

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. II., No. 75.

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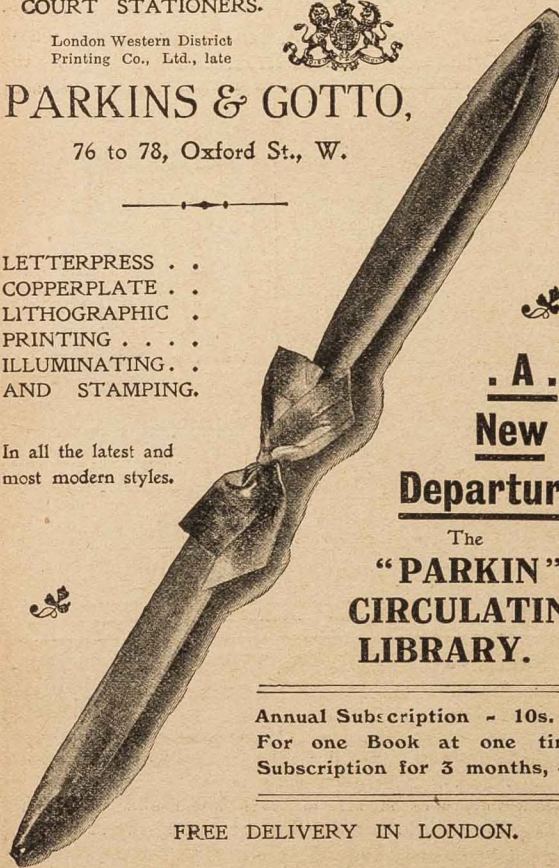


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Articles and News contributed for insertion in **VOTES FOR WOMEN** should be sent to **The Editors, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.**, at the earliest possible date, and in no case later than first post Monday morning prior to the publication of the paper.

The Editors cannot hold themselves in any way responsible for the return of unused manuscripts, though they will endeavour as far as possible to return them when requested if stamps for postage are enclosed.

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The paper can be obtained from all newsagents and book-stalls.

For Quotations for Advertisements, apply to the **Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.**

DEDICATION.

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

The past week has again been remarkable for the wonderful heroism displayed by the women who have carried their strike against the prison discipline to the extreme limit of refusal of food. With such wonderful unanimity and assurance have they taken this course that men and women not gifted with imagination have deemed such heroic devotion easy, and have asked why the ordinary prisoners have not adopted a similar plan of campaign. To such critics there is only one answer: Let them try for themselves, not for four or five days, but for forty-eight hours only, the hunger strike, and they will then know that the women are only able to carry it to a successful issue because they are upborne by a

spirit of self-sacrifice and noble devotion which enables them to ride triumphantly over every obstacle.

The Charges of Assault on Wardresses.

As we anticipated last week, the Press have not given nearly as much prominence to the fact that the charge against Miss Garnett of biting a wardress was dismissed in a police-court as to the original unwarranted statement made by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. Nor, so far as we are aware, did any paper mention the important statement made by the Governor, during the cross-examination by Mrs. Dove-Willcox, that never before in the course of his experience as Governor had such severe sentences of close solitary confinement, without exercise or chapel, been meted out to any prisoner as were inflicted upon the Suffragettes in Holloway by the Visiting Magistrates. These omissions show the absolute necessity of spreading the circulation of this paper, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, far and wide, so that no one can have the excuse of ignorance in attacking the Women's Social and Political Union.

The Budget Campaign.

Wherever the Budget campaign has proceeded there women have taken part in vigorous protests against the Cabinet Minister addressing the meeting. In many cases men have raised their voices inside the hall, and women excluded from the gathering have placed themselves at the head of an indignant section of the public outside. In Hull so vigorous was the protest made in this way that nine women, including the organisers of the Union, Miss Marsh and Miss Pethick, were arrested. Brought up at the police-court the next day all of them were released with a caution. Several arrests, followed by unconditional releases, were also made in Leeds, on the occasion of Sir Edward Grey's meeting.

Mrs. Pankhurst to Visit America.

We are able to announce to our readers this week that Mrs. Pankhurst has determined to visit America for a few weeks in the autumn of the present year to conduct a lecturing tour in that continent. As Mrs. Pankhurst sails from Liverpool on Tuesday, October 12, she hopes to address three important meetings just before her departure. These will be in the Albert Hall, London, October 7, in the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, on October 9, and in Liverpool on Monday, October 11.

An Echo of the High Peak Election.

A letter appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* on August 5 from Mr. Partington, the Liberal M.P. for the High Peak Division of Derbyshire, which was as follows:—

My attention has been drawn to a letter from Mrs. Barton in one of your recent issues, in which she states that "Mr. Partington, during the High Peak election, in reply to the National Society for Women's Suffrage deputation, said he would support a Bill giving the Parliamentary franchise to women householders." Although I was asked on several occasions to reconsider my decision on the suffrage question, I beg to state I did not receive a formal deputation on this question, and I gave no pledge as indicated above.

While Mr. Partington was thus opposed to woman suffrage, Mr. Profumo, his opponent, declared himself definitely in favour, and prepared to support a measure for giving the vote to women householders. Yet the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, which professes to support the candidate most favourable to woman suffrage, declared itself neutral in the contest!

Special Features.

Among the special features of this week's issue are the accounts of their experiences in prison given by Mrs. Dove-Willcox, Miss Theresa Garnett, Miss Elsie Howey, Miss Mary Phillips, and Miss Spong. In subsequent issues we propose to give further accounts by other ex-prisoners. We also call special attention to the speech delivered by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in 1889 on political prisoners, which we have placed in juxtaposition to the latest remarks by his son, the Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone. We also draw attention to the numerous Press extracts, which will be found of special interest. We give a special invitation to friends engaged on holiday campaigns to send us a report of their doings.

HISTORY OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

By Sylvia Pankhurst. II.—The Jarrow Election.

In last week's chapter of this history the successful campaign by the W.S.P.U. at the Rutland bye-election in June, 1907, was described. This election was not yet over when a vacancy occurred at Jarrow, owing to the death of Sir Charles Mark Palmer, who had represented the constituency in the Liberal interest. Mrs. Pankhurst at once hurried north to take command of the Suffragette forces in Jarrow, leaving the fight in Rutland to be completed by her lieutenants.

Liberalism was thought to have a strong hold in Jarrow, for Sir Charles Mark Palmer, who, in the course of building up a large fortune for himself there, had founded Jarrow town, had represented the division ever since it had been created. Now that this man who had been the leader of Liberalism on Tyneside for fifty years was gone, however, no less than four candidates were nominated to take his place. The Conservatives, the Labour Party, and, of course, as it was a Liberal seat, the Liberals, each had their nominee, and even the Irish Nationalists, dissatisfied by the Government's treatment of their affairs, had decided also to nominate a candidate.

Faced by this bevy of candidates, the W.S.P.U. had open to them the simple course of continuing to oppose the Government's nominee, and in the fact that every one of the four candidates hastened to state publicly his belief in Women's Suffrage they saw a further proof of their great influence with the electorate and of the wisdom of their policy.

A Different Policy—and its Result.

So much for the Suffragettes. The Suffragists, on the other hand, showed less discrimination. The National Union of Suffrage Societies itself did not intervene on this occasion, but one of its affiliated societies, the North-Eastern Society for Women's Suffrage, put an elaborate series of five questions to each of the candidates, so as to decide to a hair's-breadth which of them was the most favourable to Women's Suffrage in order that the society might give him its support. These questions were:

1. Are you in favour of granting the franchise to women on the same terms as it is or may be given to men?
2. Will you put the subject in your election address and give it a foremost place in your speeches?
3. If returned, are you prepared to ballot for a place for a Women's Suffrage Bill?
4. In case the subject is not mentioned in the King's Speech, would you (a) be prepared to move an amendment; (b) support a vote for a Suffrage amendment moved by anyone else?
5. What action would you take if a Manhood Suffrage Bill were introduced?

The answers given by Mr. Pete Curran, the Labour candidate, were adjudged the most satisfactory, for he alone agreed to do all that the North-Eastern Suffrage Society required, and they therefore worked strenuously to secure his return.

Mr. Pete Curran was subsequently elected, but, as might well have been foreseen by them, nothing very important from the Women's Suffrage point of view resulted from the work of the North-Eastern Suffragists. In the first place, Mr. Pete Curran did not obtain a place in the ballot, and therefore could not give one to a Women's Suffrage Bill. Though the subject was not mentioned in the King's Speech he did not move a Women's Suffrage Amendment to it, nor do the North-Eastern Suffragists appear to have urged him to do so. As to his promised action in regard to a Manhood Suffrage Bill, in which he chiefly differed from his opponents and thus secured the N.E. Society's support, it was impossible for him

to do anything, because no Manhood Suffrage measure was introduced.

In the second place, though it was an excellent thing from the suffrage standpoint to secure the defeat of the Government's nominee because of the refusal of the Government to give women the vote, it was the Suffragettes, not the Suffragists, who were recognised as having done this. The latter were merely classed by the general public as women adherents of the Labour Party who were urging people to vote for their party candidate because he was in favour of Women's Suffrage, and, of course, now that it was realised that Women's Suffrage was to be one of the decisive issues in the election, the Liberal women, the Conservative women, the Irish women, and the Labour women themselves were all doing the same thing.

The Effect on the Working Women.

The Suffragettes alone stood out as working to obtain votes for women, and here in Jarrow, as at so many other elections, their efforts met with a wonderfully enthusiastic response. This thickly-populated district, with its coal mines, ship-building yards, and engineering works, presented a striking contrast to Rutland's blossoming country lanes and tiny peaceful villages. The people of the cottages and farmsteads had listened with eager sympathy to the story of women's need of political power, but in the slums of Jarrow, amid the terrible conditions of overcrowding that are most rife in this part of the country, the women seized upon the message of the Suffragettes as a wonderful ray of hope that had burst in upon the squalor of their lives. The women here flocked to the meetings held by the Suffragettes and came forward with offers to help them in their work far more readily and in far greater numbers than had been the case in any election hitherto, and as a result of this a committee of local women, who gave valuable assistance in various ways, sprang into being.

At one of the special women's meetings which were held by the W.S.P.U. each afternoon it was suggested that all those who desired the franchise should be asked to march together to the various polling booths, in order to remind the men to vote against the nominee of the Government that had refused to do women justice.

The idea was eagerly caught up, and though but three days remained to carry it into effect, banners were quickly made by voluntary helpers. The news of the forthcoming procession was carried throughout the district, and on polling day, July 4, large numbers of women came flocking to the Mechanics' Hall, where it had been decided to assemble at 2.30. Long before this time came, however, a well-dressed mob of men and youths wearing the Liberal Party colours had gathered in the street and around the doorway, and as the women arrived they shouted and jeered at them, and pushed and jostled them roughly as they tried to make their way into the hall. Only two policemen were on duty, and so, though the majority of the women succeeded in forcing an entry, many of the more delicate, and especially those who had children with them, were obliged to remain outside. At three o'clock the procession was ready to start out, but now even the inadequate protection afforded by the two police constables had vanished, and the women had literally to fight their way out through this organised mass of opposition. As soon as the procession had got fairly out into the streets, however, everything went well, for though at no time did the police put in an appearance, either to keep order or to clear a way for the women, they were well protected from all obstruction by the sympathy and goodwill of the populace. Evidences of sympathetic and friendly feeling were extended to them on every hand. As they marched onward greater and greater numbers of women joined their ranks, until it seemed as though all the women of Jarrow were marching along the road. The men saluted them with cheers and cries of "We've voted for the women this time!" "We've kept the Liberal out!" And so it proved, for when on the following morning the votes were counted it was found that the Government candidate was third on the list, and that the Liberal vote at the General Election had been reduced by more than half.

The figures were:—

P. Curran (Ind.)	.. .. .	4,698
P. Rose Innes (C.)	.. .. .	3,940
S. L. Hughes (L.)	.. .. .	3,474
J. O'Hanlon (N.)	.. .. .	2,124

At the General Election they had been:—Sir C. M. Palmer (L.), 8,047; P. Curran (Ind. L.), 5,093.

MY MUTINY AND HUNGER STRIKE.

By Florence Spong.

In consequence of the deputation on June 29, I found myself on the evening of July 12 in Holloway, condemned, with thirteen others, to imprisonment in the second division. Having refused to obey any prison rules enforced on ordinary criminals, we were allowed, under protest, to go to our cells in our own clothes and take our portmanteaux with us until the Governor received further instructions regarding us.

On Tuesday morning I asked both the Governor and the doctor to allow me to have better air in my cell, and on their refusing I made a protest against the putrid air prisoners are obliged to live in whilst in prison by breaking panes of glass in my cell window, and so obtaining some fresh air. On Wednesday, whilst I was standing on the top bar of my chair breathing the air through my broken panes of glass, my cell door was thrust open by three wardresses, and I was curtly told to follow them. I was taken down two flights of iron stairs to the floor of the building, where round a long table twenty magistrates were sitting. The matron read over a long list of charges against me, these including the breaking of my cell window, refusing to be stripped, searched, medically examined, or dressed in prison clothes.

The chairman asked me if I had anything to say, and I replied at once that I was a political offender, and on that account refused to be treated as a common criminal. As to breaking my cell window, I told them I only followed the advice given in the book, placed in every cell, entitled "A Healthy Home, and How to Keep It." In this book it stated that windows must be open both top and bottom, otherwise one laid oneself open to many dreadful diseases, consumption closing the list. After reading this I had asked the Governor and the doctor to see that I had better air in my cell, and upon their refusing I had taken the matter into my own hands and broken the window.

At this point a magistrate on my left asked me, "Are you being paid for being here?" I replied in the negative. "Well," he said, "you can't deny some are paid; yes, paid as much as £2 a week, and are expecting a rise." I replied I should not dream of denying it; certainly some organisers and secretaries were paid that sum, and a small sum it was for the amount of work that they did. I failed to see what these vindictive questions had to do with my trial for mutiny, and was therefore not surprised when the chairman remarked that I need not answer these questions.

I then had a question to ask him. Was it not true that every society of any size in England paid their secretaries and organisers for the work they did for them? "That is so," replied the chairman.

From the whole tone of the magistrates I felt I might expect nothing but a vindictive sentence, and when I heard one say, "Is she not defiant? Six months is not enough for her," I knew my instinct had not failed me. Seven days' close confinement in the punishment cells was my sentence, and I was hurried away by four wardresses to the old part of Holloway Gaol.

The Punishment Cell.

Entering a dim corridor, on either side of which were cells, I was conducted to the last one, and the double iron doors were clanged and locked behind me. The cell, damp, icy cold, and dark, struck terror in me; but the principle for which I was fighting helped me to overcome all my fears, and keeping a firm hold upon myself, I said aloud, "Examine your cell at once, or it will be too dark." My voice, although I had only spoken in a whisper, rang out and echoed, and my heart nearly stopped beating. Where had they put me? Was I in some underground vault? Was it possible that I was to spend seven days and nights in this most awful place? Surely the worst criminal could not be made to go through such torture! In the dim light I discovered a plank bed fixed in one corner of the cell, about four inches from the ground, with a wooden pillow at the head. Opposite was a tree stump clamped to the wall for a seat, and in another corner was a small shelf, with a filthy rubber tumbler full of water. High above the bed was a small window, and through the tiny panes of opaque glass a faint light filtered. Realising how quickly the light was waning, I hurriedly examined my cell. I discovered two pools of water

by the head of the bed (which never dried up), and many obscene scribbles on the walls. There was a small square of glass high above the door, and through this the light of a tiny gas jet flickered from the corridor outside. This was lit at five o'clock, and just enabled me to see the objects in my cell. At eight o'clock three wardresses brought me a mattress and bed-clothes, and again the doors clanged to, and I was alone.

