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WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR  
PEACE AND FREEDOM.

BRITISH SECTION, 29, Great James St., London, W.C.1

CHANCERY 4817.

# Women's International League

(British Section of the International Committee of Women  
for Permanent Peace)

12 LITTLE COLLEGE STREET, WESTMINSTER

## FIRST YEARLY REPORT,

October, 1915 — October, 1916.

Also

## CONSTITUTION AND RULES

as adopted at the Conference of Subscribers to the British Committee  
of the Women's International Congress, held in Caxton Hall, West-  
minster, on September 30th and October 1st, 1915, and amended at  
subsequent Council Meetings of the League.

Price 2d.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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Mrs. SWANWICK.

*Hon. Treasurer:*  
Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

*Hon. Secretary:*  
Miss I. COOPER WILLIS.

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Miss MARGARET BONDFIELD.	The Hon. Mrs. ROLLO RUSSELL.
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Miss M. H. HUNTSMAN.	Miss HELEN WARD.
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REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL  
LEAGUE ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WOMEN  
FOR PERMANENT PEACE.

Miss MARGARET BONDFIELD.	Miss C. E. MARSHALL.
Miss K. D. COURTNEY.	Mrs. SWANWICK.
Miss LOUIE BENNETT (Representative of Irishwomen's International League).	

Women's International League.

FIRST YEARLY REPORT.

October, 1915 — October, 1916.

CONSTITUTION.

THE Women's International League was formally constituted on September 30 and October 1, 1915, at a General Meeting of all who had subscribed for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Women's International Committee for Permanent Peace. It was then decided to form a British Section of the I.C.W.P.P., with the name "Women's International League," and a constitution was drawn up which, with a few amendments introduced at subsequent general meetings, is appended to this report. The resolutions passed at the Hague Congress of Women in April 1915 were taken as the basis for defining the objects of the Women's International League, and it was agreed that the British organization should be formed, with the object of linking together two movements felt to be vitally connected: the Women's Movement and the Pacifist Movement. The first has been recognized as one of the greatest of world movements towards liberation; it is time the second should be recognized as another. Only free women can build up the peace which is to be, themselves understanding the eternal strife engendered by domination, and, by their teaching, liberating the minds of their sons for active, creative, beneficent co-operation.

## MEMBERSHIP.

In the first year of its organization, and the second year of the War, the Women's International League has attained a membership of 2,458. These are divided as follows:—

Central Members .....	666
Branch Members .....	1,792

BRANCHES.	MEMBERSHIP.	ASSOCIATES.
Balham .....	24	1
Beaconsfield .....	34	0
Birmingham .....	117	16
Bolton .....	30	0
Bournemouth .....	31	0
Bristol .....	61	0
Chelsea .....	27	0
Cardiff .....	50	0
Darlington .....	26	2 (about)
Derwent Valley .....	40	30 (about)*
East Cheshire .....	24	3
East Liverpool .....	40	0
East London .....	25	0
Edinburgh .....	43	0
Glasgow .....	83	0
Golder's Green .....	43	0
Hampstead .....	64	1
Hereford .....	14	0
Hyde Park .....	32	0
Kensington .....	21	0
Leeds .....	75	21
Letchworth .....	61	0
Liverpool .....	66	3
Manchester .....	393	113
Midlothian .....	19	0
Newcastle .....	67	33*
Northampton .....	12	0
Norwich .....	13	0
Oldham .....	40	0
Oxford .....	25	1
Rochdale .....	32	0
Street .....	82	8 (men)
Westminster .....	23	0
York .....	55	0
Totals .....	1792	232

\* Sympathizers.

## ORGANIZATION.

The Executive Committee, at its first session, elected the officers, and has held twenty regular and six special meetings. Reports of its proceedings are regularly sent to the

Branches. Sub-Committees have been appointed as follows:—(1) Meetings, subsequently merged in Organization Sub-Committee; (2) Finance; (3) Literature; (4) Education. In addition to these, Committees have been formed, in conjunction with other societies or individuals, for the promotion of (5) Free Trade; (6) Adult Suffrage; (7) Peace Negotiations.

The League has affiliated to the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, whose Headquarters are at The Hague; and to the National Peace Council, St. Stephen's House, Westminster. Miss Bondfield and Miss Marshall, representatives of the Women's International League on the National Peace Council, have both been elected on to its Executive Committee, and Miss Marian Ellis was also elected. A member of the Women's International League Executive attends the meetings of the Co-ordination Group, formed by Friends in 1915, to discuss the basis of the terms of peace. Another piece of work, initiated by Mr. Carl Heath, Miss Marian Ellis, and Miss Marshall, is the International Information Bureau, which at first found its home in our Office, but is now transferred to St. Stephen's House.

In some ways the work at Headquarters has had to be done under great difficulties. Dr. Ethel Williams found herself obliged, by pressure of work, to resign her place on the Executive almost immediately. At the end of 1915, Miss Courtney left us to take up work abroad on behalf of Serbian refugees, and she only returned in September 1916. In January, Miss Marshall took up work for the No-Conscription Fellowship, and she has found herself less and less able to give time and thought to the work of the League. Since her appointment as Hon. Secretary to the No-Conscription Fellowship, on the imprisonment of Mr. Clifford Allen, she has been overwhelmed with work for that body, and has decided not to offer herself for re-election as Hon. Secretary of the Women's International League at its first annual Council meeting. When better days come and her invaluable work for the Conscientious Objector has slackened, we shall welcome her back as an entirely irreplaceable person.

The third loss we sustained at Headquarters was the departure of Miss Lyon (who had been co-opted in place of Dr. Williams) to British Columbia in July 1916. Fortunately, like the other two, she also will come back to us in good time. Mrs. Harold Hills, who in the first months was particularly helpful in the Literature Department, has been obliged to give up public work temporarily, but we know that she will always be in the movement for liberty and peace, and she will come

back to us when she can. Miss Leaf resigned from the Executive in February, and has been away on War work in France. Miss Macmillan also was absent many months in Holland, on work for the I.C.W.P.P. Miss Sanger was co-opted in March, and Miss Irene Cooper Willis in August.

*The Office.*—Miss M. L. Mitchell is Secretary. In January Miss Goddard was appointed Organizer, and upon her resignation for reasons of health, Miss Helena Normanton, B.A., was appointed. The staff also includes a Financial Secretary, who is Secretary to the Literature Committee, and a Clerk, *Miss Emily Horscroft.*

*Literature Sub-Committee.*—The first number of the *News Sheet* appeared in April 1916. The object of the Sub-Committee has been to publish its own literature only when there was no other which exactly filled the needs of the League. The largest piece of work done in this way was the occasional paper entitled "Towards Permanent Peace," which was issued in the summer of 1915, and which gave an account of the Women's Congress at The Hague in April 1915. This paper has had a large sale, and it can still be obtained at the Offices of the League. A guide to the publications of the League and of other bodies may be found in the *Bibliography*, which sets out The Hague resolutions under the headings of subjects and recommends books and pamphlets bearing on them. A series of simple penny pamphlets dealing with these subjects is planned, and several numbers have appeared. We have, among others, disposed of the following:—

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

<i>Pamphlets.</i>	<i>Copies.</i>
1. Women's International League Series: Investment of Capital Abroad. By Mary Agnes Hamilton. Price 1d. ....	650
Women's International League Series: Foreign Policy and the People. By Margaret Hills. Price 1d. ....	600
2. Reprint of Speech in America by Miss Addams. (Donation from Mrs. Payne.) Price 1d. ....	15,000
3. An Appeal from Frenchwomen. By the French League for Permanent Peace. Price 1d. ....	3,000
4. Give and Take. By F. J. Shaw. Price 3d. ....	400
5. Continuous Mediation. By Julia Grace Wales. Price 1d. ...	1,000
6. Bibliography. Price 2d. ....	500
 <i>Periodicals.</i>	
Towards Permanent Peace. Price 1d. ....	2,500
News Sheet (monthly). Price ½d. ....	800

<i>Leaflets (all four a penny).</i>	<i>Copies.</i>
Continuous Mediation .....	1,000
Women's Case against Conscription .....	5,500
Why the Women of the Nations met in War Time .....	1,750
Education in Patriotism .....	900
Reprint of Letter sent by Officers to Mr. Asquith .....	900
Why not Negotiate? .....	2,000
Votes for All .....	1,000
Manifesto and Objects .....	5,000
"A Reply." By Miss Sturge .....	500

*Publications of Other Bodies.*

An Inconclusive Settlement. By C. R. Buxton. First edition ...	2,000
Moderate Opinion in Germany and Austria. Compiled by Mrs. C. R. Buxton. First edition .....	950
Second edition. Free .....	3,000
A Practical, Permanent, and Honourable Settlement. By C. R. Buxton. Free .....	1,500
A large number of U.D.C. Pamphlets.	

*Education Sub-Committee.*—A good deal of time and effort was expended in trying to draw together a deputation sufficiently representative to go to Mr. Henderson, and recommend that the British Board of Education should issue a memorandum on the teaching of patriotism in schools, somewhat on the lines of those issued in Bavaria and Hungary and by the Welsh Board of Education. Plenty of evidence was privately given of the growth of militarist and imperialistic teaching and of a spirit of narrow nationalism, but it was found difficult to get this evidence for public use. The immediate outcome was the publication by the League of a leaflet recommending, with quotations, passages in the Memorandum of the Welsh Board of Education. The Education Committee, having lost the services of Miss Lyon, was somewhat at a standstill. It is now re-formed and is proceeding with its work.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.

Two general meetings have been held since the meeting at which the League was constituted.

*February 3, 1916.*—To consider the attitude of the League towards (a) The Military Service Bill; (b) Basis of the Franchise; (c) recent and impending legislation. At this Council the date of the end of the financial year was changed from December 31 to August 31. It was also resolved to recommend that the Executive should issue a monthly *News Sheet*.

The resolutions concerning Conscription will be found

under that heading in the summary of public events. In the course of the discussion, the Chairman ruled that it was unnecessary to pass a formal resolution declaring that the Women's International League intended to work by lawful or constitutional methods only, since the presumption was that it would do so unless the Council decided otherwise.

April 13, 1916.—This Council meeting was held immediately after the three days' Conference on the terms of a European settlement, and the following resolutions were passed :—

*Continuous Mediation.*—That the Women's International League expresses its appreciation of the valuable work done by the people of the neutral countries who have urged their Governments to form a Conference of neutral nations to offer continuous mediation to the belligerents, and pledges itself to do all in its power to support these efforts.

*Tariffs and Sweated Labour.*—That this meeting recognizes that the protection of British labour against the importation of sweated goods can best be secured, not by the erection of hostile tariffs, but by International Labour Legislation to safeguard the standard of life in all nations.

*Spirit of Revenge.*—That this Council regards the agitation for the imposition of tariffs against enemy countries in the spirit of retaliation and revenge, the fomenting of this spirit of vengeance by a large section of the press, the attitude of hatred of Germany permitted in many schools, to the injury of the spirit of our children, as the most grievous effect of war, and the most serious obstacle to the attainment of permanent peace, and calls upon the members of the Women's International League to be active in creating a more humane and generous public opinion in all sections of the community.

A number of the more difficult questions which had been discussed at the Conference were recommended for study to the Branches.

Resolutions on the Franchise, Free Trade, Conscription, and Peace will be found under these headings in the "Summary of Public Events."

