

# THE VOTE

(THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.)

VOL. II.—No. 49.

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ONE PENNY.

## NOTICE.

Letters relating to editorial and business matters should be addressed to THE EDITOR and MANAGING DIRECTOR respectively. Applications for advertising spaces to be made to the ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER.

Offices: 148, HOLBORN BARS, E.C.

Telephone: HOLBORN 6191.

## EDITORIAL.

The Editor is responsible for unsigned articles only. Articles, paragraphs, or cuttings dealing with matters of interest to women generally will be welcomed. Every effort will be made to return unsuitable MSS. if a stamped addressed envelope be enclosed, but the Editor cannot be responsible in case of loss.

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"THE VOTE" may be obtained through all Newsagents and at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons.

## WHAT WE THINK.

### Women in the Post Office.

One natural result of the prominence which we have won for the claim for political equality for the sexes is the new energy thrown by women into the struggle for better industrial conditions. Pointing out one main evil, we have roused them to recognise and resent others close at hand. The most pleasing feature of this progress towards economic independence is the demand for equal pay for equal work. Other agitations for better wages for women workers partake more of the general industrial intention to level things up than of a special revolt of women against the special disabilities artificially imposed upon them. But this equal pay agitation is based upon the same principle as our demand for the rights of citizenship, and has found in us the most constant exponents and the most enthusiastic supporters. The women employed in the department of the Postmaster-General have sent a memorial to Mr. Samuel demanding that they shall be raised to an equality with the men who do the same class of work, and that they shall be eligible to sit for examination for the higher branches of the service. We cordially endorse both demands. It appears to us to be a most illogical and unjust thing that a man working alongside of a woman in any employment should be paid a premium on his sex, or, if we consider it from the other side, that a woman should be robbed of a certain part of the money she has earned because of her sex. In this particular case there is no shadow of excuse to be urged for the practice, for in all but one or two definitely defined cases the very same class of work is performed by both sexes. The women quote the salaries paid respectively to men and women who are second division clerks, from which it appears that the men's initial salary is £70, the women's £65 per annum, while the maximum for men is £300 and that of the women only £110. The latter figures are absolutely disgraceful. That one can be penalised to the extent of £190 per year for the crime of being born a woman would be unbelievable were it not so certainly attested. We call attention to the fact that this occurs in Government employment, and ask those prominent Antis who say that political power cannot be used to raise wages how they are going to explain this case. The merest tyro in political experience could demonstrate that such a flagrant example of prejudiced sex administration could not continue long after women had been enfranchised.

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### Indian Women in Africa.

The deportation from South Africa of native-born Indians is attracting considerable attention among women and men of progressive convictions, and one aspect of this strange proceeding calls for our serious attention. Immigrant Indians are required by law to show a pass whenever called upon by the South African authorities, and native-born Indians are now being harried out of the land because they refuse to produce these passes, but claim the rights of natives, offering the evidence of registration of birth in the colony. It appears that such refusal to conform to the law made not for them but for immigrants is followed by instant arrest and deportation. Two hundred African-born Indians have already been deported, and their lot is hard enough. But we are concerned with the fact that the wives and children of these men *are not deported*, but are left helpless and penniless behind. Such an example of the callous indifference of Governments to the fate of women and children has seldom been provided in modern days. Some things have to be forgiven new countries, which are always faced by their own problems of settlement and machinery-making, but this type of injustice does not speak well either for the native administration or for the British Governor, Lord "Holloway." The women of South Africa have always protested against their exclusion from the Constitution, but such happenings as these should give fresh determination to their demand for an immediate recognition of their rights.

### Women's Lodging-house Movement.

The movement to remedy the disgraceful state of affairs which exists with regard to women's lodging-houses is at last beginning to secure some practical results. It is no mere coincidence that a most active part in the promotion of decent lodging accommodation for women should have been taken by Suffragists. The Manchester Hostel is named after Miss Margaret Ashton, Councillor of that city, and staunch Suffragist of old standing. Lady McLaren, who is chiefly responsible for the London project, bears a name that has been connected with Women's Suffrage for three generations. Sir Charles McLaren is said to intend to introduce a Bill to compel municipalities to provide lodging-houses for women. The Cardiff Branch of the Women's Freedom League is taking part in the local agitation to secure the immediate provision of a Women's Municipal Lodging-house. These facts go to prove the practical nature of our desire to improve the world for women. Incidentally the revelations of Mrs. Higgs and Olive Christian Malvery, who lived the life of the woman tramp in order to waken the conscience of the public by their experiences, show how unlimited is the area of suffering and injustice with which we are arming ourselves to deal.

### Miss Muriel Matters in Australia.

Additional reports of Miss Matters' tour through Australia are to hand. Our colleague has addressed large audiences in all the large cities of the Commonwealth on "The British Suffrage Movement," and has secured official recognition and public sympathy for the militant agitation. Miss Matters has been asked to stand as a candidate for election to the House of Representatives, but she has declined this honour, choosing rather to return to us until the British struggle is brought to a triumphant close.

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Offices: 1, Robert Street, Adelphi.

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### PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT.

#### The Task Ahead.

The gramophonizing politicians of both parties are beginning once more to cry their nostrums in the marketplace, "Tax land, and be free!" "Tax food, and be wealthy!" They are preparing for the reopening of the play at Westminster, and think, while reeling off their carefully-prepared records upon the unoffending countryside, they will secure the uninterrupted attention of the country. In this they will fail, for high above the party cries of Radical and Tory there will be heard the insistent demand of the womanhood of this country for a recognition of its rights and redress of its wrongs. If the politicians fancy that the pause in the fight betokens any slackening in our resolves, they will be undeceived when Parliament reassembles. The pause has been utilised to spread the propaganda of fair play and equal justice, and we go forward reinforced and strengthened by the support of a great army of earnest, thinking women throughout the country. Realising this, however, do not let us forget to work. We must all work; personal comfort, personal inclination must be put on one side where conflicting with the obvious duty of the hour. The greater the effort, the sooner the victory.

#### Joint Demonstrations.

On Saturday, October 8th, there is to be a series of Joint Demonstrations in several of the principal centres, to emphasise the wide basis of the demand for the Suffrage. In London, at Trafalgar Square, the speakers who have promised to take part will include Mrs. Despard, Miss Eva Gore-Booth, Mrs. Morgan Dockrell, Dr. L. Haden Guest, Rev. C. Hinscliff, Mr. Laurence Housman, Miss Margaret McMillan, Mr. Malcolm Mitchell, Mrs. E. Ayres Purdie, and the Rev. Llewellyn Smith, and the names of other well-known leaders of progressive thought and action will appear in next week's announcement.

#### Members' Meetings.

The first general meeting for London Members is to be held at 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, on October 7th, at 7.30.

#### "Vote" Sellers' Reception.

A most interesting function will take place on October 12th in the Reception Mrs. Despard is giving to our gallant VOTE Sellers. Particulars are given elsewhere. Every VOTE Seller should note place, time, and date.

#### W.F.L. Day.

Our anniversary, which October 28th will bring, is to be celebrated everywhere throughout the country, and will be one of the culminating points of our autumn campaign preparatory to the re-opening of Parliament. Those branches which have not yet started on their programmes for the celebration are urged to take action at once. London will be glad to help in any way.

#### Other London Events.

October 21st and 22nd, Market Fête at the Suffrage Atelier, W.F.L. Stall.

October 30th, Reception to Conference Delegates.

November 3rd, Caxton Hall, first "At Home."

November 6th, Mrs. Despard's Lecture on Shelley ("Prometheus Unbound"), with Vocal Recital by Miss Marta Cunningham and Miss Lonsdale, in the Small Queen's Hall at 7.30 p.m.

#### Helpers Wanted.

With the rapidly extending work of the League, members are urged to give us a little of their time. There is so much to be done that even an hour now and then will help to lighten the strain. Clerical work of all kinds,

correspondence, Press work, as well as speaking, canvassing, and a thousand other things, will speed the Cause, but among other branches of work for which help is specially asked are, first and foremost, stewards, VOTE sellers, literature-sellers, banner-bearers, decorators, advertisers, &c., for our great Joint Demonstration on October 8th; also VOTE sellers and handbills on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, September 28th, 29th, 30th, October 1st and 3rd, between 6 and 7.30 p.m. (Saturday 3 to 7.30), outside Highgate Tube Station, in connection with the Highgate "VOTE Girl" campaign. Miss Constance Andrews, of Ipswich, is also asking for help for the Pageant on October 20th. Who will volunteer?

B. BORRMANN WELLS.

### CLOSE OF THE CARAVAN TOUR.

On Monday morning we left Buckingham with many wishes for our success from kind friends there. Aylesbury was our next halting-place, and here, when we met our van, we found a box of delicious grapes and beautiful roses had been sent by an anonymous friend from Buckingham. At the end of our first meeting we were told by many of our sympathisers that this was the best meeting ever held in the Market Square. The next day we were informed that chalking was prohibited, so we advertised our other meetings by "town-crying."

On Thursday we came on to Berkhamsted. At night we had a splendid meeting—great sympathy and interest were shown in our work. Our literature sales amounted to 10s. 2d., and our collection to £2 12s. 6d. Everyone here has a good word or a kindly deed for us. Presents of vegetables, fruit, and flowers have been many. Kindly expressions of encouragement and admiration for the work of the militants were heard on all sides. There is every promise of good results from a little work in this district, especially as we are near to Tring, where our friend Mrs. Humphry Ward resides.

