THE VOTE.
August 17, 1912.
ONE PENNY.

ON WATCH! BY C. DESPARD.

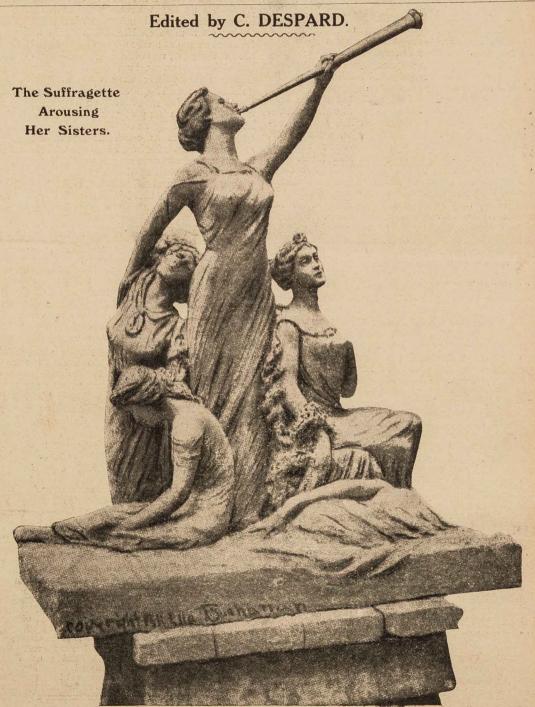
THE WOIF

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

Vol. VI. No. 147.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1912.



By courtesy of "The Woman's Journal."

[See page 286.]

OUR POINT OF VIEW.

Clear Consciences (?)

We are driven to the conclusion that politicians find their consciences easily adjustable to circumstances; they can be both clear and comfortable in unexpected situations. By the somewhat roundabout way of a letter to his constituents in Dundee, addressed to the chairman of the Liberal Party, Mr. Winston Churchill takes to task Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson, and their colleagues for inciting Orangemen to violent and unconstitutional opposition to Home Rule for Ireland. The First Lord of the Admiralty waxes righteously indignant. The more disgraceful is it that these inciters to violence are men of "high and fortunate position," men, too, eager for responsible office! It is the language of Tillett and Tower Hill that was heard amid the magnificence of Blenheim. "But," writes Mr. Churchill, never forgetful that his letter will be read beyond Dundee, "Tillett's men were starving." We do not wonder at the outburst; indeed, we have long been condemning the discrimination which allows politicians to remain free and unfettered while talking of civil war and lynching Cabinet Ministers, yet women are flung into prison for breaking windows. The only logical conclusion of the treatment meted out to women is to place the Leader of the Opposition and his coinciters in the dock and let the law take its course. Nor should these gentlemen stand alone; some of Mr. Churchill's colleagues should be with them. do not find that his righteous indignation is poured out upon Mr. Hobhouse for inciting women to violence, nor does he bewail treachery and broken pledges to women, being a pledge-breaker himself. Brave are his words as he champions the Government's high ideals and contrasts them with "the wicked words and "melodramatic stuff" of Mr. Bonar Law: "Our policy is benevolent; our consciences are clear. We are striving all we can to make the Constitutional and Parliamentary machinery, which is the only substitute for anarchy or despotism, meet the needs of the time and the cry of the people. . . ." Blind of eye and deaf of ear are the Liberal politicians to the cry of women who ask that the Parliamentary machine be adapted to their needs; desperate deeds on the part of the women are desperately punished; Mr. Bonar Law is castigated with whirling words. Yet the castigators rejoice in clear consciences! It may be comforting, but it is not lasting.

The Dublin Sentences.

For the first time sentences of penal servitude have been passed upon Women Suffragists. No one who has at heart the Woman's Cause—and with it the man's—can view with anything but the gravest concern and regret the vindictive character of the sentences, especially at a time when lawlessness by men is condoned or simply verbally condemned by more self-righteous politicians. The remarkable point of the Dublin trial was the statement by the Judge. Almost apologising for having to pass such severe sentences and hoping for their revision, Mr. Justice Madden could yet recommend advocacy of the Woman's Cause by lawful and saner methods, "when this epidemic of Where has he been living? crime has passed away." We are aware that Judges frequently show a childlike innocence of the strain and stress of life. But can Mr. Justice Madden have remained in complete ignorance of the long years of patient, quiet, lawful and sane work carried on by Women Suffragists before the militants made themselves felt? Is he one of those men who, taking their cue from the Press, are heedless of orderly methods and only see fit to recommend them when violence is to be punished? It is this very attitude on the part of responsible politicians, responsible citizens. and a Press which is bent on making party capital out of the day's events, that drives women to desperate deeds. Responsibility lies with those who trifle with

this vital question in the nation's life, men who, like the Irish judge, appear to think that women have begun by violence and take no note of long constitutional agitation that has been met with treachery.

