

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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## OVERHEARD AT A RECENT PROCESSION.



Exasperated BUSDRIVER (to POLICEMAN): "O Give 'em the Vote."

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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 first stage of the Woman Suffrage Bill is successfully passed. It was introduced by Mr. Shackleton on Tuesday last in a well attended House of Commons and was received with enthusiasm by the great majority of the members present.

#### Collapse of the Opposition.

The remarkable feature of the day was the collapse of the opposition to the measure. Though Mr. F. E. Smith declared in grandiloquent language that he and his friends would "offer to these proposals now or at any time the most implacable resistance which the rules of Parliament permit," yet when he was called upon to put his words into

deeds by voting against the first reading of the Bill he declined to do so, admitting that the feeling of the House was against him in his desire to block its introduction.

#### A Real Bill.

Another noticeable feature of the debate was the feeling of reality which marked the attitude of the House. It was evident that members realised that this was no longer an academic question upon which a mere expression of opinion was to be given, but that the Bill before them was a living Bill intended to be carried into law, and that there was every reason to suppose that this would be done during the present Session of Parliament.

#### Hopeful Prospects.

It still remains necessary, of course, that the Prime Minister should, on behalf of the Government, grant facilities for the further discussion of the Bill, but the likelihood that this will be the case grows every day. Thus the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, writing on Wednesday, June 15, says:—"It is believed that the Government are willing to give facilities for the second reading of the Woman's Enfranchisement Bill which was introduced yesterday by Mr. Shackleton." It is well known that the Bill has most influential support in every quarter of the House, where an overwhelming majority of members are in its favour, and that it has the backing of every one of the Woman Suffrage Societies.

#### Liberal Women.

The Women's Liberal Federation, assembled in conference this week at the St. James's Hall, have passed a unanimous resolution supporting the Bill and urging on Mr. Asquith the necessity for giving facilities to secure its passage this session. A remarkable debate followed on the method to be adopted of making their views known to Mr. Asquith. It was proposed that the Conference should

"take half-a-day off and go to the House of Commons at once and show the members what sort of women they were who were asking for the removal of sex disabilities." This was opposed on the ground that it was following out the militant methods of the Suffragettes. A resolution to appoint a deputation to interview Mr. Asquith was, however, carried in spite of the opposition of the less vigorous members. Mrs. Eva McLaren, Lady Bamford Slack, and Mrs. Broadley Reid were told off to go to Downing Street to arrange for the deputation. This they accordingly did, and received an intimation that Mr. Asquith would receive a deputation later. Mr. Asquith has also promised to meet a deputation of women representing the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies on Tuesday next.

#### Weighty Memorials to the Prime Minister.

The readiness and the unanimity with which men and women representative of the most active and thinking portions of the community have come forward and supported the Bill, is most striking. Only a few days have passed since the Bill was made public, and already a number of most important and influentially signed Memorials, of which particulars are given on p. 617, have been sent to the Prime Minister. The medical profession collected 300 representative signatures, signed by such well-known names as Sir Victor Horsley, Prof. Howard Marsh, Mr. Mansell-Moullin, Dr. Samuel Wilks, Dr. Huxley, and Dr. R. Hutchison, in less than three days; another Memorial has been signed by names most distinguished in the world of letters, while that which has been sent in from learned men engaged in educational work, nearly all Fellows of Colleges or University Professors, shows that in the intellectual field there is practically



only one opinion on the necessity for Woman Suffrage. Other memorials have been sent by famous actors and actresses and musicians.

The Church and Social Workers.

Perhaps as regards practical experience the opinion of social workers of the community bears most weight, and they too have sent a Memorial signed by such well-known people as Mr. George Cadbury, Mrs. Bramwell-Booth, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Philip Snowden, M.P., Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Strachey; indeed every signature carries weight and represents most important work done for the community.

An Interesting Precedent.

Looking back upon recent precedents for giving facilities to a Bill introduced under the ten minutes rule, it is interesting to notice that the last Bill to be so favoured was the Public Meetings Bill introduced by Lord Robert Cecil in 1903. It was not until December that the Bill was introduced, when the Session had only about a fortnight to run; moreover, the Government had arranged to take all the time of the House, and there was a standing order that the House would adjourn at 11 p.m. without question put.

The Great Procession.

Significant as have been all other demonstrations organised by the Women's Social and Political Union during the four and a half years of its existence in London, none will exceed in significance the great Procession which is taking place to-morrow (Saturday) evening. The vast army of women which will march through the streets on that day will do more than express an academic belief in the vote; it will be definitely calling upon Mr. Asquith to secure the passage of the Woman Suffrage Bill through Parliament by granting facilities to the measure this session.

A Final Demonstration.

Faced with such a demonstration through the streets and with the packed meeting in the Albert Hall which will follow, the Government will realise at last the women's demand, and if they have not already decided to grant facilities for the Woman Suffrage Bill this evidence is likely finally to determine them to do so.

An Absurd Rumour!

A rumour has lately been put into circulation that under certain contingencies the Procession is likely to become a militant one, or as one version has it, "militancy may break out en route." We give a categorical denial to this ridiculous report for which there is not the remotest foundation. Even if it could conceivably wish to do so, the W.S.P.U. would be precluded from taking militant action on an occasion when at its express invitation non-militant Societies were taking part with it in a peaceful procession.

Making the Procession Known.

The devoted work of members and friends of the Union in making known the great Procession and the Albert Hall meeting to take place to-morrow is being carried on up to the very last moment. As we go to press a very large number of meetings are being held, and among them Mrs. Pankhurst addressed nurses at a drawing-room meeting on Wednesday, and is speaking at another drawing-room meeting on Thursday.

Future Meetings.

Special importance attaches to the free meeting next Monday afternoon in the Queen's Hall at 3 p.m., because it is likely that by that time the answer of Mr. Asquith as to facilities will have been given, and in that case the future plans of the W.S.P.U. will be laid before the audience. The speakers will be Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst; the two last-named will again speak at the Thursday evening meeting in the St. James's Hall. A large number of other meetings are detailed in the Programme of Forthcoming Events in another part of the paper.

The Determination of Women.

During last week's Congress at the Japan-British Exhibition, woman's work in its very varied aspects was discussed by representatives of almost every department of public service. One afternoon was devoted to discussing the key to the whole position—the vote—and many of the newspapers have remarked on the pre-eminent interest of this sitting. Very striking, too, was the undercurrent, apparent every now and again, which showed that the

sands of patience were fast running out. In her speech to the Congress, Mrs. Fawcett, after showing how the demand for Woman Suffrage was by no means revolutionary, but was merely indicative of the enormous change which has come about in the social, educational and industrial status of women, said:—

"This movement will not be put down by persecution and by punishment. As was said of the Dissenters of old, the more they were trodden under the more they increased. And the more the Woman Suffragists are persecuted, either by prison, or by other forms of suffering, or by the more insidious method of backbiting and slandering, the more determined they are to go on until they have succeeded in their work. It is hardship and persecution that rouse heroism in the heart of man—yes, and of woman too. We are determined to carry on this great fight, and if we have the opportunity of winning what we are asking for by conciliation, by the statesmanlike conference of men of all parties, who will offer us a Bill that we can support, that will be good, that will be well. We will throw ourselves into it with all our heart and soul. But if the opportunity is denied us, then we will seek rougher and harsher methods. Because things happen to us that are unpleasant, we will not be deterred from the path that we have mapped out, and we will not stop until we get that for which we have been fighting, and which has been denied us for so many years."

It is this growing determination of women which will not merely win them the vote, but which will ensure them the power to use it when it is won.

Wives and Income Tax.

We have frequently pointed out the folly of the present system of taxing the income of the wife, which is her separate property, as though it were part of the income of the husband. A characteristically delightful letter from Mr. George Bernard Shaw appeared recently in the Times, and we have reproduced, on page 612 of this issue, the principal part of it for our readers. In addition to the points which he there makes, it is worth noticing the absurd position which arises when the separate incomes of the husband or the wife are less than £5,000, but when added together they exceed that amount, so that the marriage of these two people is taxed by a considerable sum which they would not otherwise have to pay.

The Harmony of the Home.

A frequent argument of Anti-Suffragists is that the vote will break up the harmony of the home. That the reverse of this is true in experience is proved by a statement which is sent to us by Miss Evelyn Mitford. She gives figures from the United States Census, Marriage and Divorce, 1909, page 72—

From 1870 to 1890 the divorce rate in the six States bordering on Wyoming (then the only Equal Suffrage State) increased 74.4 per cent. During the same period the rate in Wyoming decreased 13.2 per cent. From 1890 to 1900 the divorce rate in the ten States surrounding the four Equal Suffrage States increased 43.6 per cent. The decrease in the four Suffrage States during the same period was 7.05 per cent. The increase in the United States at large during the same period was 37.8 per cent.

From these facts it will be seen that while in the first 20 years in the States where Woman Suffrage did not prevail the number of divorces was nearly doubled, they were actually reduced in the Suffrage State, and in the second period, while the number of divorces in the surrounding States increased to nearly half as many again, they were actually reduced in the Suffrage States.

Spreading the Circulation of the Paper.

We have pleasure in announcing that in our issue of July 2 a special scheme will be put forward in which members can co-operate with us in increasing the circulation of the paper. Various prizes will be offered for the most effective assistance. Though the scheme is nearly complete, suggestions from our readers will be gladly welcomed by the editors.

Suffrage Demonstration in New York.

The remarkable activity of the women of America in the suffrage agitation found expression last month in a new and significant way. On Saturday, May 21, a great demonstration took place in Union Square, when representatives of the Woman Suffrage Party, the League of Self-Supporting Women, the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League, the King's County Woman Suffrage Association, and the Co-operative Equal Suffrage League took part. Part of the procession was formed of women in motor-cars, others were on foot. There were many banners and seven or eight simultaneous meetings, and among the speakers were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the Rev. Anna Shaw, and many others. A short meeting lasting about an hour had been expected, but the crowd remained asking questions for several hours. Many converts were made, and resolutions were passed drawing attention to the unprecedented demand of every class of woman for political freedom, and protesting against the refusal of the Judiciary Committee in Senate and Assembly to report the suffrage amendment, which sends us a full account of the demonstration, writes:—

"You may be sure that while we held this great meeting here, we did not forget your great demonstration. . . . Our hearts are with you."

It was proposed that this demonstration should coincide with the Great March to the Albert Hall, but legislative developments rendered this impossible.

Contents of this Issue.

The importance of the New Suffrage Bill and the great Procession on Saturday have necessitated an increase of this issue to twenty pages. Several pages are devoted to the arrangements for the great Procession to-morrow. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence writes on the real meaning of the Procession, while for practical details readers should study the maps on pp. 608 and 609. The leading article and other pages deal with the Conciliation Committee's Suffrage Bill and the important and widespread support it has received, while, in addition to the usual features, a page is devoted, in view of the great sale along the route of the Procession, to facts for new readers.

THE MEANING OF THE PROCESSION.

Saturday, June 18, 1910, will be one of the outstanding days of the Women's Suffrage Movement, one of the memorable days in the history of this country.

When that great procession of women marches through the streets of London there will be many to tell how it seems, what it means to the onlooker. What does it mean to those who are taking part in it?

Ask the pioneers. Ask the women who have grown white in the long life struggle for emancipation. "Fifty years of my life for one little measure of human justice and the end not accomplished!" This last pathetic cry of their veteran comrade, Susan Anthony, has often wrung their hearts in remembrance. But they know now that the end is near, and justice cannot be long delayed. They see the harvest of the seed which they planted. To them this great muster of women, unprecedented in the world's history, is the reward of their labour and their faith, and this is to them a crowning day.

Ask the women who walk in the Prisoners' Pageant. It means that the song of victory which they sang in the silence of the prison cell has been taken up by thousands of hearts and is sung to-day to the rhythm of marching feet.

Ask our sisters from Australia and New Zealand. Ask our comrades from the United States and from all the countries of Europe. It means the awakening of women all over the world to a consciousness of solidarity. It means a growing fellowship born of a common ideal and a united purpose.

Ask those who, emerging into their young womanhood, have fallen into step behind the colours. It means to them vision of a high calling, a day of confirmation of their vows to serve their generation.

Ask the rank and file of that great army drawn from all the Suffrage Societies, from all the professions, from all the classes, from the study, the factory and the home. It means the promise of a better future, the hope of a surer foothold in life from which to stretch out helping hands to the hopeless, the helpless, and the weak.

Ask the thousands upon thousands who march shoulder to shoulder, rank behind rank, in all the groups and sections of this amazing army. What does it mean? It means that women have set their faces to go on and on till they have planted their colours upon the citadel of freedom, till they have won the right of entrance into the human commonwealth. It means that on this occasion women of all political creeds have forgotten differences about methods, and remember nothing but their aim, which is the winning of the Vote. It means that on behalf of the women of the country they have come forth to give to the Government a Mandate for carrying the Bill now before Parliament into law this Session. It means a last appeal for the constitutional rights of British subjects by means of an impressive representative demonstration. May it mean to the Government of this country that the time has now come when this question, which is one of fundamental human liberty, can be shelved no longer, but must be dealt with by an honourable settlement.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

ALBERT HALL PROGRAMME.

