

THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE REVIEW.

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THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ANTI-SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

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The Men's League for Opposing Women's Suffrage (*President:* THE EARL OF CROMER) invites all men who are opposed to Woman Suffrage to enrol themselves as members. For full particulars apply to the Sec., Caxton House.

PROMINENT ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS.

MRS. FREDERIC HARRISON.

ETHELBERTHA HARRISON, one of the original Founders of the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League, and Founder and President of our Hawkhurst Branch, has had considerable experience of life, both literary and practical.

Brought up in Essex, where as a girl she did a good deal of parish work in the countryside, she received an Oxford education at home under a well-known tutor. Before she was twenty she married her cousin, Frederic Harrison, the well-known man of letters, whose essays in his *Choice of Books* were originally written as a guide to her studies. When settled in London, from 1870 to 1890, she was in constant touch with the leaders in the world both of letters and of politics, including George Eliot, John Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer, John Ruskin, Robert Browning, and George Meredith. For twenty years she was President of the Women's Guild at Newton Hall, an educational and social society of working girls which she founded and organised.

During the last twenty years Mrs. Harrison has



Val L'Estrange, Walton St., S.W.

Ethelbertha Harrison

contributed essays to the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, the *Positivist Review* and *Temple Bar*, as well as in French in the *Revue Occidentale*, and has written a variety of short stories for the *Westminster Gazette*. She is the author of *The Service of Man - Hymns and Poems*, 1890 and 1905, to which she contributed twelve hymns of her own. Her little volume, *The Freedom of Women*—now in its fourth edition—is well known to our readers. As part founder, and for years a worker, of the People's Concert Society, a pioneer movement for providing good music in London's poorest districts at nominal fees, Mrs. Harrison did valuable service. She also helped to start the Art for Schools Association, which provides good reproductions of great pictures for the nation's schools.

Mrs. Harrison is also one of the three women Members of the Occidental Committee of Paris.

L. V. M.

[Photographs and Short Personal Sketches of Leaders in the Anti-Suffrage movement will appear from month to month.]

A LETTER FROM THE KING AND QUEEN.

WE have received the following letter from Their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary, in reply to a letter of condolence bearing the signatures of Lady Jersey, the Duchess of Mon-trose, and Lord Cromer:—

Home Office,
Whitehall,
August 5th, 1910.

MADAM,—I am commanded by the King to convey to Your Ladyship hereby the Thanks of His Majesty and of the Queen for the Loyal and Dutiful Address of the Executive Committees of the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League, the Scottish National Anti-Suffrage League, and the Men's League for Opposing Woman Suffrage, on the occasion of the lamented death of his late Majesty King Edward the Seventh.—I have the honour to be, Madam, your Ladyship's obedient servant,

(Signed) E. GREY.

The Right Honourable
the Countess of Jersey,
Osterley Park, Isleworth.

THE LULL AND THE FUTURE.

THE holiday season has brought a brief lull in the suffragist agitation, and for the remainder of the year, whatever may be the autumn campaign tactics adopted by our opponents, we are reasonably safe against any successful efforts to resuscitate Mr. Shackleton's dead Bill. But at such a time it may be well for members of our League to take a wider survey of the future, and to consider what are the methods by which they can most rapidly achieve the end they desire.

The life of this Parliament will probably be much shorter than the normal period. The first task of Anti-Suffragists is to see that a substantial majority pledged to oppose woman's suffrage is returned to the next House of Commons. This is the primary object of the new departure inaugurated by Lord Cromer and Lord Curzon, of the remodelling of our organisation, the raising of a large fund, and the

inception of a great campaign throughout the country. This autumn many new candidates will be selected by party associations, and it must be our object to see that in every case pressure is brought to bear by Anti-Suffragists on candidates and would-be candidates at the earliest moment of their contact with a constituency. Our friends on executive committees must be asked to convey to possible candidates that opposition to women's suffrage will bring them valuable help which would not otherwise be forthcoming, and that support of the movement by the candidate would seriously displease many who in other respects might be in whole-hearted agreement with his views. In every such case our local branch must exert itself betimes, and where a branch has not yet been formed, individual constituents should be asked to undertake a task which they can perform much more effectively than the Head Office in London.

Nor should our efforts be confined to Great Britain, or to the candidates of the two great parties. Ireland offers a most promising and as yet little worked field for Anti-Suffrage operations, and in pressing Irish candidates of all parties to give pledges against women's suffrage, our friends will find a very large measure of support among all sections of the Irish people. Of Irish Unionists, a large majority is already solid, and either voted or paired against Mr. Shackleton's Bill. Among Irish Nationalists, alone of all parties in the House, the greater part did not trouble to vote at all, and the twenty who supported the Bill represented, for the most part, the literary and academic section of their party. The Nationalists who opposed the Bill were much more representative of the farmers, peasantry, and trading classes, and there is every reason to believe that nearly all the Nationalists who abstained can be induced by pressure from their constituents to join the opposition.

Then, again, we must ask ourselves in what form is it likely that future suffrage proposals will be presented, either in this Parliament or the next? The experience of this summer, cul-

minating in the revolt of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill, seems to show that after this year we shall have heard the last of conciliation measures designed to draw mixed support from all parties, and that future proposals for women's franchise must be framed either on Conservative or Liberal lines. A Unionist Franchise Bill would not differ very greatly from Mr. Shackleton's measure, but it is obvious that it can never be introduced by a Unionist Government so long as the party maintains its present substantial majority against giving votes to women. A Liberal Franchise Bill would be drawn frankly on the lines of adult suffrage, and would have the advantage of bringing into line Messrs. Lloyd George and Churchill, and those of their friends who joined them in opposing the present measure on "democratic" grounds. This is by far the greatest practical danger of the future, as Liberal Anti-Suffragists in the present Parliament are comparatively few, and many Suffragists undoubtedly contemplate the capture of the Liberal machine, and look forward to their path being made clear when Mr. Asquith is in due time succeeded by a Suffragist leader of the party. Clearly the best way to deter the Liberal leaders from including women's suffrage in their party creed is to convince them that the change, whether consistent or not with Liberal principles, is deeply unpopular with the mass of the people. Liberal leaders are naturally keenly alive to such a danger, and what we have to do is to bring home the risk of active and determined popular hostility to every Liberal candidate in the country.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THOSE who believe what the Suffragists so constantly maintain, that the grant of Woman Suffrage would tend to purify public life and put an end to corruption, would do well to study the account given in a recent number of "Everybody's Magazine" by Judge B. B. Lindsey, of Denver, Colorado, of his attempts to enlist the leading women voters in his campaign against what he calls "The Beast"—i.e., the corrupt "Machine" by which Denver,

