estimated cost of £60,000. This is independent of the £5 bonus of the Federal Government. Under the scheme the New South Wales Government will pay medical and nursing fees and, as far as possible, the public hospitals will be utilized. As the State will take the responsibility of payment, heads of families will be compelled to secure such treatment under penalty.

QUEENSLAND.—There are no workhouses in Australia. If a widow is left destitute with a family of young children, and the State has to provide for them, it boards them with their mother instead of in an institution or with strangers, thus enabling her to keep her home together. The State of Queensland has recently increased the amount allowed to mothers in these circumstances. Formerly 18/- a week was the maximum sum a mother received, no matter how many children she had to provide for. Now, five shillings is given for the first child and four shillings for each subsequent child without any maximum. It is reckoned this concession will cost Queensland £9000 per annum; but Mr. Grant, the Minister of Education, when he announced the intentions of the Government said Queensland would be proud to be placed at the head of the States in regard to this social problem.

VICTORIA.—In Victoria the percentage of wage earning women is higher than in any of the States. Many are employed as clerks and for many years they have been demanding the same pay as their men colleagues for the same work. They have just succeeded in obtaining this reform in Melbourne. The Municipal Wages Board has passed an order establishing the same legal minimum rate for clerical workers of both sexes.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

The Annual Conference of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union was held last summer at Bloemfontein and was a great success. The Secretary reported that the chief items of work had been the sending in of a petition to both Houses of the Legislature, asking for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women on the same terms as to men, and the formation of a House Committee in the House of Assembly to press forward the question in Parliament. One of the most interesting resolutions was the decision to separate as rigidly as possible questions of race from questions of women's suffrage. A vigorous campaign was inaugurated which aims at the extension of the movement throughout South Africa, and it was also decided to issue a suffrage periodical. Members were urged to co-operate with the object of reforming civil life.

WOMEN'S WORK.**II. THE WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.**

The Women's Industrial Council really dates back to the great Dock Strike of 1889, for it was the misery among the women in the East End of London that the strike entailed, which proved to the social workers connected with the Women's Trade Union Association the necessity for the existence of a permanent body of workers to watch over the welfare of women engaged in trades, and over all industrial matters which specially concern the women and children in the world of manual labour. So, with the object of improving the conditions under which women of the poorer classes labour and live, the Women's Industrial Council was founded in 1894 on a non-party, unsectarian basis.

Of course, with such a wide, undefined object as the protection of a vast, helpless and practically unorganised class of women workers, the work of the Council is enormously varied; and a detailed account of its activities during the seventeen years of its existence would be impossible in a short article unless the page were littered with statistics, when undoubtedly the page would be skipped. Perhaps the most notable work of the Council is the patient, skilled investigation it has undertaken at different times into subjects connected with women's employments, and the reports it has published: the Report of Home Industries of Women in London, Reports on various women's trades—French polishing, fur-pulling, tailoring, box-making, wire-mattress making, fruit picking, fines and deductions in the metal trades, etc. The Legal Committee, besides giving gratuitous legal advice to women and girls engaged in industries, takes up the work of the Council where the Investigation Committee lays it down. That is to say, when the painstaking investigation has brought to light abuses or evils remediable by legislation, the Legal Committee endeavours to bring about amendments in existing laws or to promote fresh measures. And it is here, of course, that the work of the Women's Industrial Council is hampered by the fact that women are voteless. When the sufferers are voiceless and "doctors disagree," as disagree political doctors will while there are political parties, it happens inevitably that any remedies will be advanced that commend themselves to those who advocate them. If women, voteless, are sometimes rather in danger of being "legislated to death by wild philanthropists," to quote a well-known suffragist—and it is significant to see how many suffragists there are on the Women's Industrial Council—women are also in continual danger of administrative neglect. It is of inestimable value to have an organization always watching, always pressing for the redress of old-established grievances.

One of the subjects the Council has most persistently at heart is the need for more women factory inspectors. It is exactly forty years since the first woman Inspector of Workhouses, Mrs. Nassau Senior, was appointed by the Government to ascertain the conditions of women, children and infants in the workhouse, and in the life of G. F. Watts we read with some astonishment that "the prejudiced mind thought that by accepting this post Mrs. Nassau Senior had degraded her sex" and the great artist

wrote a spirited defence of "that woman." In another forty years we shall read with the same feelings that in 1913 there were only 18 women factory inspectors to look after about two million women and girl factory workers. But forty years is a long time. The world moves, but it moves uncommonly slowly. There are children in silk factories to-day whose enlivening occupation is to lick on reel labels, at the rate of over 4,000 a day! In the Pottery district a lad of thirteen was found carrying a wad of clay weighing 70 lbs., and the child himself only weighed 63 lbs. (The maximum weight postmen are compelled to carry is 32 lbs.; there is no limit to the weights that may be lifted or carried by women and children in factories.) And inspection over a large part of the United Kingdom is a mere farce. Inspection is considered to be systematic and satisfactory if a workshop is visited once in every two years, but with the small staff of women inspectors that is only possible in the West London District; outside that special district "inspection more than once in twenty-five years is impossible," we are told in the October number of the "Women's Industrial News," the quarterly organ of the Women's Industrial Council. And the discomforts and dangers of workshops and factories are so real and so unnecessary:—extremes of heat and cold, dirt and damp,—illegal hardships are endured undetected, the health of the women and children suffers year after year, because 18 women cannot supervise two million workers and the whole United Kingdom.

But to return to the Women's Industrial Council. It not only agitates for administrative reforms, but initiates legislation. Its latest bill for the regulation of Underground Workrooms has passed the House of Lords and been introduced in the House of Commons by Lord Henry Bentinck and Lord Robert Cecil and "starred" by the Government. In New York there are 360,000 inhabited rooms that are actually windowless. One hopes there are not any in London, but the double basements in Dover Street must have raised questions in many members' minds as to the conditions of work in such places, and the Women's Industrial Council is an organisation where such doubts can be answered.

As well as by publications the Council disseminates information by means of lectures and has a long list of lecturers who give their services for the sake of propaganda, on a variety of subjects, such as woman's suffrage, education, poor-law, hygiene, infant feeding, labour exchanges—there are two hundred lectures scheduled. The Council's Education Committee has also accomplished valuable work in pressing for the opening of Trade Schools for Girls, and has taken up the question of Training Homes where girls from the elementary schools may obtain practical training in the care and management of babies and young children, and be fitted to take situations as children's nurses. A Nursery Training School has been started in Hackney which is proving so successful it is hoped that it may be extended.

If the Women's Industrial Council has accomplished good work in the past there are indefinite possibilities before it in the future, when women will have more power to help themselves, more power to succour those "that are in danger, necessity and tribulation."

O.H.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The Royal Geographical Society's autumn session has been distinguished by the remarkable lectures on Economic Geography, delivered by Miss Ellen Churchill Semple, of Chicago University. Miss Semple is one of the greatest authorities on anthropogeography. It is satisfactory to know that a woman, by her writings which occupy the highest rank in recent geographical literature, and by her research work, should be so successful a pioneer in a new and most important branch of geographical science.

Under a new law of the United States of America, every passenger ship sailing under the American flag must carry two wireless telegraph operators. The Commissioner of Navigation explicitly states that women will be equally recognized with men under the new regulation.

Norway has followed the example of Denmark, Germany, and America, and has appointed women police in Christiania, Bergen, Stavanger, and Christiansund. Their special duties are to watch girls and women under suspicion, and female beggars, to question, and in suitable cases, help women tramps, and to look after children in the streets; keep them out of harm's way and prevent them stealing or begging.

A woman suffrage campaign is being carried on in Hawaii. Suffrage societies are starting in Honolulu and elsewhere, and the native women are keenly interested and working hard among their own people. The proposal of the Hawaiian Republican Convention to bring about adult suffrage opened the question last year. Orders for suffrage literature have been sent to the suffragist headquarters of New York, and meetings are being held all over the islands.

The Portuguese Government has lately granted some educational voting rights to women, and the members of the Women's Suffrage party are agitating for extensions of voting power. The Portuguese Women's Suffrage Association has now a valuable means of propaganda in its new monthly paper "A Mulher Portuguesa" (the Portuguese Woman), which has lately been started at Lisbon. It is brilliantly edited, and its director is Anna de Castro Osorio, the well known writer, and one of the leaders of the woman's movement in the country.

