

THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE REVIEW.

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THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR OPPOSING WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

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THE

ANTI-SUFFRAGE HANDBOOK

OF FACTS, STATISTICS AND
QUOTATIONS
FOR THE USE OF SPEAKERS.

ISSUED BY THE
CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
OF THE N.L.O.W.S.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

To be obtained at the Offices
of the League.

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

SUFFRAGISTS have been fond of saying that Woman Suffrage is not a party question. We wish to address the phrase as a warning to some vague and wavering people on both sides. To such people, who are to be found among both Unionists and Liberals, we wish to say emphatically that **it is folly to think of any partial scheme of woman suffrage which might be reckoned upon as offering a party advantage.**

The Suffragists have never obscured the fact that any limited scheme would only be regarded by them as a vantage ground from which to obtain more from those Unionists who were induced to support the "Conciliation Bill" on the ground of its limitations. Many have since seen the mistake of supposing that a limited franchise would be a barrier against further demands. To those who may still cling to some such idea we would point out that

at the first hint of the possibility of any other measure, the "Conciliation Bill" was instantly abandoned.

All the suffragist bodies have now determined to try first for a Womanhood Suffrage Amendment to the Reform Bill, enfranchising 12½ million women.

What reason is there for supposing that anything less than that would be allowed to stand? If any suffrage measure is allowed to pass now it will become a fresh weapon against those who pass it. A limited measure, even the most limited, will be no barrier; it will be a selling of the pass. To talk of a limited suffrage measure now is to give away the whole case, and to leave yourself no firm ground of opposition in future to any extension of Woman Suffrage.

You must be either an anti-suffragist or womanhood suffragist now.

If you do not want 12½ million voters you must say you will have none.

£5 PRIZE.

The National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage will give £5 for the best idea to form the subject of a cartoon to be used in the Campaign against the Grant of the Parliamentary Franchise to Women. All communications to be addressed to the Editor, Anti-Suffrage Review, N.L.O.W.S., Caxton House, Westminster.

N.B.—The Editor's decision is final, and no correspondence will be entered into on the subject.

SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL.

WHEN writing two months ago of the Prime Minister's announcement in November of the Government's Reform Bill, and his answers to enquiries about the position of Woman Suffrage under that Bill, we remarked that he had changed the face of the Suffrage question. Far more than the face of it has now been changed. The immediate result of the events of last November was that for practical purposes a new aspect was given to Suffragist proposals. The later, but no less forceful result, is that the opposition to Woman Suffrage is being mobilised as never before. Suffragist proposals had only to approach a practicable opportunity to find the opposition ready. That is a fact for which Suffragists have never allowed. They have never shown any capacity for distinguishing between the real and the academic in the House of Commons. Thus soon after the return of the Liberal Government in 1906 they were talking of their 420 members "pledged to Woman Suffrage." They went on talking of them when the test of divisions, even on Bills that had not the least chance of passing into law, and were, therefore, "safe" to vote upon, had shown barely 200 members ready to vote for them. The "Conciliation" Bill, to the support of which some Unionist members had been brought by misrepresentations of the class of voter whom it would enfranchise, could barely muster out of both parties 300 men—less than half the House. Yet all the while we have heard Woman Suffrage claimed on the

ground that it has the support of the majority of the House of Commons. Has there been a single real division in that House? Would any Suffragist undertake to say how many of the "Conciliation" Bill's 300 could have been mustered to support any specific measure of enfranchisement? That number was as academic as all the rest, because it went to the support of a pious opinion, and practically every other man in it only voted for the second reading with the intention of supporting later on some amendment which would have alienated his neighbour in the lobby.

The Suffragists have never, we repeat, known the difference between the practical and the academic. The discovery will, no doubt, shock them. For Anti-Suffragists, who have known the difference all along, are ready enough for the fray once it has ceased to be academic. We give elsewhere an account of the campaign which has been most vigorously set on foot by the Special Campaign Committee of the N.L.O.W.S., with the great Albert Hall meeting as the main feature. We acknowledge, also, the support of the Press, and the interest taken in the campaign even by newspapers from whom we would least expect it. We call attention also, elsewhere, to the extraordinary situation of the Cabinet. There, as in so many other parts of the national life, the Suffragists have reckoned most foolishly upon inertness in the opposition to their demands. Because their opponents were not greatly perturbed by purely academic "victories" of the Suffragists, the latter have thought that opposition amounted to little more than a "dislike" of Woman Suffrage. The support which the Campaign Committee is receiving, the evidences on all sides of pleasure at the opportunity of grappling definitely with the monstrous proposal to enfranchise eight million women, the energy which is finding expression in arrangements for local meetings—all these indications show how deeply the Suffragists have miscalculated their position.

It is, therefore, in all confidence that we call upon the opponents of Woman

Suffrage—upon the officials of our branches first, upon all our members next, and then upon opponents as yet unorganised—to put their shoulders to the wheel. The schemes of the Suffragists are crumbling under their hands. They have harried the Government to make Woman Suffrage more than a mere private member's affair. They have had their desire, only to find the opposition in the Cabinet so strong that the Government has no shred of moral authority to give them. It only remains now to give the final settlement to the question, and to blow out of the Suffragists' hands their crumbled schemes. The omens are good; the Suffragist forces are divided; the "majority" of the House of Commons is facing all ways at once. Our army is united, well commanded, and in array. Make its numbers overwhelming.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTHING could have shown more clearly the falsity of all the Suffragist calculations of political forces than the fact that the moment their schemes come to a practical point the Government is shown to be in a position which raises the whole question of Cabinet unity and Cabinet responsibility. The Prime Minister has committed himself to standing by a Woman Suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill, if such an amendment is inserted into the Bill by a majority of the House of Commons. He is now displayed to the world as promising to stand by something on which the Cabinet is deeply and sharply divided, and something to which he is himself profoundly opposed. Was he a little too hasty with his promise? Yet he has never shown himself rash, or unable to reckon chances; and he must have known all the time what the Anti-Suffrage force in the Cabinet was. Nor is he likely to have been under any such delusion as that of the Suffragists—that the Opposition in the Cabinet would be content to be silent, and let the rank and file of the House make the decision.

TRUE, it is quite possible that the position developed in a way which he did not at the moment foresee. It was not until after his reception of the woman suffragist deputation, to which

he gave this promise, that Mr. Lloyd George had his consultation with the Executive of the Women's Liberal Federation, and undertook to stump the country for a Woman Suffrage amendment. The Prime Minister did not, perhaps, believe that Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey would so far absolve themselves of responsibility to their colleagues as to take up so publicly a question on which the Cabinet was known to be divided. The uncomfortable, the unconcealed publicity of that division may have been a somewhat unforeseen development. But there it is; and, true as was the remark when Mrs. Humphry Ward made it at the Anti-Suffragist deputation, on December 14th, that a divided Government could not bring any moral weight to bear in standing by a woman suffrage clause in the Reform Bill, it is far more true now. Yet, as we have said, the Prime Minister has never shown himself unable to reckon possibilities; he may have had a fairly shrewd idea of the prospects of the amendment in the Lobbies.

COL. SEELY, M.P., has taken a referendum upon votes for women in the Borough of Ilkeston, the chief town of the division which he represents in Parliament. Over 8,600 papers were distributed. Only 2,885 votes were recorded, and the result was:—

Against	1,811
For	1,074

Majority against ... 737

The voting was restricted to women adults, and many papers were returned blank. According to the "Daily Graphic" the test was described by Mrs. Clayson, of the W.S.P.U., as "on the whole fair." It shows, at any rate, two things, that in spite of all the Suffragist agitation three-quarters of the women of Ilkeston know and care so little about the subject that they will not trouble to vote; and, secondly, that of those women who have been roused to an interest in the matter the majority is decidedly against woman suffrage.

A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE has been organised in the United States at a meeting held at the house of Mrs. Arthur Dodge, in Park Avenue, New York. Mrs. Dodge was chosen for the head of

the new society; Mrs. Henry R. Kidder of Massachusetts was elected first Vice-President; Mrs. Hiram Brock of Pennsylvania, second Vice-President, and Mrs. Robert Garrett of Maryland, Treasurer. The Executive Committee includes Miss Mary L. Ames of Massachusetts, Mrs. Cassatt of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Paul Markham of Connecticut, Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard of Rhode Island, Mrs. C. L. Corbin of Illinois, Mrs. Francis J. Bailey of Oregon, and Mrs. George A. Converse of California. The temporary headquarters of the new organisation will be at 29, West Thirty-ninth Street. We welcome the new organisation, and in wishing it all success we hold out to it the prospect of a very conclusive message against woman suffrage from this country in the present year.

MISS MARGARET ASHTON has been making some of those loose statements which even the best Suffragist speakers seem to find good enough for their audiences. Speaking to the Sheffield branch of the N.U.W.S.S., she said that "married women were workers of the highest value to the State, but because they were not, generally speaking, wage earners, they had been ignored in an extraordinary manner under the National Insurance scheme. It appeared, for instance, that they were not eligible for sanatorium benefit." Now, unless we have entirely misread Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House, when he announced the concessions made to married women, they are distinctly given sanatorium benefit. In any case, Miss Ashton burkes the whole difficulty of the position of married women not in employment, under a scheme necessarily based on wage-earning. Again, Miss Ashton said: "The conditions of women in every trade and industry were worse than those of men similarly employed." We wonder what she means. The "conditions" of women are regulated by precisely the same factory laws as are applied to men.

THE "Common Cause" for December 21st, 1911, went a little too far in its constant misrepresentations of the Anti-Suffrage campaign in East Anglia. Its correspondent for King's Lynn and district wrote: "Apropos of the correspondence in the 'Standard' on the East Anglian Anti-Suffrage cam-

paign, I have been interested to find in King's Lynn, Hunstanton, and other places I have visited, that their attempted public meetings have ended in fiasco." The "Common Cause" may be surprised to be told that those who conducted the Anti-Suffrage campaign in East Anglia never visited King's Lynn or Hunstanton at all, that no one of them ever proposed to hold meetings in either place, nor had any communication whatsoever with them or about them. In these circumstances we may as well leave the vague reference in the "Common Cause" to "other places" to be judged by the manifest falsity of its statements about the places it does name.

LADY SELBORNE'S New Year message to the readers of "Hearth and Home" is almost as amazing as that speech of Lord Selborne's upon which we commented last month. She wrote: "We have seen the militants who were dissatisfied with the Reform Bill breaking windows to show their disapproval. How much simpler and better if they could have shown their feelings on the subject of the Government proposals by voting!" It is extraordinary to bring forward, as an argument for giving women votes, the most flagrant case even among the many flagrant cases of recent years, of the display of a temperament wholly alien to politics and voting, and of a complete inability to grasp a political situation. A number of women chose the moment at which, in the opinion of the great majority of Suffragists, their hopes had received material advancement, to split the Suffragist ranks, to declare their cause betrayed, and to take to methods of despair. And that, we are told, is a reason why they should have votes!

IN the same periodical Lady Willoughby de Broke wrote that the enfranchisement of women would bring peace, and "do away with the growing bitterness of sex-animosity." Was there ever such a misreading of the probabilities? Almost all the arguments used by the Suffragists to win support for their cause—arguments about women's wages, arguments about the legal position of women, arguments about their status in the home—are so many undertakings that the main object of votes for women is to turn the force of legislation against men. Sex-animosity has been the most

persistent note of the Suffragist cause; it fills the Suffragist papers; it is looked forward to in the Suffragist future as the reward of all their labours. Hitherto there has been no sex-animosity in legislation; Suffragists cannot point to a single measure that has been passed of set purpose against the interests of women. But by far the greater part of the legislation proposed by women Suffragist speakers is designed of set purpose against the present position of men.

AFTER such messages as these, the readers of "Hearth and Home" will surely turn with pleasure to the messages from Miss H. M. White, LL.D., Principal of Alexandra College, Dublin, and Vice-President of the National Union of Women Workers; and Miss Gertrude Kingston. Miss White, recognising, as one in her position must, the vast extension of the activities of women nowadays, writes: "There are those who regard this enlargement of women's sphere as wholly good; others look back regretfully to the days when Rebekah stayed more within the tent. This latter view is shared by the present writer, only to the extent of believing strongly that when a woman has a home it should be her first care. It must fare ill with the children and the household generally if the mistress allows amusements or outside concerns of any kind to usurp the place that home should occupy in her time and thoughts." Miss Gertrude Kingston writes pithily that "the great thing for women is to do their 'job.'"

To those who still think that women need the vote to raise their wages we commend the following extract from the "Common Cause," giving the record of 1911 in the matter of women's wages: "The working of the Trade Boards Act has been of great help to sweated women; Cradley Heath chain workers get about double their former rate; box makers who used to get less than 10s. a week now get a minimum of 13s., and the Nottingham lace workers have had their rates raised 32 to 50 per cent.; tailoring is the next trade to be forced up in the scale." Yet women have no votes.

WE might add another extract from the review of the year in the "Common Cause," as showing how Suffragists, who are so ready to accuse the Prime Minister of dishonourable inten-

tions, treated his stipulation with regard to the Conciliation Bill. It will be remembered that the condition he laid down was that if the Bill was to be given facilities it must be capable of free amendment. The "Common Cause" remarks that the Bill, when it came on in 1911, "had, to please the Radical section of the Coalition, been drawn so as to admit of amendment." That is, there was no honesty of intention in its being so drafted. It was meant to come technically under the conditions laid down, but real amendment was never contemplated.

By an error in the transcription of the shorthand notes of the Anti-Suffrage deputation to the Prime Minister on December 14th, Lady Jersey was represented in the report in our January number as saying: "What they (the women) really like is to be rude." The last word should have been "ruled."

By direction of the Campaign Committee an Anti-Suffrage Handbook has been compiled for the use of speakers. In it will be found a quantity of useful statistics and facts—suffrage and anti-suffrage forces in the House of Commons, the conditions of countries having woman suffrage, &c., &c.—and a large number also of useful quotations against current suffrage arguments. The handbook is published at 1s., and is to be obtained at the offices of the League.

THE CAMPAIGN ORGANISATION.

The Prime Minister's invitation to the League, on the occasion of the Anti-Suffrage deputation on December 14th, to "take off its coat" has not had to wait for an answer. An Organisation Department was in process of formation at the time, and has since been vigorously at work under the Special Campaign Committee.

The Campaign Committee consists of: Mr. J. W. Hills, M.P., Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P., Mr. MacCallum Scott, M.P., Mr. Arnold Ward, M.P. Hon. Treasurer, Mr. John Massie.