Saturday, June 18, 8.30 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL

By MRS. LAYTON, F.R.C.O.

Combined singing of the Woman's Marseillaise by the whole audience.

Chairman's Speech - MRS. PANKHURST.

THE EARL OF LYTON.

Collection.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, I.L.B.

MISS ANNIE KENNEY.

A resolution calling on the Government to grant facilities to the Woman Suffrage Bill will be submitted to the meeting.

THE £100,000 FUND.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

Finance plays a most important part in every successful crusade. The members of the Women's Social and Political Union are determined to keep the war chest well filled until the victory for justice is finally won and the emancipation of women secured. Never were the hearts of all so united as they are to-day in hope, and also in steadfast purpose. Magnificent, indeed, is the response given daily to the call for service, for time, for devotion, and for money. At the Albert Hall, next Saturday, another great financial record will be made with the co-operation of one and all. A promise card and pencil will be found on every seat. Let these cards be filled up and sent to the platform. We have come to another crisis in the movement. If you have ever worked for the cause, work harder now. If you have given generously, give more now. If you have made sacrifices, make more now. We are nearer victory now than we have ever been before. E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS May 19 to May 24.

Table listing contributions from various donors, including names like Mrs. E. G. Evans, Mrs. M. M. Thomson, Mrs. K. Jackson, etc., with amounts.

Table listing names of donors and their respective contribution amounts, including Mrs. E. G. Evans, Mrs. M. M. Thomson, Mrs. K. Jackson, etc.

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# SATURDAY, JUNE 18.



Form up Westminster Embankment 5.30 p.m. Start at 6.30 p.m. Albert Hall Meeting 8.30 p.m.

### TO VICTORY.

June 18, 1910.  
 Hurrah! here they come,  
 O vision entrancing!  
 How the fife hum,  
 Hurrah! here they come  
 With colours a-dancing.  
 Hark to the drum,  
 Hurrah! here they come,  
 See the columns advancing.

Still onward and on!  
 With hearts gay and singing,  
 All doubts and fears gone.  
 Still onward and on!  
 The tramp of feet ringing,  
 Till victory's won.  
 Still onward and on!  
 Hope's messages bringing.

MABEL TUKE.

We wait the striking of the hour. The hosts are ready, the time of preparation is almost over. Already in imagination we see the sections forming up—they stretch from Westminster Bridge to Queen Victoria Street, and overflow down Northumberland Avenue and Whitehall Place; the special trains from the country are steaming into the platforms, the crowds are gathering along the route. Already we seem to hear the bands and see the captains and marshals "dressing" their lips, "General" Drummond on horseback takes her place at the head of the procession, Miss Jessie Kenney, Chief Marshal, watches the formation of the ranks, and two other horsewomen, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Miss Vera Holme, act as mounted aides de camp. The host begins to move—in compact solid lines, each in her place.

The organisation is complete. An enormous army of officials has been provided, each with her special duty and her special post. Everything has been arranged for down to the smallest detail. Of the great Hyde Park demonstration in 1908 the *Times*, it will be remembered, said: "We can offer a tribute of admiration to the wonderful skill in organisation displayed by those responsible for this remarkable demonstration. Each procession was under the control of a chief marshal, under whom were group marshals, banner marshals, and banner captains—captains over ten, and captains over a hundred. For every detail of the arrangements, some one person was immediately responsible. Everything was foreseen, and everything was provided for, even down to the last standard bearer, and of standard bearers there were over 3,000."

All the captains and marshals are in their places; one behind the other the sections are formed, the great and symbolic Pageant of Prisoners, the early Suffrage Pioneers, the women of the W.S.P.U. from all parts of London and all the great towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, representatives of all the other suffrage societies, women graduates in their robes, nurses in uniform, business women, teachers, artists, writers, clerks—all ranks and all professions, in a seemingly endless stream. And all are gay with colours—the purple, white and green of the W.S.P.U., the colours of the other societies, the varied banners of the sections, and perhaps most charming of all, the beautiful natural colours of the flowers which the processionists will carry.

Colour and music all along the route, and in the hearts of

the women a song blend of struggle past, of victory near, and of a future full of promise.

### WHAT THE MAN AND WOMAN IN THE STREET WILL SEE.

The Hyde Park Demonstration of two years ago broke the record for any political demonstration in the Kingdom, but the great Procession of to-morrow (Saturday) promises to surpass even that as a sign of the strength of the Suffrage movement. In Hyde Park the crowd, which was just beginning to take the importance of the campaign, completely overwhelmed in number the women who were taking part; but to-morrow, although "all London" will be present to see this wonderful Procession, it is the number and character of the women taking part that will form a most striking and marvellous picture. So tremendous will be the Procession that it is almost difficult to picture it. If one could have a bird's-eye view, there would be seen thousands and thousands of moving figures forming a line so long that when the leaders reach the Albert Hall the end of the Contingent will hardly have left the Embankment—a gigantic moving line of women carrying flowers and banners, and marching to the music of 40 bands. The size alone will be an everlasting remembrance to those who stand and watch it.

### A Wonderful Band of Women.

But when we come to watch each section as it passes the whole thing is more marvellous still. First comes the Colour Bearer, Charlotte Marsh, whom not only those in the movement, but the whole public, know as the woman who suffered the torture of forcible feeding for three months rather than surrender her principles. She is carrying the great silk standard of the W.S.P.U.—the flag that never has been and never will be lowered. Next follows such a band as never had been thought of until the Union, which does everything for itself, brought it into existence. Clad in their picturesque uniform and led by the Drum Major Mrs. Leigh (another of the Union's bravest women), the Drum and Fife Band, composed entirely of women, marches past with a well-drilled precision that soldiers might envy.

Here comes the first group clad all in white; there are 617 of them, and they represent something much more than 617 mere members: they typify each one a term of imprisonment which has been served, by order of the Liberal Government, by women who were ready to undergo anything in order to win the victory which is now so near. Never will their services be forgotten, and as they pass carrying the wand tipped with the broad arrow, we recognise the leaders of the movement, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Christabel Pankhurst, as well as Annie Kenney, Mary Gawthorpe, Lady Constance Lytton, Mrs. Brailsford and others who have given themselves to the cause.

It is right that this brave band should lead the Procession and that those in the crowd who watch should pay it the homage it has won. But there is respect as great to be paid to another little band, that of the women who have grown old in the fight and who now see in sight the fruits of their lifelong labours.

Headed by captains who will keep the ranks unbroken, and by officials who will manage the banners, group follows group in unending succession. One after another, carrying their own banner, come the local Unions, who, as the work grew, had to be established in all parts of London, and who form each a separate Union with its own officials and its own work, yet all co-operating in the scheme of organisation laid down from the headquarters at Clements Inn.

Still they come, the groups—and this time the banners show that women have come from all quarters of England and Scotland and Ireland to take their part. What a revelation to anyone who has underestimated the strength of this movement, to see that not only in a score of London suburbs, but in every large town in the whole kingdom there is an active Union, carrying the message of the Suffragettes to every town and village. Never has any organisation had such a network and spread its lines so far in so short a time. It must be indeed a great and invincible cause which has succeeded like this!

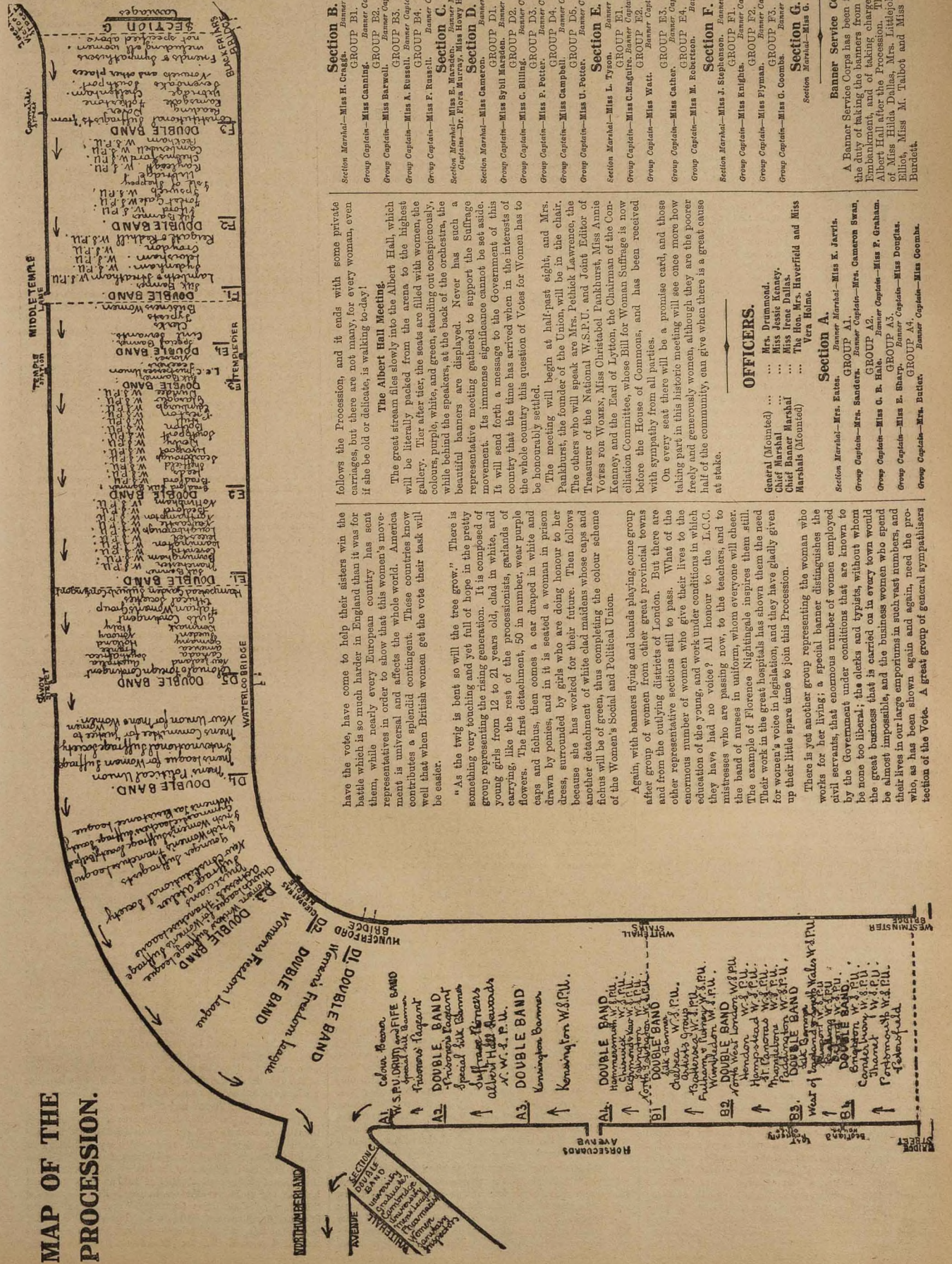
When all these groups with their banners have passed, we are only at Section C, and this we know by the striking and dignified robes of the women graduates. To see the great band of women who have succeeded in the intellectual field should prove, if it needed any proving, that women's brains are equal to men's. With their various coloured hoods denoting different universities, they come—teachers, scientists, doctors—an imposing band, and one may recognise in the ranks, if there is time to do so, women whose fame has spread not only in this country but abroad for the splendid work they have done.

Behind them comes a section which, though small, is very significant—a number of men in academic dress from the Cambridge University Men's League for Woman Suffrage, who are following in their train, proud to show that they are helping the women in this movement because they believe that both halves of the human race should have equal justice, and that the world can only gain when women have their voice in the government of it.

### Twenty Other Suffrage Societies.

Suddenly there appears a contingent in which the familiar purple, white, and green is replaced by yellow, white, and green, the colours of the Women's Freedom League. Behind this group come, carrying their own banners, the representatives of twenty British suffrage societies. They all do different work, they all have different ways of doing it, but they have all joined in this great day because this is not the Procession of one society, but is a peaceful demonstration by women of every kind and class and opinions, to show that they want the vote. Many people who have won fame for their artistic gifts will be seen in the bands of musicians, actresses, and writers, who pass, carrying emblems of their craft, under some of the most beautiful banners. Here, too, will be found representatives of four men's societies, all proving the fact that men are awaking to the great truth that the movement for women's enfranchisement concerns them as much as it concerns women.

And although it is the women of Great Britain who are asking for their rights at the moment, see how other countries have come forward to help them—there is a brave group of Colonial and Foreign contingents. New Zealand, Australia, Norway, the countries where women



MAP OF THE PROCESSION.

FROM THE EMBANKMENT TO THE ALBERT HALL. (Line of Route.)

follows the Procession, and it ends with some private carriages, but there are not many, for every woman, even if she be old or delicate, is walking to-day!

### The Albert Hall Meeting.

The great stream files slowly into the Albert Hall, which will be literally packed from the doors to the highest gallery. Tier after tier, the seats are filled with women, the colours, purple, white, and green, standing out conspicuously, while behind the speakers, at the back of the orchestra, the beautiful banners are displayed. Never has such a representative meeting gathered to support the Suffrage movement. Its immense significance cannot be set aside. It will send forth a message to the Government of this country that the time has arrived when in the interests of the whole country this question of Votes for Women has to be honourably settled.