The man who knows more than anyone else about

the true position of the Liberal Party and its voting

Awkward Facts

strength—the Master of Elibank—uttered a warning to his party as a final gift before retiring to the serene atmosphere of the Gilded Chamber, and turning his attention to millions of money instead of millions of men. Support the proposed Labour candidate for my seat! It must have been a desperate man who gave this advice when "a strong Liberal candidate" had been promised; but the Liberal party in Midlothian would not heed: the Gladstonian seat is not to be surrendered to Labour, and the Master must needs eat his words. Asquith is parting with his pilot at a moment when his presence seemed indispensable, when Labour is taking on a more determined attitude and preparing for stern struggles: when, too, the results of by-elections eminently unsatisfactory to the Government. Suffragists, however, look on these changes from a detached view-point; they are so many moves in the political game. The Master of Elibank, we remember, saw fit only a few months ago to lecture Liberal women on their duty to the party, but his blandishments were keenly resented by many who repudiated his attempt to talk to them as children. His offer of the luring reward of the vote for faithful service was too transparent to be grasped at by women so often deceived. we repeat the rebellion of Liberal women is the strongest weapon for Woman Suffrage. Will they show their mettle to the new Chief Whip, and demand that the cause, not the symptoms of the discontent, shall be

Mrs. Humphry Ward's Panacea.

Mr. Humphry Ward has our sympathy. Although she declares that her new campaign has brought such wide response that she needs considerable time to reply to the letters, she must have been sorely disappointed. else why should she, through her new Local Government Committee, seek to bribe Suffragists to a denial of their faith by proffering them support as candidates for municipal office? Our readers are already familiar with the correspondence between her society and our member, Miss Beatrice Kent, ending with an indignant refusal by Miss Kent to consider the bribe at the expense of principle. From other quarters come similar answers, declaring that the women who are ready and able to serve on such work are "deeply tainted with the Suffrage heresy." Mrs. Coates Hansen presents another side of the difficulty in the excellent article, quoted from The Standard, which we give in another column, and others who have had experience of municipal work advocate it as the best possible means of producing convinced Suffragists. Is Mrs. Ward working for us all the time

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FRAGE AT BUDAPEST, 1913.

THE CARTOON.

The cartoon which we give this week, through the courtesy of *The Woman's Journal*, is the adopted emblem of the leading Suffrage Clubs in the United States. It is the work of a womar, Ella Buchanan, and the explanation is given thus:— Central Figure: THE SUFFRAGETTE.

DEGRADATION: fallen, her right hand upon the foot of VANITY: who is unmoved, simpering.

CONVENTIONALITY: listless, averted face, eyes closed.

WAGE EARNER: kneeling, appeals to the Suffragette for help.

Please Note.—During August the office will be closed punc-

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

Offices: 1, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 17, 1912.

Telegrams—" TACTICS, LONDON." Colours—GREEN, WHITE AND GOLD.
President—Mrs. C. DESPARD. Hon. Treasurer. DESPARD. Hon. Treasurer—Dr. E. KNIGHT. ecretary—Miss F. A. UNDERWOOD. Hon. Departmental Officers-

Political Organiser-Miss NINA BOYLE VOTE Sales Department—Mrs. HUNTSMAN.
Press Department—Mrs. HARVEY, Brackenhill, Broml

BY-ELECTIONS.

North-West Manchester.

Liberal confidence has received a rude shock at Manchester in the return of a third Conservative representative for the great cotton constituencies. Suffrage workers played no small part in the contest, and have every reason to plume themselves on the result. propaganda work and organisation of National Union was everywhere apparent. The fiery eloquence of the W.S.P.U. ended on Wednesday night with a procession and fine demonstration, at which the greatest sympathy and indignation were expressed at the cruel Dublin sentences; and the Women's Freedom League, with far fewer workers, and in the unavoidable absence of many valued members of the local Branches, played a prominent and popular part. Everywhere our meetings were well-attended and appreciated and there is much satisfaction in addressing such wellinformed, as well as such well-disposed, audiences. The short but strenuous campaign was well worth while in view of the utter defeat of the Government; nevertheless, the Suffrage cause will not gain greatly by the inclusion of Sir John Randles in the House of Commons.

The best account of polling-day results, undoubtedly, was to be found in *The Manchester Guardian*, which despite its strong party bias, was conspicuously fair in recording the popularity of the Unionist triumph.

Headquarters tenders hearty thanks to the local Branches for the use of their office at 46A, Marketstreet; to Miss Geiler, Mrs. Dean, Miss Rudford, Mrs. Brickhill, and other workers for their kind help, and to Mrs. Merivale Mayer, whose unflagging eloquence contributed to the result. C. NINA BOYLE.