A Jewish League for Woman Suffrage has been started. It is a non-political organisation formed to demand the Parliamentary Franchise on the same terms as it is, or may be, granted to men. It will do propaganda work on educational lines. All Jewish men and women who are in sympathy with the objects are invited to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Miss Ruth Franklin, 32, Hyde Park Gardens, or with the Rev. Dr. J. Hochman, 7, Moscow Court, W.

A statue to John Stuart Mill is to be erected at Avignon, where he died. French suffragists are contributing in order to make it a memorial to his championship of women's rights.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Bulgaria.—The cause of Women's Suffrage is making rapid progress in Bulgaria, and the Association which has been formed to forward it comprises thirty-seven societies with a membership of nearly two thousand; during the last eighteen months no less than 456 meetings have been held, which have been organised by women for propaganda work. Each Affiliated Society is bound to stand for the centre aim of the Union; namely, "to claim the political and civil rights of Bulgarian women." The Executive Committee is composed of nine members chosen from the affiliated societies in Plevna and Sofia. The Union also publishes its own periodical, "Jenski Glas."

Greece.—Though no Suffrage Association has yet been started in Greece, the women's movement is making rapid strides, and the International Council of Women is a body which is exercising an increasing influence in the country. It was federated to the International Alliance in 1908, and has devoted much time to advancing the cause of education among women and to instructing them in matters of health and hygiene. The Women's Club at Athens has many hundred members, including the leading writers, doctors and artists. Literary and Scientific Conferences are held there and all questions of interest to modern women are eagerly discussed. Efforts are also being made to improve the laws relating to women.

Servia.—The many national struggles in which Servia has been engaged for the last five hundred years, and in which the women have helped the men, have prevented them from looking after their own interests, but now they are realizing that the internal welfare of their country depends largely upon the position they occupy in the national life, and they are agitating for reforms in many directions. A Suffrage Society has been started and is flourishing. The men's political parties hold different opinions concerning women's enfranchisement. The Socialists have presented a petition to Parliament asking for Adult Suffrage for men and women, but various items on their programme go further than the women's societies desire; the latter are, therefore, working on independent lines and carrying on an active propaganda.

Turkey.—So much has been written about the awakening of Turkish women that most of us know more about their condition than we do about the women of the other nations who have taken part in the Balkan war. Though they have not yet got to the stage of demanding a Parliamentary vote, their general position is improving in all directions and they are taking a more public part in the national life. They are starting societies on philanthropic and educational lines, and a ladies' club exists at Constantinople which aims at encouraging a taste for learning among the women of the upper classes. A Committee of Ladies of the Red Crescent was formed some time before the war by princesses of the Imperial family and other influential women, and it has already over four hundred members. It is hoped that this Society will form the basis of a movement to bring together the women of the various races now existing in Turkey.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

WOMAN AND TO-MORROW. By W. L. George. (Herbert Jenkins, Ltd., 2/6 net).

There is much in this book with which even the least advanced of Conservative Suffragists will agree, while the more democratically-minded will find very little to object to in his ideas about women, whether of to-day or to-morrow. Mr. George calls himself a "declared Feminist," and defines Feminism broadly as "a furthering of the interests of women, more specifically as the social and political emancipation of women, and philosophically as the levelling of the sexes." But it is on the last of these definitions that the claim of the Feminist is based—namely, "that women should be considered merely as human beings; and Feminist action is directed rather against attitudes of mind than against situations. . . . It wishes to establish a state of balance when sex differences will remain, but when sex privileges (whether male or female) shall vanish." It "aims at raising the tone of women as it raises their status; it wishes to make women worthy of the honour it will earn for them, and to make of their womanhood an instrument of reform as well as of self elevation."

Throughout the book the ideas and sentiments are of this unexceptional and, it must be said, well-worn order. They are all to be found in a hundred books and pamphlets, old and new, beginning with Mary Wollstonecraft and ending with the latest leaflet of any Suffrage Society. It seems rather a pity that Mr. George, presumably in order to invest them with a semblance of novelty, should have cast them into as paradoxical a form as his rather limited literary skill permitted. Thus, such a very mild and generally accepted idea as that women often allow petty household cares to absorb too much of their time to the exclusion of higher interests, and that many of these smaller cares are futile and unnecessary and could be greatly reduced by taking thought, is expressed by Mr. George in a series of explosive sentences beginning with "The Home is the Enemy of Woman!"

While not wishing to seem ungrateful to Mr. George, it must be said that he does not fulfil the expectations aroused by the somewhat injudicious publisher's puff on the wrapper,—that his book is one that "women have been waiting for."

J. CHANCE.

WOMAN AND WOMANHOOD. By C. W. SALEEBY (Heinemann, 10s.)

In writing "Woman and Womanhood," Dr. Saleeby has produced a most interesting and readable book, and one with which Suffragists, as Suffragists, have no reason to quarrel. Whether women, as women, may feel quite as content with it is much less certain, but from whichever point of view it is looked at, we beg that it may be read right through, from cover to cover, before a judgment is given. We warn our readers that if the book be opened here and there, and only an occasional sentence read, we cannot be responsible for its effect upon either their patience or temper.

To a woman who has studied women, and who can

look back more than half a century, it does not seem that the type which Dr. Saleeby dreads is any more numerous now than in the sixties; and though they may not interest themselves at all in posterity, they no doubt benefit it indirectly.

Prophecy is uncertain work, and even Mendelians must admit that the influences acting on one generation may, in the next, produce the unexpected. It is as well to remember in Dr. Saleeby's own words that "we are very little folk; we see very dimly; and we see only what we have the capacity to see." With him we believe that "Maternal Instincts are at once delicate and ineradicable." Hence we hold, to invert one of his statements, that in the highest, happiest, and richest self development woman may, and increasingly will, achieve the best motherhood.

Of the enthusiasm for a clean and upright life which inspires the book we cannot speak too highly, and all must feel that its honest aim is to "widen the borders of light, and make the skirts of darkness narrower."

H.W.

THE EDUCATION OF THE WOMEN OF INDIA. By Minna Cowan, M.A. (Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier, 3/6 net).

This book will be read with interest by all who wish for a better knowledge of the conditions of the women in India. It contains valuable information based upon personal knowledge, the study of Government Reports and conversations with officials and missionaries, and a good idea is given of the new Indian spirit in its varying manifestations, as well as a scholarly analysis of the three forces—Government, Indian and Missionary—which are contributing to the uplifting of the women of India. The relationship of these facts to the women of Christian countries is indicated in a concluding chapter. The illustrations add considerably to the interest and value of the book.

THE MEN'S LEAGUE HANDBOOK ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. (The Men's League, 136, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W., 6d. net).

The aim of this useful little handbook is to present the case for Women's Suffrage as simply and fully as possible from all points of view, and its publication is due to a widespread feeling that a general summary of the position is desirable. The book deals with a wide range of subjects, contributed by experts, and will be found invaluable to speakers and writers. It is divided into two parts; the first deals with the question from a political standpoint, and the contributors include Lord Lytton, Lord Robert Cecil—who gives us a most valuable chapter on the Procedure of the Reform Bill—Mr. Philip Snowden and Mrs. Fawcett. In the second part we have the Colonial experiences of Sir John Cockburn; the case for the industrial woman is well presented by Miss Margaret MacMillan, and the moral and religious aspect by the Bishop of Lincoln. We are particularly glad to see a chapter on the Imperial Issue, by Lady Selborne. This side of the question is too often ignored, but it is a side our opponents are always bringing forward

and founding their arguments upon; the reasons they advance occasionally have weight with men and women who are ignorant of the true facts of the case. The figures contained in the appendix will be found most useful by students of the subject, and its price puts the book within the reach of all.

E.M.

WOMAN AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. By Scott Nearing, Ph. D., and Nellie M. S. Nearing, M.A. (The Macmillan Company, New York, 6s. 6d.)