more even than most American cities, is governed. Denver is the capital of Colorado, where women have the vote. The women voters had helped Judge Lindsey to secure a Juvenile Court, which did not touch anybody's pecuniary interest; but when it came to fighting the Bosses and the Corporations, this is what the Judge found:—

"I tried the leaders of the Woman's Club. One able and wealthy woman, of whose support I was certain, confessed that she could not even sign the nominating petition. She said that if any woman of wealth wished to take part in such a fight, she would have to invest her money in another State. Her own investments were in Denver, and if she were to champion our cause publicly the corporations would make her suffer for it ruinously. Another leader told me: 'You know, Judge Lindsey, I would like to help you, but my husband is in business, and his business depends largely upon the goodwill of Mr. Evans. He has large contracts with the county. He has told me that I must not under any conditions attend your meetings or do anything like that. It would be very offensive to Mr. Evans and the business men.' Another said: 'I know you're right, Judge, but my husband is in the City Hall. Some day I hope he will be free—so that I may be free—but he isn't now.' At the beginning of the campaign, I went to practically all the woman's suffrage leaders, who, at national meetings, had been telling how much the women had done for the Juvenile Court in Denver, and none of them dared help me. . . . There is almost no way, under the Beast, to get a party nomination except from a corporation machine. Women in politics are human beings; they are not 'ministering angels' of an ethereal idealism; and they are unable to free us, because they are not free themselves."

It must be remembered that Judge Lindsey, who declares in this same article that "he is and always has been an enthusiastic supporter of Woman Suffrage," is an authority to whom the Suffragists in Colorado, and in America generally, are constantly appealing.

MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS, with whom all who admire her excellent work in literature regret to differ, has been describing the statements made by Mrs. Humphry Ward and others in the columns of "The Times" as to the Suffrage situation in America as "romantic" and "without foundation in fact"; and she declares on the contrary that there is "a steady advance in the Suffrage faith in America." The statements she tries to shake were, of course, all based on direct American information, from eye-witnesses far better acquainted with the American situation than Miss Robins can now claim to be. And the letter from Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, summarised in the "Times," to which Miss Robins

refers, did not, in fact, invalidate any of the contentions put forward by Mrs. Ward. Mrs. Ward claimed that the Suffrage movement in America had made no "substantial gain" anywhere during the past year, and in this she was only following the mass of independent American opinion. The New York "Sun" not long ago published an extremely interesting article on the Suffrage position, dwelling on the past year as one of "disruption and defeat." The New York "World," describing the "overwhelming defeat" of the Suffrage amendment in the Assembly at Albany, regards this vote as of extraordinary significance. It was given, says the woman correspondent who describes the scene, after speeches very bitter and contemptuous in tone, the reason for the sharper hostility of Anti-Suffrage opinion lying apparently in the unseemly proceedings at the National Conventions held this year at Washington, both of the Suffragists and of the famous Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. "Both assemblies," says the "World," "were at the mercy of a small group of women, who represented the entire contending forces—who went down to Washington for political ends, and obtained them by political methods which might well give men pause." "The genius for political shrewdness and intrigue has reached its height in the woman's organisations of the United States"; and its inspiring motives are shown to be "the lust for power and the ambition for personal advancement." The quarrels and personalities in the Suffragist Convention have deeply affected public opinion. In the past year "the movement has suffered a most inglorious set-back."

It will, of course, be replied over here that "lust for power," "intrigue," and "the ambition for personal advancement" are not unknown to the male conventions of the United States, and that to object to them in women is mere hypocrisy. But is it? May there not be in the most hardened machine politician a wholesome dread lest by dragging women also into the party whirlpool those evils which he is content to suffer and inflict for himself may be made tenfold worse when shared by women? At the same time, for the honest and independent observer, there must be something like amused despair as he watches the frantic efforts of some thousands of women to obtain

powers which, to judge from the experience of half a century, are not necessary to any of the expanding aims and ideals of women, while they may easily debase the woman's standards, without improving those of the man.

AMONGST her various very inconclusive arguments, Miss Blackwell points to the small number of the Anti-Suffrage societies in America as compared with the Suffrage societies. But the fact proves nothing at all. The real Anti-Suffrage force in America are the women who belong to neither host, and who, by their mere silence, their tacit refusal to support the suffrage cause, defeat it year by year. That this force is really overwhelming is shown by many signs—for instance, the failure of the million signatures petition that was to have been presented to Congress last April, when, after more than a year's work, 222,000 signatures of women, in round numbers, and 180,000 signatures of men, out of a population of 100,000,000, were finally produced. And, of course, the existence of this force is what gives exceptional importance to the Anti-Suffrage Societies, small as their actual number may be. They represent infinitely more than the societies on the other side, and they are constantly giving the inarticulate hosts behind them more and better reasons for the faith that is in them.

WE hope that our supporters, both in London and the country, are realising that by the middle or end of September, at latest, opposition to the Suffragist proposals ought to be once more in full blast. The Suffragist papers show that, in spite of holidays, a good many meetings are being held on their side, and a number of absurd and delusive statements are being scattered broadcast. We hope that those of our friends who have leisure and ability to give to speaking and writing for the Anti-Suffrage League may be now quietly preparing the arguments and activity of the autumn. Let them, above all, study the Suffragist Press. There can be no greater spur to our side than the perusal of the heated attacks upon our position made by writers who dare not understand our point of view or give an intelligent account of our reasons.