MARGUERITE A. SIDLEY.

### ATTENTION! "VOTE" SELLERS!!

#### RECEPTION BY OUR PRESIDENT.

No great reform movement can be born and continue to live without being supported by the people; no organisation can thrive without interesting a wide public, and to interest a wide public the standard of the Cause must be raised in the public Press. That is not easy, for the medium of publicity to-day is a Press devoted to the game of party politics rather than to public aims.

To get an unbiased, fair review of our doings, of the aims and objects and the underlying deep meaning of the Feminist Movement was an impossibility until in sheer necessity the various Women's Associations created their own papers, and we brought out our own organ, THE VOTE.

At first some of our friends hesitated. "Why add to our work?" they said. But it only needed a few issues, and they recognised the usefulness of our journal, the absolute necessity of it to the development of the W.F.L. Since then newsagents have taken it up; the history of our campaign, past and present, in its pages, has reached our friends all over the world. In London our devoted members have increased the circulation of THE VOTE by many of the well-known and by some novel methods. In fact, THE VOTE sale department has become one of the most important departments of the League, and the workers in it some of the most important auxiliaries in our present fight.

Our President has expressed the wish to meet all these helpers personally, to thank them for their assistance and to discuss with them ways and means for the still higher efficiency of their department.

Meeting Place: Gardenia Restaurant, Catherine Street, W.C.

Date .....October 12th

Time .....6.30 p.m.

Let no "VOTE Seller" fail to attend.

Refreshments.

## OUR TOUR IN AUSTRALIA.

By MURIEL MATTERS.

### The Australian Environment.

Steaming through Albany Heads (West Australia) on Sunday, May 14th, I realised, with a tremendous rush of feeling, what my own land meant to me, as never before. Environment works mightily on the spirit of a people, and here in full view were to be seen factors which make Australians what they are. Colour everywhere—in depth of the sea, the delphinium blue of the sky, the ruddy hillside tracks ascending from rocks a combination of purple and brown. On every side the eucalyptus showed its individual form; beneath its shade tangled masses of wild lilac, scarlet runner, and yellow wattle gorse ran riot, whilst, sentinel-like, the flaming waratah kept guard. One felt inclined to shout, "Had sunny Greece a clime more fair? Surely no!" Nature has been lavish, and her children have responded. Independent, enterprising ones she has reared, vigorous to a fault, intolerant and self-assertive. See that young sapling rearing its frame insolently to the sky?—a prodigious growth for its years—and you see the young Australian, man or woman, as much a product of the country as the gum tree itself. One must remember this in dealing with our people. Springing from pioneers who faced and risked all, aided by environment and spurred on by necessity, Australians are what they have been made. The defects of their qualities—because of their individualistic force—are apparent everywhere; and the first feeling on return to them is one of intense disappointment. But as one learns to view the whole, the great possibilities for the country and the people present themselves, and the drawbacks sink to their native insignificance.

### The Spirit of the Bush.

During the long train journey from Albany to Perth, which covers a day—6 a.m. till 10.30 p.m.—one sees the country in varying moods. The spirit of the bush takes possession as of old; for once apprehended it is never really lost. Sunrise comes, after the journey starts, tremulous at first, as the dawn in other lands, but quicker and fuller it bursts, flooding the world in flame. No cloud appears in the vivid turquoise sky. Through miles of gum and scrub we pass; no English green is seen, but tones of blue and grey. Towards noon not a breeze is stirring; though winter, "the gum leaves hang lifelessly down," and in the distance a purple haze blends pulsing with the mystic blue and grey. When evening comes the stillness is intense, and despite the noise of our slow travelling train, one hears distinctly the sounds heard only in the Australian bush—the mocking laugh of the kookaburra, the liquid lament of the native magpie, the myriad whirs and croaks of insects and frogs which come from the rapidly drying waterholes and creeks; birds fly silently from tree to tree; a wallaby, like the "sun-downer," is fleeing to its rest. This is the magic hour of the Australian bush; and, like all things magical, 'tis swiftly gone. No twilight here. Land of the sun it truly is, for as he sinks the land obeys, and darkness covers all. Then come the stars, cut out of the heavens, so near, so brilliant, and emerging from the purple night the Cross of the Southern Land stretches athwart the sky. It is useless to expect English friends aboard the train to see or feel as we do. They are in the position of the old lady who stood by Whistler and watched the scene on the canvas grow beneath his touch, and then exclaimed, "I don't see like that!" bringing from the artist the reply, "No, madam; don't you wish you could!"

### The Women's Service Guild.

Such the country—what of the people? The mass are disappointing, but the individuals are a revelation. The advanced ones amongst women are found in the Women's Service Guild, an association run on non-party lines, with the motto, "Our common interests matter more than our party differences." This body of women gave us a reception on the afternoon of May 21st at Palace Court, Perth. In delightful rooms overlooking the River Swan,

with the Women's Freedom League colours in flowers everywhere, Miss Tillard and I felt quite at home. Women of all ages were present, links of the past in those who had fought in the Old Country, fighters of to-day; and in the faces of young girls one could see our hopes for to-morrow. Lady James, the President, welcomed us heartily as representatives of the British movement. During that week three lectures were given; and, by request, a fourth, in which I dealt with criticisms which had appeared in the Press. At the end of this meeting a resolution was passed unanimously, couched in terms of admiration of work done by, and sympathy for, the English Suffragettes. During our fortnight in Perth we got to know of the work being done by the Service Guild and the Labour women in the interests of the community. We visited the Fremantle Gaol, which disclosed a shocking disparity between the women's division and the men's, and our visit has resulted in action being taken to remedy the conditions.

### Women's Non-Party Political Association.

On May 30th we left by the mail boat for Adelaide, arriving on June 4th. South Australia is the adjoining State to West Australia, and the distance to be covered takes five days by sea, there being no railway. This will give an idea of Australia's size. We were met on arrival by representatives of the Women's Non-party Political Association and Women Journalists. Mrs. Pat Morice and Miss A. L. Tomkinson, President and Vice-President of the W.P.A., presented us with beautiful bouquets in our colours, and bunches of the native heather, rose and white. Mrs. Morice is a niece of the late Miss Spence, the "Grand Old Woman of Australia," as she was called, who died fighting, a few months ago, at the age of eighty-four. She it was who said, on her eightieth birthday, "With eighty winters o'er my head, but in my heart the spring." Miss Tomkinson, who has lately returned from England, where she helped our cause with the W.S.P.U., is the daughter of another old pioneer, and is herself the keenest of reformers.

(To be continued.)

### A PERTINENT PROPOSAL.

To the Editor of THE VOTE.

MADAM,—At this critical time it seems of urgent importance that the example of those women who are giving the Cause such effective service and advertisement by selling THE VOTE in the streets should be followed as much as possible by men. With a view to the formation of a corps of men to sell THE VOTE in London I should be glad if men willing to do this work would kindly send me their names to c/o the Women's Freedom League, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., mentioning a choice of evenings and hours at which they could attend an informal meeting to make arrangements. Good opportunities might be gained of selling or distributing the literature of the Men's League.—I am, yours faithfully,  
MEMBER OF MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

### "MORNING LEADER" COMPETITION.

It is not too late to enter for the *Morning Leader* Votes for Women Competition, reference to which was made in the correspondence columns of our last week's issue.

Those of our readers who do not wish to enter the competition on their own account are afforded an excellent opportunity of assisting the Men's League by sending their coupons to Mr. Brunel, Frankville, Franklin Road, Portslade, Brighton, who hopes to gain one of the prizes of furniture therewith to furnish the offices of the Sussex Men's League.

Information concerning the competition will be found elsewhere in our columns, and attention is drawn to the fact that although no voting coupons will be issued after Friday, the 30th inst., yet since the latest date for the sending in of these coupons is nearly four weeks hence, ample time for obtaining signatures still remains.

## THE SUFFRAGE IN A SWISS VILLAGE.

By BEATRICE HARRADEN.



BEATRICE HARRADEN.

It was a lovely day in the middle of May, and I had gone for my favourite walk in the Maienthal, accompanied, as usual by the baker's dog Fidio, which could never be induced to come along anywhere except to the Maienthal, but always insisted firmly on accompanying everyone bound for that particular direction. I could not be surprised that Fidio loved this splendid valley; but I often wondered whether he had been in the habit of burying delicious bones in secret and sacred hiding places, and, even as a miser, loved from time to time to visit his hoard and make sure that it was intact. Anyway, Fidio was with me, and we had just reached the brown and white avalanche over which I had to pass in order to proceed any farther towards the snow-clad Sustenhörner, when we met the little goat boy Wilhelm, whom frequent encounters and unflinching chocolates had rendered an exceedingly pleasant comrade. He helped me over the avalanche and pointed to his goats, some of which were disputing themselves near the glacier river, and others of which were passing on their way up the valley in one long, thin line: a picturesque sight I very much liked to see.

"If you look hard, you'll see sheep on that big avalanche yonder," he said. "That fell two years ago. Two men were killed. Don't you see the cross lower down? I see it distinctly. It's near the first sheep. Do you see it?"

I did not see it, though to pacify Wilhelm who was most particular that I should miss nothing, I said: "Ja, ja." But of course I knew it was there; for the Maienthal was dotted about with these sad signs of misadventure, and indeed we were at the time standing near one of them which recorded that a stranger had met his death there this very last winter.