There is a refreshing naivete about this "discussion of the biologic, domestic, industrial, and social possibilities of American women." It reads as if the authors, who are graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, had suddenly discovered women and had proceeded on the modern lines of "when in doubt write a book." The result is a volume plentifully besprinkled with miscellaneous quotations and platitudes, and highly controversial theories stated calmly as facts; but were these blemishes eliminated there would remain much interesting information concerning women and social affairs in the United States, for when the authors condescend to leave off theorizing about the early Christian church for instance, or the relative food values of almonds and beef, and come to facts more relevant to the subject of their discussion they are worth reading. The chapters on the "New alignment of occupations" and "Philanthropy" among others, contain some really valuable information, and give striking testimony to the important part American women are playing in social work. We are told on the authority of Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Director of the New York School of Philanthropy, that the average proportion of men and women engaged in organised social work is "four-fifths women, one-fifth men," and again, "no Child Labour Committee, no Social Workers' Club, no Street Cleaning or Tuberculosis campaign is organised to-day without women on its Board of Directors. At times women are decidedly in the majority."

The authors are good suffragists and for that we can forgive them much—even for translating "cherchez la femme" for us.

WOMEN IN MODERN SOCIETY. By Earl Barnes, Professor of Education at Leland Stamford Junior University (Cassell and Co., Ltd., 3/6 net).

This is another American book written, one imagines, in response to the growing demand in America for books on the feminist movement, and apparently written in a hurry. A great deal of ground is covered in 250 pages—rather too much in fact, for Professor Barnes in many chapters fails to do justice to his subject or his line of argument. He succumbs to the temptation of choosing only the facts that fit his theories. For instance, on the subject of art, he says women in painting "sometimes excel, but a Madame le Brun does her best work when she paints herself and her child" and omits to add that a Rosa Bonheur does her best work when she paints horses and bisons. And with such a method he charges cheerfully into history and theology and havoecs there with a disarming innoc-

ence that is positively childlike. He tells us that two centuries hence, our family life "will be as incomprehensible to students of institutional forms as the Holy Roman Empire is to us to-day," a charming confession, but it confirms suspicions already aroused by the author's tussle with things pertaining to European mediaeval history—suspicions that Europe in the Middle Ages is not the Professor's subject and that he would do well to stick to America and the twentieth century. Here, especially in the informing chapter on "The Feminization of Culture," his evidence is valuable and his opinion interesting. For the rest, the book must be taken as the personal point of view of an American University Professor who says "foot-loose celibate" for unmarried man or woman, who is a good suffragist, and a recognised authority on American education.

O.H.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1913. (Adam and Charles Black. 2/6 net).

We need not call the attention of our readers to this valuable book, as we are sure it is well known to all of them. No worker in the vast field of women's interests can be without it. Among the chief features of the new edition are an admirable exposition of the Insurance Act, by Miss Harvey; a complete rearrangement of the Hygiene Section, including Eugenics; an extension of the articles on Women's position in the nations to the Dominions, and a most interesting article on statistics, by Miss Rosa Barrett, at the beginning of the Industrial Section.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

UNCONVENTIONAL TALKS WITH A MODERN D.D. By Isobel Denby (The Century Press, 8, Henrietta Street, 2/6 net.)

THE LIGHT BEARERS. By M. Sylvestre (John Long, Ltd., 6/-). A novel about the White Slave Traffic.

BRITAIN'S IMMINENT DANGER. By Harold Wyatt and L. S. Horton-Smith (Imperial Maritime League, 1/-). A survey of the present naval and political position of Great Britain.

A DISCOURSE ON THE TRUE MEANING OF THE BIBLE. By Lady Cook (St. Clement's Press, Ltd., 6d.). A lecture delivered at the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SUFFRAGE. By Frank Scott (Messrs. Longman's, Green and Co., 1/-). A suggestion of remedies for the evils of the present rudimentary suffrage.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE COOKERY BOOK. By Mrs. Aubrey Dawson (1/- net, on sale at 48, Dover Street). A book of good recipes collected from Suffragists.

WHY WE DEMAND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. By A. de Morsier (The New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge, 2d.). Translated from the French; a most useful pamphlet.

UNDER HIS ROOF. By Elizabeth Robins (Women Writers' Suffrage League, 6d.). A story and an allegory.

JOAN OF ARC. By Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 4d.). A reprint from "Five Famous Frenchwomen."

THE TRUE END OF GOVERNMENT. By A. M. Royden (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 1d.). An appeal to the men of the United Kingdom.

WORKING MEN AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. By Margaret Robertson, B.A. (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 1d.). Specially written for working men; it would be more useful if it were cheaper.

MARY CARPENTER. By Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 1d.). Reprinted from "Some Eminent Women of our Times."

- OCCASIONAL PAPER (Issued by the National Union of Women Workers, 1, Parliament Mansions, 6d.).
- WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL NEWS (7, John Street, Adelphi, 6d.). The organ of the Women's Industrial Council.
- THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE MONTHLY PAPER (13, Brems Buildings, Chancery Lane, 1d., by post 1½d.).
- THE AWAKENER. A penny weekly paper which deals chiefly with the White Slave Traffic.
- THE ENGLISHWOMAN (3, Adam Street, Adelphi, 1/- net.). A monthly review devoted to the interests of women.
- THE COMMON CAUSE (2, Robert Street, Adelphi, 1d. weekly). Organ of the N.U.W.S.S.

LIST OF LEAFLETS. Per doz.

Why Conservative and Unionist Women want the Vote ...	3d.
Unjust Laws of England as they affect Women ...	3d.
Indirect and Educational Uses of Women's Suffrage. By the late Hon. Mrs. Arthur Lyttelton ...	3d.
Indirect Influence in Politics. By Eveline B. Mitford ...	3d.
Woman Suffrage: in the best interest of the Country. By Rosaline Masson ...	3d.
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Manhood Suffrage or Woman Suffrage: which is it to be? Woman and the Vote. By the Lady Knightley of Fawsley	2d.
Authoritative Statement of the Ladies' Grand Council of the Primrose League ...	1d.
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Women's Franchise: A Safeguard against Socialism. By Gilbert Samuel ...	3d.
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Must Women be Members of Parliament? an Anti-suffrage Fallacy Exposed. By Rose Graham ...	3d.
An Answer to the Anti-Suffragist Cry: "The Empire in Danger." By Rose Graham ...	3d.
The English Law of Intestacy. By Rose Graham ...	2d.
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Words to Working Women on Woman's Suffrage. By Lady Chance. 2/6 per 100 or ...	6d.
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BRANCH NEWS.

Bath.—In October we had a large meeting on the White Slave Traffic. Our success was far greater than we anticipated, and our speaker, Mr. Cameron Grant, treated the subject so earnestly and so wisely that the audience were deeply impressed. This interest had a far-reaching effect, and the result was a splendid meeting held by the men of the town, Mr. Cameron Grant again being the speaker. I am very sorry to announce that Miss von Donop has resigned the Treasurership. This is a great loss to me personally, also to our branch, as her work has been so continuous and has inspired us all. No one has yet consented to take her place, although we hope to get someone soon.—(MRS.) MARY A. WALLER (*Hon. Sec.*), 29, *Ston Hill, Bath.*

Bedfordshire (North).—The work of this branch is making steady progress, the membership having increased rapidly. At the last meeting of the Committee it was decided to have a Lantern Lecture on December 13th, with the idea of arousing still more interest in the work of our branch. The subject chosen for the lecture was "Women at Work," which is illustrated by many beautiful slides and shows the large part women take in the general industry of the world.—(MRS.) F. JEAN TRISTRAM EVE, (*Hon. Sec.*), *Rushmoor, Bedford.*

Birmingham.—On November 6th we held a most successful meeting at the Imperial Hotel, Birmingham. Dr. Kirby took the chair, and our President, the Lady Willoughby de Broke, Miss Violet Martin, and our Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Lawrence C. Tipper, were the speakers. Lady Willoughby de Broke greatly interested the large audience. Miss Martin and Mr. Tipper also made excellent speeches.

A very enjoyable drawing-room meeting was held on November 26th, at Overdale Lodge, Moseley, by the kindness of Mrs. Dunn. Mr. Lawrence Tipper took the chair, and the Hon. Mrs. Basil Hanbury and Dr. Kirby were the speakers. Mrs. Hanbury, in a very forcible speech, refuted the argument of the Anti-Suffragists, especially those lately uttered at Glasgow, and Dr. Kirby gave a very interesting address upon the much debated subject of St. Paul's teaching regarding women. After each of these meetings, several new members were enrolled.