I will not speak of that night; I leave it to your imagination. At six the next morning I was told to get up, my mattress and bed-clothes were taken from my cell, and I afterwards saw them placed on the cold stone floor outside. A tiny bowl of water was brought me to wash in, and that was the only wash I was allowed every twenty-four hours. I could not sit upon the tree stump, as the cold from it penetrated to the marrow of my bones. The doctor came to see me later in the day, and asked me if I wanted anything. "Yes," I said; "these cells are not only punishment cells, they are torture chambers; sit on that



Miss Florence Spong.

tree stump yourself for a few moments, and perhaps you may then realise how dangerous it is to do so. Give me at once something to sit upon." A few minutes later I received a rug and pillow. These certainly made it possible to sit down, but all the time I was in the cell I suffered from acute shivering attacks.

I now wished to start the hunger strike, but I felt I could not do it down there, so upon giving my word not to break any more windows I was taken up to another cell.

I then refused all food. At first I felt hungry, but after the first day milk was the only food that tempted me. The days were terribly long, penned in a shockingly ventilated cell, with nothing to eat, nothing to read except a Bible and hymn-book, nothing to do, the only breaks being the entrance of the Governor, doctor, and chaplain, who each in turn tried to frighten me into taking food, and the eagerly-listened-for Drum-and-fife Band, which always put fresh courage into me. On the fourth day of fasting I asked the Governor to allow me to go and exercise, as my seven days' close confinement were over.

"No," he said, "I can't do that; you would faint if you got into the fresh air."

"What!" I said; "then this is not fresh air?" He smiled and left. That evening he came to me again and tried to persuade me to take food, but finding I would not, remarked, "Well, you have reached the limit, so I'm going to set you adrift. Keep quite still, drink the milk I will have sent to you very slowly, and in an hour's time I will send you home."

A SECOND HUNGER STRIKE.

By Theresa Garnett and Mrs. Dove-Willcox.

STRONGER THAN THE GOVERNMENT.

On Wednesday last week I was brought before the magistrate, charged first with biting and second with striking wardresses.

The first charge was entirely untrue, and was found so by the magistrate, who dismissed the case. Of the second charge there was just this much truth, that I pushed the wardress out of my cell in consequence of her behaviour to me. The magistrate, however, believed her story, which was that I had struck her and injured her, and for this I was sent to prison for a month in the third division.

Nevertheless I only served three days of my sentence, as I adopted, for the second time in three weeks, the "hunger strike." I was driven up to Holloway in the prison van with Mrs. Dove-Willcox, but so terrified did the authorities seem to be of us that I was taken out of the van and securely locked away in the reception cell before Mrs. Dove-Willcox was allowed to get out. I asked for the Governor, but was told that he was out, and that I could not see him. I then said that I should refuse to wear prison clothes or to conform to the regulations. I was accordingly stripped by the wardresses and taken to one of the cells.

Much Worse than the First Time.

From the outset I determined to refuse all food. When I did this three weeks ago during my previous imprisonment I did not feel any serious pain until the fourth day, but on this occasion I was so weak that I felt terribly hungry all the time, and on several occasions went into a faint. I also had severe headache during the whole time.

The evening of the first day that I was in prison I found that the light was left burning, and as I lay on my bed this glare prevented my sleeping. Accordingly at eleven o'clock I got up to ring the bell in my cell to ask that it might be extinguished, but I was not able to reach the bell, and fell back in a faint.

On Thursday one of the visiting magistrates came to see me in my cell. I believe that it was Sir Alfred Reynolds. He said to me, "Play the game. You ought to submit to third division treatment because you cannot pretend that on this occasion you are a political prisoner."

I said to him, "Mr. Gladstone issued the summons against us for a political purpose."

He said to me, "Women's logic is hopeless; it is no good your protesting."

I quoted to him the words of Mr. Lloyd George: "Protesting against injustice is the only way to keep the soul undefiled by injustice."

His only answer to me was, "You are not going to set up Mr. Lloyd George as an oracle, are you?"

I was interested to see that on this occasion they did not give me the book "A Healthy Home and How to Keep It." I asked the matron why this was, and she said that it was because the first time I had written parts of the Marseillaise and other poems about freedom in the book. I accordingly wrote two verses from the Marseillaise, one on each side of

my slate, which I propped up close to my bed, so that when anyone came to see me they could not help noticing what I had written.

The doctor came to me one day and tried to get me to take food, asking me how many votes I thought it was worth if I lost my health for the rest of my life. I said to him, "One vote is worth life itself." "Have you not had enough?" he said to me another day. "I have had more than enough already for my comfort," I replied, "but I am prepared to go on to the end." And the end came sooner than I had feared it might. I had been faint several times during the three days, and on Saturday afternoon the doctor came and announced to me that I was to be released.

I know that we women are stronger than the Government, and that we can compel them to do us justice.

Theresa Garnett.

A PREJUDICED CASE.

Before giving my experiences in Holloway I should like to call attention to the fact that at my trial in the police-court on Wednesday in last week the magistrate, Mr. Fordham, refused to allow me to make a statement as to the way in which my case had been prejudiced by Mr. Gladstone. Yet this statement was essentially pertinent to the hearing of the charges. The facts were as follows:—

On July 21 the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons, stated definitely that some of the Suffragettes had bitten and kicked the wardresses in Holloway. This statement was taken up broadcast by the Press, and the assertion was regarded as proved. Accordingly, in self-defence, and not having the slightest idea that Mr. Gladstone intended subsequently to prosecute me, I wrote to him a full account of what I had done in Holloway, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst published, on my behalf, a complete statement in the columns of the daily Press.

After this Mr. Gladstone visited Holloway, went into the matter fully with the officers there, and subsequently prosecuted me.

I submit that my case was very seriously prejudiced by this action of Mr. Gladstone's, because my defence was in the hands of the prosecution before my trial came on, and they were able to arrange their case accordingly, springing upon me at the last moment an entirely unexpected and unfounded charge, against which I protested in vain.

In reference to my trial, I should also like to call attention to the fact, which I elicited from the Governor in cross-examination, that, in the whole course of his experience as Governor, he had never known such long sentences of close solitary confinement, without exercise or chapel, meted out to any prisoner as had been inflicted on us.

Of my second sentence in Holloway I served only three days, because I set myself at once resolutely to refuse all food. As I had only recently been released from prison, owing to a previous "hunger strike," this determination was not easy to carry out, and I suffered from hunger far more than on the first occasion. I was also frequently very faint; but I persevered, and on Saturday afternoon was set at liberty. I was taken straight to the house where my mother was staying, and have been resting there ever since. When I am well enough I intend to return to Bristol, strong in my resolve to fight harder than ever before to secure Votes for Women.

Lilian Dove-Willcox.

GLADSTONE—FATHER AND SON.

The Treatment of Political Prisoners.

RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE IN 1889.

I am not going to be entangled in arguments as to what are and are not political offences. I know very well you cannot attempt to frame a legislative definition of political offences, but what you can do, and what always has been done, is this: You can say that in certain classes of cases the imprisoned person ought not to be treated as if he had been guilty of base and degrading crime. What does the ordinary sentence of imprisonment import? The deprivation of literature and visitors—well, I am not quite sure whether it is not better to have visitors shut out than to have them sent in at the instance of somebody else for the convenience of somebody in a legal action—the plank bed, the prison dress, the odious, the disgraceful incidence of the company of felons. . . . But, Sir, I say that though sensitiveness to indignities of this kind may be a matter on which men will differ according to their temperament and their ideas, yet such sensitiveness is a sensitiveness rather to be encouraged than to be repressed, for it appertains to that lofty sentiment—that spirit which was described by Burke in immortal language when he said, "The spirit which feels a stain like a wound."

We protest against this prison treatment as being condemned by the country, and as being in itself unwise, inhuman, and brutal. I have not sought to multiply epithets of this kind, but I cannot altogether withhold them. Finally, I say, it is entirely contrary to the usage of other Governments. Now, I challenge the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon that question. What has been the usage of other Governments in this important respect? An hon. and learned friend of mine, who sits behind me, adverted to this subject in a letter to the "Times" some time ago—a valuable letter—and I gave some attention to it. Take the case of Mr. Cobbett. He was in prison for a very serious offence in a most serious time—namely, in the most agonising time of a great war. But he was treated with the utmost indulgence in prison, of which I could, if required, give the House some detail. Sir John Hobhouse was sent to prison, and he likewise was treated—both these Tory Governments—with the utmost indulgence. Mr. Feargus O'Connor was sent to prison, and Lord Normanby, under a Liberal Government, wrote that nothing ought to be done—I forget the words, but this is the substance of them—which was harsh in itself, or which was injurious to his feelings. Mr. Smith O'Brien was imprisoned, and he was treated exactly on the same principle. Mitchel, after his condemnation, upon his voyage across the Atlantic was treated with the utmost and peculiar leniency.

But there was one case above all—a case in which I myself may not have been free from responsibility—but, of course, of a secondary kind, and that was the case of Mr. O'Connell. You say sometimes that the ringleaders are the men who ought to be severely punished; and you say, "Do not punish severely the unhappy victims whom they delude and mislead." And on that principle you attempt to justify what you are doing in defiance of all usage and precedent. Was O'Connell a ringleader or not? . . . Was the offence of Mr. O'Connell in law a serious offence—an offence of the gravest character? He was condemned, I think, to one year's imprisonment or to pay a fine of £2,000. I am not quite sure whether it was

the converse of that, but I think I am right, and to very heavy pecuniary recognisances for seven years, the imprisonment to be prolonged until those recognisances, which, I think, were for £10,000, were complied with. What was the condition of O'Connell in prison under those grave circumstances and for this grave offence? I will not read the whole details published by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy; but he says:

When O'Connell arrived at Richmond Bridewell, the Governor and Deputy-Governor were authorised to sublet their houses and gardens to the State prisoners. Members of Mr. O'Connell's family and of the families of the other prisoners came to reside with them. They employed their own servants from the first day. Presents of venison, game, fish, fruit, and the like flowed in upon them.

There is the statement that these men, under the Tory Government of Sir Robert Peel, enjoyed comfort and even luxury, such was the determination of the Tories in those days not to inflict upon them any indignities. Now we have a Government who, reversing all precedent as they despise all propriety, inflict upon these men, for offences which they have themselves created, and which they know are not esteemed to be offences at all by many persons in this House and by millions of people out of this House—they completely reverse and subvert ancient rules of action, and make themselves as responsible for these proceedings as if each one of them had proceeded from their own independent initiative. The Chief Secretary for Ireland has said that he is not responsible for the Prison Department, or that the Prison Department is not in his Department, and therefore that he has but a secondary responsibility for these matters; and the Solicitor-General for Ireland, endeavouring with friendly hand to help out his right hon. friend, said that they might alter the prison rules, but as long as they were rules they must be obeyed. I never heard in my life, which has been a tolerably long one, a more frivolous and more ludicrous excuse. Let me recommend him to exercise his bravery and expend part of the superfluity in owning that he is responsible for the prison rules. . . .—From "Hansard," March 1, 1889.

RIGHT HON. HERBERT GLADSTONE IN 1909.

Political offences are not in any way recognised by the common law of England, nor can political motive be pleaded in justification of an offence or as in itself entitling the offender to special treatment in prison. Persons guilty of certain offences specified by statute, such as sedition and seditious libel, must by statute be placed in the first division, but it is not, and never has been, the law or practice in this country to accord special treatment to prisoners who, like the Suffragists, have offended against the ordinary law in the course of a political agitation or from political motives, and the introduction of such a practice would be likely to have dangerous consequences. If special treatment were to be provided by law for prisoners who have committed offences, and who could prove that they had acted with a political motive, any persons able to show that they were in earnest on some social or political question could create obstruction, assault policemen, and break windows without having to anticipate any punitive consequences beyond detention for a short period. In the gradation from trifling offences to murder it would be impossible to fix the point where such leniency should cease. The provision in the Extradition Acts has reference to offences committed abroad, is designed to protect the right of asylum, and has no bearing whatever upon the punishment of offenders for offences committed in this country. If our Government differs from all other civilised Governments in connection with the treatment of political prisoners it is about time other Governments imitated us.—July 27, 1909.

OUR POST BOX.

THE THIRD GREAT ARMY.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—When we read the Rev. Hugh Chapman's noble article, "First Impressions," in VOTES FOR WOMEN of July 23, many mixed thoughts must surely be called up in the minds of some of us women. Needless to say that the first one is a longing to thank him for his broad-minded, large-hearted appreciation of our leaders and of those leaders' aims, and it seems perhaps ungenerous to wish to add any criticism of what he has written. And yet, and yet, I long to ask him one question, and it is this: "Does he really in his mind see women as beings who can be classed only into these two widely severed ranks—of a tiny army of world-leaders battling openly against unrighteousness, and a huge majority, wide as the rest of womanhood, given up to 'pettiness, jealousy, precedence, love of jewellery, and a thousand other weaknesses which,' he says 'are apparently lost in the passionate desire to liberate and raise the sisterhood of the race.'" It looks like it. It reads like it. If so, truly woman's life is hid from man's by age-long mists of man's own making—we are separated by a gulf which it will be hard to bridge. It strikes him—he says so—as "nothing else than a miracle" that women should so love their fellows and so long to raise them that they can even give up "rank, money, dress, worldliness, and the numberless attractions which are presumed"—I am glad he says at least this—"which are presumed to be irresistible to women." Oh, how unconsciously men stab us! For this is the suggestion I would put before him:—"Perhaps there is still one more class of women in this human world of ours, a class who, owing to lack of training, lack of gifts, lack of opportunity, are not among the ranks of the open fighters after righteousness, and yet nevertheless are not of those others that the word woman calls up to his mind. Perhaps this third woman army are all round him and about him, though he does not see them. Perhaps they sit close to him in public vehicles, and pass him in the crowded thoroughfares, and even sit on Sundays in his church, thirsting for words of encouragement from him to guide them through the dark labyrinth of this world's bewilderingments. Why has he not realised their presence? Because they are voiceless. Their hearts may ache with the mystery of things; they may inwardly burn with shame at the degradation of sections of their sister-women; they may be stabbed over and over again by men's easy and thoughtless jeers and sneers at womanhood; but how should he know? They break no windows, they hurl their bodies against no police, they openly defy no public authority, but, all silent, the revolt in their souls is there. Women are petty and jealous, he says. But I tell you no happiness and no good come to other women, but the women I speak of above rejoice in their happiness. No horror, no shame, no insult, is dealt out to the unhappy women of this world but they, too, have felt the horror and the shame and the insult, and, feeling it, have come to feel, too, that none of the pomp and glory, nay, even the achievements, of men can move them to enthusiasm while their fellow-women are held down in voicelessness and bondage. So it has narrowed them, if you will; yes, it has narrowed them. They do not shine. They do not complain. They only endure. They have felt helpless with a helplessness not to be pictured even by men, so secure are they, so high-perched above this sea of doubt and woe of voiceless women's lives.

Is not this an unanswerable proof of the wisdom of the methods of the militant leaders of the Woman's Movement? But for them, another generation or two, I verily believe, would have gone by before this silent suffering of the great seemingly acquiescent mass would have found out a way to freedom. Men have settled—the ages through—that because we made no sign we were content. A few bold noble ones from among us band themselves in defiant conflict, and lo, in the space of three years—this infinitesimal fraction of time—men's eyes begin to open to the fact that women are not as they thought they were. For this is the lesson I would press home. We threw no stones, but instead of windows human hearts were broken. There seemed no way out. God be thanked that Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney found out a way. Let Mr. Chapman and his fellow-men try and realise what it must have meant to these two noble girls to begin the fight. No man perhaps can even guess what to refined women the insults heaped upon them must have meant. And were they the only ones to suffer? No, to the third great woman army these insults were one more daily stab taking the joy out of life. Even after the victims themselves had learnt to laugh we in our narrow homes grimly suffered the sting. They called these fellow-women of ours fighting for truth and justice hateful, hateful things—"notoriety hunters," "unsexed creatures." More shame to men. We did not know the brave ones had learnt to laugh, so we gnashed our teeth in silence

and grew more bitter. Far better would it have been for some of us if we had come out into the open and thrown stones.