"Did they ever hear who that stranger was, Wilhelm?" I asked.

"No," he answered. "But they said he came from Prussia." And he added triumphantly: "Prussia is three times the size of Saxony and five times . . ."

I immediately took alarm. I knew that if Wilhelm once started on the subject of all he learnt at school, my joys would be over, and instead of hearing about sheep, goats, cows, avalanches, mountains, snow, ice, and other entrancing topics of like nature, I should be doomed to listen to a recital of geographical statistics accurate enough to send me hopelessly and permanently silly. So I said:

"Fetch me some Alpenrose, Wilhelm. I want a large bunch of it."

Off he sprang, as nimble as one of his own goats, munching a large stick of chocolate and jodelling happily as he climbed up the slope into the forest near at hand.

"Please look after the goats!" he called out. "Don't let them fall into the river!"

So I "minded" the goats to the best of my ability, and sat by the river watching the sunshine play upon the water which came tumbling in great strong waves over the rocks and boulders; for the Maienreuss is a wild and

headlong mountain torrent, and at this season of the year is at its fiercest and strongest, with the release of the snow in the mountains, and the melting of the ice-cathedrals throughout its frozen course. To me personally the spring in Switzerland is the ideal time of the year, when the cold crispness of the winter has not departed, and the fierce heat of the summer has not yet arrived: when the soft light, still recalling memories of snowladen skies, has not yet given way to the uncompromising glare which some of us dread: when the slopes of the valley are covered with forget-me-nots, pansies, cowslips, daisies, ragged robins, and all the flowers to which we are accustomed, only not in such generous Swiss profusion: when, as we climb higher, we begin to find the first signs of Alpine flowers, and finally come to the heights where the lovely blue gentians greet us, and the spring anemone, with its glittering long tufts of hair, opens its blossom to tell us that the snow has only just melted away, and that if we look a little higher up, we shall see for ourselves that the fragile soldanella is barely out of its white nursery, and that only a few crocuses have thrown off their winter covering. So we look, and we find a stray soldanella here and there, and we notice patches of pure white snow surrounded by a border of green grass dotted with tiny white, golden, or purple crocuses: Suffrage colours even there, for anyone to pick and choose!

And that reminds me that I started out to write about the Suffrage, and not about the sweet spring; though even now it will be some little while before I reach that well-known subject. For I have to record how Wilhelm returned with his arms full of Alpenrose in bloom, how one of the goats nearly fell into the river, how Fidio barked with excitement, and ran to greet an old woman laden with wood, and two woodcutters with their axes, and several children carrying bread, and how we all had mysterious conversations in a mysterious dialect, which, however, mercifully contained an occasional word leading to occasional enlightenment.

Then our guests left us, and Wilhelm, who always thought it his duty to entertain me, began, before I could prevent him, to give me further statistics about the relative size of countries, the number of streets in London, the population of Zürich and Geneva, and a host of other brain-breaking details. Once fairly started, nothing would, I knew, stop him, except an accident to a goat, or the timely arrival of an avalanche to annihilate us both for ever. But this much I gathered, that, mixed up with his appalling school knowledge, and indeed part and parcel of it, was an affectionate devotion to the two teachers, the holy Sisters Gertrude and Alusina: a devotion shared in by all the children whom I had met and with whom I had munched chocolates and *kröpfli* cakes—a popular but doubtful dainty. I therefore determined, before I left the valley, to pay my respects to these dear women whom all the children, diligent and lazy, loved with the whole of their young hearts; and that evening I begged our hotel keeper, who was the leading man in the village, being, in fact, the President of the community, to try to arrange so that both my sister and I might visit the holy Sisters.

"Ah, that is very easy!" he said, laughing. "Schwester Gertrude and Schwester Alusina love to have callers. We will go and see them to-morrow afternoon."

So we went to the big and rather fine schoolhouse, with its picturesque views of the snow-mountains, the great valley and the green slopes, and we mounted two or three flights of stone stairs until we came to a door marked "*Schwester Gertrude and Alusina*." The President knocked, we were told to enter, and we saw that the holy Sisters were holding a sort of "tea-party," consisting of beer, black sausages, and dark brown bread. They had a guest, who, as I afterwards learnt, was school teacher in one of the loneliest and wildest valleys some miles off. Very jolly they all seemed together, and delighted to welcome the President and the two English strangers. Schwester Gertrude was stout and comely, Schwester

Alusina was slight and graceful. Both had a merry twinkle in their eyes, and on their countenances an expression of abiding kindness.

They fussed round us delightfully, put chairs for us, poured out beer for us, and cut alarmingly large slices of black sausage. Four o'clock did not seem a specially holy time for beer and black sausage, but we faced the situation with brave heroism, and tried not to think of China tea and delicate slices of thin bread and butter.

"There, now," said the President, "I told you that the Schwestern loved company!"

"Yes, indeed we do!" they cried, laughing.

"They love the world and all its wicked ways!" said the President. "Yes, yes; the dear, dear world!" laughed the Sisters.

Then Schwester Gertrude began to scold the President for not coming before.

"Such a lot of things we have to grumble about," she said cheerfully. "We want more books for the school, and more comfortable desks, and more electric light, and you must be good and see that we get all we want."

"What is the use of having built this splendid stone schoolhouse, unless we have it quite perfect within and without?" said Schwester Alusina vivaciously. "No use that I can see. We must have a larger playground, Herr Präsident. That we insist on. And what do you say to a gymnasium on more modern lines?"

"Very masterful are the Schwestern, you observe," remarked the President. "And very modern. Sometimes I think we must send them away from this village."

At this stern remark there was much laughter and gentle fun, and it was easy to see that the President was enjoying the visit as much as we ourselves. The news of the district was discussed, school matters were quarrelled over, church matters were lightly touched on, and the new priest, who was strict, and not modern in any of his ideas, was reverently but decidedly censured.

"He is a little stern with the dear children," explained Schwester Gertrude. "Oh, yes; we too can be stern, Fräulein, but also we wish them to be happy and light-hearted. That is our dearest wish."

I told her that no wonder the children loved the holy Sisters, and I spoke of the words of affection I had heard from all the little ones whom the magic of chocolate and *kröpfli* had lured to a friendly acquaintanceship. She was greatly touched and pleased when she learnt that they it was who had inspired my sister and me with the desire to come and offer our respects to herself and Schwester Alusina before returning to England in a day or two.

"But must you go so soon?" she asked. "In a few days the flowers will be more beautiful than ever. And we have a saint's day next week, and a procession round the village. Of course you must stay for that. No one could dare to think of going. And that little goat boy, Wilhelm, that little favourite of yours, will carry a banner. A very naughty little boy, that! I love best the very naughty ones, Fräulein. But that's a secret! Well, well, of course you must stay. Must they not stay, these English ladies, Herr Präsident? You must make the hotel extra comfortable for them, and we must have another party."

I explained that we had to go without fail, and the reason was because a great procession of women was taking place on a particular day, and that we women, who were fighting for our rights of citizenship, were going to walk in our thousands through London, and show the public our strength and our coherence.

Then a surprising thing happened. The holy Sisters and their guest, the school teacher from the other valley, sprang up excitedly, nearly upsetting the beer and the black sausages.

"If we could only come too!" they cried. "If we could only come and walk too with the Suffragettes!"

"You don't mean to say that you also think that women ought to have the Vote?" I asked in joyful surprise.

"Of course we do," said Schwester Alusina, proudly. "Could sensible people have any doubt?"

"No, no," I answered, wringing her hand and laughing with pleasure. "You are right. And to think that

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you know about the Suffragettes! How delighted I am!"

"Of course we know about the Suffragettes," said Schwester Gertrude. "And very much we love them. They are fighting the battle for the women of all the countries. Ach! if we could only come and help them! But as we can't come, you must go home, Fräulein, and tell them that they have our prayers and thoughts."

"Tell us about them, tell us about the procession!" exclaimed Schwester Alusina. "Ach! that I could carry a banner for them."

"I also!" cried the school teacher from the other valley.

"I also!" said the President. "Why should not the women have their vote?"

"Bravo, Herr Präsident!" we all exclaimed; and from that moment we became a merry and united little Suffrage party. I told my little eager audience what we were doing in England, and how women of all classes, trades, professions, and businesses, were uniting in loyal co-operation to stamp out an injustice acknowledged by most thinking people to be an absurd anachronism. I am quite sure that no one ever had more interested listeners; and when at last it was time for us to speed on our way, and for the holy Sisters to attend to some of their duties, Schwester Gertrude blessed us and said:

"Be sure and let the brave Suffragettes know that here, in this quiet little Swiss village, they have good friends and well wishers."

Thus I give the message; and I believe that this very same message, dictated silently but insistently by the Spirit of the Age, is being sent us the whole time from quiet retired corners, unreachable backwaters, distant outposts.

N.L.W.F.—CHANGE OF POLICY.—As we go to press we learn that the Men's League have decided in future to oppose the Government until a Women's Suffrage Bill becomes law; that at the bye-elections the League shall oppose the official Government candidate, and at general elections oppose all candidates except present sitting Liberal members who have rendered effective support to the Conciliation Committee.

## THE VOTE.

Proprietors—THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 148, Holborn Bars.  
 Secretary—Miss M. E. RIDLER.  
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1910.

### FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

In spite of the obstacles still to be overcome, we believe that the Conciliation Bill can be carried into law during the autumn. We are working and planning with this hope and object. We believe that facilities will be won. We fly our flag as a banner of verdant hope to the workers, as a flag of flame to the faithful, as a message of defiance to the foe. The Bill can pass. The Bill must pass. The Cabinet Veto must be withdrawn.

But while we are prepared for victory and struggling for it, common prudence dictates that we must hold ourselves ready to meet any and every emergency. The near future holds many possibilities; its potentialities cover a wide ground. We must stand ready to meet whichever one may emerge. Hoping and working for the best we must stand ready for the worst. We must be prepared for such happenings as will commit us inevitably to a second recourse to militancy—the weapon of the rebel.

To those in the rush of constant political and propaganda work there is so little of leisure that the significance of things cannot always be appreciated. The work of the moment absorbs energy and dominates thought, and the outlook is limited to the immediate field of effort. The wider survey of the watcher being thus foregone the day of crisis in the struggle may come and pass and be not recognised. Victory may be upon the fighters or a new defeat before they are aware of it; or a new weapon may have become needful and the hour suffered to pass in which it should have been used.

This present juncture is one of great moment, and its full significance appears to have been missed even by many Suffragists. Superficially at least they have assumed that the Conciliation Bill is but another addition to the list of Parliamentary efforts, like to all the rest of such efforts, standing for nothing more than they, and having no higher value. But this is a great mistake. The Conciliation Bill is much more than a mere continuation of past Parliamentary policy; it is a new departure. With the coming of the Conciliation Committee into the Parliamentary field a new position has been created. The genesis, the purpose, the method of promotion of this last Bill, all mark it off from those which have recently preceded it. The Bill is a step forward in policy. It has a new significance. It means more than its predecessors ever meant. It represents the first organised attempt on the part of politicians to provide against the admitted deficiencies of our governing machinery.

Just as the promotion of this Bill has created a new position so will its rejection have a new value. To kill an ordinary Women's Suffrage Bill has meant a certain misuse of Parliamentary power, a certain neglect of the wishes of the majority, a certain taking advantage of conventional House of Commons' rules and regulations on the part of the Ministerial inner circle. But it has not meant any more. The rejection of this Bill will entail greater expenditure of effort and more deliberate intention to destroy, and more flagrant violation of the wishes of the House of Commons. It will involve an insult and an injury beyond that implied in past rejections. It will reveal a more determined immorality in the Governmental opponents. It will be the throwing down of a gage of battle. It will commit us inevitably to further militant action.

If we are driven to take up the weapons of the rebel again, not from our own choice but through the action of the Government, the responsibility will not lie with us. A clear duty of rebellion rests upon the shoulders of those who are denied human liberty; a clear duty of redress rests upon the shoulders of those who have the possession of power. If having this power and knowing the wrongs

that give birth to rebellion, they refuse to grant redress, then upon their consciences lies the burden of responsibility. At any time this responsibility is great, but as time passes and resentment hardens it becomes rapidly greater until to the shame of tyranny it adds the guilt of new oppression and finally the stain of blood. All revolt and rebellion is progressive. It moves onward. It cannot be held back. A grievance is like an inclined plane down which rebellion carries the many advantages of quiet government and the good name of those who govern; ever down and down it carries the nation to the hidden depths of the national life. Only one thing can check the downward path: to remove the deeps, to level the plane, to redress the grievance. Unless this be done rebellion must ever develop along stronger and deeper channels.

When the militant truce was called at the beginning of this new Parliament in January of this year the book of the first stage of militant action was closed. If militant action is resumed we shall open a second book. We cannot repeat; we must progress. We shall find ourselves committed to action upon more drastic lines, to action having more serious effects, to sterner and stronger measures. This will be inevitable. It will not be of our choice. The conditions will call for it, the Government will have merited it, the growing resentment against Parliamentary chicanery and obstinacy will provide volunteers for it. The rebel must fight to win. If the Conciliation Bill is killed the weapons employed in the first stage will have been proved insufficient and new and stronger weapons must be forged and used. It is our duty to fight. It is our duty to fight well. It is our duty to win. Whatever weapons the hour calls for those we must use. We must look the hour in the face, we must decide what weapons it offers us, we must take these in our hands and use them to the best of our ability. This is our clear duty. We have closed the first book of our rebellion. If the Government destroys the Conciliation Bill we must be prepared to open a new book and turn a new page.

It is the way of politicians to seize upon every straw of excuse and argument that the fates afford them. When the fates do not afford any legitimate spoil they misrepresent facts or concoct them. Everything is twisted and turned to suit their ends. Thus during the Second Reading debate on the Conciliation Bill the warnings and statements made by our supporters with regard to militancy were translated into dire threats of personal violence, attempts at intimidation. What happened then will happen every time we dare to consider future possibilities or to prepare for them. The Ministerial jackals will seize upon every such analysis, every such statement of fact, with the deliberate intention of prejudicing the issue. But we cannot allow this to limit our consideration for the future or our preparation for its possible calls. The Ministers of the Crown know as well as we know that the inevitable result of the destruction of the Conciliation Bill is rebellion. They know this, and if they act with full knowledge they must bear full responsibility. The hypocritical game of pretending not to know is not worthy of consideration. The plain fact is this: the killing of any Women's Suffrage Bill will mean a return to militancy; the killing of the Conciliation Bill must give greater impetus to the militant movement than it has received from any other source since it first began.

The truce was called in all good faith to give the Government an opportunity for dignified action. The Conciliation Bill was drafted by a Committee of Members of the Commons to supply a want which the Government itself refused to supply. Entirely without official help, by the methods of conference and counsel with all parties, the gulf previously impassable has been bridged and the path of the Government made clear and easy. The work the Government ought rightly to have done has been done for it. An opportunity such as no other Government ever had has been given freely to this one. It is not too much to say that if this opportunity be rejected it will prove the necessity for more serious methods of rebellion. The Government has its choice: it may choose peace; it may choose war. But in choosing war it will turn for us a new page in the tactics of rebellion.

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### OUR TREASURY.

We have lately received several pretty little articles to be sold for the benefit of the League, and it has occurred to us that a very practical way of helping the funds would be for people who are perhaps unable to give money to send ornaments, jewellery, china, small works of art, new books, &c., suitable for sale as Christmas presents. It is proposed that a stall shall be placed in the office, where the things can be seen. Members are urged before making purchases for Christmas to come to 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, to inspect the articles, some of which are unobtainable at shops.—CONSTANCE TITE.

### BRANCH NOTES.

**Central London Branch.**—1, Robert Street, Adelphi. Our next fortnightly branch meeting will be held on Monday, October 3rd, at 7 p.m. Will all members make a great effort to attend? As we shall have to discuss the special conference agenda, and the meeting must come to an end at the latest by 9.30, there will be no time on this occasion for a paper on the suffrage question to be read, but we hope that in future, on the first Monday in the month, we shall always have, after the necessary business is concluded, at least one paper and discussion to follow.—E. G. T.

**North Hackney.** On Wednesday evening Miss Norris addressed a much larger meeting than we have hitherto had in the neighbourhood. Miss Norris ably explained the policy of the League, and demonstrated in a very convincing manner that the exercise of the Vote is the only means whereby men and women can hope to improve their social conditions. She referred to her experiences amongst homeless women in the parks and on the Embankment, and appealed to the women who do not see the necessity of fighting for the Vote for themselves to strive for it for the sake of their less fortunate sisters. The pitch being required for a Liberal meeting, Mr. Yaldwyn only spoke for a short time. Next meeting on Wednesday, the 28th, at the corner of Oldhill Street, Clapton Common, at 7.30. Mr. Alfred Baker is to speak, and we want a good crowd. We are hoping to form a branch of the W.F.L. here shortly, and shall be glad if all who are willing to help will communicate with Mrs. Cunningham, 114, Holmleigh Road, Stamford Hill.

**Northern Heights and Tottenham.**—Merok, Great North Rd., Highgate, N. On the morning of the 18th, Finsbury Park seemed the "Mecca" of Suffragists, for when the van, with our colours flying, was drawn up into line there were soon twenty Suffra-

gists to support Miss Neilans, who proved the need for the Vote from an economic standpoint, and instanced the conditions of shop assistants, as shown to the public by the late fire at Brixton, when the need of protection was so forcibly shown. Questions were very brisk for quite three-quarters of an hour, and only stopped when Miss Neilans declared that time prevented more being answered. A good collection of 7s. was taken; twenty-seven VOTES were sold; and many voters' post cards were signed. Miss Neilans is to be congratulated on having drawn one of the best audiences of the season.—MARIE SIMS.

On Sunday morning, September 25th, Miss Weir was our speaker, and Mr. Todd, of Tottenham, very kindly took the chair. Miss Weir spoke to a large and interested crowd for over an hour on the economic and legal disabilities of women, and at the close explained the Conciliation Bill and why we support it. Members of both Branches are urged to attend in full force next Sunday for the closing meeting of the season.—ADA MITCHELL.

**Tottenham.**—3, Elmshurst Road, Bruce Grove. Any rags! Any old clo'! Please send same to 91, Mount Pleasant Road, Tottenham, where they will be gratefully received to help swell the coffers of the League. No good offer refused! Send at once!—M. SIMS, Hon. Secretary.

**Hornsey.**—8, Church Lane. On Monday, the 19th, Miss Hicks, M.A., again favoured us, and dealt with the influence of politics in the home. She next dealt with the Osborne judgment, and showed how the Vote would tend to raise women's wages to the level of men's, and so the drag on the men's wages would be relieved. Mr. Hawkins gave an ethical address as Chairman.—M. S. S.