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The meetings arranged from Headquarters have all been held in London, the Branches being responsible for meetings held in the provinces. London meetings have been as follows :—

December 16, 1915.—Portman Rooms, Baker Street : "To present the Women's Case against Conscription." Chair, Mrs. Swanwick. Speakers : Mrs. Barton, Miss Bondfield,

Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss C. E. Marshall, Miss A. M. Royden. The following resolution was carried with five dissentients :—

This meeting declares that the introduction of any form of industrial or military conscription in Great Britain would be a grave blow to liberty and social progress in this country, and holds, moreover, that, far from contributing to the successful prosecution of the War, it would constitute the greatest victory of German militarism.

April 10, 11, and 12, 1916.—Conference, Essex Hall, on "The Terms of a European Settlement." Chair : Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Macmillan, Miss A. M. Royden, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Swanwick. Speakers : Mr. Carl Heath, Miss Czaplicka, Mr. C. R. Buxton, Mr. Harold Wright, Mr. H. Nevinson, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. Brailsford, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Bertrand Russell, Mr. Sarawadi, Mr. Leonard Woolf, Mr. F. J. Shaw, Miss Cooper Willis, and many members of the Women's International League.

The basis taken for discussion was the newspaper report of what the American Envoy, Colonel House, declared to be terms upon which Germany would be willing to negotiate. These proposals were examined from the standpoint of the Women's International League, but, while keeping its ideals in view, the speakers aimed at a practicable settlement, involving give and take. Questions of nationality took first place, the discussions ranging over Belgium, Poland, the Balkans, Alsace and Lorraine, Italia Irredenta, Finland, Persia, and Asia Minor. The position of Ireland and of India were considered in relation to the British Empire and in connexion with national expansion; the question of Colonies, of Free Trade, and of concessions were discussed. As the theme developed it appeared clear that, so long as wars and apprehension of wars existed, the best interests of nationality or of expanding powers could not be served, because the necessary provision for security—closed ports, strategic boundaries, &c.—would always interfere with expansion, and the conclusion, not recorded in resolutions, but implicit in the discussions, was that the substitution of co-operation for conflict by means of some supernational authority must be an essential part of the settlement if it were to be enduring.

February to June.—Four series of Friday afternoon meetings have been held, one series of five in a private house, and three series of eleven at the Fabian Room, Westminster, as follows :—

DATE. 1916.	SUBJECTS.	SPEAKERS.
I. February 4.	" Shall Women go back Home after the War? "	Miss Goddard. Miss H. Ward.
" 11.	" What is the Freedom of the Seas? "	Mr. Brailsford. Miss Marshall.
" 18.	" What has Investment of Money to do with War and Peace? "	Miss Royden. Miss S. Pankhurst.
" 25.	" Is it Unpatriotic to be a Pacifist? "	Mrs. Swanwick. Miss Royden.
March 3.	" What has the Woman's Movement to do with Foreign Policy? "	Miss Royden. Miss Marshall.
II. March 24.	" Topic of the Week. "	Mrs. Swanwick.
	" Political Aspects of Women's Suffrage. "	Mrs. P. Lawrence.
" 30.	" Topic of the Week. "	Miss Royden.
	" Patriotism and the Pocket. "	Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, M.P.
April 7.	" Topic of the Week. "	Miss Marshall.
	" Conscription. "	Mrs. Despard.
" 14.	" Topic of the Week. "	Miss Royden. Mr. Brailsford.
III. May 12.	" Topic of the Week. "	Mrs. Swanwick.
	" War and the Journalist. "	Mr. G. Lansbury.
" 19.	" Topic of the Week. "	Mrs. Snowden (chair).
	" The Government and the Military Service Acts. "	Mr. Philip Snowden.
	" The Labour View of the Tariff Problem. "	Miss Bondfield.
" 26.	" Patriotism. "	Miss Royden.
	" Topic of the Week " (Ireland).	Mr. H. W. Nevinson.
June 2.	" The New Political Outlook of the Suffrage Movement. "	Mrs. P. Lawrence.
	" Nationalism, Internationalism, and the Churches. "	Miss Royden.
IV. " 16.	" Topic of the Week " (Declining British Birthrate)	Miss Royden.
	" Industrial Women after the War. "	Miss Ashton.
" 23.	" Topic of the Week " (Coercion).	Mrs. Swanwick.
	" Food Taxes and the War. "	Mr. F. J. Shaw.
" 30.	" Topic of the Week. "	Miss C. Macmillan.
	" America and the War. "	Mrs. Philip Snowden.
	" Are the Young born Fighters? "	Mr. C. I. Evans (Head Master of Leighton Park School).

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC EVENTS IN WHICH THE W.I.L. TOOK PART.

### THE FRANCHISE.

In 1915 the Government prolonged the life of Parliament by eight months, and subsequently promised to bring forward proposals for dealing with the Parliamentary Register of Voters. There were rumours of dissolution, however, and at a meeting at the Portman Rooms on December 16, 1915, to present the Women's Case against Conscription, the following resolution was unanimously passed and sent to the Prime Minister, with a covering letter, to members of the Cabinet, and of both Houses and to the press:—

This meeting declares that the form of recognition most appropriate to the service, suffering, and sacrifice of women in this War would be their inclusion in any measure of reform of the Parliamentary Franchise, to ensure that in future no decision affecting the life and liberty of the people shall be taken without their consent.

The League sent six representatives to a Conference in January on Women's Suffrage at the Essex Hall, where it became clear that all organizations working for the enfranchisement of women were not prepared to take the same basis.

At the special Council meeting held on February 3, 1916, the following resolutions were passed and sent to the press:—

(a) That this Council holds that the suffrage demand should be based neither on sex nor on property, but on the common humanity of men and women;

(b) That in view of recent Ministerial assurances that the Parliamentary Register is going to be revised, this Council calls upon women's suffrage societies and all organizations that stand for democracy to unite in a demand that legislation which would enable them to vote at the next General Election shall be introduced by the Government before the end of the present Parliament.

Considerable efforts were then made in one way or another to draw together the forces for complete Adult Suffrage, and two resolutions passed by the Executive Committee record its decisions in the matter. On March 2, 1916, the following was passed:—

That the Women's International League be prepared to co-operate with any organizations working for Adult Suffrage and opposing a further extension of the franchise to men if women are not included, provided that there can be general agreement as to methods and policy;

and on August 17 this was interpreted as giving the Women's International League latitude to " co-operate with all societies and individuals who are working for Adult Suffrage," be-



cause by "Adult Suffrage," we understand "Votes for all Men and Women," not votes for all men only.

In April, the Government's registration proposals not being forthcoming, the Liberal and Unionist War Committees passed resolutions advocating that the vote be given to every man in the fighting forces, and the *Times* began a campaign in favour of this proposal, and threatened to force a General Election. At the Council meeting on April 13 the following resolution was passed, and sent to the Prime Minister, the Chairmen of the two War Committees of the House, to the press, and also with covering letter from the Hon. Secretary to Sir John Simon, Lord Robert Cecil, and Messrs. Gulland, Snowden, and Henderson on May 24, 1916:—

That this Council declares that it is essential, both for justice and expediency, that the women of the nation should be empowered to record their votes at the next General Election, whenever it occurs. The issues before the next Parliament will be such as vitally affect women, and can be settled wisely only by representatives chosen by the whole nation.

Two Conferences of Suffragists, which met at the Fabian Room, Westminster, in June, on the invitation of the Women's International League, resulted in the appointment of a small Provisional Committee, which drafted a letter to Mr. Asquith, and obtained, in a few days, a number of representative signatures, as follows:—

Percy Alden, M.P.	W. Moore-Ede (Dean of Worcester).
W. A. Appleton (Sec. General Federation of Trade Unions).	E. C. Fairchild.
W. C. Anderson, M.P.	Isabella O. Ford.
Margaret Ashton (City Councillor, Manchester).	A. G. Gardiner.
Hertha Ayrton, M.I.E.E.	Katherine Bruce Glasier, B.A.
Eleanor Barton (ex-President, Women's Co-operative Guild).	F. W. Goldstone, M.P.
Arnold Bennett.	J. Hereford (Bishop of Hereford).
Elizabeth Bolton, M.D., B.S.	L. T. Hobhouse.
Margaret Bondfield (National Administrative Council, Independent Labour Party).	John A. Hobson.
Rosalind Carlisle (Countess of Carlisle).	Richard D. Holt, M.P.
Janet Case, M.A.	Robert F. Horton, D.D.
John Clifford, D.D.	Leif Jones, M.P.
Stanton Coit, D.D.	George Lansbury.
Margaret Llewelyn Davies.	L. Susan Lawrence, L.C.C.
W. H. Dickinson, M.P.	Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.
Robert Donald.	J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.
W. Lewis Donaldson (Rector of St. Mark's, Belgrave Road, Leicester).	E. Lincoln (Bishop of Lincoln).
	Mary Macarthur (Nat. Federation of Women Workers).
	Margaret McMillan.
	Catherine E. Marshall.
	Anna Martin.
	John Masefield.

H. W. Massingham.	Philip Snowden, M.P.
Rosalind Nash.	Lucy Deane Streatfeild.
Henry W. Nevinson.	H. M. Swanwick, M.A.
J. O'Grady, M.P.	J. H. Thomas, M.P.
E. Sylvia Pankhurst.	Jane Walker, M.D.
Marian Phillips, D.Sc.	G. J. Wardle, M.P.
M. L. Broadley Reid.	Beatrice Webb.
A. Maude Royden.	Sidney Webb.
Ettie Sayer, M.D., B.S.	Aneurin Williams, M.P.
Evelyn Sharp.	Ethel M. N. Williams, M.D.
Robert Smillie (President Miners' Federation).	L. S. Woolf.
Ethel Snowden.	James H. Yoxall, M.P.

On September 22, at the Central Hall, a National Council for Adult Suffrage was formed by the Provisional Committee and the signatories, and to this Adult Suffrage Council the Women's International League has affiliated.

Meanwhile the Government proposed, on July 19, to appoint a Committee on Registration. This did not meet with the approval of the House, which demanded that the Government should deal with the matter. On August 22 the Parliament and Local Elections Bill received the Royal Assent, and the Special Register Bill passed its second reading on August 16, but, as it appeared from the Speaker's ruling that this Bill could be amended only by instruction to the House, and could be put into practice only by an Amendment to the Ballot Act, and as no one—not even the Prime Minister—had better words for it than that it was "a very halting, lopsided, and temporary makeshift, which may or may not be seaworthy," it is very likely that it may be dropped. The Speaker has consented to call a Conference, to be composed of members of Parliament, and to receive evidence and present proposals to the Government for dealing with the Register. The terms of reference to the Electoral Reform Conference (Speaker's Conference) are:—

To examine and, if possible, submit agreed resolutions on the following matters:

- (a) Reform of the Franchise.
- (b) Basis for redistribution of seats.
- (c) Reform of the system of the registration of electors.
- (d) Method of elections and the manner in which the costs of elections should be borne.

It is the aim of the National Council to urge that Votes for all Men and all Women is the best solution of the franchise tangle.

## PEACE.

We entered, in August 1916, on the third year of the most destructive War in history. The lowest estimate we have seen of the actual number of fighting men killed is six millions;\* the number disabled is certainly equal to that. No one knows how many non-combatants have been killed. The cost in money to Great Britain alone was, in August 1916, no less than 2,238 millions of pounds.