East Carmarthen.

Candidates.—Mr. Mervyn Peel (C.). Rev. Towyn Jones (L.). Dr. J. N. Williams (Lab.).

The beautiful valley of the Towey is little disturbed by the sordid features of electioneering, and the Welsh temperament in these parts at present seems as unaffected as the peace of its hills and dales. The Rev. Towyn Jones has practically swamped the Liberal position; being the agent for the late member he had all the strings in his hands, and the Liberals have been compelled to drop Mr. Roland Phillips, who was the expected candidate.

b Judging by his speeches and tactics, Mr. Jones is a politician of the Lloyd George type. In a speech which appealed purely to Welsh sentiment, he said Heaven and every Welshman are looking on. have given you my all, witness my hands and feet. I have not yet succeeded in getting an interview with him, but hope to do so at an early date.

Last night I attended the meeting at the Llandilo Drill Hall, at which Lord Dinevor presided. At question time several men ejaculated irrelevant remarks, after which I rose and put three questions to Mr. Mervyn Peel:

(1) Do you believe that the women of Wales should have voice in Welsh Disestablishment? (This was received with great applause.)
(2) Will you, if elected, pledge yourself to support an amendment to the Reform Bill to include women?

QUALITY AND VALUE.

A perusal of the illustrated catalogue of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd.—which can be obtained post free from 112, Regent-street, London, W.—convinces one that purchasers of gem jewellery and gold and silver plate may there obtain the utmost value for their money.

(3) Will you vote against the Third Reading of the Reform Bill if it does not include women?

Mr. Mervyn Peel replied: "In my opinion if a

woman is fit to sit on the throne, she is fit to exercise a Parliamentary vote. I shall support a moderate measure for Woman Suffrage if the Militants in the meantime abstain from their outrageous tactics.

I thereupon asked permission to put further questions,

Do you agree that tactics and principles are entirely different and separate things (to which he nodded assent), and the latter should not be affected by the nature of the former? When we reflect that Mr. Hobhouse with the responsibility of Cabinet rank made a silly speech in which he said there was no demand for women's enfranchisement, because women had not demonstrate the control of strated their claims in the way men had by burning property, etc., can you deny that Mr. Hobhouse is morally responsible for inciting women to the conduct you so much deprecate?

Mr. Mervyn Peel, who seemed lost for words, solemnly shook his head and said: "I agree with this good

lady. Mr. Hobhouse is a silly man.

Seeing the success of my questions, an irritated Liberal put the following question to Mr. Peel: "As women have no votes, do you realise you had no responsibility in answering questions from women?' Peel replied: "I am here to answer anybody's ques-I hope to be on the warpath with more questions for Mr. Towyn Jones and the Labour candidate, Dr. J. H. Williams. EMMA SPROSON.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE AND DUBLIN

The Women's Freedom League view the excessive and vindictive sentences passed on the Dublin Suffrage prisoners with grave concern and regret. That such sentences should be passed in a country where violent forms of political propaganda by men are even now being condoned, and where it is frequently difficult to secure either evidence in or convictions for such cases, is one more proof-if proof were needed-of the serious disadvantages of women and the injustice and severity which may be inflicted on them through their disfranchisement. It is to be hoped that the last has now been heard of the tenderness shown to women as against men under the law and in its administration.

C. NINA BOYLE. Political and Militant Organiser.

THE MEN WHO GOVERN US.

Once more the almost pathetic ingenuousness of The Daily News has given cause to the ungodly to scoff. The elaborate explanations woven round the awkward secession of the Chief Government Whip at so critical a period of the Government's fortunes will provoke sniggering in anti-Government circles. They are too puerile even for The Daily News, although that organ's elucidation of the Attorney-General's elevation to Cabinet rank had prepared one for almost anything from this quarter. The Chief Whip, it appears, has been distressingly overworked, and in indifferent health, for some time past. He will, therefore, plunge into a working partnership in a huge commercial enterprise. This would seem, to the man-in-the-street and the woman-in-the-home to be a sort of out-of-the-fryingpan-into-the-fire arrangement; but The Daily News airily disposes of the Pearson's partnership as a kind of rest cure. If this be the view taken by the heads of big contracting firms, that their offices provide a form of medical treatment after "overwork" in the House of Commons, then we have indeed a complete, if somewhat startling, revelation of the reasons for the inefficiency of Public Works in general; but it is hardly likely that this is exactly what *The Daily News* intended to convey. But there are also "heavy responsibilities" in respect of family affairs, in which the Master of Elibank has consented, we learn, to associate himself with his father; and in some unexplained way, these responsibilities are to be lightened by his assuming others even more

