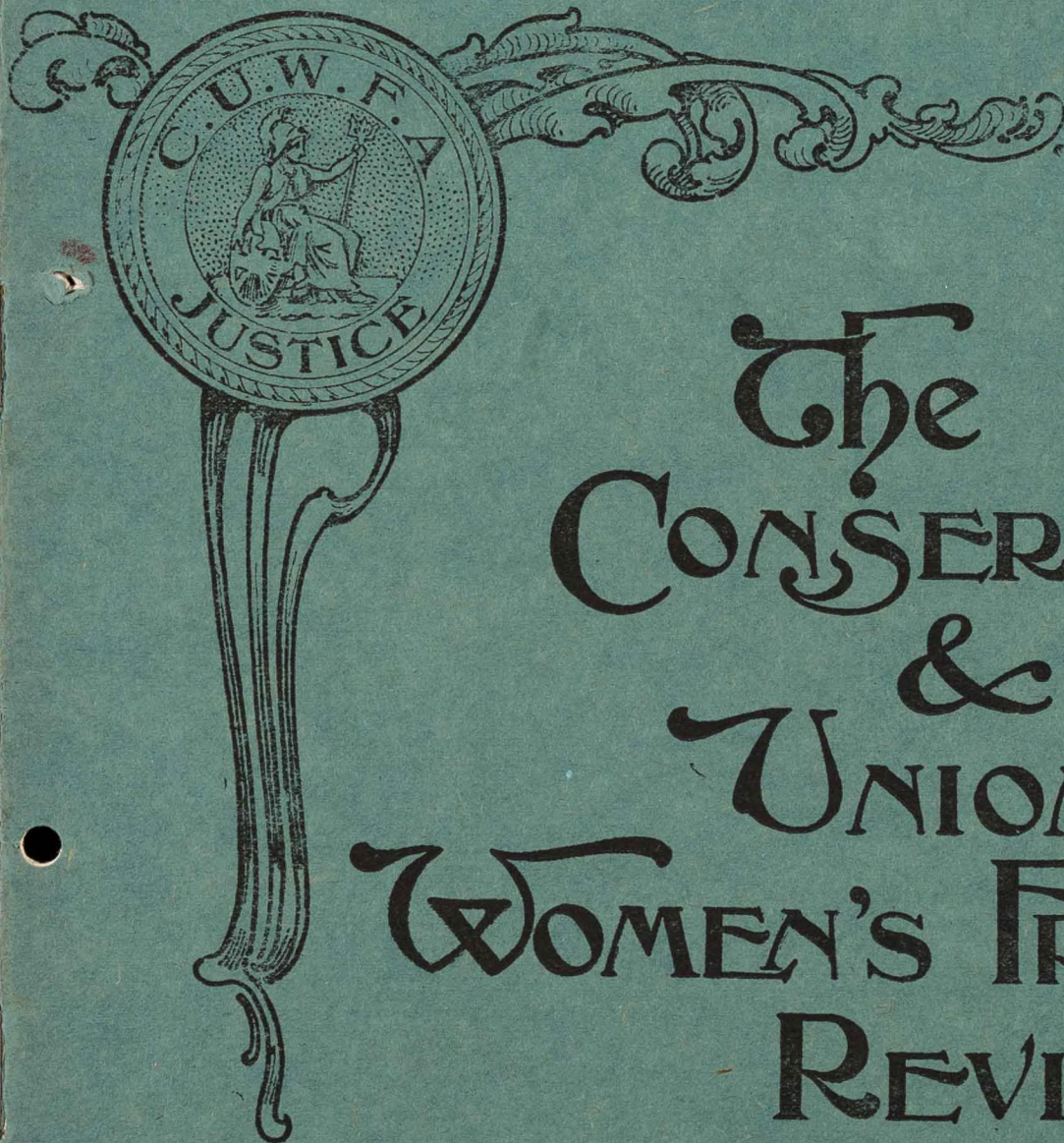


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UNIONIST
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No. 9.

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(See special map on page XII.)

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(See special map on page XII).

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(See special map on page XII.)

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for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals



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The work of this Society, which was founded in 1824, and has branches in most of the large towns of England and Wales, has a strong claim for the support of the charitable lovers of the animal creation. It is

SUPPORTED ONLY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS and the Council need every assistance to enable them to continue their work—which is both educational and punitive.

WHAT THE SOCIETY DID LAST YEAR (1910).
6,556 offenders were prosecuted and convicted for cruelty to animals.
153 persons were acquitted, but the Society's costs were remitted, which justified the Society's action.
1,073 persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty were admonished in writing.
24,344 persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty were cautioned by Inspectors.
3,243 Sermons were preached on the subject of Mercy to Animals, by the Clergymen of the Church of England.
299,133 Essays were written by school children on the subject of Kindness to Animals.

The increased operations of the Society have drawn from the funds an amount vastly exceeding the yearly subscriptions. The Council need much greater assistance, and unless such additional support be extended to them this most righteous cause of humanity must suffer.

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WE are now displaying the new styles for the fall season, and cordially invite ladies to pay us a visit. We have just published our new Autumn Fashion Catalogue, and this may be had post free on request. Shall we send it to you?



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The Conservative & Unionist Women's Franchise Review

Organ of The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association

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No. 9.

OCTOBER, 1911.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

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The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association consists of men and women who have qualified for membership by 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.

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 Universal Suffrage in any form.
The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association is opposed to the demand of a vote for every woman; they only ask 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.

The Political Outlook.

By LORD ROBERT CECIL, K.C.

I think that if those who are in favour of Woman Suffrage are ever entitled to be in high spirits they are so at the present moment, for never has the cause stood so well as it stands now. The position at which we have arrived is this:—that after all our effort we have at last received an absolutely definite pledge on the part of the Government that they will next year give real and effective facilities for the discussion and adoption of the Conciliation Bill by the House of Commons. There can be no question at all about the pledge, first given by Sir Edward Grey, and afterwards repeated in writing by Mr. Asquith, that we are to have time in the House of Commons next year for that Body to consider and to pass the Bill through all its stages if the House desires to do so. And it therefore entirely rests with the advocates of the Suffrage outside the House, to convince the members of the House of Commons that it is really right and proper that the Bill should be passed into law. Our task between now and next spring is to take care that every member of the House of Commons, over whom we have the slightest influence, shall have brought home to him thoroughly and completely the case for the Suffrage, and the importance of passing this Bill into law. But let us not assume that any single member, however excellent his record may be, is absolutely secure as a supporter on the day in question. Let us always recall to ourselves that a Member of Parliament is constantly being exposed to every kind of influence. If he be in favour of the Suffrage, those who are opposed to it will try and press him to take some action which they think will be hostile to that cause. And it is our part to encourage him and direct his steps in the narrow path of righteousness, never letting them be deflected by the deeds or words of our adversaries. Now the only real, serious danger that we have to face is that we are threatened with a somewhat overwhelming amount of friendship. There are those who say that in putting forward the Conciliation Bill women have very gravely under-estimated their claim, and that the Bill ought to be extended so as to comprise a very much larger number of women than it comprises at the present time. I should feel more disposed to listen to that suggestion if it came from a source that had been uniformly friendly to this cause; if it came from men who at our sorest need had always proved themselves to be our friends. I regret to say that those who are now over-anxious to offer the Suffrage to a very large number of women have generally found some reason why any particular proposal for the extension of the Suffrage to women is one which they could not support. I want to ask you to consider very carefully what this proposal for the extension of the Bill is. The proposal, as I understand it, is that the Bill should be extended so as to include all women who are married to qualified voters. Now, that would mean that instead of a million women, or thereabouts, who would be enfranchised under the Conciliation Bill, you would enfranchise some five or six millions. I do not therefore hesitate to say that such a large exten-

sion of the franchise, whether to men or women, is one which any serious minded person must look at with great suspicion. Therefore, if there were no more to be said against this proposal than that it was going to multiply by five or six the number of voters who were to receive the franchise, I should regard it as of doubtful expediency.

But there is a much more serious objection to it, and it is this; we are not asking to change the general principle of the franchise law in any respect. All we ask is to remove the sex disqualification in certain cases. We do not propose to remodel the franchise law in any other way. We say—and it has always been the case put forward by this Association and other societies which have been active—we say that those persons who if they were men, would have the right to vote, ought not to be excluded from the vote merely because they are women. That is an intelligible principle, and one which we can defend. It does not alter the general principle of the franchise law.

But if this amendment were passed you would have admitted to the franchise a vast body of voters who would not themselves be qualified, who would not be possessed of the necessary residential and property qualification which all the other voters were possessed of, but who were given the franchise because they were living in the house and married to men who were qualified. Its effects would really be to facilitate the advent of Adult Suffrage. By all means let us consider the question of Adult Suffrage—in an open Bill, properly framed for that purpose. But do not let us be misled into passing an Adult Suffrage Bill under the cloak of extending the franchise to qualified women.

I believe it is of great importance that the Conservative section of this movement should be definite and clear in their attitude on this question. I believe if they are clear and definite there is no danger of this extension being effected. I have had some opportunity of consulting the leaders of the movement. They are, as they always have been, straightforward and loyal in the matter. They have agreed to the Conciliation Bill, and they are prepared to abide by that agreement. And it is for us to do our utmost to see that their loyalty is not in vain, and that our cause shall not be wrecked, just when the good ship is getting into harbour, by false friends, mutiny and barratry of the crew.

That is the task which is before us, and I am convinced that if we can repel this last attack, the cause for which we have laboured so hard and so long will at last reach its achievement.

We desire to call our members' attention to the fact that the Association is issuing a beautiful Christmas card. The design is the very effective figure of Justice that is on the banner of the Association. The cards are printed both in colours and in black and white; the latter are 1d. each or 9d. a dozen, the coloured ones are 2d. each or 1s. 6d. a dozen. Orders for them should be sent as soon as possible to 48, Dover Street, W.

Our Work.

Central Office Report.

Since the last issue of the REVIEW, we at the Central Office, as well as the officials of all our Branches, have been taking a well earned holiday. Nevertheless, those of us who have been here, have accomplished a great deal of work in connection with propaganda and organisation in certain country and county constituencies where we are anxious to bring pressure to bear on the local M.P.'s, and we have been employing ourselves with similar arrangements for the autumn. Miss Walford has been working in Wolverhampton (South) and in Eddisbury (Cheshire) in the hope that we may shortly start Branches in these divisions and hold meetings in them. She is now in Staffordshire (West) with the same object in view, and later she goes to Cirencester, and probably to Wilton (Wilts). Lord Lytton is to speak at a large meeting at Cirencester for the Women's Social and Political Union in November, and we are anxious to interest and educate as many of the local Conservatives as possible whom Lady Bathurst (who is the head of the local Anti-Suffrage League) is trying to influence in the contrary direction. In October Miss Walford will be in Warwickshire working under Lady Willoughby de Broke's direction among those women who already have the municipal vote in that county, and during that month Miss Martin will be working under Lady Selborne's guidance in Alton and Christchurch. There will be a meeting in the Town Hall in Christchurch towards the end of October, when Lady Selborne will take the chair, and Miss M. Bernard and Miss Martin will speak. Miss Martin will also assist our New Forest and East Dorset Branch in October by speaking at meetings at Wareham, Wimborne, and possibly at Swanage. Miss Martin assisted our Droitwich and North Herts Branches in July by speaking at their meetings, and Lady Betty Balfour also very kindly spoke at Droitwich. Miss Martin is going down to organise and work at Witham (Essex) in November with the help of Lady Rayleigh and Lady Betty Balfour, and there is to be a large meeting there on November 22nd. We shall thus hope to start a very successful Branch there shortly.

Both Miss Martin and Miss Walford worked hard at the bye election at Bethnal Green in July, when Mr. Hoffgaard had assured us of his complete support of the Conciliation Bill, but unfortunately he was not successful in his election.

At the Annual Meeting of the National Union of Women Workers, taking place this October in Glasgow, Lady Betty Balfour and Mrs. Percy Boulnois have kindly promised to represent this Association, and they have also promised to speak at a meeting at Hawick (N.B.) kindly arranged by Mrs. Lindsay Watson.

Lady Betty Balfour has a wonderful programme for November. She is speaking at a large number of meetings for the National Union, at places where the local Member is a Conservative and not yet favourable to Women's Suffrage, but where we have not had time, opportunity, or sufficient funds to do work ourselves. Lady Betty appears on these

occasions as a member of this Association, and thus influences and impresses the Conservative portion of the audience. She is also speaking for our Branch in Hayling Island on November 24th, and I feel I must take this opportunity once again of offering our very hearty and sincere thanks to Lady Betty Balfour for the magnificent work she is doing on our behalf.

I am pleased to be able to record that Lord Robert Cecil has promised us to speak at large public meetings for our Branches at Cheltenham and Bath in October, and at Hull in December, and Lord Lytton will speak under the auspices of this Association at Berkhamstead on October 24th. This is to be a large meeting and is being arranged by our North Herts Branch, at which Miss Martin will also assist. Lord Lytton is also speaking at Leamington in November for Lady Willoughby de Broke, and is devoting the whole of the autumn to Suffrage work, for which we are also most deeply grateful.

There is to be a large joint meeting at Liverpool in November, under the auspices of the C.U.W.F.A., the N.U.W.S.S., and the W.S.P.U., at which we are delighted to be able to inform our readers that Lord Selborne is to address the audience.

We are now engaged in collecting promises from Unionist M.P.'s to ballot for a place for the Conciliation Bill next year. We have already a number of promises, but we hope to obtain many more.

We regret to announce that Miss Packer has resigned her position on the Executive Committee. Miss Rivington, having been unanimously elected, has consented to fill the vacancy.

The new and revised Rules for Elections, which were drawn up by a special Sub-Committee, were passed at a special Council meeting held on July 21st, and subsequently ratified at the following Executive Committee.

Miss Hewett has joined the Women's Council, and Ronald McNeill, Esq., M.P. has kindly consented to become an Hon. Vice-President.

LOUISE GILBERT SAMUEL.

The Stall at the Crystal Palace.