The Campaign Committee have already drawn up a plan of campaign which is being advanced every day. The principal engagement will be a great meeting at the Albert Hall on February 28th, at which the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Mr. McKenna, Mr. J. A. Pease, Mr. Charles Hobhouse, Colonel Seely, and Sir George Lambert, among the members of the Government, have already promised to be present. We give on p. 34, a list of well-known people who have accepted the invitation to the meeting.

Besides this meeting three more large

meetings have been arranged, and over thirty others, chiefly in the Midlands and the North. The three principal meetings will be: One at Darlington on February 1st, to be addressed by Lord Percy; one at Bristol on February 16th, at which Lord Cromer will preside, and Mr. Charles Hobhouse, M.P., and Mrs. Humphry Ward will speak; and one at Hull on February 24th, at which Mr. Hobhouse will also speak. The campaign meetings generally in the Midlands and the North will be addressed by anti-suffrage M.P.'s and well-known lady speakers.

These were, roughly speaking, the arrangements at the time of writing. But the work has developed so rapidly, and requests for meetings are coming in so fast from all over the country, that by the time this number of the REVIEW appears the campaign will have taken on much larger proportions. The work at the offices of the League has grown enormously, and has to be done at very high pressure. But it can be greatly helped by energy and keenness on the part of the Branches; and it is hoped that wherever there may be any flaws in local organisation they will be mended at once. The new suffrage proposals are being rushed upon the country by Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey; and the next four months must be a critical time. But if the Branches are in trim for action they will find the newly organised Central Office and the Campaign Committee very ready to back their efforts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

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

SIR,—The writer of the paragraph on the position of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association in Dublin in the December number of the "ANTI-SUFFRAGE REVIEW," in "Notes and Reviews," would have done well to have remembered the advice, "Be sure of your facts," before he proceeded to draw conclusions from entirely baseless assertions which were made in an anonymous letter. Anonymous letters are not usually regarded as entirely reliable sources of information, and yet both your Dublin correspondent and the writer of the paragraph have without hesitation accepted all the absurd statements which were made in an anonymous letter which appeared in the "Irish Times," and they have then proceeded to draw truly remarkable, but equally baseless, corollaries from their strange premises.

(a) Your Dublin correspondent boldly states that there has been a cleavage in the Suffrage ranks in Dublin, which she regards as so serious as to be likely to help the Anti-Suffrage cause in Ireland more than anything that has yet taken place in connection with the suffrage movement. As an official of one of the leading suffrage societies in Dublin, I am happy to be able to give an emphatic denial to this charge; no cleavage whatever in the ranks of Dublin Suffragists has occurred, and if the Anti-Suffrage Society in Ireland is basing its hopes for the furtherance of its cause on this bogus quarrel, its position is weaker even than we had believed it to be.

(b) "The Conservatives"—meaning, I suppose, the C. & U.W.F.A.—"had worked with

earnestness and self-sacrifice to make the meeting a success." This is from your Dublin correspondent's version of what took place, quoted from the anonymous letter. The writer of the paragraph goes one better, and says that "the C. & U.W.F.A. set to work to get up a suffrage meeting in Dublin, and finds it turned into a Home Rule meeting." These assertions are just as baseless as the former one, the C. & U.W.F.A. had nothing whatever to do with the getting up of this meeting, it was organised entirely by the Irish Women's Franchise League. So this bubble bursts also, which was so triumphantly inflated by both the writers in your review.

(c) Again, both writers draw an affecting picture of the sad plight of the members of the C. & U.W.F.A. "quailing before the storm of indignant feelings and friends." Strange as it may seem to your readers, we have been untouched by this outburst of wrath, the Anti-Suffragists seem to be the sole repositories of all knowledge of its existence.

We cannot, however, leave the subject without asking the question, can any cause be really furthered by methods such as those which the writers in your Review have employed? The question that Dublin Suffragists will naturally ask in future with regard to the statements which appear in the ANTI-SUFFRAGE REVIEW will be, are they any more accurate and reliable than the charges brought against the Dublin Branch of the C. & U.W.F.A.? So, after all, the tables may be turned, and it is not our Society, but rather the Anti-Suffragists, who "have placed themselves in a ridiculous quandary."—I am, sir, &c.,

ELLEN C. PERRY,
Hon. Sec. C. & U.W.F.A.,
Irish Branch.

24, Nassau Street, Room 23, Dublin.
December 18th, 1911.

[We regret that, owing to the early date at which we had to go to press with the January number, the publication of this letter has been delayed. We are not much moved by the letter, which makes no attempt to meet the central point of our remarks. The Suffragist movement in Ireland is practically a Home Rule movement—it is, at the very least, proceeding on the assumption that Ireland is going to have Home Rule—and we are quite unable to understand the position of a Unionist Franchise Association if, as our correspondent says, there is "no cleavage whatever in the ranks of Dublin Suffragists." If the C. & U.W.F.A. in Dublin is in that position, its "Unionism" seems to us to be non-existent. We regret that we were misled into attributing to the C. & U.W.F.A. a great part in the getting up of the meeting. But did it, as a Unionist body, make any protest against the Home Rule turn that the meeting took? A letter from Miss Price is also held over.—Ed., A.S. REVIEW.]

THE REFERENDUM.

NOT the least interesting feature of the past month has been the awakening of the Liberal Press to the enormity of the proposal to bring forward a scheme of Woman Suffrage, and to attempt to pass it into law without consulting the country. Thus the "Westminster Gazette," which is in peculiarly close touch with the Government, and the "Daily Chronicle" have been

devoting a great deal of space to the question of the Referendum.

The "Westminster Gazette," while not generally in favour of the Referendum as a standing part of our political machinery, thought that in the particular case of Woman Suffrage it would be a suitable means of ascertaining opinion on a subject which cuts across party divisions.

The "Daily Chronicle" wrote much more strongly. We quote from an article which appeared in its issue of January 11th:—

"The Government means to introduce a Manhood Suffrage Bill, and will allow the House to amend it in the interests of women. In other words, it will be left to the House to say whether votes shall be given to all women, or only on the basis of the Conciliation Bill, or on Conciliation Bill terms, plus votes for all married women.

"Up to this point the Cabinet as a body offers no united opinion, but should an amendment be carried in the House of Commons in favour of Woman Suffrage on wider terms than are proposed by the Conciliation Bill, then the Cabinet becomes a unit, and gives facilities for the amended Bill as a Government measure. This will be an illogical and impossible position for the Cabinet. . . . We cannot have one Cabinet on Home Rule and two Cabinets on Woman Suffrage. We cannot have some Cabinet Ministers campaigning in favour of Women's Suffrage and others leading a counter attack. Anti-Suffrage Ministers have kept silent up to now, but some of them are about to take to the platform against Woman Suffrage, while several of their colleagues are vigorously espousing the women's cause. The tradition of the unitary responsibility of the Cabinet is thus broken down.

"While the Cabinet find themselves in a dilemma, we cannot blame them for creating the situation which has landed them there. The House of Commons is responsible. Members of Parliament voted in the past light-heartedly in favour of Woman Suffrage. When second readings of a private Bill are carried time after time, the Government is forced to take cognisance of the result.

"The action of the Government in this matter, and the division in their ranks, are fair game for the Tories, although they, as a party, are just as hopelessly divided on Woman Suffrage. Never was there a political question on which there is so much diversity of opinion. The Liberal party is divided. So is the Tory party. The Labour Members are not at one on the question. There are differences in the Cabinet. The women throughout the country are divided, and no one knows in what proportion.

"What, then, is the solution of the tangle? In the case of all other franchise reforms the demand had been supported by the organisation of a political party. In this case how can the House of Commons justify its action in dealing with a great question of organic change which has never been placed before the electorate in a concrete form? Is not popular sanction necessary for so great a change? If so, the opinion of the people can only be fairly and squarely ascertained in one way, that is by applying the Referendum, if the question is to be dealt with by the present Parliament.

"What justification is there for applying the Referendum to the suffrage question and not to other problems of the day? The

Prime Minister has always foreshadowed cases in which the Referendum could be applied with advantage. Woman Suffrage is essentially one of them. Every other question before the House of Commons has been placed squarely before the country by one or other of the two great parties. The people, backed up by the whole strength of party organisation, have had an opportunity at election after election of deciding in regard to Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, Tariff Reform, land, and education. No party organisation has been put in motion for or against Woman Suffrage. No party has a mandate on the question. No member was ever elected because he supported Woman Suffrage, or ever defeated because he was opposed to it. It upsets all the usual elements in party calculations.

"Having established, therefore, that this is a case in which the Referendum can be applied, the next problem is, who shall be consulted? If the plebiscite is confined to existing men voters, women naturally will not accept it. But it must be remembered that the franchise has never been extended except with the consent of the existing voters.

"As a rule there has been an overwhelming demand for the vote. Until now there has never been an 'anti-Suffrage' movement among those on whom it was proposed to bestow the vote. In the case of the franchise to women, however, we have not only opposition among a section of the present voters, but strong hostility to the vote among a section of the very class which it is proposed to enfranchise. Here is a novel situation, which should be met by making the Referendum as wide as possible, and appealing for a decision to women as well as to men.

"To what extent should women be included? The only register in existence is the list of municipal women voters. We would not object to the inclusion of the municipal women voters in the Referendum, but would prefer to see a larger number of women consulted."

A day later, the "Morning Post" put the Referendum case more clearly, and with rather more dignity:—

"In any case it is clear that the present House of Commons has no shadow of authority for determining the issue. It is absurd to pretend that the question was before the electors at the last election. By the vast majority of people in the country the idea of Woman Suffrage has hitherto been regarded with indifference or amusement. And it is certain that very many of those who were prepared to support the limited proposals of the Conciliation Bill would be opposed to a measure creating an electorate the majority of whom would be women. It has been suggested that a Referendum would not be satisfactory, because it would be confined to men voters. Of course, it would. It rests with the present holders of political power to decide whether they are prepared to share their responsibilities with others. The most ardent advocates of Woman Suffrage are prepared to accept the verdict of the House of Commons. How, then, can they refuse to abide by the decision of the electorate by which the House of Commons is chosen?"

The "Observer," after explaining why it does not think that the Government will venture upon a Referendum, continues:—

"The only other honest course open to the Government is to postpone the immense issue of Woman's Suffrage until it can be fairly

submitted to the existing electorate in the regular constitutional manner by which all other franchise questions have been decided. The manner in which this problem has been handled by Ministers, whether taking an opportunist view with the Premier or an extremist view with Mr. Lloyd George, has been already fatal to their credit, and we are convinced that the further results will be fatal to their existence."

SUFFRAGIST ALARM.

However, in spite of all these arguments, Suffragists will have nothing to do with the Referendum. The "Daily News" promptly said that to resort to the Referendum would be "a naked breach of honour." The "Manchester Guardian" held the Prime Minister to his promises, and said that "pledges must be fulfilled and their consequences, however painful, must be accepted." Mr. Brailsford wrote:—

"When a Government has once laid down a reasonable way out, it cannot, without dishonour, multiply further obstacles. It has said repeatedly that it will abide by the decision of the House, and two Houses have been elected on that assumption. To refer us back to the electorate at this stage would be a falsification of its own promises which no Government could wittingly contemplate."

Miss Margaret Llewellyn Davies referred to the possibility of a Referendum as "a course of action which would be so dishonourable as to lose the Government the respect of all honourable Liberals," and as "playing fast and loose with promises and professions."

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, speaking at the Pavilion, on January 15th, betrayed, as she so often does, the real thoughts at the back of Suffragist minds. She strongly objected to any idea of a Referendum, thinking that it would be "a dose of cold poison to Women's Suffrage."

There is the cat out of the bag. All this talk about the Prime Minister's promises, and the demands of "honour," have behind them a profound fear of the results of a Referendum. Suffragists dare not trust themselves to the country, which they are always telling us they have won over. Their attitude in this matter is exactly paralleled by their agitation for getting Woman Suffrage included in the Home Rule Bill. They will not hear of the subject being left to be decided by the Irish people in the event of an Irish Parliament being set up. They are afraid to leave it, and they want to rush it upon Ireland before the Irish people have any word to say. Similarly having got, as they think, a means of rushing the general Suffrage question upon the House of Commons and the country, they are desperately alarmed at any idea of consulting the people.

THE UPLIFT OF WOMANHOOD.

No. 2.—SLUMS AND HOMES.

By Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun.

VISITORS in a modern "mean street" of one of our great cities must often ask themselves how the pure flower of perfect womanhood can be expected to flourish on such

dunghills. Noise, dirt, squalor, "homes" which are devoid of the conveniences or even decencies of life, seem an excuse for the frowsy, gossiping women, who are, too often, a prominent feature of such scenes. With only a tiny open grate, it seems excusable that home cookery should be abandoned for a diet of bread and jam and fried fish, and a scarcity of warm water is, especially in winter, only too valid a reason for little washing. But somehow or another we have got to lift these women out of the slough to which they, alas! are only too fatally accustomed. "House pride" must be aroused in their hearts, and the ideal of a real home kept before their eyes. Often it is not really poverty which is their excuse, and the very poorest can show bright instances of the home-making instinct; but too many are the victims of their own ignorance, and of the lack of a standard.

Nearly forty years ago a woman passed through these crowded courts and alleys, and determined to change their condition. No slum-worker of to-day sees anything like the darkness, desolation, and hopeless degradation of that time. No modern drainage, no sanitary regulations, no gas or bright oil lamps, no water supply except to ground floors, no flowers and fruit sold in the streets, no underground railways or trams, few cheap omnibuses, no Board Schools or Education Act, lower wages, longer hours, dearer food, no "model dwellings"—very few, in short, of the amenities which to-day reach even the poorest slums. The woman I am speaking of was not daunted by these conditions. She started her scheme for turning slums into homes, and her success may be measured by the names of districts in London alone where that scheme is now working in areas once given up to the worst slums: Marylebone, Southwark, Westminster, Chelsea, Lambeth, Strand, City, Drury Lane, Deptford, and Islington. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners offered her the management of their properties, which are now under the care of ladies trained by her. Miss Octavia Hill, still active and keen, is the centre and focus of a work whose ramifications stretch out to other cities and other countries.