There is only one possible reading of the situation,

unless The Daily News will favour us with something acceptable to common-sense. Great firms like Pearson's not give away partnerships. The Master of Elibank is not being engaged for love of ses beaux yeux, or his pretty manners. He has something to give, for which Pearson's has a use. It cannot be the large purchase monies which would be value for such a partnership, for the hint at financial family difficulties is the one thing that stands out clearly. Pearson's puts in for contracts for Government Works; and the Master of Elibank is a persona grata in Government and departmental quarters. It is entirely the fault of the Master himself, and *The Daily News*, and their clumsy and puerile "explanations," that the public, in default of the truth, will draw its own conclusions as to the nature of the Chief Whip's "temporary" retirement from active politics; and the perpetual suspicion of similar intrigues in administrative circles is one of the

gravest blots on our man-made, man-managed public life.

The Sinking Ship.

Mr. Outhwaite has not been long in justifying the estimate formed by The Vote of his political attitude, and his doubtless astonished colleagues cannot be congratulating themselves on having placed it in his power to treat them with such superlative impudence as that displayed in his letter to The Daily News of August 10. Bloated with success, swelling with pride in his own achievements, this newly elected gentleman loses no time in telling the people to whom he owes his promotion what he really thinks of them. Having followed on the heels of the Liberal party, and risen on their shoulders to his present proud eminence, he is now, safely lodged in the House of Commons at the country's expense, treating himself to the indulgence of giving them a bit of his mind. Cynically and unblushingly, he gives away the carefully-guarded but already discovered secret of the disloyalty of the Landtax faction, and threatens the Liberal party with extinction unless it allows that unscrupulous clique to drag it whither it will. He taunts the party with having saved it from "humiliating defeat" at Crewe; brags of the successes in North-West Norfolk, Holmfirth, and Hanley; prophesies the loss of Lancashire if 'different tactics be not adopted"; bullies the party because the Land-taxers were not allowed to run Mr. Hewart's campaign for him: threatens the Govern-

ment with "defeat after defeat and be driven from

away" in a fashion that will fairly intoxicate all good

what the electorate wants"

scolds Liberal organisers for not realising

; and "gives the show

Conservatives with joy and gladness. This is not all, however. Waxing fat and kicking, this promising follower of both the new and the old Messrs. George defies the party outright on behalf of the Landtax clique. They "have determined to pursue a definite policy." They "have come into their own." They are not going any longer to act as vote-catchers (the italies are mine) for candidates who only give lipservice to their cause." Only when "a Liberal candidate determines to fight on the Memorial policy" is he to be assisted, by Mr. Outhwaite and his omnipotent friends. 'against Tory and Socialist opponent." "Only in this This, indeed, is news; way can Liberalism be saved. and will be as "rare and refreshing fruits" to an Opposition parched by its long wanderings in the sert to the left of the Speaker's chair. Mr. Outhwaite makes it plain his cause is to come first. Unless the Liberal party adopts his policy and lets the tail wag the dog, he will see the Liberal party further before he works any more for it-now he has secured a seat. The overfed jackal quickly learns to snarl at the lion on whose catch he battens. We wonder how long it will be before the Liberal lion turns on his unmannerly camp-follower and rends him! C. NINA BOYLE.

INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE FAIR.

I shall be very glad of all measurement papers as soon as possible. It is imperative that we begin the costumes next week. KATE HARVEY.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Deciding Factor.

THE VOTE.

The Parliamentary correspondent of *The Standard* (Woman's Platform), dealing with the prospects of Woman Suffrage and the Manhood Bill, writes on August 10:—

"All Parliamentarians of experience agree that the issue will in the end be settled by the Irish vote. Mr. Redmond and his followers are the deciding factor in the Division Lobby now, even on Government business, and their influence would be still greater in an open matter. It is true that the Home Rule Bill will be, to all intents and purposes, through the House of Commons before any further progress can be made with the franchise. And to that extent a conflict of general policy is the less likely. But the Nationalists are Mr. Asquith's men, and they will do nothing which might give him the least shade of correct and the state of the s of personal embarrassment or pique. Whatever attitude Mr. Redmond ultimately takes up will be governed by Home Rule and not Suffragist considerations. The passage of a Suffragist amendment would, undoubtedly, humiliate Mr. Asquith as an individual member of the Government, and that is a contingency which the Nationalist leaders, on purely Irish grounds, will ndeavour to avert.'

Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., on the Dublin Sentences.