Since the last number of our REVIEW was issued, propaganda work at the stall has been steadily progressing, and great interest has been shown in the work by visitors from all parts of the country. Many of these have taken away with them copies of the REVIEW, leaflets, and other literature to distribute among friends in their respective localities, with a view to working up interest in the Suffrage movement. Many of these visitors came from such widely separated places as Tunbridge Wells, Wolverhampton, York, Glasgow, Dundee, etc., and in addition to these we have had visitors from America, Norway, Sweden, New Zealand, Australia, and other distant lands, all of whom expressed their sympathy with the movement, and wished us success in our work.

The contents-bill of the REVIEW now exhibited at the stall has attracted the attention of passers by, and has tended to increase the sale of the magazine, and we hope will result in fresh subscribers.

Our thanks are due to the members of the various branches who have kindly sent us contributions; also to those members who have kindly come down from time to time to help at the stall.

EMILY SARGENT, *Stall Manager.*

Treasurer's Report.

The Hon. Treasurers hope that the financial support of the Association will be largely increased during the next year. The present income of the Association is not sufficient to enable us to extend our work as we would like, and, owing to the office expenses having to be kept as low as possible, much of the routine work is done under arduous conditions. We would most earnestly beg our readers, now that we are at the beginning of a new financial year, and a season of, we hope, greatly increased activity on the part of all, to endeavour to obtain many more members. A large *regular* income would mean so very much to us just now. It will be noticed when the Annual Balance Sheet appears that our balance in the bank is £100 less than at the end of the last Financial Year.

The Review.

Editor's Annual Report.

We are glad to be able to tell our members that the second year's annual report of the paper is satisfactory in every way. When we first started the REVIEW we found that it supplied a want which no other paper devoted to women's interests quite filled, and its immediate success induced us gradually to increase the number of editorial pages from eight to twenty-two. The additional expense thus incurred has not devolved upon the general funds of the Association. From the first the paper has paid its own way; which, without financial backing or preliminary outlay, other than the expense involved in printing the first number (which was met by the kindness of Lady Wright and Mrs. Spens), is, we are told, a feat hitherto unknown in the history of journalism. Subscribers are now numbered by the thousand and include many men and women whose political views differ widely from our own; and our paper is circulated not only in the United Kingdom, but in South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, India—in most lands over which our flag flies and where our language is spoken. It is also known among the Suffragists of America.

We realize that the position which the REVIEW has attained is due to the knowledge and ability of those who have so kindly contributed to it. Among them are our President, Lady Betty Balfour (writing excellent articles for our paper is, however, but a fraction of the splendid work Lady Selborne and Lady Betty are always doing for us), Lady Castlereagh, Miss Chadwick, Mr. Gilbert Samuel, Sir John Cockburn, Lady Stout, Miss Rose Graham, the Rev. A. V. Magee, Lord Robert Cecil, Miss Ruth Young, Miss Cicely Wroughton, Miss Packer, Lady

Arnott, Mr. John Buchan, Mrs. Donald Pechell, Doctor May Thorne, Mrs. Morgan Dockrell, Mrs. Schofield, Miss Edmonds, Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G., Professor Urwick, Miss Nina Boyle, Miss Eva Gore Booth, and many others, to whose kindness we are indebted for so much valuable and interesting information. To the hard work and devotion of our branch secretaries and individual members is due the steady increase in our list of subscribers.

The general editorial work of the paper has grown so much that the Executive Committee authorized the appointment of an Assistant Editor, and the work has been much lightened through Miss Olga Hartley's most efficient help. Miss F. L. Fuller's success with the advertisement pages has enabled us to extend our work in many directions. The Executive Committee has also given permission for the formation of an Advisory Board to deal with the business part of the paper. This Board has already met several times and has done good work. We hope, shortly, to start a comprehensive scheme of organisation which will develop our resources to their utmost extent. We are also greatly indebted to Mrs. Gilbert Samuel and the staff at the Head Office for their valuable help, which is always so readily given.

I have told you what busy men and women, whose lives are necessarily full of other interests and of important duties, have done for us during the last two years, and I should like to ask all our members to follow their example, and to devote a portion of their time to the work. I would remind you that this great movement of ours is not the fad of a few fanatics; it is world-wide, and in England has become the life-work of many of the noblest, most intellectual and level-headed women in the land. They are women in deadly earnest, seeking the solution of a problem that has baffled the greatest scientists, scholars and saints—the gigantic problem of human misery. In such a Cause, no sacrifices are too great for us to make. I should like to ask you for your help in many directions, for we want all the help—personal service and financial—that we can get adequately to cope with the amount of work that an Association like ours, which is always engaged in propaganda, is compelled to do in order to take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves. I will, however, only remind you—in view of the silence or active hostility of the press—of the immense importance of making this question, and especially of our share in it, as widely and as accurately known as possible. This can best be done by increasing the circulation of our paper. Therefore, will everyone undertake to obtain at least twenty new subscribers before the next number comes out? A shilling a year is within the power of most people. We are conducting a campaign such as has never before been undertaken by any political party—a campaign which calls for immense labour and self-sacrifice on the part of every member of our Association. Let us never forget the words of Susan Antony:—"Woman's Suffrage is coming, no power on earth can prevent it; but the time of its coming will depend upon the loyalty and devotion of the women themselves." EVELINE MITFORD.

Women and Representative Government.

By MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

The Prime Minister has over and over again in political speeches addressed to his own party at times of crisis, impressed upon them that the aim of his party is "the establishment in all its fulness of the principle of representative government." Our part as Suffragists is to accept this statement and to press home upon all who also accept it that it necessarily involves the extension of the parliamentary franchise to women. What sort of "fulness" is there in the principle of representative government which deliberately excludes from all share in its operation more than half the nation?

It may be retorted that while this is a good argument to use to Liberals, it is not equally suitable to Conservatives. The intelligent Conservative, however, looks facts in the face; we are not living under the feudal system, though traces of feudalism may be found in our existing social organisation; but these are more of antiquarian than of practical interest. We are living now in an age when all parties accept as a fact the existence of democracy and recognize representative government as, on the whole, the best working means of solution of the practical problems of government at the present day. If once the principle of representative government is accepted, it follows necessarily, not that every single individual should have a vote, but that no large section of the population should be, as such, excluded from the advantages and protection of representation.

To quote Mr. Asquith again, he said not long ago that "it was infinitely to the advantage of the House of Commons if it was to be a real reflection and mirror of the national mind, that there should be no strain of opinion honestly entertained by any substantial body of the King's subjects, which should not find its representation and speech."

The women of this country can certainly claim that they are a substantial body of the King's subjects, and we claim that the House of Commons and the nation suffers from their entire exclusion from any share in the representative system.

During the last year or so we have heard a great deal on political platforms and in the press about the unrepresentative character of the House of Lords. What Suffragists have to do is to remind these orators and press men that, as far as women are concerned, the House of Commons is just as unrepresentative as the House of Lords. Women are now saddled with their share of the charge of paying Members of Parliament salaries of £400 a year each, involving an annual charge on the Treasury of a quarter of a million; women, as taxpayers, will have to provide their share of this sum without being able to control or command, by the constitutional machinery of the Suffrage, any share of the attention of these paid servants of the public. We have to pay the piper, but our voice is not heard in calling the tune.

The Anti-Suffragists are fond of emphasizing the

differences between men and women; we have never minimized those differences, but we believe they may be exaggerated. After all, we speak the same language, worship the same God, are influenced by the same moral and physical surroundings; we are "fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons . . . warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer" as a man is. Still, when all the points of similarity are admitted, we, in common with the Anti-Suffragists, recognise a difference. A poet has expressed it thus:—

"A woman is a foreign land
In which, through there he travel young,
A man will ne'er quite understand
The customs, politics and tongue."

Grant all this to the full; grant the enormous importance of the central physical fact of sex, that women are the mothers of the race and that to them is entrusted by nature the gift of life with all that it means of the protection of the helpless, the conservation of the race, and that hence it arises that the essentially womanly qualities are those which succour, help and comfort all who are in necessity and tribulation. This is sometimes represented as women's burden, but it is in reality women's glory and chief privilege. It assuredly is very far indeed from justifying their entire exclusion from the representative system of the country. Governments at one time found their chief tasks in killing and destroying; now in every civilised country the task of Government is very different; it is more and more being realized that it is to succour, help and comfort those who stand most in need. The motherhood of women, either actual or potential, has given them a special claim to share in work of this kind. When this is recognized to be one of the chief tasks of Government, the more wasteful of the resources of the nation are those countries which entirely shut out from their electoral system the whole female sex. In 1907 Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier of New Zealand, said that Women's Suffrage was adopted in the Dominion "because it dawned upon the minds of thinking men that as long as women were excluded they were daily wasting an almost unlimited supply of mental and moral force." Even the Anti-Suffragists seem to have got hold of some part of this argument for Women's Suffrage; the enormous difficulties which beset Governments elected wholly by men and reflecting almost exclusively the masculine point of view when they attempt to grapple with the political solution of tasks involving the womanly work of succour and protection; for, addressing the Prime Minister on the shortcomings of the National Insurance Bill as far as women are concerned, they said with admirable force (see *Anti-Suffrage Review*, August, 1911) "it would be preferable to substitute the insurance which is needed for that which is not needed." This sentence is a summary of one aspect of the case for Women's Suffrage. In an ostensibly representative system the needs of the unrepresented are either neglected altogether or are dealt with in a way which shows ignorance of the practical facts of the problem.

The Anti-Suffragists freely admit that existing

laws are in many respects unjust to women and injurious to them; but they say in effect that all these are in process of being remedied by parliaments elected entirely by men.

It is quite true that some of the most crying of the legal injustices to which women are subject have after long years of unremitting labour on the part of devoted women, been partially and imperfectly dealt with by Parliament. But some of the most serious of women's wrongs still remain unredressed. During the life time of their husbands women still are not even partners in the guardianship of their children; only after the death of the husband is the mother's right of guardianship partially recognized. Twenty years ago, Mr. James Bryce, speaking against Women's Suffrage in the House of Commons, referred to the inequality of the Divorce Laws as regards women, and said cheerfully that this blot upon the statute book was almost certain to be speedily removed. He had himself voted in the previous session for its removal. Mr. Bryce's optimism has not been justified by the facts. The law remains unaltered, and it requires something almost resembling a moral earthquake to get up motive power enough to press through all its stages in the House of Commons a bill whose aim obviously is to do justice to the unrepresented.

Our best chance now is to concentrate our strength and unite the genuine friends of Women's Suffrage upon passing the Conciliation Bill through all its stages in 1912. "Widening amendments" will be our chief danger. But fortunately a number of avowed enemies of Women's Suffrage have announced their intention of voting for these with the express object of defeating the Bill; this should open the eyes of those who are honestly in favour of the Enfranchisement of women, but want a wider bill. The opportunity of this section of the Suffrage party will come when the Government bring forward their electoral bill. Our business is to get women's names on the Parliamentary Register in 1912.

Winter Dances.

Two Cinderella Dances, under the patronage of Lady Selborne and many of our Vice-Presidents, are being arranged by Winifred, Countess of Arran, Lady Robert Cecil, Lady Mary Cooke and the Hon. Mrs. William Cecil, at the Knightsbridge Palace Hotel, on Thursday, November 9th, and Tuesday, December 12th. The profits will be given to the funds of our Association. Tickets, 12/6 each, can be obtained from Lady Robert Cecil, 25, Grove End Road, N.W., Lady Mary Cooke, 38, Cadogan Square, the Hon. Mrs. William Cecil, Heatherhurst Grange, Frimley, Surrey, and from the Office.

We hope everyone will do their utmost to make these dances a great success, by selling tickets and by bringing parties.

The Halcyon Club, the only woman's club in London that is a member's proprietary club, has just opened in charming premises at 14, Cork Street, W. All information may be obtained from the Secretary at that address.

The Conciliation Bill.

We have been asked to reprint the text of Sir George Kemp's "Conciliation Bill." Its official title is "A Bill to confer the Parliamentary Franchise on Women." Be it enacted, etc.:

- (1) Every woman possessed of a household qualification within the meaning of the Representation of the People Act (1884) shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered, to vote for the County or Borough in which the qualifying premises are situate.
- (2) For the purpose of this Act, a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered as a voter, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be registered as voters in the same Parliamentary Borough or County Division.
- (3) This Act may be cited as the Representation of the People Act, 1911.

A meeting of Unionist members who either voted for, or paired in favour of, the second reading of the Women's Enfranchisement (Conciliation) Bill on May 5th, was held at the House of Commons on July 10th. The Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne presided. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting supports the Conciliation Bill as the most practical method of giving the suffrage to women, and will resist any amendment which, under the pretence of extending its provisions, will in fact, prejudice its chances of becoming law." We trust that all Suffragists in the House of Commons will decide to unite in supporting the Conciliation Committee during all stages of the Bill next session.

We much regret the action of the Women's Liberal Federation Executive in passing the following resolution, which was conveyed by a deputation to the meeting of the Liberal Suffrage group in the House of Commons on July 20th:—"That this Committee of the Women's Liberal Federation wishes to assure the Parliamentary Committee of Liberal M.P.'s of its warmest support for a Suffrage Bill on a democratic basis, and urges the Liberal leaders to take steps to insure that such a Bill is carried, or failing its being carried, to promise to include the enfranchisement of women in the coming Reform Bill." We can imagine no more mis-guided policy for sincere Suffragists to adopt than to drop the substance of an assured Bill in pursuit of the shadow of another. It is obvious that a Suffrage Bill can only pass with the help of Unionist members of Parliament, and rightly so; and any attempt to alienate staunch supporters is worse than folly; it is disloyalty to the cause for which women of all parties have made such great sacrifices.

We are glad to be able to announce that the following Unionists have joined the Conciliation Committee:—Colonel Burn (member for Torquay), Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Fell (Great Yarmouth), Mr. Agg Gardener (Cheltenham), Mr. Harry Hope (Buteshire), Mr. Samuel Roberts (Eccleshall), Mr. Mitchell Thomson (N. Down), and Lord Wolmer (Newton).

Lodging Houses for Homeless Women.

By MRS. HYLTON DALE.

(Hon. Treasurer of the National Association for Women's Lodging Houses.)