**Willesden.**—15, Creighton Road, Kilburn. Successful open-air meetings are held weekly at Willesden Green, and will be continued each Wednesday evening as long as weather permits. In spite of a bitterly cold wind Mr. Yaldwyn had a very interested audience on the 14th. On the 21st Mrs. Cunningham was the speaker, and her eloquent and witty address kept a large crowd of attentive listeners for upwards of an hour.—L. BENNETT, Hon. Secretary.

**Crystal Palace and Anerley District.**—149, Croydon Road. The wind was cold and kept away most of our usual intelligent listeners, consequently we did not have an encouraging audience to hear Mrs. Tanner's interesting speech. Mr. Hammond kindly took the chair, and dealt with the Conciliation Bill. THE VOTE was sold and a collection taken.—E. M. F.

**Croydon.**—9, Morland Avenue. South Norwood seems to be getting converted, if we can judge from the fact that our resolution in favour of the Bill has been carried without one dissentient at the last two meetings. Miss Fennings and Mr. Bowden Smith were the speakers on Friday. On Saturday at Thornton Heath Clock a record crowd gathered to listen to Miss Fennings' and Mr. John Simpson's long speeches. Questions were numerous, especially on the anti-Government policy, and although both speakers dealt fully with them still some of the men wanted more. All our copies (forty-five) of THE VOTE were sold and a collection was taken.—E. M. F.

**Battersea.**—37, Park Road, St. John's Hill, Wandsworth. A meeting was held on September 23rd at Winders Road, Mrs. Reader in the chair. Speaker, Mrs. Duval. On Sunday, September 26th, there was a splendid meeting on Clapham Common, Mrs. Duval in the chair. Speakers, Mr. Duval and Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett. The latter's humorous reference to her Suffrage campaign in Bournemouth and bold criticism of Mr. John Burns took the meeting by storm. She showed, to the evident satisfaction of the crowd, that the views of women are required in political life. "It is all very well to give us leave to express our opinions if these are ignored by the Government in power. If there is anything in the Liberal dictum that 'the people's will should prevail' then surely Mr. Asquith should give facilities for Mr. Shackleton's Conciliation Bill to be put on the Statute Book."—B. DUVAL.

**Herne Hill and Norwood.**—32, Geneva Road, Brixton, S.W. On September 10th a members' meeting was held at 14, Thurlow Hill, West Dulwich. There was a good attendance of members, and various plans were discussed for the autumn and winter months. Several members agreed to hold drawing-room meetings and Suffrage tea parties. We are anxious to start a pitch for selling THE VOTE regularly in this neighbourhood, and I shall be very grateful if any member of the W.F.L. who is willing to assist us will kindly communicate with me.—B. SPENCER, Hon. Secretary.

**Finchley.**—Saltburn, Mountfield Road, Church End. Part of the success of our meeting on September 17th we attribute to the fact that we chalked its advent on Friday night. Instead of having to start talking to the atmosphere and a few stalwarts we had an audience of about thirty awaiting us. Mr. Simpson, of the Men's League, spoke in his usual eloquent and forceful way, and drew an audience of about 250 people. Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett spoke on the industrial position of women, and gained the hearts, as well as the minds, of the majority of her listeners by her ready wit. Questions were answered by each of the speakers, and a good meeting was brought to a close a little before ten o'clock. We sold two dozen copies of THE VOTE and took a fair collection.

The second meeting at Church End Station took place last Saturday, when the speakers were Miss Irene Miller and Mr. Malcolm Mitchell. As before, we soon gathered a large crowd, and had a successful meeting.—F. R. TINKLER.

**MANCHESTER DISTRICT.**—*Hon. Organiser:* Miss Manning, B.A., Harper Hill, Sale, Cheshire.

*Branches:* Manchester Central, Eccles, Urmston, Sale.

On September 15th we opened our autumn campaign with a Social Evening in the Portland Café. There was a good rally of members from the four branches, and a bright and enjoyable evening was spent. Miss Manning read a report of the year's work, and appealed for help in the activities of the autumn.

Miss Neal told of her experiences in South Wales, and Miss Janet Heyes emphasised the need of redoubled effort during the next few months if the Conciliation Bill is to pass triumphantly this Session. Later in the evening Miss S. Heyes read an interesting paper on "My Cousins, the Antis." Mr. Allen in a delightfully-rendered recitation gave us a costermonger's views on "Votes for Women," and Mr. Austen Harrison supplied a most enjoyable musical programme.

On Tuesday a good meeting was held near Eccles Station. We regret that we shall not be able to use this pitch again, and trust that Eccles sympathisers will follow us down to the Cross, where we can speak without causing an obstruction.

Friday saw us in Sale, where a small but interested audience gathered on the bridge. We were obliged later to remove to Britannia Road, opposite the station, and are exceedingly grateful to the I.L.P. Branch for lending us their lantern, with which to illuminate this somewhat gloomy pitch.

Our excursion to North Wales on Saturday (17th) was again most successful. Four meetings were held, one at Rhyl and three at Colwyn Bay, which is full of visitors to the Eisteddfod. Here, as might be expected, we suffered a severe heckling from the followers of Lloyd George, from which, however, Miss Heyes emerged triumphant; but good work was done. "God bless you!" was the comment of one sympathiser; "you are making an honest, clean fight, and I have learnt much this afternoon." This was not the only encouragement we received; many kindly remarks were made, a collection of £1 8s. was taken, 189 VOTES were sold, and a new member joined the Manchester branch. We are grateful to the helpers from Chester and Manchester whose services were instrumental in making the day successful, to Mrs. Gredon, Miss Davies, and Miss Townsend for their speeches, and to Miss Bowerbank, the Misses Taylor, Miss A. Dunn Yarker, and Mr. Dunn Yarker, who helped in VOTE selling and collecting.

On Monday, September 19th, the Sale Branch Committee met, and the Manchester Central Branch on Thursday, 22nd; on both occasions the arrangements for Miss Murray's visit were discussed. These are now complete, and preparatory meetings have already begun, a good one being held at Alexandra Park gates on Saturday, 24th.

The next fortnight's work will culminate with a Gigantic Joint Demonstration in Alexandra Park on Saturday, October 8th, at 3.30 p.m., when we hope to have six platforms and many prominent speakers.

Will members please notice the list of meetings for this district under "Forthcoming Events," and send their names to me if they can help with secretarial work, chalking, and canvassing in their own districts, between September 20th and October 8th? Such help is urgently needed.—M. E. MANNING.

**Portsmouth and Gosport.**—Mrs. Whetton, 64, Devonshire Avenue, Southsea.

A good meeting was held at St. Mary's Road on Monday, September 19th. Mrs. Crawley and Miss Wood again helped splendidly, selling THE VOTE and taking the collection. On Tuesday evening five of us were selling THE VOTE outside the Town Hall, where the Women's Labour League held a big meeting, with Victor Grayson as speaker. Our Friday's meeting, owing to a misunderstanding, had to be abandoned. There is still plenty of work for anyone willing to help us canvass the women householders. THE VOTE can always be obtained at Mrs. Crawley's, 4, St. Paul's Road, Southsea.—S. WHETTON.

**EAST ANGLIA.**—*Hon. Organiser:* Miss Andrews, 160, Norwich Road, Ipswich.

Last Thursday afternoon we had a good meeting of members and friends to hear Mr. Bastian, of Hadleigh. Mrs. Hossack presided. Mr. Bastian interested his audience by the delightful way in which he described some of his numerous experiences in other lands. After briefly touching on the Passion Play, which he had cycled through Germany to see, he dwelt on the status of the women in Germany. This might be summed up, he said, in the story of a German man to whom he offered a copy of THE VOTE and who replied, "We do not want any women's papers here; the right place for women is the kitchen." Mr. Bastian spoke with enthusiasm of the progress the women's movement is making in America; he said that the American women have received an immense impetus from the militant action in England. Congratulations were sent through Mr. and Mrs. Bastian to the newly formed Branch in Hadleigh. In future meetings will be held at the Club House every Wednesday evening at 8 p.m., open to members and friends, and monthly Branch meetings on the first Tuesday afternoon, open to members only. More help is needed in working up the Pageant, and volunteers for this will be much welcomed.—CONSTANCE E. ANDREWS.

**WALES.**—*Hon. Organiser:* Mrs. Cleaves, Chez Nous, Sketty, S.O., Glam.

**Cardiff.**

Mrs. Woolf, the energetic Hon. Secretary, and Miss Alison Neilans have been very busy all this week working up the meeting to be held in the Cory Hall on September 30th, when Mrs. Billington-Greig and Mrs. Manson will speak.

**Swansea.**

Our work this week has chiefly been advertising the meetings that will take place during the N.E.C.'s visit. I hear from Miss Downie that at Gorseinon every night they are announcing our meeting there on the Bioscope in the Skating Rink. On Thursday I received a visit from a police inspector begging me to pay my dog-cart license; he even went as far as offering me his vote if I would "pay up." He said: "I don't like the job of having to summon you." Needless to say, I refused to give any information or to "pay up." Will members please send their contributions of refreshments for the "At Home" on October 3rd to the Hall by two o'clock. Miss Beatrice Clark, one of our members, has promised to preside at the organ on Monday.—M. McLEOD CLEEVE.

### SCOTTISH NOTES.

Glasgow Office: 302, SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

Office Secretary: Miss McARTHUR.