The Daily Herald published the opinion of Mr. Lansbury, tho said: "I think the sentences are atrocious, and they will ot act as a deterrent in any sort of way. . . . No one, of course, east of all myself, wishes to see women set fire to theatres or do anything violent, but judges, the Government, and society generally, have to recognise that there is some cause, and the cause in this case is that women are being governed against

"Women are outside the law, and have no part or lot in its making, and they also declare that laws which are made are laws which operate against their interests and against their welllaws which operate against their interests and against their well-being. The responsibility lies—as the responsibility for Irish outrages lay—at the door of those who refuse to recognise the legitimate demands of women to be allowed to have a voice in the management of their own affairs. It is a sad commentary on the fact of Dublin being the home of the revolutionary Nationalist movement that brought English Liberalism to its knees, by agitation both violent and peaceful, that in Dublin a judge should be found to pass such an atrocious sentence.

hope," the Member for Bow and Bromley proceeded, "I hope," the Member for Bow and Bromley proceeded, "that the sentences will spur every man and woman in the country who believes in the suffrage to redouble their efforts and compel Parliament to settle the matter by granting votes for women. This could be done without any violence or disorder, especially if Liberal women, Liberal Members of Parliament, and Labour Members would let it be known that they would risk turning out the Government unless the matter were settled in a demogratic manner. The only thing that are reasonable to the control of the con in a democratic manner. The only thing that can stop militancy and these outrages is that we men, especially we who give lip service to the women, should make the women understand that we are prepared in the House to go any length, so far as the Government is concerned, in winning votes for women. Women have lost laith in promises and pledges, and if we would restore it and bring near we must not got in the contract of the con it and bring peace we must not again give mere assurances, but show the Government in the Commons that votes for women is a matter of primary importance, and that we are determined that it shall be so considered by the House of Commons."

Forcible Feeding.

Commenting on the persistent questioning of the Home Secretary on the renewal of forcible feeding, the *Christian*

mnonwealth says:—
'In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. George Lansbury called attention to the fact that forcible feeding had been resumed, and asked the Home Secretary whether the time had not arrived for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the whole question of the treatment of this class of offender. Mr. Lansbury said he wanted to emphasise and re-emphasise the point that the Government gained nothing by forcible feeding. He commented on the fact that many of the Suffragist prisoners had to be discharged after being forcibly fed only once, which proved that it was a state of the suffragist prisoners and to be discharged after being forcibly fed only once, prisoners had to be discharged after that many of the Suitragist prisoners had to be discharged after being forcibly fed only once, which proved that it was a very disagreeable, dangerous, and disgusting practice. It, could not be justified on the ground that it prevented the women from determining their own sentences. Over sixty per cent. of those who had resorted to the 'hunger strike' had determined their own sentences. Mr. Lansbury came into conflict with the Chair on a point of order, but his persistence in making his statement only added to the effect of his speech. It was a courageous and earnest protest, in remarkable contrast to the Home Secretary's reply. All that Mr. McKenna could say was that if he were to amounce that under no circumstances would prisoners be forcibly fed, every prisoner had only to refuse food to be immediately released. This sort of reply is hardly on the level of a suburban debating society, and is very far from answering the argument put forward by Mr. Lansbury. But there is an excuse for Mr. McKenna: he has to defend a case which is indefensible, and he is not too scrupulous in the methods he employs."

A Message from Olive Schreiner.

A Message from Olive Schreiner.

Mrs. Saul Solomon, writing to The Standard Woman's Platform, gives a message she has received from Olive Schreiner, the gifted authoress of "Woman and Labour." Unfortunately, she is ill and able to do very little, but she says "My heart is deeply with you all." She goes on to survey the retrograde and decadent tone and tendencies of the time; to deplore all sordidness of aim, all lowerings of the lofty ideals for which our humanitarian heroes lived, and struggled, and sacrificed themselves so nobly in our sacred past.

With passionate loyalty to the long fight for justice, equality, and freedom, in loving enthusiasm Olive Schreiner conjures up the glowing vision of woman's kingdom that is to be; and then with a parting touch of genius her delicate fingers leave their inspiring impress on a final chord of martial music: "I see Light and Hope always in your Militant Movement in Eng-land. Day will break over Humanity at last."

Mr. W. P. Schreiner on Woman's Triumph.

Speaking at an industrial exhibition at Salt River, Cape Colony, in July, the Right Hon. W. P. Schreiner, formerly Prime Minister of Cape Colony, said that militant manifestations on the part of women Suffragists were warnings which should be heeded. In this democratic era, he added, when "the government of the people must be by the people, and for the people, to turn a deaf ear to the demand of the women is to persevere in the refusal of justice, a refusal which may for a time endure, but cannot finally prevail."