Considering that the National Association for Women's Lodging Houses has only been in existence for eighteen months, the interest awakened throughout the country in the object of the Association, namely the provision of decent lodging accommodation for Working Women (especially those of the lower grade,) has been extraordinary. It has been amply demonstrated by ladies who (in disguise) have slept in common lodging houses, casual wards, and shelters, that there is an entire lack of decent lodging accommodation for working women throughout the country. Mrs. Mary Higgs, of Oldham, authoress of "Glimpses into the Abyss," by her self-sacrifice and initiative, is the apostle of this movement of reform. Another book entitled "Where shall she live?" (1/6.) written for the Association by Mrs. Higgs and Mr. E. Hayward, should be in the hands of all those who wish for a full and graphic statement of the need for such provision of lodgings, and of the failure of charitable effort (although on a large scale especially where girls are concerned) to meet the need.

The greatest possible danger of moral degradation exists for women and girls, and the lives of many are passed in acute misery through the absence of proper lodging accommodation. Of course, the housing of the Woman-Worker is only a small part of the vast problem of the Housing of the Working Classes, but this particular branch of the business could be tackled at once if the community, represented by Municipal bodies, did their duty to homeless women as they do to men.

One of the chief objects of the Association is to arouse the Municipalities to a sense of their duty to those women who cannot help themselves, and to urge public bodies to follow the noble example of Glasgow and Manchester, and build or open Municipal lodging houses for women (not too large, and in several localities in large cities), where women can live in comfort, decency, and safety, with the amenities of civilisation. At present thousands of women have no chance of such attainment.

For London men the Rowton Houses have been erected (with an authorised capital of £450,000). Also for men the London County Council have built three fine lodging houses, one of which alone cost £56,000. For women there is nothing but the common lodging house, the horrors of which are often unspeakable. (*Vide* "Where shall she live?")

As women outnumber men in England, and as their wages are notoriously lower than men's, the needs of women should have been considered first. Why were they not? Simply because women are cheap here, and of little account, and nothing will alter their condition, nor improve their position, until they awake to put pressure upon men in authority all round, by means of the possession of that great lever, the Parliamentary Vote.

Women's Influence in Imperial Politics.

By MRS. SCORESBY ROUTLEDGE, M.A.

Are women fit to be trusted with a share in the government of a great Empire? This is a question which causes some to hesitate who would otherwise be in favour of Women's Suffrage, and it is right therefore to examine it freely and without fear.

We are not now debating whether government carried on by a democracy is, or is not, the best method of Imperial rule; we cannot alter this. The question which lies with us to decide is whether the ruling democracy shall be one of men only, or one in which both men and women take part.

It is of course true that no great change, whether in the life of a nation or of an individual, can take place without risk, but in the existence of both come epochs when the harm and risk which result from fear of change are even greater. In what lies the peculiar dread of women's influence in Imperial politics? Women are proud to be peace-makers, but they are not one whit behind men in patriotism. We had sufficient evidence of this in the dark days of the South African War, and we have also to guide us the experience of those lands where women of our own race are already entrusted with the vote. In New Zealand, as Lady Stout tells us, they are enthusiastic advocates of compulsory military training for men and universal ambulance training for women. In November last the Australian House of Representatives passed a resolution, which they desired should be cabled to Mr. Asquith, expressing the opinion that the extension of the suffrage to women had had most beneficial results: "in matters of defence," it stated, "and imperial concern, they are proving themselves as far-seeing and discriminating as men. Though disaster was freely prophesied, the reform has brought nothing but good."

But, we are told, while the tendencies of women may thus be patriotic, they are entirely ignorant of foreign politics and cannot therefore safely be allowed any voice with regard to them. This is to prove too much,—how many of even educated British electors have any real knowledge of the problems with which our statesmen have to deal in, for example, the near and far East? These matters rest, as they always must do, in the hands of the Government of the day.

We contend that the selection of that Government may rightly be entrusted to the hands of an electorate in which women have their share.

When we turn from the great problems of the foreign relations of the British Empire to its internal affairs the influence of women is found most markedly on the side of union and strength. They are constantly at work through various emigration agencies to build up the Empire; and through the Victoria League and similar societies to promote sympathy and understanding between Great Britain and her sister dominions.

Women, therefore, with their unlimited capacity for enthusiasm and self-sacrifice, would be no source of weakness in either Imperial defence or Imperial union. We are met, however, with the objection that their enfranchisement would be disastrous to the good government of our great Dependencies and Crown Colonies. It has even been urged that the knowledge that there was Women's Suffrage in England would affect the prestige of our rule in India. It is impossible to reconcile this with the fact that British authority was for many years most successfully personified in the Great White Queen.

"The name of your Majesty," wrote Mr. Disraeli to Queen Victoria in 1858, "ought to be impressed on their native life."

Year after year more English women go abroad unto distant places of the earth under British control, either as travellers, companions for husbands or brothers, or helpers in the homes of others. They see a side of life which no man can reach. A scientific critic, writing recently on the share taken by a woman in a work on native life, said, "A woman is frequently able to obtain information which it might be very difficult or impossible for a man to gain, and it is also valuable to get a woman's point of view." What is true of science is not less true of government. But how do matters stand? So far from women being encouraged to take up their share of the work, they are tacitly told that they have neither part nor lot in it. Government regulations expressly state that in some of our Crown Colonies preference for official posts will be given to unmarried men. A woman who wishes to draw attention to any phase of life, European or native, affected by Imperial rule, has no standing either abroad or at home. If she has personal influence some notice may be taken of her representations, but it is of grace, not of right. From a political point of view she does not exist. When, shortly after the South African War, a testimonial was drawn up, expressing appreciation of the services of Lord Milner, the signatures of women were refused, "only those of voters," it was said, "were desired." The promoters of the document judged that it was these alone which would carry the weight they desired. This is a state of affairs we want to alter.

Lord Cromer has told us that women should not share in rule because they are not men! We hold that it is for this very reason they should do so. To a man Empire means the vast possibilities of the English race, the development of trade with the flag, the opening up of the waste places of the earth. To a woman it means all this, for she has much in many ways to contribute, but it means also something more. To her the Empire is an aggregate of homes, actual or potential, varying with each race or clime, but knit together by the tie of blood or of allegiance to one Sovereign. It is because every act, legislative or executive, has its influence on these homes that we hold women have their peculiar contribution to make to the political well-being of the whole commonwealth. There is a right burden for the white woman as well as for the white man, and only when every woman shall take up her share of that burden shall we be truly an Imperial race.

Under the Flag.

Women's Work in India.*

By SIR WARREN CROOK-LAWLESS, M.D., C.I.E.
(*Surgeon to the Earl of Minto when Viceroy*).

The extensive and successful work which is being done by women in India is not well known in England, and I am very glad to be able to give an account—which limited space obliges to be a mere outline—of the organisations for the relief of sickness and suffering which exist in the country.

Before 1885 very little was done to provide native women with medical attendance. Native doctors were forbidden, except in rare cases, to enter the houses of the sick, while the women who were in *purdah* were absolutely debarred from medical attendance of the opposite sex. Great suffering was the necessary result, for the women were to a great extent dependent on the skill of native midwives, who were chosen from the illiterate classes, and whose methods were insanitary and often barbarous. The services of skilled medical women from English Schools to attend on the sick were urgently needed, as were also the establishment of scholarships to help Indian ladies to become duly qualified practitioners in our Indian Medical Schools; and, in special cases, to allow them to complete their education in British Schools.

It was with the two main objects of medical tuition and medical relief that the Association, known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, was started in 1885, and every year has seen an increase in its scope and a widening of its work. The scheme was cordially received in India, and sufficient funds were soon forthcoming wherewith to build and equip hospitals for women in various centres; to provide them with medical women, and to start a system of medical education for Indian ladies. The ruling chiefs have also cordially supported the scheme. His Highness, the Aga Khan, in one of his articles on the political situation in India, alluded to the establishment of the Dufferin Fund as one of the finest works accomplished under British rule. The movement spread so rapidly, that to-day there are well-equipped and endowed hospitals under feminine supervision in almost every State, while there is not a town of any size that has not its own hospital or ward where women can be attended to by one of their own sex. The official reports show the enormous increase in the number of cases treated. Whereas in 1888, 100,000 patients were treated, twenty years later the figures stood at 2,248,362, and the numbers continue to increase. The name of Lady Dufferin will ever be revered throughout India for starting and establishing this splendid scheme, and thus being the means of bringing health and relief to millions. Those who have borne the burden of the work have not, in my opinion, been adequately rewarded; and the pay and status of medical women in India to-day are by no means what they should be. They work almost all the year round in a hot and trying climate, often in isolated

* Adapted from a paper read at the Imperial Congress of the Women's Imperial Health Association.

and desolate places, their remuneration is not large, and they have no pension to look forward to. Efforts are now being made to improve this state of affairs, and it is to be hoped that before long a proper medical service will be formed, and women will obtain what is really their due for their services in the past. Their work in India deserves the best that we can give; let us see that the emoluments are sufficient to attract the most suitable.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund was established through the efforts of the late Lady Curzon as a memorial of the sympathetic interest that Queen Victoria ever took in the domestic troubles of the women of India. Its object was to improve the condition of child birth in India by training up midwives of a superior class, and by endeavouring to impart a certain amount of practical knowledge to those already at work. The latter come from a hereditary indigenous class and exist in every hamlet in India. They are, as a rule, entirely untrained. In such an immense country it would have been practically impossible to displace this hereditary class; therefore Lady Curzon determined to make what use she could of existing material and train these women in simple sanitary methods. Every effort is being made to induce them to forsake their ancient and insanitary ways, but infinite patience is necessary; for, as a rule, they come from an entirely illiterate class, and nothing will induce them to listen to, much less to take advantage, of our teaching.

The difficulty is being met by training girls of a superior grade and sending them to maternity cases; they are gradually gaining ground and there is no doubt that the training of a superior grade and the instruction of the indigenous class, must in time have a marked effect. The scheme has been heartily taken up in most of the native States and excellent progress is reported; special praise must be given to the work in Bhopal where Her Highness, the Begum, is giving a large number of these women a thorough training. They are kept under the strict supervision of their teachers, so that they cannot return to their old habits and customs.

Now that the larger sanitary questions are engaging so much public attention and attaining such valuable results, it is most important that the value of domestic hygiene, bringing simple principles of sanitation into the homes of the people should be insisted upon. The field to be covered is so vast that the need of helpers is very urgent; but marvellous results have already been achieved in India by strict attention to the principles of modern and domestic hygiene, and many diseases which were a scourge to the East are slowly disappearing. I can only touch briefly upon the work of the St. John Ambulance Association, with which we are so familiar. First Aid and Home Nursing is carried out very generally throughout India, with enthusiasm, and the Association is now going to make an effort to teach home hygiene. This is also a work in which the Women's Health Association can play a useful part and I feel confident that the formation of a branch of the Association would be very welcome to those who are striving to teach the people of that great Empire the simple laws of health.

Want of space prevents my touching on a subject which appeals to all who have friends or relatives in India, namely, the organisations for providing Trained Nurses for our fellow countrymen and women in the time of sickness, but my object will have been attained if I have interested you a little in the great work now being actively carried on in our Indian Empire, where the scope is so enormous and the possibilities are so great.

Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—At the next meeting of the Executive Council of British Columbia the question of granting full suffrage to women will be considered. Women already possess the municipal franchise.

ONTARIO.—A successful woman's suffrage meeting was recently convened by the women of Port Arthur and Fort William. It was held at Fort William to inaugurate the organization of a new branch of the Canadian Suffrage Association. Dr. Margaret Gordon, of Toronto, presided, and in her address from the chair she described the aims and work of the Association, which has many flourishing branches in various parts of the Dominion.

Canadians are very proud of their national heroine, Laura Secord, who, at the risk of her life conveyed the information by which the British gained the victory at Beaver Dams, through the enemy's lines in 1813. A monument to her has lately been unveiled at Queenston Heights. The statue will be a permanent reminder of the fact that women have played their part in winning the Empire.

Honduras.

In Belize, the capital of British Honduras, the City Council unanimously passed the following resolution at a recent meeting:—"In the opinion of this Council the right to vote for the election of members of the town board of Belize should be extended to such women as are possessed of the necessary qualifications by ownership or occupation of property, and are only disqualified from voting by reason of their sex." Many scores of qualified women have already applied for registration papers.

Australia.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—One hundred and twenty delegates from all parts of the State attended the Second Annual Convention of the Australian Women's National League. Among other resolutions passed at the meeting was one urging investigation of the inequality of the laws leading to injustices between men and women. Lady Forrest, Mrs. Gregory, and Mrs. Forster, were appointed delegates to the Hobart Conference. The report shows that the League is doing valuable organisation work throughout the State, and the number of electors on the rolls is increasing.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Since woman suffrage was granted in New South Wales there has been a great

improvement in the treatment of women prisoners. The new women's prison at Long Bay is a model institution. The wardresses are all educated women, as it is found that discipline is more easily maintained under their authority. Hot and cold water is supplied, every prisoner has a daily bath and drill, and the cells are light and airy. The women are taught to cut out and make plain clothing, to cook and to wash. They also grow their own vegetables. A large number of the prisoners are feeble-minded, and the prison at Long Bay is regarded as a mental and physical hospital, whence every unhygienic and antiquated condition has been banished. There are no punishments except the forfeiture of privileges. Second grade prisoners are allowed flowers in their cells; third grade prisoners have pictures as well. A committee of Sydney ladies meets weekly in the prison, where they get into personal touch with the inmates and help them on their release, either by returning them to their friends or finding them suitable situations. Suitable books are provided for the prisoners. Their names are never disclosed, so that they go out unhampered by the disgrace of prison taint. In fact, at Long Bay everything is done to send the women back to the world healthier in mind and body, and more useful members of a community which values its women citizens.

South Africa.

Suffragists in Cape Colony have recently had the pleasure of welcoming Mrs. Chapman Catt and Dr. Aletta Jacobs. Meetings and "At-Homes" for them were arranged by the Women's Enfranchisement League and other societies. Sir James Rose-Innes, Acting Chief Justice, presided at a public meeting held in the Minor City Hall in Cape Town; and Lady Innes gave a luncheon party and large "At-Home" in their honour. At the close of their visit the Mayor of Cape Town, Sir Frederick Smith, at the request of the various women's organisations of South Africa, gave a public reception in the City Hall in honour of the distinguished suffragists.