Let men look to it—and the noble men who are rallying round our movement are looking to it—that this attributing of base motives to women dies out soon, nay, at once, and for ever. It is one of the hardest trials that we women have up till now had to bear. Petty, are we? Jealous, are we? I know at least of one woman who, when the horror of existence steals over her, as steal it will at times, as a legacy from out that hopeless past, for comfort has only to shut her eyes and call up the radiant smile she has seen now and again break in unconscious moments over the face of certain leaders she loves. For she feels then all is well. After the storm the calm. After the insult the joy. And also is it not the radiance which she hopes will some day—in that glorious time of freedom and hope to which they are working—shine on the face of all the women for whom they have won freedom?

ONE WHO HAS ALWAYS BELIEVED IN HER FELLOW-WOMEN.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—The longer one lives the more one regrets that one has blocked oneself with professional engagements and has not yet been to Holloway. I have only this tiny consolation—that when returning from India it seemed to me unnecessary to travel the ordinary comfortable way while better people than myself were enduring the rigours of prison. So I came steerage, and am thankful, in consequence, to be able to send you 108 shillings.—Yours, etc.,

H. B. HANSON.

39, Holland Road, Willesden.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Miss Constance A. Jones has sent to the funds the sum of £1, being the prize she won at Bedford College for an essay on "Reasons for extending the franchise to women."

Mrs. Greig, of Glasgow, encloses £1 ls. which she has withdrawn from the Women's Liberal Association, in consequence of the Liberal Cabinet's treatment of women.

A miner writes from Cleveland that since reading VOTES FOR WOMEN he is in entire sympathy with the movement, and though he has always been proud of being a man, he now almost wishes he had been born a woman, "for in this agitation woman is showing conclusively she is made of sterner stuff than the so-called sterner sex."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £50,000 FUND.

August 4 to August 10.		£ s. d.	
Already acknowledged	44,841 18 4	For Organiser Fund—	
Collected at drawing-room meeting, Weybridge, per Miss A. E. Willson	0 6 0	Miss Ivy Beach	0 4 0
R. E. P.	1 0 0	Miss A. W. Russell	0 8 0
A Socialist	0 3 0	"Those who may take no active part"	0 7 9
Mrs. Maurice Scott	1 0 0	M. V. P. and M. P.	0 10 0
Mrs. Julia Smith	0 10 0	For Prisoners' Fund—	
Miss E. K. Fordyce, M.P.S.	0 2 0	Mrs. M. E. Edwards	1 0 0
Mrs. M. I. Whitehouse	0 5 0	Miss Marie Hamilton	0 2 0
Mrs. M. de Montfitchet	1 0 0	Mrs. R. A. Billinghurst	5 8 0
Johnes	1 0 0	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	
Miss K. Streetfield	0 10 0	(£1 for every day of starvation spent by Hunger Strikers, June 29)	60 0 0
Miss C. A. Jones	1 0 0	The Misses Purdy	0 7 6
Anon.	5 0 0	For "Precious Stones" Fund—	
Miss Alice Green	0 10 0	Miss A. E. Willson	0 1 0
Miss Frances Gilpin	0 10 0	Miss D. Meihé	0 1 0
Miss L. L. Dock	1 0 0	The Misses Sotheman	0 2 0
Mrs. J. Gonne	1 0 0	Miss Emily Grenfell Hill	0 1 0
Miss W. Holdom	0 4 6	Miss Ivy Beach	0 1 0
Miss Christopher St. John (Lecture fee and travelling expenses)	0 13 0	Miss Sutton	0 1 0
Sympathiser	0 1 0	Miss E. M. Woolan	0 1 0
Miss Diana Barfield	0 5 0	Miss Elsa Schuster	0 0 9
A Branch Friend per E.A.S.	0 5 0	Mrs. Chas. Lovegrove	0 1 0
Miss Winifred Shillington	0 10 0	Miss J. Whittaker	0 1 0
L. G.	0 2 6	Miss C. Miller	0 1 0
Miss Lucie Page	0 1 0	Miss J. Miller	0 1 0
Miss Rose Farmer	0 10 0	Mrs. Whittaker	0 1 0
Miss C. Briggs	0 5 0	Miss Mary Swift	0 0 6
Miss Carwen	0 10 6	Miss Claire B. Griffiths	0 1 0
Miss Wallace Milligan	0 10 6	Miss Farmer	0 1 0
Miss Mortimer Hill Rennie	0 2 0	Mrs. Simpson	0 1 0
Miss J. A. Hill Rennie	0 2 0	Anon.	0 1 0
Miss Joachim	10 0 0	Miss Vera L. Dickinson	0 0 6
C. Herbert Esde	1 0 0	Miss Edith Bushell	0 1 0
F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Esq.	50 0 0	Mrs. and Miss E. M. Morrison	0 2 0
Miss Ethel Gould	0 1 0	Miss Wallace Milligan	0 1 0
Mrs. C. Harrison	0 1 0	Miss Ethel Gould	0 1 0
Miss B. R. Dale	0 8 0	M. V. P. and M. P.	0 1 0
Per Miss Gawthorpe	0 10 0	Mrs. C. Harrison	0 1 0
Rochdale W.S.P.U.	0 10 0	Mrs. Cahlin	0 1 0
Miss Millington	0 1 6	For Scottish Campaign Fund—	
Per Miss E. Howey	0 6 0	Miss Cranston	0 10 0
Needlework (Torquay)	0 6 0	Miss E. Ure	20 0 0
Per Miss A. Kenney	0 10 0	Miss S. Rintoul	0 10 0
Profit on Literature (Bristol)	6 0 0	Membership Entrance Fees	3 18 0
Per Miss A. Pankhurst	0 5 0	Collections, etc.	11 1 5
Miss Bow	0 5 0		
Miss E. F. Smith	0 5 0		
For Exhibition Fund—			
Miss J. M. Johnson (goods sold)	0 5 0		
		Total	£45,044 7 7

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. Pankhurst is arranging a visit to America in the autumn, where she intends to carry through a lecturing tour. She sails from Liverpool on October 12, and will address three meetings before starting, as announced on the "Outlook" page.

W.S.P.U. Budget Protests.

Counter protests are being held at all the meetings addressed by Cabinet Ministers on the Budget and other subjects. All friends (men or women) willing to help to make these protests successful are asked to send their names to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, at 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

"Votes for Women."

Owing to the splendid work carried out all over the country by members and friends of the W.S.P.U., the circulation of the paper has kept up well during the holiday. A special appeal is made, however, for more sellers. Will friends in London willing to volunteer for this work please see Miss Ainsworth at 4, Clements Inn, at 10.30 and 2.30 daily, and those in other parts of the country communicate with the holiday organisers, whose names appear on the "Holiday Campaign" pages 1066 and 1067.

Special arrangements are being made to supply parcels of VOTES FOR WOMEN to members going to various parts of the country for their holiday. These can be had at the following rates:—One penny each and a halfpenny each copy for postage for less than twelve copies, one penny each and fivepence carriage altogether for any number of copies from twelve to fifty, and one penny each, with no charge for carriage, for any number of copies from fifty upwards.

The Women's Press.

Attention is directed to the special parcels of literature which will be despatched post free for 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. In return for 2s. 6d. in stamps or postal order a specially selected parcel, post free, will be sent, containing ten assorted pamphlets, namely, two copies of each of the following:—"The Importance of the Vote," by Mrs. Pankhurst; "The Faith that is in Us," by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence; "The Militant Methods," by Christabel Pankhurst; "The Bye-election Policy of the W.S.P.U.," by F. W. Pethick Lawrence; and "The Trial of the Suffragette Leaders"; also forty-eight assorted post-cards and 150 assorted leaflets. Friends writing for one of these parcels will be at liberty, of course, either to sell or give away its contents. A larger parcel will be sent post free for 5s. This will contain twenty-four assorted pamphlets, seventy-two assorted post-cards, and 400 leaflets. For 10s., post free, a larger parcel, containing forty-eight assorted pamphlets, 120 assorted post-cards, and 1,000 assorted leaflets.

Summer Holidays.

A directory of all those who are helping in the special holiday campaign is given on pages 1066 and 1067, and all members and friends who are willing to help are asked to put themselves in touch with those already on the spot for holding meetings, selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, and forwarding the cause in any other ways that may suggest themselves, and also to send their names to the Holiday Secretary, at 4, Clements Inn. Helpers are reminded that any interesting news, anecdotes, etc., in connection with holiday work will be gladly welcomed by the Editor of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The Next Deputation.

Another deputation—the fourteenth—will be sent to the Prime Minister as soon as the time-limit of Mrs. Pankhurst's undertaking shall have expired. Names of volunteers are being received daily, and all who can join in this are asked to write to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, at 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The At-Homes.

The weekly At Homes in London will be resumed as follows:—St. James's Hall, Thursday, September 16, at 8 p.m.; Queen's Hall, Monday, October 4, at 3 p.m., and those in other parts of the country will be announced in the Programme from week to week. Strangers and others wishing for fuller information and a clearer understanding of this great movement are cordially invited to be present.

Albert Hall Meeting.

Apart from the At Homes, the first great meeting after the holiday season will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday, October 7, at 8 p.m., when Mrs. Pankhurst will be the chief speaker. Special interest attaches to this meeting, as Mrs. Pankhurst leaves for America on the following Tuesday. Fuller particulars of this will be given next week.

Rumoured Bye-Election.

It is rumoured that a bye-election may be held shortly in South London, and any friends who are willing to help in this direction are asked to communicate with Miss Christabel Pankhurst, at 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Aug.	Event	Time
Fri. 13	Birmingham, Bull Ring	Mrs. Bessie Smith 3 p.m.
	Blackpool, Centre	Miss Mary Gawthorpe 7.30 p.m.
	Bolton, Town Hall Steps	Miss James, Miss Dugdale 11.30 a.m.
	Bradford, Protest Meeting	.. 7.30 p.m.
	Bristol, Horsefair	..
	Bury, Market Place	..
	Dartmouth	..
	Llandudno, Centre	Miss Clarkson, Miss Lea
	Southport Campaign	..
Sat. 14	Ashton, Market Place	.. 7 p.m.
	Bath, Saw Close	.. 7.30 p.m.
	Blackpool, Centre	..
	Bristol, College Green	.. 11.30 a.m.
	Erdington, Cycling Scouts	..
	Liverpool, Wellington Column	Mrs. Morrissey, Miss Broughton 8 p.m.
	Llandudno, Centre	Miss Clarkson, Miss Williams
	Preston, Market Place	.. 3 p.m.
	Southport, Shore meeting	Miss Dora Marsden, Miss Jessie Russell 3.30 p.m.
Sun. 15	Crossflats Park	Miss Marsh and others 7.30 p.m.
	Leeds, Woodhouse Moor	Miss Marsh and others 7.30 p.m.
	London—	..
	Regents Park	Miss Kelly, Miss Burton 6 p.m.
	Wimbledon Common	Miss L. Tyson 3 p.m.
	Rochdale, Town Hall Square	Miss Rona Robinson 7.45 p.m.
	Surley, Tram Terminus	Miss Higgins, Miss Letty Withall 6.30 p.m.
	Streatham Common	Mrs. Lamartine Yates 6 p.m.
	Bolton, Town Hall Steps	.. 7.30 p.m.
	Bradford, Morley Street	.. 8 p.m.
	Bury Market Ground	Miss Wilson, Miss Marsh 7.30 p.m.
	Manchester, Open-air Campaign Members	..
	North Wales Campaign	..
	Wigan	Miss Dora Marsden 7.30 p.m.
Tue. 17	Birmingham, Midland Hotel	.. 3.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Priory Rooms	.. 7.30 p.m.
	Blackburn	Miss Dora Marsden 7.30 p.m.
	Liverpool, Wellington Column	Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Myers, and Miss Broughton 7.30 p.m.
	Manchester, Open-air Campaign Members	..
	North Wales Campaign	..
	Oldham Park Gates	Miss Rona Robinson, Miss Tolson 7.30 p.m.
	Sheffield, Broad Street	Miss Tolson 3.30 p.m.
	Sheffield, Pool Square	Miss Irons 7 p.m.
	Torquay, Strand	Miss Marsh 7.15 p.m.
	Bradford Moor	.. 7.30 p.m.
Wed. 18	Ladywood, Junction High Street	Miss Dale, Miss Burkitt 7.30 p.m.
	Manchester, Members' Meeting, 164, Oxford Road	Mrs. Radcliffe and others—Urgent business 7.30 p.m.
	Paignton Green	..
	Southport, Shore	Miss Dora Marsden 7 p.m.
	Stockport, Armoury Square	Miss Rona Robinson, Miss Tolson 3.30 p.m.
	Oxford, Corn Exchange	Rev. W. Temple, M.A. 7.30 p.m.
Thu. 19	Aberdeen, Duthie Park (Royal Horticultural Show Society)	Mrs. Pankhurst
	Aintree	Mrs. Levy, Miss Harris, and Miss Stephenson 7.30 p.m.
	Ashton, Market Square	Miss Rona Robinson, Miss Tolson 7.30 p.m.
	Burnley	Miss Dora Marsden 7.30 p.m.
	Edinburgh, At Home, 8, Melville Place	.. 3.30 and 8 p.m.
	Manchester, Open-air Campaign Members	..
	Stalybridge, Market Place	.. 7.30 p.m.
	Torre, Knight's Corner	.. 7.15 p.m.
Fri. 20	Birmingham, Bull Ring	Mrs. Bessie Smith 3 p.m.
	Bolton, Town Hall Steps	Miss Rona Robinson, Miss Tolson 7.30 p.m.
	Bury, Market Place	.. 7.30 p.m.
	Manchester, Open-air Campaign Members	..
	Penzance Cattle Market	Miss Mary Phillips 8 p.m.
	Southport, Shore	Miss Dora Marsden 7.30 p.m.
	Totnes	..
Sat. 21	Ashton, Market Place	.. 7 p.m.
	Bath, Saw Close	.. 7.30 p.m.
	Blackpool, Shore Meeting	Miss Dora Marsden 3.30 p.m.
	Land's End, Planting of Colours	.. 5 p.m.
	Manchester, Open-air Campaign Members	..
	New Brighton Sands	Miss Marks, Miss Heppel 7 p.m.
	Preston, Market Place	.. 3 p.m.
	Quinton, Cycling Scouts	..
	Sennen Meeting	..
	Southport, Shore	.. 3.30 p.m.
	Stalybridge, Market Place	Miss Rona Robinson, Miss Tolson 3.30 p.m.

IMPORTANT FUTURE EVENTS.

Aug.	Event	Time
Aug. 19	Aberdeen, Duthie Park, Royal Horticultural Society's Show	Mrs. Pankhurst
Sept. 4	Bristol, Temple Meads Station to Henley Grove, Henley Road	Reception to Mrs. Dove-Willcox and Miss Mary Allen 3.30 p.m.
Sept. 7	Cardiff, Cory Hall	Mr. Forbes-Robertson, Chair: Mrs. D. A. Thomas 3.30 p.m.
Oct. 7	London—	Mrs. Pankhurst 8 p.m.
	Royal Albert Hall	..
Oct. 9	Edinburgh, Great Scottish Demonstration, Waverley Market	Mrs. Pankhurst 2.30 p.m.
Oct. 11	Liverpool	Mrs. Pankhurst
Oct. 13	Public Meeting at the Blackheath Concert Hall	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Constance Lytton 8 p.m.
Oct. 27	London—	..
	Whitfield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road	Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Chair: Mr. Sylvester Horne

The National Women's Social & Political Union.

OFFICE:

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND, W.C.

Telegrams:—"WOSPOLU, LONDON." Telephone: Holborn 2724 (three lines).
Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., Fleet Street.

Colours: Purple, White and Green.

Mrs. PANKHURST, Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE,
Founder and Hon. Sec. Hon. Treasurer.
Mrs. TUKE, Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST
Joint Hon. Sec. Organising Sec.

Telegrams should be addressed "Editor, Wospolu, London."