Early in the new year, through the kindness of Mrs. Eric Carter, of 136, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, we are hoping to hold another drawing-room meeting.—(MISS) IDA C. ADAMS, (*Hon. Sec.*), 56, *Carlisle Road, Edgbaston.*

Bishops Waltham.—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS BASHFORD, *Soberton Towers, Hants.*

Bristol.—The Annual Meeting of the Branch was held on December 16th, at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, at 3-15. The Countess of Selborne was the principal speaker, and Mr. Agg-Gardner (Member for Cheltenham), took the chair. Signatures are being obtained for a petition to our Member, Mr. Gibbs, which we hope will have the effect of convincing him of the strong feeling in favour of Women's Suffrage in his constituency.—(MRS.) N. MARDON, (*MISS*) E. H. SMITH (*Hon. Secs.*), *Richmond House, Clifton Hill, Bristol.*

Brondesbury.—Our membership is increasing in a most satisfactory manner. On October 22nd, a successful drawing-room meeting was held at 3, College Mansions, Brondesbury Park, when Mrs. Sackville Calbeck addressed a most appreciative audience. We sold a good deal of literature and some badges, and several new members were enrolled. We are hoping shortly to arrange a series of drawing-room meetings in different parts of the district in order to stir up general interest in our work, and everything is being done to enlist the support of our local member.—(MRS.) FLORENCE HUMPHRIES (*Hon. Sec.*), 3, *College Mansions, Brondesbury Park.*

Cambridge.—*Hon. Sec.*, MRS. KENNEDY, *St. Andrew's, Chesterton Lane, Cambridge.*

Cheltenham.—A deputation organised by the N.U.W.S.S. (Tewkesbury Division), and the C.U.W.F.A., waited on the Hon. Michael Hicks-Beach at Sudeley Castle on October 26th, and were introduced by Miss Kelley. Dr. Earengy, LL.D., President of the Tewkesbury Division of the N.U.W.S.S. was the chief speaker. Mrs. Jerome Mercer (C.U.W.F.A.) also spoke. Three Winchcombe members of the C.U.W.F.A. wrote to Mr. Hicks-Beach on the question of

voting for the Reform Bill. His reply was as follows: "I am afraid I cannot give an undertaking to support an amendment to the Reform Bill to give the Parliamentary Franchise to a limited number of women, as I am convinced that it is not practically possible to give the vote to women under any other conditions than it is bestowed to men." The Cheltenham Branch is arranging a deputation to Mr. Terrell, Member for Gloucester, in the near future. Several small meetings have been held during the autumn, and much spade work has been done, and we are hoping to have three lantern lectures in February, also, if possible, to arrange a Suffrage debate.—(MISS) FLORA KELLEY (*Hon. Sec.*), *Iretton House.*

Chester.—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS DICKSON, *Abbotts Hayes, Chester.*

Christchurch.—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS IRENE VIPAN, *Tuckton, Christchurch.*

Cirencester.—We have been unfortunate in losing the services of our Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Bruce Swanwick, who was compelled for reasons of health, to resign office last August. To her energy and ability the formation of this branch is due, and we cannot sufficiently express our gratitude for all she has done, nor our regret that she is unable to continue her secretarialship. Miss E. Gibbs has kindly consented to act as Assistant Hon. Secretary, and between us we hope to carry on the work. The usual quarterly meeting was postponed, as in November two meetings—one for men and one for women—were held in the town on the White Slave Traffic, and we decided that it was better to throw all our energies into supporting these. Mr. Cameron Grant addressed the men, and Miss Abadam was the chief speaker at the women's meeting. Both speakers made a deep impression and aroused great interest in women's suffrage as relating to this question. Miss Abadam's meeting was so crowded that many women were unable to obtain seats. We hope to co-operate with the N.U.W.S.S. and hold a joint meeting at the end of January, when Mr. Baillie-Weaver, K.C., has kindly consented to speak.—(MISS) GRACE E. HADDOX (*Hon. Sec.*), *Foss Lodge, Cirencester.*

Devizes.—On October 23rd a meeting for members and friends was held at the Corn Exchange. Mrs. Guy Jackson took the Chair, and Miss Abadam and Miss Walford, gave most interesting addresses. We are glad to be able to record a steadily increasing membership, and we hope to continue and extend our energies in the New Year.—(MISS) A. M. STEPHENS, (*Hon. Sec.*), *Rosemunday, Devizes.*

(Dorset East).—A large and successful public meeting was held in the Burdon Assembly Rooms, Weymouth, on November 5th. The local arrangements for this meeting were made by Mrs. Bogle (*Hon. Sec.* for Weymouth), to whom our best thanks and gratitude are due. Councillor A. Hallett presided, and the following resolution was moved by Miss Mercer: "That this meeting calls upon the Member for this division to see that the Government Reform Bill does not leave the House of Commons without containing some measure of women's suffrage." The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Secretary, Miss Paterson. Questions were then invited, which were answered by Miss Mercer. The resolution was carried with but one dissentient, and the meeting concluded with two telling little speeches from Mrs. Arundell and Mrs. Drury, who respectively moved and seconded a vote of thanks to the speakers and chairman.

On Wednesday afternoon, December 11th, the East Dorset and Christchurch branches of the C.U.W.F.A. held a public meeting at St. Peter's Hall, Bournemouth. Despite the inclemency of the weather, the room was well filled. Mr. Cameron Grant addressed the meeting, and his intimate knowledge of the Women's Suffrage question was appreciated by all. Councillor J. A. Nethercoate presided, and a very interesting afternoon terminated with the usual votes of thanks.—(MISS) L. PATERSON (*Hon. Sec.*), *Corfe Lodge, Parkstone, Dorset.*

Weymouth.—This branch still continues to make good progress, and as we have now been able to form a strong Committee, we are looking forward to accomplishing much effective work. As will be seen in the above report, this Branch helped with the meeting at the Burdon Assembly Rooms, Weymouth, on November 5th, and we are hoping to have another successful meeting in February, with the Lady Betty Balfour as the chief speaker.—(MRS.) B. BOGLE (*Hon. Sec.*), *Pilton Lodge, Weymouth.*

Droitwich.—The Lady Willoughby de Broke took the chair at a large public meeting which was held by this branch at the Salter's Hall, on November 10th. A great deal of interest was aroused, and the resolution, which was moved by Sir John Cockburn, was passed unanimously. We feel we owe a great debt of gratitude to our Chairman and to Sir John for the great help rendered on this occasion.—(MISS) AMY HALL (*Hon. Sec.*), *Dodderhill Court, Droitwich.*

Edinburgh.—In October a deputation consisting of Mrs. W. A. Ramsay, Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Maxtone Graham, Miss Alice Dowden, and Miss Masson, Hon. Secretary, met Mr. Radcliffe, Prospective Unionist Candidate for Central Edinburgh, at our office, and found him an Anti-suffragist and not in sympathy with the interests of women. The Association will not work for him. On the 18th of the same month Major Hope, M.P., received a deputation from our Branch at his own Committee Room. The deputation consisted of Lady Betty Balfour, the President of our Branch, seven members of our Committee, and about fifteen of our associates. Major Hope, in reply to Lady Betty Balfour, who introduced the deputation, declared himself in favour of the principle that women now on the municipal roll (i.e., women householders), should receive parliamentary enfranchisement. After further discussion, in which several of the deputation took part, Major Hope promised that he would keep himself informed on the question of women's franchise. Major Hope was one of the Conservative members who, the next month, voted for the amendment to include women in the Home Rule Bill.

On November 1st, Miss Rosaline Masson, Hon. Secretary, spoke with Dr. Elsie Inglis at a meeting organised by the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies at Crieff. It was an excellent and enthusiastic meeting, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

During November and the first week of December the Branch has been exceptionally busy in preparation (1) for a sale to be held in the Kintore Rooms, Queen Street, Edinburgh, on December 5th; and (2) the great Suffrage Demonstration in Glasgow on December 9th, held under the joint auspices of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association and the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies.