The key to her work is given by Mr. Charles Booth, in "Life and Labour in London," as the utilisation of "the personal relations that can be based on the collection of rent," and he adds: "It is not to philanthropic sentiment that Miss Hill appeals, but to duty . . . the principles she adopts are economically sound." The word "duty" here applies equally to landlord and tenant, a fact which differentiates Miss Hill's philanthropy from the too frequent idea that one can "help" the poor by undermining their independence and sense of responsibility. The method is the employment, as rent-collectors of trained and educated women, who become "managers" of the tenements entrusted to them. Naturally the scheme does not end there. It has endless ramifications, and leads into all sorts of by-paths connected with housing and sanitary reform. Miss Hill has never aimed at founding a society, or replacing landlords, or even at the erection of "model dwellings." Her object is to bring landlords and tenants into true relationship, through the medium of the workers whom she trains. This accomplished, their mutual responsibilities properly defined, the neglected and badly kept dwelling, and the careless unprofitable

tenant, disappear, and proper homes, with self-respecting owners, take their place.

Now for this work Miss Hill says she has never lacked money—but always helpers! The work is only suitable for those who have a small income, to supplement what they can earn as rent collectors and managers, and it needs women of character, patience, and a real enthusiasm for social service. But it is astonishing, in days when we hear so much of women's burning enthusiasm for the welfare of their poorer sisters, and of their desire for a wider, fuller sphere of activity, that there should be any vacancies in Miss Hill's training ground for women apostles of sweetness and light.

THE "STANDARD'S" PLATFORM.

THE "Woman's Platform" page in the "Standard" is becoming rather mild. As might be expected, busy people on both sides retired early from this form of the controversy. Minor discussions, such as whether Suffragists or Anti-Suffragists do, or do not, "proselytise" in Girls' Schools, what is the exact length of time the Woman's Freedom League may be considered likely to persist in a pacific method, mildly agitate the columns. But the "Page," on the whole, is now non-controversial, devoted to "Women's Interests" in general.

Such Suffragist letters as appear are high-keyed as usual. A particularly strident one from Mrs. Merivale Mayer claiming that democracy is now engaged in its final struggle with autocracy—"autocracy of sex" having out-lingered monarchical and class autocracy—was very sufficiently answered by H. E. Norris. Mr. Norris points out the ridiculous arrogance of this Suffragist use of the term democracy—democracy necessarily designating a class, not a sex. But neither derivation nor definition of the words they use are likely to trouble writers of Mrs. Mayer's kind. Her metaphors are mixed beyond disentanglement. She says: "Woman—the bearer of the human burden—now claims her independence, that she may the more effectually play her part in carrying the race forward. This child of democracy and justice has already put its feet to the ground with perfect safety in the far, fair fields of our Empire; and we would urge upon those timorous Imperial nurses—Lords Cromer and Curzon—to cease calling disaster to the Empire, because the child claims its right to run in the Imperial Halls of Britain." It really seems a pity that for mere want of sense hyperbole of this kind should be wasted.

Miss Ethel Smyth too (who apparently never signs herself without adding "Mus. Doc.") writes dramatically and in character. Not yet entirely devoid of hope for England, she says: "That a Burke, a Pitt, a Wilberforce could tune up that very flat instrument, the House of Commons of to-day to some thing approaching concert pitch I fully believe. . . . Nothing but a complete measure of enfranchisement can serve our turn to-day. And to those who urge in alarm that women are in the majority, I answer that for this fact special thanks should be offered up, inasmuch as, debarred by nature from taking as large a part in politics as men, their numbers may nevertheless ensure enough leaven to sensibly affect a not very satisfactory lump."

GIRLS' ANTI-SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

A DRAWING-ROOM meeting was held by this League on November 21st, at 25, Grosvenor Place, by kind permission of Mrs. Humphry Ward. The attendance numbered over fifty, and several new members were enrolled after listening to Mrs. Humphry Ward's most interesting address, which touched in particular upon the need for women of leisure to help with the Municipal administrative work. Some questions were asked by those present, and answered by Mrs. Humphry Ward, and after the meeting tea was provided.

On December 15th Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun gave an address at a morning meeting held at 87, Onslow Gardens, by kind permission of Mrs. Hill. The special side considered by Mrs. Colquhoun was Woman Suffrage in its bearing on social work, proving that social reform is more likely to be brought about by improving public opinion than by giving votes to women.

SOME SPEECHES OF THE MONTH.

We give extracts from some of the more important speeches on the Suffrage question during the past month:

At a large meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, organised by the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage, Sir Hugh Bell took the chair, and Mrs. Humphry Ward was the chief speaker. Sir Hugh Bell, in opening the meeting, denounced the idea of proposing a measure of Woman Suffrage without consulting the country.

Mrs. Humphry Ward said: "The next months will be months of strenuous conflict; conflict between those who are opposed to the Suffrage, and those who claim it; conflict between members of the same Cabinet, between the Prime Minister and his chief colleagues, between Liberal and Liberal, between Conservative and Conservative. The announcement of the Government Reform Bill, and of the go-as-you-please amendments on behalf of Woman Suffrage which are to be moved to it, has, as we all know, changed the whole situation. The Conciliation Bill—the so-called moderate Bill—is "torpedoed"—whatever Lord Robert Cecil may say. Mr. Lloyd George is out clamouring for a married women's enfranchisement Bill, in addition to the spinsters and widows who now hold the municipal franchise, which would bring at least eight millions of women—wholly new and untried voters unused, to any form of political responsibility—at one stroke into the electorate. In face of such a proposal—not, however, the most extreme in the field, for there is the People's Suffrage Federation asking for not eight, but thirteen millions of women, a million and a-half more than the men voters—the old lines of opinion and division are rapidly changing, and anything may happen. I do not myself

believe that any form of Woman Suffrage whatever will go through Parliament this Session or this Parliament; I think in this respect the militants are much shrewder than the moderates; and critical and dangerous as the situation is, I believe there is still ample time before us in which to appeal to the common sense and patriotism of men and women—of women above all. And because we feel it a matter of such vital importance—a matter on which the whole future of England may well depend—women like myself, who hate campaigning on platforms, who hate differing from many of our friends, and know very well what kind of misrepresentation we expose ourselves to, yet feel that we 'can no other'; that we must try and influence our fellow-citizens, men and women, before it is too late; that we must go on patiently arguing the case in the earnest hope that reason and common sense will at last prevail.

The remainder of Mrs. Ward's speech is now in the press, and will be issued shortly.

Sir J. Compton-Rickett, M.P., in the course of an address to his constituents at Kippax, Yorkshire, expressed the fear that the acute differences of opinion on the subject of Woman Suffrage, which affected both parties in the State, might seriously impede the ordinary course of legislation during the next twelve months. In his opinion, it was impossible to adapt to a Reform Bill so far-reaching an amendment as the introduction of Woman Suffrage without much greater consideration and longer debate than was contemplated. In some form of other, such a tremendous issue must come before the country on its own merits. He did not see how it was possible to accept a vote of the present House of Commons as decisive or to call upon a Liberal administration to formulate a measure upon which it was hopelessly divided.

LETTER FROM LADY GLASGOW.

THE following is taken from the "Times" of January 20th:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—As the wife of a former Governor of New Zealand, who, moreover, was the Governor who signed the Bill for the enfranchisement of women, I shall be obliged if you will be kind enough to insert this letter.

I know how often New Zealand is quoted as an example of the success of enfranchising woman—I saw two elections there under the women's vote—and I hope I may never see a third under the same conditions.

I have been in fairly frequent communication and correspondence with some of the ablest and most capable men and women in that Colony—men who worked for many years and voted for the enfranchisement of women, and who now would gladly give the same work if they could repeal that Act, knowing and seeing as they do, that not

only has it not helped to solve the social and other questions, but, on the contrary, the enfranchisement of women has been, in many ways that I cannot go into in this letter, most harmful.

I do not say this on my own authority, but on the authority of many able men and women who are bitterly disappointed at the results of this measure.

I am of opinion that the enfranchisement of women in this country, should it ever take place, which I consider most unlikely, would have far more disastrous consequences than in New Zealand, where, as a matter of fact, it does not matter the least to England or the British Empire what legislation a comparatively small country chooses to have forced upon it, and, in any case, legislation by the women's vote can always be checked by the men, who much outnumber the women.

In Great Britain, on the contrary, I beg all thoughtful people to consider what it would probably mean. If we have adult suffrage it means that women, who much outnumber the men, would practically have the Government of the day at their mercy—they might force the country into a war embroiling the whole of Europe, they might force a reduction of our Army, of our Navy, on the plea of pressing social reforms—because women in a mass only consider what is close beside them, and they are unable to take large views. Woman's very virtues, her impulsiveness, her horror of oppression or cruelty, render her, in my opinion, unfitted to take a broad and statesmanlike view of great national questions; and much as I admire women in their own sphere, I have no wish to be governed by them.

I do not for a moment deny that there are many women eminently qualified, both by their intellect and power of organisation, to take part in great political and philanthropic movements, but most women of this calibre do already as much work as is possible for them.

A woman of this type is consulted by every one, is in touch with all the great philanthropic agencies—her word is law—men are too thankful to take her advice. Many of them do not touch politics. One said to me not very long ago, "If I have a vote I cannot use it without earnest consideration on the politics of the day; I shall have to give up much of the work that I know I am fitted for and understand, to study questions I know nothing of." That is the view taken by many of our ablest and most useful workers, and it is a view that has to be considered.

We know (as was the case in New Zealand) the great majority of women do not want the vote—and I trust most sincerely (however repugnant it is to quiet, home-loving women doing their duty nobly in their own homes to come forward) that all good, true women, the founders and makers of our blessed home-life, will rise in their thousands and protest against a measure being forced on them which is not only repugnant to their ideal of true womanhood, but which will be fraught with disaster to our nation and Empire.—Yours, &c.,

D. GLASGOW, Hon. President,
Glasgow Branch of the Scottish
National Anti-Suffrage League.

A CANVASS OF WOMEN MUNICIPAL ELECTORS IN 103 DISTRICTS.

Electorate. **Anti.** **Pro.** **Neutral.** **No Reply.**
135,481 **47,286** **21,725** **9,358** **57,112**
(Include deceased, removed and ill.)

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS WERE OBTAINED BY REPLY-PAID POSTCARDS:—

District.	Electorate.	Anti.	Pro.	Neutral.	No Reply.
S. Kensington ...	4,728	1,183	671	33	2,841
Croydon ...	4,080	1,575	606	30	1,869
N. Paddington ...	3,700	1,090	407	98	2,105
Chelsea ...	3,355	617	566	36	2,136
Birkenhead ...	3,338	1,154	861	—	1,323
Bournemouth ...	3,281	977	589	—	1,715
Cheltenham ...	3,127	648	585	478	1,416
Hammersmith ...	2,987	855	512	39	1,581
Hastings ...	2,610	921	425	20	1,244
N. Hackney ...	2,044	962	453	9	620
East Berks ...	2,355	603	264	415	1,073
Mayfair ...	2,217	1,118	447	13	639
East Toxteth (Liver- pool Division) ...	2,188	316	239	—	1,633
N. Kensington ...	2,160	472	211	2	1,475
Sheffield ...	2,158	237	445	32	1,444
Oxford ...	2,145	571	353	22	1,199
Marylebone East ...	2,122	585	370	12	1,155
Streatham ...	1,892	572	325	3	992
Brixton ...	1,826	741	267	8	810
Ealing ...	1,749	461	229	35	1,024
Birmingham Central Division ...	1,739	359	230	228	922
Torquay ...	1,640	467	210	13	950
North Hants ...	1,496	426	417	25	628
Mid Bucks ...	1,389	248	222	47	872
N.-W. Manchester ...	1,374	246	198	—	930
Gloucester ...	1,221	413	185	2	621
Richmond ...	1,098	413	98	150	437
Chiswick ...	1,078	240	141	18	679
Watford ...	934	302	178	7	447
Reigate ...	906	338	199	23	346
Hereford (pari personal) ...	792	279	143	40	330
St. Andrews ...	598	142	96	47	313
Salisbury ...	594	231	163	—	200
St. George's-in-the-East ...	457	123	81	2	251
Boxmoor and Hemel Hempsted ...	450	131	35	3	281
Shottermill Centre and Haslemere Group ...	336	145	74	58	59
Hampton ...	277	92	39	14	132
Sidmouth ...	268	97	44	26	101
Berkhamstead ...	265	88	36	1	140
Tonbridge ...	189	66	33	—	90
Kew ...	155	96	21	23	15
Aldeburgh ...	114	36	18	—	60
Total,	71,432	20,536	11,686	2,012	37,098

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS WERE OBTAINED BY HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS CONDUCTED BY MEMBERS
OF THE LEAGUE OR PAID CANVASSERS:—

District.	Electorate.	Anti.	Pro.	Neutral.	No Reply.
Nottingham ...	8,398	2,300	1,536	884	3,678
Liverpool (8 Divisions)—					
Walton ...	2,609	1,053	298	—	1,258
West Derby ...	1,844	434	559	—	851
Kirkdale ...	1,541	386	122	—	1,033
West Toxteth ...	1,138	180	338	—	620
Abercromby ...	1,090	260	231	—	599
Everton ...	1,018	173	352	—	493
Exchange ...	728	168	141	—	419
Scotland ...	716	160	185	—	371
Bristol ...	7,615	3,399	915	2,004	1,297
Hampstead ...	3,084	1,288	405	233	1,158
Fulham ...	2,971	941	265	830	935
S. Paddington ...	2,500	1,161	334	335	670
York ...	2,297	773	516	—	1,008
Southampton ...	2,243	1,361	147	229	506
Bath ...	2,153	1,026	230	21	876
Scarborough ...	2,116	683	513	412	508
Cambridge ...	2,098	1,168	570	271	89
Westminster ...	1,979	1,036	221	136	586
Mid-Surrey (13 districts) ...	1,819	869	151	419	380
Reading ...	1,700	1,133	166	31	370
S.-W. Manchester ...	1,473	441	416	122	494
South Berks ...	1,368	655	217	289	207
North Berks ...	1,291	1,085	75	63	68
Newport (Mon.) ...	1,291	844	113	76	258
Central Finsbury ...	1,216	535	128	257	296
Isle of Thanet ...	1,082	231	180	314	357
Weston-super-Mare ...	935	380	235	69	251
Camlachie ...	855	457	110	84	204
Guildford ...	776	428	67	72	209
Whitechapel ...	758	293	110	34	321
Penrith ...	508	251	126	—	131
Keswick ...	405	196	87	—	122
Dorking ...	290	116	50	31	93
Shanklin ...	283	163	48	34	38
Camberley & Frimley ...	271	119	38	21	93
Sandown & Lake, I. of W. ...	270	162	49	8	51
Wigton ...	224	203	13	2	6
Woodbridge ...	212	118	11	29	54
Ashbourne ...	153	107	5	2	39
Crowborough ...	147	100	17	—	30
Cockermouth ...	143	74	49	1	19
Romsey ...	130	64	17	—	49
Hawkhurst ...	95	70	11	—	14
Cranbrook ...	88	52	7	—	29
Midhurst (part reply postcards) ...	73	27	15	20	11
Holmwood ...	69	33	8	14	14
Westcote ...	48	28	10	6	4
Melton ...	42	38	1	3	—
Rogate ...	18	13	1	2	2
Total	66,171	27,235	10,409	7,358	21,169