Likening Mr. Asquith to Pharaoh in the continued hardening of his heart "against a demand which cannot much longer be withstood," Mr. Schreiner added: "No one can have followed course of debate in the House of Commons without noting how all the devices of special pleading, all possible use of mutual inconsistent reasons, have been brought into service in order keep erect the walls of Jericho! Woman's Cause is bound to nph because of its inherent justice; because she herself has kened to a sense of the urgent need of her aid in the right rule of the State; and because men are daily growing more and more convinced of the sincerity and purpose of her demand for

At the last meeting of the National Council of Women in London, Ontario, the Duchess of Connaught attended as honorary president. She was accompanied by the Governor-General (the president. She was accompanied by the Governor-General (the Duke of Connaught) and Princess Patricia. The meeting at which the Suffrage movement was under consideration was the best attended and best-reported in the Press. Sir George Gibson, speaking on peace and arbitration, took advantage of the spirit of the occasion to advocate Woman Suffrage.—The

Suffragists' Torchlight Procession in New York.

Suffragists are planning a monster torchlight Jubilee procession in New York on November 9. Many organisations are co-operating, including the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League, the Wage-Earners' League of the Woman Suffrage Party, the Women's Trade Union League, and the Men's League for Woman Suffrage. Some notable songs and marches have been presented by writers and composers, and 5,000 harvest moon lanterns have been ordered from Paris. There will be floats, equipped with searchlights, decorated automobiles, torches transparencies, electric sparklers on banners and batons, and every possible device to make the spectacle brilliant and im-

In Portugal: The Vote and Education.

News comes from Portugal that the new Electoral Reform Bill, by which women of twenty-five years or more who have obtained diplomas from high, middle, or special schools will be entitled to vote, has passed into law. The same law also puts a property qualification on the men, but so slight a one that manhood suffrage is practically established. Although the number of women enfranchised by this measure is at present very small, it is expected that the enforcement of an educational test for women voters will have the good effect of raising the standard of women's education in Portugal so as to allow them to qualify for the rights of citizenship.

NATIONAL FUND.

(Branch and District Funds not included.) Amount previously acknowledged, October, 1907, to December, 1911, £14,208 13s. 7d.

	7	E	S.	(
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knowledged	1,5	28	16	8
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VOTE)	2	05	5	8
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Mrs. Zangwill		5	0	(
Miss C. Tite		4	15	6
Per Miss Wolf:				
C. T. O		1	1	8
Miss Anderson		1	1	(
Mrs. Dicks		1	1	(
Miss G. M. Park		0	10	(
Per Miss Alder—				
C. T. O		0	2	6
Miss E, Hearsey		0	1	(
Mrs. Watson		0	1	(
For By-Election C	am-			
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	For Irish Campaign :			
	Miss Annie Goff	0	10	0
	Branches:			
	Eastbourne	0	5	0
	For Caravan:			
	Dr. Worthington	1	0	0
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	I.L.P. Sympathiser	0	2	0
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"EXPERIENCE SHOWS."-I.

I think nothing more amazing was ever uttered by man in a high responsible position than the wordswhich form the title of this article-uttered by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons on March 28, when he voted against the Second Reading of the Conciliation Bill, and gave—amongst others—as his reason for so doing that "as a student of history and of our own public life experience shows (italies mine) that the natural distinction of sex, which admittedly differentiates the functions of men and women in many departments of human activity, ought to continue to be recognised, as it always has been recognised, in the sphere of Parliamentary representation.

It is surely amazing that the Prime Minister of Great Britain, who is also the Prime Minister of the Mother Parliament of the British Empire, should have lightly committed himself to such a statement, seeing that any "student of our own public life" in the only complete sense, which must include, of necessity, the public life of all subjects of the British Crown, must learn experience shows" just the reverse. Where that could Mr. Asquith look for experience upon the question of Women's Suffrage, from the National point of view, but to the daughter nations where it is such a conspicuous and well-proved success. On two several occasions the experienced statesmen, knowing best what is the public life of the British men and women who have peopled those pre-eminently successful, happy, and progressive "young nations," have voluntarily testified in words of unmeasured commendation to the good results that have been achieved by admitting the woman's voice into the councils of the nation?

Oh! Mr. Asquith, do you really believe that only ancient history is worthy of careful study? Is not the living history of our own times and countries worthy of some consideration? Is the testimony of the living present worthless because there is no parallel for it in the dead

Surely any Prime Minister who wished to be guided by what "experience shows" would have gladly welcomed the evidence submitted to him by his fellow statesmen overseas, who on December 4, 1909, testified thus in the Commonwealth Parliament of Australia:-

1. That this House testifies to the facts that after sixteen years' experience of Woman's Suffrage in various parts of Australasia, and nine years' experience in the Commonwealth, the reform has justified the hopes of its supporters.

2. As foreseen by its advocates, its effects have been—

(a) Gradually to educate women to a sense of their responsibility in public affairs:

(a) Gradiany to educate women to a sense of their responsibility in public affairs;
(b) To give more prominence to social and domestic legislation.