The Women's International League exists to try to find some way of settling disputes by methods other than warfare, and it was felt that the prolongation of the War after the point where negotiations were possible, not only put off the day of peace, but, by embittering feelings, strengthening militarism, and injuring the great masses of the people, diminished the likelihood of a lasting peace. On March 7 the following letter was sent to the Prime Minister:—

SIR,—We, the British branch of a world-wide Association of Women for Permanent Peace, have read with consternation the reply which you made in the House of Commons on Wednesday, February 23, to the reasoned appeal of Mr. Snowden and Mr. Trevelyan. They asked that you should make clear what we are fighting for. You enunciated, for the third time, the statement you made at the Guildhall, and you asserted that it was clear, direct, full, and intelligible. We submit that it is not enough for you to assert that what you say is intelligible, if, as a matter of fact, many intelligent people can, and do, interpret it in diverse ways.

The cheers which greeted your repetition in the House came from those who believe that only by the decisive military defeat of Germany can "the military domination of Prussia" be "crushed," and that your re-statement involves the refusal to negotiate Germany out of Belgium and France, and the insistence upon driving the Germans out by force of arms alone; some would even go so far as to say that you contemplate the prosecution of the War until the Allies dictate terms of peace in Berlin.

Did you, in fact, intend these things?

There are very many who are in possession of important facts, who think a decisive military victory impossible. We make no assertion with regard to that. Accepting it as possible, we wish to point out three things—that such insistence would (1) involve further immense agony of destruction to the invaded countries; (2) gradually raise doubts in the minds of our Allies as to the disinterestedness of this country; and (3) make infinitely more difficult the establishment in the future of that "real European partnership" of which you spoke so eloquently at Dublin, and without which there can be no lasting peace.

(1) We have heard most about the agony of Belgium, of Armenia, and of Serbia. We have had glimpses of the ghastly devastation of Poland. We can dimly imagine what this means in the ruin of millions of homes, the extinction, after unspeakable terrors and tortures, of millions of women. We speak of them in particular, not because we overlook or belittle the sufferings and sacrifices of men, but because it is clear that, in invaded countries, the women suffer more than the men, yet in the diplomacy which led to or prolongs the War, they have no share. Consequently many women feel that not enough importance is attached by the

\* See "The Price" (*The Nation*, September 23, 1916).

men rulers of the world to the most terrible and piteous of all national and international disasters, the destruction of children. You have said, Sir, that "we will never sheathe the sword until Belgium has regained all, and more than all, she has sacrificed." Then, indeed, will the sword never be sheathed; for no man and no sword can give back the dead, the tortured, the outraged. If we insist upon fighting over every inch of the soil of Belgium, there will be nothing left for us to defend—we shall have made the land a desert.

(2) Great Britain is better able to hold out than any of her allies. We are not invaded, nor likely to be; we are still out of sound of guns, and amply supplied with food. But there is a growing feeling among the people in France that we are callous to their sufferings. We would draw your attention to the remarkable speeches made by M.M. Renaudel and Longuet at the Bristol Labour Conference last January. "Let me tell you, in a friendly way," said M. Longuet, "what there is a danger of, when some of your speakers speak too lightly of a two or three years' War. As an old friend of Anglo-French friendship, I feel very bitterly when people say that England is taking the War too lightly, but nothing must be said which can give food to that sentiment." Let us beware lest, six months after the War is over, we find ourselves the best hated country in Europe.

(3) There is no hope of lasting peace except by the growth, in Germany and elsewhere, of the will to co-operate. There are in Germany, as in every country, two groups of thought: one, militarist, annexationist, determined that diplomacy shall be governed, as Mr. Bonar Law said it was, "by the sword, and the sword alone"; the other, democratic, opposed to conquest, believing that men have the wit, if only they have the courage, to establish the idea of "Public Right," for which English Liberals used to stand, and to which one hoped Great Britain was being converted. If we stood, indeed, for Public Right, and let it be known that we intended no annexation by conquest and no permanent ruin of Germany after the War—even if we could compass it—we should strengthen the reasonable party in Germany, we should bring an honourable peace nearer, and we should lay the foundations of a real European partnership. Much confusion is caused by people speaking as if it had been proposed to sue for peace. This is not the case. It is proposed that the Allies should state clearly that they would agree to an armistice for the discussion of terms of peace, on the understanding that no terms can be considered which do not include the evacuation by Germany of invaded territory in Belgium and France; all other questions in dispute to be referred to an International Congress of belligerent and neutral Powers.

Signed, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Women's International League:—

H. M. SWANWICK, Chairman.  
E. PETHICK LAWRENCE, Hon. Treasurer.  
C. E. MARSHALL, Hon. Secretary.

At this time it became probable that negotiations with Germany were possible on the basis of the evacuation of Belgium and Northern France, and it was decided to try to get out a Memorial to the Government for signature by all who desired a peace by negotiation. A preliminary meeting was called in the Office of the Women's International League on March 31, 1916, and eventually the Peace Negotiations Committee was started, composed of representatives from the

following Associations:—Women's International League, Independent Labour Party, Union of Democratic Control, League of Peace and Freedom, Peace Committee of the Society of Friends, Women's Labour League, Free Church League for Women's Suffrage, Workers' Suffrage Federation, Peace Society, No-Conscription Fellowship, Fellowship of Reconciliation, *Herald League*.

The Chairman is Mrs. Swanwick, M.A.; Hon. Secretary, Rev. H. Dunnico; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Charles Roden Buxton. The Peace Society, 47 New Broad Street, E.C., kindly lent its Offices, and the Memorial was put out for signature in May. The text is as follows:—

“The undersigned urge His Majesty's Government to take the earliest opportunity of promoting negotiations with a view to securing a just and lasting peace.”

On April 13 the following resolutions were passed at the Council meeting:—

(a) That the Women's International League, moved by the fact that civilization is being destroyed and the liberties of the peoples are being lost by the continuance of the War, resolves to concentrate its energies upon a campaign for organizing the will of the people of this country to a negotiated peace based upon public equity and freedom.

(b) That the Women's International League welcomes the action taken by its Executive Committee in co-operating with other societies in promoting a memorial to urge the Government to enter into negotiations with a view to peace, and pledges itself to support a demand for an early peace, based on public equity and freedom.

(c) That the Women's International League welcomes that part of Mr. Asquith's statement at Lancaster House on April 10, in which he reiterates and further defines the policy put forward by him in his speech at Dublin on September 25, 1914.

Mr. Asquith's words are:—

“The Chancellor first misquotes my language and then proceeds to distort its obvious meaning and intention. Great Britain, and France also, entered the War not to strangle Germany, not to wipe her off the map of Europe, not to destroy or mutilate her national life, certainly not to interfere with (to use the Chancellors' language) ‘the free exercise of her peaceful endeavours.’”

Mr. Asquith further adds:—

“As a result of the War we intend to establish the principle that international problems must be handled by free negotiation on equal terms between free peoples, and that this settlement shall no longer be hampered and swayed by the over-mastering dictation of a Government controlled by a military caste. That is what I mean by the destruction of the military domination of Prussia: nothing more, but nothing less.”

In particular we rejoice that the phrase “the military domination of Prussia wholly and finally destroyed,” which has been the subject of so much controversy, has at last been elucidated, but regret that Mr. Asquith gave no indication of preparedness to enter into peace negotiations.

A very large number of meetings have been held, both indoor and out, by the Women's International League, either in conjunction with branches of the other co-operating organizations, or alone. These meetings are very rarely reported, owing to the press boycott, and a section of the London press has succeeded in mobilizing a small gang of roughs who are prepared to spoil meetings in London of which sufficient notice is given, and who occasionally penetrate to the provinces. It is worthy of note that, wherever there has been no notice, open-air meetings can be held, even in London, showing how artificially the violence is fostered. In Glasgow a demonstration, lasting over a fortnight, culminated in a fine open-air meeting, at which the Peace Memorial resolution and a resolution in favour of Adult Suffrage were passed; and in Manchester many open-air meetings have been held with great success.

#### FREE TRADE.

The proposals to carry on an economic “War after the War” have occupied the attention of the Executive Committee and the Branches. On March 17 an informal Conference took place at the Office between the officers and certain economists, and various suggestions for work both by speech and writing were made.

At the Council meeting, on April 13, the following resolution was passed:—

That this meeting, holding that Free Trade is a means of strengthening and extending the principles of co-operation among nations and forms a bond of peace, and recognizing that to check the free expansion of trade of any country is to tempt that country to a policy of aggression and annexation, urges the maintenance of Free Trade at home and its adoption by our Dominions overseas. This meeting, therefore, opposes the present effort to introduce retaliatory tariffs against the Central Powers.

Publications by the U.D.C. and the Cobden Club have been circulated, and Branches have had many meetings, at which speakers have put forward the connexion between Peace and Free Trade.

#### CONSCRIPTION.

While still compulsory military service was under discussion, the Women's International League opposed it at a meeting in December 1915, at the Portman Rooms (see above), and on February 3, 1916, at its Council meeting, the following resolution was passed and sent to Mr. Asquith, Sir John Simon, Mr. Philip Snowden, and the press; also to

Secretaries of the I.C.W.P.P. in allied and neutral countries and British Dominions :—

That the Women's International League holds that Conscription introduces militarism in its most pernicious form, endangers industrial liberty, and is the gravest infringement of the rights of conscience and of the liberty of the subject. It notes the Home Secretary's reply to Mr. Trevelyan on January 17, 1916, and it resolves to work in every legal way possible for the repeal and against the extension of the Military Service Act.

It was decided at the same time to add to the objects for which the Women's International League worked: "Opposition to Conscription, whether military or industrial."

As a League we have not held many meetings against Conscription, because other bodies were making this their special business, but we made the greatest contribution in our power by willingly yielding up the invaluable services of Miss Marshall from January onwards. The following letter was read to the Council on April 13 :—

DEAR MISS MARSHALL,—I understand that the Council of the Women's International League is meeting to-day, and I venture, on behalf of the National Committee of the No-Conscription Fellowship, to take the opportunity of thanking the League for the effective support and sympathy they have rendered to us in our efforts to bear testimony to the cause of peace. Hundreds of us will never forget the encouragement which your President, Mrs. Swanwick, gave us at our National Convention, and we desire to place on record our willingness to render the humblest service in assisting the work towards peace which your League is organizing. We owe a further debt of gratitude to the League for allowing you to come and be our wisest counsellor and our hardest worker.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) CLIFFORD ALLEN.

April 13, 1916.

At the same Council, the following resolution was passed :—

The Women's International League declares that its hostility to Conscription, whether military or industrial, has been justified and confirmed by the administration of the Military Service Act. By its flouting of conscience and of civil authority, this administration has proved the deeply corrupting effect of the power to conscript men. The Women's International League therefore affirms its desire for the repeal of the existing Act, and looks to Mr. Asquith to resist every proposal for the extension or perpetuation of the principle.

Mr. Asquith, however, again yielded to pressure, with the result that a further Military Service Act was passed "deeming" every "man" between the ages of eighteen and forty-two a soldier.

The number of Conscientious Objectors in the hands of the military authorities was 2,426 in the week ending October 3, 1916.