ONE of the most common forms of misrepresentation and attack lies in holding up the Anti-Suffragist, man or

woman, as a person consumed by a burning contempt for women, and constantly ready to libel and belittle them. This is because we of the Anti-Suffrage League believe that there is such a thing as a natural division of functions in the State answering to the physical divisions of life; and that women would make bad Parliamentary voters, because the normal and necessary life of women tends to shut them out from politics, just as the normal and necessary life of men tends towards politics. But are politics the whole or the major part of life? Is a vote the only means of citizenship? May not those who contend that to preserve a rich differentiation in the national life, and in the customs and traditions by which that life expresses itself, is in itself a good; that to force men and women into precisely the same modes of activity is to impoverish the nation and to diminish, so to speak, the chances of favourable variation by which the nation progresses:—may not they, in truth, be honouring women far more truly than those who would merely hand over to women *en bloc* the powers and occupations of men? The more varied are the means which a nation possesses of reaching the goal of better life, the stronger it is. Women have their own powers and opportunities, which are not those of men, and which men cannot wield. Not by interference with those of men, but by the full development of their own—there lies the path of true honour and of safe progress.

MEANWHILE the "normal woman" has been receiving much attention in the newspapers. Mrs. Humphry Ward had maintained that the normal woman, whether of the richer or the poorer classes—but especially of the poorer classes—has other things to think of than politics during the child-bearing age, and does not naturally take much interest in them—"unless her husband happens to be a politician, an exception which proves the rule!" Mrs. Ward's letter called forth a good many answers. Lady Grove's silly effusion scarcely deserved the compliment of Mrs. Somervell's answer; the writer of it has still to learn the A.B.C. of controversy. But Lady Emily Lutyens is another kind of disputant. Lady Emily says in effect, "Am I not a 'normal woman'?" I have a husband and five children, yet I take a keen interest in politics, and have always done so." But, of course, the answer is that Lady Emily Lutyens

is not at all "a normal woman" in these respects, but one of the exceptions to which Mrs. Ward referred. The daughter of an Indian Viceroy, connected with most of the leading political families of the last twenty years, familiar with politics and official life from her childhood—Lady Emily would indeed be abnormal if she were not keenly interested in politics!

THE position of the Anti-Suffragist members and Vice-Presidents of the National Union of Women Workers has lately become a serious one. For the N.U.W.W. was officially represented by a platform and speakers at the meeting held in Trafalgar Square during July by the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies, in support of the Conciliation Bill. It is clear that a proceeding so indefensible in the case of a non-political society, which exists for the sake of social reform, and includes, we are told, among its members about a third who are Anti-Suffrage in opinion, must force a crisis. A resolution will be moved at the Conference of the National Union in October, demanding that the Union shall refrain from corporate action in the case of a political question on which the opinion of its members is so deeply divided as it is on the Suffrage. And if the resolution is not passed, there will certainly be a large number of resignations, including probably several Vice-Presidents. It is not creditable to the present Executive that such a step should be necessary.

THE resolution in favour of the Conciliation Bill passed by the Corporation of Glasgow is a matter which should rouse the Scottish Anti-Suffrage League to some corresponding action. A canvass among the women municipal voters of Glasgow would demonstrate, we believe, how little they desire the further vote which the Corporation would thrust upon them. Could not the Scottish League undertake it? The more of these local inquiries that can be carried through this autumn, the better. Our opponents are already at work. Every canvass of this kind, from the one side or the other, means discussion of the subject, and the diffusion of literature. We certainly ought not to lag behind the Suffrage societies in so important a task.

SINCE our August number appeared one of the most beautiful lives of the

century has passed beyond our ken, and Florence Nightingale has gone to her rest. It may not be out of place to quote the following passage from the conclusion to her "Notes on Nursing: What it is and what it is not" (published in 1860), a passage wherein "The Lady of the Lamp" throws a bright, clear light on the path of women's truest duty. After pleading the cause of her profession, as "a great national work," and pointing out that "On women we must depend first and last for personal and household hygiene; for preventing the race from degenerating," she thus appeals:—

"I would earnestly ask my sisters to keep clear of both the jargons now current everywhere (for they are equally jargons), of the jargon about the 'rights' of women which urges women to do all that men do, merely because men do it, and without regard to whether this is the best that women can do; and of the jargon that urges women to do nothing that men do, merely because they are women, and should be 'recalled to a sense of their duty' as women, and because this is women's work, and that is men's and these are the things which women should not do, which is all assertion and nothing more. Surely woman should bring the best she has, whatever that is, to the work of God's world, without attending to either of these cries. For what are they, both of them, the one just as much as the other, but listening to the 'what people will say' opinion, to the 'voices from without'? And as a wise man has said, no one has ever done anything great or useful by listening to the voices from without. Oh leave these jargons; go your way straight to God's work in simplicity and singleness of heart."

NEVER has there been a clearer demonstration of the Suffragist folly of grasping the shadow and losing the substance than that afforded by the recent suspension of the work of the Manchester Women Guardians and Local Government Association. Councillor Margaret Ashton, the Hon. Secy. of the Association, is a leading Suffragist in Manchester, and by a strange irony, to her fell the duty of proposing at the annual meeting of the Association that the work of the Association be suspended, owing to financial failure. The Treasurer's report showed an overdraft at the bank exceeding £100. The following phrases occurring in the Committee's report seem to require no comment from us: "This being the year for the triennial elections to all County Councils and a large number of Boards of Guardians and Urban and Rural District Councils, we had hoped to have secured a good number of candidates willing to stand for election. For the first time women are eligible for

seats on the County Councils, but we have been entirely unsuccessful in finding anyone qualified as a ratepayer and willing and able to stand. . . . The present attitude of party politicians in regard to women's public service is reflected in a more bitter tone towards women candidates at elections." Further on in the report, regret was expressed that "at the annual meeting of directors and subscribers of the Manchester Royal Infirmary the report of the Board of Management was confirmed, and women were debarred from resident medical posts." There is needed no further proof than this evidence that the useful public service of women as Guardians and Councillors is being blocked all over the country by the action of Suffragists—women who claim to have the public good and the welfare of their sex so warmly at heart. Certainly it has been thus blocked in Manchester.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

BY ELLEN THORNEYCROFT FOWLER.