### OFFICERS.

- General (Mounted) ... Mrs. Drummond.
- Chief Marshal ... Miss Jessie Kenney.
- Chief Banner Marshal ... Miss Irene Dallas.
- Marshals (Mounted) ... The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Miss Vera Holme.

have the vote, have come to help their sisters win the battle which is so much harder in England than it was for them, while nearly every European country has sent representatives in order to show that this women's movement is universal and affects the whole world. America contributes a splendid contingent. These countries know well that when British women get the vote their task will be easier.

### As the twig is bent so will the tree grow.

There is something very touching and yet full of hope in the pretty group representing the rising generation. It is composed of young girls from 12 to 21 years old, clad in white, and carrying, like the rest of the processionists, garlands of flowers. The first detachment, 50 in number, wear purple caps and fichus, then comes a car draped in white and brass, surrounded by girls who are doing honour to her because she has worked for their future. Then follows another detachment of white clad maidens whose caps and fichus will be of green, thus completing the colour scheme of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Again, with banners flying and bands playing, come groups of women from other great provincial towns and from the outlying districts of London. But there are other representative sections still to pass. What of the enormous number of women who give their lives to the education of the young and work under conditions in which they have had no voice? All honour to the L.C.C. mistresses who are passing now, to the teachers, and to the band of nurses in uniform whom everyone will cheer. The example of Florence Nightingale inspires them still. Their work in the great hospitals has shown them the need for women's voice in legislation, and they have gladly given up their little spare time to join this Procession.

There is yet another group representing the woman who works for the living, a group which distinguishes the civil servants, that enormous number of women employed by the Government under conditions that are known to be none too liberal; the clerks and typists, without whom the great business that is carried on in every town would be almost impossible, and the business women who spend their lives in our large emporiums in such vast numbers, and who, as has been shown again and again, need the protection of the Vote. A great group of general sympathisers

follows the Procession, and it ends with some private carriages, but there are not many, for every woman, even if she be old or delicate, is walking to-day!

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follows the Procession, and it ends with some private carriages, but there are not many, for every woman, even if she be old or delicate, is walking to-day!

### The Albert Hall Meeting.

The great stream files slowly into the Albert Hall, which will be literally packed from the doors to the highest gallery. Tier after tier, the seats are filled with women, the colours, purple, white, and green, standing out conspicuously, while behind the speakers, at the back of the orchestra, the beautiful banners are displayed. Never has such a representative meeting gathered to support the Suffrage movement. Its immense significance cannot be set aside. It will send forth a message to the Government of this country that the time has arrived when in the interests of the whole country this question of Votes for Women has to be honourably settled.

### OFFICERS.

- General (Mounted) ... Mrs. Drummond.
- Chief Marshal ... Miss Jessie Kenney.
- Chief Banner Marshal ... Miss Irene Dallas.
- Marshals (Mounted) ... The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Miss Vera Holme.



## FACTS FOR NEW READERS.

(Those who want more information than is given here should obtain "Women's Fight for the Vote," by F. W. Pethick Lawrence, from *The Woman's Press*, 156, Charing Cross Road, Price 6d. net and 1s. net.)

The demand women are making is that sex shall not of itself be a disqualification for the possession of the Parliamentary franchise. Women suffragists have accordingly drafted a Bill to effect this which they desire to see carried into law. It is estimated that between a million and a million-and-a-quarter women would be immediately enfranchised by it. As there are at present between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 male voters, this would mean that the female electorate will be about one-seventh of the whole. The Bill which is at present before Parliament is slightly different from this, and would enfranchise about one million women. It is explained elsewhere.

### The Meaning of the Parliamentary Vote.

The right to put a cross on a ballot paper conferred by the Parliamentary vote is a symbolic act of citizenship. It is the means recognised by the law whereby the voter exercises his sovereign rights as one of the rulers of the country. Its immediate effect is to enable the voter to influence the selection of the man who is to represent his district in the House of Commons, and through him to control the legislation, taxation, and administration of the country. Though an isolated individual may not attach much importance to his own vote, it makes all the difference whether a whole class of individuals possesses the franchise or is excluded from it. What one single John Smith is unable to do a whole class of John Smiths not only can but will do. As illustrations may be noted the Trades Disputes Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and Old Age Pensions, which would never have become law if the working class had not been enfranchised.

### Why Women Want the Vote.

In the first place, they desire to play their part in the life of the nation and introduce their point of view, so long neglected, into the government of the country. Among the matters decided in Parliament are questions of education, infant mortality, sweated labour, the conditions of women's work, the housing of the poor, the treatment of the poor and of criminals. Women feel deeply on all these questions, and when they are voters candidates of all political parties will find that in order to win their support at the polls they will have to set these questions in the forefront of their programmes. In the second place, women know that the possession of the vote is necessary to safeguard the interests of women. No human being is good enough to be entrusted with absolute power over another human being, and no section or class of a community is good enough to be trusted with absolute power over another section or class. At present the male electorate controls the making and the administering of the laws, and as a result the law is not fair to women, and it is also administered to their disadvantage. Finally, the vote is the hall-mark of citizenship, and confers a status which those who are excluded from it cannot possess.

### Where the Law is Unjust to Women.

Those who oppose giving votes to women are the loudest in their claims that the place of women in the home, yet it is precisely in the home that the rights of the man are by law entirely superior to those of the woman. The husband has the power to select where the home shall be and how it shall be conducted. In the eyes of the law he is the sole parent of the child so long as he is alive, and the decision as to the child's upbringing rests entirely with him. Whether the husband be good or bad, the wife is by law entirely subservient to him. She has no legal right to any share of the husband's income except in the case of actual desertion; and if, while continuing to live with her, he refuses to pay to her a single penny of his wages, she cannot obtain such payment except by breaking up her home and going into the workhouse. Short of this she and her children can starve, and yet she cannot claim the protection of the law to obtain maintenance from her husband. Finally, in the event of either party to the marriage being guilty of definite immorality, there is a total difference in the treatment accorded to husband and wife.

### Women and the Administration.

In administering the country the Government has set up an entirely artificial differentiation between the sexes. In the first place, from a very large number of positions (including all the more important) women are excluded altogether, to the disadvantage of women, who are thus denied opportunities of well-paid employment, and to the disadvantage of the community, which is thus obliged to appoint a man where a woman might be more suitable, or have better qualifications. In the second place, where men and women are both employed, the woman receives a far smaller wage than the man for precisely the same work, as is the case with school inspectors, sanitary inspectors, post office employees, &c. Finally, the Government is one of the worst of swayers in the wages it pays to women, either directly or through its sub-contractors in its Army clothing works and other departments.

### Answers to Anti-Suffrage Arguments.

Women have shown their demand for the vote by petitions, by great public meetings, and by willingness to undergo imprisonment for the sake of the cause. These are the only methods available for the unenfranchised. That woman suffrage is popular among the electors is shown by the way candidates for Parliament secretly hostile to it hedge on the subject when questioned at election time. Though man's principal work may lie in the workshop and woman's in the home, that does not prevent men and it should not prevent women from taking a reasonable interest in the affairs of the country, and from sparing that small amount of time required to cast a vote at elections, to attend an occasional political meeting, and to discuss the questions of the day with acquaintances. Common sense and the experience of countries where women vote combine to show that woman suffrage does not lead to dissensions in the home, nor to women being treated with less respect by men, but does lead to the enactment of beneficial laws which they have been for years

asking for in vain. There is no ground for thinking that woman suffrage will unduly strengthen any one of the present political parties at the expense of the others. Nor will it necessarily lead to adult suffrage or to women M.P.'s. After women have won the vote the male electorate will still outnumber the female electorate by about six or seven to one, and only those changes which are approved by the whole electorate will be made. Where women have been called upon to govern they have generally been remarkably successful, as witness the famous names of Queen Elizabeth, Queen Victoria, Maria Theresa, the late Dowager Empress of China, and many others; but the possession of the vote does not mean the liability to be called on to govern, but merely to select those who will govern; and women are certainly capable of this quite equally with men. Many anti-suffragists pin their faith to the "physical force" argument; they say that the ultimate basis of all government is physical force. This is untrue; it is not the physically strongest races which govern the world, but those who possess the finest combination of physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual force; and the same is true within the confines of a single State.

### Forty Years of Ladylike Methods.

Those who accuse the Suffragettes of impatience forget the forty years of "constitutional" agitation carried on from 1866 to 1905. At first women tried to get on to the register, and in one district 92 per cent. of the "qualified" women sent in claims. The case was, however, decided against them in the law courts—"Chorlton v. Lings." They then organised petitions, and in 14 years sent in over 9,000 petitions with over three million signatures. Next they held enthusiastic meetings in all the large towns of the country. Nevertheless they were omitted from the County Franchise Bill, and, at the express direction of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.'s, pledged to Woman Suffrage voted against an amendment to include women. After this betrayal women continued to pursue "peaceful" methods, and in 1897 a monster memorial, signed by 257,000 women, was presented to members of Parliament. But no notice was taken of it, and M.P.'s continued to ignore the agitation.

### Militant Methods.

It is a mistaken idea that submission is a noble virtue. There are circumstances under which it may even be morally wrong. One of these arises when it is a case of submission to a breach of trust by a co-trustee. And women, to whom, equally with men, the interests of other women, of children, and of the race as a whole are confided, would be wrong if they continued to submit to exclusion from their proper place in the nation's affairs. Because they have done so hitherto, a whole set of ideas necessary for the proper evolution of the human race has been crushed out of existence. The commencement of militant methods by women meant that they were tired of being humbugged by politicians and had found out that pressure had to be adopted. This pressure could not be of the same kind as is used in other walks of life, because those who had no votes had no constitutional means of bringing pressure to bear on the Government. It had to be of an extraordinary or revolutionary kind. The men who won Magna Charta knew this, and so did those who broke the power of the Stuarts and those who won the Reform Bills of 1832 and 1867. And women have decided that if no other way is open to win their liberty even revolution will not be eschewed.

### Origin of the Militant Campaign.

In the autumn of 1905 the general political outlook underwent a change. The sands of the Conservative Government were running out, and Sir Edward Grey came to Manchester to expound what Liberal policy would be if a Liberal Government came into power. The W.S.P.U., then two years old, determined to find out what the Liberal policy would be to women. Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney went to Sir Edward Grey's meeting, and after his speech, at the proper time for questions, put a question to him on this point. He ignored the question. It was then sent up to him in writing, but it was still ignored; and as the meeting showed signs of breaking up, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney stood on their seats and pressed for an answer. The only answer they got was to be dragged out past the platform and flung into the street. There they started a protest meeting, but the police refused to allow them to proceed, and arrested them on a fabricated charge of assault. Brought before the magistrate the next day, they were sentenced to fine or imprisonment—Christabel Pankhurst to one week and Annie Kenney to three days—and both elected to go to prison. Thus did Sir Edward Grey prefer to see women flung out of his meeting and sent to prison rather than give an answer to one straightforward question.

### The Four Years' War.

The story of the Government's action during the four years which followed was the development of the policy initiated by Sir Edward Grey at Manchester of first ignoring and then treating as mere rowdies the women who were determined to have their question dealt with. The only possible answer to be made by women—unless they were to give right in—was to try to compel the Government to listen to the women's case, to force them to argue it out on its merits, to accept violence at their hands rather than submit to remain voteless, and, if the Government proved obstinate, to appeal to a higher power—the electorate—to override them.

### Criticism of "Pestering" Cabinet Ministers.

Though "C.B." himself recommended "pestering people," Liberals have taken women to task for pestering Cabinet Ministers, urging that persuasion is better than coercion. Women answer that 40 years of persuasion availed nothing. Liberals further said that interrupting meetings was improper; they have, however, shown the hypocrisy of this criticism by their approbation of the Liberal "voice" which interrupted Conservative speakers;

moreover, women did not interrupt till experience had shown that questions after the principal speech were disregarded. Later, when Cabinet Ministers excluded all women from their meetings, they found themselves confronted by women at other times and places; critics condemned this as bad manners, forgetting that he who blocks up the public way through his grounds cannot complain when the public trespass on his private property. When men interrupted in place of women critics falsely declared that they were paid for their work. When women, barred from access to the meeting hall, headed street demonstrations outside, or sent their protest in the form of a stone into the hall, critics condemned them for their lawless and dangerous behaviour. There is only one answer to be given to them: Revolutions cannot be made with rose-water; the blame for them rests not on those who are fighting for liberty, but on those who by denying justice make revolution the only available means to obtain redress.

### Criticism of "Raids on Parliament."

Raids on Parliament are the outcome of the unqualified refusal of the Prime Minister to appoint time or place to see any deputations of women (whether "constitutional" or "militant") Suffragists or the question of woman suffrage. By thus breaking the spirit of the constitution he has compelled women to choose between two alternatives, either tamely to submit and thereby to allow him to ignore their claims, or to continue to press for an audience even up to the point of trying to force their way into the House of Commons. The members of the W.S.P.U. have chosen the latter course, thereby incurring the criticism of being "lawless, unwomanly and violent." In being charged with unwomanliness the Suffragettes are in good company, for a similar charge has been preferred against all women reformers of the past, including Joan of Arc, Josephine Butler, and Florence Nightingale. And on the main issue the words of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone provide an irrefutable answer: "If no instructions had ever been addressed in political crises to the people of this country except to remember to hate violence and love order and exercise patience, the liberties of this country would never have been attained."