The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the franchise.

At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise possess the Parliamentary vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise.

It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded, about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote, in addition to the seven and a-half million men who are at present enfranchised.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed immediately.

Constitution.

OBJECTS.—To secure for women the Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes, and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community.

METHODS.—The objects of the Union shall be promoted by—

1. Action entirely independent of all political parties.
2. Opposition to whatever Government is in power until such time as the franchise is granted.
3. Participation in Parliamentary Elections in opposition to the Government candidate, and independently of all other candidates.
4. Vigorous agitation upon lines justified by the position of outlawry to which women are at present condemned.
5. The organising of women all over the country to enable them to give adequate expression to their desire for political freedom.
6. Education of public opinion by all the usual methods, such as public meetings, demonstrations, debates, distribution of literature, newspaper correspondence, and deputations to public representatives.

MEMBERSHIP.—Women of all shades of political opinion who approve the objects and methods of the Union, and who are prepared to act independently of party, are eligible for membership. It must be clearly understood that no member of the Union shall support the candidate of any political party in Parliamentary elections until women have obtained the parliamentary vote. The entrance fee is 1s.

WOMEN in sympathy with this Movement should join the W.S.P.U. Apply, Hon. Secretary, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., who will send them membership cards and supply information. Entrance fee, 1s. Subscriptions entirely voluntary.

MEN in sympathy with this Movement should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

GOVERNMENT RESTS ON CONSENT.

Once more the true meaning of the maxim, "Government rests on the consent of the governed," has been illustrated.

Twelve women on Saturday, July 31, and two more on

Wednesday, August 4, were sentenced to prison for ten days and upwards in the second division. They refused to consent to this treatment, and were prepared to carry their refusal to the extreme limit.

Against their first mutiny, which consisted in defying the prison regulations, the force at the disposal of the Governor was to a partial extent successful. It was found possible to shut up the Suffragettes in cells with unbreakable windows, to deprive them of their own clothing, and to refuse them intercourse with the outer world. On the other hand, it failed to compel them to wear prison dress or to prevent them from cheering one another with songs of exhortation.

Against the second mutiny, which consisted in a refusal to partake of prison fare, the Governor, with all the force at his disposal, inside and outside the prison, was powerless. And even if public opinion had not been behind the women, if Mr. Gladstone had dared to allow them to die within the prison walls, they still were prepared to prove triumphantly the truth of the maxim that no human being can be governed without his consent. In the face of such heroic devotion the law and the Government found themselves weaker than women.

It is not necessary to ask what will be the position of the authorities if the ninety women at present on remand are ultimately sent to prison in the second division, or what will be their attitude if the members of a still larger deputation in 1910 share a similar fate? The present facts are quite enough to illustrate in a microcosm what is ultimately true on a very much larger scale in the Government of the State. The Government of the country, like the Governor of the prison, can only rest upon the consent of the governed, and it cannot continue to exist if by any section, whether large or small, that consent is refused.

We believe that in this fight for votes for women we have the overwhelming support, not merely of the women of the country, but of the men; but even if it were not so, even if not merely a majority of men, but every man in the country were opposed to this reform, and even if it were only a small minority of women that desired the vote, yet if that minority desired it so strongly that they were determined to put into practice their refusal to be governed until their right was conceded, they would be strong enough to gain their ends.

For by their refusal they would still be able to paralyse the whole machinery of the Government, and compel that Government to bow to their will or to remove them outside the scope of subjection to its laws.

F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

THE "HUNGER STRIKE."

All the W.S.P.U. Prisoners Liberated.

The heroic stand made by the members of the Women's Social and Political Union against their prison treatment has resulted in the release of all of them from prison. When we went to press last week, of the twelve women sent to Holloway in connection with the Limehouse disturbances ten were still in gaol; Miss Corson, the last of the stone-throwers, was also in Holloway; two other women were still in prison in Exeter, and Mrs. Dove-Willcox and Miss Garnett had just been sentenced to further terms of imprisonment in Holloway. During the week all these prisoners have been released.

The twelve women who went to Holloway in connection with the disturbances at Limehouse have a stirring story to tell of their experiences. When they arrived at the prison they asked to see the Governor. Mrs. Leigh was the spokeswoman, and explained that the women could not consent to be treated as second-class offenders.

The Governor replied that the matter did not rest with him, but with the Home Secretary. He further told them that if they insisted on their demand he would send them to their cells and deprive them of chapel and exercise, but would allow them to retain their own clothing until the visit of the magistrates, when they would be charged with insubordination. After consultation, the women refused this proposal.

Meanwhile additional wardresses had been summoned, and the Governor said that he would have to use force, and, if necessary, summon male attendants. A struggle then ensued. Some of the women were taken away to their cells, and others were ordered to change into prison clothes. This they refused to do. Wardresses then commenced to strip them by force. Some of the prisoners then agreed to bow to *force majeure* and change into prison dress. Others resisted to the end, and when an attempt was made to dress them into prison clothes refused to allow this to be done, and the wardresses shortly afterwards gave up the attempt.

Meanwhile those prisoners already removed to their cells had broken a large number of the window panes. An endeavour was made to extract from the remaining prisoners a pledge that they would not act in this manner. This was refused, and, accordingly, a number of the women were placed directly in the punishment cells. Arrived there, they refused to partake of the prison food, and continued to refuse until the day of their release.

The prisoners have different stories to tell concerning the prison cells, but Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Leigh state that for two nights they had to sleep on the wooden bed, the mattress being refused.

An Ironical Incident.

An incident full of grim humour occurred on Wednesday. When the Visiting Magistrates visited the prisoners in the cells they found them in the later stages of starvation, and some of them were prostrate; nevertheless, the magistrates passed sentences of close confinement (that is to say, close, solitary confinement in the cell, without exercise or chapel) for varying periods up to ten days.

In one case where ten days had been given, even one of the prison officials was led to ejaculate, "She has already fasted for four days!"

"Ten days," was the only reply of the magistrate.

The same evening this woman and one of her comrades were released, and on the following day (Thursday, August 5) Miss Annie Bell, Miss Alice Paul, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Greta Cameron, Miss Emily Davison, and Miss Mabel Capper were set at liberty on medical grounds. On Friday, August 6, Miss West, Miss Kelly, Miss Shallard, and Miss Jarvis were released for the same reason.

Thus once again women have proved themselves stronger than the Government, and stronger than the decree of the magistrates in sending them to prison.

In Exeter Gaol.

Meanwhile, similar scenes had been enacted in the prison at Exeter, whither Miss Elsie Howey, Miss Vera Wentworth, and Miss Mary Phillips had been committed on Saturday, July 31, for leading the tremendous protest of citizens of Exeter against Lord Carrington when he came to address a great meeting there.

The first to be released was Miss Mary Phillips, who, on Tuesday night, had been struck prostrate by her "hunger strike," unable to move or cry for help. In her own account of her experiences, minimising the suffering which she endured, she writes:—

"KEEP ON!"

"Courage yet, my brother or my sister!
Keep on—Liberty is to be subserved whatever occurs."

The words seemed a message flashed down through the years, from "the sworn poet of every dauntless rebel the world over," into an English prison cell, straight to the heart of a woman to whom the liberty of womanhood is the most precious thing in the world.

Never has a weapon been added to the armoury of women who fight for the Vote more powerful and sure than the hunger strike. It is also a shield, against which the weapons of authority blunt and splinter themselves in vain. It was not an easy weapon to wield—to me, at any rate—not so much on account of the physical privation, but because the conflict with the prison officials marred the peace that atones for so much that is disagreeable in the ordinary prison life. We had to deal, in Exeter Gaol, with officials who did their duty with a consideration, a respect for our principles, which made our duty very hard, involving them, as it did, in a great deal of trouble and inconvenience.

We told the governor at the beginning that we were going to disregard the rules, and we told him why. Remonstrance was tried; punishment was tried. Both were useless. Our duty was to "keep on." And we triumphed.

When, on the third morning, I could not move from my bed, or shout or sing any more to my two fellow-prisoners, the doctor told me he would feed me by force. I thought, "I cannot be responsible for what happens to my body; I am responsible for my soul. I must 'keep on.'" I said, "I am weak, and cannot resist you. But I am determined. I will never yield voluntarily." The chief argument used by all the officials in turn was, "But if you ruin your constitution you will be of no more use to your cause." My answer was, "Would you say that those who died at the stake were of no more use to the causes they fought for?"

I lay long in expectation of the doctor and his feeding apparatus, but he did not come.

Instead, I shall shortly be in the thick of the fight again, rejoicing that I was able to "keep on." For "Liberty is to be subserved" in many and diverse ways.

Mary Phillips.

Miss Elsie Howey and Miss Vera Wentworth kept right on until the end of their sentences, and were not released until Friday morning, when they had fasted for nearly six days. The story of their action in prison is given by them in their own words, as follows:—

OUR HUNGER-STRIKE IN EXETER PRISON.

The first thing we did on arriving at the prison was to stand against the wall and link arms, and ask to see the governor, who had already appeared on the scene. We explained that, having been placed in the third division, we should feel it our duty to disobey the prison regulations and refuse food until placed in the first division; we also explained that our quarrel was only with the Government and not with the prison officials. Everyone seemed to understand this, and we were throughout treated with the utmost consideration, compatible with the carrying out of their duty.

We refused to go to our cells, but were forcibly removed there. We then sang our war songs. Presently we were told to come and put on prison dress. We refused, and were dressed by the wardress and removed to fresh cells, each being placed on a different floor. We were able, however, as the prison is very small, to make each other hear cheers and songs. On Sunday we broke the glass in the spyholes of our cells, so as to be able to converse. We were then removed to basement cells, which adjoined each other and were fairly light and airy. Here we again broke our spyholes and some panes

in our windows. We had meanwhile written to the Home Secretary, demanding to be placed in the first division.

On Monday morning we were brought before the governor and magistrate and sentenced: Miss Phillips to three and Miss Wentworth and Miss Howey to two days' close confinement. We immediately broke two more panes as protest, for which we received another day's confinement, thus making our sentences equal. We also sang our war songs with more than usual vigour for the edification of the magistrate.

Later in the day the governor came, saying he had a telegram "from London," with orders to place us in the second division. We replied, of course, that this was not satisfactory, and we should continue our protest. Next day we were visited in turn by doctor, chaplain, and governor, who all tried to persuade us to take food, the doctor threatening to feed us, if necessary; and when we told him this was illegal, he replied he would even certify us insane in order to do so! We laughed at him, of course, and took no notice of his threats. Every one in the prison was greatly surprised at the way we kept up our strength and spirits; we managed to sing and converse up to the morning of our release, though almost too weak to stand.

Altogether we had fasted 144 hours when released. A large crowd assembled at the prison gates at 8 a.m. to welcome us, but out of consideration for our state of health we had been released at 7 a.m. to avoid a demonstration.

E. N. Howey.
Vera Wentworth.

It will be noticed that the Home Secretary, who claims that he has not the right to change imprisonment from the second to the first division, does not hesitate to alter it from the third to the second.

Finally on Saturday afternoon Mrs. Dove-Willcox and Miss Garnett were released from Holloway. Seen by our representative, they appeared to be very weak and much pulled down by the terrible ordeal of a double "hunger strike" within the short space of three weeks. Nevertheless, they are determined quickly to regain their health in order to take up more actively than before the battle for the Vote.

On page 1054 of this issue we print special articles by Miss Garnett and Mrs. Dove-Willcox, and we hope to be able to give in subsequent issues of this paper further special accounts of the "hunger strike," written by the other women who have taken part in it.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Mr. Gladstone is extraordinarily virtuous about "political" offences, now that Suffragettes are the political offenders. "He could not understand why, if anybody chose to break the ordinary law, he or she should be immune from the consequences. There might be a political motive, but out of that political motive a policeman's face might be slapped or a window broken." It was not always so. Rightly or wrongly "Austrian dungeons in Italy" were once the centres of the sympathies of Englishmen; and Garibaldi was the hero even of English Dukes. A slapped face or a broken window was not the worst outcome of their activities. And if Mr. Gladstone holds that the broken window becomes non-political, where a speech or a letter might past muster, he should communicate that opinion to Lord Morley, whose campaign against seditious writing in India has had its echo of late even in London police-courts. After all, the doctrine of intention has something to do even with daily life. Mr. Gladstone's father based on this belief much legislation which was brought by illegal acts within "measurable distance of practical politics"; the passive resisters made their capital accordingly; and Don Carlos, who broke the law of Spain and sacrificed many a life in the breach, has passed away amid expressions all of regret, and has had his Requiem at Westminster, with Lord Ashburnham and many another law-abiding Englishman among the mourners. —*Tablet*.

A Victory.

Sending people to prison and releasing them forthwith is not a dignified proceeding. The outside British public would soon lose all respect for "the majesty of the law" if every prisoner sentenced to a month's imprisonment was released at the end of six days. It has been humanely decided by the officials of Holloway Gaol that a Suffragette who refuses to take any food—and the quality of the food almost justifies the refusal—can only exist for six days. On the seventh she must be released; else, an inquest. Medical men should find "materials" for learned articles in the latest tales from Holloway. . . . Imprisonment under such circumstances becomes a farce—to the public, not to the victims. —*Irish News*.

Miss Kathleen Brown's Reception in Newcastle.

The reception which she was accorded was worthy of a national hero, and one small boy in the crowd, whose idea of the word Suffragist was obviously rather vague, went so far as to inquire "if the King was coming." . . . The crowd cheered her again and again. —*Newcastle Daily Journal*.

Outside the Central an enormous crowd had been gathering for an hour previous. . . . The crowd took to cheering with great fervour as Miss Brown took her seat and the procession moved away. The Suffragettes had again a big crowd surrounding the carriage at the open-air demonstration in the evening in the Haymarket, and Miss Kathleen Brown recited her achievements to an audience that was mainly sympathetic. . . . The crowd outside the station yesterday signified its admiration of the part played by Miss Kathleen Brown in joining the "hunger strike" in Holloway by giving her all the proud privilege of a great parade. . . . Dressed in green, the lady was recognised as soon as she appeared, and welcomed by a male band blowing vigorously "Rule Britannia" and driven off in carriages in which men were holding the reins. . . . The demonstration was quite a real triumph for the ladies. —*Northern Echo*.

"Injuring the Cause."

We believe that these heroic but rebellious women are needlessly injuring themselves without helping their cause. Their crime cannot be called political if they create disturbances and assault the police. We should like to see them treated as first-class misdemeanants, as, considering the class to which they belong and the conditions under which they live, such treatment would be sufficient punishment, and would keep them away from association with common thieves. A general strike against our prison rules and self-imposed starvation would have very serious consequences, cause much unnecessary suffering, and lead to much more stringent prison discipline. In the meantime, while there is no lack of women ready to sacrifice their health in this sort of campaign, we are convinced that these latest tactics alienate sympathisers among men, and without the support of the present voters the women will never secure the franchise. —*Daily Chronicle*.

None can question their courage and their willingness to make sacrifices for the cause they have taken up. There was a good deal of rioting and window breaking before men got the vote by the Reform Bill of 1832, but neither in that agitation nor in any other political movement have men endured so much for their convictions as have the Suffragists in Holloway Prison. Whatever one may think of the Votes for Women agitation, men have never made in any political movement of the past such self-sacrifices for their opinions as these women have done. —*Bristol Mercury*.

Miss Wallace Dunlop tells us that when she was in Holloway the Governor visited her daily, and always made the same remark, "How are you?" to which her reply was, "Splendid." Then the Governor would ask, "What are you going to have for dinner to-day?" and she would reply, "My determination." The Governor would then say, "What indigestible stuff." Tough, no doubt. —*Globe*.

It appears, therefore, that a woman, whatever the length of her sentence, can always, by resorting to the practice of starvation, force her release. This is a development of militant tactics which is puzzling the authorities. —*South Wales Daily News*.