I THINK it is in "Alice Through the Looking-Glass" (I am quoting from memory and am therefore probably incorrect) that the Red Queen begs Alice to take a biscuit because she is thirsty: and, when Alice is still thirsty, offers her another biscuit, to quench that thirst. Now it seems to me that the Women's Suffrage movement is very much like the Red Queen. It seems that women are terribly handicapped in the race of life—that they have much to suffer, much to endure, and much to put up with; it recognises, quite rightly, that they are athirst for many things—for justice in legal questions, for opportunities to develop and retain their powers, and for equality with men in some of the great competitions of life; and, having recognised this thirst, it at once proceeds to quench it by offering it a biscuit; it proposes to redress all the age-long wrongs of womanhood at one fell swoop by giving her the empty privilege of a Parliamentary vote.

I am not attempting to deny that—although the position of woman is infinitely better now than it has ever been before in the annals of the human race—she is still labouring under distinct and indefensible disadvantages. Life is hard for all women, and especially for women of the lower and lower-middle classes; and it is useless to pretend that it is not. Not only has Nature decreed that the same amount

of work takes far more out of a woman than it does out of a man; but society has also decreed that she shall, as a rule, receive considerably less payment than he for that amount of work. This is undoubtedly hard upon woman; but I fail to see how the promise of a vote would in any way remedy this evil. It would certainly have no effect upon that pitiless decree of Nature which says to woman "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther"; and which punishes any disobedience to this command by the tortures of overwrought sensibilities and nervous breakdowns. I very much doubt if the vote would have any effect either upon society's dictum that women's wages shall be much lower than men's; because it is not men who "sweat" women-workers, but women who "sweat" one another. Cheap clothes appeal to feminine purchasers much more than to masculine ones; and the disgracefully "good bargains," which are the result of shoddy material and of underpaid workmanship, are met with far oftener in "Ladies' Departments" than in "Gentlemen's." And it must be borne in mind that when it came to the point of settling such matters by legislation, the women-buyers would probably outnumber in voting-power the women-workers.

I do not believe that the possession of the vote by women would, in the long run, make commercial laws any easier for them than they are at present; and I feel sure that it would not help them with regard to moral and criminal laws, as women are proverbially harder upon each other than men are upon them. If women were allowed to serve upon juries, the number of female criminals who suffered the extreme penalty of the law would be far larger than it is at present.

It seems to me that the disabilities from which women suffer are too deep-seated for the suffrage to touch them one way or the other.

In the first place these disabilities are essential and innate. No woman has the strength or the staying-power of a man, and no Act of Parliament can give them to her. I am prepared to admit that, to begin with, she is often equal to a man in instinct and intellect. Her intuition is quicker and more correct than his, and her judgment not infrequently as sound. But, too often, she cannot keep it up. Her nervous organisation is such that suddenly—when everybody, including herself, is least expecting it—she will either break down from excess of strain, or

else be carried away by excess of sentiment; and will under these conditions be led into extravagances and absurdities which her normal self would neither approve of nor agree with. In woman's so-called proper sphere—the social and domestic—these extravagances and absurdities are at the worst harmless, and at the best charming; but when she is admitted into the arena of public life, they lower her own dignity and endanger the common weal. For instance, the maiden who boxes the ears of a too-aspiring admirer, has the charm and the piquancy of comedy; the woman who resorts to the use of weapons of war to defend her home or her children, possesses the state and dignity of tragedy; but the suffragette who slaps a policeman's face because he is doing his duty, displays only the extravagant absurdities of burlesque. The very qualities which are respectively attractive and imposing in woman's own sphere, become distorted and ridiculous when translated into the sphere of public and political life. Her nervous sensibility is too delicate an instrument for a military march or a political demonstration; it is tuned to the finer issues of making melody in the home or accompanying the songs of the angels.

And, in the second place, the disabilities of women are instinctive and traditional, and are therefore in reality a source of power to her. It is in her weakness that her true strength is to be found. Because she is incapable of fighting for herself, men have always fought for her; because she is not strong enough to carry life's heaviest burdens, men have carried them for her; because she is not able to do things for herself, men have done them for her. There is no power so irresistible as the power of weakness. It overcomes everything, and carries all before it. Strength can stand up against strength, and struggle and prevail; but strength cannot stand up and struggle against weakness; in that conflict the battle is lost before it is begun, and weakness wins the day simply because it is incapable of fighting for it. Hence the victory of the actual rulers of this world—the helpless little children. As the women rule the men, so the children rule the women; and each in turn rule, not by the power of superior strength, but by the power of greater weakness.

But if woman insists upon laying down her most irresistible weapon, and arming herself instead with man's clumsier panoply of war, then—instead

of increasing her influence in the State—she will greatly diminish it. Man's strength cannot stand against the appeal of her weakness; but it can easily stand against the attack of her strength—strength which must, in the very nature of things, be ever inferior to his—and not only stand against it, but prevail. It is because woman cannot fight against man, that she generally wins the battle; the moment that she begins to fight against him she will invariably lose it. The days of chivalry are not over; never will be over as long as men are men and women are women; but the moment that women cease to be women, and range themselves alongside of men in the arena of political life, then the days of chivalry and of the reign of womanhood will alike be numbered, and the actual and intolerable subjection of woman will begin.

If I could be convinced that the possession of a vote would endow woman with the same physical strength and energy as man; would enable her to work as long, and consequently earn as much as he can without injury to brain or nerves; and would do all this without undermining that ascendancy over man which long centuries of greater physical weakness and more delicate spiritual perception have established to the equal advantage of both sexes, so that while he defends and works and fights for her, she in return comforts and elevates and spiritualises him; then I would shout "Votes for Women!" with the best, and would walk in processions till "the gunpowder ran out of the heels of my boots." But until I am thus convinced, I shall persist in my opinion that to attempt to cure women's wrongs by giving her the vote, is merely offering her biscuits because she is thirsty; and I, for my part, am not taking any.