### The Prison Mutiny and Hunger Strike.

Of all the actions of the Suffragettes none have been so widely misunderstood as the prison mutiny and the hunger strike; this is because the outside public have never realised that in this the women were not acting wantonly or hysterically but with a clear and definite purpose, fighting for an important principle at great personal cost. From the commencement, in dealing with the suffrage prisoners the Government departed from the honourable tradition by which special treatment has been given political prisoners in all civilised countries, and dealt with them as ordinary police-court rowdies. Against this the women remonstrated in vain. Though the arguments of the women were supported by the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Daily News*, the Home Office turned a deaf ear to their complaints. All this time the women had carefully obeyed the prison regulations; but after three years of asking for proper prison treatment they realised that more vigorous action was necessary in order that the rights of political prisoners might not be permanently abrogated. Accordingly in June, 1909, they began to carry out a concerted refusal to be subject to prison discipline; and there was also initiated the hunger strike—the supreme effort of passive resistance. Those who carried it out said in effect to the Government: "We hold the right of political prisoners so sacred that we are willing to die in their defence; choose therefore between doing justice and allowing us to die in prison." The Government, however, at first found a third alternative, and after women had undergone several days' heroic sufferings by hunger, they were released from prison.

### Forcible Feeding in Prison.

But after a little while Mr. Gladstone decided upon a new method—forcible feeding in prison. By this means he hoped to retain the women longer in prison; in this he was partially successful. He hoped also to break their spirit; in this he completely failed. The most usual form of forcible feeding adopted was that of pouring liquid food by tube through the nose into the stomach of the prisoner, who was strapped down to a chair. It caused the most fearful pain, especially when aggravated by the concomitants of prison treatment. A curious side-light upon the methods of the Government was cast by the method of dealing with Lady Constance Lytton. When she was sentenced to prison in Newcastle in her own name, Mr. Gladstone sent a specialist to see her, who reported her suffering from heart disease; she was accordingly released without being forcibly fed. When she went to prison as "Jane Warton" no care was taken of her; she was forcibly fed and brutally treated. Owing to the "truce," there are at present no suffragists in prison, and Mr. Winston Churchill, the new Home Secretary, has brought in a new rule to provide somewhat better treatment for offenders not guilty of crimes implying moral turpitude. It is to be hoped that the suffrage question is going to be settled this session without further conflict, but if this hope proves elusive and further militancy takes place the adequacy of Mr. Churchill's rule will be tested, but it is at least a sign that the brave protest of the women is beginning to be understood.

### The Truce and the New Bill.

In most great contests extending over a period of years intervals occur in which the combatants consider that they can obtain their objects better by a temporary suspension of hostilities than by continuous employment of arms. This view of the situation was taken by the leaders of the W.S.P.U. at the close of the general election of 1910 at which they had inflicted serious loss on the Government. In consequence of this truce a "Conciliation Committee" was formed in the House of Commons and drafted a new Bill which has a good prospect of being carried during the present session, as it has influential support. Further particulars of the Bill are given on pp. 616 and 617.

## PRACTICAL HINTS FOR THE PROCESSION.

All those taking part are asked to be on the Embankment at 5.30 punctually. The position of all the contingents will be seen on the map on page 609, but in addition a number of boy messengers have been employed to hold up placards on poles with the letter and number of the various contingents. It will be seen that Sections A and B form up on Westminster Embankment from Northumberland Avenue to Westminster Bridge, Section C in Whitehall and Sections D to G on Victoria Embankment. Each section faces the entrance to Northumberland Avenue.

### The Start.

When the signal to march is given, Sections A and B will start; immediately they have passed up Northumberland Avenue, Section C will follow them, and behind them the other sections will march in order. The route will be seen in the map on page 609; it leads via Northumberland Avenue, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge and Kensington Road.

### Dress.

Members are asked, if possible, to wear the colours of the Union, and women graduates and others entitled to do so, are asked to wear academic dress, whatever contingents they may be walking in. The period of full mourning for King Edward being now at an end, no black should be worn.

### Flowers.

Flowers will be provided by the generosity of several friends. Those who have gardens can help by bringing their own flowers.

### Refreshments.

As the Procession and meeting will occupy several hours, it will be well if Processionists will bring some food, such as biscuits or chocolates with them.

### Selling the Paper.

As all the people along the route will naturally wish to know more of the movement which inspires such a Procession, the paper *VOTES FOR WOMEN* will be sold all along the route. Volunteers for selling the paper are asked to communicate immediately with Miss Ainsworth, 156, Charing Cross Road.

### Albert Hall.

All holders of tickets are informed that they must enter the Albert Hall by the door marked on the ticket. Tickets are being issued for the gallery, the only part of the hall not at present reserved, and these will be given to women on Saturday, processionists receiving preference.

### Men Sympathisers.

A contingent of men supporters will march in the Procession under the auspices of the Men's Political Union for Women's Emfranchisement (who have done so much militant work for the cause), the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, the Men's Committee for Justice to Women, and the New Union for Men and Women. All these societies extend a cordial invitation to men sympathisers not yet belonging to any Suffrage organisation to march under their banner.

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## MRS. HUMPHRY WARD AT BAY.

Mrs. Zangwill has sent us a letter, challenging the value of the statement made by Mrs. Humphry Ward with regard to Woman Suffrage in Colorado. She goes on to compare the 15,000 members said to belong to the Anti-Suffrage Society with the enormous number of women working for Suffrage, and says—

"Fifteen thousand—and after the self-sacrificing and strenuous recruiting on the part of the Anti-Suffrage leaders, after their frenzied efforts in collecting signatures to a petition, which, by the way, Mrs. Ward should allow to lie quietly (in more senses than one) in its dishonoured grave! Fifteen thousand—when, according to Mrs. Ward, the militant Suffrage movement has aroused 'deep impulses of disgust and indignation' throughout the country and 'has seriously put back, if not wholly extinguished, the hope of Woman Suffrage'! One cannot help wondering what would be the number of Mrs. Ward's followers had there been no militant movement. Surely Mrs. Ward should show more gratitude to her ally, the Suffragette. Indeed, if Mrs. Ward's view be correct, was it necessary to form an Anti-Suffrage League? Apparently the Anti-Suffrage subscriptions would have been equally effective if sent to Clements Inn.

"Now to compare the strength of the Suffrage societies with that of Mrs. Ward's league. Mrs. Ward gives the Suffrage membership at 290,000; I do not know on what grounds. But, even accepting her estimate, this number, which she dismisses as 'insignificant,' is at least nearly twenty times as great as the number of members of the Anti-Suffrage League. In respect to other forms of Suffrage activity, we all know that *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, which is only one among several Suffrage organs, alone has a circulation of thirty to fifty thousand. Further, the Women's Social and Political Union is holding no less than two hundred and fifty meetings in London and the suburbs during the current week. This number, it must be remembered, does not include the meetings held by our Society all over the rest of the kingdom, nor does it include the meetings held by all the other Suffrage societies either in London or elsewhere.

"Again with regard to the trend of public opinion aent Woman Suffrage, a statement recently made by a certain dramatist seems to me significant. In a popular melodrama of his there is a scene in which a Suffragette goes to prison rather than pay a fine. This remark a year or two ago was received with hisses. Now, so the dramatist assures us, it is nightly greeted with a storm of cheers and applause.

"Such evidence of popular sympathy, such a display of Suffrage activity, lead one to think that the authors of the memorandum introducing the proposed Suffrage Bill are right in assuming that the country *does* desire Woman Suffrage. But even if, as Mrs. Ward predicts, this Suffrage Bill should go the way of its predecessors, does she imagine that this will end the struggle? Rather it will begin it. There has been much talk of late of 'the truce of God.' The truce between the women and the Government may also be so styled. But this truce, unlike that between the politicians, can be changed into a lasting treaty. The Conciliation Bill comes surely as a fitting tribute to the memory of a Peacemaker.

"EDITH AYTON ZANGWILL."

## W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Procession! Procession! Procession!!!

Be on the Embankment to-morrow (Saturday) by 5.30 p.m. at the latest.

In the few hours that remain window bills (to be obtained from Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.) must be shown, handbills must be given away, pavements must be chalked. *Everyone must be told!*

### The Albert Hall Meeting.

Full particulars of the programme of this historic meeting will be found on p. 607. The demand for tickets has been so great that those having tickets and unable to use them are asked to return them to Miss Cooke, ticket secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., up to Saturday morning.

### The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road.

"Women's Fight for the Vote," by F. W. Pethick Lawrence, is on sale, price 6d. net and 1s. net. It will also be sold on the Procession route.

"The Purple, White, and Green March," by R. H. P., full pianoforte score, with title-page in the colours, by Mr. Hatch, is on sale at the discount price of 6d. (by post, 7d.).

A song called "The Women of England," composed by Mr. W. Ward Higgs, is also on sale, price 6d.

"Rebel Women," by Evelyn Sharp, is on sale, price 1s. net.

### Special Notice.

For the convenience of members and friends coming from the country to-morrow (Saturday), and wishing to buy regalia, colours, summer blouses, &c., it has been decided to keep the shop open until 4.30. Call at 156, Charing Cross Road (close to Tottenham Court Circus, under the Votes for Women Clock), and see the many and varied things for sale.

### Important Meetings.

Next Monday afternoon's meeting at the Queen's Hall will be a specially important one, as by that time Mr. Asquith's decision as to giving facilities for the Bill will probably be known, and the future arrangements of the W.S.P.U. will be announced. The speakers, at 5 p.m., will be Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst will also speak on Thursday at St. James' Hall at 8 p.m. Come, and bring your friends!



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**BOOK OF THE WEEK.**  
"Women's Fight for the Vote."

This very clear and useful exposition of the meaning and scope of the Suffrage agitation appears at a propitious moment. As the author remarks in his preface, a chronicle of a campaign that is still in progress labours under a certain disadvantage, since, "while the ink is still wet in the printing press, events are happening which are deciding whether a new chapter of militancy is to be written, or whether the book should have the orthodox ending, 'and they all lived happily ever after.'" At a moment, however, when public interest is being focussed upon the progress of a battle that may be fought out to a finish in the course of the next few weeks, a book that tends to educate the public in the meaning of that struggle is of special value; and Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence's survey of Women's Suffrage arguments and of the Women's Suffrage campaign, both past and present, has the additional advantage of being interesting in its conclusions, even to those who may be already familiar with most of the facts. All Suffragists, for instance, will be glad to be reminded of significant incidents in the long-drawn-out fight that they may have forgotten; of the vigorous constitutional agitation carried on by Miss Lydia Becker and others previous to the crisis of 1884, during which between 1,300 and 1,400 meetings were held all over the country, including nine great demonstrations in the principal towns; or of the canvass of women in Manchester, following the Reform Act of 1867, when about 92 per cent. out of 4,215 women approached sent in claims to be placed on the register, proving, as Mr. Lawrence points out in another chapter, that when women thought that Lord Brougham's Act entitled them to the Parliamentary vote, they by no means showed that indifference to the question of which the anti-Suffragists accuse them to-day.

In an admirable chapter called "Women and the Administration," the author gives valuable statistics showing (1) how the greatest and most lucrative posts in the kingdom are in the hands of men; and (2) how the salaries are always higher for men than for women even where both are employed. "Curiously enough," he adds, "the very highest post in the whole country—that of the Sovereign of the realm—may be held either by a man or a woman, a relic of the time when women's constitutional rights were greater than they are to-day." He goes on to give facts and figures to show that, whether employed as inspectors, as teachers, as Post Office clerks, or as factory workers, women are at a disadvantage as regards remuneration for their work, even as regards their actual appointment.

Similarly, he shows that women labour under a disadvantage in the eyes of the law; but, while giving many instances to prove where the law is unjust to women, Mr. Lawrence never loses sight of the subtler meaning of the women's claim to enfranchisement. He says, for instance:

"Those who do not trace the inferior position of women in all these matters to their unfranchised condition, look in vain for a reason. . . . It is the fact that she belongs to the unfranchised sex which renders a woman's opinion in the eyes of husband or son of less importance than it otherwise would be, for he assumes, in common with the lawmakers and with the anti-Suffragists, that she is not enfranchised because she is inferior."

This really goes to the root of the whole matter, besides giving the anti-Suffrage point of view exquisitely in a nutshell. To the anti-Suffragists the writer devotes a whole chapter, which is perhaps not wholly a mark of generosity on his part, if we may draw deductions from his opening chapter, in which he observes of their tenets that "the weakness of these arguments and their mutually inconsistent character have already done good spawework in favour of Woman Suffrage," and compares them very aptly to a society once formed to oppose the Anti-Corn Law League, which, according to Molesworth's History, "by promoting discussion, drew attention to the arguments of Free Traders and thus hastened the spread and prevalence of the truth."

Militant Suffragists will not unnaturally be most interested in those portions of the book which deal with the fighting campaign of the last four years. The point is made clear—and it cannot be too often accentuated—that the Women's Social and Political Union have, since 1905, "carried on the double work of fighting and educating simultaneously. They have had to fight, as the warriors did of old, with the sword in one hand and the trowel in the other."