The sale was opened by our President, the Lady Betty Balfour, with Mrs. Davidson of Muirhouse in the Chair. Lady Betty in a very impressive and convincing speech answered the arguments used by Lord Curzon and Lady Tullibardine at the Anti-Suffrage meeting in Glasgow on November 1st. The sale continued for one day only, and a sum of nearly £70 was realised. Its success was in great part due to the kindness and generosity of many of our Vice-Presidents, who responded to Lady Betty Balfour's personal appeal for help in the bazaar, and also to enthusiastic help of many of our Associates. The President and Committee of the Edinburgh branch of the C.U.W.F.A. desire to take this opportunity of again publicly thanking the following among the Vice-Presidents of the Association who contributed gifts to the sale:—

The Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Downshire, the Marchioness of Sligo, the Countess of Essex, the Countess of Meath, Winifred, Countess of Arran, the Countess of Ancaster, the Viscountess Castlereagh, the Lady Jane Taylor, the Lady Hermione Blackwood, the Viscountess Dillon, the Viscountess Midleton, the Viscountess Churchill, the Viscountess Howick, the Viscountess Wolmer, the Lady Mary Cooke, the Lady Isabel Stewart, the Lady Emily Wyndham Quin, the Lady Robert Cecil, the Lady Clonbrock, the Lady Forester, the Lady Rayleigh, the Lady Knightley of Fawsley, the Lady St. Helier, the Hon. Mrs. Whittuck, the Hon. Lady Acland, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Lady Strachey, Lady Lockyer, Lady Busk, Miss Balfour, Miss Jex Blake, Mrs. Scott Elliot of Arkleton, Miss E. E. Constance Jones, Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, Mrs. Sidgwick, Miss Tuke, M.A., and Miss Woods.

The Vice-President's gifts were displayed on Lady Betty Balfour's stall, and proved a most attractive feature in the sale. Members of Committee kindly acted as stallholders, as well as Miss Adam, the Misses Bell, Miss Alice Dowden, Mrs. J. Edward Graham, the Misses Login, Miss Littlejohn, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Pyatt, and Mrs. and Miss Williamson, to all of whom our best thanks are due.

A great deal of work was done in connection with the joint mass meeting organised by this branch of the C.U.W.F.A. and

the Scottish Federation and Glasgow and West of Scotland Association for Women's Suffrage (affiliated to the N.U.W.S.S.). Our office was open daily for the sale of tickets and for giving general information. It was arranged between the Societies to run a special train between Edinburgh and Glasgow in order to bring members and friends of the C.U.W.F.A. and N.U.W.S.S. to the meeting. This idea met with the warmest approval and support, and the train was crowded. Lady Frances Balfour presided, and was supported on the platform by the Earl of Lytton, Viscountess Castlereagh, Professor Latts, Lady Stormonth Darling, Lady Betty Balfour, Sir William Robertson, Lady Bilsland, Dr. Elsie Inglis, Professor Noel Paton, Lady Robertson, etc., etc. Lord Lytton was the principal speaker, and dwelt at some length on the statements made at the Anti-Suffrage meeting in Glasgow a few weeks previously, and moved a resolution demanding the inclusion of women in the Franchise Bill. This resolution was seconded by Miss Maude Royden (representing the N.U.W.S.S.). Sir William Robertson supported the resolution. Questions were then invited, but only one was handed up, which was answered by Miss Royden. The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority, only three hands being held up against it. Lady Castlereagh moved a vote of thanks to the speakers, which was seconded by Professor Latts. A telegram of good wishes and many letters were read from a number of influential people, including one from Sir Edward Grey, who declared that women's suffrage would have its chance in the Government Reform Bill, and that there was no truth in the report that if a women's suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill were carried, it would be followed by resignations that would break up the Government.

Much gratitude is due to our President, Lady Selborne, and the Head Office, for sparing our organizer, Miss Mercer, to Glasgow to help in organizing this meeting; and to Miss Mercer for all the untiring and arduous work she did while there. Our membership is still increasing in a satisfactory manner.—(MISS) ROSALINE MASSON (*Hon. Sec.*), *Office, Windsor Buildings, 100, Princes Street, Edinburgh.*

Glasgow.—The Glasgow Circle began their winter's work on October 11th, when they held a meeting of the Bute Section (of which Miss Somerville is Convener), in the Masonic Temple, Rothesay, at 3 p.m., at which there was a large and representative attendance. Mr. Harry Hope, M.P., was expected to preside, but a letter from Mrs. Hope was read saying that her husband's engagements would, unfortunately, prevent him reaching Rothesay in time. Mrs. Hope stated that her husband was a strong supporter of the movement for the enfranchisement of women, and she enclosed a donation towards the funds of the Branch. Ex-Provost Milloy presided in the absence of Mr. Hope. Miss Macfarlane Park and Miss Manners also addressed the meeting. Many new members joined, and our membership roll in Bute is mounting up in a most satisfactory manner. On October 10th the Town Council of Glasgow passed a resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage. The Committee of this Branch gave their help in organising the joint meeting between the C.U.W.F.A. and the N.U.W.S.S. in Glasgow on December 9th, which proved such a success.—(*Hon. Sec.*, MRS. ROBERTSON MACKAY, 36, *Queen Mary Avenue, Queen's Park.*

Hampshire (East).—(*Hon. Sec.*, MRS. FRANK SUMMERS, *Froyle Place, Alton, Hants.*

Harrow.—A drawing-room meeting was held on November 11th at Dudley Lodge, by kind invitation of Mrs. Macandrew, who took the chair. Mrs. Trustram Eve was the speaker and gave a most interesting address, and we had much pleasure in enrolling several new members. On November 22nd a large public meeting of constitutional suffragists was organised by the N.U.W.S.S. in Harrow, to which we gave our help. The meeting was largely attended and proved a great success.—(MRS.) MAY HOWARD (*Hon. Sec.*), 1, *The Woodlands, Harrow-on-the-Hill.*

Hayling Island.—In the autumn the Committee met to discuss plans, and on the afternoon of November 3rd we had a very well attended meeting of members and friends in the Committee Rooms of the Victoria Hall. Miss O'Shea, of the N.U.W.S.S., was the chief speaker and very much interested the audience in the subject of Women's Enfranchisement. The Hon. Secretary also spoke, and later announced that in January a Dutch Auction would be held, and that an evening meeting was being arranged for February. At the latter Lieutenant

Cather, R.N., and Mrs. Cather have kindly consented to speak, and the subject chosen for discussion is "The need of the vote in relation to the White Slave Traffic." The Dutch Auction held last year was a great success, and we hope all our friends will again rally round and give us as much help as they possibly can.—(MRS.) FOOTE (*Hon. Sec.*), *Bunbury, West Hayling.*

Hertfordshire (North).—(*Hitchin.*—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS EVERILDA TINDALL LUCAS, *Foxholes, Hitchin.*

Stevenage.—*Hon. Sec.*, MRS. W. D. LOCK, *Redcoates Green, Stevenage.*

Hertfordshire (West).—(*Bushey.*—*Hon. Sec.*, MRS. ERSKINE MURRAY, *The Corner.*

Berkhampstead.—*Hon. Sec.*, MRS. TEMPLE FISCHER, *Blandworth.*

Hull and East Riding Branch.—Our third Annual Meeting, which was very well attended, was held in the Oddfellows' Hall, on October 24th, Mrs. Herbert Woodhouse presiding. Mrs. Walter H. Grace, who was to have given an address, was unfortunately prevented from doing so by illness, but sent a very cordial letter instead. A Resolution, urging the three Conservative M.P.'s for the East Riding to vote for Mr. Snowden's Amendment to the Home Rule Bill, was ably proposed by Mrs. Walter H. Wade, seconded by Mrs. Wokes, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Mark Sykes, we are glad to report, subsequently voted for the Amendment, Mr. Stanley Wilson abstained from voting and Mr. Harrison Broadley voted against the Amendment.

On November 21st, Miss Batten lectured in the Royal Institution upon "Lands where Women have the Vote," with lantern illustrations. Mr. Walter H. Grace made a very sympathetic chairman and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks jointly with the Lecturer, on the motion of Dr. Woodhouse, seconded by our Hon. Treasurer, who appealed for a generous collection to defray expenses. The audience was most enthusiastic, and several new members resulted.

We are very pleased to be able to announce that Lady Betty Balfour has kindly consented to address two meetings in Hull during March. We have therefore booked the Central Hall for a public meeting at 8 o'clock on March 10th, and are arranging an afternoon drawing-room meeting in Hesse, or Sutton, on the same day.