GREAT ANTI-SUFFRAGIST DEMONSTRATION

(Organised by the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage)

AT THE
ROYAL ALBERT HALL,

On **FEBRUARY 28th, at 8 p.m.**

Chairman: **EARL OF CROMER, G.C.B., O.M.**

Speakers: **EARL CURZON, G.C.S.I., Etc.**
THE LORD CHANCELLOR (Earl Loreburn). **RT. HON. LEWIS HARCOURT, M.P.**
RT. HON. F. E. SMITH, K.C., M.P. **MISS VIOLET MARKHAM.**

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will be on the Platform at the Albert Hall Meeting:

The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P.	Viscount Helmsley, M.P.	Lord Mersey.
The Rt. Hon. C. E. Hobhouse, M.P.	Col. R. Williams, M.P.	Viscount Cobham.
The Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, M.P.	Angus Hambro, M.P.	Lord and Lady George Hamilton.
The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P.	The Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P.	Earl of Derby.
The Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, M.P.	Earl of Kerry, M.P.	Lord Greville.
The Rt. Hon. F. E. Smith, M.P.	Mr. John Cator, M.P.	Earl Curzon of Kedleston.
The Rt. Hon. George Lambert, M.P.	Sir George Younger, Bart., M.P.	Lord Heneage.
Sir Maurice Levy, M.P.	Major Archer Shee, M.P.	Earl Bathurst.
Hon. T. Agar-Robartes, M.P.	Col. J. Rutherford, M.P.	Earl Waldegrave.
Mr. Harold Baker, M.P.	Sir C. Quilter, Bart., M.P.	Lord Atkinson.
Mr. J. F. L. Brunner, M.P.	H. J. Mackinder, M.P.	Earl of Mayo.
Mr. J. Annan Bryce, M.P.	Mr. R. J. McMordie, M.P.	Earl of Harewood.
Sir J. Compton Reckitt, M.P.	Capt. Weigall, M.P.	Lord Michelham.
Mr. H. J. Craig, M.P.	Mr. W. A. Mount, M.P.	Lord Harris.
Mr. David Davies, M.P.	Mr. W. R. Campion, M.P.	Lord Blythwood.
Sir John Dewar, M.P.	The Rt. Hon. Sir W. Anson, Bart., M.P.	Lord Oranmore and Brown.
Sir D. Ford Goddard, M.P.	Mr. Gershom Stewart, M.P.	Earl and Countess of Northbrook.
Maj.-General Sir Ivor Herbert, M.P.	Mr. George Lloyd, M.P.	Lord Halifax.
Sir William Priestley, M.P.	Sir J. Barran, Bart., M.P.	Lord Monteagle.
Sir Herbert Raphael, M.P.	Sir C. Henry, Bart., M.P.	Earl of Leicester.
Mr. Arthur Soames, M.P.	Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P.	Lord Sanderson.
Mr. W. G. Gladstone, M.P.	Mr. W. Pringle, M.P.	Lord Dynevor.
Mr. P. A. Molteno, M.P.	Lord Colebrooke.	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Mr. Stuart Samuel, M.P.	The Duke of Leeds.	Earl of Scarborough.
Mr. Arnold Ward, M.P.	The Duke of Devonshire.	Lord Abingdon.
Mr. J. W. Hills, M.P.	The Duke of Norfolk.	Lord Ashby St. Ledgers.
Mr. A. MacCallum Scott, M.P.	The Duke of Northumberland.	Lord Burghclere.
Mr. R. L. Harmsworth, M.P.	The Duke of Portland.	Lord Eversley.
Mr. William Pearce, M.P.	Lord Rothschild.	Lord Glenconner.
Major the Hon. H. Guest, M.P.	Lord Airedale.	Lord and Lady Granard.
The Rt. Hon. J. H. Campbell, M.P.	Lord Amptill.	Lord and Lady Haversham.
W. J. MacCaw, M.P.	Lord Hastings.	Lord Herschell.
Leonard Brassey, M.P.	Lord Avebury.	Lord Joicey.
G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P.	Earl and Countess of Desart.	Lord Liverpool.
Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P.	Lord Ashbourne.	Lord Muncaster.
Mr. A. A. Tobin, K.C., M.P.	Lord Clinton.	Lord Nunburnholme.
Sir Clement Hill, M.P.	Viscount Errington.	Viscount Peel.
Lt.-Col. the Hon. B. Bathurst, M.P.	Lord Hylton.	Lord Redesdale.
W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P.	Earl and Countess Fortescue.	Lord Reay.
J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P.	Viscount Allendale.	Lord Welby.
Arthur Lee, M.P.	Lord Faber.	Lord and Lady Charnwood.
Sir Henry Craik, M.P.	Lord Grenfell.	Lord Biddulph.
Mr. J. H. Morrison Kirkwood, M.P.	Lady Wantage.	Lord Glantawe.
Mr. G. Fetherstonhaugh, M.P.	Earl of Longford.	Lord Killanin.
Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P.	Lord and Lady Sheffield.	Edith, Countess of Winchelsea.
The Hon. C. T. Mills, M.P.	Earl of Plymouth.	Dowager, Lady Hastings.
G. F. Hohler, K.C., M.P.	Viscount St. Aldwyn.	Lady Camoys.
Viscount Valentia, M.P.	Lord Desborough.	Lady Florence Duncombe.



JOHN BULL: "You will excuse me if I laugh, won't you"?

Ladies and Gentlemen who will be on the Platform at the Albert Hall Meeting—continued from previous page:

Lady Emerson.	Mr. Lockett Agnew.	Dr. Arthur Latham.
Lady Wyllie.	Mr. and Mrs. F. Jackson.	Mr. F. C. Le Marchant.
Marchioness of Headford.	Hon. Arthur Elliott.	Dr. Chalmers Mitchell.
Duchess of Montrose.	Mr. F. Dennistoun.	Dr. Hale White.
Sir Alexander Henderson.	Mr. R. Kindersley.	Mr. S. Hope Morley.
The Hon. Chas. Lawrence.	Mr. A. H. Brown.	Mr. C. E. Mallet.
Mr. Arnold Morley.	Dr. and Mrs. Sandwith.	The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt.
Sir F. MacMillan.	Sir Lionel and Lady Bultell.	Col. H. Le Roy-Lewis, D.S.O.
Hon. W. F. D. Smith.	Mr. G. Franklin.	Mr. Arthur DuCane.
Mr. J. Murray.	Mr. Cosmo Bonsor.	Capt. Herve de Montmorency.
Sir Edward Durning Lawrence.	Mr. Arthur Hill.	Admiral and Lady Freemantle.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Currie.	Sir Valentine Chirol.	Mrs. C. E. Hobhouse.
Mr. Maurice Glyn.	Mr. Abel Ram, K.C.	Canon Hensley Henson.
Sir Chas. Owens.	Sir Bryan Donkin.	Sir James and Lady Reid.
Sir Clarendon and Lady Hyde.	Sir Ernest Schiff.	Rt. Hon. J. Parker Smith.
Hon. C. N. Lawrence.	Dr. Leonard Williams.	Sir Montagu Turner.
Mr. and Mrs. Humphry Ward.	Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.	Sir J. Rose Bradford.
Sir Edward Stern.	Sir Hugh and Lady Alice Shaw Stewart.	Hon. Sidney Peel.
Sir Andrew Noble.	Hon. Windham Baring.	Mr. St. Loe Strachey and Miss Strachey.
Mr. R. Hodgson.	Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell-Innes.	General Clive.
Mr. Walter Cunliffe.	Dr. Spencer.	Mr. Ralph Hinckes.
Mr. Granville Farquhar.	Rev. Dr. Wace.	Dr. C. Hagberg Wright.
Mrs. Bernard Mallett.	Mr. C. Barnett.	The Bishop of Goulburn (New South Wales).

Conditions of Distribution of Tickets for the Albert Hall Meeting.

- Members of the League shall not be entitled to Tickets unless they were Members on January 18th, 1912.
 - The following Members are entitled to two Tickets each on application to either the Central Office (in case of A.) or their Branch Hon. Sec. (in the case of B. & C.)
 - Members of Council.
 - Members of Branch Committees.
 - Vice-Presidents of Branch Committees
 - All Tickets are issued on condition that users will not disturb the Meeting. The Tickets—which are not transferable—must bear the address and signature of the user. Adherence to these conditions to be made a matter of honour.
 - The remaining available Tickets will be distributed among the Branches as evenly as possible, but preference will be given to Members who can ensure the attendance of Anti-Suffrage Electors. Application to be made to the local Hon. Sec., with the names and addresses of those who propose to use the Tickets.
- N.B.—Any Tickets which for any reason cannot be used to be returned to the local Branch Hon. Secretary *as early as possible*.

ALL TICKETS FREE OF CHARGE.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS MUST BE RECEIVED BY FEBRUARY 10th.

Tickets will be issued from the Central Office about ten days before the Meeting.

A GREAT ANTI-SUFFRAGIST DEMONSTRATION

WILL BE HELD IN THE

COLSTON HALL, BRISTOL,

On FEBRUARY 16th.

Chairman: EARL OF CROMER, G.C.B., O.M.

Speakers:

Rt. Hon. C. E. HOBHOUSE, M.P.

Mr. J. W. HILLS, M.P.

Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD.

THE COURSE OF OUR CAMPAIGN IN THE COUNTRY.

The following is a list of the Meetings which were held in January:

Croydon, Edinburgh, Southwark, Guildford, Woburn, East Grinstead, Holmwood, Leamington, Paddington, Gloucester, Rugby, Shildon, Highams Park, St. Leonards, Shrewsbury, Sevenoaks, Tamworth, Rusholme, East Manchester, Hulme, Ancoats, Egham, Cheetham Hill, Collyhurst, Chelsea, Burton.

Meetings will be held at the following places in February:

Notting Hill Gate, Pendleton, Levenshulme, Darlington, Salford South, Salford West, Tunbridge Wells, Hampstead, Bristol, Melton Mowbray, Turnham Green, Wigan, Lancaster, Ashton-under-Lyne, Hampton Wick, Oldham, East Grinstead, York, Bury, Bolton, Manchester, Preston, Chichester, Altrincham, Salisbury, Great Yarmouth, Cambridge, Stratford-on-Avon, Leicester, Bradford, Bristol, Manchester, Theale, Hull, Edgware Road, North St. Pancras, Croydon, Albert Hall, South Norwood, Willesden Parliament.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADVANCEMENT COMMITTEE

(Affiliated to the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage)

CAXTON HOUSE, TOTHILL STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

Chairman:—MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

Hon. Treasurer:—W. R. CAMPION, ESQ., M.P.

Executive Committee:

SIR T. DYKE ACLAND, BT.
MRS. MOBERLY BELL.
MRS. R. T. BLOMFIELD.
MRS. BURGWIN.
W. R. CAMPION, ESQ., M.P.
MISS LONG FOX.

LADY GEORGE HAMILTON.
MRS. FREDERIC HARRISON.
J. W. HILLS, ESQ., M.P.
MISS L. TERRY LEWIS.
A. MACCALLUM SCOTT, ESQ., M.P.
MRS. SIMON.

MRS. ARTHUR SOMERVELL.
MISS SOULSBY.
MISS STRONG.
MISS TOMES.
LADY WANTAGE.
MISS D. WARD.

Secretary: MRS. F. T. DALTON (to whom all communications should be addressed). Interviews by appointment.
Bankers: London County & Westminster, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Telegrams—"Adversaria," London.

Telephone—Gerrard 8472.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

WOMEN IN IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In the January elections for six Irish boroughs—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford—women were eligible for the first time to stand as candidates. This reform is due to the Local Authorities (Ireland) Qualification of Women Act, which has been piloted through both Houses, by Mr. Hugh Law in the Commons and by Lord Mayo in the Lords.

Dr. Mary Strangman and Mrs. Lily Poole were nominated as candidates to represent two wards on the Waterford Corporation.

One woman candidate—Miss Sarah Cecilia Harrison—was also nominated in Dublin.

In the result, two of the three women candidates—Miss Harrison and Dr. Mary Strangman—were returned. Miss Harrison, who was returned by a majority of 149 in the South City Ward, Dublin, is a portrait painter who has interested herself actively in the foundation of the Dublin Gallery of Modern Art. She is secretary of the City Labour Yard, and this and other enterprises for the benefit of the poor and unemployed owe much to her zealous work.

A WESTMINSTER MEETING.

A MEETING has been arranged by the Westminster Local Government Society at Caxton Hall on Thursday, February 15th, at 8 p.m. The work of women in Local Government will be dealt with, among others, by Mrs. Arthur Somervell, who is a member of our L.G.A. Committee, and by Miss Margaret Ashton, the well-known Manchester Guardian.

Cards of admission can be obtained from Miss C. Williams, 4, Arundel Street, Strand.

INTELLIGENCE AND CO-OPERATION.

By LADY ROSE WEIGALL.

As a Guardian and District Visitor I have been impressed by the great ignorance of

the ordinary parish worker of the great possibilities afforded by the present Local Government provisions for grappling with the problems of destitution, if only the law is properly administered and intelligent co-operation established between Poor Law and voluntary agencies. The Poor Law Commission and all the Inspectors' Reports urge this, and in some places such co-operation is established, but in too many places we still have the pathetic sight of good, hard-working, self-denying women labouring in the work of distributing magazines, collecting savings, giving out milk and grocery tickets, and, to the best of their ability, administering help and comfort, but never realising that the bad drains, the dilapidated house, the want of sanitary accommodation which produce the ill-health are not, as the poor themselves imagine, inevitable evils, but illegal things which the law has the power to remedy, and which those who administer the law are bound to remedy if they are only brought before the proper authorities by those who know the state of things. In self-help and thrift, too, how many of these good people realise that "Out Relief" is not a charitable dole, but rather a disgrace that it should ever be needed, and that the truest kindness is to press people to join clubs and provide, so far as possible, against the danger of becoming paupers? In all these and many other ways if visitors among the poor were fully equipped with the knowledge of what can be done, many of the worst evils which drag down the poor and make all attempts to raise them, spiritually as well as materially, so hard, might be done away with. Untold good might be done by our Local Government Advancement Committee if it could diffuse among all workers for the poor the knowledge of how much women can do now by making the most of the present law as it stands, while waiting for future developments. As things are far more might be done for health, sanitation, care of children, &c., &c., if only people would understand and use their powers. If any should think that this is only dealing with material things, and leaving out of sight the spiritual side of the work, we must remember that in this life body and soul

are by God's ordinance so intimately connected that the spiritual side of work can never be dissociated from the other. And in this field of spreading knowledge all parties, sects, men and women, can join in the effort to raise the tone, first, of their own district, then of their town. There should be a combined attempt to raise the tone and ideals of the poor themselves, and amongst the workers a spirit of genuine co-operation—with an absence of parochialism and individual jealousies. With such a spirit more can be achieved for true social reform by earnest, quiet workers than by any amount of shrieking politicians, or even by any amount of votes, whether of men or women.