Another point that is very wisely insisted upon is the unique character of a franchise struggle,

"differing in essential particulars from any other struggle to obtain redress in the ordinary affairs of life. . . . But in the case of a Government you have no such means of redress. . . . You cannot, if you are voteless, bring constitutional pressure to bear to change the Government of the day. You cannot bring the law into action to enforce your rights, for the simple reason that you have no rights. Wherever, therefore, the Government of the day has stood out against the wishes of the people who were unrepresented, there revolutionary methods have had to be resorted to."

The book, which will always be of value to Women Suffragists, even after their fight has been fought and won, because of its honest and at the same time perceptive interpretation of a great chapter of our country's history, ends on a note of hopefulness.

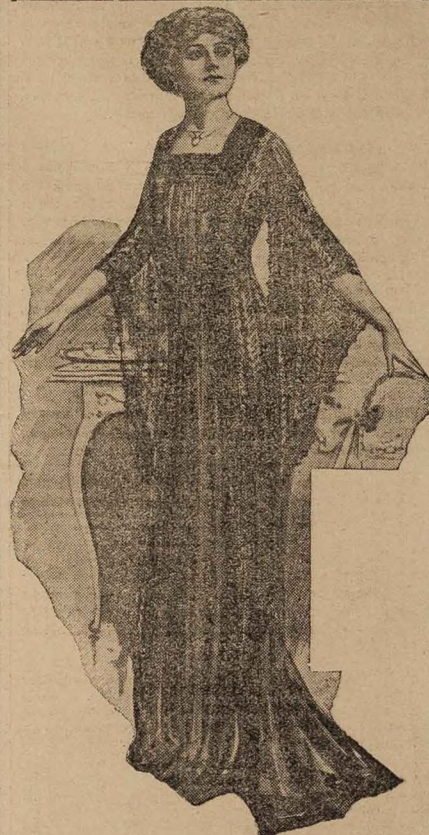
"The present provides a unique opportunity. . . . To damp up the stream of women's determination is to court disaster; to open to it a free passage is to allow it to flow onwards steadily in its course, potent with good for the human race."

EVELYN SHARP.

\* Published by The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C. Price 6d. net and 1s. net.

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**GEORGE BERNARD SHAW**

**The Husband, the Supertax, and the Suffragists.**

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has sent to the *Times* his correspondence with the Income-tax Commissioners, in which his pungent wit has exposed the folly of the present attitude of the authorities towards married couples.

Referring to the direction in the income-tax demand that

The income of a married woman living with her husband is deemed by the Income Tax Acts to be his income, and full particulars thereof must be included in any statement of income rendered by him for the purpose of supertax,

Mr. Shaw wrote:—  
I have absolutely no means of ascertaining my wife's income except by asking her for the information. Her property is a separate property. She keeps a separate banking account at a separate bank. Her solicitor is not my solicitor. I can make a guess at her means from her style of living, exactly as the Surveyor of Income Tax does when he makes a shot at an assessment in the absence of exact information; but beyond that I have no more knowledge of her income than I have of yours. I have therefore asked her to give me a statement. She refuses, on principle. As far as I know, I have no legal means of compelling her to make any such disclosure; and if I had, it does not follow that I am bound to incur law costs to obtain information which is required not by myself but by the State. Clearly, however, it is in the power of the Commissioners to compel my wife to make a full disclosure of her income for the purposes of taxation; but equally clearly they must not communicate that disclosure to me or to any other person. It seems to me under these circumstances that all I can do for you is to tell you who my wife is and leave it to you to ascertain her income and make me pay the tax on it. Even this you cannot do without a violation of secrecy, as it will be possible for me by a simple calculation to ascertain my wife's income from your demand. I need not dwell on the further obvious objection that as my wife enjoys a fixed income derived from property, whereas a large part of my own is a fluctuating income derived from the precarious profession of play-writing, my income may in any year be much smaller than my wife's, in which case I shall have to pay on a much larger income than I enjoy, without, as far as I know, having any legal power of recovering from my wife the amount I have paid on her income.

By no possible process, legal or illegal, can you extract from me information which I do not possess, and to which I have no means of access.

To this the Tax Commissioners replied that they could not offer advice as to how Mr. Bernard Shaw should proceed, and in answer Mr. Shaw wrote:—

You say "the income of a married woman living with her husband is deemed to be her husband's income, and he is made accountable to the Revenue for the liability arising in respect of that income." To which I reply, "By all means. I am quite willing to have my wife's income deemed to be my income, and to pay the tax on it; but you have gone beyond this: you have required me to ascertain the amount of my wife's income, which I have no means of doing."

The Income Tax Acts give you power to obtain from my wife a return of her income. Do they give me that power? If so, can you refer me to the particular clause?

Observe that I claim neither exemption nor abatement, and am ready to pay when you assess me.

Mr. Shaw, in sending this correspondence to the *Times*, remarks:—

This last letter led to a personal interview, in which I was able to satisfy the Commissioners that the difficulty was in no sense a personal one, and that we were both up against two obstacles—first, an oversight in the Income Tax Acts; and second, the suffragist movement. Beyond that the solution of the problem has not advanced. To elucidate the matter I may explain that what some of your readers may consider my gross ignorance of my own domestic affairs is quite genuine and probably not uncommon within the sphere of supertaxation. I can guess what my wife's income is within, say, £1,500; but that is no use for the purposes of an income-tax return. Now the women who are leading the suffragist movement at present not only very strongly resent the clauses in the Income Tax Acts by which the income of a married woman living with her husband is regarded as his income (a resentment which, on quite other grounds, he usually heartily shares), but they object to any compulsory disclosure to a husband unless it involves a reciprocal disclosure to her of his income. There are obvious grounds for this; for example, there are cases in which a man, either from parsimony or because he is spending a good deal of money on his relatives, or on a clandestine establishment, or on sport, or in other ways which he conceals from his wife, supplies her with much less money than she might reasonably demand if she knew the real extent of his resources. Even in the super-taxed class there exists the equivalent of the working man who earns 34s. or 38s. a week, but tells his wife that he gets only 25s. Therefore, many of these ladies are of opinion that women should refuse, on principle, to disclose their incomes to their husbands. It is not clear at present that any legal power exists to compel them to make the disclosure even to the State (it seems that I was wrong in my assumption on this point); but they do not, as far as I know, object to make such a disclosure, though here again they would object to the State communicating it to their husbands.

Now comes the question of what is to happen to husbands in my predicament. Let us suppose that the interpretation of the law can be strained to the point of inducing the Courts to enjoin me to make the required disclosure. I am unable to obey the injunction, because no man can tell what he does not know. I go to my wife and tell her that I shall be put in prison if she does not tell me her income. She replies that many women have gone to prison for the cause, and that it is time that the men should take their turn. Am I to languish in goal, to the delight of the whole suffragist movement, because I cannot perform impossibilities? Take the obvious alternative. Suppose the Courts enjoin my wife to disclose her exact income to me. She refuses. She is sent to prison. She promptly resorts to the hunger strike. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill then either forbade to feed her, and he banished to South Africa as their unfortunate colleague the Viscount Gladstone was banished by Lady Constance Lytton, or else surrender at discretion.

I submit that neither of these alternatives can be regarded as a short cut out of the difficulty. On the contrary, the stoutest statesman might well blench before entering on the second, which is the more reasonable of the two. I suggest that Mr. Lloyd George had better cut the Gordian knot by hurrying through a short Act making married couples independent of one another in their liability to supertaxation. I need not occupy your space with details of adjustment that are obvious the moment the nature of the difficulty is grasped.

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## VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1910.

### A GOOD BEGINNING.

The Woman Suffrage Bill has begun its course  
through Parliament under the most hopeful circum-  
stances. To Mr. Shackleton's impressive and con-  
vincing argument in support of the enfranchisement of  
women Mr. F. E. Smith, who opposed the Bill,  
attempted no reply, nor did he press his opposition to  
the point of dividing the House. Had he done so, he  
would have discovered, if he does not know it already,  
how insignificant in number are those prepared to vote  
with him. Realising as we do the weakness of the  
Anti-Suffrage forces in the present House, we are not  
at all perturbed by their threat of "implacable  
resistance" to the Bill. They can be easily routed by  
the great Suffragist majority, provided the Government  
will grant those facilities for the Bill which will enable  
that majority to defend and to carry it.

Mr. Shackleton, in the course of his speech, made a  
reasoned and eloquent appeal to the Government to  
grant facilities. "We are," he said, "living in a truce

on the great Constitutional question, and surely this  
House might well be occupied in giving a few hours'  
consideration to this Bill." Mr. Smith's comment  
upon this was that to discuss the Bill would take, not  
hours, but months. Such a statement is, of course,  
untrue, not to say frivolous. The principle of the  
measure has during the past half-century been  
discussed and endorsed many times in the House of  
Commons, while the great majority of the present  
House is pledged to its support.

The details of the Bill require the very minimum of  
discussion, for the Bill as it stands is already accepted  
and approved by the majority of the members of each  
political party. In short, if the Bill were not carried,  
the cause of this would be, not the opposition of the  
handful of Anti-Suffragists, nor lack of time for its dis-  
cussion, but simply and solely the refusal of the Govern-  
ment to let the Bill go through. But there seems little  
reason to fear such a contingency. Every day brings  
new hope that we are to have votes for women this  
session.

There has been a remarkable expression of support  
for this measure on the part of eminent men and  
women. Those of the first rank in the Church, in  
literature, in the medical profession, in the theatrical  
world, in education, in the field of social work, are  
urging the Prime Minister to do what is necessary to  
secure the passage of the Suffrage Bill this Session.  
The various Suffrage societies lost no time in endor-  
soring the Bill. The Women's Liberal Federation had  
no opportunity of expressing its view of the  
measure until Tuesday last, when its Annual Council  
Meeting began. A resolution supporting the Bill and  
calling upon the Government to grant facilities to the  
Bill was carried and a deputation appointed to wait  
upon the Prime Minister. That Mr. Asquith has con-  
sented to receive this deputation and to receive one also  
from the National Union of Woman Suffrage societies  
seems evidence of friendly intentions on his part.

Mr. Asquith's answer to Mr. Shackleton's request for  
facilities is expected on Monday, June 20. Saturday's  
Procession and Mass Meeting will therefore have a most  
important bearing upon the situation. This great  
peaceful demonstration will afford a means of gathering  
up and focussing the great body of public opinion  
favourable to the Bill. The demand which will go  
forth from the great assembly of women in the Albert  
Hall is that the Bill be carried, and that it be carried  
in the present session.

Until Saturday is over, the paramount duty of every  
woman who wants the vote is to work for the success of  
the Demonstration. Then we shall pause to hear the  
Prime Minister's reply. In view of his assertion made  
at the time of the General Election, in the Albert Hall,  
that this Parliament ought to have the opportunity of  
pronouncing upon the Votes for Women question, how  
is it possible that he could now gag a House of  
Commons friendly to this cause by refusing time for  
the consideration of a Suffrage Bill? His own state-  
ment, and the demand for the Bill, overwhelmingly  
great, which exists inside and outside the House of  
Commons, fill one with the hope that his forthcoming  
statement will be favourable.

One point it is necessary to make very clear. The  
Women's Social and Political Union will not accept as  
satisfactory anything short of full facilities for the  
Suffrage Bill this Session. It has been suggested in  
certain quarters that the Bill might be allowed to  
proceed as far as the second reading, but no further.  
Such a proposal would be indignantly condemned by  
every self-respecting Suffragist. Another most mis-  
chievous suggestion is that facilities should be promised,  
not for this Session, but for next Session. An offer of  
this kind would be unhesitatingly rejected, and would  
be treated by the Women's Social and Political Union  
as a declaration of hostility on the part of the Govern-  
ment. It would not be possible for any Government,  
however well-meaning, to make a promise with regard  
to a private member's Bill relating to a subsequent  
Session. But apart from this, for the Government to  
refuse facilities to the Suffrage Bill in a Session when  
it is more than usually possible and convenient to grant  
them, would be unmistakable proof of their continued  
opposition to the Bill, and of their desire to cloak such  
opposition by a so-called promise.

But there is no need to dwell further on this aspect  
of the matter. Let our minds and hearts be filled with  
hopeful anticipation that in a few days we shall be  
rejoicing in the assurance of victory. No great reform  
had ever friends so many, or so true, as this for which  
we are working. All the world is with us to-day—and  
if all the world, then why not the Government?

Christabel Pankhurst.

## THE PROCESSION AND THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

Special Messages from Notable Women.

MRS. HERTHA AYRTON.

(The distinguished scientist, member of the Institute of  
Electrical Engineers.)

"At last, at long last, we are nearing the end! The  
end is approaching, and mingled with our feelings of  
joy and gratitude to those who have so nobly borne the  
brunt of the fight, is a sense of awe at the new respon-  
sibilities we are undertaking, and a desire that we may  
use our powers, not to further our own private ends, but  
to secure the greater happiness and well-being of the  
whole community."

MRS. MARY SHUTTLEWORTH BODEN.

(A lifelong worker and constitutional Suffragist.)