The Hon. Secretary, Miss Theilmann, will lecture on Wednesday, February 12th, at Firkbank Hall, Hull, on "Women at Work." This meeting is under the auspices of the East Hull Conservative and Unionist Association.—(MISS) HELEN THEILMANN (*Hon. Sec.*), *Westwood, The Park, Hull.*

Ireland.—The Irish Branch has been very active and has a large increase in membership to report this quarter, and all its meetings have been successful and well attended. Our Autumn session started on the 17th of October, with a large meeting in the Molesworth Hall, when Miss Abadam, in a most brilliant speech explained to her audience the Prime Minister's Franchise Bill and the possibilities of the Women's Suffrage amendments to it. The Countess of Fingall took the chair, and spoke of the value of constitutional methods in advancing the cause. An excellent programme of music was given by members of the branch, Miss Dorothy Bewley presiding at the piano. On October 23rd Miss Evelyn Deakin (Honorary Organiser for Lancashire and Cheshire) arrived in Dublin to speak at a series of drawing-room meetings, and for a week the following ladies very kindly lent their drawing-rooms for this purpose:—The Dowager Lady Grace, Miss Hogg, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Best and Mrs. Moore, the last two ladies presiding at the meetings in their own houses. The Countess of Fingall, Miss Huxley, Miss Buchanan, P.L.G., and Miss Despard, respectively, presided on the other occasions. Miss Deakin has our sincere gratitude for addressing these meetings, for her persuasive earnestness and intimate knowledge of the subject gained many adherents to the cause.

On the 23rd of November a Dramatic and Musical Entertainment was arranged by the Committee, and a large and influential audience gathered in the Molesworth Hall to listen to "A Chat with Mrs. Chickie," and received its many points in favour of the vote with keen pleasure and hearty applause. Miss Muriel Poe, as the Suffragist Charwoman, was most convincing and amusing, and Miss C. Stark did exceedingly well in the somewhat ungrateful part of the Anti-Suffrage lady. A good musical programme was performed and the exquisite singing of Mrs. Bogle Smith was enthusiastically received. Violin solos by Miss Deane, recitations by Miss M. Stark, and

songs by Mr. Mitchell were also included in the programme, and contributed to a most enjoyable evening. It is hoped to repeat this Entertainment for the benefit of country members some afternoon in January.

The Circle is looking forward very much to the promised visit in March of Lady Betty Balfour, who has done so much for the branch since its inauguration. During this session we have written to all Irish Unionist Members of Parliament, asking them to support the Women's Suffrage Amendment to the Home Rule Bill. The new office at 51c, Dawson Street, is most conveniently situated, and the Secretary (Miss Patton) is glad to report a large increase in the number of visitors whose interest in the cause brings them to the office. We hope that strangers in Dublin will find their way there any morning, when Miss Patton will gladly give them information and literature.—(MISS) E. C. PERRY (*Hon. Sec.*), 51c, *Dawson Street, Dublin.*

Lancashire and Cheshire.—(*Blackpool.*—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS VIENER, *White House, Poulton-le-Fylde.*

Ashton-under-Lyne.—*Hon. Sec.*, MRS. HERBERT HEGIN-BOTTOM, *Brookside, Stalybridge.*

Limpfield and Oxted.—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS FENWICK, *Wild Shaw, Limpfield.*

Liverpool.—A lecture was given under the auspices of this branch at the Royal Institution on November 18th, the subject of the lecture being the "Psychology of Sex Differences." The Lecturer, Mr. Cyril Burt, dealt in an interesting manner, assisted by limelight diagrams and slides, with statistical and emotional tests, to determine the respective inferiority or superiority of the physical and mental attributes of the sexes. Mrs. Francis presided, and the lecture was followed by a discussion. The Hon. Secretary has been much engaged during the autumn in organising the Cheshire and Lancashire Circle, and during the last week in October addressed several meetings in Ireland.—(MISS) E. M. DEAKIN (*Hon. Sec.*), 9, *Alexandra Drive.*

London.—(*Chelsea and Belgravia.*—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS FRASER, 14, *Chester Square, S.W.*

Crystal Palace.—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS BARLOW-MASSICKS, "Annan-dale," *Central Hill, Upper Norwood.*

Hampstead.—A lecture on "Madame Curie; Her Relation to the Woman's Movement and the Story of Radium," was given by Mrs. Cunningham at the Prince Arthur's Library, on November 6th. The members' annual meeting was held on December 3rd, at 4, Fitzjohn's Avenue (by kind permission of Mrs. Walter Howard). Mrs. John P. Boyd-Carpenter kindly took the Chair, and the speaker was Mr. John Cameron Grant, who made a most eloquent and convincing speech. New members were enrolled at this meeting, and the branch, generally, continues to make excellent progress.—(MISS) ETHEL PAUL (*Hon. Sec.*), 7, *Hampstead Hill Mansions, Downshire Hill.*

Kensington.—The Kensington Branch held their first autumn meeting on November 7th. Hostess: Mrs. John P. Boyd-Carpenter. Lady Selborne came to speak and attracted a large audience. Mr. Rolleston Stables was our second speaker, and the Chair was taken by Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter. On November 20th a large Café Chantant was held in the afternoon and evening at the Kensington Town Hall, which proved both a social and financial success. The Duchess of Marlborough most kindly opened the Fete at 3.15 p.m. with an interesting speech, and received a bunch of roses, presented by Master Patrick Dove. Speeches were also made by Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., and Miss Chadwick, Vice-Chairman of the Branch. The Hon. Malcolm M. Macnaghten was the speaker in the evening. Miss Manuelle and Miss Croft arranged excellent programmes for the concerts. Several well-known professionals and amateurs, including Miss Betty Booker, Mme. Ada Davies, Miss Doris Manuelle, Miss Eugenie Croft, Mr. Harry Alexander, Mr. Klitgard and Miss Constance Jenkins most kindly gave their valuable help.

Our branch was very busy canvassing for, and supporting, the women candidates for the Borough Council Elections on November 1st. Five women candidates were returned in Kensington, and Miss Keeling, a member of the Committee, was elected in the Norland Ward.—(MISS) L. F. ALLEN (*Hon. Sec.*), 19, *Penyvern Road, S.W.*

Marylebone and Paddington.—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS MURE, 7, *Craven Hill Gardens, W.*

Streatham, Brixton and Clapham.—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS GRACE WILSON, B.A., 190, *Streatham High Road, S.W.*

St. George's, Hanover Square and Westminster.—Work in this Branch was resumed at the end of September. An informal and well-attended meeting was held, by the invitation of Mrs. Raymond Maude, at her flat on October 31st, short speeches being made by Mrs. Bennett Brough, Mrs. Mark Farrant, and Mr. Cameron Grant. Mrs. H. Percy Boulnois kindly took the Chair and answered the questions put by the meeting. On the 22nd November a Lantern Lecture was given at Millbank County Council School, on "Women's Work in the Empire." Mrs. Mark Farrant gave the lecture, which was most interesting, and Mrs. H. Percy Boulnois made a short Suffrage speech. The Chair was taken by Mrs. Raymond Maude. A good many working women attended, and the meeting generally was a great success. Arrangements for work in the New Year are in preparation, and we are again employing a canvasser among women Municipal voters in Westminster.—(MRS.) M. K. ADKIN (*Hon. Sec.*), 9, *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*

Oxford.—This branch received a fresh impetus in October during the Conference of the National Union of Women Workers, when a very successful meeting took place at the Corn Exchange on the 1st inst. The Hon. Mrs. John Bailey presided, and a letter of regret was read from Lord Lytton, who, on account of ill health, was unable to fulfil his promise to address the audience. Mrs. H. Percy Boulnois proposed the resolution urging upon Members of Parliament that it was advisable in the best interests of the nation that the Reform Bill should not leave the House of Commons without including some measure of Women's Franchisement. She pointed out the necessity for the number of suffrage societies working on different lines in order to appeal to individual temperaments, and urged all suffragists to support the resolution. Dr. Florence Willey, in seconding the resolution, dealt in a most interesting way with the objections put forward against the granting of the vote to women. The resolution was passed unanimously. Many thanks are due to Miss Mercer, who kindly came to Oxford and helped to organise the meeting.—(MISS) BEATRICE DALE (*Hon. Sec.*), 51, *Holywell, Oxford.*

New Forest.—*Hon. Sec.*, MRS. FOLKY, *Tiptoe Lodge, Hordle.*

Plymouth.—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS ROGERS, *Hartley House, Compton.*