A LOCAL GOVERNMENT MEETING.

A MEETING in support of the Local Government Advancement Committee, affiliated to the N.L.O.W.S., will be held at Mrs. Humphry Ward's home, 25, Grosvenor Place, S.W., on Tuesday, January 30th, at 3 o'clock. The speakers will be Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mr. J. W. Hills, M.P., and Miss Long Fox. Invitations have been sent out to the members of the London branch N.L.O.W.S., and it is hoped there will be a representative attendance. The object of the promoter of the meeting is to bring pressure to bear on the party organisation in London with a view to a larger representation of women on both the L.C.C. and the Metropolitan Borough Councils, to secure the early selection of suitable candidates, and to make arrangements for the financial and other support of qualified women holding Anti-Suffrage opinions. Energetic support of the Bill now in charge of Mr. J. W. Hills, M.P., for replacing the present occupancy by a residential qualification in the case of candidates for County and Borough Councils, will also be asked for at the meeting. And the question of possible co-operation with the "Women's Local Government Society," who are pressing a similar measure, and of joint action in the House of Commons will be discussed.

ISLINGTON WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

A MOVEMENT has been started to form in Islington a Women's Local Government Association. The association is to be on a non-party basis, and is formed to promote among women the study and practice of their duties as citizens, to help qualified women to get their names placed on the register, and to select and support women candidates independent of party for all local government bodies in Islington.

A provisional committee has been formed, on which the following ladies have consented to serve: Miss Seymour Bennett, Mrs. Brydone, Miss J. Clarke, Miss Davies, Mrs. Essex, Miss Fincham, Miss Goddard, Miss Hankinson, Dr. Kate Hasland, Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Jevons, Miss M. Michael, Mrs. Miall-Smith, Mrs. Sweeney, and Miss F. Woods. Full particulars of the association can be obtained from Mrs. Percy Abbott (Hon. Sec. *pro tem.*), 5, West View, Highgate-hill, N.

WOMAN'S INSIGHT NEEDED.

SPEAKING at a meeting at Muswell Hill in connection with the local branch of the National British Women's Temperance Association on the urgent need of women in local government, Miss Hessel showed that there was ample scope in this department of public life for woman's insight, common sense, and sympathy, and gave practical illustrations of the disasters which the lack of these qualities had often led to. With regard to lodgings for working girls, there was only one municipal lodging-house in England, at Manchester, and that had been provided through the agency of a woman councillor, Miss Margaret Ashton.

LADY POOR LAW GUARDIAN'S RECORD.

WE take the following from the "Standard": Miss Louisa Dympha Ellis, of Queen Anne's-grove, Bedford Park, has a record of public service in connection with Poor Law work that is probably unparalleled. Just twenty years ago she was elected by the ratepayers of Acton to serve on the Brentford Union Board of Guardians, on which no woman had previously sat, and she has filled the position ever since, serving as chairman of the Schools and House Committees, for two years as vice-chairman of the board, and now as chairman. During her long service Miss Ellis has assisted in the promotion of many reforms, the most recent being the establishment by the board of waiting-rooms for both applicants for and recipients of relief, thus doing away with a feature which required the needy, in all sorts of weather, to wait in a queue while the relieving officers interviewed them separately. Miss Ellis comes of an old Irish family, being the grand-daughter of two distinguished lawyers, Sir William McMahon, Master of the Rolls, and Master Ellis, of Abbotstown, co. Dublin.

Another woman worker well known throughout West London, is Mrs. Corrie Grant, wife of Mr. Corrie Grant, K.C., at one time the representative of Rugby in the House of Commons. She has been chairman of the Chiswick Education Committee, of which body she is still a member, and has interested herself in the management of the

Holme Court Truant School, and a number of other local institutions.

ALL women are reminded that they can attend the meetings of the L.C.C. (Spring-gardens, Tuesday, 2.30), the Education Committee (Wednesdays, 2.30), and the Westminster City Council (City Hall, Charing Cross-road, W.C., alternate Thursdays at 3 o'clock).

ADVICE AND INFORMATION.

BRANCHES can obtain advice, information, and pamphlets about Women's Local Government Work by applying to the Secretary of the Local Government Advancement Committee of the N.L.O.W.S., which meets at our offices at Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, once a month.

ECONOMICS!

A prominent Suffragist having stated that owing to the lack of the vote women's wages have remained stationary, it was proved that a rise had taken place in several instances, the increase amounting in one case to 22 per cent., whereupon another lady retorted that this did not affect the argument.

When Phyllis talks of Woman's right,
The Vote or Forward Movement,
I often think her methods might
Admit of some improvement.

But if I speak in such a sense
She drives me to submission,
By making airy reference
To Woman's Intuition.

"Our worker's wages," Phyllis cried,
"Are always stationary."
"Well, not exactly," I replied,
"You know they sometimes vary:

And some have risen x per cent.
Official figures show it."
Said she, "exactly what I meant,
And very well you know it."

"A rise like that is but a fall
And meanly you disguise it,
A rise is not a rise at all
Unless we recognise it."

I quoted economic laws
That Adam Smith had stated,
"Why, they support the Suffrage cause,"
Exclaimed the maid elated.

"We hail the maxim that you quote,
For, as we understand it,
Man's part is to supply the vote,
And Woman's to demand it."

BOOK REVIEW.

Women's Work in Local Government (England and Wales). By J. M. E. BROWNLOW. Published by David Nutt. Price 3s. 6d.

THIS book is a short and concise statement of the principal powers and duties of the various Local Authorities, with excellent suggestions as to the special services which women can usefully render in administration, and will be found extremely useful by anyone who is interested in the subject. After a brief summary of the various departments of the central government, Mrs. Brownlow deals in short chapters with women's work on County, Municipal, District, and Parish Councils. A special chapter is

devoted to London government, and others to Education and the Poor Law, and a useful list of books dealing with the subject is added.

The special way in which women can supplement the work of men is well stated at the end of the book. "It is never suggested," says the author, "that women can or ought to supplant men, but it is clear that they are required to co-operate with them for the general welfare. Some women have shown (as on the London School Board and other public bodies) their ability to see questions from a broad standpoint, and deal with them in truly statesmanlike fashion. Others contribute a knowledge of detail, which is invaluable in administration. Economy is effected by attention to small particulars; efficiency is secured by minute supervision." Elsewhere Mrs. Brownlow makes the thoroughly sound suggestion that "a woman Councillor should be careful to committing herself to assertions or statements which cannot be fully proved, and should not undertake more business than she can do thoroughly. No special work ought to be attempted until facts have been ascertained and verified, and the subject well considered."

OUR BRANCH NEWS-LETTER.

Every month the difficulty of finding space for full reports of our Branch work increases. The keenest activity prevails in this most important machinery of our League, and while we endeavour to give interesting accounts of the innumerable meetings and debates, it is unavoidable that some must be omitted month by month. It would be a great help to us if official news supplied to the sub-editor by the Branches is put in as brief and pithy a form as possible, and space could then be always found for it among the accounts of meetings.

We have to record, with sincere regret, the fact that MISS L. TERRY LEWIS, who has served the League so ably and faithfully for the past two years, has retired from the office of Secretary.—MRS. MOBERLY BELL is for the present Acting Secretary.

Alderly.—A well-attended meeting was held at Alderly on January 10th, when Lady Sheffield presided over a large gathering.

Lady Sheffield said she did not wish to discourage any woman from thinking politics or having a decided opinion on political questions, but women had had ample opportunities to exercise their opinion in municipal matters. The proposals before the country were for a revolutionary change—a change which was being thrust upon them without preparation and due consideration. If any measure of Woman Suffrage was passed the present electorate would be suddenly and completely swamped by inexperienced voters, most of them entirely ignorant of political affairs.

On the motion of Mr. E. Hamilton, of Knutsford, seconded by Miss Cordelia Moir, a resolution was put and carried by a large majority requesting the Members for that Division not to support a measure for Woman Suffrage till the question had been put before the electors.

Ashbourne (Derby).—On December 11th a meeting was held in the Century Hall, Ashbourne, by the local Branch, and there was a large attendance, the chair being occupied by Colonel R. H. Jelf, C.M.G.

The Chairman said the Conciliation Bill had been torpedoed, and the real intent of the Suffragists was now apparent, while the action of the Government showed that universal Manhood Suffrage was merely a question of a few months. In Derby he knew there were a vast number of people against Woman Suffrage, but because a few in high positions had favoured the proposals the opinion had got abroad that the county town was for the granting of votes to women. If he believed that the morals and religion of the country would be raised by the vote, he, for one, would not oppose it, but people were not made moral by Act of Parliament.

Mrs. Harold Norris said that in proposing the great change which votes for women would bring about the burden rested upon the supporters of the movement to give weighty reasons for the change, and they had failed to do so. She did not think the country would be deceived any longer, nor would it allow such a great revolution to take place as the changing of its government from men to women. She did not believe in placing upon women the work that had been performed by men, and there was plenty for them to do without interfering in the way that was suggested. With regard to representation women were not a class, but a sex, and every class was already represented. An enjoyable programme of songs and recitations concluded the evening.

Bolton.—With the object of opening a Branch at Bolton a meeting was held at Hamer's Temperance Hotel on December 15th, when a good attendance was addressed by Mrs. Watson-Harrison, of Oldham, and Mr. W. M. Corney Martin. Mr. T. Weatherby presided.

The Branch was formed, Miss Podmore and Mr. H. Taylor being appointed joint secretaries.

Birmingham (Handsworth).—A Branch at Handsworth has been started at a meeting, which took place in the lecture-room of the Girls' Friendly Society, kindly lent by Miss Solomon, on December 6th. Tea was provided by Mrs. Berners Lee. Mr. Murray Phelps, the Hon. Treasurer of the Birmingham Branch, addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mrs. Maggs.

Branch Secretaries and Workers Committee.—The next meeting of the Committee will be held (by kind permission of Mrs. George Macmillan) at 27, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W., on Wednesday, February 7th, at 11.30 a.m. It is hoped that all Branch Secretaries of the League, who are able to do so, will try and attend these meetings. Chairman, Miss Gladys Pott; Hon. Secretary, Miss Manisty, 33, Hornton-street, Kensington, W.

Bristol.—A debate, under the auspices of the West Bristol Liberal Association, took place between Miss Gladys Pott (Anti-Suffrage) and Miss Maud Royden (Suffrage), on January 8th, at the Lecture Hall, Gloucester-road. The room was crowded, and much interest was aroused. Some important meetings are on the list of forthcoming events.

On February 3rd a debate, under the auspices of the Girl Guides Association, will take place, at 6.30 p.m., at Richmond-terrace, Clifton. Speakers: Mrs. Gladstone Solomon will take the Anti-Suffrage side, and Miss Barrett the Suffrage.

On February 16th a mass meeting at the Colston Hall will be held under the auspices of the Bristol Branch, with the Earl of Cromer in the Chair, and Mrs. Humphry Ward and the Rt. Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P., as speakers.

A debate arranged between our Branch and the West Bristol Liberal Association will be held on February 22nd at the Lesser Memorial Hall, Royal York Crescent, at 8 p.m.; the Anti-Suffrage speaker will be Mrs. Gladstone Solomon.

Dublin.—Through the miscarriage of the official report from Dublin, we did not do justice to this Branch in the January REVIEW. Five interesting meetings were held during December in Dublin, instead of three as reported.

This is the first year that a woman has been enabled to stand as candidate for Corporation honours in Ireland. Miss Harrison, who has done much work for the poor of Dublin, stood for election as representing the South City Ward.

The Dublin Branch of the N.L.O.W.S. were asked if they would help her candidature. A committee meeting was held to consider the question, and it was decided to do so. Mrs. Starke and Miss Orpin undertook to ask for nominations from Mr. and Mrs. Pollock. Miss Orpin and Miss Morton did some canvassing.

Miss Harrison was successful, and is now a member of the Dublin Corporation, and has undertaken to enlarge her work on behalf of the very poor of Dublin. At a ratepayers' meeting held in connection with Miss Harrison's candidature at the Central Hall, Westmoreland Street, on January 5th Miss Morton, as representing the N.L.O.W.S., spoke in support of one of the resolutions.

Guildford.—A meeting was held at the Borough Hall on the evening of January 10th, Lt. General Sir Edmond Elles, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., J.P., presiding. There was an influential and representative platform. Mr. E. St. Loe Strachey wrote, "I view the proposal (of Woman Suffrage) as certain, if carried out, to bring in its train evils of the gravest kind, both to the nation at large and to the women of our country."

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, emphasised the necessity that the question of Woman Suffrage should be submitted to electorate entirely independent of party politics. Woman Suffrage would be found to be impossible in England, as it would entail eight million women voters to seven million men. Mrs. Greatbatch, who followed, proposed the resolution: "That this meeting considers the granting of Woman Suffrage would be fraught with danger to the State, and urges that so immense a Constitutional change should not take place without consulting the electorate." She delivered a most interesting and well-reasoned address, which was afterwards described by one of her hearers as "an admirable statement of the case from a practical, clear-headed, and sensible woman's point of view."

Mr. Arnold Ward, M.P., after seconding the resolution, in his speech demolished, point by point, the arguments of a Suffragist leaflet which had been handed to him as he entered the hall. In the course of his stirring address he had frequent opportunity of replying to questions interpolated

by Suffragists; and in answer to one of these he laid stress on the fact that the granting of Parliamentary votes to women must inevitably lead to their claiming the right to sit in Parliament, and ultimately to hold office. The opposition was based upon a conception of the difference between the two sexes; and a difference which was especially apparent and pronounced in the sphere of political action. While a majority of professional women might want the vote, a mountain of evidence had been put before Parliament and the country to show that the vast majority of women who were performing the ordinary functions of women, namely, those of wives and mothers, had disclaimed all desire for the vote.