ELLEN THORNEYCROFT FOWLER.

AN ENDORSEMENT.

THE following has appeared in "The Times" as a hearty endorsement of Miss Octavia Hill's letter to the same journal which was published in the August REVIEW:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—As a member of the profession which has for its main object the fitting of men and women for the careers which they may select so that they may leave the world a better and a happier place than they found it, may I endorse every word of Miss Octavia Hill's letter in "The Times" of July 15th?

I should hesitate to express an opinion were it not that the fact that a large

number of eminent women in the teaching profession having publicly declared for woman suffrage, the silence of those who hold a contrary view may give rise to misconception.

I cannot help thinking that that silence is due very largely to the natural unwillingness of people while engaged in educational work to express an opinion on a political subject which divides households into two such distinct camps. I have felt that unwillingness myself in past years, and it is only because I am no longer an active member of the profession that I can speak without disloyalty to councils or parents.

We educationists who are opposed to woman suffrage oppose it not because we are without hearts or brains, but because we believe, as Miss Hill points out, that men and women exist to help each other and that the difference created by nature in their constitution involves difference in function.

To make the best use of hearts and brains, to save time, and to prevent waste of power men and women must work in conjunction, not in opposition to each other.

We believe, too, that the function of governing and of lawmaking has been up to now honestly and well exercised in the face of human limitation, and that, therefore, not only is there no necessity for interference on our part, but that grave danger is involved in unnecessary meddling and in fighting to obtain the right to do work which men have shown they can do and in which they have proved themselves anxious to obtain the counsel and advice of women.—Yours faithfully,

LILLA B. STRONG,
late Headmistress Diocesan Girls' School, Grahamstown, South Africa; Francis Holland School, Upper Baker-street; Auckland House, Simla.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

NEVER before in the sixty years of Suffrage agitation and organisation in Massachusetts has there been such a campaign as that waged here this year. "Whirlwind" motor tours through the State, booths at Expositions, open-air meetings, free teas, large public meetings addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Snowden, and other leaders, lavish outlays of time, energy, and money—all these activities were brought into play to agitate, to influence and inform.

It is no new thing to have Suffrage measures brought before the Legislature of Massachusetts. For half a century or more there has scarcely been a Session to which the Suffragists have not presented a petition for some

form of woman suffrage. In some years there have been as many as five separate petitions for limited or full suffrage for women—a petition for municipal suffrage for all women, for tax-paying women, for licence suffrage, for Presidential suffrage, and a petition asking for an Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth striking out the word "male" from the qualification of voters. This year, as in 1909, the Suffragists combined all their forces on a petition for complete and full suffrage for women. The hearing on this petition was held before the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. At this hearing the petitioners and the remonstrants—the Suffragists and the Anti-Suffragists—were given equal opportunity to present their arguments. It was interesting to note that on this occasion the Suffragists adopted some of the tactics of the English Suffragettes, not that they were militant, but they were sensational and spectacular in their methods. In marked contrast was the quiet, dignified manner of the remonstrants. The Committee reported to the House of Representatives against the Amendment 7 to 4. When the report was taken up in the House, a motion to substitute the amendment for the report was defeated by a vote, counting pairs, of 54 yeas to 155 nays. In 1909 the vote, counting pairs, was 54 yeas to 171 nays. It is a curious circumstance that the Suffrage strength was exactly the same this year as last, the only difference in the record of the two years being that the number of members absent and unrecorded was greater this year than last—31 as compared with 15. In the Senate the adverse report of the Committee was accepted without debate or a division.

The Constitution of Massachusetts is most carefully safeguarded. Any proposed amendment must be agreed to by a majority of the Senators and two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives present and voting thereon and referred to the next Session; if, in the Legislature next chosen, the proposed amendment shall be agreed to by similar majorities, it then goes before

the qualified voters of the State. If a majority of these voters approve the amendment it then becomes part of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. When in its first stage toward becoming law, the petition of the Suffragists to make a radical change in the Constitution of Massachusetts which would practically bring about universal adult suffrage in the State meets with no better fate than an almost 3 to 1 adverse vote, it would seem as if its final accomplishment were a long way off, at least in Massachusetts.

Suffrage measures in New York, Maryland, and Rhode Island have fared no better this year. The annual Convention of the Suffragists was held in Washington in April, and their much-heralded 1,000,000 name petition to Congress shrank to less than half a million. After the Convention five of the most trusted leaders of the National American Woman Suffrage Association resigned because of their disaffection with the change in policy of the Association. The hissing of the President at the opening meeting of the Convention has made many people appreciate more strongly than ever the unfitness of women for political life.

C. C. ELY.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE ON THE MIDWIVES' BILLS.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE, in a speech at Folkestone, a week or two ago, referred to the Midwives' Act of a few years back, and to the amending Bill recently introduced by Earl Beauchamp. Mrs. Lawrence pounced upon the transition difficulties accompanying an immense reform, to make mock of this Government and its predecessors as having legislated for women without consulting them; and she further attacked the Board of Education for having instituted classes in the "Science of mothering"—by which we suppose she refers to certain recent developments in the teaching of housewifery and hygiene. Was it not ridiculous, asked Mrs. Lawrence, that "before such measures were introduced, women were not consulted?"

The truth is, of course, that they are consulted at every step. One of the most strenuous members of the original Committee to whom the passing of the Midwives' Act was due, writes:—

"My whole recollection of the years of work for the various Midwives' Bills, is of strenuous and whole-hearted work of men and women together, against—not opposition or apathy because we women were voteless, but against a widespread and amazing ignorance of the evils to be com-

bated, together with a very active and determined opposition from the rank and file of a great profession which thought its position threatened. The truth is," this witness continues, "that the 'votelessness' of women had nothing whatever to do with the matter. We went steadily on, quite undeterred, and, as far as I remember, equally undisturbed by the fact of our votelessness and supposed 'ineffectiveness,' gradually educating public opinion, gradually collecting evidence, gradually pressing the thing in season and out of season, until at last we succeeded. . . ."