"I beg every woman to remember that whatever dif-  
ference may lie between us in our methods, there is  
none in aim or high intent. Let each one of us now  
do her utmost, wholeheartedly and unreservedly in  
whatever way lies open to her, acting upon the words—  
I am only one, but I am one.  
I cannot do everything, but I can do something.  
What I can do, I ought to do,  
And what I ought to do  
By the Grace of God I will do."

MRS. JACOB BEIGHT.

(Widow of Mr. Jacob Beight, who introduced the first Woman  
Suffrage Bill in 1870, and herself an ardent worker for the  
Married Women's Property Act and for Woman Suffrage.)

"Noble, brave, self-sacrificing women! Allow me  
most heartily to congratulate you on the success which  
has attended your battle for freedom. Warlike  
though you seem to those who do not understand your  
ends, in your hearts is deeply seated the devotion and  
motherhood which will save the world."

MISS ISABEL CLEGGHORN.

(Vice-President of the National Union of Teachers.)

"I very much regret other duties will prevent my  
being able to make one of your Procession on June 18.  
You have, however, my best wishes for a very  
successful Demonstration. I am in thorough sympathy  
with the principles you advocate. Wishing you every  
success."

LADY COCKBURN.

(Wife of Sir John Cockburn, late Agent-General for  
South Australia.)

"Since women had the vote, legislation for social  
improvement has received more attention, all measures  
affecting the home have been beneficially affected, and  
women take a more intelligent outlook on life than  
before. Women in Australia prize the vote and use it,  
and are none the less womanly because of it."

M. COLBY.

(A lifelong Suffragist, associated with the movement from  
the first.)

"I am nearly extinct now, but may I, as an old  
labourer who has had the great honour and privilege of  
working under the excellent political guidance of the  
noble, earnest and devoted women—the Misses Priest-  
man and Mrs. Harriett McIlquham—for a great  
number of years, send my hearty good wishes to the  
brave leaders of the N.W.S.P.U. and the self-sacrificing  
prisoners for the cause they love."

MISS FRANCES DOVE.

(Headmistress of Wycombe Abbey School.)

"I am certainly looking forward to walking in the  
Procession on June 18 in cap and gown, as one of the  
University Contingent, and I hope that a large pro-  
portion of my staff will also be there, either under the  
head of Universities, Teachers, or New Zealand. We  
are also interesting others in this place. I agree with  
you that it is most important at this juncture to show  
how much interest women are taking in the subject."

MRS. C. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY.

(Who has worked for the Suffrage since 1866.)

"Though I cannot be with you to join in person in  
Saturday's great Women's Suffrage Demonstration, be  
assured that I shall be with you in heart, and shall  
rejoice with you that the day of our deliverance is at  
hand—the day when we shall be recognised as free  
citizens equally with men. Let me remind you that  
whatever we win towards justice between the sexes here  
and now, we are also helping to win for the women of  
the whole civilised world, and further, that from that  
great root of justice we may hope to see spring all  
other social and political justice."

MRS. ELIZABETH GARRETT-ANDERSON, M.D.

(Mayor of Aldeburgh.)

"Fellow-workers! For more than forty years many  
of us have been in various ways asking for the recogni-

tion of women as citizens. The road has been long,  
and often rough. But the women in our ranks have  
had faith, courage and self-devotion. No great cause  
has in the end ever failed while these have endured.  
Truth and justice prevail ultimately if they are held  
sacred in the hearts of a large section of a nation. Let  
us see to it that we do our parts in this struggle in the  
spirit which has brought us so far on the road. Victory  
may be near—we hope it is—but if not, we have just  
to go on asking for political recognition for women till  
it is conceded, and at whatever cost to ourselves the  
struggle may involve."

MR. AND MRS. HASLAM.

(Veteran workers in the Woman's cause in Ireland.)

"We wish the Procession upon the 18th a most  
triumphant and magnificent success."

DR. ALETTA JACOBS.

(President of the Women's Suffrage Society, Holland.)

"The Woman Suffrage question is perhaps more than  
any other cause a question of international importance.  
The victory of the women in any one country is a  
direct gain for the women of the whole world. I  
felt it, therefore, my nearest duty to join your pro-  
cession, which, probably, will be the last one in your  
country for this cause, and I am glad that the National  
Council of the Women of the Netherlands requested  
me to represent it there."

MISS SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE, M.D.

(The first woman doctor to take an English degree.)

"In response to your request I am glad to testify that  
I have been deeply interested in the demand for the  
suffrage for women for the last fifty years, although my  
work has lain in other directions, and I have taken no  
very active part in the campaign.

"I sincerely trust that the Bill drafted by the Con-  
ciliation Committee may be accepted by all parties, and  
that by its means an end may be put to the present  
vexatious and illogical position of affairs."

LADY KNYVETT.

(One of the staunchest friends of the Union.)

"I write on the eve of the Conciliation Committee's  
Bill to say how full of hope I am that this sincere  
effort on the part of friends will bear fruit.

"Victory is near. Surely we may feel confident that  
years of earnest work, of devoted self-sacrifice and  
heroic endurance are bringing their own reward."

MISS MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

(Editor of "Jus Suffragii," the International Suffrage journal.)

"All hail to the brave women marching for liberty  
on June 18! The tramp of their thousands of feet will  
be heard and felt all over the world, rousing the  
women's courage and stimulating them into action in  
every clime.

"Brave British women! be assured of my most  
cordial sympathy. When you are united no power can  
resist your strength, and certainly your march to  
victory will lead us all to the goal!"

MRS. LOUISA MARTINDALE.

(A pioneer and lifelong suffragist.)

"Over forty years have passed since I first began to  
work for the enfranchisement of my sex, and many  
have been my disappointments. Your militant ways  
have worked wonders and roused our sex as we could  
not. May your efforts soon be crowned with victory,  
and we older workers have the intense joy of feeling  
our life-work has not been in vain, that women are  
free, and the next generation will be freborn."

MISS C. E. MORDAN.

(A worker for 40 or 50 years in the Suffrage cause, and one  
of the first supporters of and subscribers to the W.S.P.U. in  
London.)

"There is a new hope in the world to-day. All my  
life long I have worked for the emancipation of women  
from every kind of thralldom, and I had the privilege of  
being associated with Mrs. Josephine Butler in her task  
of lifting away the heaviest of all the heavy loads ever  
bound round the necks of women.

The road has indeed been uphill, but it is the light at  
last seen shining at the end of the uphill road which is  
the new hope in the world to-day."

MRS. LIZZIE MORRIS.

(A lifelong Suffragist.)

"I should like to send a message of good cheer and  
confidence in ourselves. I am very proud of having  
been able to contribute my share towards the work of  
the last three years, and shall continue to support  
militant action until women have gained the Par-  
liamentary vote in England."

A. DE MORSIER.

(President of the Central Swiss Committee for Women's  
Suffrage.)

"Veuillez recevoir l'expression de tous mes regrets de  
ne pouvoir assister à la belle manifestation du 18 Juin,  
et être assurée de mon entier dévouement à la grande  
cause du Suffrage des femmes."

MISS D. NELIGAN.

(Late Headmistress of the Croydon High School for Girls. She  
is 77 years old, and was arrested as a member of the last  
deputation.)

"Shall I really live to see this great victory?"

MRS. ISABELLA PETRIE-MILLS.

(A pioneer worker and member of the N.U.W.S.S.)

"Some of us have been over forty years' wandering  
in the wilderness, often nearing our goal, often turned  
back almost despairing, yet never quite losing faith in  
our cause. But to-day we are glad indeed, for sinking  
all differences as to demands and methods, you march  
with a single eye to our great end, the removal for ever  
of sex disability."

MISS ANNA M. PRIESTMAN.

(A Suffrage worker for 40 or 50 years, and a sister-in-law of  
John Bright.)

"Those who are no longer able to take an active  
part in gaining the suffrage for women, can at least be  
grateful to those who are working for the good cause.  
And my sister and I send our earnest thanks to all who,  
with devotion and self-sacrifice, are carrying the stand-  
ard to victory. To have a share in the making of the  
laws which we have to obey is essential to freedom, and  
in a few years it will be incredible that this safeguard  
of their liberty should ever have been denied to women."

MRS. RINDER.

(A pioneer Suffragist, 80 years of age, who has been interested  
in the movement since the time of John Stuart Mill.)

"On the 18th inst. I hope to walk in the great Pro-  
cession. Seventy-five years ago I fought my first  
battle on this question. Since then we have worked  
and fought in various ways. Now the clouds are  
breaking, and I think victory will soon be ours. So  
now our work changes, and we must prepare ourselves  
for more responsibilities, and in the spirit of universal  
love endeavour to work sincerely for the uplifting of  
all mankind and the true comradeship between man  
and woman."

MRS. SAUL SOLOMON.

(Widow of the late Mr. Saul Solomon, known as the Gladstone  
of South Africa; Hon. President of the South African  
Women's Federation; arrested at the time of the last  
deputation.)

"By the passing into law of the new Women's En-  
franchisement Bill we shall begin to realise the happy  
fulfilment for suffering humanity of that 'Vision  
Beautiful' bequeathed to lofty souls within the trans-  
figured walls of English prison cells.

"God helping us, let us once again, and in our  
thousands, renew our solemn vow: At our leader's call,  
to do, to dare, and to suffer—if need be—to the utter-  
most until the cause we love be wholly won."

LADY STOUT.

(Wife of the Lord Chief Justice of New Zealand.)

"The land I come from—New Zealand—is the  
youngest daughter of the Empire—really just a tiny  
baby in long clothes. Yet her little hands have caught  
hold tightly and firmly, as we all know the tiniest baby-  
hands can do, of the biggest and toughest problems of  
the day. Yet it is not by one hand alone she holds,  
but by the wedded hands of man and woman bound  
together by loyal comradeship and love, with equal  
rights and equal powers to work together for the  
uplifting of humanity, and the redress of wrongs that  
are a menace to the future happiness of their children,  
homes and country. I call upon all New Zealand  
women, who have benefited by the freedom they  
possess, to meet at the Embankment on Saturday.

MISS C. TURLE.

(One of the pioneers of the Suffrage cause.)

"Just a few words at this critical time to convey  
expressions of gratitude and admiration to Mrs.  
Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter,  
for their courage and self-sacrifice in battling for  
woman's just claim to the Parliamentary suffrage. All  
must acknowledge that indirect benefits have resulted  
from their struggle. It is my fervent hope that the New  
Suffrage Bill before the House will at last grant citizen-  
ship to the sex which has aimed at, and also grasped,  
with credit to itself, so much that is necessary to its  
economic, moral, educational, and social well-being."







REPORTS FROM ORGANISERS.

It would be quite impossible to report the enormous number of meetings—some 300 or 400—held during the week to make the Procession...

University Contingent. Hon. Secs.—Arts and Sciences: Miss Edna Marsden, 82, Redcliffe Gardens, London, S.W. Medicine: Dr. L. Garrett Anderson, 114, Harley Street, London, W.

Organiser: Miss M. Cameron, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. The meeting for teachers at the St. James's Hall when Mrs. Dockrell spoke was very successful.

Musicians. Hon. Secs.—Lady Constance Lytton and Miss Esther Palliser, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. This contingent promises to be a very large and representative one.

Artists' Contingent. Organiser: Miss Margaret Forbes, 219, King's Road, Chelsea. All artists, other than members of the Suffrage Atelier, will walk with the Chelsea Contingent...

Gymnastic Teachers. Mrs. E. Adair Impey, Gropshire, King's Norton Birmingham. All teachers engaged professionally in teaching gymnastics are eligible for this contingent...

Civil Servants, Stenographers and Typists. Organiser: Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. CIVIL SERVANTS.—A splendid contingent is expected. Processionists must come to the Temple Station on the Embankment, at 5.30 p.m.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.—The Winchester House meeting on Friday was a great success. Mrs. Pankhurst, who was presented with some beautiful pink roses, received a most enthusiastic welcome.

Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors. Mrs. Fisher, 25, Deaning Road, Hampstead, N.W. A number of women sanitary inspectors are forming a contingent, and all sanitary inspectors and health visitors are invited to join.

Women Pharmacists. Hon. Sec.—Miss Gilliat, Western Hospital, Fulham. This contingent's banner bears the words "Women Pharmacists Demand the Vote." A good number of women have expressed their intention of walking in the Procession...

Nurses. Organiser: Miss Buckley, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Hon. Secs.—Miss Pine and Miss Townsend, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. From all accounts the Nurses' Section will be a very large and representative one.

Young Ladies in Business Houses. Miss Vibert and Miss Fergus, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Rightly workers were addressed by Miss Freeman at Tuesday's meeting, and this week the organisers have had a further encouragement by receiving an invitation to hold a meeting on the premises of a large Westbourne Grove firm...

Girls' Contingent. Hon. Sec.—Miss Edith Downing, 33, Tit Street, Chelsea, S.W. The meeting place of this Contingent is Savoy Hill, the turning out of Savoy Place.

Colonial and Foreign Contingents. Hon. Sec.—Miss Ada Cécile Wright, 80, Ridgmount Gardens, Gower Street, W.C. Much interest has been shown in the Colonial and Foreign Contingent, and representatives of America, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, S. Africa, France, Germany, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, have written to say they are coming to join in the Procession...