At the conclusion of the evening the hope was expressed that Mr. Arnold Ward may, on some future occasion, be again heard in this neighbourhood. The resolution having been carried by a large majority, written questions were handed up, and were replied to in turn by Mrs. Greatbatch and Mr. Ward. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and speakers was then moved by Vice-Admiral Tudor, and seconded by Sir Arthur Martindale.

Hastings and District.—The Annual Meeting of the Hastings and District Branch of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage was held at 6, Warrior Square Terrace. Captain the Hon. E. T. Needham presided. The report was a very encouraging account of the progress made by this Branch.

Miss Beth Finlay proposed the adoption of the report.

Colonel Reid seconded. The re-election of the hon. officers and committee followed. Mrs. Bagshawe being elected Chairman of Committee in place of Mrs. Pinckney, and Mrs. Digby Cleaver's name was omitted, her numerous occupations preventing her attending meetings.

Miss Finlay seconded a vote of thanks to Madame Wolfen, who had placed her rooms at the disposal of this Branch of the League and acted as Hon. Secretary.

Leek (Staffs.).—On December 5th a meeting, at the Young Men's Christian Association, was arranged by Mrs. Sleigh, Eversley, Leek, with a view to forming a Branch of the League in that division. Mrs. Maggs spoke.

Manchester.—The most interesting happening, from the Anti-Suffrage point of view, in Manchester during the last month was, undoubtedly, the meeting of the Manchester Branch of the National Union of Teachers, held in the Association Hall, Mount Street, on December 1st, at which a Woman Suffrage resolution from the National Union of Teachers Executive was considered. There was a large attendance of teachers, and the following resolution, proposed by Mr. A. C. Gronno, was carried by an enormous majority:—

"That this Association is of opinion that the obtaining of the Parliamentary Franchise for women does not form one of the objects of the National Union of Teachers. It further considers that the discussion of such a political subject should have no place at Conference, and it hereby instructs its Representatives to oppose the taking up of the time of Conference by the consideration of any resolution relating to Woman Suffrage."

The remarks of the proposer and seconder of the resolution, who were strongly Anti-Suffrage in essence, were greeted with loud cheers by the teachers present at the meeting, although there was undoubtedly a percentage of Suffrage teachers present. The local Suffrage society before this meeting had done all in their power to persuade the Manchester teachers to pass the Executive's Woman Suffrage resolution, and they held two meetings to which teachers were specially invited. We, on the other hand, had contented ourselves by sending to each teacher in the Association a printed letter and a pamphlet. For the addressing of these letters our most grateful thanks are due to a number of ladies and gentlemen, who are members of our teachers' sub-committee, for their most valuable help.

On December 21st the Secretary addressed a meeting at the St. James's Social and Debating Society. Dr. Broughton, the Rector, spoke strongly in defence of the Anti-Suffrage case, as did several members of the audience, the majority of the members present being in sympathy with the speaker.

On Sunday afternoon, November 26th, a large meeting of working-men, called the "Queen's Park Parliament," was addressed by Mr. Jas. R. Tolmie, and much sympathy was shown with the speaker's remarks.

On November 20th a meeting was held at St. Martin's Library, Marple, in a room kindly lent by Miss Hudson, of Marple. The chair was taken by the Rev. Evans, and many offers of help in our work were received from those present.

A meeting was addressed by Mr. W. M. C. Martin at the "New Moston P.M. Mutual Improvement Society." The audience was a large one and showed much interest in the speaker's remarks.

On December 6th a debate was held in the Liberal Club, Didsbury, between Mr. A. C. Moon (Suffrage) and Mr. Percy Butlin (Anti-Suffrage). There was a large audience, the Hall being quite full, and many were unable to obtain seats. No vote was taken, but it was quite apparent from the applause that the sympathies of the audience were with Mr. Butlin, whose sound arguments and repartee were received with applause.

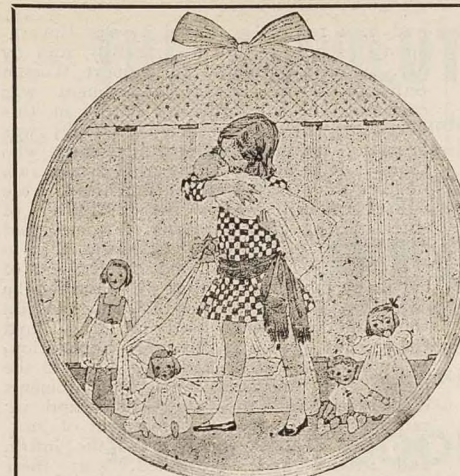
On December 11th a meeting was addressed by Miss C. Moir at the "Cheetham Hill United Methodist Church Literary Society," the chair being taken by the Reverend R. H. B. Shapland. Several interesting speeches were made by members of the audience in support of the speaker's case, and the sympathies of the audience were certainly with the Anti-Suffrage point of view.

Newcastle.—Great interest was taken in the meeting held in the Geographical Institute, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where Mrs. Humphry Ward was the speaker.

There was a large audience presided over by Sir Hugh Bell, who, in opening the meeting, said that it was proposed largely to increase the electorate without consulting the country. The proposal was at variance with his idea of what democratic government should consist.

An extract from Mrs. Humphry Ward's speech is given on another page.

After an interesting speech by Mr. Campion, M.P., a resolution moved by him, and seconded by Miss Gertrude Bell, protesting against any measure enfranchising



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HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President: H.S.H. THE DUKE OF TECK, G.C.V.O. Chairman: COLONEL SIR EDWARD WARD, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

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).
6556 offenders were prosecuted and convicted or cruelly 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 Clergymen of the Church of England.
99,133 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.

105, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.

EDWARD G. FAIRHOLME, Secretary.

women being passed unless it had been before the country was adopted, with opposition on the part of a number of Suffragists who attended the meeting.

In seconding a vote of thanks, Canon Body said he had been chiefly attracted to the meeting by the fact that the two ladies whose names were on the bill were announced to speak. He felt that educated, cultured, and travelled ladies, who were well-known for their sympathy with social reforms, had a right to speak on subjects which closely affected their sex, and that the presentation of the case, as they had put it, had appealed to him strongly. For himself he had always felt a difficulty in giving sympathy to the suffrage movement, because he was not prepared to take what seemed a very great risk, in another and more important matter—the chance of decreasing woman's influence in her own peculiar sphere. If they felt that they were unjustly deprived of a right—he himself with all other clergy of the Church of England was also deprived of a right which was given to others—the right to sit in the House of Commons.

Newport (Isle of Wight).—Mr. Douglas Hall, M.P., presiding at a meeting held at Newport, Isle of Wight, said that as member for the island he thought it was his duty to take the chair at meetings of both sides in the Suffrage controversy. It was a difficult problem, and he did not intend to speak either in favour of or against the resolution.

Mr. Maconachie moved a resolution affirming that the Parliamentary franchise ought not to be extended to women until the question had been put to the electorate as a separate and distinct issue.

Mrs. Gladstone-Solomon, who seconded the motion, argued that the vast majority of women did not want the vote. Women had quite enough responsibility already.

Questions were asked at the close of the speeches. One interrogator suggested that infant mortality, which twenty years ago was very high in New Zealand, had greatly diminished since women had had the vote.

Mr. Maconachie replied that the population of New Zealand was not much larger

than that of Manchester and Salford. He did not think the vote had anything to do with the matter. Infantile mortality was probably less in Manchester and Salford to-day than it was twenty years ago, in spite of the fact that women had not got the Parliamentary vote.

At the conclusion, Mr. Maconachie's resolution was carried with only two or three dissentients.

Oldham.—Invitations were sent out to residents in the town to attend a meeting held under the auspices of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage in the Mechanics' Institute, Werneth, on December 13th, to hear addresses by Miss Cordelia Moir and Mr. W. M. Corney Martin, and to form a committee to push forward the inauguration of a Branch of the society in Oldham. Mr. Harrison was in the chair, and after addresses were given by Miss Moir and Mr. W. M. Martin, the Oldham Branch was formally inaugurated.

Oxford.—A meeting of the Oxford Branch of the League for Opposing Woman Suffrage was held at St. George's Hall, Oxford, on December 14th.

The Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. In the absence of Mrs. Max Müller, the President of the Oxford Branch, Mrs. Massie, the Vice-President, took the chair. In her opening remarks she dwelt on two points: (1) That before a Constitutional change of the magnitude of Woman Suffrage could justly be made it was necessary that the full, considered, and direct approval of the electorate should be obtained. (2) That for the first time in the history of the world it was proposed to confer the franchise on a large body of persons, the majority of whom (so far as could be ascertained) were strenuously opposed to the measure.

The Master of University College (Dr. R. W. Macan) in the course of a very interesting address said that the Woman Suffrage cry was a very old one; there had always been some women who had wished to be as much like men as they could. Women had often in ages past, even before the Christian era, wanted a share in the control of the State, but they had never got it. This question went down to the roots of the political and social life of the whole nation. He said there were several reasons why women should not have the vote, but he would give two. First, it was against nature. The proposal was not in accordance with the true conception and the function and merits of the work of women in the world. In the second place, civilisation was against votes for women. The State was ultimately based on and maintained by force. Man, he concluded, was essentially the political, and woman the social, animal.

Mrs. Webb proposed a vote of thanks, and instanced the disastrous result in former times of women seizing the helm of the State in Sparta.

An excellent musical programme, arranged by Mrs. Farnell, one of the members of the Executive Committee, brought a most successful evening to a close.

Pinner.—There was a very successful meeting at Ye Cocoa Tree, Pinner, on December 10th. Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mr. Mitchell Innes, K.C., addressed a crowded gathering, which included the local officials.

Mrs. Humphry Ward said the situation

had been radically altered by the Government's promise of the Reform Bill, and by Mr. Asquith's promise to support Woman Suffrage if a suffrage amendment was carried. The extraordinary apathy on this question, which had lasted so long, was breaking up, and men and women who thought it would do no harm if a moderate number of women were enfranchised, were aghast when they saw the possibility of enfranchising eight millions of women and realised what it meant. It meant that to the culpable ignorance and carelessness of too many male voters, they were adding the natural political ignorance of women. What were the arguments used by Mr. Lloyd George for Woman Suffrage? Legislation, said the Chancellor, had now come to the home, and concerned itself with women's duties and interests, with slums and insanitary areas, with the treatment of sickness and disease, the care of the infirm and insane, and, he asked, were these not the business of women, and how could they deny women a share in these great matters? The answer was that women already had a share in them if they only chose to exercise the vote which they possessed. They had also direct administrative powers as County or Borough Councilors. Why women who had the right of taking part in local government refused to exercise their powers, and then clamoured for the Parliamentary vote, she could not understand. Mrs. Humphry Ward, in conclusion, moved: "That this meeting protests against the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women before the opinion of the country has been directly and definitely ascertained."

Mr. Mitchell Innes seconded, and said as matters stood now the great question of Adult Suffrage need never be submitted to the electors, and it created a most dangerous and critical situation. With regard to the disabilities of women, these had been removed, and without the vote which Mr. Mill advocated. The fact that women got lower wages than men was not due to the absence of the vote, but to physical conditions, and also that a woman looked forward to marriage, which in a great many cases put an end to her career as a worker.

The motion was put and carried by a large majority.

Salisbury and South Wilts. (Alderbury Sub-Branch).—A drawing-room meeting was held at Langford Castle on January 12th. Some interesting addresses and a discussion on the Anti-Suffrage position were given under the direction of the Countess of Radnor. Mrs. Richardson made some useful organisation suggestions. This Branch is steadily prospering now.

Scottish League (Glasgow).—The Glasgow Branch of the Scottish National Anti-Suffrage League conducted a successful campaign during the recent by-election in Govan, under the direction of Mr. N. Ormsby Scott, of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage.

The candidates were Mr. George Balfour, Conservative, and Mr. D. T. Holmes, Liberal. A deputation from the Glasgow Branch of the S.N.A.-S.L. waited on Mr. George Balfour and submitted to him a resolution, which, he said, entirely represented his views. The resolution promised that, if returned to Parliament, Mr. Balfour will oppose any measure extending the Parliamentary franchise to women until it

has been approved by a majority of the electors of this country.

Mrs. Holmes, on behalf of her husband, said Mr. Holmes was too busy to receive a deputation, but that he intended to support the Conciliation Bill, and even a wider franchise for women, if returned.

Committee Rooms were opened at 611, Govan-road, from which the work in connection with the campaign was organised. Miss Cordelia Moir, of Manchester, addressed several out-door meetings. Mr. H. B. Samuels, of London, undertook the bulk of the work, addressing thirteen out-door meetings. All the works and shipyards in the constituency were visited at the breakfast and dinner-hour, when Mr. Samuels addressed the workmen, and distributed large quantities of literature. Meetings were held in the principal thoroughfares at night, and literature distributed at all other meetings—in all, some 50,000 leaflets were given away during the campaign.

The readiness with which working-men came and asked to sign the petition at the Committee Rooms deserves comment.

Shrewsbury.—We have received the following from an official of our Shrewsbury Branch:—

"The Shrewsbury Branch of the League has set an example which it is hoped others will quickly follow. An important Suffragist meeting was announced for the evening of December 6th, with Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Despard, and the Earl of Lytton as speakers.

"The Committee of our Shrewsbury Branch set to work, and by the date of the meeting was able to rely upon a strong following of members and friends of the League prepared to vote against any resolution in favour of votes for women proposed by the Suffragists.

"Order and good humour characterised the proceedings, and after the speeches, which consisted less of sound reasoning than of a survey of the Suffrage movement and its chances of ultimate success, together with a denunciation of "militancy" by the Chairman and Mrs. Fawcett, and a warm defence of the same by Lord Lytton and Mrs. Despard, a good number of questions were sent up to the platform. Some were answered, but the value of the answers, if indeed they possessed any, was lost in the verbosity which characterised them. The time thus wasted resulted in important questions being shelved, but by a verbal question, Lord Lytton was led to emphatically declare himself opposed to women in Parliament.

"Before the resolution was put to the meeting an Anti-Suffragist moved an amendment to the effect that, 'The proposed measure be first submitted to the judgment of the electorate,' and it was strongly supported.

"The Shrewsbury Branch is grateful for the way in which so large a number of men showed their approval of the work of the League and their disapproval of the attempt which is being made to carry a measure for Woman Suffrage through the House of Commons behind the backs of the electorate.