But at the back of the mind lies a suspicion that there is a shrewd method in this madness. British public opinion particularly has often to be shocked out of its sleep. The whole history of political reform shows that more enter in by violence than by prayer and fasting. —*Toronto Daily News*.

The way the Suffragettes are being treated is certainly abominable. Their action is purely political, and men committing the same offence would never be punished with the same severity. —*Mrs. Besant in the "Christian Commonwealth."*

If the Cabinet had ever learnt tact, or good manners, or the British Constitution, they would have received the deputation and petition long ago, and stopped all this trouble. —*Westminster Express*.

It is interesting to contrast the sentences on women who are fighting for political liberty with those dealt out to men who illtreat their wives. At the South-Western Police-court recently, the magistrate said to an offender, "You know you jumped on your wife, and you broke her jaw, but I am sure you are a good sort of chap as a rule. I will fine you 20s."

QUESTIONING CABINET MINISTERS.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AT BRANKSOME AND CANFORD PARK.

It was evident to the three Suffragettes who waited amongst the crowd outside the new Liberal Club at Branksome on the 31st July that their coming, and not Mr. Churchill's, excited the keenest interest.

The first interruption came very soon—at the right moment. "You have no right to be here, you are no true Liberal!" Exit Miss Lettice Floyd from the scene with great rapidity, and speedy return of panting Liberal steward as conquering hero—there were several conquering heroes, but he was the chief.

Mr. Churchill resumed his speech. "And from the windows of this building the light of Liberalism shall shine forth and lighten the darkness of the passing Tory; and when in the times coming we shall need your help, you will respond loyally—the ladies will leave the ladies' parlour, they will leave their books, their work, their papers, and go forth to win votes and canvass for the return of the Liberal candidate." (Great applause from Liberal ladies.) It required tremendous self-control not to interrupt at this point, but Miss Brackenbury and I were reserving our force for the out-of-door speech which was to follow. We had secured tickets for a front position, but when we arrived we were refused admission—we were suspected Suffragettes, and that was sufficient. In vain we demanded admittance and showed our tickets—Liberal stewards and police barred our way, and forced us back on an excited crowd. Finally the police, who were getting very nervous, led us to the road and implored us, as the temper of the crowd was dangerous, to go back to Poole. We refused, and calmly walked towards Bournemouth escorted by the crowd and four policemen, who said they dared not leave us, though Miss Brackenbury begged them to go back and protect Mr. Churchill. We came to a waste piece of land with a bank in the centre, and there, behold, a wonderful thing happened—a triumph of moral and spiritual over brute force. Amidst boing and yelling Miss Brackenbury got on the bank and calmly announced that she would hold a meeting if they liked. Police and mob were so amazed that in the lull she began to speak, and spoke for nearly an hour with very few interruptions. Questions were asked and answered, and the meeting was most successful—the first sowing of the seed that some time is going to bring forth good fruit in Branksome.

At Canford.

A long programme of sports proved the bait to attract hundreds of people to Canford Park on Monday, August 2, to hear Mr. Winston Churchill's speech on the Budget. We had no chance of reminding him that "Taxation without representation is tyranny," nor of questioning him concerning "Votes for Women," for we were recognised soon after entering the park, and after much mobbing and many insults we were rushed out with brutal violence some time before Mr. Churchill was to speak. "You broke up our meeting on Saturday," they said, "and we'll have our turn now." The Liberal stewards and their helpers did their work thoroughly and left nothing to chance, for two ladies who were merely suspected of being Suffragettes received, if possible, worse treatment than ourselves.

Thus at this great Liberal fête did Mr. Churchill secure a peaceful hearing for his speech on the first great democratic Budget. But it was not the Budget that was talked of after, it was still the Suffragettes. A. W.

MEN'S PROTEST TO MR. SAMUEL.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, who at Bedford expressed his interest in meeting "a Suffragist of the male persuasion," was given an opportunity of making the better acquaintance of these gentlemen when he addressed a meeting in support of the Budget at Rochester on August 3. Precautions were duly taken to exclude all Suffragettes and male sympathisers with their cause, so counter-precautions were also taken to ensure that Mr. Samuel should not escape the inevitable questioning about "Votes for Women" which greets every Cabinet Minister at every public function he attends.

Shortly after midnight two good men and true scaled the approaches to the Corn Exchange and took up their position on the roof. Here they were joined early the next morning by two more men.

All day they lay waiting, and at last the clocks chimed half-past seven, the doors were opened, and we heard the people streaming into the hall. From our roof an open window gave into the hall, and this window, be it noted, could only be shut from the outside where we were. Our spokesman grasped the megaphone and standing up for the first time since he had ascended the roof, drew near the window to be ready.

The Chairman sat down and Mr. Samuel arose to address the

meeting, which, considering the propinquity of Chatham, was not nearly so crowded as it might have been. The Chancellor of the Duchy commenced by alluding to his support of the local member at the last election and the many Liberal victories in Kent at that election. In sending those Liberal members to the House of Commons, he asked, what did the people want them to do? Quick came the answer in a voice of thunder, "To give votes to women, sir; votes to women."

Whence came the shout? Nobody appeared to know. Stewards rushed round the hall to eject the interrupter, but no interrupter could be found. "Order, order," said the Chairman, and Mr. Samuel, re-assured, again repeated his rhetorical question. Again came the response, "To give votes to women," and we heard howls of rage from the enthusiasts below.

"If we have any more of these interruptions, the exits of those who interrupt will be facilitated," said the Chairman; but before Mr. Samuel could repeat his question a third time a gentleman sitting on the platform said right in his face, "Will you give justice to women?" He was pushed almost headlong down the steps from the platform.

Disheartened, the orator sat down, while a "strong body of stewards," who had now located our position, advanced to dislodge us. While three of us held the fort the fourth delivered the following address through a megaphone to the audience waiting beneath:—

Mr. Herbert Samuel, Ladies, and Gentlemen: As a Liberal and a supporter of the main features of the Budget, it gives me great pain to interrupt at this meeting, but inasmuch as the women of these islands are refused admission to Budget League meetings, and yet have to pay taxes and obey laws which they have had no hand in making, I think I am fully justified in protesting against such a condition of affairs. I also protest against the action of the Government in placing women political offenders in the second and third divisions. I believe there are many men in this audience who share my opinion on this subject, and in order to give them an opportunity of voicing these opinions I now have the honour to call upon them to give

"Three Cheers for Mrs. Pankhurst."

"The audience roared satirically in reply." Thus it is recorded in the *Rochester Journal* for August 4, 1909, and the fact remains that, whether satirical or not, the cheers were given, and they contributed to hearten our resistance.

During this speech we hitched a purple, white, and green banner to a running cord, and while the cheers were being given for Mrs. Pankhurst we flung it through the window so that it floated into the building and caused a further cheer to burst forth.

A second spokesman then took possession of the megaphone and called for "Three cheers for Mrs. Despard," which were also given, and proceeded to ask Mr. Samuel why the Liberal Government did not act up to their Liberal principles and give women the vote. "Taxation without representation is tyranny," he thundered.

Meanwhile we had been hard at work defending our position. With the help of two ladders and a scaffold-pole thirty men beneath at last succeeded in forcing open the trap door. More than once we got the trap door back into position after it had been dislodged and held it down, but they were too strong for us, and as the first heads were coming through our leader ordered a *saute qui peut* to avoid capture, and set us a brave example by leaping twelve feet on to a lower roof, whence he slid sixty feet down a waterpipe to the ground. Enraged at our escape a man, I hope not a steward, flung after me a couple of brick-bats, which fortunately missed fire. A third companion descended after me, and shaken but unhurt, save for cuts on our hands by a jag in the pipe, we reached the ground in safety. Only one of our quartet was captured, and he had to be taken right through the hall and before the platform, thus delaying the proceedings another good ten minutes.

A Press representative told me afterwards that we had been speaking through the roof for ten minutes, and a friend in the audience told me he had timed our interruption, which, from first to last, endured for three-quarters of an hour.

We then made our way to the front of the hall and attempted to hold an open-air meeting, but the police interfered and said a permit was necessary. Meanwhile, after we had been dislodged, Mr. Samuel was again interrupted by a Suffragist. "There are some people who are afraid to ask for some little help," said Mr. Samuel, referring to old age pensions, "and the Government is going to deal with that matter."

"When will it deal with votes for women?" shouted a man in the body of the hall, whose demand for "some little help" in this matter was promptly met by violent ejection.

Further questions on woman suffrage were put at the close of the meeting.

After it was all over the crowds in the streets were remarkably

sympathetic to us, and crowded round the hotel where some of our friends were staying.

At all events, we left Rochester talking, not of the Budget, but of Suffragettes and "Suffragists of the male persuasion." So we are quite satisfied. Is Mr. Samuel? F. R.

MR. SAMUEL AT WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

A good opportunity was given to the members of Bristol W.S.P.U. to remind the Government that women were contributors to the National Exchequer on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Herbert Samuel to address a meeting on August 4 in Victoria Hall, Weston-super-Mare.

Great precautions had been taken to secure a packed meeting. Mr. Samuel was driven to the hall in an open carriage, which was at once surrounded by three of the Bristol members, Miss Fussell, Mrs. Lummis, and Miss Ivy Heppell. Miss Heppell handed the Cabinet Minister a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN, while her companions succeeded in asking him, "When will the Government extend the franchise to tax-paying women?" Mr. Samuel looked worried and perplexed, and refused to answer.

After his entrance into the hall, Miss Williams held a protest meeting outside, at which the crowd was so large that the police, who were most courteous, had to put an end to the meeting to prevent obstruction of the road.

A watch was kept for the re-appearance of Mr. Samuel from the hall, and as his carriage drove away Mrs. Lummis jumped on the step and asked the Cabinet Minister when he was going to put his Liberal principles into practice.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AND MR. SAMUEL AT SALTBURN.

"A public meeting." "A Liberal demonstration." So ran the headlines of the posters which figured large and bold all over the Cleveland division. "Admission free," "No tickets," ran the earlier announcements, but when they knew two women were in the district who deeply resented the Government's unrepresentative character and tyrannical policy, the notices in the local Press ran, "Ladies admitted by tickets only."

Very carefully had it been announced that Mr. Winston Churchill was coming down from London by the night train and that he would be present at the luncheon. It was all too precise; and so when Mr. Samuel was waiting on the station platform at 3 o'clock for that uncomfortably overdue train we got our opportunity, and asked him "how long before this present Government would start putting its principles into practice rather than flinging noble and sensitive women into prison for asking for justice." For some time he knew not what to answer, and I asked how he dared to talk contemptuously of English women "bettering themselves and so becoming eligible for voting rights" when he was responsible for keeping women from the only means of political self-development. Did he think it fair and right that he as an alien should dare to make laws for English women to obey, and fling women into prison when they demanded a say in the matter? Mr. Samuel, much confused, fell back upon his cowardly excuse, "They could come out of prison when they liked," which I pointed out was only at the price of giving up their agitation—in other words, saving their skin at the expense of their honour—marking that this Government did not seem to understand how impossible that would be.

Now the excursion trains began to arrive, the crowds poured out, and no Winston came, and soon the motor drove off unconcernedly. However, Miss Bowker was a match for Cabinet Ministers, and she discovered Mr. Churchill was being hurried along the platform, through the back premises of the Zetland Hotel, and was smuggled out through the stables. "When are you going to give justice to women? How long will the Government continue its repressive measures towards our movement?" said she. Once again, as luck would have it, Miss Bowker came upon Mr. Churchill and Mr. Samuel just leaving the house of the latter. "Will you answer our questions this afternoon, Mr. Churchill?" she called after the retreating motor.

At the meeting Mr. Churchill rose somewhat nervously, and after two minutes of self-congratulation and mutual congratulation, during which a man had time to shout a remark, he said, "I have an important and interesting message to deliver." "Is it freedom for women?" called out Miss Marsden, and he sat down as if he had been shot. The people near her were unwilling to turn her out, so a minute or two elapsed before the necessary roughs appeared, when she was rushed down the bank and escorted out of the gates. The next protest came very soon and another woman was roughly thrown out, and half the meeting followed her. A few minutes later a married woman called out, "Why discuss the Budget before justice to women?" and another cry of "Votes for Women" put the meeting in an uproar.

Mr. Churchill dared to remark after this, "The Budget will bring justice to all classes," when another woman asked how it could be

just to take the women's money and give them no say as to how it should be spent and on what articles the taxes should be laid. The justice-loving Liberals of the present day lost no time in hurling her violently down the bank with cries of "Put her in the Beek." Another claptrap sentence from Mr. Churchill, "It is a shameful thing if a Government would not do what the electors are demanding," called forth another protest, and another woman was set upon with howls and yells, and if it had not been that some men were there, who stood between her and the stream, she would have been thrown in for a wetting. Men interrupted here and there but were not thrown out, and when another woman in protest against the Liberalism that only metes out roughness and brutality to defenceless women said "Why don't you turn out men if you turn out women?" she was treated to similar ill-usage.

Mr. Samuel rose once and told the stewards they were infinitely worse than the women, but neither he nor Mr. Churchill said a word of protest against their brutal behaviour. Two women were thrown down on the ground three times in being rushed down the bank, and one was kicked in the side when down by a Liberal steward.

As a lady remarked to me, "This meeting would have made a Suffragette of me even if I hadn't been one before."

In all ten women were thus brutally thrown out as well as three or four men who protested against this treatment. D. P.

MR. SAMUEL AT SALTBURN ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 8.

Once again Mr. Samuel has dared to appear before an open-air audience of men and women, this time as chairman of a meeting convened by the local Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to raise money for their Orphan Fund.

Before the meeting commenced one of our women managed to buttonhole him as he walked on to the ground through a side alley guarded by two policemen. "When are you going to give justice to women?" came the question. Mr. Samuel's reply was a gesture of silent appeal to the police.

The meeting commenced, and Mr. Samuel had scarcely begun his harangue on the woes of widows and orphans when the same voice rang out, "If you gave justice to women there would be no woes to talk about." The interrupter met with short shrift, and was violently hurried out. This was the signal for another woman, who was known to be a Suffragette, to be equally violently hustled out, though she had not spoken a word. The latter held an indignation meeting on the outskirts of the crowd, whilst Mr. Samuel weakly sat down, retaining his seat for fully ten minutes, only opening his mouth to angrily demand the removal of all who looked like Suffragettes. "I can't go on while that woman is allowed to remain; if you don't take her right away she'll come back again—and there's the first one come back and is behind me—and there's one down there," added he, pointing to me, who had as yet not uttered a sound. I bowed to the compliment, without allowing myself to be drawn.

At this point one of his supporters moved a resolution that "since the obstruction would cease if Mr. Samuel refrained from speaking, he proposed that the next speaker be asked to continue the meeting." This being immediately seconded, Mr. Samuel could not but put a resolution to the meeting, but not the one suggested. Angered at his apparent defeat, he appealed to his audience as to whether they wished him to continue his speech, as he said, "I will not be silenced by these foolish women; rather I will leave the meeting." The people voted that he should proceed, but before he got under weigh he drew attention to the fact that I was still there. "There's another that ought to be removed," said he, and irritated by my accusing gaze, he later on repeated this remark. Thus he three times tried to incite the public to eject me from the meeting. The protests continued briskly, the women returning to the attack time after time. "He had always found the railwaymen did their duty conscientiously." "That's more than can be said of you," said I, my turn having at last arrived. Referring to the difficulties of bringing up a family when the breadwinner is gone, he remarked that the burden fell heavily on widows. "This would not be so heavy if you gave women the vote."

By this time a curious change had taken place in the attitude of the crowd, and when again he rose to make a few final remarks we were all able to make ours also quite close to the platform.

As he left the platform a woman at his elbow said with telling force, "You contemptible coward!" At this even he shrank back, and ten yards farther on another, meeting him face to face, told him again he was a coward and a hypocrite, accusations which he found no words to answer. Mr. Samuel made a pitiable attempt to recover his audience by offering to make good any deficit in the collection caused by the action of the Suffragettes. D. P.

MR. SAMUEL AT HULL.