3. That Australasian experience convinces this House that to adopt Women's Suffrage is simply to apply to the political sphere that principle of Government that secures the best results in the domestic sphere—the mutual co-operation of men and women for the individual and general welfare.

And again, on November 17, 1910, thus That this Senate is of opinion that the extension of the Suffrage to the women of Australia for States and Commonwealth Parliament has had the most beneficial results. It has led to the more orderly conduct of elections, and at the last Federal elections the women's vote in a majority of the States showed a greater proportionate increase than that east by men. It has given eater prominence to legislation, particularly affecting women and children, although the women have not taken up questions to the exclusion of others of wider significance matters of defence and Imperial concern they have proved themselves as far-seeing and discriminating as men. Because the reform has brought nothing but good, though disaster was freely prophesied, we respectfully urge that all nations enjoying representative Government would be well advised in granting

These resolutions were both passed without a dis sentient, and the second was cabled to Mr. Asquith! So one may well ask in amazement, "Where does the Prime Minister go to study our public life?" blind prejudice drive any man further from the truth than that which impelled him to his final declarations to say he would "vote against any proposal of this kind which, I have no doubt, would in the long run prove injurious to women and fraught with the gravest possibilities to the future good government of this country.

C. MERIVALE MAYER.

THE VOTE & WAGES IN AUSTRALIA. EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK: THE RENMARK JUDGMENT.

An Australian judge has now definitely laid down the principle of "Equal pay for equal work," towards which Australia has been advancing ever since Woman Suffrage was gained. The Melbourne Age, of June 25, quotes part of Mr. Justice Higgins' decision in the Arbitration Court on the dispute between fruit growers of Mildura, Victoria, and of Renmark, South Australia, on the one side, and the Rural Workers' Union of Australia and the South Australian United Labourers on the other side. Dealing with the problem of the women employed in fruit picking and packing, his Honour said, "This is the first time that this court has had to deal directly with the problem of female labour. The Union here insists on 'equal pay for equal work. This phrase seems to carry justice on its face; for, obviously, where a woman produces as good results as a man in the same kind of work she ought not to get less remuneration." Then he goes on to show that the principle should apply both to piece-work and to the minimum wage given for day work. "The employer is not bound to retain a woman in his employ if her work is not up to his standard; but if he does retain her, he practically admits that it is.'

He then combats the old argument that a man's wages should be higher. "If a man has a wife and children he is under an obligation—even a legal obligation—to maintain them. . . . How is such a minimum applicable in the case of a woman picker? She is not perhaps under any such obligation. The minimum cannot be based on exceptional cases.

The State cannot ask that an employer shall, in addition to all his other anxieties, make himself familiar with the domestic necessities of every employé; nor can it afford to let a girl with a comfortable home pull down the standard of wages to be paid to less fortunate girls who have to maintain themselves. . . . There has been observed for a long time a tendency to substitute women for men in industries, even in occupations which are more suited to men; and in such occupations it is often the result of women being paid lower wages than men. The women are not all dragged from their homes while the men work at home; and in this case the majority even of the fruit pickers are men. As a result, I come to the conclusion that in the case of the pickers, men and women, being on a substantial level, should be paid on the same level of wages; and the employers will then be at liberty to select freely whichever sex and whichever person he prefers for the work. All this tends to greater efficiency in work, and to true and healthy competition not competition as in a Dutch auction, by taking lower remuneration, but competition by making one's self more useful to the employer."

The far-reaching importance of this decision has been instantly recognised in Australia. The Age, of June 26, has a leading article which voices the opinion of the normal citizen. It begins, "Fairminded people will thoroughly approve of the principles on which Mr. Justice Higgins has based his decision. Natural justice is mirrored and embodied in that sentence. We can all agree to the proposition, and indeed we must, because it is morally sound and logically irrefutable. . . . The woman entered late into the industrial arena, and she still suffers the consequences of her erstwhile political inferiority. A new era is however now opening up before her. She has been given the franchise, and is on the same political plane as man. There only remains to assert her title to social and industrial parity.

The Renmark judgment is not, of course, a law. But it is a precedent, and a precedent that will surely stand, and will, most assuredly, soon or late, bend the law to its conformity. Henceforth 'equal pay for equal work' will possess the force of an authoritatively accepted principle of national ethics." The

Age enlarges also on the magnificent encouragement to strive for absolute success that the Renmark judgment gives to other women workers, and bids them distrust the opponents of this principle. "Already it is being whispered to them in a certain quarter that they should beware of the equal pay principle. They should beware, in short, of enormously improving their condition. They are told that 'equal pay for equal work' will 'drive women out of employment, and in the same breath their Tory Mentor foolishly tells the men that equal pay for equal work will make the competition of women in men's trades infinitely more keen than it is at present.'

