

these meetings we always talk of the good conditions women have made for themselves in Australia and New Zealand, and I think it is a side of the question which Canadian Statesmen have to consider. As the importance of women possessing the vote develops, it is reasonable to suppose that men who emigrate will consider that they are doing better to go to those colonies in which their wives and daughters are considered as human beings, and in which the vote gives them the opportunity to improve their conditions. We in our society have been definitely considering whether we shall not hold as part of our campaign a great propaganda, advising women not to emigrate to Canada, but to emigrate in preference to those colonies where women have the vote, and advising men not to emigrate to Canada, but to Australia and New Zealand, because there their wives and daughters will have a better chance. I think that for a Canadian statesman that is a very important side of the question. Then I want to turn to the movement in this country—

Mr. Borden interrupted here to say he did not wish to discuss a question which British people must settle for themselves.

The Government's Mistake.

Miss Barrett: I should like to point out that there is in this country a very great agitation for Woman Suffrage, which has become exceedingly acute and extremely inconvenient to this present Government. They are finding it a very great problem, and I think it is regarded as a very serious menace to their existence. The woman's agitation has reached its present stage in this country largely because the Government made the great mistake of ignoring it. They have made a very great mistake. I should like to impress you with this fact, too—the success of the movement is absolutely assured, and therefore we hope, for the sake of the Canadian Government, and for the sake of our women in Canada, that the

Canadian Government will not make the mistake that our Government here at home has made and on your reply to us will depend very much the kind of advice which we give to the women in Canada. We shall definitely consider whether we send out women to Canada to join in a deputation there, and the nature of the deputation will very largely depend on the answer you give us this morning.

I should like to add that there is no need to refer this question to the electors. The people concerned are not the present voters, and, therefore, there is no need to no need to refer the question to the electors of the country.

Miss Barrett concluded by saying: This present Government of ours is shirking its duty in the matter. It is refusing to adopt a definite attitude one way or the other. We do not think that you will adopt such an expedient. We think you will assume full responsibility.

Others Speakers.

Mrs. Tuckwell then spoke, drawing from her experiences in taking out parties of young girl emigrants to Canada, and referring to the evils and dangers of the white slave traffic, which the woman's vote would so largely help to combat.

Miss Evelyn Sharp spoke on the Imperial side of Votes for Women, and saying that Mr. Borden's views on the principle of the question did not greatly matter, added that what did matter was his recognition of the strength and seriousness of a movement that in this country alone was responsible for 1500 imprisonments of women. She presumed that even if his visit to England had no political object, he would, as a statesman at the head of a great Dominion, naturally make some enquiries into the labor unrest here, in case he were to be faced in the future by similar problems in Canada. Would he not make similar enquiries into the causes of the unrest among women, since this was universal, a thing which