On May 18 the Executive passed the following resolution and forwarded it to the Government :—

That this Committee strongly urges that men who have claimed exemption from military service on conscientious grounds (under the provisions of the Military Service Act), and have been refused, should not be deemed to be soldiers, but should be left in the hands of the Civil Authority.

### CONCLUSION.

To some of us, in our despondent moods, it may seem as if little or nothing has been done. Conscription is a hideous institution now riveted on what once were free men. The War is in its third year, and the expressions of unreasoning and foolish hatred now printed and spoken are such as would, in August 1914, have horrified those who utter them. When the war of guns ceases there will be many and terrible wars within and without the nation—of that we may be sure. We stand for a tendency; we stand for a principle; we stand for an educative work that will not be accomplished in our time or in that of our children's children. Those of us who hold the faith can do no other than work in it and for it. Is it a little thing to have the comradeship and the sympathy of those like-minded with ourselves? Have we no strength, no comfort, in these dark days in the knowledge that, when it was most unpopular, a handful of British women were ready to declare the rooted comradeship of all, of whatever nationality, working for freedom and the co-operation of the peoples?

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

It has been found impossible, owing to Government restrictions, to carry out any work in conjunction with the other national sections. Passports are refused, and the censorship of written or printed papers cripples us. So far as the British Empire is concerned, we have accepted the moral claim of the "small nationality" at our Western door for self-government. Unrest in Ireland we believe to be the result of tyranny and wrong, and the only way to peace is that of freedom and justice. So long as we deny these to Ireland we cannot expect that the rest of Europe will have much confidence in our desire to safeguard the rights of "small nationalities." The Irish rebellion in Easter week was the tragic outcome of a belief that the British meant to play fast and loose with the Irish nation, and nothing that has happened since can reassure us that this is not so. The rebellion was suppressed with extreme severity, but two cir-

cumstances stand out in their horror. One was the murder of Mr. Sheehy Skeffington, and the retaining in a position of command for a whole fortnight afterwards of the officer who commanded the murder. On May 18 the following resolution was passed by the Women's International League Executive and sent to Miss Louie Bennett, Secretary of the Irish League :—

We, the members of the Executive Committee of the Women's International League, are moved to profound sorrow and regret by the death of Mr. Sheehy Skeffington and by the circumstances in connexion with it that have been made public in the House of Commons. Holding, as we do, that no human problem of national or international life can be permanently settled by the exercise of physical force, we yield our tribute of reverence to our fellow-worker in the international movement, who, as a lifelong pacifist, never possessed nor carried arms, and who entered the firing line in the hour of danger only to protect and save the victims of violence. We offer to his heroic wife our heartfelt sympathy, and we support her in her plea for full public investigation of all the circumstances of his arrest and execution. Like her, we, who share the faith of Francis Sheehy Skeffington, and believe, as he did, in the sacredness of life, desire no more bloodshed, neither do we ask for vengeance upon those who decreed his death; we desire only that the principles for which he lived and died shall be made manifest. We believe that by this means his death will bring home to the public conscience the great truth that, only by reconciliation, justice, and liberty can the nations live.

The second outstanding horror was the prosecution of Roger Casement by a representative of the Crown who was a political opponent of Casement, and who had, right up to the War, been himself a fomenter of rebellion in Ireland. Sir F. E. Smith stood to the world on that occasion as the representative of British justice. The Court condemned Roger Casement to death, and Sir F. E. Smith refused an appeal to the House of Lords. The following letter was sent to the Home Secretary by the Chairman of the Women's International League :

DEAR SIR,—I beg you, in the name of the League, not to hang Roger Casement.

We feel the deepest gratitude to him for his liberation of the tortured people of the Putumayo and of us from a hideous stain.

We desire good relations with the United States of America.

We desire that the pacification of Ireland should begin.

We desire that England should show the virtue of the strong—clemency.

In that great Congress of the World, which will decide the fate of the world, after the War, we desire that our country should appear as having waged the War generously and fearlessly.

You have great power to advise a great action. Roger Casement's death can no way help England, even for the moment; it would be a stain for ever.—Yours truly,

(Signed) H. M. SWANWICK (Chairman W.I.L.).

We are proud to know that the Irishwomen's International League is standing bravely for *all* the ideals for

which we are banded together—feminism, nationalism and internationalism, peace, and freedom. Soon after the rebellion that League published a manifesto, from which we quote the following :—

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN! *Unite now in a Spirit of Peace and Brotherhood* for the welfare of Ireland, rather than form fresh factions and armed rivalries. Force will never destroy force. Violence leads to coercion and tyranny: coercion and tyranny beget violence: and in the vicious circle thus created aspiration and achievement perish. Rather than arm for civil slaughter, let us join with the finest and most constructive thinkers of our generation, who are striving to release humanity from the barbarities of force, and to find intelligent and civilized methods for the settlement of disputes, the defence of freedom, and the maintenance of justice. So we may help Ireland to take her old place amongst the nations of the world, and prove herself again a stronghold of enlightenment and practical Christianity.

Five representatives on the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace have been chosen, and are: Miss Bondfield, Miss Courtney, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Swanwick, and (for Ireland) Miss Louie Bennett. Miss Macmillan would be present *ex officio*. Many efforts have been made to secure a Committee meeting either at The Hague or in one of the Scandinavian countries or America. It has been impossible to find a place which could be reached by representatives from both belligerent groups, but an unofficial meeting of seventeen individual members of the Committee, representing seven different countries, was held in Copenhagen.

A certain amount of communication has been established with the Overseas Dominions, and it is good to know that work is being done on our lines in Australia, Canada, Africa, India, and New Zealand. We have found the sending of *Hansards* to be a good way of communicating facts abroad, but the prohibition of the *Labour Leader* has been a serious blow to the dissemination of truth abroad.

Although hampered in its work by the present difficulties of communication, the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, within seventeen months of its foundation, has affiliated to it national Associations in Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Hungary, Italy, British India, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America. In addition, it has members in Belgium, Finland, Poland, and Uruguay, and sympathetic correspondents in China, Japan, Russia, and South Africa. Of the work of special interest carried out by the Societies in

the warring countries may be mentioned the manifestos of the German women against an annexation policy, and in favour of the teaching of international goodwill in schools; the appeal of the French women that the Allied Governments should state their peace terms, and not refuse to consider any proposals of peace whencesoever they should come; the appeal of the Italian women that the belligerents should make known their terms of peace; and the anti-Conscription campaign of the Australian Women's Peace Army. But the work in warring countries is not easy, and we have from time to time learnt of the activities of the Societies in France, Germany, and Hungary being interrupted by the authorities.

The international work of the Societies in the neutral countries, on the other hand, has naturally been directed towards urging their Governments to take immediate political action by forming a Conference of neutral nations for continuous mediation, a question first brought vividly before the international public by the visits of the Envoys of the International Congress of Women to fifteen Governments, belligerent and neutral. This proposal has been receiving support from other organizations besides, having been seriously considered by several legislatures, but no overt mediation has yet been attempted by Governments. On the initiative of the Dutch Anti-Oorlog Raad, which adopted a neutral conference for mediation plank in August 1915, a debate was held in the Dutch Parliament in December 1915, when the Government was urged itself to take the initiative or to support the initiative taken by other Governments in summoning an official Neutral Conference. In the United States in October 1915, twenty thousand telegrams were sent to President Wilson from individuals and organizations in support of the resolution adopted by the International Peace Congress at San Francisco, urging him to co-operate with other neutrals in calling such a Conference; and a few weeks later the Women's Peace Party, as the affiliated Association in that country is called, organized a similar demonstration, when another twenty thousand telegrams were sent from women and women's organizations to support the same demand. Again, at the Annual Meeting of the Women's Peace Party, held in Washington in January 1916, Jane Addams visited the President, and headed deputations from the Women's Peace Party to the Senatorial and Congressional Committees of Foreign Relations and Military Affairs. A resolution urging the President to convene a neutral conference for mediation was introduced into the Legislature by Mr.

London, and, on December 6, 1915, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The five European national Associations of the I.C.W.P.P.—Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, and Swiss—presented, on March 11, 1916, a petition to the Conference of Scandinavian Ministers, urging the three Scandinavian countries to take the initiative in calling a Conference of neutral Governments. But the most remarkable political recognition of the value of the proposal has been the adoption, without a division, by the Second Chamber of the Swedish Rikstag of the following resolution:—

“That the Rikstag shall insist on H.M. the King of Sweden finding a way to convene, through the Swedish or Scandinavian Governments, an official Peace Conference of neutral States, which shall have to prepare a durable peace with such means as lie within the reach of such a Conference.

In the First Chamber, however, this resolution was lost by 66 votes to 39. The Neutral Conference in Stockholm, which also works for an official Conference, certainly was influential in getting the resolution passed by the Second Chamber, and has done good work in educating the peoples.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WOMEN FOR  
PERMANENT PEACE.

(Founded at the International Congress of Women,  
The Hague, April 1915.)

Chairman: JANE ADDAMS. Vice-Chairman: Dr. ALETTA H. JACOBS.

Secretary: CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

Treasurer pro tem. and Assistant Secretary: ROSA MANUS.

Members of the International Committee of Women for  
Permanent Peace and Secretaries of National Committees and  
Associations affiliated, or provisionally affiliated, to the Com-  
mittee:—

*Australia:*

Cecilia John (Secretary of the  
Women's Peace Army).

Eleanor M. Moore (Inter-  
national Sec. of the Sister-  
hood of International Peace).

*Austria:*

Olga Misar, Secretary, 47 Star-  
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Yella Hertzka.

Leopoldina Kulka.

Rosa Mayreder.

*Belgium:*

Eugénie Hamer.

Marguérite Sarten.

*Bulgaria:*

Jenny Bojilowa Patteff, Secre-  
tary, Bourgas.

Dr. M. Angheloff.

*Canada:*

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Thora Daugaard.

Eva Moltesen.

Eline Hansen.

Louise Wright.

*Finland:*

Annie Furuhjelm, M.P., Secre-  
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Jenny Af Forcelles.

Tilma Hainari.

Ilmi Halloten.

Cely Mechelin.

*France:*

Gabrielle Duchêne.

Jeanne Halbwachs.

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Dr. Anita Augspurg.

Minna Cauer.

Frida Perlen.

Marie Wegner.

*Great Britain & Ireland:*

Catherine Marshall.

Louise Bennett, Hon. Sec. of  
the Irish Committee for Per-  
manent Peace, Glanmire,  
Bray, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.

Margaret Bondfield.

K. D. Courtney.

H. M. Swanwick.

*Hungary:*

Vilma Glücklich.

Carmen Groak-Halasy.

Flora von Perczell.

Rosika Schwimmer.

Gräfin Iska Teleki.

*India (British):*

Frances Hallowes, Provisional  
Secretary, Mussoorie, U.P.,  
Bombay.

*Italy:*

Adèle Alziator.

A. Dobelli-Zampetti.

Rosa Genoni.

*Netherlands:*

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Dr. Aletta Jacobs.

Jeanne C. Van Lanschot Hu-  
brecht.

Cor. Ramondt-Hirschmann.

Rosa Manus.

*Norway:*

Dr. Emily Arnesen, President,  
Zoological Museum, Kris-  
tiania.

Valentine Dannevig.

Ellen Gleditsch.

Louise Keilhau.