Daughters of Empire

The Order of "The Daughters of the Empire," which was originally founded in Canada in 1900, during the Boer War, by Mrs. Clark Murray, of Montreal, is extending in every direction. The object of the organisation is to stimulate social and intellectual intercourse, good fellowship and philanthropy among women of British birth. Members are also pledged to forward every good work for the betterment of their country and people and to enlist women's influence for the improvement of all things connected with our Empire. It is in alliance with the Victoria League and Navy League. The sub-committees of the Order include one for work in India and an education committee on which are serving the Archbishop of Ottawa and the Ministers of Education of most of the Canadian provinces.

The Order is making great headway among British women in America, and has four hundred thousand members in the United States. The President of the American body is Mrs. Elliot Langstaff, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

The English Law of Intestacy.

By ROSE GRAHAM.

"The time to do justice is now. To do justice bit by bit is in reality nothing else than to tolerate injustice for years."—Dicey, "Law and Opinion in England."

One of the main contentions of the Anti-Suffragists is that women have a most favourable position under English Law, and indeed, according to their own lights, they are wise in reiterating this curious fiction. It is difficult, even for the most strenuous opponent of Women's Suffrage, to deny that votes influence legislation, and if knowledge of the injustices in the laws were more widely diffused, many who now stand aside would be drawn into the movement for securing the Parliamentary Franchise as the key to many reforms. English law has its roots deep in the past, and much of it was framed in the centuries when the inferior position of women was unquestioned. This is the explanation of the unjust Law of Intestacy. Although its provisions are very clearly stated in so familiar a household book as Whitaker's Almanack, there are far too many women, and men too, who learn them for the first time when they or their relations suffer under some injustice.

The law favours men at the expense of women almost universally. It is true that the Intestate Estates Act of 1890 was a small instalment of justice to women, principally affecting those of very small means, for it provided that a widow should be entitled to the whole of her husband's estate, both real and personal, if it should be under £500 in value, and if over that amount, she should take £500 out of the real and personal estate rateable before any further division should be made. But the Act leaves untouched the great injustices which press upon women of the so-called propertied classes, and so well known an Anti-Suffragist as Professor Dicey has stated that changes in the law which affect family life always offend the natural conservatism of ordinary citizens.

In this brief space it is only possible to point out some of the most glaring inequalities of the Law of Intestacy. It is important to remember the distinction between real property, *i.e.*, land, and personal property, *i.e.*, leaseholds, investments and other possessions. With regard to personal property, if a man dies without making a will and leaves a widow and child or children, the law gives one-third to the widow, and two-thirds to the child or children; if a widow and a father, half to the widow, half to the father; if a widow and a mother, half to the widow, half to the mother; if a widow and brothers and sisters, half to the widow, half to the brothers and sisters; if a widow only, half to the widow, half to the Crown. If the wife dies in her husband's lifetime without making a will, the law gives him everything, whether she has children, parents, brothers or sisters. With regard to real property, the law treats the woman still more harshly; the widow of the Intestate has only a life interest in a third of the land, and failing other relations, the Crown steps in to take the rest. Do the majority of women under-

stand their legal position when they are married according to the service of the Church of England and the husband says "With all my worldly goods I then endow"? The law revokes every will made by a man or woman before his or her marriage. Until the husband signs a will after the marriage, at his death the law will not give the wife more than either a half or a third of his property, and £500; whereas at her death, unless she makes a will with some other provision, everything of which she is possessed, even her jewelry, her lace and furs, will fall to her husband, and the law gives him absolute power to bestow them on a second wife, and with her money to educate and endow the sons and daughters of a second marriage, to the entire exclusion of her own children. It is true that marriage settlements may contain definite provisions to avoid such contingencies, but in the majority of marriages in the great middle class the means of husband and wife are not sufficient to warrant settlements.

The scales are still more heavily weighted in favour of men with regard to inheritance from children who die intestate, and again the law of succession to real property is even more favourable to men than that relating to personal property. If an unmarried son or daughter dies without making a will, everything goes to the father absolutely, although the property may have been inherited from relations on the mother's side; even if the father be divorced and utterly unworthy, nothing bars his claim. The Wills Act of 1837 strengthened his position, for it provided that no child could make a valid will until he or she had attained the age of twenty-one, although previously a boy of fourteen and a girl of twelve could make a valid will disposing of personal property. If an unmarried son or daughter dies intestate, leaving only a mother and brothers and sisters, they all share equally, but should the child be possessed of real property, the mother is entirely excluded and the eldest brother inherits everything, or if there are no brothers, sisters share equally.

There is one remedy which women have in their own hands, and this is that they themselves need not die intestate. All women of the age of twenty-one should recognise their responsibilities, and whether they possess much or little they should make their wills without delay. They ought to do all in their power to create a public opinion that to die intestate is always an act of weakness and may be an act of criminal folly. We question whether the Law of Intestacy will be so amended as to do equal justice to men and women before the vote is won. In his profoundly interesting book on "Law and Opinion in England," Professor Dicey writes: "In England the beliefs or sentiments which during the nineteenth century have governed the development of the law have in strictness been public opinion, for they have been the wishes and ideas as to legislation held by the people of England, or, to speak with more precision, by the majority of those citizens who have at a given moment taken an effective part in public life." In these words he has, perhaps unwittingly, given the strongest encouragement to all who are working that women may become citizens and take an effective part in public life.

Notes and Comments.

The decision of the Committee on the Mines Bill, by which women are debarred from work at the pit-brow, work that is admittedly healthy and congenial, is an excellent object lesson of the necessity of votes for women. The Mining Federation, at whose instance the amendment was framed only represented men. The deputation of the pit-brow workers themselves was only received after the amendment had been carried, although they claimed to be heard before it was debated. It is to be hoped the clause will be deleted when the Bill is again before the House, but until women are enfranchised they will be between the devil of political power and selfishness of the men's trades unions, and the deep sea of disinterested men's incorrigible sentimentality,—a precarious and intolerable position.

Opponents of woman suffrage are fond of pointing to the Labour majority at the recent Australian Federal Elections as a result of the women's vote. A correspondent in the *Daily Mail* writes glibly about "the working woman's vote controlling the working man's" and refers to "the excessive majority of working women in a country where all adults have votes." But according to the official Year Book of the Australian Commonwealth (1901-9) the adult male population numbered 2,252,027, and the female 2,023,279. The men are largely in excess of the women in every State. The fact that the women have recorded their votes in relatively larger numbers than the men merely shews that they value their citizen privileges in a higher degree. The Sydney correspondent of the *Sunday Times* informs us that the number of votes recorded for Labour exceeded by a very small number those recorded for the Liberal candidates (in Australia the Liberals represent the Unionists in England), but it so happened that they gained a large number of seats by reason of the rapidly moving populations of the different electorates.

English and American papers have circulated the report that the Turkish Parliament has just passed a Bill making unfaithfulness on the part of a husband a legal ground for divorce. This would have been a great and far-reaching reform. We have made enquiries at the Imperial Ottoman Embassy in London, and we are informed that the assertion is incorrect. A wife in Turkey cannot claim divorce from an unfaithful husband. All she can do is to put the matter before a court of jurisdiction which can, according to the circumstances, grant her a separation. The Turkish Parliament could not pass such a Bill.

The American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality has published some interesting statistics showing the infantile death rate of every country in the world where records are kept and figures available. It is significant that in nine out of the eleven countries with the best record women have the Parliamentary vote; while in the other two women have the municipal suffrage. New Zealand has the lowest infantile death-rate, the figures being 76 per thousand. Norway is second with 86 per

thousand. It is instructive to observe that climate has no effect on the figures. Chili has an almost perfect climate and should be one of the healthiest countries in the world; yet Chili has the worst record, the figures being 362 per 1,000. Russia has the second highest death-rate—263 per thousand. While the infant death-rate in the German Empire is higher than in Italy, Bulgaria, Servia, Spain or Ceylon.

An interesting despatch from Teheran tells us that a woman's suffrage debate took place in the Mejliss. The Persian Parliament was discussing the Bill for the elections which take place this autumn, and when the clause which declares that no woman shall vote was reached, Hadji Wakil el Rooy, Deputy for Hamadan, mounted the tribune and made an impassioned speech for women's rights, including their right to vote. The Mujtehid opposed, and the clause was carried in its original form: but that it should have been challenged by one of Persia's foremost politicians is a most significant fact.

On the occasion of the opening of the Architectural Exhibition, recently held in the Science Library of University College, London, the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. Leonard Stokes, declared that the work of women students amazed him, it was so particularly good. It seems extraordinary that artificial difficulties should be placed in the way of women adopting a profession so eminently suitable for them, and one in which there is such scope for their especial knowledge and domestic experience. But although the Royal Institute of British Architects admits women as members, the Architectural Association of London—the important body of practising architects—will neither receive them as members or students, nor permit them to draw in the Association's museum of architectural casts in Tufton Street. Yet women have proved their ability in architecture. Soon after the Royal Institute of British Architects admitted women, the twenty-five guinea prize and silver medal, offered by the Institute for the best essay, was won by a woman in open competition, on the practical subject, "The development of Architectural Art from Structural Requirements and Nature of Materials."

Norwegian women are taking an increasing interest in municipal affairs. The elections which were held last year show a large addition of women voters as compared with those which took place three years previously. In 1907, 90,606 women voted and 234,011 men; in 1910 the figures stood at 191,631 women and 267,503 men. The number of districts where no women voted was 186 in 1907; and in 1910 it was reduced to 55.

We sincerely regret to have to record the death of Mr. John Beddoe, F.R.S., M.D., LL.D., the distinguished scientist, physician and anthropologist, who was one of the pioneers of the suffrage movement forty years ago. He died in July, at the age of 84, and the suffrage cause has lost an old and valued friend.

Pioneer Women.

IV. JULIA WARD HOWE.
1819-1910.

Once upon a time it was held as an axiom of civilization that "woman's place in the universe" was as strictly defined as that of a known quantity in an equation; and to those philosophers in the last century who builded themselves scientific theories on that hypothesis, it must have been disconcerting to remark, if they did remark, how their rules of the game were being more honoured in the breach than in the observance. In man's own sphere of glory Florence Nightingale reformed the conduct of war for the whole civilized world, Elizabeth Butler painted the finest battle pictures of her age, and Julia Ward Howe wrote the only modern anthem that became the battle-hymn of a great nation.

The author of "Mine eyes have seen the coming of the glory of the Lord" was more than a poet; her life is a record of multitudinous activities, literary, political, philanthropic, and social in the fundamental meaning of that over-worked word. She was the daughter of a rich man, the first president of the Bank of Commerce, U.S.A., and a founder of the University of New York City. When she was five years old her mother died, and her father encouraged his red-haired, solemn little daughter to treat life with seriousness. At nine years of age she was called "Miss Ward," and her dolls were taken from her—possibly they were glad to be taken away from a precocious little scholar, who studied Paley's 'Moral Philosophy.'

She grew up a dreamy, studious, beautiful girl; always reading or writing. In 1841, she met her future husband, Dr. Samuel Grindley Howe. They were married two years later, and their life together was very happy. She never gave up her studies and literary work; in fact, German metaphysics and Latin poetry were her recreation when she needed relaxation from the domestic worries and cares attendant upon the rearing of six adoring and adored children. Her literary work was varied. She published several volumes of poems and essays, and for years she helped her husband to produce the anti-slavery paper *The Commonwealth*, writing much of it herself.

The story of the origin of the great "battle hymn" has been often told. When the Civil War in the United States broke out, Julia Ward Howe, passing through the lines of the Northern Army, heard the soldiers singing "John Brown's body" round the camp fires. She was very musical, the fine swinging tune appealed to her for more inspiring words; and one night the famous lines came to her. They were first published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and they spread through the Northern Army like wildfire.

But Mrs. Howe herself attached more importance to her political and social work than to her literary success. She was drawn into the movement for woman suffrage after the close of the Civil War. She had seen so much of the suffering and misery the war entailed upon women, so much also of their noble work both at home and in camp hospitals, that the righteousness of their cause seemed self-evident to her. She joined the little band of enthusiastic

and hopeful pioneers. She had much to give to the cause—eloquence, leisure, her honoured name and literary reputation—and she gave herself generously. Before then she had lectured on ethics and philosophy, but only to friends in her own drawing-room, when even that was considered unbecoming in a woman; she now learned to address large audiences, and began a suffrage campaign all over the States. Fifty years ago the object of the first workers seemed so legitimate and rational, they thought they had only to explain their aims to gain their victory; but though sometimes the novelty of the subject drew crowds, at other meetings they were hailed with abuse. Mrs. Howe wrote afterwards, "I gave what I could to the cause, but all that I gave was repaid to me a thousandfold," for the response she met with from women in every State was wonderful. It was a time of awakening thought, of quickening sympathies, and she sowed seed on fruitful ground. Besides initiating the suffrage movement in many States, forming women's clubs, presiding over the "Association for the Advancement of Women," a society which accomplished incalculable good in all parts of the United States and Canada—she did other important pioneer work. For many years she was the most popular lecturer at the Concord School of Philosophy; she founded the Women's Ministerial Conference and for a long time was its president. She also originated the Women's Peace Congress, and presided over the memorable meeting held in New York in 1870.

She had many honorary degrees, being "thrice LL.D., and once Lit: Doc.," and, in her ninety-second year, Smith College, U.S.A., conferred on her the honorary degree of "Doctor of Humanities." She attended personally to receive the degree and the whole audience of three thousand people impulsively rose as she was wheeled on to the platform and sang her famous battle hymn,

*"Mine eyes have seen the coming of the glory of the Lord,
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored,
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword,
His truth is marching on."*

to the end,

*"He is coming like the glory of the morning on the wave,
He is wisdom to the mighty, He is succour to the brave,
So the world shall be His footstool and the soul of time His slave—
Our God is marching on."*

The verses that had inspired armed men on their way to battle and death, that had been shouted exultantly by millions after victory, were sung by a peaceful university audience over the frail lady in her wheeled chair, who for three generations had fought for peace, liberty, and justice. The last work she did was as President of the New England Women Suffrage Association; the issue of "The Times" that recorded her death contained a long letter from her giving evidence she had collected from representative opinions in the Suffrage States in favour of the cause.