The Bill, indeed, took a long time to pass, against a small but resolute opposition. The same is the case with many important reforms, initiated by men and dealing with the concerns of men voters—witness the 'hardy annuals' of many sessions. Where it is a case of threatened interests, only perseverance and a good case can win the day.

"The suffragists profess to think that the pressure of votes can bring about a reform of this kind; they don't know how an 'unpopular' question like this has to be worked at before either men or women take the least interest. The apathy and ignorance of women was greater or more baffling than that of men. . . . The indifference of the political women always struck me very much. I said to an ardent suffragist once that none of them did anything for what seemed to me one of the first duties of women. She said, 'Oh, we pass resolutions in favour of your Bill at our meetings'—and seemed genuinely amazed when I said resolutions were not enough; we wanted work and money. . . . My experience of M.P.'s was their splendid loyalty to a difficult and unpopular question, and their whole-hearted sympathy and interest in it, and I am ashamed when I read suffragist letters and statements on this subject."

We may be allowed to ask with regard to this matter a further pertinent question. Might not the working-women in this case, in their ignorance of their own best interests and those of their children, have combined with the minority of doctors who opposed the Act, to prevent its ever being passed at all? In this case the enlightened opinion of women secured the reform; the votes of women would very probably have stopped it. Nor was it a case in which the voting woman could be left, as the factory hand sometimes claims, to work out her own destruction; since it was the nation's children who were endangered, for whom the nation as a whole is responsible.

As to the Board of Education and its Hygienic classes and regulations, probably Mrs. Pethick Lawrence is not aware that the Hon. Maud Lawrence, who is the Chief Woman Inspector at the Education Office, has a large and varied control over these things, and that it was for this purpose in particular that she was appointed. Miss Lawrence has under her all the women inspectors of the Board concerned with the teaching of Hygiene and Domestic Economy, and the powers which Miss Lawrence possesses, and which she is known to have exercised, to secure reform, are very great. In addition, there are five women members of the L.C.C. Education Committee who are constantly consulted on such matters, not to speak of other women members of local bodies throughout the country, through whom the Board is constantly receiving advice and recommendations.

MISS VIOLET MARKHAM ON A WOMAN'S COUNCIL.

MISS VIOLET MARKHAM's article on "A Proposed Woman's Council" would have been noticed in our last number, but for the pressure of the Conciliation Bill debate on our limited space. In our judgment, heartily as we sympathise with Miss Markham's general point of view, the project of a Woman's Council is too far removed from anything that exists at present to admit of practical realisation. It would be opposed by a great many Anti-Suffragists; it would not conciliate the real Suffragists; and the opinion of men in general regards it as entirely removed from practical politics. But whatever Miss Markham discusses is well discussed, and we reprint here the admirable passage from her article, on the specialisation of function in the modern State.

"No one will be at any pains to deny that the modern State is a highly complex organism. Now it is an axiom scientifically that the more complex an organism, the more highly specialised must be the parts which compose the whole. It is only in a very low form of animal life that the same organ is found performing the functions of heart, brain, and stomach. Development implies specialisation and differentiation, and this fact should give pause to many suffragists who are concerned to demonstrate, the great stumbling-block of motherhood notwithstanding, that woman can do man's work, or at least much of it, as easily as her own. Scientifically, however, it is surely more correct to view men and women as two highly developed, highly specialised instruments, but instruments in spite of the weighty authority of Plato to the contrary, marked by profound and unalterable natural distinctions. It is no question whatever of superiority or inferiority, a false issue too frequently raised in this controversy. It is a question of difference of structure, pointing to difference of social or political function. So far as women are concerned, Nature herself has marked out one great primary set of duties for woman. She is, in a very special sense, the maker and the keeper of the home. Obviously, if the State is to exist at all, the bearing and rearing of healthy citizens is one of the most important functions which can exist in that State. . . . Hence the supreme importance of giving to woman the highest and best education of which she is capable, because she is in very truth the guardian of life, not only of the physical life she bears, but of that deeper moral and spiritual life by which humanity alone in any real sense lives. The very fact, however, of woman's specialisation for these great duties implies that there are other functions in the State for which she is not specialised, but which belong more properly to men. Once again, we should infer from scientific analogy that it is not by interference with one another's functions, but by each sex making the best of its own, that we shall arrive at the maximum of life for the whole community."

MRS. BEVERIDGE AND THE TRAFALGAR SQUARE DEMONSTRATION.

MRS. BEVERIDGE, of Shottersmill, writes to us as follows: "A letter has been brought to me from a working-woman who was at the Trafalgar Square Demonstration on July

16th. It contains these words: "It was very noticeable that nearly all the suffragettes were quite young girls who couldn't possibly understand what they wanted or why they wanted it. Some of them were doing sandwich-men's work, and paraded the Square with placards in huge letters, "All good women want the vote." The writer is an extremely busy woman, her house full of children, her hands with work for their upbringing; one of the class who utterly repudiate suffragist thought in every form.

Are not such women, who say they do not understand politics, and have no time for work outside their homes, nearer the truth as to what constitutes effective citizenship in women than those the paucity of whose home duties leaves them leisure to make departure from essential woman's work? When one goes below the leisured class of women, one frequently meets with opinion on women's work, scriptural in its dignified acceptance of that work, and modern in its perception of it as a national duty. Such thinkers despise the suffragist movement as a trivial thing. They say, though in their own words, that without a woman's vote the country can go on, without the woman's work it cannot. They take no back seat, only fill their own position, their own and that recognised by their men."

OUR BRANCH NEWS-LETTER.