Telegrams: "Tactics," Glasgow. Nat. Telephone: 495 Douglas.

**Glasgow.**

Our first "VOTE Day" in Glasgow proved a success. We were favoured with the best of weather, and thus sellers were able to be at the various posts during the whole day. Thanks are due to all those who not only sacrificed their hours of leisure, but their dinner hours, in order to lend a helping hand.—M. B. S.

A public meeting will be held in the Athenæum on Friday, November 11th, at 8 p.m., when we are to have the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Despard and Miss Alison Neilans, Mrs. Billington-Greig in the chair. Tickets, price 1s. and 6d. each. Will all members please do their utmost to sell at least one dozen tickets each for this meeting, in order to make it a huge success, financially and otherwise. We are also having a Jumble Sale first week in November. Old clothing, boots and shoes, furniture, crockery, &c., will be most gladly received. Please send a postcard to Suffrage Centre if you have anything you wish to send, and van will be sent for same. Members might please note that the Glasgow Branch of the W.F.L. meets in Suffrage Centre, 302, Sauchiehall Street, on first Thursday of every month.

Will all members and friends please remember the Cake and Candy Sale to be held in the Suffrage Centre, 302, Sauchiehall Street, on Saturday afternoon, October 1st, at three o'clock? All contributions to be sent to Miss Dickie, Suffrage Centre. Concerts, cup-reading, and palmistry. Teas at usual city prices. Admission free. Members might please note that a branch meeting will be held in the Suffrage Centre on the first Thursday of every month at eight o'clock. Next meeting October 6th. Will those who have collecting boxes please do their utmost to get them filled, and return to the Centre as quickly as possible? Will any member who has not a collecting box please ask for one, and so help us to meet our financial responsibilities which fall due in November?—K. M.

**Edinburgh.**—Shop and headquarters, 33, Forrest Road. *Hon. Secretary,* Miss A. B. JACK. *Hon. Treasurer,* Miss M. A. WOOD.

On Tuesday, September 20th, Miss Elizabeth Ireland, one of our youngest and most enthusiastic members, was the speaker at the afternoon "At Home" over which Miss Sara Munro presided. Miss Ireland devoted part of her holidays to touring with the University Suffrage Society's caravan in Aberdeenshire, and gave a most interesting account of her experiences. Most amusing was the tale of the laddie who, pulling back an adventurous smaller boy who had approached the caravan steps, uttered the grave warning, "They'll come oot!" Another enthusiastic member, Miss Harriet Lauder, has been keeping the subject before the notice of holiday-makers in North Berwick during the last fortnight by selling the paper and in other ways. On Saturday she took the chair at an open-air meeting, at which Miss McLachlan was the speaker. Next week our regular Wednesday evening meetings begin. An "At Home," with an address by our President, Miss Sara Munro, will be the introduction to yet another strenuous winter's work. A most interesting syllabus has been drawn up, and we have to thank all those who have so readily consented to take part. The Tuesday afternoon "At Homes" will go on as usual.

On October 24th Mr. Brailsford is to address a joint meeting of the three Societies in the Oddfellows' Hall. Members are urged to do their best to make our share in the meeting worthy of the W.F.L., and at the same time to keep in mind our sale on November 5th and the meeting on November 9th.—H. M.

**Dundee.**—34, Rankine Street. A meeting of the Branch was held on Thursday last. Miss Bell presided. Miss Husband gave a very interesting address on some early Suffragists, instancing those who had not moved from their position, but were still thinking as they had thought in the early 'eighties. Miss Husband also dealt with Mrs. F. Harrison's "Anti" views—views which, in spite of the world's progress, were those in vogue thirty or forty years ago. A very interesting syllabus of meetings has been printed in the League colours and distributed amongst the members.—J. A. SMART, Hon. Press Secretary, 34, Rankine Street, Dundee.

## GERMAN FEMINIST LEADERS ON THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

**Frau Minna Cauer.**

Frau Minna Cauer, President of the Women's Suffrage party in Prussia, and the presiding officer at the recent protest meeting in Berlin, says that that part of the Kaiser's speech condemning women's political organisations is a direct refutation of a law which went into effect in April, 1908, and to which the Kaiser, as Chief Executive, had to give his signature. "By the terms of this law," Frau Cauer said, "women were given the same freedom of political organisation as men. It is inconceivable that the Kaiser should endorse this and then publicly ignore it two years later. It is deplorable that there is no one to prevent his making statements so historically inaccurate, but the fact is that he is surrounded by an impenetrable hedge of conservatives, and no one of liberal tendencies who is in touch with the conditions of the masses is counted among his advisers. It is the official duty of the Imperial Chancellor to put his Royal master in possession of accurate and adequate information when the latter is about to indulge in his favourite pastime of speechmaking.

"We are a constitutional folk," she continued, "but notwithstanding the fact that the Kaiser has taken a solemn oath to uphold the Constitution, he never loses an opportunity of making speeches savouring wholly of absolutism. In referring to himself as an 'instrument of Heaven' the Kaiser has put a strong weapon into the hands of his political enemies, and has furnished illimitable material for the columns of the comic papers. I doubt exceedingly if there is, or has been, a single person in his entourage who has ever had the courage to intimate to him that he is a man like any other; on the contrary, he is constantly supported in the belief that he is a sort of latter-day Messiah. It is all so indefensible and antiquated that one could really dismiss it with an indulgent smile and a shrug of the shoulders. To my mind the speech has created more of a sensation than any permanent effect, as the Germans are now too matured in their political views to allow themselves to be unsettled. We women, of course, are profoundly grateful to him for such effective campaign material, and for the irresistible effect his utterances will have upon the coming election."

**Frau Breitscheid's Views.**

Frau Dr. Tony Breitscheid, who is at the head of the Berlin Branch of the Women's Suffrage movement, and was the chief speaker at the recent protest meeting, defends the position of the German woman as a citizen and as the mother and educator of citizens. "Her duty, as we conceive it," she said, "is to inculcate in her children a love of country, and yet at no time to lose sight of their own individuality—to teach them that they not only have duties and obligations to the State, but that the State has equal obligations to its citizens. When we read the Kaiser's dictum as to the chief duty and sphere of woman, our first feeling was one of burning indignation. It was like a slap in the face to have any man, even though he be the ruler of our land, lay down a rule of conduct for us by which we were to educate our children and govern our own actions. But this feeling of indignation was soon replaced by one of still greater astonishment that our preceptor and monitor knew nothing of his own land. We scarcely knew whether to expend our compassion upon the Kaiser for his lack of knowledge of the women's movement, or whether to feel genuinely sorry for his Ministers for being so completely disavowed by their chief. The Government knows that thousands of women can have no home, no family, because they can barely make a living for themselves, and that by working from morning to night.

**Should have shown Sympathy.**

"A compassionate monarch would find sympathy and interest for just this class of women. But, instead of that, they are overlooked and ignored—or, as it seems, the Kaiser is ignorant of the fact that half of the adult women in Germany are by necessity working women. All of this is clearly understood by the Ministry and was

clearly set forth in the preamble to the law governing political organisations. Why did Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg not call the attention of the Kaiser to this, and thus prevent a statement which has aroused such antagonism among the ranks of the women and their powerful political coadjutors? Thinking women of Germany have long since reached the conclusion that blind obedience and respect for tradition is utterly subversive to enlightening ideas. The intelligent modern mother wishes to educate her children to independence of word and deed in order that Germany may participate with honour in the competitive efforts of the other great nations of the earth.

**Must Keep Abreast of Public Opinion.**

"It is the woman, the educator of citizens, who must keep her heart and mind open to public opinion and the will of the people, of which the Kaiser spoke so contemptuously. This is our idea of woman's work, and undisturbed by this expression of Royal opinion, the woman's movement of individual and organised expansion will follow the path pointed out for it by the progressive spirit of the age in which we live. Even our ruler will one day have to learn that it is useless to attempt to stem the powerful currents among his folk, unless he wishes to subject himself to the danger of being swept away by them. We attach no inherent significance to the Königsberg speech, but we cannot afford to ignore the excellent propaganda material which it puts into our hands."

*The New York Herald (Paris Edition).*

### WOMEN AND TAXATION.

Mrs. Despard has addressed the following letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

SIR,—A large number of the taxpaying members of the Women's Freedom League find themselves seriously aggrieved by the present administration of the Inland Revenue Department. In addition to the fundamental grievance against taxation that is unaccompanied with representation there are two special injustices to which we call attention: The first is connected with the income tax levied upon married women; the second with the new land taxes as applied to women landowners.

In regard to the first grievance it is our contention that at present a married woman is subjected to grave injustice by the inclusion of her earnings or income as that of her husband with the consequent payment of tax upon a larger sum and at a higher rate, and further that this procedure on the part of the Inland Revenue Officials can be proved to be absolutely illegal.

The grounds for our contention have been laid before the local Revenue officials and those at Somerset House, but without receiving consideration or producing an amendment of the conditions. Therefore we are driven to claim an early opportunity of personally laying our case before you, when we shall endeavour to demonstrate our case and to present for your consideration documents which prove definite breaches of the Married Women's Property Act and of the Income Tax Act.

I am instructed to urge you to fix an early date for the claimants to wait upon you, as the abuses complained of require immediate attention and redress.—I am, yours faithfully,

C. DESPARD,  
President, Women's Freedom League, 1, Robert Street,  
Adelphi, W.C.

September 17th, 1910.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE VOTE.