Martha Larsen, President of  
the "Arbeidsausschuss."

*Poland:*

Marie Siedlecka, President.

Hélène d'Abancourt, Secretary,  
Académie des Sciences, Cra-  
covie.

Direct. Blotnicka.

Dr. Zofia Daszinska Golinska.

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*Switzerland:*

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Klara Ragaz-Nadig.

M. A. Borga Mazzuchelli.

*United States of America:*

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South Michigan Avenue,  
Chicago.

Jane Addams.

Fannie Fern Andrews.

Emily Balch.

Lucia Ames Mead.

Florence Kelley.

*Uruguay:*

Carolina de Moreno, Monte-  
video.

CENTRAL BUREAU: Keizersgracht 467, Amsterdam.

ORGAN: *Internationaal.*

## CONSTITUTION AND RULES.

### I. TITLE.

"Women's International League" (British Section of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace).

### II. OBJECT.

To establish the principles of right rather than might, and of co-operation rather than conflict, in national and international affairs, and for this purpose to work for:—

(1) The development of the ideals underlying modern democracy in the interests of constructive peace, by

(a) The strengthening of the democracies of the world by the inclusion of women in the ranks of equal citizenship.

(b) The education of the democracies in their responsibility towards international relations, and the creation or development of constitutional machinery by which they may exercise control over foreign policy through their legislative representatives.

(c) The protection of the rights and interests of children and young people, and their education in the ideals of co-operation, national and international.

(d) The acknowledgment of the right of men and women to determine the government of their country, and the denial of the right of annexation by conquest.

(e) The abandonment of the theory of the Balance of Power. The reference of international differences to arbitration or conciliation. The creation of the international machinery necessary for these purposes, including a stable body of international law.

(f) International agreement to unite in bringing moral, social, and economic pressure to bear upon any country that resorts to arms instead of referring its case to arbitration or conciliation.

(g) The abolition of private profit in the manufacture of, and traffic in, arms and munitions of war, as a step towards general disarmament.

(h) The promotion of liberty of commerce and opening of trade routes to all nations on equal terms.

(i) Insistence that investors who place their capital abroad shall do so at their own risk without recourse to the official protection of their property by their own Government.

(j) Opposition to conscription, whether military or industrial.

(2) The emancipation of women and the protection of their interests, including:—

(a) Their admission to the Parliamentary franchise.

(b) Their admission to national and international councils.

(c) The establishment of their economic independence and legal freedom.

### III. METHODS OF WORK.

(a) To arrange for sending representative women to the Congress organized by the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, to be held at the same time as the Congress of Powers which will frame the settlement after the War.

(b) To support the calling of a conference of neutral nations which shall by continuous mediation offer suggestions for a just and permanent peace.

(c) To take political action in support of the objects of the League as opportunity offers.

(d) To conduct educational and propaganda work by the formation of study circles, the holding of meetings, the distribution of literature and other methods.

### IV. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) Membership shall be open to all women who are British subjects, who accept the above object, whose purpose it is to work for its accomplishment, and who pay an annual subscription either to a local Branch or direct to the national headquarters.

(b) Women resident in Great Britain, other than British subjects, who wish to become associated with the work of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, may subscribe direct to international Headquarters at The Hague, and be received on terms of fellowship by Branches of the British Section.

### V. BRANCHES.

(a) **Formation.**—Branches shall be formed in consultation with the Executive Committee. They shall consist of not less than ten members who support the object of the League, and



shall pay an affiliation fee of 1*d.* per member to Headquarters. Branches may make their own rules and by-laws, subject to the general rules and constitution of the League.

(b) **Subscription.**—Local Branches shall fix the amount of their members' subscriptions. Central members shall pay a minimum annual subscription of 1*s.*

(c) **Affiliation to other Organizations.**—Branches are free to *co-operate* with other societies in their neighbourhood, but before *affiliating* to any other organization, Branches of the League shall obtain the sanction of the Executive Committee.

(d) **Affiliation of other Organizations.**—Branches of the League shall have power to accept for affiliation any local organization of women in their district, which supports the object of the League and pays an annual subscription of the same amount as the annual subscription of two individual Branch members. Such an affiliated organization shall be entitled to send two voting delegates to general meetings of the Branch, such delegates to have the same power as members of the Branch.

## VI. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

### (A) Constitution of Executive Committee.

(a) **Committee.**—The Executive Committee shall consist of the Hon. Officers and 22 members, who shall be elected by representatives of the Branches at the Annual Meeting of the Council.

(b) **Officers.**—The officers shall be a Chairman, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretary. The Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary shall be elected by representatives of the Branches at the Annual Meeting of the Council; the Chairman shall be elected by the Executive Committee from among its members.

(c) **Co-option to fill Vacancies.**—The Executive Committee shall have power to co-opt members to fill vacancies that occur during the year.

### (B) Powers and Duties of Executive Committee.

(a) The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a month.

(b) The railway fares of country members shall be paid so long as funds are available for this purpose.

(c) The Executive Committee shall carry on the business of the League between the meetings of the Council in accordance with the policy agreed to thereat.

(d) It shall administer the funds of the League and direct the organizing work.

(e) It shall have power to appoint special Committees for carrying out the work of the League.

(f) It shall have power to appoint and dismiss all paid officials.

(g) In all things on which the rules are silent, the Executive Committee shall have power to decide, subject to appeal to the Council.

## VII. AFFILIATION OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

**Central Executives.**—The Executive of the League shall have power to accept for affiliation the Central Executive of any national women's organization which supports the object of the League and pays an affiliation fee of 5*s.* a year. Affiliated Central Executives shall be entitled to send two voting delegates to the Council Meetings of the League, such delegates to have the same powers as Branch delegates.

## VIII. GENERAL COUNCIL.

(a) The Council of the League shall consist of the Executive Committee and delegates from the branches.

(b) Each branch shall be entitled to one delegate and one card vote for every 25 or part of 25 members for whom the affiliation fee for the previous year has been paid.

(c) The Council shall meet at least once a year, to transact the usual business of an annual meeting.

(d) A meeting of the Council can be called at any time by the Executive Committee or on demand of one-tenth of the total number of Branches.

## IX. RULES FOR COUNCIL MEETINGS.

### (A) Ordinary Council Meetings.

(a) Ordinary meetings of the Council shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

(b) The General Secretary shall notify the Branches two months before the Council Meeting, and all resolutions to be printed on the Agenda must reach the Secretary not later than one month before the Meeting.

(c) The Preliminary Agenda shall be issued to Branches three weeks before the Meeting.

(d) All amendments to Resolutions must reach the office not later than fourteen days before the Meeting.

(e) The Final Agenda will be issued to Branches one week before the Meeting.

(f) Resolutions and amendments shall be placed on the printed Agenda in the name of a Branch of the League, or of the Executive Committee, or of a member of the Executive Committee, and shall be moved and seconded by Members of Council.

(g) No business which is not on the Agenda may be taken at a Council Meeting, unless urgency is voted on the recommendation of the Standing Orders Committee.

(h) Delegates shall be admitted to Council Meetings on presentation of the official delegate's ticket signed by the Secretary of the Branch which she represents.

#### (B) Annual Council Meetings.

(a) At the Annual Meeting of the Council, which shall be held in October, in addition to the ordinary business, the Council shall—

(1) Receive and adopt, if approved, the Report and Balance Sheet for the year;

(2) Elect by ballot the Treasurer and Hon. Secretary and seventeen members of the Executive Committee;

(3) Consider any alterations of the rules that may be proposed.

(b) Nominations for the offices of Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, and for the Executive Committee, and proposed alterations of the rules, must reach the Secretary not later than one month before the Council Meeting.

(c) The consent of the nominees must be obtained in writing before nominations are sent in.

(d) The financial year shall end on 31st August, and all affiliation fees must be paid before that date.

(e) Branches which have not paid their affiliation fees before the end of the financial year will not be entitled to send delegates to Council Meetings.

(f) The Final Agenda and draft Annual Report shall be issued to the Branches one week before the Annual Meeting.

#### (C) Special Council Meetings.

(a) The Secretary shall give the Branches at least three weeks' notice of a Special Council Meeting, except in case of national emergency. Resolutions to be printed on the Agenda must reach the Secretary at least fourteen days before the Council Meeting.

(b) The Preliminary Agenda shall be issued to Branches at least one week before the Meeting, and a Final Agenda, in-

cluding amendments, shall be issued before the Meeting if time allows.

(c) At special meetings of the Council no other business shall be taken except that specified in the notice calling the Meeting.

(d) Rules may be altered at Special Council Meetings, provided that notice of such alterations be given in the summons to the Council.

### X. AGENDA AT COUNCIL MEETINGS.

(a) The first business to be taken at a Council Meeting shall be—

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (1) Appointment of Tellers for the votes in Council;   | } At<br>Annual<br>Meeting<br>only. |
| (2) Appointment of Standing Orders Committee;  |                                    |
| (3) Appointment of Members of the Council as Returning Officers and Tellers for the ballot voting; |                                    |
| (4) Appointment of Auditor;  |                                    |
| (5) Adoption of Annual Report and audited Statement of Accounts.                                   |                                    |

(b) Otherwise the order of business shall be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee, and shall include the following:—

- (1) Report of the Executive Committee;
- (2) Election of Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, and Executive Committee (at Annual Meeting only);
- (3) Correspondence;
- (4) Amendment to Rules and Standing Orders (if any);
- (5) Resolutions, of which due notice has been given to the Secretary and by her to each society, and Amendments relevant to the motions before the Meeting;
- (6) Other business.

### XI. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Of the five representatives of Great Britain and Ireland on the International Committee, four shall be elected by the Executive Committee of the Women's International League, and one shall be elected or appointed by the Irish organization (or organizations), in such manner as the Irish organization (or organizations) may decide.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