Mr. Samuel was announced to speak on the Budget at the Hull Assembly Rooms on Monday night, August 9, and a counter-demon-

stration, described by a local paper as a "storm," was arranged by members of the W.S.P.U. to take place outside the hall. A large and enthusiastic crowd had assembled, entirely in sympathy with the Suffragettes. A sudden yell of "Suffragettes" heralded the arrival of six members of the W.S.P.U. on a lorry, which was to serve afterwards as platform. Before, however, any start could be made, two mounted police rode up and turned the lorry away from the square. Those upon it immediately sprang off and ran all together in the direction of the Hall, chased by foot and mounted police. One woman caught hold of a horse's bridle and held on for a long time. Farther up the street their progress was blocked by a solid phalanx of foot police, but the crowd were on the side of the women, and the police line was broken. A long and exciting struggle ensued, mounted police charging the crowds on the pavements and arresting the six women, amid hoots, groans, and cries of "Cowards." In the crowd excited groups stood and discussed the Suffragettes, and cheers for the women were continually raised. Two women succeeded in holding a good meeting in Kingston Square. Soon afterwards another contingent of three women was arrested, and the nine were later on charged with provoking a breach of the peace. They were detained at the police station until after 11 o'clock.

On Tuesday morning the nine women, Miss Esther Mitchell, Miss Charlotte Marsh, Miss Hilda Burkett, Miss Dorothy Pethick, Miss Dorothy Bowker, Miss Titherington, Miss Williams, Mrs. Scoriah, and Miss Lettice Floyd, were charged before the stipendiary magistrate with committing a breach of the peace by causing a crowd to assemble. The court was crowded. Questions asked of witnesses by the defendants elicited the fact that although a large crowd had assembled there was no disorder until it was caused by the police themselves in riding their horses on the pavement. All the women made statements in the witness-box, Miss Marsh, who went first, maintaining that she alone was responsible for the presence of the crowd, having in speeches called on the people to be outside the hall at 8 o'clock to support the women, and also for having the pavements chalked. The other women ought, therefore, not to be included in that charge.

Miss Pethick held that if no meeting was to be allowed the police ought to have made the fact known beforehand, and not simply ordered the Suffragettes away without warning.

All the women made a special point of mentioning the fact that as it was a "Budget" meeting the women had a right to be present.

The stipendiary said that he knew it was useless for him to give the opinion of many people in the country that militant Suffragists were putting back the hands of the clock. He, however, would not allow them the martyrdom they desired, but would discharge them all, as this was the first Suffragette disturbance on a large scale in Hull. He cautioned them, however, that he would send them to prison if they came back and behaved in that way in Hull again. "That depends upon Cabinet Ministers," said a woman.

SIR EDWARD GREY AT LEEDS.

At eight o'clock on Tuesday five women drove up in a cab to the Coliseum, and alighting in front of the Albert Hall opposite, started a meeting on the steps. An immense concourse of people gathered, and Miss Williams and Miss Quinn made short speeches. The police forced a passage through, seized the women, and took them to the police station. En route one of the women was rescued by men sympathisers, but was afterwards re-arrested. A second attempt was made by four women, who boarded a tram, and alighted in front of the hall. They called on the crowd to back them up, and rushed towards the main entrance. The police seized the women, and hurriedly set off for the police station. During the walk of some distance tremendous enthusiasm was shown by the huge crowds following. Cheers accompanied them all the way, and at the entrance to the station a man waved a purple, white, and green flag, and the enthusiasm reached its height.

A third detachment of four women skirted round in back streets, and finding that the people were still filling the street in front of the Coliseum, slipped in behind them, and made a dash at the doors. After a desperate struggle they were all arrested and marched along Woodhouse Lane toward the Moor. A seemingly endless walk along this road ended in final release, when immediately they hailed a returning tram, which the police also promptly boarded, and the women cut like the wind down a side street, and left the police to be taken back.

The way back was a triumphal progress, and the crowd grew gradually behind them. Again they attempted to charge the doors of the Coliseum, and a violent mêlée ensued. A hand-to-hand tussle all the way along to the police station took place, the crowd cheering and helping the women all they could. At the police station they were instantly discharged, and the two tore back to the Coliseum. Again the same story, the same terrific struggle, and this time rough treatment on the part of plain-clothes detectives, who did not hesitate to use bad language. Again they were in the police station, and this

time were detained on their failing to give an undertaking not to return to the hall.

At 9.30 all the women found themselves unconditionally released, and betook themselves to the Town Hall Square, where an enormous crowd awaited them, and a protest meeting was addressed by Miss Marsh and Miss Pethick.

The Indoor Meeting.

A large number of men sympathisers with the Woman Suffrage movement had signified their desire to attend and demonstrate in its favour, but such stringent instructions were given to the officials of the Liberal organisations in the city that it was almost impossible for any but the most out-and-out party men of trebly-guaranteed staunchness to obtain admission. At the commencement of the meeting Mr. Walter Wood was turned out and rather badly bruised for displaying the colours of the Union. Even officials found it difficult to obtain tickets of admission for anyone but themselves. Such is the trust in the people displayed by Asquithian Liberalism. Half-way through the proceedings one sympathiser was turned out of the gallery and another roughly handled. At the close of Sir Edward Grey's speech one of the stewards rose to submit an amendment in favour of the enfranchisement of women. Although the chairman refused to accept it, this gentleman continued to protest, and the proceedings were delayed for some time, considerable uproar being caused in the gallery by the interposition. Eventually the interrupter indignantly left the meeting, accompanied by his friends, exclaiming, "And you call yourselves democrats!" and loudly declaring his determination to refuse any further assistance to the party either by vote or by active effort. The crowd outside was extremely sympathetic, and the attention of the audience was several times distracted by the cheering of supporters in the street. C. A. L. M.

MR. RUNCIMAN QUESTIONED.

During a reception of the guests prior to the dinner given in honour of Mr. Oswald Partington at the Trocadero, a Suffragist, who wore evening dress, asked Mr. Runciman when the Government were going to give women the vote, to which the usual reply was given by the President of the Board of Education. "That is not a satisfactory reply," retorted the lady. Being informed that she would not be allowed to take a seat at the dinner-table, she left the room in company with a gentleman.

Mr. C. L. Rothera, who, as we reported in our last week's issue, made such a gallant protest at Mr. Samuel's meeting at Nottingham, did so from the platform. His position as the City Coroner won him the respectful hearing usually denied to speakers on this subject at a Cabinet Minister's meeting. Mr. Rothera is a member of the Liberal party, and his action, therefore, deserves all the greater respect.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Unnecessary Precautions.

Every precaution was taken at Canford, when the President of the Board of Trade spoke there, to prevent a threatened raid of Suffragettes. The rumour got abroad that fifteen of them had decided to revenge themselves for the arrest, a few days ago, of one of their leaders. Consequently the organisers of the meeting called to their aid every policeman available in the county. Radical stalwarts guarded the speakers and the platform. Everyone was on tip-toe of nervous excitement. But nothing happened. —Globe.

A Budget League Procession.

A prominent figure in the procession was Father Hopkins, with his skull-cap of purple plush, who chatted cheerily with an enterprising Suffragette selling VOTES FOR WOMEN from the footboard of his motor-car. The purple, green, and white colours, by the way, were everywhere. It was a golden opportunity for propaganda work, and the ladies of the Women's Social and Political Union did not let it slide. —Daily News.

Mr. Winston Churchill left for London by the mail train. . . . Shortly before the close of the meeting he left St. Andrew's Hall with very little observation, passing along by Blackfriars' Hall, and so out upon Elm Hill, one of the most secluded of the city thoroughfares. . . . Thence he was driven direct to Thorpe Station, where he entered a sleeping car which had been reserved for his use, and was drawn up at an otherwise vacant platform. The blinds were drawn, and those who observed the car could only assume that the right honourable gentleman had put himself to bed. —Eastern Daily Press.

It is recorded that when Mr. Asquith, peeping from behind a blind, watched a giant procession of Suffragists, he remarked, "Oh, that the men would come out in such numbers!" —Sunday Chronicle.

Mr. Herbert Samuel.

It is said that he has no enemies—except the Suffragettes, who follow him wherever he goes. —Northampton Daily Echo.

OUR HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

Holiday workers have responded nobly to the appeal made for help, and from all parts of the country come most encouraging reports of splendid propaganda work done. One member has sold 500 copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*; another advertised the paper by a placard on the gate of her house, with the result that she was besieged for copies and quickly "sold out." Three members (Miss Clarkson, Miss Lea, and Miss Barry) climbed to the summit of Snowden and held a meeting there among their fellow-climbers, meeting with much friendly sympathy and selling several copies of the paper. Great meetings have been held throughout the length and breadth of the land, many new members gained, and thousands of sympathisers won for the cause. From all centres of activity come appeals for additional helpers to meet the increasing demands of the general public, and speakers, sellers, and helpers of all kinds are urgently needed. Will volunteers kindly communicate with the workers in whatever place they may be spending their holidays?

BARMOUTH.

Cripps, Rev. J. Ivory, B.A., Sheridan, Bath Road, Swindon. Keevil, Miss Gladice, 14, Ethel Street, Birmingham.

The Rev. J. Ivory Cripps is staying at Barmouth, and will kindly speak at as many meetings as his other engagements will allow. W.S.P.U. members at Barmouth for their holidays are asked to communicate with Miss Gladice Keevil, who is organising the campaign there.

BASLOW, DERBYSHIRE.

Bartlett, Miss, and Miss W. D., The Hydro.

Miss Bartlett and her sister will remain for three weeks more. Will any other members and friends please note?

BLACKPOOL, LYTHAM AND ST. ANNE'S.

Gawthorpe, Miss Mary, Lytham Hydro., Lytham. Hall, Rev. R. J., M.A., Ansdell, near St. Anne's. Johnson, Miss, Lytham Hydro., Lytham. Rigby, Mrs., 34, Park Road, St. Anne's. Wallwork, Miss.

Miss Mary Gawthorpe has successfully opened up the new Blackpool district. Mrs. Rigby, of Preston, is staying at St. Anne's for another week, and did excellent work at the Fairhaven Regatta, selling *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. Miss Johnson, of Lytham, will also help in the general propaganda work, and the Rev. R. J. Hall, M.A., of Ansdell, near St. Anne's, will help by speaking and in other ways.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Howes, Misses, Seamount Chambers, Bournemouth West. Marples, Mrs., c/o Mrs. Lambert, 4, Alton Terrace, Frigonwell Road. Tuttle, Mrs., Overdale, Munster Road.

Miss Howes writes: "We are making many theoretical friends into active ones." Mrs. Marples has been devoting all her time to selling *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, with good results.

BRIGHTON.

Clarke, Mrs., and local workers, 8, North Street Quadrant. (Office hours, 10-3, 3-5, 7-9.) Durdale, the Misses, 8, San Remo, Hove. Goldring, Miss Constance A., Woodlands, Cuckfield, Hayward's Heath. Layton, Miss. Stearns, Miss, Blenheim House. Turner, Miss.

Mrs. Lawrence was announced as the speaker at a drawing-room meeting on Wednesday. Large meetings have been held, several new members having been made as a result. There has been a record sale of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, a splendid spirit being shown by all workers, one selling thirty dozen copies. During Regatta Week a "Votes for Women" motor-boat formed a great attraction.

BROADSTAIRS.

Myers, Miss E., "The Kingsley," Godwin Road, Cliftonville.

Meetings have been arranged at Broadstairs, at which Miss Elsa Myers and Miss Lennox will speak.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Casserley, Miss E. M., 39, Church Crescent, Muswell Hill, N. Members and sympathisers in Aylesbury, Amersham, Chesham, Thame, High Wycombe, Wendover, Great Missenden, Princes Risborough, and surrounding locality are asked to communicate with Miss Casserley at above address. Mrs. Caprina Fahey and Miss Jacob will be doing propaganda work in this district from August 14 to 28, and other helpers will be gladly welcomed.

COLWYN BAY.

Dixon, Miss Eva, Cjed Myrddin, Conway Road, Colwyn Bay. Neal, Miss, Colwyn Bay. Stead, Miss E., Rhos-on-Sea.

Enthusiastic meetings have been held, at which genuine opponents are few and far between.

CORNWALL.

Howey, Mrs., Tregenna House, Penzance. Master, Mrs., Beacon House, Newquay. Phillips, Miss Mary, 3, The Parade, Truro.

Members and friends visiting any of the Cornish holiday resorts are asked to communicate with Miss Mary Phillips at the address above.

DERBY.

Dowding, Miss, Little Eaton, Derby.

Miss Dowding and her sister are selling *VOTES FOR WOMEN* in the streets of Derby, and have a poster well exhibited in a frame on

the railway bridge at the station, which is a splendid advertisement for the paper.

DOVER.

Hay, Miss Patricia G., 2, Cranbrook Villas, Buckland.

Miss Hay, a late Bristol member, who is now living permanently at Dover, will be glad to hear from any other members spending their holidays in or near Dover, who will join her in carrying on the holiday campaign. Miss Hay has done work at two bye-elections.

FOLKESTONE.

Knyvett, Lady, Burlington Hotel. Marsden, Miss Constance, Feltonfleet, Shorncliffe Road. Miss Marsden, with Miss Cutten and Miss Douglas (who came over from Hythe to help), have been selling *VOTES FOR WOMEN* through the town, paper-selling being forbidden on the Leas, and have met with much courtesy and interest from the buyers. Four of the large hotels—the Metropole, Wampach's, Hundert's, and the Langhorne—have a copy of the paper in the reading-room.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.

Eeroyd, Mrs. and Miss E. R., Pilgrim Cottage, Cartmel, Grange-over-Sands. Mrs. and Miss Eeroyd are doing vigorous work here, and will hold a meeting in Cartmel Park (kindly lent by Mr. George Rigg) every Tuesday in August at 7.30 p.m. They will be glad to meet members for mutual help. The *VOTES FOR WOMEN* poster is shown at the shop where all visitors buy their tickets for Cartmel Priory Church, and the paper is always on the counter, being thus brought before the notice of large numbers of people.

HASTINGS.

Broad, Miss K. P., Hillside, Cornwallis Gardens. Clarke, Mrs., 8, North Street Quadrant, Brighton.

HUNSTANTON.

Ducker, The Misses, 1, Beach Terrace. Moore, Miss Muriel G., Greenaway Tea Rooms.

Miss Moore and Miss Ducker and her sister are residents in Hunstanton, but other helpers are much needed, as Miss Scanlan, Mrs. Goodliffe, and Miss Bertha Ryland have now left, after doing splendid work.

ISLE OF MAN.

Flatman, Miss Ada S., G.P.O., Ramsay. Llewellyn, Miss Gertrude, Cleveland, Falcon Hill, Port Erin.

Miss Flatman and Miss Woodlock have been holding meetings at Douglas and Port Erin, which were attended by thousands of people, who clamoured eagerly for other meetings to be arranged. The women of the island are especially keen on the subject. Miss Flatman reports meetings at Castletown, Port St. Mary, and other places, all well attended, the adverse feeling at the beginning of the campaign having been entirely conquered.

KESWICK.

Mansell-Moullin, Mrs., Ullock Farm, near Keswick.

Mrs. Mansell-Moullin will be at Keswick for a month from August 25.

LLANDUDNO.

Barry, The Misses, Llandudno. Clarkson, Miss Florence, Llandudno. Craig, Aileen, Nantygamar Road, Llandudno. Duncan, Mrs. Herbert, Llandudno. Grundy, Miss, Oxford House, Llandudno. Jones, Dr. Helena, Llandudno. Lea, Miss Alice, Nantygamar Road, Llandudno. Pallister, Miss. Preston, Miss Hattie, Nantygamar Road, Llandudno. Williamson, Miss Lillian, B.A., Llandudno.

Excellent meetings have been held in Llandudno on the beach during the week, and many rousing speeches have greatly helped the cause. Nearly 500 copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* have been sold at the Llandudno meetings alone, apart from those sold at Colwyn Bay, Rhyl, etc.