Portsmouth and District.—This branch started its winter's work with a well attended meeting on the 16th October. Following this a very successful At Home took place on November 22nd, in the ball room of the Queen's Hotel, when we were fortunate enough to have our President, the Countess of Selborne, to address the meeting. Her logical and convincing speech aroused a great deal of interest, and many new members were enrolled. The second speaker was our Treasurer, Mrs. Douglas Pryce, who made a very charming and effective speech on the advantages of the vote to women. After paying all expenses in connection with this meeting, we realised a substantial profit, which will enable us to extend our work. At our Committee meeting on December 5th, it was decided to act on Lady Selborne's suggestion and write to Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Falle (Members for Portsmouth) with regard to their attitude on the Women's Suffrage amendments proposed to the Government Reform Bill. These letters were duly despatched, signed by the seven members of the Committee.—(MRS.) ISABEL PARKER (*Hon. Sec.*), *St. Edward's, Villiers Road, Southsea.*

Purley.—On November 6th an At Home was held at "Somerville," Foxley Lane, Purley, by kind invitation of Mrs. C. Baker. Mrs. H. Percy Boulnois very kindly came down to address the guests, and charmed everybody by her interesting and thoughtful speech. We are very anxious to have some lantern lectures early in the New Year, in order to arouse interest in the Women's Suffrage question among shop girls, and to show them the large part women play in all the important industries of the country.—*Hon. Sec.*, MRS. MOORE, *Glan Aber, Foxley Lane, Purley.*

Stamford.—A large public meeting arranged by this branch was held in the Assembly Rooms, Stamford, on the afternoon of November 21st. The Viscountess Castlereagh presided, and the Committee were fortunate enough to secure as speakers the Earl of Lytton, and Mrs. Cooper, who represented the industrial point of view. The meeting was very well attended, and the branch as a result has gained several new members.—(MISS) CONSTANCE WILLIAMS (*Hon. Sec.*), *The Bede House, Stamford.*

Surrey, Berks and Hants.—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS KERR, *Waven-tree, Gordon Road, Camberley.*

Taunton.—Hon. Sec., MISS MCNEILE, *Lyngford, Taunton.*

Warwickshire.—Hon. Sec., MISS DONISTHORPE, *The Lodge Farm, Kineton, Warwick.*

Leamington.—In September this branch commenced another strenuous campaign. We started by uniting with the N.U.W.S.S. in sending to our M.P. numbers of the postcards signed by parliamentary electors.

On October 10th the Committee held a very successful "At Home" at the Regent Hotel, when Lady Willoughby de Broke received the guests and presided. Lady Knightley of Fawsley, who was also to have spoken, was unavoidably prevented from coming, and we were exceedingly grateful to Mrs. H. Percy Boulnois for so kindly filling her place at the last moment. The audience was very much impressed by both speeches.

Through the great kindness of Miss Heath Stubbs we had a delightful Franchise Tea, at Normanton House, on November 12th. Miss Huckwell was our speaker and gave a stirring address, which was followed by an interesting discussion.

On November 23rd a joint Deputation from the N.U.W.S.S., the C.U.W.F.A., the Church League and the Men's League waited upon our Member. Unfortunately, however, the result was most unsatisfactory, as Mr. Pollock refuses to support any of the Women's Suffrage Amendments to the Reform Bill. Lady Willoughby de Broke again kindly represented our Association on this occasion.

A highly successful meeting and entertainment was given for a big working class audience on November 25th, in which we were again joined by the other Societies. Much to our sorrow, Lady Willoughby de Broke, who was to have been the chief speaker, was prevented from being with us through ill health. Our Vice-President, however, the Hon. Mrs. Basil Hanbury, most kindly came to the rescue and delighted everyone by a splendid speech, every point of which was thoroughly appreciated by the large audience. Mr. Arnold Thornton (Vice-President of the local branch of the Men's League) took the chair, and also made an excellent speech. The proceedings commenced with a suffrage song, "The Awakening" (Ella Wheeler Wilcox), sung by Miss Cooper. Among the other items on the programme was the duologue, "Lady Butterby and Mrs. McBean," in which Mrs. Loxton and Miss Whitfield took part. This delighted the audience.

We have also been busy preparing for the Joint Public Meeting, held in the Town Hall on December 12th, at which Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., took the chair. The speakers were Miss Chrystal Macmillan and Mr. Baillie Weaver.

The Annual Meeting of members of the Warwickshire Circle took place in Leamington on December 14th, in the afternoon, when our local President, Lady Willoughby de Broke, was in the chair. As these meetings take place as the REVIEW goes to press, reports are not possible.—(Miss) M. L. HULBERT (Hon. Sec.), 12, *The Parade, Leamington.*

Warwick Town.—It is very gratifying to note that the majority of members for this district who have sent in their subscriptions up-to-date have practically doubled the amount given last year. Two Lantern Lectures upon "Women's Work in the Empire" have taken place this autumn, and were much appreciated by the working girls and women present. A joint Meeting of this Association and other constitutional Suffrage Societies is being arranged to take place at the County Hall in Warwick, on February 12th, at 8 p.m., which we hope will arouse a strong feeling of interest in the Suffrage movement among Conservative men and women in this constituency.—MISS BAYLISS (Hon. Sec.), *St. John's, Warwick.*

Coventry.—Hon. Sec., MISS HALES, 9, *The Quadrant.*

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The Doré Gallery, 35, New Bond Street, W., has deservedly established a reputation for its valuable collection of "bronzes," which has now become a permanent institution. The works on exhibition (and "for sale") during the present months are especially beautiful, and very strong in the direction of animal subjects. Amongst these we particularly note the groups by the late M. Lanceray, the well-known Russian Sculptor, who, though born in St. Petersburg, was of French extraction, and of this his work shows delightful evidence, in the spontaneity of his touch. The splendid action in his "Steeplechase," the concentrated vigour in the group of three mounted Cossacks, entitled "Foragers," and again in the very attractive animal group called "Amour Propre,"—a pair of riderless horses rushing a fence,—are all admirable. Another continental sculptor—Peter—shows the same keen sympathy between man and his "dumb friend" in his interesting group "Deux Amis," an Arab hobbling his steed at the end of the day's ride. One of the finest and most poetical bronzes in the Gallery is the one single figure "Travail," by Dalou. This wonderfully thoughtful work has all the poetry of Millet's pictures, in suggesting the pathos of a humble life. Another valuable exhibit of this artist is "Vérité Méconnue," a beautifully modelled female figure. Some charming colour etchings are also on view during the early part of the year. The Gallery is open daily from 10 to 6.

Miss Floriel Florean, the well-known South African "Taal" singer, will give a South African Folk-Song Concert in the Bechstein Hall, on Tuesday evening, 21st January, 1913, at 8-15 p.m. (under the Patronage of Winifred, Countess of Arran.)

Half the profits of the concert are to be given to the Suffrage Cause.

Miss Florean will sing in "Taal," but her own English translations will be on the programmes to enable the audience to follow the meaning of the words of the songs.

Two instrumentalists will assist the singer. Tickets, 10/6, 5/- and 2/6, to be obtained from Mitchell and Ashbrooke, "Concert Direction," 7a, Piccadilly Mansions, Piccadilly Circus, of the usual agents, and from Miss Florean, "Mount Vernon," 34, Anson Road, Cricklewood, N.W.

Miss Florean is also a writer and will shortly publish a novel dealing with South African life, and is producing a South African musical sketch of native airs at one of the theatres.

In the illustrated "Sale" book, published by Wilsons', of 68, New Bond Street, W., will be found a few Buying Aphorisms. One of these says—"Choose a House with an old and honourable reputation behind it"; and this is what Wilsons' have, as they are over a century old, and have always held the primary place for quality in table and other Linens. At this Sale we see they are offering, in addition to Linens, Lace Curtains, Down Quilts, Bedspreads, Handkerchiefs—REAL LACE, and



LINGERIE and in nearly all these departments there will be found examples of reduction of goods to half price. Thus in Curtains they have a quantity of single pairs at less than half price. The Curtain we illustrate, "Connie," is an excellent one in Kilmarnock Net, 52 inches by 3 yards, the Sale price of which is 6/9, and we think is a good illustration of the fact that you can buy in Bond Street as cheaply as anywhere else.