MADAM,—I feel sure that all members of the Women's Freedom League are determined that the Conciliation Bill shall become law during the autumn, and many are working their hardest to attain that end. Now, we cannot all be speakers, nor undertake dangerous duty, but I am afraid that some do not realise the great importance and tremendous power of doing little things.

May I offer the following suggestions, which, if carried out by every member of the W.F.L. during the next two months, would have the most wonderful results:—

(1) Always wear a badge with "Votes for Women" on it, especially at theatres, concerts, dances, &c., in church, when travelling, visiting friends ("antis" or others), and, if possible, in business. Also carry one or two copies of THE VOTE to lend to fellow-travellers.

(2) Give up all other work (except for a living), and refuse subscriptions to other objects, explaining in every case why it is done.

(3) Refuse to visit friends or go anywhere unless able or allowed to introduce votes for women and do propaganda work.

(4) Never write a letter to a friend without introducing the subject.

(5) Sell THE VOTE and other literature every day in the streets or to friends.

(6) Seize every chance to discuss the Bill in season and out of season.

(7) Finally live, think, and work for the Vote from morning till evening, and so impress everyone with the absolute necessity of getting the Bill through.

When we think of those who have worked forty years and more, of those who have suffered greatly for the Cause, sacrificing much of what the world holds dear, can we refuse to devote two months to help bring this long struggle to an end? If we only all co-operate victory is certain.—Yours sincerely,

ETHEL M. FENNINGS.

## "IT'S YOUR MONEY WE WANT."

To the Editor of THE VOTE.

MADAM,—May I crave a space in your columns in which to make a public protest against the extraordinary system of "bluff" which is constantly practised by the Inland Revenue on women. Another instance of this has just been reported in the case of the variety artiste known professionally as Madge Temple, of whom it is reported in this week's Press that a couple of Inland Revenue officials laid their hands upon her in a public place and threatened her "in the King's name" with immediate arrest for non-payment of income-tax. This disgraceful outrage was nothing but a piece of "bluff," as it is illegal to charge any married woman with income tax or super tax, a fact which was confirmed by Mr. Lloyd George (in reply to a definite inquiry by Mr. Philip Snowden) as recently as July 28th last. As a married woman cannot legally be charged with income tax or super tax, it follows that she cannot legally be held liable for payment, and neither her money, her goods, nor her body may be seized.

Another married woman has recently had the Inland Revenue officials breaking into premises rented by her, during her absence on holidays, and carrying off her goods, for non-payment of a tax for which, as I have shown above, she is not liable. An action is pending in respect of this inexcusable outrage.

Another abominable case came into my hands early this year, in which two old ladies, in very feeble health and penurious circumstances, had received a most threatening letter from Somerset House, demanding immediate payment of legacy duty, with compound interest at 3 per cent. per annum, on the real estate left by their father, who died in 1876. An intimidatory footnote warned them to give instant attention to this demand, as no second application would be made or further explanation given. One of the ladies was lying dangerously ill, and quite unable to understand anything, while the other was literally frightened out of her senses. But the unspeak-

able irony of this demand lay in the fact that the estate in question was wholly real estate, which, under our man-made laws of inheritance, cannot descend to women. . . .

The estate had, of course, passed intact to the only brother (also long since deceased) of these ladies, while they had been left penniless. In these circumstances a demand for legacy duty, made thirty-four years afterwards, was adding insult to the original injury which they had suffered, yet if a suffragist had not come to their rescue and provided them with expert advice and assistance, they would have been the helpless victims of illegal threats, and the officials would have proceeded to any lengths to intimidate them into compliance with their demands.

I wrote a particularly forcible letter to the Estate Duty Office, telling them very plainly what I thought of such methods, and warning them not to further molest these poor old ladies. This letter would seem to have considerably upset the officials, for the Secretary to the Estate Duty Office acknowledged its receipt in the third person, which is quite unique in my experience. However, that was the last that was heard of this escapade.

A lady who has received Forms No. 1 and No. 4 Land, which address her as "Sir," made a protest and asked the Land Valuation Officer to correct the form by addressing her properly. This he has declined to do, as he has no time and it wouldn't pay him (it appears that he is to be paid on a piece-work basis); if she does not like the form, she can alter it herself.

I have reported this incident to the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, pointing out to him that women as well as men will have to find the money to pay for the printing of these forms (all of which are addressed to "Sir" only) and for the time and work of the officials who send them out. I have asked him to explain why it does not pay to address women in a respectful and proper manner, such as they usually receive and have a right to expect.

I must apologise for writing at such length, but I wish to earnestly warn all women to be on their guard where the Inland Revenue is concerned.

I have just had to make complaint of being unable to obtain repayment of income tax due to my clients, and the official reason given to me at Somerset House is "delay caused by the unusual difficulties in connection with the last Budget." Now I should like to know what women had to do with these "unusual difficulties." They did not cause them, or want them. They were not consulted by anyone in regard to the Budget, nor were their wishes or opinions allowed to count in any way, yet they are penalised by having to wait for months for their money.—Yours, &c.,

E. AYRES PURDIE,  
Women's Tax Resistance League.

Craven House, Kingsway, W.C., September 23rd.

## President Fallières on Woman Suffrage.

"I desire with all my heart," said President Fallières recently, "the realisation of the ideal of legal equality between the sexes. Hitherto, owing to the nature of our laws, inequality has existed between men and women. Well, I trust it will disappear."

## MODERN ARTISTIC DRESS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO

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Mora Puckle  
Embroidered  
Coats, Dresses  
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Marie Rochford  
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FIRTH AND MARSDEN,

Also at 16, JOHN DALTON STREET, MANCHESTER.

## THE PAGEANT AT BECKENHAM.

Although the question of votes for women was never mentioned throughout the two performances given at Beckenham Public Hall on Saturday, September 24th, the effective planning and carrying out of the double entertainment was in itself a strong appeal for the recognition of women's capability and efficiency. The interest of the audience was captured at the opening, and held to the very last. The Pageant of Great Women was preceded by a delightful little early-Victorian play, by Mrs. K. Harvey, entitled "The Coalscuttle," produced under the direction of Miss Margaret Chick.

The play was acted with great vivacity and charm by Miss M. Glanville Harvey, Miss P. Glanville Harvey, Miss R. Glanville Harvey, and Miss Margaret Chick. In spite of the laughter caused by the remarks of a small rebel named Lizzie, there was awakened also a feeling of keen sympathy with her woes. "Boys is heard, and girls want to be," she asserts, defying the doctrine that because she is a little girl she must be content with an inferior position. She knows she can bowl just as well as her boy playfellows, and resents the injustice of the boy's declaration when she has bowled him out that it was because she did not bowl right. Although this little incident is not the main theme of the play, it carries its lesson, and is not less convincing for being presented in a humorous form. The musical portion of the programme, which included E. German's "Gipsy Suite" and the "Bar-carolle" from the "Tales of Hoffmann," was admirably carried out by the orchestra, under Miss Gwynne Kimpton's skilful direction; and Miss Winifred Davis was listened to with great pleasure in her several songs.

The Pageant of Great Women was very impressive, and one of its most striking features was the harmony between faces and the characters their owners represented. It was almost impossible to feel that here were women of to-day in the borrowed garb of bygone heroines; the actual characters seemed to pass, living, before the spectators. Surely these were the real heroines of history and honour, come forth in their numbers to claim for women the rights of which they themselves proved more than worthy. The Pageant aroused the sympathy of the whole audience. There was manifestly a vivid, eager interest in every word of the contest between Woman and Prejudice, and a wave of agreement and appreciation passed through all the auditors when Justice pronounced her decision—a sense of unity expressed as strongly by the tense silence that followed the words of Justice as by the hearty applause that broke forth at the conclusion of the performance.

Miss Cicely Hamilton, in the dual rôle of author and actress, appeared as Woman, and achieved a great success. The other speaking parts were filled by Miss Olive Terry as Justice and Mr. Leonard Craske as Prejudice. Mrs. Despard appeared at the first performance in her original character of St. Hilda. The Pageant was rehearsed and produced by that delightful artist Miss Edith Craig in aid of the funds of the W.F.L., and cordial thanks are due to Mrs. Harvey, who kindly undertook the local organisation and worked so enthusiastically to ensure its success.

## THE MAJESTIC UNITY OF WOMEN.

Women are one to-day as they have never been in the history of the world before. We give below a quotation from a pamphlet bearing the above title, which is just coming through the press making declaration of this new woman's consciousness:—"Until to-day I have not known what it means to be a daughter of the Empire, to be a unit in this big unity. . . . How diverse soever the outward showing . . . the mother in our homes, the strenuous teacher, the factory hand, the world-commanding woman of America, the courageous woman of Finland, the versatile Russian, the Indian with jewelled limbs, as is each one so is the whole. . . . Bless one, the whole are blessed; impoverish one, imprison one, starve one, limit one, all are the poorer." The writer goes on to work out the sequence of this unity. This pamphlet can be had from the office of the Christian Commonwealth, 133, Salisbury Square, E.C., price 1d., by post 1½d.

The Free Church Women's Suffrage League will hold its inaugural meeting on Wednesday, October 5th, at 3 p.m., at the office of the Christian Commonwealth, 133, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C. (by kind permission of Mr. Albert Dawson). All Free Church friends in sympathy with the movement are invited.

## THE WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL REFORM UNION.

President: MRS. AUGUSTA FORBER.

