

ond letter, appointng Wednesday morning August 28, for an interview.

#### The Deputation.

On Wednesday morning a deputaion consisting of the following members of the Women's Social and Political Union was according received by Mr. Borden in the Savoy Hotel:—Miss Rachael Barrett, Mrs. Tuckwell (matron to the British Women's Emigration Society), Miss Winifred Mayo, Miss Barbara Wylie (whose brother is a Canadian M.P.), and Miss Evelyn Sharp. Miss Barrett having introduced the members of the deputation, and thanked Mr. Borden for receiving them, stated the object for which the interview had been sought.

Miss Barrett: The object of our deputation is not to ascertain whether you are in favour of votes for women or not; we take it that you are in favour—

Mr. Borden: You must not take too much for granted.

Miss Barrett: We in our Society are practical politicians, and we want to talk to you as a practical politician, and the main object of this deputation is to ask you whether you will, on your return to Canada, announce that you are going to introduce and carry a measure giving votes to women on the same terms as to men. You are the Prime Minister of Canada, and the Women's Social and Political Union, which we represent here today, has an organization in Canada. We are not a national association, but an Imperial one, and these members in Canada have asked us to help them, and to instruct them as to what they are to do in Canada in order to bring about the enfranchisement of women on the same terms as men. We have members who have emigrated there, and we have members there also who have joined after hearing Mrs. Pankhurst. Mrs. Tuckwell, who is here this morning, is a member of the Women's Social and Political Union in Canada. I think every member of this deputation has

friends and relations in Canada, and for that reason, of course, we are deeply interested in the country, and we are convinced that the conditions there are not, and will not be, what they should be for women until women have an equal share in making the laws under which they have to live. We do not want to go into the reasons why women want the vote, I but I think it is a matter of plain common sense that if women had a proper share in making the laws and framing the conditions under which they live, those laws would be more likely to suit them, because women know better than anyone else can, what is good for them and for their sex.

#### Canadian Laws.

Then I have to add that Canada is a great Dominion largely in the process of building, and we feel convinced that it will be much better built if women have a share in it and if they are recognized definitely as citizens. In this country we can give you many examples of how the votelessness of women has given rise to laws which are very unjust to women, but I am not going to trouble you with these today. I am not expert at all in Canadian affairs, but we are in communication with our members in Canada, and they write to us about laws over there which are unjust to women.

Miss Barrett then gave some examples of such laws, and proceeded:—

I should like, however, to point out that the object of this deputation is not primarily to deal with these laws. Even if these laws were all that we consider they ought to be, we should still want the vote, because we consider that to be the key to the situation. We are not primarily concerned with these reforms but with the vote.

There is another side of the matter to which I wish to call your attention, and that is the condition of women in Australia and New Zealand. Now, we in our Society hold a great many meetings, several thousand a year, and at