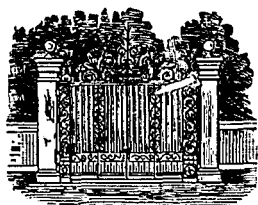


## Outside the Gates.

## WOMEN.



The international newspaper to be issued by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance will be published in Holland and edited by Miss M. Kramers, in English.

Addressing a large temperance meeting at Douglas, Isle of Man, recently, Mr. Thomas Vineer, First Manx Judge, said he could not understand why there was such feeling in England in regard to the granting of women's suffrage. Manx women had had Parliamentary votes for twenty years, and their influence had always been for morality and righteousness.

Miss Margaret E. Bondfield, speaking recently at a meeting of the Regent Street Branch of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants on "The Evils of Shop Life," strongly condemned the living-in system which the Union seeks to abolish. Shop-workers should not put up with a truck system which in other trades had long been abolished, as it gave workers no choice of food and lodging. Living-in meals were far from satisfactory. Often breakfast consisted of slushy tea and bread and butter, at dinner there was good meat but badly cooked, at tea again bread and butter, and out of slender wages an assistant often had to buy supplementary food, which was really nutritious. It was impossible to build up nerve tissues on bread and butter. Another evil of the living-in system was the scanty and unhealthy sleeping accommodation which often prevailed.

One of the curses of shoplife to-day was, she said, the miserable secrecy observed about wages. Knowing there were many women after one berth an employer would ask each what was the minimum she would take, and in fear of losing the chance the employee would agree to take less than she was worth.

Miss Bondfield said she was no advocate of strikes, as in the long run the employees suffered more than the employers, but at the same time that method was the only way by which some employers could be brought to reason.

The *Bulletin*, now the *Federation Bulletin*, has been adopted as the official organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. For over a year it has been the organ of the Board of Directors, but that was as high an indorsement as it could receive until a meeting of the Biennial. At the Eighth Annual Convention at St. Paul, U.S.A., the Board of Directors made a unanimous recommendation for indorsement by the Biennial Convention, which was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote. The *Federation Bulletin* is an admirable journal, containing many interesting articles.

## Book of the Week.

## SET IN AUTHORITY.\*

Mrs. Cotes is abundantly qualified to write an Anglo-Indian novel. She evidently knows all about the civilians and the Army and the cliques and the coteries, the ayah and the educated native, the administration, and the social aspects of life.

Her present book is a triumph of construction, a lesson in the art of showing how much may hang on little. The whole description of the Morgan case is so masterly as to recall "The Ring and the Book."

Morgan was a private soldier. He intrigued with a native girl married to an old man. There was a fracas, the old man was murdered, and the soldier arrested. There ruled in India a Viceroy, Lord Thame, who was all for justice to the natives. It so happened that Morgan was tried by a native, Sir Ahmed Hossein. He could have appealed against being tried by a Mohammedan, but he did not. His sentence was extremely light—two years only—and the Viceroy, against the strong opinion of the Chief Commissioner of the district, ordered a re-opening of the trial.

One of the civil servants in the district was a young man called Cox, fresh from England—also full of the cry of justice for the native. He heard from an old Hindu man that there was more evidence against Morgan—evidence which had been withheld at the trial. He deemed it his duty to lay his information before his chief. It weighed with the Viceroy. Henry Morgan was retried in Calcutta, found guilty of murder, sentenced to be hanged. The affair put all India and England in a turmoil. All the Anglo-Indians who had been long in the country believed that a great mistake was being made. Specially earnest against it was Dr. Ruth Pearce, the interesting doctor in charge of the Women's Hospital.

In the rush of her pity and indignation she visited Morgan in gaol. He was a thorough "bad lot"—a "gentleman ranker," by no means popular in his regiment, though they vehemently objected to his being hanged. He gave Ruth a letter to deliver to his people in England, when she should be going home.

Morgan was not hanged. He committed suicide in gaol on the morning of his execution.

Ruth, on his account, had broken off the friendship of her life—the friendship with Eliot Arden, chief commissioner. He had not stood firm. He had yielded to the Viceroy against his better judgment.

Now comes the point of it all.

(1) Morgan was not guilty of murder. The man he was supposed to have murdered, recovered. Another corpse had been substituted, in the complicated course of a native family grudge.

(2) The Viceroy loved and had long hoped to marry, a charming girl at home, Victoria Tring. She had a scamp of a brother, who had disappeared. Morgan was this brother.

The point of this rather awful story seems to be, that it is of no use to try to rule an oriental nation

\*By Sarah Jeannette Duncan. (Constable.)

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