LOWESTOFT.

Evans, Miss Gladys, 9, Manchester Street, Manchester Square, W. Friedlaender, Miss V. H., c/o Mrs. Gray, 43, St. George's Road, Pakefield, near Lowestoft. Ramsbottom, Mrs., Waveney House, Bungay.

Lowestoft is proving an excellent field for work of all kinds. Many copies of the paper have been easily disposed of, and the weekly order is being largely increased. Meetings are constantly asked for, and offers of help from speakers would be particularly welcome.

MARGATE.

Closenberg, Miss Gertrude. Leiben, The Misses. Lennox, Miss Laura, Capitol, North Down Road, Cliftonville. Myers, Miss Elsa, "The Kingsley," Godwin Road, Cliftonville.

Miss Lennox, Miss Elsa Myers, and the Misses Leiben are all doing splendid work, and report much sympathy and real interest among their hearers. Miss Gertrude Closenberg, though not a member of the W.S.P.U., has been helping to sell *VOTES FOR WOMEN* and doing excellently. The Margate campaign opened propitiously with the selling of a hundred papers the first evening, but more helpers are still needed.

MORECAMBE.

Billing, Miss. Burkitt, Miss Hilda, 48, Alexandra Road, Hamshaw, Miss.

Our three members in Morecambe have been holding meetings and receiving much sympathy and support, excellent sales of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* being recorded. Will any members staying in More-

cambe come forward and help, as more volunteers are greatly needed.

OXFORD.

Clarence, Miss Edith, 52, High Street. Graham, Miss. Pole, Miss Harriet J., The Hydro, Boar's Hill. Sproule, Dr. Eleanor, Oxenford Hall, Magdalen Street.

Excellent open-air meetings have been held, and a splendid sale of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, pamphlets, postcards, etc., is recorded. The Rev. W. Temple, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, has kindly promised to speak at a meeting at the Corn Exchange on August 18.

PORTSLADE.

Clarke, Mrs., 8, North Street, Quadrant, Brighton.

Mrs. Clarke addressed a most successful meeting last week, with Miss Turner in the chair.

RICHMOND, SURREY.

Barnett, Miss, 4, Queen's Gardens.

Open-air meetings are being held in Richmond and the district, and large numbers of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* have been sold at these, and also in the streets at Kew, Teddington, and Kingston.

RHYL.

Francis, Miss, Mayfield, Rhyl.

A most successful meeting on the sands inaugurated the campaign at Rhyl, when *VOTES FOR WOMEN* found a ready sale.

SHERINGHAM.

Ayrton, Miss Phyllis. Branch, Miss Evelyn. Hardy, Miss. Maguire, Miss Cynthia, care of Miss Woolley, Grove House, Beeston Road, Lower Sheringham.

Propaganda work in Sheringham is progressing most favourably, great interest being shown, especially by the local fishermen. Meetings are advertised by announcements on the beach in letters formed of pebbles. Mrs. Caprina Fahey and Miss Creation spoke last week and a great many copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* were sold.

SOUTHPORT AND BIRKDALE.

Ashby, Miss, 110, Liverpool Road, Birkdale. Jardine, Miss, 61, The Promenade, Southport. Marsden, Miss Dora, P.O., Southport. Rosling, Mrs., Local Corresponding Secretary, 47, Sydney Street, Southport. Russell, Miss Jessie, care of Mrs. Butterworth, 23, Sydney Street, Southport.

Many splendid meetings have been held, including a drawing-room

meeting kindly given by Mrs. Lovell, of Birkdale. New members have been made, and many copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* sold. Miss Dora Marsden has taken over the organising in Southport.

SOUTH WALES.

Keevil, Miss Gladice, 14, Ethel Street, Birmingham.

Mrs. Maclaverty, of Llangatock Manor, Monmouth, writes that Monmouth "has never seen a Suffragette and would be much the better for doing so." Will members taking holidays in the district please note?

ST. IVES, CORNWALL.

Bell, Mrs. Mary E., York House. Brown, Miss. Mansell-Jones, Miss.

Mrs. Bell has gained four new members, all of whom are helping her. She says, "The W.S.P.U. work has made my holiday more pleasant and interesting."

VENTNOR.

Meikleham, Miss Marian, The Solent Hotel.

Miss Meikleham has been selling *VOTES FOR WOMEN* single-handed, and would be very glad of helpers.

WEYMOUTH.

Kendall, Miss M. E., Windsor House, Brownlow Street. Marshall, Miss I. D., Winton Villa, Abbotsbury Road.

Miss Marshall is giving all the time she can spare to working up interest in the cause. Will any other member in Weymouth please come forward and help?

WHITSTABLE.

Wilkinson, Mrs., Belrapor, Whitstable, Kent.

Mrs. Wilkinson will be at her cottage at Whitstable from August 23 to September 14, and after the end of August would be pleased to offer hospitality to a speaker for a night or two.

Members spending their holidays at Bridgwater, Cirencester, Eastbourne, Ilfracombe, Littlehampton, Scarborough, or Southwold, and willing to help, are asked to write to the Holiday Secretary, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS,

4, CLEMENTS INN, W.C.

UNION COLOURS, BADGES, &c.

Address Books	...	...	...	...	2/-
Bags (in Leather)	...	...	2/-, 2/6, 3/6, 5/6, and 10/6	each.	
Bad and Leather Neck Chains	...	...	2/-, 2/6, and 3/-	each.	
Belts, Hand-made Leather	...	...	...	6/6 each.	
" Plain, Purple, or Green	...	...	...	2/11 each.	
" Tricolour Ribbon	...	...	...	2/6 each.	
Blotters	...	...	...	1/-	
Boadicea Brooches	...	...	...	3/6 each.	
Brooches (in the colours): Broad Arrows, silver	1/6;				
Silver-plated, 1/-; Bows, 9d. each; Shamrock, 6d. each.					
Chenille Cords (for Neck Wear)	...	...	...	1/- each.	
Crape de Chine Motor Scarves	...	...	...	6/11 each.	
Handkerchiefs (bordered in the colours)	...	...	...	6½d. each.	
Hat Pins (in the Colours)	...	...	6d., 9d., and 1/-	each.	
Note Books	...	...	...	1/- and 2/-	
Playing Cards	...	...	...	1/6	
Postcard Albums	...	...	...	1/-, 2/6, and 3/6	
Regalia...	...	...	...	1/11 each.	
Ribbon Badges (woven "Votes for Women")	...	...	...	1d. each.	
Ribbon, 2 ins. wide	...	...	...	1/- yard.	
" 1½ ins. wide	...	...	...	9d. yard.	
" ¾ in. wide	...	...	...	1/6 per dozen yards.	
Silk Motor Scarves, 2½ yards long, 26 ins. wide	...	...	...	4/11 each.	
" 2½ yards long, 13 ins. wide	...	...	...	2/11 each.	
Stationery, Fancy Boxes	...	...	...	1/-, 1/6, 4/-	
" Foreign Note (with medallion)	...	...	...	7d. per quire.	
Ties	...	...	...	1/- and 1/6 each.	
"Votes for Women" Buttons (2 sizes)	...	...	...	1d. each	

PENNY PAMPHLETS.

Lady Geraldine's Speech: A Comediatta.	By BEATRICE HARRADEN.
Old Fogey and Old Bogey.	By ISRAEL ZANGWILL.
Prison Faces.	By ANNIE KENNEY.
The Bye-Election Policy of the W.S.P.U.	By F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
The Earl of Lytton on Votes for Women.	
The Faith that is in us.	By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
The Importance of the Vote.	By Mrs. PANKHURST.
The Meaning of the Woman's Movement.	By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
The Militant Methods of the N.W.S.P.U.	By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B.
The New Crusade.	By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
The "Physical Force" Fallacy.	By LAURENCE HOUSMAN.
The Struggle for Political Liberty.	By CRYSTAL MACMILLAN, M.A., B.Sc.
The Trial of the Suffragette Leaders.	Illustrated.
Votes for Men.	By MARY GAWTHORPE.
The Constitutional Basis of Woman's Suffrage.	By C. C. STONES.
Woman's Franchise.	By Mrs. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS supplies

BOOKS and LEAFLETS on the Movement,

— ALSO —

PICTURE POSTCARDS of the Leaders and Incidents in the Agitation.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Asquith and the Suffragettes.

During question time in the House of Commons on July 28 the Prime Minister was once more challenged to say if he would receive a deputation of Suffragettes. How often he has been put through his "little catechism" on the woman's claim to political enfranchisement it is impossible to estimate, nor how often he has been reduced to tactics which no self-respecting man can even contemplate without nausea in attempting to escape his ubiquitous and unwearied tormentors. Mr. Asquith was interpreted as having yielded, and this is why we emphasise what took place in the House at question time. A substantial gain may be counted upon by the advocates of woman suffrage. Its full discussion will be forced upon Parliament. Responsible statesmen will have to take part in it; will have to explain their attitude and purpose, and defend them. The nation is eager to hear them; and when heard they will have to be answered.—*Manchester Evening News.*

MR. LLOYD GEORGE BUYS "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

As Mr. Lloyd George was crossing Parliament Square last Monday afternoon, Nurse Evans, who was selling copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN, approached him and said, "Won't you buy a copy of our paper VOTES FOR WOMEN, Mr.



[By courtesy of the "Daily Mirror,"

Mr. Lloyd George buying "Votes for Women."

Lloyd George?" He smilingly assented, produced a penny, and was handed a copy by Miss Evans, who said:

"Please read it, and I hope you will get women the vote as soon as possible."

He made no reply to this, but raised his hat, still smiling. Several people who witnessed the incident were most encouraging in their sympathy, and proved ready purchasers of the paper. One gentleman offered to buy the penny Mr. Lloyd George had paid for VOTES FOR WOMEN, but Miss Evans preferred to keep it as a trophy.

The "Standard" Asks Women's Advice.

The worst of it is that this method of agitation, with its consequences, seems likely to go on interminably. . . . So far, it must be confessed, the male intelligence has failed to discover any effective way of putting a stop to what has become an intolerable scandal. It may even be half suspected that the powers which have gone the wrong way to work in their efforts to suppress the militant Suffragists. . . . We should welcome suggestions, from the saner half of the female sex, as to the right way of dealing with the intractable maid, matron, or widow when she takes it into her head that the right of voting may be won by muscular exertion. Temporary seclusion in gaol is obviously no cure. —*Standard.*

"Votes for Women."

This clever little paper is rapidly forging its way into the forefront of the weekly journals. Ignored and misrepresented by the Press as a whole, the Suffragettes quickly realised the necessity for an organ of their own, and in the smartly, racily written VOTES FOR WOMEN they have certainly achieved their aim, for, without fear of contradiction, it may truly be said that friends, neutrals, and

even enemies of the cause it so enthusiastically advocates will find interest and entertainment in its columns. —*Wallasey News.*

Suffragist Orchid.

A new orchid, white, with a green and purple centre, was exhibited at the flower and fruit show held at the Horticultural Hall on August 3. It should be popular among militant Suffragists. —*Daily Express.*

IN SCOTLAND.

The purple, green, and white of the Women's Social and Political Union have been very much to the front during the past three days. The town has been visited by Miss Adela Pankhurst and by Mrs. Drummond. A discomfited male retired from a tilt with Miss Pankhurst exclaiming: "It's no use, she's ower clever; she has an answer pat to everything"—voicing the conclusion come to by most people who try to argue with the militant suffragettes.—*Stirling Journal.*

THE DRUM AND FIFE BAND.

All the prisoners recently released from Holloway report that their captivity was greatly cheered by the kind offices of the Drum and Fife Band, which marched daily round the prison playing inspiring music, and reminding the captives of the unflinching sympathy of their friends without and giving them fresh courage. The band is now taking a well-deserved holiday, the last to leave town being Miss Audrey Rees-Webb, who, three evenings last week, marched alone round Holloway beating a rousing tattoo on the largest drum procurable, much to the admiration of all beholders.

WINNER AGAINST FIVE NATIONS.

In the regatta at Ostend a member of the W.S.P.U. won the first international 6-metre race against the leading successful boats of five nations, all steered by men only. Her triumph was greeted with an ovation, and was taken in excellent part by the unsuccessful competitors.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

"The Story of the Franchise," by Miss Harriet Packer (Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford), a clear and concise history of the development of the electoral system, and the position of women with regard to it, has just been published by the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, who are also starting a library devoted to works on the subject of the enfranchisement of women, at their offices at 48, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.

LESS THAN 2d. AN HOUR.

A flagrant case of sweating by the London County Council was exposed by the Progressives at a recent meeting of the Council's Education Committee. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining cooks' helpers for the open-air schools at the present rate of 10s. for a week of sixty-three hours—less than 2d. an hour—the Day Schools Sub-committee recommended that the rate of pay should be increased to 14s. An indignant speech was made by Dr. Beaton, who said that because these were helpless women and not members of a trade union they were to be paid this unfair wage, whereas, according to the Council's own standard of pay, they were entitled to 5d. an hour, or over 22s. a week.

At a meeting of the Oxford Hebdomal Council, presided over by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, a resolution was passed in favour of bringing before Congregation at an early date the question of admitting women to academic degrees upon the lines laid down in the Chancellor's memorandum. In his Memorandum on Oxford Reform Lord Curzon, while condescending to admit the reasonableness of the demand that women who have passed the same examination as men should be admitted to the same degree, is careful to add that he does not desire to see women admitted to the right of voting in Convocation, which the possession of the M.A. degree at present confers.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday last Mr. Keir Hardie asked a question, protesting against the refusal of the police to admit some members of the Women's Freedom League, accompanied by a member of Parliament, into St. Stephen's Hall.

Mr. Joyce, of 50, Tudor Road, Upton Park, E., has written to place his parliamentary vote at the disposal of the W.S.P.U. until women obtain their political liberty.

A recent case in the law courts has laid it down that a wife's clothing, although purchased with her husband's money, is her own property.

Miss Ivy E. Woodward, M.D. (London), is the first woman doctor to be admitted to the membership of the Royal College of Physicians. It is only recently that the council of the College decided to allow women to take the examinations necessary for admission.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

August 4.

Mr. Philip Snowden (Blackburn, Lab.) drew attention to the treatment of the women suffragists in prison. These women put forward the claim that they should be treated as first-class prisoners. It was hardly necessary for him to say that they did not put forward that plea because they were afraid of the rigours of imprisonment. Women who were prepared to face death by starvation for the sake of conscience or conviction were not likely to be deterred by the mere rigour of English imprisonment. They demanded to be treated as first-class prisoners on principle. In practice, different degrees of punishment were recognised in imposing imprisonment on offenders, and the Home Secretary said that he had no power to order these women to be transferred to another class. Yet the right hon. gentleman took this action in the case of Mrs. Cobden Sanderson two or three years ago, and he had released some women before their punishment had expired. If the right hon. gentleman had the power to remit sentences, he surely had the power to order the conditions under which the women should be treated in prison. He read from a statement given to him by a woman prisoner just released, who, he said, had suffered this exceptional treatment on account of a prison mutiny. In this statement it was said that the women were not prepared to be stripped before women of abandoned character and to be mauled about by men doctors, as well as compelled to suffer other indignities. They told the governor of the prison that they must either be put into the first-class division or they would not obey the prison regulations. The governor said that he had no power to put them in the first-class, but "Mr. Gladstone has the power." This woman broke two window panes because the cell was so badly ventilated, and because it was dangerous to health. She was ordered before the governor and sentenced to solitary confinement for eight days. She was taken to another cell where the ventilation was alleged to be as bad as the first, and here she broke three more panes of glass. Next she was removed to the dungeon cells, situated below ground; they were very damp, and water spilt on the floor took days to dry. Apparently the cells had never been warmed since they were made; every utensil was defective; the cells were verminous and smelt of sewage. How was it, he asked, that political prisoners could be treated as first-class prisoners in Ireland and not in this country? It was nothing less than a public scandal that the sentences inflicted on these women should be so excessive in comparison with their fault. There was a wide disparity in the sentences inflicted by different magistrates for apparently similar offences.