Streatham.—An interesting debate on the resolution that "it is inexpedient and unnecessary to grant the franchise to women," was held by the Streatham Parliament on January 12th. Mr. W. A. Brown put the resolution before the House, and after the Suffrage view had been heard, the motion

against the Suffrage was carried by a majority of five.

Watford.—The first annual general meeting of the Watford Branch was held on January 22nd at the Conservative Club Annexe, Watford. Miss Dorothy Ward occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. The reports of the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer were read and passed, and both showed that the branch had had a most successful year. Mr. Abel Ram, K.C., and Mr. Sainsbury, gave most interesting addresses, each exhorting members to work their hardest during the coming year. A vote of thanks to Miss Ward and the speakers, proposed by Mr. Geoffrey Millar, and seconded by Mrs. Clark, was carried unanimously, and thus closed a most successful and encouraging evening.

Winsford (Cheshire).—Mrs. J. H. Cooke, Crossfield House, Winsford, kindly gave a drawing-room meeting on December 4th, Mrs. Maggs being the speaker. The room was quite full, and the result most promising for the new Branch there, as nearly everyone present joined the League.

Woodford.—A meeting was held at the Wilfrid Lawson Hall on November 20th. Although the Branch was only formed in July last, a very large number assembled to hear a most excellent address from Miss Gladys Pott. The chair was taken by the Treasurer, Mr. William Houghton, and the Anti-Suffrage resolution was passed with only five dissentients. Mrs. E. N. Buxton, President, proposed, and Mrs. Lane seconded a vote of thanks to the speaker. The local Branch now numbers about two hundred members.

NOTICE.

ALL Branch Secretaries of the metropolitan area and suburbs are requested to attend a meeting at the Central Office on Friday, February 9th, at 11 a.m., to discuss arrangements for the Royal Albert Hall meeting.

NOTE.—The latest date for receiving reports of meetings, &c., to be included in Branch News is the 20th of each month. Anything reaching the Sub-Editor after that date cannot appear in the ensuing number. It is particularly requested, however, that all Branch News may be sent in as early as possible before the 20th, addressed to the Sub-Editor.—ED.

LIST OF LEAFLETS.

2. Woman's Suffrage and After. Price 3s. per 1,000.
3. Mrs. Humphry Ward's Speech. 4d. each.
4. Queen Victoria and Woman Suffrage. Price 3s. per 1,000.
5. Is Woman Suffrage Inevitable? Price 5s. per 1,000.
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43. Woman Suffrage: The Present Situation. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Price 3s. 6d. per 1,000.

PAMPHLETS AND BOOKS.

- A. Freedom of Women. Mrs. Harrison. 6d.
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- L. An Englishwoman's Home. M. E. S. 1s.

- M. Woman's Suffrage from an Anti-Suffrage Point of View. Isabella M. Tindall. 2d.
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3. Gladstone on Woman Suffrage. 1s. per 100.
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- "Votes For Women" Never! 3s. 6d. per 1,000.
- All the above Leaflets, Pamphlets, and Books are on sale at the offices of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage, 515, Caxton House, Totnill Street, Westminster.

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President: E. A. Mitchell Innes, Esq., K.C., J.P.
Chairman of Committee: Miss Halsey.
Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: Miss Sale, Mortimer House, Hemel Hempstead.

Rickmansworth (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Treasurer: Miss M. Denison Hill, Oving, Rickmansworth.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

President: Mrs. Oglander.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Lowther Crofton.
Provisional Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Perrott, Cluntyagh, near Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Sandown (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Le Grice, Thorpe Lodge, Sandown.

Shanklin (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary: Lady Cox, Bayfield, Shanklin.

BECKENHAM— K NT.
Provisional Hon. Secretary: Miss E. Blake, Kingswood, The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.

BROMLEY AND BICKLEY—
President: Lady Lubbock.
Hon. Treasurer and Secretary: G. F. Fischer, Esq.
Bickley (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer: G. F. Fischer, Esq., Appletreewick, Southborough Road, Bickley.

CANTERBURY—
President: Lady Mitchell.
Deputy President: Mrs. Trueman.
Joint Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers: Miss Moore, The Precincts; Miss C. Dyneley, Bramhope, London Road, Canterbury.

CRANBROOK—
President: Miss Neve, Osborne Lodge.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Mordaunt, Goddard's Green, Cranbrook.
Hon. Secretary: Strangman Hancock, Esq., Kennel Holt, Cranbrook.

DEAL AND WALMER—
President: Lady George Hamilton.
Hon. Treasurer: Colonel Cowley.
Deal—
Hon. Secretary: Miss M. Hussey, "Ever-sley," Cowper Road, Deal.

Walmer—
Joint Hon. Secretaries: Miss Lapage, Sheen House, Uppan Walmer, Miss A. Bowman, Castlemount, Castle Road, Walmer.

FOLKESTONE—
President: The Countess of Radnor.
Deputy President: Mrs. Boddam Whetham.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. J. E. Marsden.
Hon. Secretary: Miss M. Garratt, Western Terrace, Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone.

GOUDHURST—
Hon. Secretary:
HAWKHURST—
President: Mrs. Frederic Harrison.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Beachamp Tower.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Patricia Baker, Delmonden Grange, Hawkhurst.

All communications to be sent to Mrs. Frederic Harrison, Elm Hill, Hawkhurst, for the present.

Sandhurst (Sub-Branch)—
President: Mrs. J. B. C. Wilson.
Hon. Secretary: Miss E. D. French, Church House, Sandhurst, Kent.

HYTHE—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Weston, "Holmwood," Hill Crest Rd., Hythe.

ISLE OF THANET—
President: Mrs. C. Murray Smith.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Fishwick.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Weigall, Southwood, Ramsgate.

Herne Bay (Sub-Branch)—
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Hon. Secretary: Miss Pollock, The Precincts.

SALTWOOD—
President: Mrs. Deedes.
Hon. Treasurer:
Hon. Secretary: Miss I. Stigand, Elmleigh, Saltwood.

SEVENOAKS—

President: The Lady Sackville.
Deputy President: Mrs. Rycroft.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Herbert Knocker.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Tabrum, 3, Clarendon Road, Sevenoaks.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—
President: Countess Amherst.
Vice-President: Mrs. A. W. Duke.
Hon. Treasurer: E. Weldon, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Miss M. B. Backhouse, 48, St. James' Road, Tunbridge Wells.

TONBRIDGE—
President: Mrs. Streeten.
Hon. Treasurer: Humphrey Babington, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Crowhurst, 126, Hadlow Road, Tonbridge.

BOLTON— LANCASHIRE.
Hon. Secretary: H. Taylor, Esq., 9, Henry Street, Bolton.
Assistant Hon. Secretary: Miss Miriam Podmore, 305, Wigan Road, Bolton.

HAWKSHEAD—
President: Mrs. Hadley.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Redmayne, Brathay Hall, Ambleside.

LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD—
Hon. Treasurer: C. Gostenhofer, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Miss C. Gostenhofer, 16, Beresford Road, Birkenhead.

MANCHESTER—
President: Lady Sheffield.
Chairman: George Hamilton, Esq.
Hon. Treasurers: Mrs. Arthur Herbert; Percy Marriott, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Henry Simon.
Organising Secretary: Miss C. Moir, 1, Princess Street, Manchester.

Didsbury (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Henry Simon, Lawnhurst, Didsbury.

Hale (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Arthur Herbert, High End, Hale, Cheshire.

Marple (Sub-Branch)—
President: Miss Hudson.
Chairman of Committee: Mr. Evans.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Slade, Satis, Marple.

Moss Side and Alexandra Park (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretaries: E. A. Salmon, Esq., 83, Palmerston Street, Moss Side; Mrs. Seal, 143, Manley Road, Whalley Range.

Northern and Cheshire (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Cordelia Moir, Brentwood Terrace, Cheadle.

Oldham—
Hon. Secretary: Leonard Schofield, Esq., 4, Oak Street, Hollinwood.

Assistant Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Harrison, 20, Manchester Road, Oldham.

St. Anne's and Fyde (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Norah Waechter.
Hon. Secretary: W. H. Pickup, Esq., 28, St. Anne's Road West, St. Anne's.

Stockport—
Hon. Secretary: James Cooney, Esq., Cringle-dale, Levensholme.

LEICESTERSHIRE.
President: Lady Hazelrigg.
Hon. Treasurer: Thomas Butler, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Butler, Elmfield Avenue.

Assistant Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. Waddington, 52, Regent Road, Leicester; and Miss M. Spencer, 134, Regent Road, Leicester.

BRIXTON— LONDON.
President:
Hon. Treasurer:
Hon. Secretary:

CHELSEA—
President: The Hon. Mrs. Bernard Mallet.
Hon. Treasurer: Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B.
Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. Myles, 16, St. Loo Mansions, Cheyne Gardens, S.W.; Miss S. Woodgate, 68, South Eaton Place, S.W.

DULWICH—
President: Mrs. Teall.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Dalzell.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Parish, 1, Woodlawn, Dulwich Village.

East Dulwich (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Batten, 2, Underhill Road, Lordship Lane, S.E.

FINCHLEY—
President: The Countess of Ronaldshay.
Hon. Treasurer: A. Savage Cooper, Esq.
Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. A. Scott, Glenroy, Seymour Road; Mrs. E. Burgin, Halesworth, Seymour Road.

FULHAM—
President: Mrs. Richard Harrison.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss King.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Winthrop, 36, Fitz-George Avenue, W.

GOLDERS GREEN AND GARDEN SUBURB—

President:
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Buck.
Joint Hon. Secretaries: Miss Duncan, "Penarth," North End Road, Golders Green; Miss Buck, "Domella," Woodstock Avenue, Golders Green.

HAMPSTEAD—
President: Mrs. Metzler.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Squire, 27, Marlborough Hill, N.W.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Talbot Kelly, 96, Fellows Road.

Assistant Hon. Secretary: Miss M. E. Allsop, 19, Belsize Park, N.W., to whom all communications should be addressed.

North-West Hampstead (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Reginald Blomfield, 51, Fognal.

NORTH-EAST HAMPSTEAD—
President: Mrs. J. W. Cowley.
Hon. Treasurer: Colonel J. W. Cowley.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Van Ingen Winter, M.D., Ph. D., 326, Philip Lane, South Tottenham.

HIGHBURY—
President: The Right Hon. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Wagstaff.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Clarke, 89, Aberdeen Road, Highbury, N.

KENNINGTON—
President:
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Millington, 101, Fentimam Road, Clapham Road, S.W.

KENSINGTON—
President: Mary Countess of Ilochester.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Jeanie Ross, 46, Holland Street, Kensington, W.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun, 25, Bedford Gardens, Campden Hill, W.

Asst. Hon. Sec.: Mrs. de L'Hopital, 159, High Street, Kensington, W.
Mrs. Colquhoun is at home to interview members of the Branch, or inquirers, on Tuesday mornings, 11-1.

MARYLEBONE—
President: Lady George Hamilton.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Alexander Scott.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Jeyes, 11, Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

MAYFAIR AND ST. GEORGE'S—
President: The Countess of Cromer.
Chairman of Committee: The Dowager Countess of Ancaster.

Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary pro tem.: Mrs. Carson Roberts, 60, North Gate, Regent's Park, to whom all communications should be addressed.

PADDINGTON—
President of Executive: Lady Dimsdale.
Deputy President: Lady Hyde.
Hon. Secretary and Temporary Treasurer: Mrs. Percy Thomas, 37, Craven Road, Hyde Park.

The Hon. Secretary will be "At Home" every Thursday morning to answer questions and give information.

ST. PANCRAS, EAST—
Hon. Treasurer: Miss M. Briggs.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Sterling, 14, Bartholomew Road, N.W.

STREATHAM—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Cameron, 87, Amesbury Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.

UPPER NORWOOD AND ANERLEY—
President: The Hon. Lady Montgomery Moore.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss E. H. Tipler.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Austin, Sunnyside, Crescent Road, South Norwood.

WESTMINSTER—
President: The Lady Biddulph of Ledbury.
Hon. Secretary: Miss L. E. Cotesworth, Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W.

EALING— MIDDLESEX.
President:
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. L. Prendergast Walsh Kirkconnel, Gunnersbury Avenue, Ealing Common

Hon. Secretary: Miss McClellan, 35, Hamilton Road, Ealing.

EALING DEAN—
Joint Hon. Secretaries: The Misses Turner, 33, Lavington Road, West Ealing.

EALING SOUTH— Mrs. Ball.
CHISWICK—
Chairman: Mrs. Norris.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Greatbatch.
Hon. Secretary: Miss M. Mackenzie, 6, Grange Road, Gunnersbury.

HAMPTON AND DISTRICT—
Hon. Treasurer: H. Mills, Esq.
Joint Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. Ellis Hicks Beach and Miss Goodrich, Clarence Lodge, Hampton Court.

HARROW—
President: Sir J. D. Rees.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mrs. Worthington, Kingsleigh, Peterborough Road, Harrow.

PINNER—
Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. Gardner Williams, Invergarry, Pinner; Miss K. Parkhouse, Mayfield, Harrow Road.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT—
President: Mrs. Bircham of Chepstow.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Prothero, Malpas Court.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK COUNTY BRANCH—
Vice-President: Lady Mann.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Dorothy Carr, Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

WELLINGBOROUGH—
President:
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Heygate, The Elms, Wellingboro'.

OUNDELE—
President: The Hon. Mrs. Fergusson, Polebrook Hall, Oundle.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Newman.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE AND TYNESIDE—
President: Miss Noble, Jesmond Dene House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Hon. Treasurer: Arthur G. Ridout, Esq.
Secretary: Miss Harris, 9, Ridley Place, Newcastle.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTS—
President: Countess Manners.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Bumbay, 118, Gregory Boulevard.

OXFORDSHIRE.

GORING—
Hon. Secretary (pro tem): Miss Evans, Ropley, Goring-on-Thames.

OXFORD—
Chairman: Mrs. Max Müller.
Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Masie.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Gamlen.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Tatney, 62, Banbury Road, Co. Hon. Secretary: Miss Wills-Sandford, 40, St. Giles, Oxford.

Hook Norton (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Dickins.

SHROPSHIRE.

SHROPSHIRE COUNTY—
President: The Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Feilden.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. A. C. Buss, Cardington Vicarage, Church Stretton, Salop.

CHURCH STRETTON—
President: Mrs. Gordon Duff.
Hon. Treasurer: Dr. McClintock.
Hon. Secretary: Miss R. Hanbury Sparrow, Hillside.