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We understand that a small association of experienced people has been formed to advise and assist those who wish to part, privately or otherwise, with any form of valuable property, such as old pictures, jewellery, or collections of any sort. As matters stand at present anyone desirous of selling anything of this nature must either risk the uncertainties of the auction room, with its attendant publicity, or be content to accept a totally inadequate sum from professional dealers, whose procedure is usually to decry the value, or question the genuineness of the particular articles, in order to buy cheap, and so ensure a larger profit for themselves when the property is re-sold. The object of the Association above alluded to is to render these middlemen unnecessary, and to bring buyer and seller into direct communication, either personally or through representatives, when a price fair to both sides is nearly certain to be agreed upon, and a fixed commission charged on the transaction.

It is no use shutting one's eyes in these days to the fact that, owing to recent legislation and other causes, thousands of people in England are forced to part with cherished possessions, in order to raise money for extra taxation, death duties, or other obligatory claims; but it is equally a fact that there are also thousands of collectors, or their agents, from all parts of the world, who are ready and willing to give large sums for genuine works of art, or other articles of special value, if they could be put into direct touch with the actual sellers, instead of having to run the risk of being defrauded or fleeced by the ordinary dealer.

We commend the matter to those of our readers whom it may interest, and further information can be obtained by addressing, Expert, c/o The Editor, *Ladies' Court Book*, 37, Essex Street, Strand. We may add that no fee is charged for preliminary advice, either by interview or letter, and all communications are treated as absolutely confidential.

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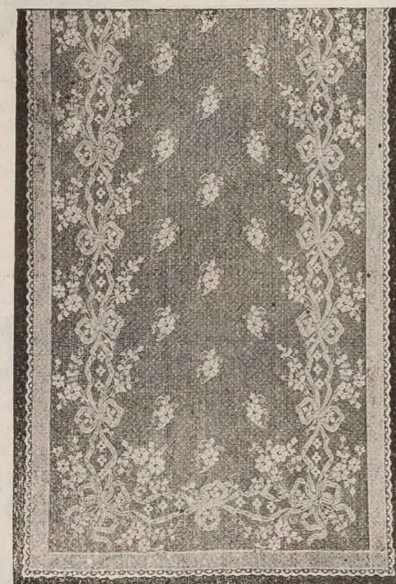
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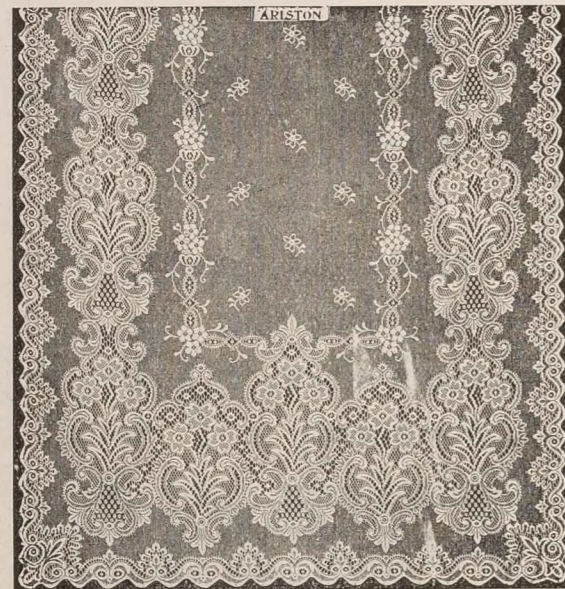
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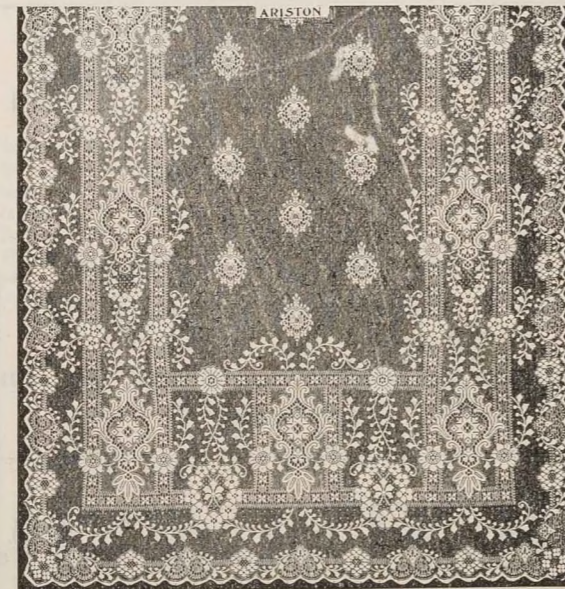
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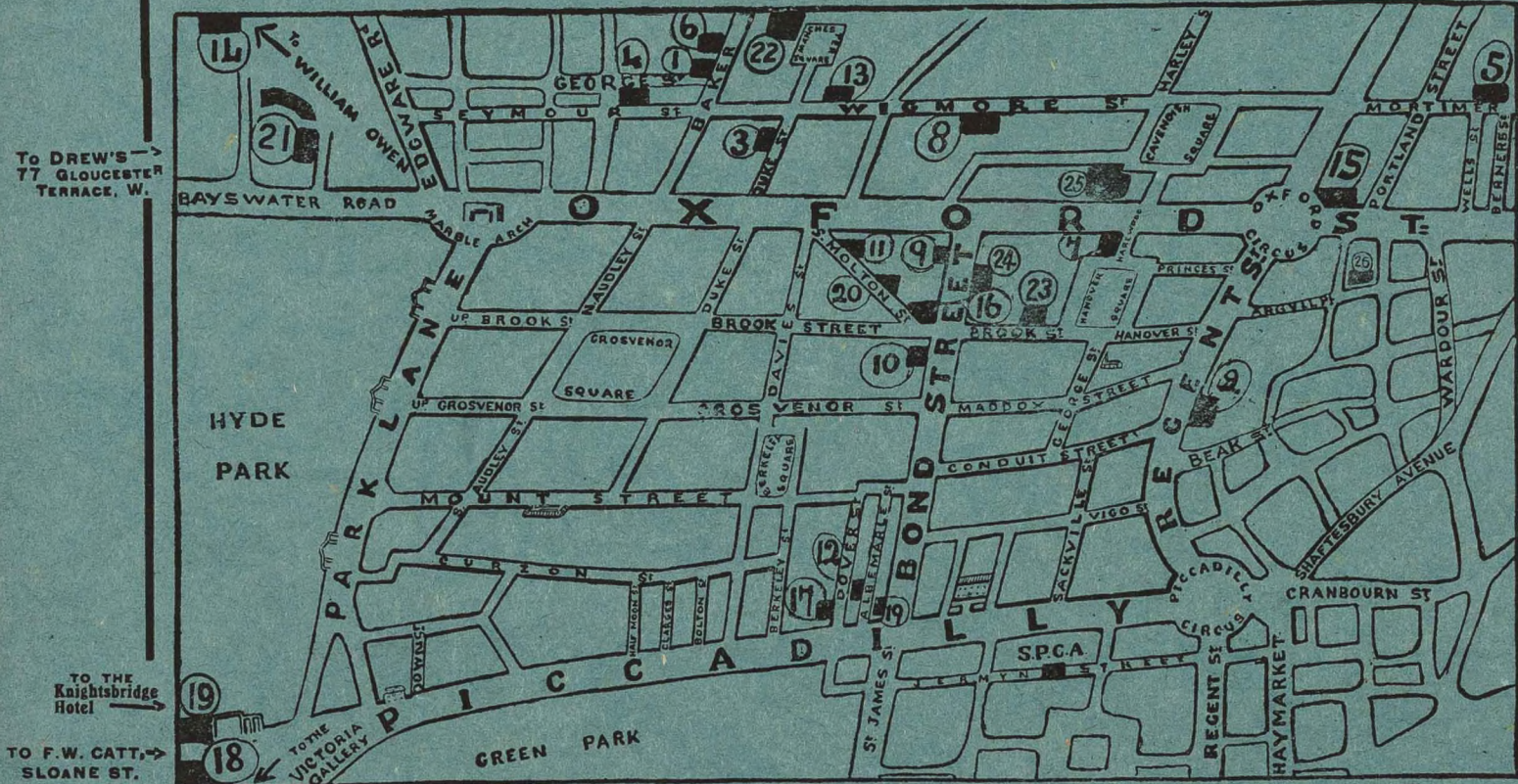
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