September 1st, 1915—August 31st, 1916.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
			<i>Brought forward...</i>	154	12 1½
Adams, Miss N. E. ...	0	1	0	5	0
Adams, Miss S. E. ...	0	2	0	10	0
Albright, Miss M. C. ...	1	0	0	2	6
Albright, Miss P. ...	0	10	0	2	6
Alexander, Miss J. A. C. ...	0	2	0	1	0
Allen, Miss A. M. ...	0	2	0	1	6
Allen, Miss E. A. ...	0	1	0	0	1
Alloway, Miss M. F. ...	0	1	0	2	6
Allwork, Miss E. C. M. ...	0	2	6	0	1
Anderson, Miss M. ...	0	1	0	5	0
Anderson, Miss M. M. ...	0	5	0	0	0
Annesley, Lady Clare ...	5	0	0	5	0
Anning, Miss A. ...	0	5	0	0	1
Anon. ...	1	1	0	0	1
Anon. ...	0	1	0	2	2
Anon. ...	0	1	0	2	0
Anon. ...	0	1	0	2	0
Anon. ...	0	1	0	2	0
Anon. ...	2	2	0	1	0
Anon. ...	1	0	0	5	10
Anon. ...	0	2	6	0	4
Anon. ...	0	4	0	0	10
Anon. ...	0	10	0	0	13 7½
Anon. (donation to Lit. Department) ...	1	0	0	11	8
Arnold, Miss R. ...	0	1	0	0	1
Ash, Mrs. ...	0	1	0	0	10
Ashby, Miss I. ...	0	10	0	0	12
Ashton, Miss Margaret ...	11	2	8	0	0
Atkins, Miss A. ...	0	1	0	0	1
Ayrton, Mrs. ...	1	1	0	0	0
B. C. E. ...	1	0	0	0	0
Backhouse, Mrs. E. ...	10	0	0	0	2
Bailey, Miss F. M. ...	0	2	6	0	1
Baines, Miss E. ...	0	1	0	0	2
Baker, Miss E. ...	1	0	0	0	3
Baker, Miss G. ...	1	0	0	0	1
Baker, Mrs. J. A. ...	1	3	6	0	10
Baker, Miss M. B. ...	0	10	6	0	5
Bann, Miss E. M. ...	5	2	6	0	5
Barclay, Lady ...	0	5	0	0	5
Barrett, Mrs. ...	0	5	0	0	1
			<i>Brought forward...</i>	208	3 7½
Barrington, Mrs. E. ...	0	5	0	0	10
Barrow, Miss F. M. ...	0	10	0	0	2
Barton, Mrs. ...	0	2	6	0	2
Basnett, Miss I. ...	0	2	6	0	1
Basnett, Miss M. ...	0	1	0	0	1
Beach, Miss ...	0	1	6	0	1
Beacham, Mrs. T. ...	0	1	0	0	2
Beauchamp, Miss C. ...	0	2	6	0	2
Beckh, Dr. and Mrs. ...	0	2	0	0	2
Beedon, Miss ...	0	2	6	1	5
Beesley, Mr. and Mrs. E. ...	1	5	0	0	10
Behrens, Miss E. ...	0	10	0	1	1
Bennett, Mrs. ...	1	1	0	0	1
Bennett, Miss L. ...	0	1	0	2	2
Bentinck, Mrs. R. C. ...	2	2	0	0	1
Bentwich, Miss N. ...	0	1	6	2	0
Bigland, Mrs. Percy ...	2	0	0	0	7
Birch, Miss S. ...	1	1	0	0	1
Bishop, Mrs. ...	0	7	6	0	10
Blackstone, Miss E. ...	0	1	0	1	0
Blane, Miss M. E. S. ...	1	0	0	5	0
Bloxham, Miss E. E. ...	0	10	0	2	2
Boileau, Dr. Margaret ...	5	0	0	0	1
Bolton, Dr. E. ...	2	2	0	0	1
Bonn, Miss Ivy ...	0	1	0	1	1
Boswell, Mrs. A. ...	1	1	0	0	1
Bouvier, Mrs. ...	0	1	0	0	1
Bowler, Miss M. G. ...	0	1	0	0	2
Bracher, Mrs. ...	0	2	6	0	10
Bradish, Miss M. ...	0	10	0	0	1
Bradley, Miss D. ...	0	1	0	0	1
Brailsford, Miss ...	0	1	0	20	0
Braithwaite, Mrs. Snowden ...	20	0	0	1	1
Braithwaite, Miss D. A. ...	1	1	0	0	2
Branch, Mrs. S. ...	0	2	6	0	1
Brett, Miss D. ...	0	1	6	0	5
Brodie, Miss ...	0	2	6	0	3
Brook, Miss A. H. ...	5	5	0	0	1
Brown, Miss E. Gore ...	0	3	0	0	2
Brown, Miss M. B. ...	0	1	0	6	1
Brown, Mrs. M. S. ...	0	2	0	0	1
Brown, Mrs. Sadd ...	6	1	0	0	0
Brown, Miss S. C. ...	0	1	0	0	3

Carried forward ... 154 12 1½

Carried forward ... 208 3 7½

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
<i>Brought forward...</i>	208	3	7½	<i>Brought forward...</i>	259	3	1½
Brown, Mrs. E. Stewart ...	2	0	0	Cropper, Mrs. Thornburgh ...	2	2	0
Brown, Mrs. Vipont ...	1	0	0	Crosfield, Mrs. A. J. ...	1	3	6
Brownlees, Miss A. M. ...	1	0	0	Crosfield, Miss M. G. ...	0	3	6
Buckton, Miss M. E. ...	0	2	6	Crowley, Miss M. C. ...	1	0	0
Bulley, Mrs. Raffles... ..	1	0	0	Cunningham, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Burn, Miss E. A. H. ...	0	10	0	Cussons, Miss ...	0	1	0
Butler, Miss ...	0	3	0	"D. G." ...	4	4	0
Cadbury, Mrs. Barrow ...	5	0	0	Davey, Miss L. ...	0	11	0
Cadbury, Mrs. George ...	1	1	0	Davies, Miss M. Ll. ...	5	0	0
Cadbury, The Misses E. and C. ...	1	0	0	Davis, Mrs. Dixon ...	4	0	0
Campbell, Mrs. Ida E. ...	0	1	0	Davis, Mrs. Dixon (special donation)...	2	0	0
Candler, The Misses ...	2	1	0	Davis, Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Case, Miss ...	0	3	0	Dawson, Miss E. E. ...	0	1	0
Case, Miss E. M. ...	0	1	0	Dawtreay, Mrs. H. ...	0	10	0
Case, Miss J. E. ...	0	10	0	de Bunsen, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Causton, Miss V. ...	0	12	6	Delaney, Miss A. ...	0	2	6
Cazalet, Mrs. ...	0	10	0	Dell, Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Chadwick, Miss M. ...	1	0	0	de Pass, Miss J. ...	1	0	0
Chapman, Dr. Wallis ...	0	1	0	Dickenson, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Chapman, Mrs. Threadle ...	0	1	0	Dickes, E. W., Esq. ...	0	10	0
Cheery, Miss M. ...	0	5	0	Dodge, Miss J. ...	2	2	0
Chesley, Miss ...	0	2	6	Donkin, Miss M. ...	0	1	0
Chisholm, Miss ...	0	5	0	Dougall, Miss L. ...	1	1	0
Clanchy, Mrs. ...	0	3	0	Douglas, Miss M. J. W. ...	0	2	6
Clark, Miss A. ...	5	0	0	Downes, Miss G. ...	0	1	0
Clark, Mrs. E. M. N. ...	0	15	0	Dowson, Mrs. H. Enfield ...	15	0	0
Clark, Mrs. Roger ...	10	0	0	Drake, Mrs. C. S. J. ...	0	2	6
Clarke, Miss D. T. ...	0	2	6	Duke, Miss M. ...	0	10	0
Clodd, Miss ...	0	11	6	Duncan, Miss W. A. A. ...	0	1	6
Coates, Mrs. A. Schofield ...	1	1	0	Earp, Miss M. S. ...	1	11	0
Coates, Miss M. E. ...	0	2	6	Ecroyd, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Cohen, Miss M. ...	0	2	6	Edghill, Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Cole, Mrs. ...	0	2	6	Edwards, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Colenso, Mrs. ...	0	5	0	Edwards, Mrs. W. S. ...	0	5	0
Coles, Miss K. M. ...	0	5	0	Ellis, The Misses ...	2	0	0
Coles, Wm. R., Esq. ...	0	1	0	Ellis, Mrs. G. H. ...	1	0	0
Collins, Mrs. A. S. ...	1	1	0	Ellis, Miss H. ...	0	12	6
Cook, Miss E. M. ...	0	5	0	Ellis, Miss Marian ...	0	10	0
Cooper, Miss E. F. ...	0	5	0	Ellis, Miss Marian E. ...	10	0	0
Courtney, Miss K. D. ...	1	0	0	Ellis, Mrs. M. B. Hubbard ...	11	0	0
Cowen, Miss Hetty ...	10	0	0	Elstob, Mrs. ...	0	2	6
Cowperthwaite, Miss E. ...	0	1	0	Emmott, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Coxeter, Mrs. ...	0	2	0	Emmott, Miss M. K. ...	1	0	0
Cramp, Miss A. W. ...	0	10	0	Emson, Miss N. ...	0	5	0
Crocker, Miss V. M. ...	0	1	0	Evans, Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Crofts, Mrs. ...	0	5	0	Evans, Miss D. ...	0	5	0
Cromarty, Miss A. G. ...	0	2	6	Fielden, Mrs. Dudley ...	0	5	0
Crook, Miss M. B. ...	0	1	0				
Crookenden, Miss ...	0	5	0				

Carried forward ... 259 3 1½

Carried forward ... 338 8 1½

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward...</i>	338	8	1½
Fisher, Mrs. C. D.			
Corbett .....	0	5	0
Florence, Mrs. Sargent .....	5	0	0
Follows, Miss E. A. ....	1	2	6
Ford, Miss I. O. ....	1	0	0
Ford, Dr. Rosa .....	0	2	6
Fordham, Mrs. Montague .....	0	5	0
Forrester, The Misses .....	0	3	0
Fox, Miss O. L. ....	0	2	6
Fox, Miss M. C. ....	0	2	6
Fox, Miss Mary .....	0	1	0
Fox, Mrs. ....	0	3	6
Franklin, The Hon. Mrs. ....	5	0	0
Franklin, Miss J. L. ....	0	2	6
Franklin, Miss O. ....	0	10	0
Fry, Miss D. ....	0	2	6
Fry, Miss J. M. ....	5	0	0
Fry, Miss M. ....	4	12	0
Fyffe, Mrs. C. A. ....	1	0	0
Garbe, Mrs. G. ....	0	1	6
Gardiner, Mrs. A. ....	1	1	0
Garner, Mrs. J. A. ....	0	2	6
Garstin, Miss A. ....	0	2	6
Gerard, Miss L. ....	0	5	0
Gibb, Miss E. D. ....	0	2	6
Gibbings, Miss L. ....	2	0	0
Gibbins, Mrs. H. ....	2	2	0
Gibson, Miss M. F. ....	0	10	0
Giles, Mrs. ....	0	1	0
Gillett, Mrs. H. T. ....	15	0	0
Gillett, Mrs. A. B. ....	0	5	0
Gittins, Miss M. C. ....	1	0	0
Glasier, Mrs. Bruce .....	0	5	0
Gloyne, Miss A. E. ....	0	1	0
Goodridge, Miss M. ....	0	2	0
Goodwin, Mrs. ....	0	2	6
Gordon, Dr. Margaret (sub. 1916, 1917) ...	0	4	0
Gould, Mrs. Ayrton .....	2	2	0
Goulstone, Miss E. A. ....	0	2	6
Graham, Mrs. ....	0	1	0
Gray, Miss M. ....	0	5	0
Gray, Miss N. M. ....	0	10	0
Green, Miss .....	0	1	0
Greg, Miss E. M. ....	2	2	0
Greg, Miss M. L. ....	2	0	0
Greg, Mrs. W. W. ....	5	10	0
Grubb, Mrs. ....	0	2	6
Gruffydd, Mrs. ....	0	2	6
Guinness, Miss E. ....	0	1	0
Hacker, Miss A. ....	1	0	0