THE Branches have been busy during August planning and making their organisation schemes for the autumn and winter, and have not therefore held many public meetings; the gatherings have been mostly of an official and preparatory nature. The outdoor campaign is proving most successful, and Mr. A. Maconachie's tour of the South Coast (of which a full account will appear next month) is accomplishing much useful work.

Exeter.—From Exeter we have received the following:—"On the 26th and 27th of July, two outdoor meetings were held in the evening in the streets of Exeter, Mr. George Calderon being the speaker on each occasion. It is very evident that the mass of the populace in Exeter and district are heartily opposed to women's votes.

The meetings were large and enthusiastic, everybody following the speeches with the greatest interest. All the heckling came from a crowd of two or three suffragists, and, when the vote was taken, it was overwhelmingly in our favour; only two hands each day being held up on the other side besides those of the suffragists. In both cases, we invited our opponents to get up in the cart and, on the second occasion, one of them accented the invitation, but, being there, could find nothing to say except that our laws were unjust to women without specifying any particular instances. The chair was taken in both cases by Mr. C. T. K. Roberts, formerly Mayor and now Clerk of the Peace in Exeter."

Croydon.—A meeting was held under the auspices of the Croydon Branch at Katharine-street, on August 10th, when Mr. A. Maconachie addressed a large and interested assemblage. Mr. Maconachie spoke of the present suffrage movement as one of the gravest matters before the country. The countries where the franchise was granted were of quite a different character to our

own. In this country we had to run the Empire and deal with matters of peace and war. In Finland and the Colonies there was a minority of women. Finland, in fact, was only a glorified parish council. He wanted them to save women from the suffragists, and suffragists from themselves. Mr. Maconachie was subjected to a number of questions, which he readily answered. The Anti-Suffrage resolution was carried by a large majority at the close of the meeting.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

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

SIR,—This is a small world, and full of amusing experiences.

At the last Parliamentary election, as I came out of the polling station, two young, en-sashed women, quite unknown to me, asked for whom I voted.

Man-like (being a deceiver ever) I airily replied, I had voted for the Lord Mayor. This seemed to stagger them, and they volunteered the information that he was not a candidate. "Never mind," I replied, "I always vote for the Lord Mayor, as he is a commercial man, and so am I; besides I want to see the Lord Mayor an M.P.," and the episode passed.

Now for the sequel. Last week I chanced to be a listener at a Suffrage open-air oration, and the subject was the ignorance of the male voter. Judge my confusion when I heard, as a sample of this ignorance, a case of "a well-dressed man, apparently educated, who at the polling station had voted for the Lord Mayor," thereby invalidating his paper and clogging the machinery of the ballot, through sheer ignorance; "and yet," continued the speaker, "that man claimed as much intelligence as a woman."

I wondered if all suffragists are as easily gulled, and walked away on tiptoe. I may add that the candidate I voted for was returned at the head of the poll.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

A. B.

August, 1910.

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2. Woman's Suffrage and After. Price 3s. per 1,000.
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PAMPHLETS AND BOOKS.

- A. Freedom of Women. Mrs. Harrison. 6d.
- B. Woman or Suffragette. Marie Corelli. 3d.
- C. Positive Principles. Price 1d.
- D. Sociological Reasons. Price 1d.
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- L. An Englishwoman's Home. M. E. S. 1s.
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- N. "The Woman M.P." A. C. Gronno. Price 2d., or 1s. 6d. per dozen.
- O. The Red Book (a complete set of our leaflets in handy form). Price 3d.
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BOOKS AND LEAFLETS

Published by the Men's League, also obtainable from The Women's National Anti-Suffrage League, Caxton House.

3. Gladstone on Woman Suffrage. 1s. per 100.
 4. Queen Victoria and Government by Women. 6d. per 100.
 5. Lord Curzon's Fifteen Good Reasons Against the Grant of Female Suffrage. 9d. per 100.
 6. Is Woman Suffrage a Logical Outcome of Democracy? E. Belfort Bax. 1s. per 100.
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- The Legal Subjection of Men: A Reply to the Suffragettes, by E. Belfort Bax. 6d.
- Ladies' Logic: A Dialogue between a Suffragette and a Mere Man, by Oswald St. Clair. 1s.

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Hon. Treasurers and Hon. Secretaries: Inverness—Miss Mercer, Woodfield, Inverness; Nairn—Miss B. Robertson, Constabulary Gardens, Nairn.

ISLE OF THANET

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

ISLE OF WIGHT

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

KENNINGTON

President: Mrs. Darlington.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Millington, 101, Fentiman Road, Clapham Road, S.W.

KENSINGTON

President: Mary Countess of Ilchester.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Jeanie Ross.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun.
The Kensington office (14, Church Street) being now closed, all communications should be made to the Hon. Secretary, 25, Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W., until further notice.

KESWICK

President: Mrs. R. D. Marshall.
Hon. Treasurer: F. P. Heath, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. J. Hall, Greta Grove.

KEW

Hon. Secretary: Miss A. Stevenson, 10, Cumberland Road, Kew.

LEEDS

President: The Countess of Harewood.
Chairman: Mrs. Frank Gott.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss E. M. Lupton.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Gabrielle Butler, St. Ann's, Burley, Leeds.
District Secretaries: Miss H. McLaren, 158, Otley Road, Headingley; Miss M. Silcock, Barkston Lodge, Roundhay.

LEICESTER

President: Lady Hazelrigg.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Butler, Elmfield Avenue.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Valeria D. Ellis, 120, Regent Road, Leicester.
Assistant Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Waddington, 52, Regent Road, Leicester.

LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD

Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*: Miss C. Gostenhofer, 16, Beresford Road, Birkenhead.

LYMINGTON

President: Mrs. Edward Morant.
Chairman: E. H. Pember, Esq., K.C.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Taylor.
Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*: Mrs. Alexander, The Old Mansion, Boldre, Lymington, Hants.

MALVERN

President: Lady Grey.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Sheppard.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Hollins, Southbank

MANCHESTER

President: Lady Sheffield.
Chairman: George Hamilton, Esq.
Hon. Treasurers: Mrs. Arthur Herbert; Percy Marriot, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Henry Simon.
Secretary: Miss M. Quarrier Hogg, 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. G. F. Sugden, 53, Church Street, Marple.
Assistant Hon. Secretary: Miss Rayner, Stoke Lacy, Marple.