International Executive Committee: Madame Marie de Perrot, B. & L., Fräulein Käthe Hammerschmidt, Mrs. Ada A. Roberts, Senor A. Albanesi, M.A., and Signor G. Tittoni, B.A.

"THE WHITE SLAVES' CRY TO ENGLAND."  
Now Ready. Price 1d., post free 1½d., or 7/6 per 100 post free. To be obtained of Mr. KNIGHT, 1, Tennyson Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, London, W.

## OTHER SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

## New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage.

Mrs. Kineton Parkes organised a very successful meeting for the New Constitutional Society on Thursday afternoon, September 15th, at the Town Hall, Leek, when a large and interested audience followed with closest attention a very able address on the movement given by Mrs. Fagan. Mrs. Beith spoke on behalf of the new society, and urged the formation of a branch in Leek. A resolution calling on the Government to provide facilities for passing the Conciliation Bill during the ensuing session was read by Mrs. Kineton Parkes from the chair, and passed unanimously, and at the close of the meeting there was a good sale of literature.

## The Church League for Women's Suffrage.

The Bishop of Lincoln, so well known as "Canon Hicks, of Manchester," has consented to become President of the League. The first monthly conference of London clergy belonging to the C.L.W.S. is fixed for October 4th, at 4 p.m., at 11, St. Mark's Crescent, the subject for discussion being "The Relation of the Clergy to the Woman's Movement," introduced by the Rev. F. M. Green, Vicar of St. Mark's, Tollington Park. A committee-room has been engaged at 10, Emmanuel Street, Cambridge, for the Church Congress campaign, and has been open daily from September 26th, under the charge of Miss Susan Burnett. The chairman for the Cambridge meeting on September 20th is the Rev. A. S. Duncan, Fellow and Lecturer of Caius College. Open-air meetings will be organised by Miss F. M. Canning.

## WOMEN'S LABOUR LEAGUE.

The following resolution was passed, with one dissentient, at an open-air demonstration held in Sunderland on the evening of the 15th ult., under the auspices of the Women's Labour League:—"That this meeting calls upon the Government to grant facilities for the third reading of the Women's Suffrage Bill, 1910 (introduced by Mr. Shackleton), during the autumn session."

A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Shackleton. Mrs. Blacklock, President of the Sunderland W.L.L., took the chair, and the speakers were Mrs. Taplin-Albery and Mr. Victor Albery.

## "VOTE" SELLERS.



MISS ANDREWS AND MRS. G. PRATT SELLING "THE VOTE" IN IPSWICH MARKET PLACE.

Mr. Keir Hardie has given notice of the following motion for the autumn sitting:—"Parliamentary Franchise (Women) Bill (Procedure)—That the Committee stage of the Parliamentary Franchise (Women) Bill have precedence of all orders of the day and notices of motions on Friday, November 18th, and the report and third reading stages of the same measure take a like precedence on Friday, November 25th."—The Times.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## LONDON.



DARE TO BE FREE.

- Thurs., Sept. 29.—Acton Market Place, 8 p.m. Miss Fennings and Miss K. Raleigh.  
 Highbury Corner, 8 p.m. Mrs. Tanner.  
 Fri., Sept. 30.—South Norwood Clock, 8 p.m. Miss L. Williams and Mr. J. Simpson.  
 Battersea, Winders Road, 8. Dr. Macpherson, Mrs. Duval.  
 Sat., Oct. 1.—Finchley, opposite Church End Station, 7.30. Miss Norris.  
 Morland Road, E. Croydon, 7.30. Miss Cuttridge.  
 Sun., Oct. 2.—Finsbury Park, 11.30. Mr. J. Simpson.

- Victoria Park, 3.  
 Clapham Common, 5.30. Mrs. Tanner.  
 Mon., Oct. 3.—Crystal Palace Tram Terminus, 7.30. Miss Norris.  
 Central Branch, Robert Street, 7.  
 Hornsey Fire Station, 8. Mrs. Tanner.  
 Tues., Oct. 4.—Highbury Corner, 8 p.m. Mr. C. Yaldwyn.  
 Mossbury Road, Lavender Hill, 8. Miss Fennings and Mrs. Duval.  
 Wed., Oct. 5.—Willesden Green, 7.30.  
 Thurs., Oct. 6.—Highbury Corner, 8 p.m. Miss Norris.  
 Acton, Market Place, 8. Mrs. Tanner.  
 Fri., Oct. 7.—South Norwood Clock, 8 p.m. Miss Fennings.  
 Winders Road, Battersea, 8. Mrs. Duval and Mrs. Reader.  
 1, Robert Street. Members' Reunion, 7.30.  
 Sat., Oct. 8.—Joint Demonstration and Mass Meeting, Trafalgar Square, 3 p.m.  
 Fri., Oct. 28.—W.F.L. Day, Queen's Hall.

## PROVINCES.

- SHEFFIELD.  
 Sat., Oct. 15.—The Pageant of Great Women.  
 MIDDLESBROUGH.  
 Mon., Oct. 3.—Grand Opera House, 8 p.m. The Pageant of Great Women. For particulars, apply Mrs. Schofield Coates, Wilstrop House, Roman Road.  
 SUNDERLAND.  
 Mon., Oct. 10.—Victoria Hall. Pageant of Great Women, 8 p.m.  
 IPSWICH.  
 Thurs., Oct. 20.—Public Hall. Pageant of Great Women.  
 PORTSMOUTH.  
 Fri., Sept. 30.—Chelsea Road, off Albert Road, 7.30.  
 Mon., Oct. 3.—Stubbington Avenue, North End, 7.30.  
 CHESTER.  
 Sat., Oct. 8.—Market Square, 12 noon and 6 p.m. Miss Eunice Murray and Mrs. Gordon.  
 Mon., Oct. 24.—Assembly Hall, Newgate Street. Mrs. Despard and Miss Heyes. Chair, 8 p.m., H. F. Brown, Esq., LL.B.  
 MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.  
 Fri., Sept. 30.—Broadheath, 12.30. Miss Eunice Murray.  
 "At Home," Urmston, 8. Miss E. Murray and Mrs. Nidd.  
 Stevenson Square, Manchester, 7.30. Miss Neal, Miss Heyes.  
 Sat., Oct. 1.—Stevenson Square. Mass Meeting, 7.30. Miss Eunice Murray, Miss Neal, and Miss J. Heyes.  
 Sun., Oct. 2.—Urmston Fair Ground, 8. Miss Murray.  
 Mon., Oct. 3.—"At Home," Victoria Park, 3.30. Hostess, Mrs. Rose Hyland. Speaker, Miss E. Murray.  
 302, Upper Brook Street, 8. Speaker, Miss Murray.  
 Tues., Oct. 4.—Swinton, Godlee and Simpson, 12.30. Speaker, Miss Murray.  
 Old School, Crab Lane, near Blackley, 8. Speakers, Miss Murray and Miss Manning.  
 Eccles, Open-Air, 8. Miss J. Heyes and Miss Neal.  
 Wed., Oct. 5.—Monton Green. "At Home," Unitarian School, 8. Miss Murray, Miss Heyes, and Miss Manning.  
 Sat., Oct. 8.—Alexandra Park. Great Joint Demonstration, 3.30. Six platforms. Many speakers.  
 EDINBURGH. SCOTLAND.  
 Tuesdays.—Suffrage Shop, 33, Forest Road, 4. "At Home."  
 Wed., Oct. 5.—"At Home," 7.30 p.m. Miss Sara L. Munro.  
 Business Meeting, 9.15 p.m.  
 Mon., Oct. 24.—Oddfellows' Hall, 8 p.m. Conciliation Bill, Mr. Brailsford.  
 WALES.  
 Sept. 29 to Oct. 4.—National Executive in South Wales.  
 Thurs., Sept. 29.—GORSEINON, 7 p.m. Mrs. Despard and Miss Alison Neilans.  
 Fri., Sept. 30.—SWANSEA. Drawing-room Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Hostess, Mrs. Hutton. Mrs. Despard and Mrs. Vulliamy.  
 CARDIFF, Cory Hall. Mrs. Billington-Greig and Mrs. Manson.  
 GWAUN CAE GURWEN. Mrs. Despard and Miss A. Neilans.  
 Sat., Oct. 1.—MAESTEG, The Square. Mrs. Despard and Mrs. Sproson. Chair, Mr. Howard Hyde.  
 PORT TALBOT. Mrs. Borrman Wells and Miss Neilans.  
 YSTALYFERA. Mrs. Billington-Greig and Mrs. Vulliamy. Chair, Mrs. Cleaves.  
 Mon., Oct. 3.—SWANSEA, Albert Hall. "At Home," 3.30. Mrs. How-Martyn and Mrs. Borrman Wells. Chair, the Mayoress of Swansea. Mass Meeting, 8. Mrs. Billington-Greig and Mrs. Manson. Chair, Mrs. How-Martyn.  
 Tues., Oct. 4.—Debate arranged by the Rev. Simon Jones.

## WOMEN HAVE GOT A VOTE

until FRIDAY NEXT.

If they don't use it people will say they don't want it.  
 If they don't want it they should still vote, or those that do will outvote them.  
 It is the duty of every woman to vote.

## VOTE TO-DAY.

Voting Coupons appear each day until FRIDAY NEXT, the 30th inst., in the "MORNING LEADER."

There are nearly 2000 VALUABLE PRIZES.

All Coupons collected must be sent to the

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