NEW ZEALAND.—Lady Stout, 61, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W. AUSTRALIA.—Miss Hodge, 60, Diawara Mansions, Malda Vale, W. CANADA.—Miss Chown, 43, Gower Street, W.C. SOUTH AFRICA.—Mrs. Saul Solomon, "Les Lunas," 58, Sumatra Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

AMERICA.—Miss Freeman, 23, Brook Street, W. FRANCE.—Miss Ada Cécile Wright. GERMANY.—Miss Blume, 22, Campden Hill Gardens, Kensington. HOLLAND.—Dr. Aletta Jacobs, c/o 4 Clements Inn, W.C. SWEDEN.—Miss Johanson, 14, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C. NORWAY.—Mrs. Hersemann, Norwegian Church, Redfriar Road, Rotherhithe. DENMARK.—Miss Ada Cécile Wright. ITALY.—Miss Ada Cécile Wright.

Irish Contingent. Organiser: Miss Lennox, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Our message a few weeks ago was "Play up, Ireland!" Ireland has played up. To-morrow a party of women—among them being the Hon. Miss Massey, Dr. Elizabeth Bell, Mrs. Kettle, Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, Miss Agnes Murphy, and many others equally well-known—will take up their position near Cleopatra's Needle at 5.30 p.m., and, headed by the National flag of Ireland, will represent their country in the Woman's great demonstration for liberty and equality.

St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, W. Friday, 24. Croydon, Katharine Street. "Bynes Road Hall." Mrs. Leigh and others. Haverhill, Manor Park Road. Miss Grant. Plaistow, Balcan Street. Miss Wylie. Wimbledon, 6, Victoria Crescent. The Hon. Mrs. Haverhill.

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best wishes and hope to be with us. We appeal to every Irishwoman in London who is in favour of woman suffrage to be with us whether she has sent in her name or not. Will members remember to wear their League and Union buttons? Orange and Green favours will be distributed to all taking part in the Procession.

Outdoor Campaign. Organiser: Miss M. Hasler, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Miss Hasler reports:—The outdoor meetings are still attracting large and enthusiastic crowds, and interest in the Procession is growing apace.

REPORTS FROM THE LONDON DISTRICTS. General Offices: W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. For the convenience of those coming from the country and wishing to buy regalia, colours, etc., the new shop, 156, Charing Cross Road, will be open until 4.30 p.m. on morning (Saturday).

BATTERSEA. Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Mrs. Halsey, 45, Cambridge Mansions. A good many promises for the Procession have come in. GAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM. Organiser—Miss Elsa Cye, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Hon. Sec.—Miss G. Dawson, Red House, Newlands, Peckham, S.E. Nearly every member is bringing two friends to walk in the Procession, and they are expected after the canvassing of the schools, to have a good contingent of school teachers from Peckham.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK. It is hoped that a special effort will be made at all Procession Meetings to sell a large number of VOTES FOR WOMEN. In addition to sellers among the audience selling from the platform at the close of the meeting should secure very effective results.

Table with columns for Day, Location, Name, and Time. Lists various meetings for the week, including locations like Barking, Croydon, and various London districts.

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their places early? Good meetings have been held during the week, thanks to the splendid work of the Gamberwellers.

CHELSEA AND KENSAL TOWN. Shop and Office—303, King's Road. Hon. Sec.—Miss Haig and Miss Barry. Sellers for Votes for Women are badly needed at once. Will volunteers make a special effort to help?

CROYDON. Office—2, Station Buildings, West Croydon. Tel. 959 Croydon (Nak). Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cameron Swan, 79, Mayfield Road, Sandhurst, Surrey. The meetings held every evening have been most successful; all the handbills have been distributed; hospital nurses, teachers, and working women have been canvassed; the 82 Albert Hall tickets have been sold, and many more could have been sold had they been available.

KENSINGTON. Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel. 2118 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Eaton, 7, Wrentham Avenue, Willesden, and Miss Morrison, B.A. To-day (Friday) a decorated wagonette will drive about North and South Kensington advertising the Procession.

FOREST GATE. Hon. Sec.—Miss V. H. Friedlander, 129, Earham Road. Meetings have been excellent. Members are now meeting the City trains daily with papers and handbills, and all Procession work shows most encouraging results.

LAMBETH. Organising Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drestead Road, Streatham. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bartels, 23, Acadia Grove, Dulwich. As no separate Union exists for Clapham, Balham and Tooting, the organiser appeals to members and sympathisers resident in these districts to join the Lambeth Contingent, near Middle Temple Lane, under Section F.

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HAMMERSMITH. Shop and Office—100, Hammersmith Road. Organising Sec.—Mrs. E. L. Butler. The week has been extremely busy. In addition to canvassing for the teachers' and nurses' meetings (held on June 8 and June 11 respectively) there were three open-air meetings each night, and two new Votes for Women pitches to be kept up at the Japan-British Exhibition.

HAMPSTEAD. Shop and Office—164, Finchley Road, N.W. Organiser—Miss Helen Gragg. All joining in the Procession are invited to meet at the Shop (over Denton's Library) at 4.30 and travel en masse to Charing Cross. The Hampstead contingent will form up in Section B2, opposite the Lost Property Office. The Garden Square contingent will walk in Section D4, opposite Wellington Street.

ISLINGTON. Organiser—Miss F. M. Fagg, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Very large crowds gathered at Sunday afternoon's demonstration in Elmbury Park, where Miss G. Brackenbury, Miss C. A. L. Marsh, Mrs. Leigh, Miss A. Wright, Miss V. Wentworth and Miss A. Kelly were the speakers at the various platforms.

NORTH ISLINGTON (LATE HORSEV). Hon. Secs.—Miss Clara Browne, 11, Gladsmuir Road, Highgate, and Miss Jackson, 46, Langdon Park Road, Highgate. A systematic house-to-house distribution of Procession handbills has been carried out throughout the whole of North Islington, as well as parts of Hornsey, Crouch End, and Finsbury Park.

PUTNEY AND FULHAM. Shop—908, Fulham Road. Organiser—Miss Jarvis. Hon. Secs.—Miss Gutter, 43, St. Maur Road, Fulham, and Mrs. B. Roberts. A party of Putney and Fulham members has arranged to meet at the shop to-morrow (Saturday) and go to the Embankment together.

SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL. Hon. Sec.—Miss A. M. Pollard, Harwood, 6, Burg Hill Road, Sydenham. At the drawing-room meeting at 6, Burghill Road last Friday, an audience of 60 listened with rapt attention to the speeches of Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Miss Emily Green, and names were given in to walk in the Procession.

WIMBLEDON. Shop—6, Victoria Crescent, Broadway. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Lovingsol, 27, Barton Hall Road. All members wishing to avail themselves of the special arrangements for travelling from Wimbledon to Westminster Bridge must be at Wimbledon Station (District platform) at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow.

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Interest and sympathy shown by the crowds in the Procession and the Billare most marked, and thousands of Procession bills have been taken away. Funds for the open-air campaign are urgently needed, and the organiser appeals to all who are not taking an active share in the vote to play their part financially.

LEWISHAM. Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier, 22, Mount Pleasant Road, Lewisham. Open-air meetings and bill distributing are in full swing. Helpers will be made welcome at the shop about 7 p.m., in time for street meetings.

PADDINGTON. Hon. Secs.—Miss Louisa Higgins, Hon. Mrs. Haverhill, 31, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. On Saturday the band had a most successful parade through the Paddington District, and a large crowd assembled to watch them start.

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"Viyella" FOR COSTUMES. (Regd.)

The designs and patterns of the new Season's "Viyella" and the nature of the Cloth, make it ideal for smart and up-to-date Costumes. The material is light, does not shrink, is soft, and makes up particularly well.

The plain white and cream "Viyellas" are particularly handsome when made into Summer Costumes, and adapt themselves to present fashion remarkably well.

"Viyella" is a particularly hard-wearing Cloth. Ask your Draper to show you the new patterns, and if any difficulty in obtaining, apply to

WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD., Spinners, Manufacturers, and Sole Proprietors of "Viyella," 45a, VIYELLA HOUSE, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.



has made for display at meetings. "Wimbleton" ...

Home Counties.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT. Office—3, North Street, Quadrant. Tel. 4883 (Nat.). Organiser—Mrs. Clarke.

CANTERBURY AND THANET.

Organiser—Miss F. E. M. Macaulay, 2, York Terrace, Ramsgate. A change has had to be made in railway arrangements.

RAYLEIGH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Warren, B.A., The White Cottage, Tuesday, June 22.—Bankers: Leigh, Eastwood Road.

READING.

Organiser—Miss Margesson, 7, Lorne Street. The Reading contingent will leave the G.W.R. Station by the 1.42 train.

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT. Office—32, Paradise Street, Tel., 1412 Midland.

Organiser—Miss Dawson, 1412 Midland. Railway tickets are on sale at the office—return fare 7s.

Monday, June 20.—New Institute, Miss Jennings, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, June 21.—Ball Ring, Miss Laura Anwirth, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 22.—Wilson Road and Aston Lane, Miss D. Evans, 8 p.m.

Thursday, June 23.—Gosta Green, Miss Gladys Hazel, 8 p.m.

Friday, June 24.—Ball Ring, Dr. Helena Jones, 7 p.m.

Monday, June 27.—Fools Meadow, Miss Dorothy Evans, 7.30 p.m.

LEAMINGTON. Organiser—Miss Evans, 33, Paradise Street, Birmingham.

Hon. Sec.—Miss M. Bull, Ashton House. Leamington processionists will join the Birmingham excursion—return fare 6s. 6d.

Wednesday, June 22.—The Oblak, Mrs. Bessie Smith, 7.30 p.m.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester. Tel., 1718 Leicester.

Organiser—Miss D. Pethick, Miss D. A. Bowker. Will all members who can, whether going to London or not, meet at the Shop at 12 o'clock, so that there may be a good procession to the Great Central Station.

Monday, June 20.—Ecoles Cross, 7.30 p.m. Tuesday, June 21.—Broadheath, 7.30 p.m. Wednesday, June 22.—Aronate, 7.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 23.—Alderton-Lyons, 7.30 p.m. Friday, June 24.—Onward Buildings, Deansgate, 8 p.m.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT. Office—28, Berry Street. Tel. 3761 Royal. Organiser—Miss E. Ada Plattman.

Will those going to London be at the Central Station by 9 a.m.? They will find the saloon carriage decorated with the colours.

Saturday, June 18.—Midland Railway, 9 a.m. for London.

Tuesday, June 21.—43, Mount Pleasant. Miss Plattman will be accompanied by 12 ladies.

Thursday, June 23.—West Kirby, 7.30 p.m.

BOLTON, BURY AND DISTRICT. Organiser—Miss Laura Anwirth, 1, Myrtle Street, Bolton.

If London were a little nearer all Bolton would be present to-morrow! Splendid open-air meetings have been held, and everywhere the people with the Suffragettes encouragement and good luck.

Friday, June 24.—Bolton, Town Hall Stage, 8 p.m.

BATH. Miss Wallace Dunlop spoke at an open-air meeting in the Saw Close, on Saturday; there was a large and appreciative crowd.

EXETER. Miss Montague arranged and took the chair at meetings in Devonshire during last week at which Miss Elsie Howey was the speaker.

NEWPORT AND SOUTH WALES.

Office—46, Clarence Place. W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc.

In order to make the Procession known, hundreds of special letters have been sent out with Procession handbills and railway bills. Very successful open-air meetings have been held in Griffithstown and Newport.

Wednesday, June 22.—Drawing Room Meeting. Jones, Mrs. Pillemer, 3.30 p.m.; Bridge Street, Open-air Meeting, 8 p.m.

Thursday, June 23.—46, Clarence Place, members at Home, 3.30 p.m.; Griffithstown, Open-air Meeting, 8 p.m.

Eastern Counties. IPSWICH AND DISTRICT. Organiser—Miss Grace Ros, Northgate House, All Saints Road, Ipswich.

Will members and friends be at Ipswich Station quite by 1.15 p.m.? The train leaves for London at 1.30 p.m.

Friday, June 24.—Tompe, Woolbridge, At Home, Mrs. Mansel, Chair: Lady Mary Cayley, 5 p.m.

North-Eastern Counties. BRADFORD AND DISTRICT. Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips, 68, Mansingham Lane, Bradford.

Albert Hall tickets are all sold. Bradford members are asked to meet the organiser at the Exchange Station (departure platform), at 7.15 a.m.

HARROGATE AND ILKLEY. Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips, 109, Valley Drive, Harrogate.

Friday, June 17.—Harrogate, The Stray, Mrs. Holtoun, Miss Mary Phillips, 3 p.m.

Tuesday, June 21.—Harrogate, The Stray, Miss Hughes, Miss Mary Phillips, 7.30 p.m.

Friday, June 24.—Harrogate, The Stray, Mrs. Heidon, Miss Mary Phillips, 3 p.m.

LEEDS. Office—114, Aldon Street. Hon. Sec.—Miss Fox.

Mrs. Bates has paid a flying visit to Leeds from Hull, and had a splendid meeting. Six dozen copies of Votes for Women were sold, and a good collection was made.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT. Office—77, Blackett Street. Organiser—Miss A. Williams, 201, Westgate Road.