Mr. Gray (Shoreditch, Opp.) referred to these ladies as to all intents and purposes political offenders. He believed that any man, however hostile he might be to female suffrage, would say that women imprisoned for political agitation ought not to be treated as a murderer or other criminal was treated.

Mr. H. Law (Donegal, W., Nat.) hoped that in accordance with common justice and common sense there would be a tardy recognition of political prisoners.

Mr. Gladstone said political offences were not really known to the law, although they were recognised in the law relating to sedition and seditious libel. He could not understand why if anybody chose to break the ordinary law he or she should be immune from the consequences. How were they to distinguish between one offence and another? At what point did the hon. member say a prisoner should go to the first division, the second division, or the third division? He thought anyone who broke the law ought to suffer the consequences. He thought the magistrates had acted quite discreetly and in accordance with the law in the action which they had taken in regard to these offences. Under the Act of 1893 discretion was vested in the magistrates as to which division prisoners should be committed. He had never denied that under the powers possessed by the Home Secretary in connection with the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in a particular case, a person who was sent to the first division might properly and constitutionally be put in the second. But when the courts of law sent a person to one division the Home Secretary would be acting outside his constitutional functions if he took it upon himself to over-ride that judgment. He believed it would be wholly wrong. He knew quite well that with regard to this matter he did not occupy a very comfortable position, and he had not occupied a very comfortable position for the past two years. If he adopted the suggestion the hon. member had made, his position would be very soon intolerable, and he would land himself, his party, and the House into a conflict with the judicial authorities. Before the Act of 1898 there had been only two classes of prisoners, first-class misdemeanants and others. That Act had created the first, second, and third divisions, and it was quite clear that the law already recognised a distinction between

* Mr. Gladstone presumably meant to say "a person who was sent to the second division might properly and constitutionally be put in the first."

offenders. The hon. member had said that he had transferred Mrs. Cobden Sanderson from the second to the first division. What really happened was that in 1906 a dozen ladies were arrested and one was sent to the first division and the others to the second division. When a prisoner of good character and antecedents was sent to the third division it was the practice of the Home Office to call the attention of the Court to the law, in the hope that both the letter and the spirit of the law would be observed. That was done in this case, with the result that the prisoners, including Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, were transferred to the first division.

He had been in all these cells quite recently. He said that he would give every facility for making an inspection of the cells, and that would be sufficient to dispose of these false charges. He thought the hon. member said that the cell was 6 ins. below the ground outside. That might be possible, but practically it was on the ground floor and on a level with the ground outside. He telephoned up to the prison that he was coming, and he could assure him that he gave no time for the cells to be washed, cleaned, disinfected, fumigated, and properly drained, and all these processes would be necessary, if these allegations were true, to make the cells proper and decent. These were called special cells, and, as soon as these ladies arrived and were put into them, they proceeded to break all the glass, which was provided in the interests of the prisoners themselves. It was quite obvious that they could not leave them in the cells with broken panes of glass. They had, therefore, to be removed to cells where they could not break glass. These special cells were, he admitted, for the more disorderly prisoners, who had a tendency to do just as much mischief in the cells as they possibly could. As to the charge that the cells were damp, he felt every one of the walls, and he would undertake to say that they were as dry as any wall in the House of Commons. They were ventilated and warmed in precisely the same way as other cells. As to the smell of sewage, there was no sewage near the cell. As to their being verminous, why, the one fault of our prison system was that the cells were perhaps too clean. These charges, which were put about to discredit the Government, himself, and all concerned—put about for an obvious reason—were disgraceful charges which ought never to have been made. He had himself interviewed suffragist ladies who had been in Holloway. He had asked them question after question about it, and he was quite satisfied that if these ladies were asked about their treatment in Holloway, the vast majority would say that, though they did not like to be in the second division, the cells were healthy, the food was ample and good, and that the prison staff would be difficult to improve.

MRS. PANKHURST'S REPLY.

In answer to Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Pankhurst sent the following letter to the Press:—

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone referred to "the disgraceful charges which ought never to have been made" by women concerning their treatment in prison, intended to discredit him and the Liberal Government. The principal charges were that the cells were (1) damp, (2) verminous, (3) smelling of sewage. He denied all three. Nevertheless, they are all true.

(1) When the prisoners were first put into the punishment cells they were reeking wet, and remained so for eighteen to twenty-four hours.

(2) One of the ex-prisoners is at present undergoing medical treatment for the vermin which got into her hair in consequence of her incarceration in one of these cells.

(3) The cell into which one of the prisoners was put contained in it offensive sanitary accommodation.

The really "disgraceful charge which ought never to have been made" was that of Mr. Gladstone, who, on July 21, stated definitely (not as a charge to be investigated) that one of the women had bitten a wardress. This statement was accepted and commented on by the Press all over the country. It is now found in a police-court to be untrue, but the correction has not been published as broadcast as the statement.

As to the other charges of assault, on which Miss Garnett and Mrs. Dove-Wilcox have been sent back to prison for one month and ten days respectively, it is impossible to glean from the newspaper reports the true facts of the case. Such action as they really took, robbed of its official garnish, did not amount to serious assault, but was the unavoidable concomitant of the mutiny against conditions, which they (in common with the great body of public opinion) held to be improper for them to submit to as political offenders.

A Corroboration.

Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson has also sent a letter to the Press, contradicting Mr. Gladstone's statement that the Suffragists were satisfied with prison. In her interview with him she told him that Holloway compared very badly with the prisons of other countries as regards solitary confinement, ventilation, and above all, the moral tone. She states also that the Home Office is perfectly well aware that she made complaints as to the vermin in her cell.

* Mr. Gladstone presumably meant third division."

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

London.—Mrs. Flora Drummond, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.
West of England.—Miss Annie Kenney, 37, Queen's Road (opposite Art Gallery), Clifton. Miss Vera Wentworth, 11, Alfred Street, The Hoe, Plymouth. Miss Elsie Howey, Victoria Parade, Torquay. Miss Mary Phillips, 8, The Parade, Truro.
Lancashire.—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, 164, Oxford Road, Manchester; 28, Berry Street, Liverpool. Miss Flatman, 22, Mulgrave Street, Liverpool; 41, Glover's Court, Preston; 84, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
Midlands.—Miss Gladice G. Keevil, 14, Ethel Street, Birmingham. Miss N. Crocker, 8, East Circus Street, Nottingham. Miss Helena Watts, Lenton Vicarage, Nottingham.
Yorkshire.—Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 68, Manningham Lane, Bradford. Miss D. Pethick, 43, Newcomen Terrace, Redcar.
Newcastle.—Miss Edith New, 284, Westgate Hill.
Glasgow.—Mrs. A. K. Craig, 141, Bath Street.
Edinburgh.—Miss Florence E. M. Macaulay, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street. Miss Cecilia Haig, Dunbar. Miss G. Roberts, Hawick. Miss M. Roberts, North Berwick.
Aberdeen.—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 41, Union Street.

The campaign is being carried on with increasing enthusiasm, and from all sides reports of actual progress made show that the foundation for future work is being well and truly laid. Several important meetings have been arranged, notably the Bristol welcome to ex-prisoners on September 4; Mr. Forbes Robertson's speech at Cardiff on September 7; the reception at Llanwern Park, Newport, on September 11; the great Coventry demonstration on September 25, at which Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Dr. Helena Jones, and Miss Gladice Keevil will speak; and the Scottish demonstration on October 9. Additional funds are urgently needed to carry on the campaign effectively, and volunteers in all parts are sure of a warm welcome and plenty of congenial occupation.

WEST OF ENGLAND.

Much activity is the order of the day in the West of England. A special appeal is made for funds, as the expenses of late have been very heavy, and members are also asked to devote part of their holidays to selling VOTES FOR WOMEN and to doing all they can to increase the circulation of the paper. During the imprisonment of Miss Mary Phillips no meetings have been held in Penzance, and activity has been concentrated on the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN. In Penzance, Cambourne, St. Ives, Helston, and other places in the district, many inquiries have been made respecting future meetings, the interest in the progress of the cause being widespread. At Monkswell a very successful open-air meeting was held last week under the auspices of the rector, Mr. Nash, when Miss Ann Williams was the speaker, and Mrs. D. A. Thomas took the chair. A great deal of interest was aroused by this first visit of the Suffragettes, and several copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold. Cornwall now has its own headquarters at Truro. Meetings have been held at Newquay and St. Austell, both marked by the enthusiasm which invariably greets Suffragettes throughout Cornwall. On Saturday, August 21, the colours will be planted on Land's End. A decorated brake will run from Penzance early in the afternoon to Sennen, where a meeting will be held, after which the flag will be erected on the farthest accessible western point of England, and left flying there. Members are asked to book their places in the brake early, and to write to Miss Mary Phillips at Truro for full particulars. Funds are urgently needed in order to make the Cornish campaign a success and any members who can help in this or any other way will be very gladly welcomed by Miss Phillips. Successful meetings are reported from Torquay, Paignton, and Torre, where there are a number of visitors, and work in this part of the country has been greatly advanced during the past week.

LANCASHIRE.

During Miss Mary Gawthorpe's absence in North Wales Mrs. Hendon, Miss Hilda Russell, and Miss Wallwork have been carrying on the campaign. The Eight Towns campaign will be under the supervision of Miss Rona Robinson for a time, and a special meeting is being arranged in honour of Mrs. Baines and Miss Mabel Capper, Lancashire's hunger strikers. A meeting of members will be held at 164, Oxford Road on August 18 at 7.30 p.m. to discuss the details of future work, and to receive subscriptions, Mrs. Ratcliffe being anxious to collect all guarantee subscriptions for August. Miss Dunn and Miss Thompson (not Miss Dobson, as it appeared last week by error) report from Liverpool that they and their assistants are busy decorating the new shop, which will be opened on September 1 with a grand meeting. Miss Stephenson is arranging open-air meetings in Liverpool and on the Cheshire side.

MIDLANDS AND NORTH WALES.

The request made last week for furniture for the shop at Nottingham has met with a noble response. Among the things now needed are more chairs and two writing-tables, and funds towards the decoration of the shop are still required. In last week's report it was stated that "Miss Crocker's imprisonment for the cause had made a great impression in the neighbourhood." This should, of course, have been Miss Helen Watts, and not Miss Crocker. We are very sorry that the mistake should have occurred. Miss Watts has undertaken to superintend the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN during August, and will be glad to hear from members who can help by selling in the streets, canvassing in the wealthier residential districts, persuading newsagents to stock the paper and to display a poster, and by subscribing towards the cost of leaflets, some of which it is hoped to print locally for distribution. Many of the Midland workers are concentrating their energies on the holiday resorts on the North and West Coasts of Wales, where Miss Louisa Phillips admirably filled Miss Gladice Keevil's place during her holiday. It was thought inadvisable to hold open-air meetings during Bank Holiday week, in

consequence of the hooligan element prevailing at the more popular seaside resorts, so that special attention was devoted to selling the paper and arousing the interest of visitors in anticipation of meetings. Owing to the kindness of Mrs. Marles Thomas and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Barnard, two highly successful indoor meetings have been held in Aberystwith, where many new members were made. To-morrow the organisers' headquarters will be transferred to Barmouth, where it is fully expected that Votes for Women will soon become as absorbing a topic of conversation as it has proved in Aberystwith and the surrounding districts. The Midland caravan has been breaking new ground at meetings at Tamworth, Nuneaton, Bedworth, Kenilworth, Coventry, Warwick, and Leamington, all very well attended, and productive of genuine interest.

YORKSHIRE.

The Leeds demonstration last Sunday was a great success, in spite of the disappointment caused by Mrs. Pankhurst's inability to come, owing to the pressure of work in London. Her place was taken by Miss Mary Gawthorpe, who made a splendid speech, special mention, of course, being made of the hunger strikers, in view of the fact that Miss Theresa Garnett is a Leeds member. Many other meetings have been held in the district in anticipation of Cabinet Ministers' visits. In Bradford a big protest meeting will be held at 8 o'clock to-night outside St. George's Hall, as a counter demonstration to Mr. Haldane's speech. Miss Helen Tolson has organised this meeting during Miss Marsh's absence elsewhere, and members are asked to be at the office at six o'clock with offers of help. Those who cannot take militant action can sell papers in the crowd, and it is hoped that a very efficient protest may be made. In the Cleveland Division several meetings have been held, and a very large number of copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN sold.

NEWCASTLE.

The great event of the week was the welcome to Miss Kathleen Brown last Tuesday. The meetings were entirely successful from every point of view, and enough money was subscribed to cover all expenses. Miss Kathleen Brown and Miss Dorothy Pethick were the speakers at the open-air meeting outside the station, after which the procession made its way to the Turk's Head Hotel (which was Mrs. Pankhurst's headquarters during the recent bye-election), where the "welcome" tea was held, and where all the staff without exception appeared with Votes for Women badges, and everything was done to show that the whole establishment was in sympathy with the cause.

EDINBURGH.

The activities of Edinburgh members are being concentrated on the coming Scottish demonstration in October, and much work is being done in anticipation of this event, not only in Edinburgh, but in all parts of Scotland. At North Berwick, where Miss Fraser Smith and Mrs. Corkett are holding two meetings a day, Mrs. Pankhurst's coming visit is looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation. A very enthusiastic band of local workers are holding meetings and doing good propaganda work at Hawick. A special appeal is made for subscriptions to enable organisers to be appointed in Perth and Dumfries, and to provide new tri-colours for the Scottish demonstration. Offers of help should be sent to Mrs. Drummond, 8, Melville Place, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW.

The first At Homes in Glasgow after the holidays will be held early in September at Charing Cross Hall and at Cloverhook. Meetings will be held at Kingussie and Aviemore on August 24 and 25 respectively, at both of which Mrs. Pankhurst is announced as the principal speaker; and on Monday next Mrs. Haverfield and Miss McLean will start organising in Oban and the district. A very successful meeting has been held in Perth, and another is to be held there in September. It is anticipated that a large deputation of Perth working women will march in the Edinburgh procession.

THE WAR CHEST.

In spite of the holiday season, contributions to the war chest are coming in well, principally from collections and the sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Details will be found on The Fund page.

LOCAL NOTES. (Abridged.)

The Marylebone local Union specially ask for volunteers to sell the paper at Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, on Sunday evenings during this month (6 p.m.), and also at Nutford Place on Friday nights (8.15 p.m.). Those should communicate with Mrs. Nourse, 20, Weymouth Street, W.

Miss R. M. Billingham would remind Lewisham members that a good deal of local work has to be done in preparation for the big meeting at Blackheath Concert Hall on Wednesday, October 13, when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Lady Constance Lytton will speak. At the Sunday meeting held on Streatham Common by the local Union, Mrs. Lamartine Yates and Mrs. Tyson will speak. Friends should note that the time will be 6 p.m., not 3 p.m. as formerly, and that the meetings will go on through August. Miss C. Clayton, of the Richmond and Kew local Union, writes that Mrs. Wheatley will speak at the meeting to be held at the corner of Hill Street on August 14, at 11.30 a.m.

Mrs. Cameron Swan asks Croydon members to turn up in force at the first meeting at Purley tram terminus at 6.30 next Sunday. The Ilford local Union holds a meeting opposite the station on August 18, at 7.15. Miss L. Tyson speaks for the Wimbledon local Union next Sunday on the Common.

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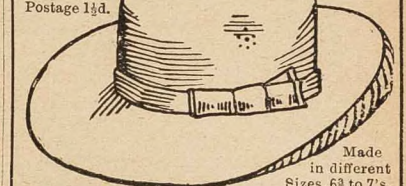
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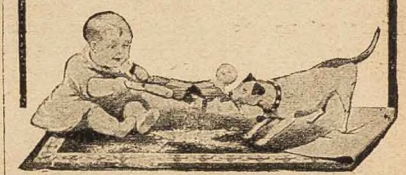
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