Carried forward ... 400 9 7½

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward...</i>	400	9	7½
Hague, Miss N. C. ....	0	1	0
Hall, Miss I. M. ....	0	10	0
Hall, Miss M. S. ....	0	2	0
Hamilton, Miss M. H. ....	1	2	6
Hammond, Mrs. C. M. ....	0	1	0
Harben, Mrs. ....	1	0	0
Hardcastle, Miss, and Dr. Williams .....	25	0	0
Hardy, Miss G. E. ....	0	2	0
Harlock, Miss G. ....	0	2	6
Harrington, Mrs. E. ....	0	2	6
Harris, Miss E. G. ....	0	10	0
Hartas, The Misses A. C. and L. ....	3	0	0
Harvey, Miss .....	0	2	6
Harvey, Mrs. A. M. ....	5	0	0
Harvey, Miss W. M. ....	0	5	0
Hawker, Mrs. C. V. ....	10	0	0
Hawthorne, Miss E. M. ....	0	1	0
Heath, Mrs. Carl ...	0	5	0
Heath, Miss E. M. ....	0	5	0
Helsby, Miss W. ....	0	5	0
Henderson, Mrs. ....	0	2	0
Hepworth, Miss E. ....	0	2	6
Herford, The Right Rev. Bishop .....	0	1	0
Hicks, Miss .....	0	3	0
Higgins, Mrs. ....	0	1	0
Hill, Mrs. Finch .....	0	1	0
Hills, per Mrs. ....	0	2	0
Hinks, Miss F. ....	0	3	6
Hipsley, Miss .....	0	2	6
Hobhouse, Miss E. ....	0	10	0
Hobson, Mrs. J. A. ....	0	2	6
Hodgkin, Mrs. Howard .....	1	0	0
Holbach, Mrs. ....	0	2	6
Holden, Miss S. K. ....	0	5	0
Holden, Mrs. ....	0	2	0
Holdsworth, Mrs. ....	0	5	0
Hollins, Miss D. ....	4	0	0
Holmes, Mrs. A. ....	0	15	0
Holmes, Mrs. ....	0	3	0
Holmes, Miss K. ....	0	1	0
Hooper, Miss T. R. ....	0	5	6
Horwill, Mrs. R. W. ....	0	5	0
Hubbard, Miss N. L. ....	0	3	0
Huckwell, Miss .....	0	2	6
Hughes, Mrs. ....	0	12	6
Huntsman, Miss M. H. ....	0	4	0

Carried forward ... 458 3 7½

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward...</i>	458	3	7½
Huntsman, Miss S. K. ....	0	5	0
Hutchinson, Mrs. F., junr. ....	0	2	6
Hutty, Mrs. ....	0	2	6
Ibbotson, Miss R. ....	0	2	6
Illingsworth, Mrs. A. ....	3	3	0
Impey, Mrs. E. A. ....	0	5	6
Independent Labour Party, Clydebank .....	0	10	0
Irwin, Mrs. ....	8	0	0
Irwin, Miss R. M. ....	2	0	0
Isaac, Miss T. ....	0	2	6
Jameson, Mrs. C. R. ....	0	5	0
Jastrow, Miss H. ....	0	5	0
Jeaffreson, Mrs. ....	1	0	0
Jeffrey, Miss R. S. ....	2	10	0
Jeffreys, Miss M. ....	0	5	0
Jetley, Miss O. A. ....	0	1	0
Joachim, Miss M. ....	1	0	0
Johnson, Miss F. ....	0	2	6
Johnson, Mrs. ....	0	1	0
Jones, Miss E. B. C. ....	0	5	3
Jones, Miss C. A. ....	1	1	0
Jones, Miss L. C. ....	0	5	0
Jones, Miss M. C. ....	0	2	6
Jones, Miss M. H. ....	0	1	0
Jones, Miss M. ....	0	1	0
Joseph, Miss E. M. ....	0	2	6
Joynt, Miss M. ....	0	5	0
"K. H." .....	0	10	6
Karck, Miss .....	0	1	0
Kearns, Mrs. ....	0	5	0
Kettle, Mrs. ....	0	1	0
Kidd, Miss H. A. ....	0	2	6
Kingshott, Miss A. ....	0	1	0
Kirkpatrick, Miss I. ....	0	2	6
Kirlew, Mrs. G. R. ....	0	5	0
Knaggs, Miss L. ....	0	2	6
Knight, Holford, Esq. ....	0	10	0
Knight, Miss .....	0	5	0
Knight, Miss S. M. ....	0	6	6
Koch, Mrs. ....	0	1	6
Krause, Mrs. ....	0	5	0
Kyle, Miss E. ....	0	2	6
Lansbury, Mrs. G. ....	1	0	0
Laphorne, Mrs. T. H. F. ....	3	0	0
Lawes, Miss J. ....	0	1	0
Leaf, Miss E. M. ....	1	15	0
Lee, Miss Hetty .....	0	5	0
Legg, Miss B. ....	0	1	0
Leigh, Mrs. ....	0	1	0
Lelacheur, Mrs. ....	6	0	0

Carried forward ... 495 14 4½

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward...</i>	495	14	4½
Lewis, Mrs. Carvill... ..	10	0	0
Lidbetter, Miss D. E. ....	1	5	0
Little, Mrs. G. B. ....	0	2	0
Little, Mrs. J. R. ....	0	1	0
Lloyd, Miss E. M. ....	0	1	0
Lloyd, Mrs. Alwyn ...	0	2	6
Lloyd, Miss M. L. ....	0	10	0
Longbourne, Miss M. B. ....	0	1	0
Lowe, Mrs. ....	0	5	0
Luard, Miss F. ....	1	0	0
Lucas, Miss A. L. ....	1	1	0
Lucas, Miss C. C. ....	1	1	0
Lyon, Miss C. C. ....	10	11	3
Manus, Mrs. ....	0	9	0
Marquardt, Miss J. E. ....	0	5	0
Marriott, Mrs. ....	0	2	6
Marsh, Mrs. ....	5	10	0
Marshall, Miss C. E. ....	1	0	0
Marshall, F. E., Esq. ....	2	2	0
Marshall, Mrs. F. E. ....	5	0	0
Marshall, Miss J. ....	0	5	0
Marston, Mrs. ....	1	11	0
Martin, Miss M. ....	0	5	0
Matters, Miss Muriel .....	0	1	0
Matthaei, Miss L. E. ....	1	1	0
Mawson, Miss E. C. ....	10	0	0
Mayor, Mrs. R. G. ....	0	10	0
Megahy, Mrs. B. P. ....	0	5	0
Meinertzhagen, Miss M. ....	1	0	0
Melland, Miss M. H. ....	10	0	0
Mennell, Miss .....	0	5	0
Metge, Mrs. L. M. ....	0	2	6
Metherell, Mrs. ....	0	2	0
Middleton, Miss C. ....	0	2	6
Millward, Mrs. ....	0	2	6
Milton, Miss M. A. E. ....	1	0	0
Mitchell, Miss M. L. ....	0	10	0
Molteno, Miss E. M. ....	1	1	0
Montagu, The Hon. L. ....	2	12	0
Montefiore, Mrs. ....	0	5	0
Morel, Mrs. E. D. ....	1	1	0
Morgan, Miss O. ....	0	2	0
Morland, Miss L. ....	0	10	0
Morris, Mrs. A. A. ....	0	1	0
Morrison, Miss E. M. ....	0	2	0
Morrison, Mrs. ....	0	2	6
Moscheles, Mrs. F. ....	0	5	0
Moser, Miss C. ....	0	1	0
Murray, Miss M. ....	0	1	0
Wilson .....	0	1	0

Carried forward ... 569 9 7½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward...	569	9	7½
Macaulay, Miss R. ...	1	2	6
McCoubrey, Miss ...	1	0	0
Macdonald, Miss C. I. ...	0	12	6
Macdonald, Miss D. ...	0	15	0
Macdonnell, Lady ...	0	3	0
McFarlane, Miss F. G. ...	0	8	3
McKerrow, Miss ...	2	2	0
McLaren, Mrs. D. B. ...	20	0	0
Macnaghten, Miss E. M. ...	11	0	0
Neal, Miss M. ...	0	2	6
Newcomb, Miss H. ...	1	0	0
Newling, Miss E. ...	0	2	6
Nicholson, Miss E. ...	0	2	0
Norman, Mrs. H. W. ...	0	1	0
Normanton, Miss H. ...	0	2	0
Nuttall, Mrs. J. E. ...	0	5	0
O'Brien, Miss M. ...	0	2	6
Over, Miss F. M. ...	1	12	6
Overton, Miss A. M. ...	0	5	0
Paget, Miss V. ...	3	4	1
Pankhurst, Miss S. ...	0	10	6
Parker, Mrs. F. ...	0	10	0
Parker, Mrs. S. ...	0	2	6
Payne, Mrs. ...	0	2	6
Payne, Mrs. C. E. ...	9	0	0
Pearse, Mrs. J. D. ...	0	10	0
Pearson, Miss G. E. ...	0	2	6
Pease, Mrs. C. A. ...	0	10	0
Pease, C. A., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Peckover, Miss P. H. ...	5	0	0
Peile, Mrs. ...	20	0	0
Peile, Miss F. ...	20	0	0
Peile, Miss H. ...	20	0	0
Pelly, Miss M. A. ...	1	3	0
Penrose, The Hon. Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Penson, Miss E. ...	0	2	0
Pethick, Miss D. ...	2	0	0
Pethick, Miss M. L. ...	0	10	6
Pickworth, Miss E. ...	0	10	0
Potter, Miss F. ...	0	2	6
Price, Miss M. ...	0	5	0
Price, Mrs. ...	1	1	0
Proctor, Miss A. M. ...	0	1	0
Proctor, Miss Z. ...	0	1	0
Radcliffe, Miss D. H. T. ...	0	1	0
Radcliffe, Miss E. ...	0	5	0
Radley, Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Randell, Miss ...	0	2	0
Randle, Mrs. Henson ...	0	10	0

Carried forward ... 706 14 11½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward...	706	14	11½
Rathbone, Miss E. F. ...	5	0	0
Ratray, Miss M. ...	0	1	0
Rawlings, Mrs. A. ...	0	1	0
Reckitt, Miss J. ...	5	5	0
Rees, Mr. ...	0	5	0
Reeve, Miss ...	0	4	0
Richardson, Miss I. ...	0	2	6
Riddell, The Misses J. and M. ...	0	12	0
Riddell, Miss J. ...	0	2	0
Rigby, Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Rinder, Miss G. ...	0	2	6
Ritchie, Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Roberts, Miss E. A. ...	0	1	0
Robertson, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Robertson, Miss Forbes ...	0	1	0
Robertson, Miss J. ...	0	10	0
Robertson, Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Rock, Miss D. ...	0	1	0
Ronald, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Royden, Miss A. M. ...	10	0	0
Runton, Mrs. ...	2	0	0
Russell, Miss E. K. ...	0	1	0
Russell, Miss L. ...	0	1	0
Russell, Miss M. ...	0	2	6
Russell, Hon. Mrs. R. ...	5	0	0
Rutter, Mrs. ...	1	1	0
Ryle, Miss E. ...	2	10	0
Sackville, Lady M. ...	1	1	0
Salter, Dr. and Mrs. ...	3	3	0
Sanderson, Mrs. E. Cobden ...	2	2	0
Sanger, Mrs. C. P. ...	5	0	0
Sanger, Miss S. ...	4	0	0
Savoy, Mrs. ...	0	2	6
Shank, Mrs. H. ...	0	1	0
Schenk, Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Schiassi, Miss E. ...	0	1	6
Schultz, Miss T. ...	0	5	0
Schuster, Mrs. A. ...	4	0	0
Schutte, Miss G. ...	0	1	0
Scott, Miss I. P. ...	0	5	0
Scott, Mrs. Mintern... ..	0	10	6
Scott, Mrs. W. H. ...	0	5	0
Selby, Miss K. ...	0	2	0
Seruya, Miss Sime ...	10	0	0
Sewell, Miss A. C. ...	0	2	6
Shackleton, Mrs. ...	0	2	6
Sharp, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Sharp, Miss E. ...	1	1	0
Shaw, Mrs. Bernard... ..	2	1	0
Sheepshanks, Miss ...	1	0	0
Sheppard, Miss C. L. ...	0	2	6