A comfortable saloon carriage for the Newcastle contingent will be attached to the excursion train timed to leave the Central Station at 12.2 a.m.

Monday, June 20.—New Institute, Miss Jennings, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, June 21.—Ball Ring, Miss Laura Anwirth, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 22.—Wilson Road and Aston Lane, Miss D. Evans, 8 p.m.

Thursday, June 23.—Gosta Green, Miss Gladys Hazel, 8 p.m.

Friday, June 24.—Ball Ring, Dr. Helena Jones, 7 p.m.

Monday, June 27.—Fools Meadow, Miss Dorothy Evans, 7.30 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH. Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst. Hon. Sec.—Miss Saffell, 23, Barwick Street.

Hon. Treas.—Dr. Marion Mackenzie, 7, The Valley, Scarborough.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 45, Marlborough Road. Full details of Excursion facilities will be found below.

North-Western Counties. MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT. Central Office—158, Oxford Road, Manchester. Tel.: 2671 Manchester City.

Organisers—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Rosa Robinson. The usual weekly gathering will not take place to-night on account of the visit to London.

Monday, June 20.—Ecoles Cross, 7.30 p.m. Tuesday, June 21.—Broadheath, 7.30 p.m. Wednesday, June 22.—Aronate, 7.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 23.—Alderton-Lyons, 7.30 p.m. Friday, June 24.—Onward Buildings, Deansgate, 8 p.m.

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Friday, June 24.—Bolton, Town Hall Stage, 8 p.m.

Demonstrations

are not always convincing, but one month's substitution of "ARTOX" Wholemeal for white flour will demonstrate to any impartial woman its vast superiority for nourishing the body and keeping it regulated.

"ARTOX" Pure Wholemeal not only makes the finest possible wholemeal bread, but also the most delicious and nutritious puddings, pies, cakes, tarts, biscuits, scones, pancakes, etc., etc.

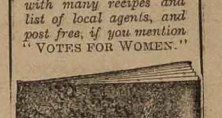
Try it for a week, and you will give up white flour. It is the most digestible and nourishing flour known, and is a practically certain remedy for constipation.

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Organiser—Mrs. Rigby, 11, Glover's Court, Preston; Miss Johnson, the Hydro, Lytham; Miss Margaret Hewitt, "The Retreat," Church Road, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.

All the Preston members going to London should communicate at once with Mrs. Rigby at the above address, while all members in the other parts of this district should communicate with Miss Hewitt. For Excursion facilities see below.

Monday, June 20.—Preston Market Place, Miss Lily Norbury.

SOUTHPORT. Office—13, Nevill Street. Organiser—Miss Dora Marsden. For train facilities for Saturday, June 18, see below.

Scotland. GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND. Shop and Office—809, Sauchiehall Street. Tel.: 615, Charing Cross. Organiser—Miss Barbara Wylie.

At the last public meeting of the Temperance Convention, where women of every nation were represented, there were one hundred speeches of one minute each, and nearly every delegate urged the necessity of Votes for Women.

Edinburgh and East of Scotland. Office—8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street. Tel.: 6193 Central. Organiser—Miss Burns.

Miss Keavill's meetings in Edinburgh and elsewhere, and the meetings in Dalkeith, Balerno, and Gilmerston have aroused great interest in the new Bill.

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West London Ethical Society, The Ethical Church, 46, Queen's Rd., Bayswater. SUNDAY, June 19th.—DR. STANTON COIT: 11 a.m.—Ibsen's "Brand." Professor Westermarck, 7 p.m.—"Magic." WEDNESDAY, June 22nd, DR. STANTON COIT: 8.30 p.m.—Is Determinism Incompatible with Moral Responsibility? ALL SEATS FREE.

Mrs. Mary Layton, F.R.C.O. (Hon. Organist to the W.S.P.U.) Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers. Private Lessons in Singing. Singing Classes and Ladies' Choir. A FEW RESIDENT PUPILS RECEIVED.

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A Large Room may be Engaged for Meetings, &c. No Charge to Members of the W.S.P.U.



(Continued from page 620.)

that the whole work of a hive was under a queen bee, and he would say: "Go to the bee, thou Antia!"

Mr. Anstrin Williams, M.P., considered that the tremendous social problems of the day needed the help of the best men and women in the country. The Bill would not make perfect our ridiculous and unjust franchise laws, but at least it would remove the discrimination of sex, and whatever happens, women should go on again and again until success was won.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst was hopeful of the chances of the Bill, but in case of the Government failing to do their part, warned them that the women would take the position by storm.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence described the tremendous sphere of activity and usefulness that would be opened to women when they had the key to the entrance, viz., the vote. After that was obtained, the work of the Union would begin in earnest. Every woman would have come into her heritage. Even though the franchise Bill did not give all that was asked, it would mean that any Parliament elected after its passing would be responsible to the women voters as well as to the men, and therefore it would be impossible for men to keep women from a proper share in any future alteration.

JOIN THE PROCESSION!

Miss Christabel Pankhurst made a fighting speech at St. James's Hall on Thursday night. There ought not to be a woman wanting the vote absent from the great Procession. Whether constitutional or not, they must come—"Forget methods, remember Votes for Women!" She absolutely and entirely refused to believe that the Union was ready. (At this there was a tremendous outbreak of applause.) If the Bill was thrown out, womanhood as a whole ought to rise up in rebellion. (Renewed applause.) None would rejoice so much as the members of this Union if the constitutional suffragists realised that rebellion to tyrants was obedience to God. They would find in the members of the W.S.P.U. true and loyal comrades. She did not think it would be fair or right to keep Mr. Asquith in ignorance of the Union's point of view. The Women of the Union were just as full of fighting spirit as ever. In fact, they were stronger, and there would be far more women ready for militant action if this Bill was destroyed than ever before. They would be absolutely red hot with indignation.

Miss Margaret Davison, President of the L.C.C. Mistresses' Union, explained her presence on the platform. She was by no means in sympathy with the militant methods, but the importance of

the Procession on June 18 was so great that she was there to call upon all teachers (whom she had been asked specially to address) to come forward and take part in it. They must come to convince the public that they meant to carry this reform through. Miss Williams (L.C.C.) made a racy and stirring appeal to teachers to come out and join the Procession, and Miss G. Brackenbury called upon all present to stand up for the womanhood of the country. She had just come from the Women's Congress at Shepherd's Bush, and had been immensely struck with the truly militant way in which the leader of the Constitutional Society had spoken.

ANNIVERSARY DEMONSTRATION OF LEWISHAM W.S.P.U.

Thanks are due to all who helped to make the entertainment at Greenwich, Borough Hall on Wednesday, June 8, so great a success, particularly to members of the Men's Political Union for their splendid help. Members will be pleased to learn that, in addition to the fine propaganda work done by the Suffrage plays and Miss E. Davison's eloquent appeal to the very representative audience to join to-morrow's Procession, £2 9s. clear profit was made, in spite of the heavy expenditure necessitated by a dramatic entertainment. It has been decided, in committee, to postpone the annual meeting, now due, until September.

THE IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

This Association has addressed the following letter to all the Irish Parliamentary representatives:—"Dear Sir:—The Women's Suffrage Bill, which, as a practicable compromise, has been endorsed by our trusty friends, Mr. Stephen L. Gwynne, Mr. Hugh A. Law, Mr. T. M. Kettle, Mr. J. C. L. Lusher, and Mr. J. P. Nannetti—though it falls very far short of what political justice requires—will confer a valuable boon upon a considerable number of our fellow-countrywomen. We feel assured, therefore, that when it comes before the House of Commons for consideration, you will give it your cordial support."

Miss Adelaide Parker, who is coming out as a concert-organist at the Queen's Hall on June 30th, is an ardent suffragette, and will be in the Procession to-morrow. She is the first girl to follow the career of a concert-organist.

On Monday, June 20, Messrs. Henry Dobb, Limited, Westbourne Grove, will begin their annual summer sale. Some specially attractive bargains will be found in zephyr frocks, hats, coats, and lingerie. An illustrated catalogue will be sent on application.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE IN YORKSHIRE.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence had an excellent audience at Sheffield on Wednesday last week, when some 800 people, mostly women, gathered in the Cutler's Hall. The organisation of the meeting drew from the Sheffield Independent a compliment to the organising ability of Miss Adela Pankhurst. The Chair was taken by Mrs. Bolo. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who had a splendid reception, moved a resolution urging the Government to grant facilities to the new Bill, and calling upon the Parliamentary representatives of Sheffield to be in their places in the House to support the Bill if a division was taken. Miss Adela Pankhurst seconded the resolution, which was carried with one male dissentient.

On the following day Mrs. Pethick Lawrence addressed a meeting at Scarborough, when the chair was taken by the Rev. A. M. Cooper, Vicar of Filey. The same resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

A DELIGHTFUL CONCERT.

A delightful entertainment was given last Friday evening in the Queen's Gate Hall, Kensington, by Miss Flora Campbell-Patterson, of Natal, who possesses an interesting personality and knows how to combine with much effect her musical and dramatic talents. Miss Patterson gave forceful renderings of "Failure" and "The Spirit of Love," but was perhaps happiest in her readings of "The Garden of Khama," "In Memoriam," and selections from Omar Khayyam, accompanying herself with improvisations on the piano. Mrs. Alfred Bowden proved herself an accomplished "siffuse." Miss Decima Moore and Miss Grace Hazlehurst sang delightfully. Mr. Gerald Lindley provided much amusement with his imitations of popular conversation, and Miss Peira Nene, the Maori tenor, was a picturesque figure, whose singing in Maori was quaint and pretty.

Two plays were given: "The Fly in the Honey," by Miss Priscilla Craven, and "The Apple," by Miss Inez Bensusan. In the former Miss Margaret Buses, Miss Flora Campbell-Patterson, Miss Queenie Willcock, and Mr. Montagu Love acquitted themselves well. "The Apple"—a Suffrage play—was performed by Miss Adeline Bourne, Miss Winifred Mayo, Mr. David Darrell, and Mr. Robert Lumley.

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OUR GREAT Re-opening SALE

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OUR NEW PREMISES PROVIDE enormously increased facilities in all departments, and shopping with us will not merely mean, as it has ever been, best value for prompt cash, but will have the added advantage of such light, commodious and airy premises as are to-day the last word in large drapery store construction.

Exceptional Reductions are made in every department, and this Sale will afford bargains that will impress our advantages on the public mind.

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A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 600 feet).—Dean Forest, Severn and Wye Valleys. England's finest forest and river scenery. Spacious house; 25 bedrooms; billiard room; bathroom. Extensive grounds. Tennis. Croquet. Vegetarians accommodated. Suffragists welcomed. Board residence, 29s. to 35s. Photos, prospectus, Chas. Hallam, Littledean house, Newnham, Glos.

A LADY desires to Dispose of nice Bed-sitting-room. Private family. Flat overlooking Park, S.W. district. Very moderate terms.—K., c/o W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn.

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LADIES (fanning receive) Paying Guests. On Moor, close to New Forest. Bourneville 11 miles. Excellent Cycling and Skating centre. Terms, 25s. week inclusive. Station West Moor.—Moor Cottage Farm, Three Cross, Wimborne, Dorset.

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**HALF PRICE**

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An offer of 2,000 Beautiful Damask Cloths, Manufacturers' Throwouts, slightly soiled, some imperfect, nearly half-price.

Size about	Usual	3/11	6/11	9/11	15/11
2 by 2 yds.	Sale	2/11	4/11	6/11	9/11
2 by 2 1/2 yds.	Usual	5/3	10/6	12/11	18/6
	Sale	5/11	6/3	8/11	10/11
2 1/2 by 4 yds.	Usual	42/-	60/-	72/-	
	Sale	22/9	33/-	42/-	

Unrepeatable Bargain Samples sent.

About 60 Finest Hand-Made Double Damask Cloths, 4, 5, and 6 yds. long, slightly imperfect. Nearly half-price.

**Extraordinary Value in Snow White Linen Sheets.**  
We shall offer 300 odd Linen Sheets, Hemstitched, slightly soiled.  
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100 ins. by 3 1/2 yds. .... .. 39/11 .. 32/6 ..  
108 ins. by 3 1/2 yds. .... .. 49/11 .. 39/11 ..  
A Sheet that will last 20 years.  
60 odd pairs very white Hemstitched Linen Sheets.  
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Very fine make.

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Lot 1—About 820 of our 6/11 doz. 21 in. Snowy Linen Damask Serviettes at 4 3/4 d. each.  
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They will be specially arranged, and at the same time a room has been set apart for BATHING COSTUMES, a novelty being the CLOAKS, SHOES, CAPS, etc., to match Costumes in dainty art shades, also Black. The prices of Costumes commence in Serge, Tunic, and Knicker style, from 5/11, in Alpaca from 10/11, Swimming Costumes at prices from 2/11 to 9/11.

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TURKISH TOWELLING CLOAKS at prices from 5/11 to 15/11, SERGE CLOAKS, prices from 11/9 to 29/6, ALPACA and SILK CLOAKS in dainty styles to match Costumes. HOLDALLS and BAGS of every description, prices from 2/6; these are a most useful accessory. BATHING TENTS in all the newest styles will also be on sale.

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