She was proud of the popularity of her battle-song, proud of having lectured at the Concord School of Philosophy, proud of having presided over the Peace Congress, but in her own words, the crown of satisfaction in her long life was that she had stood "with the illustrious champions of justice and freedom for woman suffrage, when to do so was a thankless office, involving public ridicule and private avoidance."

OLGA HARTLEY.

Signs of the Times.

At a recent Moslem Congress held in Egypt at Heliopolis, the most significant paper was that of Madame Badiah, the daughter of Hafin Bey Nasif, vice-president of the Tautah Tribunals, which was an eloquent plea for women's rights. She proposed that Moslem women should have the right to attend services in the mosques; that primary education for girls should be compulsory; that women should be admitted to the schools of medicine; that polygamy should be abandoned and the divorce laws reformed.

The Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in his annual report states that during the past collegiate year more than half the number of visitors to the Museum were women. As the Museum is only open to women on Fridays and Saturdays, the attendance is remarkable. The total does not include the women medical students who have ticket-permitting them to study in the Museum on any weekday; but includes nurses, classes of teachers from the London County Schools, ambulance classes, and students from polytechnic and other educational institutions.

The Prix de Rome, for sculpture, has been awarded to a woman for the first time in the history of its foundation. The prize includes study and residence at the Villa Medici in Rome. Mademoiselle Heuvelmans, the successful candidate, has studied under Mm. Hannaux, Marqueste, and Denys Pu ch since she was eighteen. Two years ago she competed for the much coveted distinction, and won a second prize.

Russian women are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their admission into the Universities of the Empire, by a series of meetings in all the important towns, and by a Congress which takes place in December, at St. Petersburg, on the Education of Women. Count Tolstoy, ex-Minister of Education, has accepted the presidency of the Organisation Committee. The struggle for educational rights began in 1861, but was definitely undertaken in 1867, when Madame Conradi, the brilliant editor of *Nedelia*, addressed a memorial on the subject to the Science Congress, then sitting in St. Petersburg. Women are now admitted as students in the universities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa, and it is rumoured that Kazan is also coming into line. They are, however, agitating for equal educational rights with men in all the universities of the Empire, and are taking advantage of the anniversary to increase their propaganda work.

Chinese women have recently formed a Union of Women in Pekin. Princess Ka-La-Tchin, the sister of the Minister of the Interior is its president, and many influential Chinese ladies belong to it. The efforts of the Union are being directed at present against the polygamy of the mandarins. The Imperial Hospital at T'en-Tsin, established and managed by a Chinese woman, Dr. Yamei Kin, is doing ex-

cellent work both as hospital and training school. The cause of women's education and freedom has gallant pioneers among Chinese women, and is progressing; according to China's leisurely traditions it is even progressing quickly.

The acting Director of the Mint in the United States of America at the present time is a woman, Miss Margaret Kelly. *The New York Times* remarks that she occupies a position of responsibility second only to the members of the Cabinet. Miss Kelly entered the Civil Service fifteen years ago as stenographer in the Treasury Department at Washington, and has been promoted through the Mint Bureau, from Stenographer to Private Secretary to the Director, Adjuster of Accounts, Examiner, and finally, Assistant Director of the Mint. A few weeks after her last appointment the Director left for an absence of some months and Miss Kelly has, for a woman, the unique position of being Master of the Mint in the United States. The duties are even more onerous in the United States than in Great Britain. Considerably over a thousand people are employed in the department, there are three coinage mints, and nine other mints where bullion is bought. Miss Kelly has the whole mechanism of the department under her control, and one of the officials is reported to have said that if the appointment had been left to the votes of the fourteen hundred workers in the department she would have been unanimously elected to fill it.

For the first time in the history of the Wesleyan Methodist Conferences, women were admitted as elected delegates at the 168th Conference held at Cardiff in July. Fifteen women represented fourteen Synods; and their presence, marking so decided a departure from all precedent, was most cordially referred to in the opening address of the President. The Conference signified the general approval of women exercising authority by electing Mrs. Price Hughes to be one of the sixteen lay representatives who hold office for three years.

At the Tenth Zionist Congress, held at Basle, in August, Mademoiselle Schach was one of the speakers; this was the first occasion on which a woman has addressed a Zionist Congress.

German suffragists are pleased that Dr Gertrud Johann Woker has been nominated to be extraordinary professor at Leipzig University. This is the first time a woman has been appointed to a chair at a German University. Dr. Woker, who is a member of the German Women's Suffrage Society, has been a private tutor at the University of Berne for five years. Incidentally it may be remarked that German women are rapidly making their way in academic life. Baden was the first German university which allowed women to matriculate in 1900. The winter session of 1909-10, showed 1856 women students in the German Universities as against 1118 of the previous year. Last year the Kaiser's prize, the highest distinction at the University of Berlin, was won for the first time by a woman.

Literature and the Press.

THE PREVENTION OF DESTITUTION. Sydney and Beatrice Webb. (Longmans & Co., 7s. 6d.).

Mr. and Mrs. Webb have chosen an excellent title for their book and one that should appeal to a nation which has crystallised into its proverbs the wisdom of taking a stitch in time and the futility of locking stable doors after horses are stolen. But in spite of everything in its favour,—an alluring title, a live problem, the experienced handling of vast material, a constructive policy and contentious theories,—the book is dull; dull not from lack of interest, but from a literary point of view, and as it is intended to be a popular exposition of the policy expounded in the Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission, dullness is a cardinal mistake.

The indictment of the existing evils of our poor-law system is admirably lucid and comprehensive, but the authors have an irritating way of illustrating their argument by false analogies, *i.e.* "Every unemployed worker at large and unprovided for is a public danger just as every unisolated scarlet-fever patient is," p. 139. Now, unemployment is a serious social evil, but it is not a highly infectious disease, and such a comparison is a strange misuse of the English language: strange because elsewhere the authors display much reliance on the magic power of words, and would have ne'er-do-weels in labour colonies, not "sentenced to imprisonment" there, but "committed to reformatory detention." In justice it must be explained that this ingenious change of nomenclature seems to be devised in deference to the tender sensibilities of members of the House of Commons rather than from a desire to spare the feelings of the gentlemen who would presumably be more directly affected.

Like all enthusiasts, Mr. and Mrs. Webb direct their flow of optimism into those channels their theories have carved for it. They have no misgivings about the County Councils and Local Government bodies—whose agendas are already overcrowded—being able successfully to undertake new and illimitable work and responsibilities. But where their eyes are not blinded by love, as over Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Bill, they are merciless critics. Verily Mr. George unites in opposition strange and unlikely allies.

The book must surely open the eyes of all who read it to the absurdity of attempting any real reform of the poor-law system until women have votes. The question, also, should not be allowed to become a matter of party politics. Its solution will require the united efforts of the best men and women of all classes and of all shades of opinion, and it is a pity that Mr. and Mrs. Webb should refer to "the propertied class" rather as if it were an inconvenient bunker on their moral golf course. It would simplify matters if all the well-meaning altruists were concentrated in the Fabian Group; but they are not. And the fact that they are profusely distributed throughout society is just what makes the world such a difficult place to reform.

WOMAN'S INHERITANCE. C. H. le Bosquet. (Daniell, 2s.).

The publishers describe this little volume as a "psychology of the woman question and a work of art." This is unkind of them, as it sets the reader searching for psychology and art, and can only lead to disappointment. We trust the author's ingenious innovation of introducing short stories between his chapters on psychology will not be adopted by other writers; it is not a habit to be encouraged. In a weightier book it would be a serious blemish; but as it is, these artless little tales will prevent the most guileless student from taking the psychology too seriously, and they may amuse him.

THE UNITED IRISHWOMEN: THEIR PLACE, WORK AND IDEALS. By Horace Plunkett, Ellice Pilkington and George Russell ("A.E."). (Maunsel and Co., Ltd., Dublin, 6d.).

A German political economist, Herr Gerhard Hildebrand, has lately published a book entitled "Die Erschütterung die Industrieherrschaft und die Industriesozialismus," pointing out how inevitable is the breakdown of an industrial system in nations that have no sound rural economy to depend upon. To Great Britain, as the premier industrial country in Europe, the stern truth of Herr Hildebrand's warning, or indictment, applies with especial relevance. By a happy coincidence this charming little book from Dublin has appeared at the same time. Questions of rural life, co-operation, the co-ordination of agricultural and village industries, local government, are treated with so much freshness, charm, and simplicity, that it is difficult to realize the matters it touches on so hopefully and wisely are national problems generations of politicians have left unsolved.

Sir Horace Plunkett observes, "We men, having to deal with a problem that embraces the whole of rural life, have attempted to enlist only half the rural population—the male half." It is to remedy this mistake that the non-political society which desires to be known as the "United Irishwomen" has come into existence. They realize that rural life, which other philosophers besides Herr Hildebrand are admitting to be the only sure and sane foundation of any vigorous national life, can never be profitable unless it is rich in more than pounds, shillings and pence, and that progress in rural civilization is not possible without the aid of the women of the community. As Mrs. Pilkington says, "The women's movements all over the world are the outcome of necessity;" therein lies their real strength. The whole social environment is crying out for the growth and scientific development of an element which the materialistic wave of ugliness sociologists name "industrialism" has despised and neglected for nearly a hundred years; those who don't understand may call it "feminism," but the third author of this book, being a poet, knows it is idealism—not the idealism of day-dreaming visionaries, but the practical appreciation of tangible beauty, the primitive desire which exists in every woman's soul, too

often inarticulate, misdirected, unhonoured, but never lost or destroyed, only sometimes lying dormant. It is stirring now all over the world, and one of its most significant results are these pages from the pens of a statesman, a woman, and a poet, that outline an ideal as haunting as "The Lake Isle of Innisfree," none the less poetical for being concerned with sound economy and practical details.

No quotations from it could convey the charm of this beautifully-written little book, it should be bought and read by everybody who has any imaginative conception of what our national life might be; for indeed, to twist Sir Horace Plunkett's concluding words, gratitude to "the United Irishwomen" is due, not only for "deeds deep-rooted in Irish soil," but for "ideas, scattered like blossoms before the wind upon alien shores."

O.H.

We are glad that the honour of breaking through the conspiracy of silence about the various aspects of the Woman's Movement has been broken by a great Conservative paper, and we heartily congratulate the proprietor and editor of *The Standard* upon their broad-minded and patriotic attitude. *The Standard* is devoting a section of its pages everyday to recording accurate and impartial information on everything connected with the modern trend of women's work and interests and to further women's progress in every direction. This will be a great opportunity of reaching unconverted Conservatives; and Suffragists who have long clamoured in vain for a paper in which their work is faithfully reported have now their wishes fulfilled.

Testimony to the value of woman's suffrage in Australia and New Zealand is given in an excellent book, "British Dominions," edited by Professor Ashley, and published by Longman's & Co., price 6s. 6d. The volume is a collection of addresses delivered by distinguished men at the University of Birmingham. The lectures deal with the commercial and industrial development of the Empire and can be appreciated by everybody, as even the most technical matters are clearly and simply expressed. In Sir George Reid's address on Australia, while avoiding the question of women's political enfranchisement in England, he pays a great tribute to the Australian women-voter's knowledge and capacity: "I simply say that in Australia the Australian woman thoroughly deserves a vote, because she does her share of the world's work splendidly; and she has used her power, I think, in an intelligent, fearless and independent way." The one fault we find with the book, and it is a serious fault, is that the great share women take in building up our Dominions is almost ignored. In fact it is only an occasional remark that reminds us of the existence of women in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the West Indies and Canada.

A charming Spanish book, "Los Papeles del Doctor Angélico," has lately appeared from the pen of the celebrated novelist, Don Armando Palacio Valdés. It is not a novel, but a series of essays and

reflections, and will remind English readers of "The Papers of Henry Rycroft." All the chapters are interesting, but to Suffragists the principal significance attaches to the dialogue on "Government by Women," wherein the theory is expounded that while art, science and literature, and the domestic crafts of cooking, cleaning and needlework can be mastered by men, the realm of law and politics more fitly belongs to women owing to their finer moral sense and deeper insight into character. In Spain, as in other countries, the feminist movement is supported by the most intellectual members of the community and has stalwart adherents among the distinguished writers of both sexes. In 1907 Senora Karr Lasarte started a woman's paper, "El Feminal," in Barcelona, and last year Señor Navarro published "Feminismo Jurídico," which contained an eloquent appeal for Women's Suffrage. We hope Don Palacio Valdés' new book will be translated into English, as so many of his earlier books have been.

We have received the Report of the Sixth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. It contains, besides a report of the actual proceedings at Stockholm, interesting accounts of the progress of the movement in affiliated countries, and the presidential address by Mrs. Chapman Catt, a most eloquent and inspiring speech, full of hope and wisdom. The Report (price 1s. 6d. post free), may be obtained from Mrs. Stanton Coit, Treasurer of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Mrs. Chapman Catt's Address has been reprinted as a leaflet at one penny each or five shillings per hundred, and is also to be obtained from Mrs. Stanton Coit, whose address is 30, Hyde Park Gate, London.

The National Vigilance Association has recently published a history of its origin and work, called "AVision and its Fulfilment," by W. A. Coote, with a preface by the Bishop of Winchester, price 3s. 6d. net, 3s. 10d. post free, to be obtained from the Central Office of the Association, 161A, Strand, London.

Many of the delegates at the International Congress at Stockholm deplored the inaccurate news on women's work in general and the Suffrage in particular which appears in the public press of all countries where the movement is active. Dr. Shirmacher, of Germany, complained that the papers in her country would not correct mis-statements nor publish accurate reports, and she suggested that two persons should be sent to meetings, etc., that they might corroborate each other's report of what was said. Miss Schwimmer, of Budapest, proposed that "black and white" lists of newspapers favourable and unfavourable to us should be kept, and that "Jus Suffragii" should be extended into an international press bureau from which important news should be at once distributed by special means to the national organisations. Mrs. Hanson, of Denmark, deplored the lack of up-to-date information and said that the Danish women had lately formed a press agency, which drew its material chiefly from England and

America. Dr. Quam, of Norway, emphasised the great importance of distributing literature; she considered this the best means of forwarding the cause.