MARYLEBONE (EAST)

President: The Countess of Cromer.
Chairman of Committee: Mrs. Moberly Bell
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Carson Roberts.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Markham, 10, Queen Street, Mayfair.

MARYLEBONE (WEST)

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

MIDDLESBROUGH

President: Mrs. Hedley.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Gjerns, Busby Hall, Carlton-in-Cleveland, Northallerton.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Hon. Secretary: Miss Noble, Jesmond Dene House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEWPORT (MONMOUTHSHIRE)

Hon. Secretary: Miss Prothero, Malpas Court.

NORTH HANTS AND NEWBURY DISTRICT

President: Mrs. Gadesden.
Vice-President: Lady Arbuthnot.
Hon. Treasurer: Paul Forster, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Stedman, The Grange, Woolton Hill, Newbury.

NORTH WALES (No. 1)

President: Mrs. Cornwallis West.

NOTTINGHAM

Acting Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Miss A. J. Lindsay, 54, Parliament Street, London.
Mrs. T. A. Hill, Normanton House, Plumtree, Notts, has kindly consented to give information and to receive subscriptions locally.

OXFORD

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

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.

PETERSFIELD

President: The Lady Emily Turnour.
Vice-President: Mrs. Nettleship.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Amey.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Loftus Jones, Hylton House, Petersfield.

PORTSMOUTH AND DISTRICT

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Burnett.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Craigie, Silwood Villa, Marlmton Road, Southsea.

READING

President: Mrs. G. W. Palmer.
Hon. Treasurer: Dr. Secretan.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Thoyts, Furze Bank, Redlands Road, Reading.

RICHMOND

President: Miss Trevor.
Hon. Treasurer: Herbert Gittens, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Willoughby Dumergne, 5, Mount Ararat Road, Richmond.

ROCHESTER

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Conway Gordon.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Pollock, The Precincts.

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.

SALISBURY

President: Lady Tennant, Wilsford Manor, Salisbury.

SCARBOROUGH

Chairman: Mrs. Daniel.
Hon. Treasurer: James Bayley, Esq.
Hon. Secretaries: Clerical, Miss Mackarness, 19, Princess Royal Terrace; General, Miss Kendall, Oriol Lodge, Scarborough.

SEVENOAKS

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

SHEFFIELD

Vice-Presidents: The Lady Edmund Talbot, Lady Bingham, Miss Alice Watson.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss M. Colley, Newstead, Kenwood Park Road.
Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. Arthur Balfour, "Arcadia," Endcliffe, Sheffield; Mrs. Munns, Mayville, Ranmoor Park Road, Sheffield.

SHOTTERMILL

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. R. S. Whiteway.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. H. Beveridge, Pittfold, Shottermill, Haslemere.

SIDMOUTH

President: Miss Chalmers.
Acting Hon. Treasurer: B. Browning, Esq., R.N.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Browning, Sidmouth.

SOUTHAMPTON

President: Mrs. Cotton.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Langstaff, 13, Carlton Crescent.

SOUTHWOLD

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Adams, Bank House, Southwold, Suffolk.

SPILSBY

No branch yet formed.
Mrs. Richardson, Halton House, Spilsby, acting as Provisional Hon. Secretary.

SURREY (EAST)

Hon. Treasurer: Alfred F. Mott, Esq.
Hon. Secretaries: Reigate—Mrs. Rundall, West View, Reigate; Redhill—Mrs. Frank E. Lemon, Hillcrest, Redhill.

SUSSEX (WEST)

President: The Lady Edmund Talbot.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Travers, Tortington House, Arundel, Sussex.
Assistant Hon. Secretary: Miss Rhoda Butt, Wilbury, Littlehampton.

TAUNTON

President: The Hon. Mrs. Portman.
Vice-President: Mrs. Lance.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Somerville.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Birkbeck, Church Square.

THREE TOWNS AND DISTRICT, PLYMOUTH

President: Mrs. Spender.

TORQUAY

President: Hon. Mrs. Bridgeman.
Hon. Treasurer: The Hon. Helen Trefusis.
Hon. Secretary: Miss M. C. Philippotts, Kilcorran, Torquay.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

President: The Hon. Mrs. Amherst.
Hon. Treasurer: E. Weldon, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Miss M. B. Backhouse, 48, St. James' Road, Tunbridge Wells.

UPPER NORWOOD AND ANERLEY

President: Lady Montgomery Moore.
Hon. Treasurer: J. E. O'Connor, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Austin, Sunnyside, Crescent Road, South Norwood.

WENDOVER

President: The Lady Louisa Smith.
Hon. Treasurer and Secretaries: Miss L. B. Strong; Miss E. D. Perrott, Hazeldene, Wendover, Bucks.

WESTMINSTER

President: The Lady Biddulph of Ledbury.
Hon. Treasurers and Hon. Secretaries: Miss Stephenson and Miss L. E. Cotesworth, Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

President: Lady Mary de Salis.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss W. Evans.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. E. M. S. Parker, Welford House, Weston-super-Mare.

WHITBY

President: Mrs. George Macmillan.
Hon. Treasurer and Secretary: Miss Priestley, The Mount, Whitby.

WIMBLEDON

President: Lady Elliott.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. T. H. Lloyd.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Morgan Veitch, 2, The Sycamores, Wimbledon.

WINCHESTER

President: Mrs. Griffith.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Bryett, Kerrfield, Winchester.

WOODBIDGE

Hon. Secretary: Miss Nixon, Priory Gate, Woodbridge.

WORCESTER

President: The Countess of Coventry.
Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Cherry, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Ernest Day, "Doria," Worcester.

YORK

President: Lady Julia Wombwell.
Hon. Treasurer: Hon. Mrs. Stanley Jackson.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Jenyns, The Beeches, Dringhouses, York.