Carried forward ... 776 16 5½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward...	776	16	5½
Sheppard, Miss H. E. ...	6	0	0
Sheppard, Miss T. ...	0	1	0
Shipway, Miss E. Prowse ...	0	12	6
Shore, Miss A. A. ...	0	2	6
Shore, Miss B. E. ...	0	2	6
Shore, Miss C. H. ...	1	15	0
Shuckburgh, Miss ...	0	10	0
Sidgwick, Miss E. ...	0	10	6
Simson, Mrs. R. ...	1	0	0
Smith, Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Smith, Mrs. Ben. ...	0	1	0
Smith, Mrs. Ford ...	0	10	0
Smith, Mrs. Garrett ...	0	10	0
Smith, Mrs. Russell ...	1	1	0
Smyth, Miss N. E. ...	0	10	6
Snodgrass, Miss M. A. ...	0	2	6
Snowden, Mrs. P. ...	2	0	0
Southey, Mrs. E. M. ...	1	1	0
Spalding, Misses K. and A. M. ...	0	5	0
Spencer, Miss ...	0	2	0
Spriggs, Miss E. H. ...	0	5	0
Stabler, Miss E. ...	0	2	0
Stallybrass, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Stansfield, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Stapledon, Mrs. ...	5	5	0
Steel, Miss M. A. ...	0	1	0
Stès, Mlle. ...	0	2	6
Stevenson, Sir D. M. ...	1	1	0
Stewart, Miss G. M. ...	0	1	0
Stone, Miss J. ...	0	10	0
Strachan, Miss C. E. ...	0	2	0
Stratton, Miss J. G. R. ...	0	5	0
Strauss, Mrs. B. ...	0	10	0
Streatfeild, Mrs. Deane ...	2	2	0
Strickland, Mrs. ...	0	15	0
Stuart, Miss Crichton ...	2	9	6
Stuart, Miss E. ...	0	2	6
Sturge, Miss S. ...	1	0	0
Sutcliffe, Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Swanwick, Mrs. ...	0	6	6
Syngé, The Hon. Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Tanner, Miss E. M. ...	1	0	0
Taylor, Miss A. M. ...	0	5	0
Taylor, Mrs. Claude ...	0	5	0
Taylor, Miss Mabel ...	0	1	0
Taylor, Mrs. Crosland ...	6	0	0
Taylor, Mrs. F. D. ...	0	1	0
Taylor, Mrs. J. A. ...	0	1	0
Theobald, Miss M. B. ...	1	1	0
Thomasson, Mrs. K. ...	2	2	0

Carried forward ... 820 12 5½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward...	820	12	5½
Thompson, Mrs. A. Hugh ...	1	6	0
Thompson, Miss F. ...	0	10	0
Thompson, Miss L. ...	1	1	0
Thompson, Mrs. N. ...	0	7	6
Thompson, Mrs. P. ...	2	0	0
Thompson, Mrs. S. P. ...	1	10	0
Thornton, Miss M. B. ...	2	15	0
Thorpe, Mrs. F. ...	0	15	0
Thurston, Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Tiedeman, Mrs. S. ...	0	2	6
Tillard, Miss V. ...	0	1	0
Tomlinson, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Tothill, Miss M. C. ...	6	1	0
Towers, Miss C. ...	0	5	0
Townshend, Miss Maude ...	1	10	0
Tree, Miss J. ...	0	1	0
Trent, Miss E. E. M. ...	0	10	0
Trevelyan, Mrs. C. P. ...	1	1	0
Trevelyan, Mrs. R. C. ...	2	0	0
Trier, Mrs. Frank ...	0	5	0
Trim, Miss A. W. ...	0	2	6
Troup, Miss L. ...	0	10	0
Turner, Miss M. E. ...	0	1	0
Turquand, Miss ...	0	5	0
Turquand, The Misses Tynte, Miss G. K. ...	1	1	0
Unwin, Mrs. Raymond ...	5	0	0
Vickery, Miss M. G. ...	1	1	0
Villiers, Miss B. ...	0	5	0
Villiers, Miss S. A. ...	0	12	6
Wackrill, Miss ...	0	5	0
Waldegrave, Miss L. ...	0	2	6
Walker, Miss K. ...	0	10	0
Wall, Miss M. ...	0	2	6
Wallis, Mrs. Percy ...	0	15	0
Walsh, Mrs. Walter... ..	0	5	0
Wareing, Mrs. ...	0	5	0
Warner, Dr. C. E. ...	2	0	0
Waterhouse, Mrs. T. C. ...	10	0	0
Watson, Miss A. G. ...	0	2	6
Webb, Miss D. ...	1	0	0
Webb, Miss J. ...	1	0	0
Weiss, Miss M. ...	0	5	0
Welch, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Welsford, Mrs. ...	0	1	0
Werner, Miss M. H. ...	0	1	0
White, Dr. ...	0	2	0
Whiting, Miss ...	0	5	0
Whitman, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Whitney, Mrs. ...	0	2	6

Carried forward ... 871 16 5½

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward...</i>			<i>Brought forward...</i>		
871	16	5½	891	13	11½
Whyte, Mrs. Alexander	13	0	Wilson, Mrs. T. M.	1	0
Widdowson, Miss F. B.	0	2	Wilson Wilson, Miss T.	3	2
Williamson, Miss A.	0	2	Wiskemann, Miss E. M.	0	1
Willis, Miss E. L.	0	10	Withers, Mrs. Hartley	1	1
Willis, Miss G. M.	0	5	Wodehouse, Miss H. W.	3	0
Willis, Miss I. Cooper	0	2	Woodward, Mrs. A.	0	1
Willmore, Miss E.	0	2	Wright, Miss M. L. C.	0	1
Willmore, Miss M. E.	1	10	Wyer, Miss C.	1	0
Wills, Miss L.	2	1	Young, Miss E. G.	0	2
Wilson, The Hon. Mrs. Maryon	1	1			
Wilson, Miss M. L.	1	0			
Wilson, Miss M. M.	0	1			
<i>Carried forward ...</i>			<i>Total</i>		
891	13	11½	£901	2	5½

*Donations to Salary of Financial Secretary.*

£	s.	d.
Ellis, Miss E. M.	50	0
Ellis, H. T., Esq.	10	0
Ellis, Miss M. E.	25	0
Peile, Miss	10	0
Peile, Miss H.	10	0
<i>Total</i>		
£105	0	0

*Donations to Expenses of Headquarters, Amsterdam.*

£	s.	d.
Russell, The Hon. Mrs. R.	5	0

*Donations to Expenses of "Towards Permanent Peace."*

£	s.	d.
Ellis, Miss E. M.	1	1
Leaf, Miss E. M.	4	0
Pickard, Miss	1	1
<i>Total</i>		
£6	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions and donations	901	2	5½
Subscriptions to salary of Financial Secretary	105	0	0
Donations to expenses of "T. P. P."	6	2	0
Fee for Memorial Hall (returned)	8	8	0
Subscription to expenses of Headquarters, Amsterdam	5	0	0

*Total, as per Balance Sheet* £1,025 12 5½

DONATIONS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

*Donations to Peace Negotiations Committee.*

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Anon.</i>			<i>Brought forward...</i>		
50	0	0	131	2	0
Anon.	5	0	Gillett, Mrs.	5	0
Anon.	5	0	Hardcastle, Miss	5	0
Anon.	2	0	Harvey, Mrs.	5	0
Anon.	0	10	Hoare, Mrs. E.		
Albright, Miss	5	0	Newenham (per)	1	10
Ashton, Miss M.	5	0	Irwin, Mrs.	3	0
Braithwaite, Mrs. Snowden	5	0	McLaren, Mrs. D. B.	5	0
Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison	10	0	Mawson, Mrs. Cameron	3	3
Beesley, Mr. and Mrs.	1	0	Melland, Miss	5	0
Brown, Mrs. Sadd	2	2	Paget, Miss V.	1	0
Chadwick, Miss M.	5	0	Peckover, Miss	2	10
Clark, Mrs. Roger	5	0	Peckover, Hon. A.	5	0
Clark, Miss T. E.	1	0	Peckover, Miss P. H.	5	0
Cowen, Miss H.	5	0	Penrose, Hon. Mrs. J. D.	5	0
Curry, Mrs.	5	0	Reckitt, Miss J. E.	10	10
Davies, Miss M. Ll.	5	0	Sanger, Miss S.	1	0
"D. G."	2	2	Sturge, Miss S.	1	0
Ellis, Miss H., and friend	0	5	Taylor, Mrs. Crosland	3	0
Florence, Mrs. Sargent	1	0	Tothill, Miss M. C.	5	0
Ford, Miss E. H.	3	0	Wilson, Hon. Mrs. Maryon	1	10
Fox, Mrs. Howard	3	3	Wilson, P. Maryon, Esq.	1	1
Fry, Miss M.	5	0			
<i>Carried forward ...</i>			<i>Total</i>		
131	2	0	£205	6	0

*Donations to Salary of Organizer.*

£	s.	d.
Lyon, Miss C. C.	5	0
Macnaghten, Miss E.	5	0
Pethick Lawrence, Mrs.	15	0
Royden, Miss A. M.	20	17
Ward, Miss A. H.	1	0
<i>Total</i>		
£46	17	5

# WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31st, 1916.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance September 1st, 1915				420	12	5½	By Rent and Office Expenses	251	8	7¾			
„ Subscriptions and Donations	1025	12	5½				„ Salaries	367	16	11			
„ Congress Fees and Conferences	47	7	9½				„ Organizer's Salaries and Expenses	47	3	6			
„ Peace Negotiations Committee	205	6	0				„ Stationery, Printing, and Advertisement	150	17	3			
„ Hague Report	2	19	11				„ Postage, Telegrams, and Telephones	138	18	0¼			
„ Affiliation Fees	5	4	2				„ Travelling Expenses and Fares	49	16	9			
„ Donations for Organizer's Fund	46	17	5				„ Hire of Halls and Expenses of Meetings	90	19	2½			
„ Collections and Sale of Tickets	23	1	9½				„ Peace Negotiations Committee	200	0	0			
„ Interest on Deposit	2	1	2				„ Subscription to Hague Committee	55	0	0			
„ Literature and News Sheet—							„ Grants to Manchester Branch	30	0	0			
Donation	36	1	0				„ Literature and News Sheet	111	4	11			
Sales	85	17	2								1493	5	2½
				1480	8	10½	„ Balance—Cash at Bank and in hand	247	16	1½			
							Cash on Deposit	160	0	0			
											407	16	1½
				£1901	1	4					£1901	1	4

Estimated value of Literature Stock in hand £38. 6s. 9d.

I have examined the books and vouchers of the WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, and consider the above a true and correct statement of the funds of the League.

9 Regent Street.

September 29th, 1916.

(Signed) M. S. CLUGSTON,  
Certified Accountant and Auditor.