There seemed a consensus of opinion on the benefit that would result from the establishment of a central press or information bureau to secure and circulate accurate information on Suffrage work in all lands.

The women of Washington, (U.S.A.) are issuing a monthly leaflet giving information of the laws dealing with women's interests, that are being brought forward in the States where women vote, and other news of special interest to women. It can be obtained, free of charge, by writing to the Publicity Bureau, National Council of Women Voters, 607, Perkins Building, Tacoma, Washington, (U.S.A.)

The article "A Suffragist's Ideal," by the Countess of Selborne, which appeared in the July number of the Review, has been reprinted as a leaflet, price 2d. a dozen.

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Women Wage-Earners and the Vote.

By JOHN CAMERON GRANT.

I have been asked by the Editor of this REVIEW to write a few words upon Working Women and the Vote, and why our hard-working sisters specially need its protection.

Up to 1832 the Franchise was very limited, and practically confined to the nobility; certain of the gentry; and, in the towns to sundry privileged persons. The Franchise Bill of 1832 was a comparatively narrow one, and it was not until the Conservative Party, led by Lord Beaconsfield, carried the second Reform Bill in 1867 that the men of the artisan classes were enfranchised.

The result of placing the voting power in the hands of the better paid and more skilled male wage earners, combined with the great development of Trade Unions which took place in the early middle and later middle portion of the nineteenth century, enabled the classes assisted by the vote so to protect themselves by combination and the use of the vote that they practically made their own term of labour, and largely increased the standard wages; and, from every point of view bettered the standard of living. One has only to take the position of a moderately skilled artisan today when in good work, and compare it with that of his fellow of a hundred years ago, to see the very marked improvement which, thank God, has taken place.

The great fundamental error in the whole matter was this: while men were enfranchised and enabled to protect themselves, women were disenfranchised; and, so far as dealing with the marketable commodity of their labour was concerned, reduced to the position of slaves. This may seem a strong statement, but I think that anyone who has to sell for daily bread that stored up energy that is possessed by him or her, not at its true market value, but at its artificial market value,—an artificial value created by a distinct "restraint of trade"—is, so far as his or her labour is concerned, a slave.

Men by their Trades Unions and the exercise of the vote, have, as I have said, broken the chains of this state of bondage; woman in the labour market is still fettered hand and foot. Now has arisen that dangerous state of things in which we see one half of the labour population protecting by political means any infringement of its labour rights; and the other half unable to protect their labour by the only means that in a modern industrial State can protect it, namely, the vote; and so reduced, first to the position of slaves, and then, by the force of circumstances, to the position of slaves who must for their own necessities' sake compete with the male labour, not only as a rival, but as a rival unfettered by any scruples of union or combination, and ever urged on by the cruel impulsion of want and of self-preservation,—two tyrannical powers whose fundamental arguments lie beyond the pale of controversy.

Until a short time ago, this competition, cruel as it was to the women, was not felt by the men, and had

not become the deadly peril to man's labour that it has to-day. And what has wrought this change? The advent of modern labour-saving machinery; the immense amount of brains and experience and money that has been put in this,—one of the greatest of industrial questions,—the saving of labour. The result is that now, in many industries, the masters are rendered independent of the old skilled labour, upon which their business depended; and the well-paid man is displaced by the poorly-paid woman; and in some instances by several poorly-paid women, plus a soulless machine that demands only the attention that unskilled woman or child labour can give it, to turn out a product surpassing the old product of skill and handiwork.

The iron wheels of economic demand and competition roll forward remorselessly. It is no good complaining of the results of change; we have to look to the root of the matter, consider why this change has come about, and search if there be any remedy.

When you see seventy-five per cent. of the male workers in a factory turned out, and their places taken by badly paid and underpaid women, it gives you cause to think. The more men you throw out of work, the more families and members of families you force into the labour market to seek for work; and the cheapest labour, so far as it is equally effective for its purpose, will always be the labour in demand.

To meet this state of things, attempts have been made on the part of some of the Unions to prevent women doing certain work, and so by protective and restrictive measures keeping the work in men's hands. Apart from it being a very unedifying spectacle to behold, it is an absolutely vain attempt. It is not by means such as this that the waters of economic change can be dammed back.

There is but one cure, so far as I can see; or rather, one step that must be taken before any general attempt at improvement can be made with any hope of success. Women must be enfranchised. The working woman, as well as the working man, if she fulfils similar civic conditions, must have the vote. Among nearly two hundred organisations of women, I know there is not one that will dissent from me in this proposition. Hope of improvement, hope of reform, hope even of content, is now hopeless without the enactment of that simple measure of justice, and the giving of the Parliamentary Franchise to women upon the same terms as it is now held by men.

There is a Bill to-day before Parliament which I earnestly hope our Legislature will see reason to pass. It puts some measure of political power in the hands of some women. I am personally for the removal of all sex disability in the matter of making laws, which, without question of sex, the whole body of citizens have to obey. Until this is done our social progress as a nation under modern conditions, will be halting, weary-footed, uneconomic and painful; when it is done, I believe, nay, I feel confident, that our common economic progress will be beyond even those dreams which some of us, who to-day are regarded as visionaries, have dared to dream.

Suffrage in Foreign Lands.

Bohemia. Mrs. Chapman Catt, in her presidential address at the Stockholm International Suffrage Congress, said, "In my opinion, no campaign is moved by more self-sacrificing devotion, more passionate fervour than in Bohemia." Women have had equal suffrage rights with men for the election of members for the Diet of Bohemia since 1861; they also have the right to vote by proxy at municipal elections except in the cities of Prague and Reichenberg. But since 1907, when the Austrian Parliament granted universal suffrage to men, no woman can vote for the election of members of the Imperial Parliament at Vienna; before then they could vote by proxy, and since then the suffrage organisations have made untiring efforts to get the law amended. They are also trying to compel the Council of Prague to grant them the municipal franchise.

Iceland.—News comes from Iceland that the Althing, before it dissolved, passed a suffrage bill which gives women equal electoral rights with men. This will have to be ratified by the new Althing, which will be elected this autumn, before it can receive the assent of the King of Denmark. The number of women elected to town councils and municipal bodies is continually increasing; and an instance of the change of public opinion with regard to women is the fact that a woman is at the head of the commercial school at Akureyn, one of the largest schools in Iceland, having been chosen on her merits from amongst a large number of men competitors. It is pleasant to be able to record that her salary is the same as if she had been a man.

Portugal.—The suffrage organisation in Portugal is new and small, but full of hope and confidence. It has already won an important victory, as one member, Dr. Angelo, observing that the new constitution did not expressly exclude women, applied to be registered as a voter, and carrying her case up to the highest court in the land, won her point and voted in the recent elections. This precedent, combined with the fact that several members of the government are alleged to be in favour of the extension of political rights to women, seems likely to make the work of the newly-organised suffrage association enviably easy.

France.—The French woman suffrage associations are making rapid progress, especially among professional women and social workers. The "Union Française pour le Suffrage de Femmes" and its allied societies at Nice, Bordeaux, Clermont-Ferrand, Rouen, St. Etienne, Boulogne, Dijon, Nîmes and elsewhere, are doing splendid work in educating public opinion and making the importance of the question realised. From the French Universities the cause has received much valuable help, and many of the distinguished politicians and literary men are in favour of the reform. A canvass conducted by the Union Française among prominent men had most gratifying results. A 'Voter's League for Woman Suffrage' has recently been formed. Many eminent men have joined and it promises to be a valuable organisation.

Echoes.

It is often said of those who lead in this attempt at the re-adaptation of woman's relation to life, that they are "new women"; and they are at times spoken of as though they were something portentous and unheard-of in the order of human life. But the truth is we are not new; we who lead in this movement to-day are of that old, old Teutonic womanhood which, centuries ago, ploughed its march through European forests and morasses besides its male companion. We have in us the blood of a womanhood that was never bought and never sold; that wore no veil and had no foot bound. We are women of a breed whose racial ideal was no "Helen of Troy," passed passively from male hand to male hand, as men pass gold or lead, but that Brynhild whom Sigurd found clad in helmet and byrne; the warrior maid who gave him counsel "the deepest that ever yet was given to living man." We are of a race of women that of old knew no fear and feared no death, and lived great lives and hoped great hopes; and if to-day some of us have fallen upon evil and degenerate times there moves in us yet the throb of the old blood.—*Women and Labour, Olive Schreiner.*

There is no reason for refusing to women the right of voting, no matter in what election. They have the same interests as men and are no less clear-sighted.—*M. Fallières, President of France.*

Man is a creature who lives principally by catch words; and the little rift between the sexes is astonishingly widened by simply teaching one set of catch words to the girls and another to the boys.—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*

I believe more money has been contributed, more workers enlisted, more meetings held, more demonstrations made in Great Britain alone on behalf of Woman's Suffrage than for any other cause. Certainly the men's suffrage movement never brought such originality of campaigning methods, such superb organization, such masterly alertness. Yet it is said that women do not want the vote! It is to be devoutly hoped that the obstinacy of no other government will drive women to such waste of time, energy and money, to such sacrifice and suffering as has that of Great Britain.—*Mrs. Chapman Catt, Presidential Address at the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Stockholm, June, 1911.*

It is only in exceptional women, as in exceptional men, that there can be any sound political thought, unless political thought is to be followed by direct political action. It is not in human nature to apply the mind seriously to the consideration of any subject unless some overt action is to be the result. Upon the enfranchisement of women will follow all the advantages which have followed upon the enfranchisement of men, including an increase of responsibility, a quickened sense of public duty, and a strengthening of the feminine mind and character.—*W. Lyon Bleasie, The Emancipation of English Women.*

Branch News.

Bath.—Our Annual Meeting was held at the Church Institute on September 13th. Accounts were presented and the Committee and officers were re-elected, and two new members, the Hon. Mrs. Boyle and Miss A. Dominick-Browne, were added to the Committee. The Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer read their reports; and many friends who were present undertook to help to make Lord Robert Cecil's meeting at the Guildhall, on October 14th, a great success. After that we hope to re-commence our Suffrage Debating Society, which was so appreciated last winter. Information may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, MRS. WALLER, 29, *Sion Hill, Bath.*

Bristol.—Meetings have not been held this summer owing to the absence from home of many of our Members. The date of our Annual Meeting has not yet been fixed, but it will probably take place at the end of this month or in November. We are joining with the N.U.W.S. Society, on November 24th and 25th, when the Forest of Christmas Trees will be held at the Fine Arts Academy. We hope all our members will come and support us. Lord Robert Cecil is speaking in Bath on Saturday afternoon, October 14, and Lord Lytton in Bristol this autumn. Our members will be asked to attend these meetings.—(MRS.) N. MARDON, (MISS) E. H. SMITH, (*Hon. Secs.*), *Richmond House, Clifton Hill, Bristol.*

***Bushey.**—*Hon. Sec.*, MRS. ERSKINE MURRAY, *The Corner, Bushey.*

Cheltenham.—Much interest is being taken in the forthcoming Meeting at the Town Hall, on Friday, October 13th, when Lord Robert Cecil and Miss Violet Martin will speak. The chair will be taken by the Right Hon. Lord Kingsale, in the absence of Mr. Agg-Gardner, M.P., who is then attending a Conference in Rome. Mr. Agg-Gardner has promised to join in the ballot for the Conciliation Bill. A canvass is to be made of the women municipal voters this autumn, the C. & U.W.F.A., N.U.W.S., W.S.P.U., and W.F.L. each undertaking different wards.—(MISS) FLORA KELLEY (*Hon. Sec.*), *Ireton House, Cheltenham.*

***Croydon.**—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS AMY M. MILLER, 6F, *Chatsworth Road.*

Droitwich.—A large Meeting was held in the Salter's Hall, on July 5th, when Lady Betty Balfour kindly came to speak. Miss Violet Martin was the second speaker. There were over two hundred people present. The collection realized enough to pay the expenses of the meeting; and thanks to a kind giver, who wishes to remain anonymous, the Branch now has some funds in hand. We hope to form a committee this autumn and to increase largely the membership of this Branch.—(MISS) AMY F. HALL (*Hon. Sec.*), *Dodderhill Court, Droitwich.*

East Dorset and New Forest.—This autumn we hope to have meetings at Wimborne, Wareham and Swanage, between Lady Selborne's meeting at Christchurch, on October 19th and 24th, these dates are provisionally fixed. Lated on, perhaps in December, we may have a large meeting at St. Ambrose Hall, Branksome. We also hope to canvass the women municipal voters in as many wards of East Dorset as possible. Any offers of help in this work, and in making the meetings known will be most gratefully received by the Hon. Sec., (MISS) L. PATERSON, *Corfe Lodge, Parkstone, Dorset.* *Hon. Sec. for New Forest*, (MISS) M. BERNARD, *Birchy Hill, Sway.*

***Edinburgh.**—*Office*, *Windsor Buildings, 100, Princes Street.*

Glasgow.—The Glasgow Circle begin their autumn work with a Meeting in the Conference Hall at the Scottish Exhibition, on Friday, October 13th, at 3 p.m. Later on we propose having Drawing-room Meetings. Our membership in Rothesay (Bute) is increasing steadily owing to the work of our very energetic member, Miss Somerville.—(MRS.) K. ROBERTSON MACKAY (*Hon. Sec.*), 36, *Queen Mary Avenue, Queen's Park, Glasgow.*

***Hayling Island.**—*Hon. Sec.*, MRS. HAROLD FOOTE, *Bunbury, South Hayling.*

Hull and East Riding.—No public meetings have been held by this Branch during the last three months, but we are now

preparing for our Annual Meeting on October 19th. We have great pleasure in announcing that Mrs. Batten has consented to be a Vice-President of our Branch and that Mr. Batten has declared himself in favour of our cause. Our great event this winter will be a Public Meeting, to be held in the Royal Institution, on December 6th, at which Lord Robert Cecil has very kindly promised to speak. He will be supported by Mr. Batten and Mr. Lambert Ward, the future Members, we hope, for East and West Hull. We have now made arrangements with Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son to have the REVIEW posters exposed at the Paragon Station.—(MISS) HELEN THELMANN (*Hon. Sec.*), *The Park, Hull.*