LUDLOW—
President: Hon. G. Windsor Clive.
Hon. Treasurer:
Hon. Secretary:

OSWESTRY—
President: Horace Lovett, Esq.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Kenyon.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Corbett, Ashlands, Oswestry.

SHREWSBURY—
President: Miss Ursula Bridgeman.
Hon. Treasurer:
Hon. Secretary: Miss H. Parson Smith, Abbotsmead, Shrewsbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH—
President: The Countess of Charlemont.
Vice-President and Treasurer: Mrs. Domatue Watson.
Hon. Secretary: Miss M. Cochrington, 14, Grosvenor, Bath.

BRIDGEWATER—
President: Miss Marshall.
Hon. Treasurer and Secretary pro tem.: Thomas Perren, Esq., Park Road, Bridgewater.

TAUNTON—
President: The Hon. Mrs. Portman.
Vice-President: Mrs. Lance.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Somerville.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Birbeck, Church Square, Taunton.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—
President: Mrs. Portsmouth Fry.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss W. Evans.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. E. M. S. Parker, Wellford House, Weston-super-Mare.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT—
Hon. Secretary: A. E. Tanner, Esq., Ferry Bank, Stapenhill, Burton.

LEEK—
President: Mrs. Sleight.
Hon. Sec.: Miss Wardle, Leekbrook, Leek.

TANWORTH—
Hon. Secretary: A. H. Weale, Esq., Victoria Road, Tanworth.

SUFFOLK.

FELIXSTOWE—
President: Miss Rowley.
Vice-President: Miss Jervis White Jervis.
Chairman: Mrs. Jutson.
Hon. Treasurer:
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Haward, Priory Lodge, Felixstowe.

SOUTHWOLD—
Hon. Secretary:
WOODBRIDGE—
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Oglivie.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Nixon, Priory Gate, Woodbridge.

SURREY.

CAMBERLEY, FRIMLEY, AND MYTCHELL—
President: Mrs. Charles Johnstone, Graitney, Camberley.
Vice-President: Miss Harris.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mrs. Spens, Athlallan Grange, Frimley, Surrey.

CROYDON—
President:
Hon. Treasurer: Miss B. Jefferts.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Corry, 39, Park Hill Road, Croydon.

DORKING—
President: Mrs. Barclay.
Hon. Treasurer: Major Hicks, The Nook, Dorking.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Loughborough, Bryn Derwen, Dorking; A. Percival Keep, Esq., The Hut, Holmwood.

EPSOM DIVISION—
President: The Dowager Countess of Ellesmere.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Buller.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Sydney Jackson, Danehurst, Epsom.

BANSTEAD—
President:
Banstead—
Tadworth—
Walton-on-the-Hill—
Hon. Secretary: Miss H. Page, Tadworth.

COBHAM—
President: Mrs. Bowen Buscarlet.
Cobham—
Hon. Secretary:

Oxshott—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Lugard, Oxshott.
Walton-on-Thames and Hershams:
Hon. Secretary:
Stoke d'Abernon—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Nelson, Stoke d'Abernon.

ESHER—
Esher—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Hervey, Hedgerley, Esher.

Long Ditton—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Agar, 9, St. Philip's Road, Surbiton.

Thames Ditton—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Sandys, Weston Green, Thames Ditton.

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

EWELL—
President: Miss Auriol Barker.
Ewell—
Hon. Secretary:

Cheam—
Hon. Secretary: Miss West, Cheam.
Worcester Park—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Auriol Barker, Barrow Hill, Worcester Park.

LEATHERHEAD—
President: C. F. Gordon Clark, Esq.
Leatherhead—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Cunliffe, Tyrrils, Leatherhead.

Fetcham—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. C. F. Gordon Clark, Fetcham Park, Leatherhead.

Bookham—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Pick, The Nook, Great Bookham.

SUTTON—
Hon. Treasurer: Col. E. M. Lloyd, Glenhurst, Brighton Road, Sutton.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Prance, "Abadare," Cedar Road, Sutton.

GUILDFORD AND DISTRICT—
President: Miss S. H. Onslow.
Vice-President: Lady Martindale.

- Hon. Treasurer: Admiral Tudor.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Anderson, Roslin, Jenner Road, Guildford.
- KEW**—
Hon. Secretary: Miss A. Stevenson, 10, Cumberland Road, Kew.
- KINGSTON-ON-THAMES**—
Hon. Treasurer: James Stickland, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Cooke, Tankerville, Kingston Hill.
- MORTLAKE AND EAST SHEEN**—
President: Mrs. Kelsall.
Hon. Treasurer: George W. Moir, Esq.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Franklin, Westhay, East Sheen; John D. Batten, Esq., The Halsteads, East Sheen.
- PURLEY AND SANDERSTEAD**—
President:
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Atterbury.
Hon. Secretary: "Trafol," Russell Hill, Purley.
- REIGATE AND REDHILL**—
Hon. Treasurer: Alfred F. Mott, Esq.
Reigate—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Rundall, West View, Reigate.
Redhill—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Frank E. Lemon, Hillcrest, Redhill.
- RICHMOND**—
President: Miss Trevor.
Hon. Treasurer: Herbert Gittens, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Willoughby Dumergne, 5, Mount Ararat Road, Richmond.
- SHOTTERMILL CENTRE AND HASLEMERE**—
Hon. Treasurer:
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. H. Beveridge, Pitfold, Shottermill, Haslemere.
- SURBITON**—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Dent, Chestnut Lodge, Adelaide Road, Surbiton.
- WEYBRIDGE AND DISTRICT**—
President: Mrs. Charles Churchill.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Frank Gore-Browae.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Godden, Kincairney, Weybridge; Miss Heald, Southlands, Weybridge.
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President:
Vice-President: The Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott.
Hon. Treasurer:
Hon. Secretary:
- WOKING**—
President: Susan Countess of Wharnclyffe.
Vice-Presidents: Lady Arundel, H. G. Craven, Esq.
Hon. Treasurer: The Hon. R. C. Grosvenor.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Peregrine, The Firs, Woking.
- SUSSEX.**
- BRIGHTON AND HOVE**—
President:
Hon. Treasurer: F. Page Turner, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Curtis, "Quex," D'Avigdor Road, Brighton.
Co-Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Shaw, 25c, Albert Road, Brighton.
- CROWBOROUGH**—
Hon. Treasurer: Lady Conan Doyle.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Rawlinson, Fair View, Crowborough.
- EASTBOURNE**—
President: Mrs. Campbell.
Hon. Treasurer and Secretary, *pro tem.*: Mrs. Campbell, St. Brannocks, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
- EAST GRINSTEAD**—
President: Lady Musgrave.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Stewart.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Woodland, Turley Cottage, East Grinstead.
- FOREST ROW**—
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. de Rougemont, Pickridge, Forest Row.
- HASTINGS AND DISTRICT**—
President: Lady Webster.
Chairman of Committee: Mrs. Pinckney.
Hon. Treasurer: Stephen Spicer, Esq.
Joint Hon. Secretaries: Madame Wolfen, 6, Warrior Square Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea; Walter Breads, Esq., Telham Hill, Battle.
Bexhill (Sub-Branch)—
Local Hon. Secretary: Miss Madeleine Rigg, East Lodge, Dorset Road.
- MIDHURST**—
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Vigers.
Hon. Secretary: Miss L. D. Fenn, Dodsley Gate, Midhurst.
- LEWES**—
President:
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. R. Parker.
Hon. Secretary: Lady Shiffner, Bevern Bridge House, Cooksbridge.
- WEST SUSSEX**—
President: The Lady Edmund Talbot.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Travers, Tarnington House, Arundel, Sussex.
- Assistant Hon. Secretary: Miss Rhoda Butt, Wilbury, Littlehampton.
- WARWICKSHIRE.**
- BIRMINGHAM**—
President: The Right Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain, M.P.
Vice-Presidents: Maud Lady Calthorpe; Miss Beatrice Chamberlain.
Hon. Treasurer: Murray N. Phelps, Esq., LL.B.
Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. Saundby; W. G. W. Hastings, Esq.
Secretary: Miss Gertrude Allarton, 109, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
- Handsworth (Sub-Branch)**—
President:
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. C. A. Palmer, Park Hill, Handsworth.
Hon. Secretary: Miss H. Berners Lee, The Pool House, Great Barr.
- WARWICK.**
- LEAMINGTON AND COUNTY**—
President: Lord Algernon Percy.
Hon. Treasurer: Willoughby Makin, Esq.
Hon. Secretaries: The Misses Gippin Brown, Elmley Lodge, Holly Walk, Leamington.
- Solihull (Sub-Branch)**—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Maud Pemberton, Whitacre, Solihull.
- STRATFORD-ON-AVON**—
Hon. Secretary: George Wells Taylor, Esq., Avon Cottage, Tiddington Road, Stratford-on-Avon.
- WILTSHIRE.**
- SALISBURY AND SOUTH WILTS**—
President: The Lady Muriel Herbert.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Fussell.
Hon. Secretary for South Wilts: Mrs. Richardson, The Red House, Wilton.
Hon. Secretary for Salisbury: Miss Ethel Cripps, Hillbrow, Fowler's Road, Salisbury.
- Alderbury (Sub-Branch)**—
Vice-President and Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*: Mrs. Ralph Macan.
- WORCESTERSHIRE.**
- MALVERN**—
President: Lady Grey.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Monckton.
Hon. Secretary: Wright Henderson, Esq., Abbey Terrace, Malvern.
- WORCESTER**—
President: The Countess of Coventry.
Vice-President: Mrs. Charles Coventry.
Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Cherry, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Ernest Day, "Doria," Worcester.
- BRADFORD—YORKSHIRE.**
- President: Lady Priestley.
Vice-Presidents: Mrs. G. Hoffman, W. B. Gordon, Esq., J.P.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Halbot.
Joint Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. S. Midgley, 1071, Leeds Road; Miss Casson, 73, Ashwell Road, Manningham, Bradford; Mrs. G. A. Mitchell, Jesmond Cottage, Toller Lane, Bradford.
- BRIDLINGTON**—
No branch committee has been formed: Lady Bosville Macdonald of the Isles, Thorpe Hall, Bridlington, is willing to receive subscriptions and give information.
- HULL**—
Chairman (provisionally): Miss Ferguson.
Hon. Treasurer: Lady Nunburnholme.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Legge-Roe, Fryme Street, Hull.
- ILKLEY**—
President: Mrs. Steinthal.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Newbound, Springsend.
- LEEDS**—
President: The Countess of Harewood.
Chairman: Mrs. Frank Gott.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss E. M. Lupton.
Hon. Secretary: Miss E. M. Wall, 3, Woodsley Terrace, Clarendon Road, Leeds.
District Secretaries: Miss H. McLaren, 155, Otley Road, Headingley, Miss M. Silcock, Barkston Lodge, Roundhay.
- MIDDLESBORO**—
President: Mrs. Hedley.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Giers, Busby Hall, Carlton-in-Cleveland, Northallerton.
- SCARBOROUGH**—
President: Mrs. Cooper.
Hon. Treasurer: James Bayley, Esq.
Hon. Secretaries: Clerical, Miss Mackarness, 19, Princess Royal Terrace; General, Miss Kendall, Oriel Lodge, Scarborough.
- SHEFFIELD**—
Vice-Presidents: The Lady Edmund Talbot, Lady Bingham, Miss Alice Watson.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss M. Colley, Newstead, Kenwood Park Road.
The Hon. Secretary, National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage, 26, Tapton Crescent Road, Sheffield.
- WHITBY**—
President: Mrs. George Macmillan.
Hon. Treasurer and Secretary: Miss Priestley, The Mount, Whitby.
- YORK**—
President: Lady Julia Wombwell.
Hon. Treasurer: Hon. Mrs. Stanley Jackson.
Hon. Secretary:
- THE GIRLS' ANTI-SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.**
- President: Miss Ermine M. K. Taylor.
- LONDON**—
Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: Miss Elsie Hird Morgan, 15, Philbeach Gardens, Earls Court.
Such Branch Secretaries as desire Members of this League to act as Stewards at Meetings should give notice to the Secretary at least a fortnight prior to the date of Meeting.
- ISLE OF WIGHT**—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Wheatley, The Bays, Hayland, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
- NEWPORT (Mon.)**—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Sealy, 56, Risca Road, Newport.
- OXFORD**—
Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: Miss Jeff, 34, Northam Road, Oxford.
- IRELAND.**
- DUBLIN**—
President: The Duchess of Abercorn.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Orpin.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Albert E. Murray, 2, Clyde Road, Dublin.
Asst. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Louis Hovenden-Torney.
Secretary: Miss White, 5, South Anne Street, Dublin.
- SCOTLAND.**
- THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL ANTI-SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.**
- (In affiliation with the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage.)
- President: The Duchess of Montrose, LL.D.
Vice-President: Miss Helen Rutherford, M.A.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Aitken, 8, Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Gemmill, Central Office, 10, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh.
- BRANCHES:**
- BERWICKSHIRE**—
Vice-President: Mrs. Baxendale.
Hon. Secretary: Miss M. W. M. Falconer, L.L.A., Elder Bank, Duns, Berwickshire.
- DUNDEE**—
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Young.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Craik, Flight's Lane, Lochee.
- EDINBURGH**—
President: The Marchioness of Tweeddale.
Vice-President: The Countess of Dalkeith.
Chairman: Lady Christison.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. J. M. Howden.
Joint Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. Johnston, 19, Walker Street; Miss Kemp, 6, Western Terrace, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.
- GLASGOW**—
President: The Countess of Glasgow.
Chairman of Committee: Mrs. John N. MacLeod.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. James Campbell.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Eleanor M. Deane, 180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Camlachie (Sub-Branch)—
Hon. Secretary: Miss Paterson, 32, Belgrave Street, Camlachie.
- INVERNESS AND NAIRN**—
President: Lady Lovat.
Hon. Treasurers and Hon. Secretaries: Inverness—Miss Mercer, Woodfield, Inverness; Nairn—Miss B. Robertson, Constabulary Gardens, Nairn.
- ST. ANDREWS**—
President: The Lady Griselda Cheape.
Vice-President: Mrs. Hamar.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Burnet.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Playfair, 18, Queen's Gardens, St. Andrews.
- CARDIFF—WALES.**
- President: Lady Hyde.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Linda Price.
Hon. Secretary: Austin Harries, Esq., Glantaf, Taff Embankment, Cardiff.
Assistant Hon. Secretary: Miss Eveline Hughes, 68, Richards Terrace.
- NORTH WALES (No. 1)**—
President: Mrs. Cornwallis West.