***Ireland.**—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS E. C. PERRY, B.A., *Office, 18, Nassau Street, Dublin, Room 23.*

Liverpool.—We are much looking forward to the large Meeting to be held under the joint auspices of the C. & U.W.F.A., the National Union, and W.S.P.U., on November 22nd, at the Sun Hall. The speakers will include Lord Selborne. For all particulars of the Meeting and Branch apply to the Hon. Sec., MISS EVELYN DEAKIN, 9, *Alexandra Drive, Liverpool, S.*

London—Belgravia, Chelsea and Westminster.—Our Branch has been busy in arranging work for the coming session, beginning in October. A number of ladies have kindly promised to be Wardens, and have undertaken to hold small teas of five and six people, and thus get in touch with members; also to enrol new ones. They are intending to visit the women ratepayers in their districts and canvass them as to their opinions. The sum of £3 2s. was subscribed by the following members towards the Stall at the Crystal Palace:—Miss A. Fraser, Mrs. Creagh Osborne, Miss Hughes, Miss M. Gloag, Miss Dowling, Lady Penrose FitzGerald, Mrs. Leftwich, Mrs. Lindsay Watson, Mrs. Binns Smith, Miss Knaggs, Lady Denison Pender, Mrs. Meinertzhagen, Mrs. Venning, Mrs. Alfred Bucknill, Miss Wigan. The following ladies most kindly went down to the Stall and helped to sell:—Miss C. Wroughton, Mrs. Leftwich, Miss Gloag, Miss Fraser, Miss Oakley, Miss Whitburn, Miss Dowling, Mrs. Lindsay Watson. Most sincere thanks are due to the following kind subscribers to the Banner Fund, which enabled us to buy a really good one, to buy blue and white Bannerettes, as well as sending in a good donation to the Band Fund:—Catherine Lady Decies, Mrs. E. Fowler, Mrs. Creagh Osborne, Miss Reilly, Miss M. Gloag, Mrs. Cole, Miss Hughes, Miss Astley, Miss V. Dyson, Mrs. Dyson, Mrs. Feathered, Miss Dawson, Mrs. Stannard, Mrs. Machell, Miss Barton, Mrs. Woollams, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Carleton, Gilbert Samuel, Esq., Miss Gilbert Samuel, Mrs. Leftwich, Miss Wyatt, Mrs. G. Coates. We have written to Mr. S. Hoare, M.P., about the Insurance Bill as it affects Women, and a promise of voting for our Amendments has been received. Our Committee has decided to engage an Organising Secretary for our Branch, as we have more work to be done than can be coped with, and in this critical time it is felt a good Organiser is necessary. We have started a special fund and intend to hold a Christmas Sale in the autumn for this purpose. All our members are asked to help us in every way possible. Drawing-room Meetings we hope will be held during the Autumn Session at the houses of the following ladies:—Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. R. McNeill, and others. Details to be supplied later.—(MISS) HELEN DOWLING (*Hon. Sec.*), 4, *Drayton Court, Drayton Gardens.*

***Crystal Palace.**—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS MARSHALL, *Mohamrah, Beulah Hill, S.E.*

Hampstead.—A Branch of the Association is being organized in Hampstead. Members and sympathisers who can help in any way are earnestly requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, MRS. MILEY, 21, *Belsize Avenue, Hampstead.*

Kensington.—Owing to the Summer holidays, we have no meetings to record, but are busy arranging a comprehensive scheme of work for the autumn and winter months. We have provisionally fixed drawing-room meetings for October 16th and November 7th, and our Christmas Sale, to which reference is made in another part of the REVIEW, will take place early in December. The Committee hope to be able to form a new Branch of the Association in the neighbourhood.—(LADY) H. CRAGGS (*Hon. Sec.*), 1, *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*

Marylebone and Paddington.—A most delightful and successful Garden Meeting was held on July 13th, at 25, Grove End Road, N.W., by the kind invitation of Lady Robert Cecil. Lord Robert Cecil was in the chair, and the other speakers were Miss Emily Davies, Mrs. Scoresby Routledge and the Hon. M. Macnaghten. There was a large and enthusiastic audience.

The question of forming a Hampstead Branch of the Association has recently been considered by this Committee. An Honorary Secretary has now been found to undertake the work. A preliminary meeting was held on July 5th, and it is intended to form a Committee to begin work this autumn. We greatly regret that Miss Blanche Vesey has been compelled to resign the Hon. Secretaryship of this Branch, owing to a breakdown in health. Her loss will be much felt. Miss Mure is taking her place for the present. We are arranging special meetings in October and November in support of the Conciliation Bill, and also with regard to the Insurance Bill. The canvassing of the district, especially of women municipal voters, will, we hope, be carried on with renewed vigour this autumn.—(MISS) B. J. MURE (*Hon. Sec.*), 7, *Craven Hill Gardens, W.*

Streatham, Brixton and Clapham.—A very delightful Drawing-room Meeting was held at the end of June, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Meihe and Miss A. E. Willson, at which about 30 people were present. Miss Issherwood was the chief speaker, and very interesting speeches were also made by Miss Packer and Miss A. E. Willson. Lady Thrift was in the chair. A good collection was taken at the end of the meeting. In July our Branch was approached at the Crystal Palace by the Hon. Sec. of the Balham Conservative Association and asked to assist that body and the local Primrose League at their Fête and Reception to the Member for Wandsworth, Sir Henry Kimber. This we gladly agreed to and took charge of the Flower Stall. A band of Conservative ladies, some of whom were acting in the Pageant at the Festival of Empire, most kindly assisted Miss Packer, who organised, by helping at the Stall and making the procession in the evening a success with their beautiful costumes. Lady Thrift, as our chairman, was accorded the place of honour on Sir Henry Kimber's platform during the political meeting that followed. Later Miss Packer addressed a large meeting from the same platform, and a resolution in favour of women householders voting was carried with but one dissident. Many prominent Conservatives of Balham expressed the warmest sympathy with the movement and Primrose League ladies joined as members. The stall, thanks to Lady Craggs' loan of bannerettes, looked most beautiful; the flowers were all in our colours, blue, white and gold. The first General Meeting of our Branch will be held in October, at Val d'Arno, by kind permission of Lady Thrift.—(MISS) G. A. WILSON (*Hon. Sec.*), 199, *Streatham High Road, S.W.*

North Hertfordshire.—This Branch was started by a few ardent workers after the successful meetings held early in the year at the Town Halls of Stevenage and Hitchin, addressed respectively by Lady Betty Balfour, Lord Robert Cecil, Miss Vida Goldstein and Miss Murrell Marris, among other speakers. The Earl of Lytton is President of the Branch, which is divided into three divisions.

Knebworth.—Conservative feeling is strong in this district, and it is hoped that the membership of the Branch will soon be largely increased. It has given great satisfaction locally that LADY LYVEDEN, *Bardolfes, Knebworth*, has kindly consented to act as Hon. Secretary.

Hitchin.—*Hon. Sec.*, MISS EVERILDA TINDALL LUCAS, *Foxholes, Hitchin.*

Stevenage.—An excellent Meeting was held on Monday, July 31st, at the Warren, Stevenage, by kind permission of Mrs. Foyer. About fifty people were present and were greatly interested and most sympathetic. Lady Constance Lytton was in the chair and Miss Violet Martin spoke. Several new members joined and a good collection was taken. Mr. Nicholas moved a vote of thanks to the speakers and kindly undertook to act as Treasurer to the Hertfordshire Branch, an announcement that was received with great satisfaction by the local organisers. There is a Woman Suffrage Demonstration at Letchworth, on September 30th, and the North Herts. Branch of the C.U.W.F.A. has been invited to take part. Everything points to good work being done and a considerable increase of membership in the future. Stevenage members should apply for all information to the Hon. Secretary, MRS. LOCK, *Beech House, Redcoats Green, Stevenage.*

*Oxford—Hon. Sec., MRS. GRAHAM, 27, Norham Road.

*Southport—Hon. Sec., MRS. WALTER SYKES, The Warren, Birkdale.

Warwick and Leamington—The President of our branch, Lady Willoughby de Broke, gave a most successful "At Home" at her beautiful residence, Compton Verney, on July 13th. There were over two hundred and fifty guests present. Addresses on Woman Suffrage were given by Mr. Forbes Robertson, Miss Maude Royden and Archdeacon Grünberger, from Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Mr. Forbes Robertson gave a very eloquent address and Miss Maude Royden dealt most lucidly with the industrial aspect of the question. The Archdeacon told us how the vote would help the women of South Africa. Lady Willoughby de Broke made a most excellent speech and asked for funds to help the movement, an appeal which resulted in a collection of over £18. After the speeches there was tea under the famous lime trees. Our hostess gave the tea, and as a charge of 6d. was made, another £5 10s. was added to our funds. Many new member joined and further subscriptions were promised. Many REVIEWS and much literature were sold. A number of members helped at tea, distributed leaflets and sold papers, and did everything they could to help. Altogether £35 was added to our funds, and we are, therefore, able to have a paid Organiser here for one or two months to canvass the women municipal electors for signatures to a petition to their respective members, begging them to support the Conciliation Bill without amendments.

Lord Lytton is coming to speak at a large joint meeting of all the Suffrage Societies at Leamington Town Hall on Nov. 7th.

On July 25th a large and successful Demonstration was held at Stratford-on-Avon by the joint local Suffrage Societies, in which the C.U.W.F.A. took a prominent part. A strong contingent of the latter from Kineton (which sent forty members by special train), Leamington, Wellesbourne, etc., marched in a procession through the principal streets, headed by a band. Speeches were afterwards delivered from platforms erected near the Fountain. Among the C.U.W.F.A. speakers were Lady Selborne, who came from London for the purpose, Lady Willoughby de Broke, the Hon. Mrs. Basil Hanbury, and the Rev. C. Hinscliffe. A large and interested audience greeted the speeches with enthusiasm.

A highly successful Garden Meeting, which was attended mainly by farmers' and labourers' wives, was held in the village of Combroke, on September 7th, by the kindness of Mrs. Esson, an enthusiastic supporter of the Cause, who kindly provided tea. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. Mrs. Basil Hanbury and Lady Willoughby de Broke. The women showed much intelligent interest in conversation afterwards, and several joined as associates.—(Miss) F. E. DONISTHORPE (Hon. Sec.), Compton Verney, Warwickshire.

Weston-Super-Mare—As this is a very young Branch and is still small, there is little to report this time. We are arranging a Drawing-room Meeting and hope to have a larger one. We need more members and workers, whose help will be welcomed by the Hon. Secretary, Miss ROSE TUCKER, 7, Royal Parade.

West Sussex—The first Annual General Meeting of the West Sussex Branch of the C.U.W.F.A. was held at Bignor Park on the 13th July, and a representative gathering of members attended. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic. Mrs. Johnstone, the President of the Branch, briefly reviewed the salient features of the work accomplished during the year and spoke hopefully of the prospects for the future. The Insurance Bill met with considerable criticism at her hands, especially as affecting the interests of women. It was pointed out how urgently needed was Women's Franchise, so that pressure might be brought to bear in order to effect necessary amendments. Mrs. de Foublanque, member of the Committee, suggested the holding of frequent local meetings, and this was considered and agreed to by the meeting. There has been a steady stream of new members, which will, we trust, continue throughout the ensuing year.—(Mrs.) CICELY G. ERSKINE (Hon. Sec.), Burton Firs, Petworth.

*Woking—Hon. Sec., Miss DOROTHY STABLES, Deerstead House, St. John's Hill, Woking.

*Worcester—Hon. Sec., MRS. ALLEN, Lower Wick House, Worcester, and Miss CHERRY, Henwick Hall.

*Worthing—Hon. Sec., MRS. PARKER, Montpelier, North Street, Worthing.

Owing to the REVIEW having to go to press in the middle of September many Branch Reports could not be sent in, as many of the Hon. Secretaries and members of Local Committees were away from home. Reports of the starred Branches appear in the Annual Report of the Association, which is issued to all members, and extra copies of which may be obtained for 1d. each from the Hon. Secretary, 48, Dover Street, Piccadilly. Particulars of meetings and all information may be obtained from the Honorary Secretaries of the various Branches, or at the Head Office.

Calendar of Future Meetings.

OCTOBER 13th. Glasgow. Meeting at 3 p.m., Conference Hall of Scottish Exhibition. *Chair*, Mrs. Edmund Pullar. *Speakers*, Lady Betty Balfour, Mrs. H. P. Boulnois.

Cheltenham. Public Meeting at Town Hall, at 8 p.m. *Chairman*, The Right Hon. Lord Kingsale. *Speakers*, Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., Miss Violet Martin.

14th. Bath. Public Meeting at Guildhall, at 3 p.m. *Speaker*, Lord Robert Cecil, K.C.

16th. Kensington. Drawing-room Meeting.

19th. Hull. Branch Annual Meeting, 3-30 p.m., at Oddfellows' Hall, Hull.

24th. Berkhamstead. Public Meeting. *Speaker*, The Right Hon. The Earl of Lytton.

NOVEMBER 7th. Council Meeting, 11-30 a.m.

Kensington. Afternoon Drawing-room Meeting, at 32, Clanricarde Gardens. *Hostess*, Mrs. Wood.

Leamington. Public Meeting, at Leamington Town Hall. *Speaker*, The Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton.

8th. Annual Meeting of the Association, at 3-30, Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.

22nd. Liverpool. Public Meeting, at Sun Hall. *Speakers*, The Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G., and others.

24th. Hayling Island. Meeting. *Speaker*, Lady Betty Balfour.

24th and 25th. Bristol. Meeting, Fine Arts Academy.

DECEMBER 6th. Hull. Public Meeting, 8 p.m., at Royal Institution, Hull. *Speakers*, Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., Mr. Batten, Mr. Lambert Ward.

Christmas Sales.

A sale to provide funds for the extension of organising work in London is being arranged by the Kensington Committee. It will be held early in December. Gifts of saleable articles, toys, Christmas cards and presents, sweets, game, flowers, ferns and fruit, needlework, etc., will be most gratefully received by Miss Chadwick, 19, Phillimore Gardens, W. The Kensington Committee has already had several promises of valuable help. Among others Mrs. Baggalay and the Hon. Mrs. William Cecil have undertaken the china and pottery stall; Mrs. Scott Elliott has promised some game; Mrs. Whittall and Miss Amelia Gurney are giving curios from Smyrna and Italy.

The Belgravia, Chelsea and Westminster Branch is also holding a sale of Christmas presents to raise a special Fund for organising purposes. It will take place towards the end of November. Members are urgently requested to give all possible help, by collecting articles for the sale, such as:—glass, pottery, curios, beadwork, leather work, books, etc., and also by bringing their friends to buy Christmas presents at our stalls. All gifts should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Miss Dowding, 4, Drayton Court, Drayton Gardens.

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NEWS-ITEMS

THE ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION which is to be held in the Maddox Street Galleries, 23A, Maddox Street, Regent Street, W., from Nov. 1st to 14th, inclusive, promises to give us an exceptionally interesting and valuable show of craft work. There will be exhibits of Jewellery, Lace, Embroidery, Artistic Dress, Weaving, and many another of the well-known "arts and crafts," whilst connoisseurs will have an opportunity of seeing exhibits of some of the foremost craftswomen of the day, in branches but little recognised as feminine. Stained-glass is to be represented, as well as House-planning and decoration. Sculpture, together with "reliefs" in silver and copper, and portrait busts in terra cotta and plaster, will be shown. Even "castings" will be seen in connection with the fitting and furnishing of the *Home*. Colour printing and lithography will be included, and also a selection of the newest art publications in which women writers or illustrators are concerned. The fact that "The Englishwoman,"—which is the only serious monthly review for women and a powerful advocate of Women's Suffrage—is organising this Exhibition should lend it an additional interest; and all good Suffragists should avail themselves of this opportunity for selecting their Christmas presents, since they will find equally attractive small, as well as large gifts.

THE HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE, 10, CHENISTON GARDENS, W.

(3 minutes from High Street Kensington Station), is a meeting ground for all seekers after Truth. A monthly syllabus of Sunday and Weekday Meetings and Lectures can be had on application to the Secretary. A Sunday Morning Meeting is also held at the Doré Gallery, 35, New Bond Street. Speakers for October are C. Brodie Patterson, Rev. J. Bruce Wallace and Professor Bickerton. Town Membership (which is twenty-five shillings a year) includes the use of the Lending Library, Reading Room, etc. Intending Members may join for the remaining half-year on October 1st, or after.

A "Quarterly Record" of the Higher Thought Work carried on in London and the Provinces is published in February, May, August and November, and can be obtained from 10, Cheniston Gardens, W. Post Free 1½d. Telephone: 815 Kensington.

We understand that the course of lectures on Practical Journalism, so successfully given in the Spring of this year at the Triangle Secretarial Offices, 61, South Molton Street, W., by Mr. Edgar Wallace the well-known journalist and writer, will be repeated this Autumn. In addition to the lectures, the course consists of practical newspaper and magazine work, under Mr. Wallace's direct supervision, and the unique lines on which the work is carried on are proving most helpful to an increasing number of women adopting journalism as a profession.

The Conciliation Bill.

The text of the new Bill framed by the Conciliation Committee and introduced by Sir George Kemp, M.P., is as follows:—

1. Every woman possessed of a household qualification within the meaning of the Representation of the People Act (1884), shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote for the county or borough in which the qualifying premises are situate.

2. For the purposes of this Act, a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered as a voter, provided that a husband and wife shall not be registered as voters in the same Parliamentary Borough or County division.

3. This Act shall be known as the Representation of the People Act, 1911.

The Bill differs from the one that passed its Second Reading last year only in the omission of the words "or of a £10 occupation qualification" which were originally in the first clause after the words "household qualification."

The title of the Bill has been changed from "The Conciliation (Women's Suffrage) Bill" to "a Bill to confer the Parliamentary Franchise upon Women." This alteration has been made to allow the bill to be amended in committee, in order to meet the criticisms of some of its opponents in the last Parliament. We should like it to be clearly understood that under this Bill, though all the women to be enfranchised will be taken from those who at present exercise the municipal vote, yet this Bill will not give the Parliamentary vote to all those women who at present exercise the municipal vote, because this latter is given to "a joint occupier," whereas the Parliamentary Bill *excludes* the joint occupier.

Many of our readers who are interested in social work may like to hear of an eminently deserving enterprise which is sadly in need of additional help, to which, if they could extend their sympathy, it would be immensely valued. I refer to the Gipsy Road Women's Circle, of which the Countess of Ancaster is President, and which is a Club intended to touch every side of a *working woman's* life. It is open every night in the week, and is sorely needed in such a poor neighbourhood; in fact, the increased number of members render it necessary to take a larger house, and for securing this a unique opportunity occurs just now, on most favourable terms, if only the necessary amount of money can be raised. Any readers willing to assist this crisis can obtain full particulars from the Hon. Sec., MRS. ROBERT LETHEREN, 54, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E., by whom the smallest amount of sympathetic help will be appreciated.

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by LOUISA and ROSA TEBBS, is a marvellously clever and beautifully illustrated book, and the demand and appreciation of it, since it first appeared has been so great that, in answer to numerous and constant requests (that they have received from all parts of the world), they have decided to publish a "Supplement" in conjunction with the 3rd Edition of the "Art of Bobbin Lace" which is now ready.

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The Autumn Course of VIOLIN lessons, and ENSEMBLE MUSIC classes, held by Miss FRANCIS PERKINS, AT 23, CLAREVILLE GROVE, Onslow Gardens, South Kensington, will recommence early in October. The classes comprise the study and practice of String and Piano Quartets, Piano Trios, etc., for which the terms are two guineas for a course of ten lessons. Two orchestral practices are also held weekly, one for juniors, and one for advanced players at a fee of one guinea for the course. Miss Francis Perkins also gives LECTURES on musical subjects at schools and elsewhere. Many of our readers may recollect the valuable article she contributed to "The Englishwoman" of April last, entitled "SERENITY IN MUSIC." Miss Francis Perkins will be pleased to send full details and particulars of her lessons and classes on application to above address.

Miss Rees has lately brought out a new edition of the cookery book of High Class and Economical Cookery Recipes as used in her School. It contains 460 tested recipes, and the directions are clear and easy to follow. The price is 4/6, and it will be sent post free to anyone mentioning this paper and enclosing a postal order for that amount to THE COOKERY SCHOOL, 78A, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

Those of our readers who do not already know of this school would do well to write for a prospectus before taking lessons elsewhere. The Principal, Miss E. Roberta Rees, L.C.A. (a First Class Diplômée and Gold Medallist), started the school more than 12 years ago, specially for ladies who wished to understand cooking and yet did not wish to be tied for long hours every day, making it impossible for them to carry out their other engagements. The pupils are allowed to take a course and to come any days, except Saturdays, that may be convenient to them within six months. All the lessons are practical and all materials are provided free of charge. There are long and short certificate courses, and, twice a week, a class specially for cooks.

MISS RUTH CROSS, who has been so successful in designing "Banners" for many Suffrage Societies, has lately embroidered a very handsome curtain in tones of green, gold and purple, for one of our Council members. We understand this beautiful piece of work is for presentation to a much valued Charitable Institution. Many delightful examples of white embroidery and the new 'Giant' Point de Venise are now to be seen at Miss Cross' studio.

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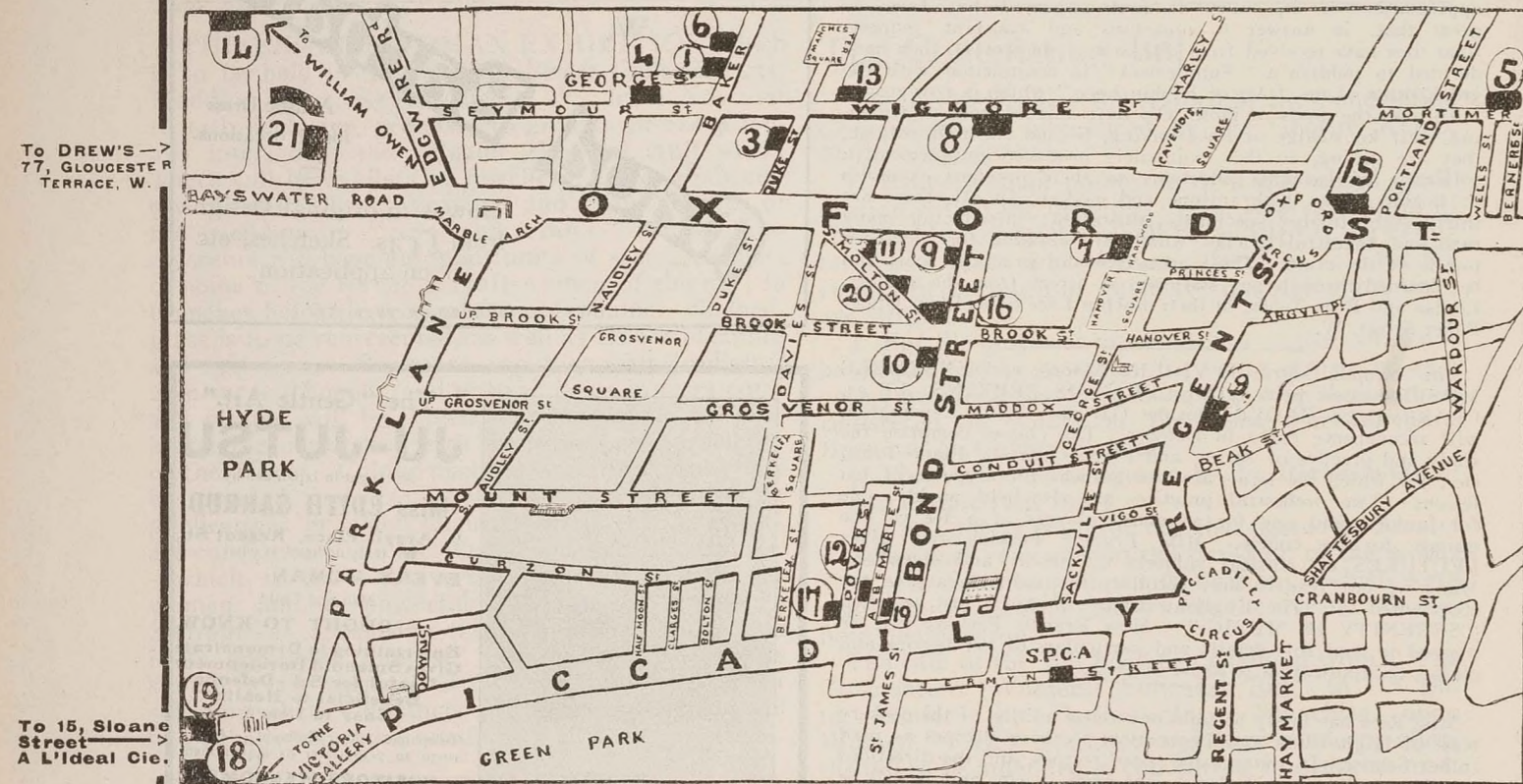
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- 4 Dressmaking and Millinery, Violetta, 71, George Street, Portman Square, W. See advt. page vii.
- 5 Fire-places. Bratt, Colbran & Co., 10, Mortimer St. see advert on page iv.
- 6 Flowers and Plants. The Floral Depot, 47, Baker Street. see advert on page v.
- 7 Fruit, Flowers & Vegetables. A. Cheesley, 7, Harewood Place see advert as below.
- 8 Costumiers, etc. Debenham & Freebody, Wigmore St., see advert page iii.
- 9 Gloves and Hosiery. J. S. Gregg, 91, New Bond St., see advert, page vi.
- 10 Gowns &c. Mrs. Oliver, 115 New Bond St.
- 11 Girls' Costumes & Millinery. Elizabeth, 45, South Molton St. see advert page iv.
- 12 Habits & Sporting Costumes. W. E. Cobb, 42, Albemarle St. W.
- 13 Lace Louisa and Rosa Tebbs, Bobbin Lace school, 14, Upper Baker Street, W. See page xi.
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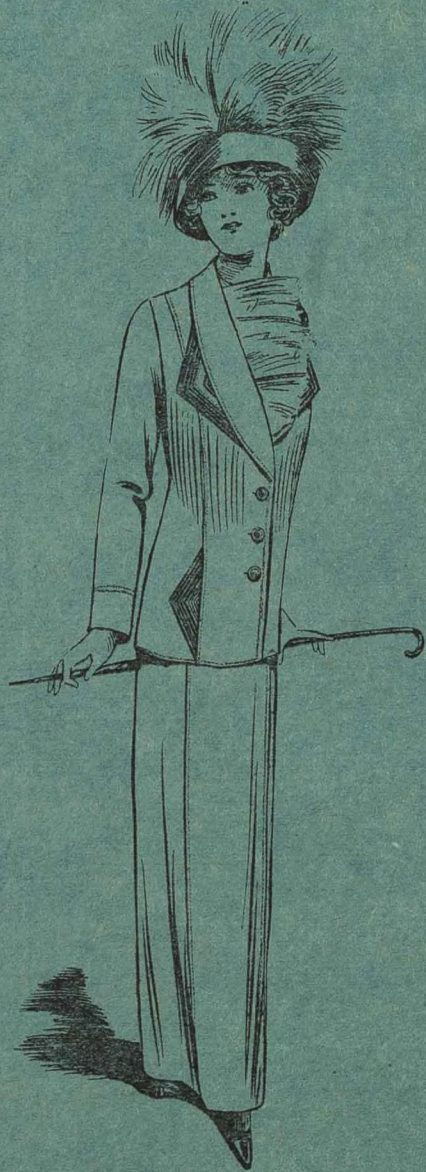
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