In conclusion, The Age says: "The truth is employers have been able to exploit female labour, and to get the bulk of the work done at a low average When this grave abuse is given its quietus, the condition of both male and female workers will be tremendously ameliorated. More men will find more natural employment. . . . And more women will find employment, too, at proper living wages and in proper spheres of work. The worst any won an has to apprehend is a change in her occupation from unnatural to natural employment. . . . The rewards offering to women (i.e., under the system of equal pay) are social uplifting, financial enlargement and a notable increase in the facilities for marriage.

Such is the verdict of Australian popular opinion on the great principle of "equal pay for equal work" which is the logical and inevitable result of Woman GERTRUDE LUCIE BURKE. Suffrage.

OUR LADY OF LIGHT,* A Plea for a Suitable Memorial.

Praise her not with pomp and pride, great city
Where she dwelt so long and shone so late;
In her life did pride prevail or pity?
Let her own works praise her in the gate!
Monuments of marble her bright story In its ample fame could only cramp; y her own light, with her own clear glory, Shines the "Lady of the Lamp." Ministering angel of affliction, Ministering angel of affliction,
Prop of pain, fixed star in darkened ways,
Beautiful was she in benediction,
Beautiful beyond the reach of praise.
Shining on where blackest clouds were massing,
Smoothing still wrung brows where death lay damp,
Through the miles of men who blessed her passing,
Passed the "Lady of the Lamp." Honour her but as she would, thou city
Whom she honoured dwelling in thy gates!
In our pain the pioneer of pity,
With her love she lit our stormy hates, With her love she lit our stormy hates, Not on her but on the cause she pleaded, On the need she toiled for in the camp, Spend thy gold—is gold or glory needed, By the "Lady of the Lamp"?

Yea-and likewise, let thy heart remember Yea—and likewise, let thy heart remember

Other, later, sister pioneers.

Fan they not, as she, a smouldering ember
In whose light old darkness disappears?

Wealth from woman's mint, for man's enriching,
Let her shining superscription stamp;

Shades of bondage, fear the bright bewitching
Of the Lady with the Lamp. S. GERTRUDE FORD, * Florence Nightingale, died Aug. 13, 1910.

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week, will make you fit and keep you well.

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HOW SOME MEN PROTECT WOMEN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1912.

[The object of this column is to show not only how women suffer from acts of violence, but how slight a penalty the law exacts for such violence, in comparison with crimes against property. All members who kindly contribute newspaper cuttings, &c., are heartily thanked for their valuable co-operation.

Murs. Philp, Mawbey-road, Old Kent-road, had to leave her husband owing to his brutality and was living with her mother. Throat cut by husband with shoemaker's knife. Captured by police and confessed, expressing satisfaction at having killed the woman, and saying that he had meant to kill her sister too.

Dora Grey, found strangled on beach at Yarmouth. Last seen in company with a young man. Coroner's verdict: "Murs.

seen in company with a young man. Coroner's verdict: "Murder against some person or persons unknown." Boots and stockings pulled off, and one bootlace tied with great tightness round the throat.

Lizzie Curran, aged 19, set upon in Belfast by gangs of work-men, because she was a Catholic. Beaten and trampled, clothes torn to ribbons, her rescuers also injured. Lies in critical

condition.

Girl, called Lavery, aged 14, of Dromara, co. Down, stopped in road by farmer, named McKinney, who demanded she should kiss him. On refusal, gave her until he counted ten, and fired point blank at her face.

Mrs. Humphries, Tyers-terrace, Lambeth. Husband drunk on Sunday during dockers' strike, found her lying on bed, blacked her eye, savagely beat her with the tongs, and maltreated her seriously. She was found in a state of collapse, and afterwards said that when young could take her own part, but after thirty-five years of ill-treatment as his wife, was too old and feeble to defend herself. Two months.

Mrs. Forbes, lying in critical condition. Husband charged with feloniously wounding her by throwing a cup at her, she having thrown a jug at him, by his account.

with feloniously wounding her by throwing a cup at her, she having thrown a jug at him, by his account.

Letter left by Anna Squirrel, wife of a bricklayer in Commercial-road, Camberwell, who drowned herself in the Grand Surrey Canal, last week:—"When you read this do not be upset. I have been so vindictively treated by Bill and have quarrelled with others, and I seem to be an eyesore to everyone. I cannot stand it any longer, so I going to do this. You know what I have had to put up with for twenty-three years. He has been my husband by marriage, but not otherwise. Every day it is black eyes and black eyes for me. He has come home at one is black eyes and black eyes for me. He has come home at one and two o'clock in the morning, and has been a brute to me.' Had left her husband for another man on account of his treatment. Husband stated that he had beaten both her and the

Mrs. Shaw, charged at Liverpool on July 11, with shocking cruelty to her step-daughter, a young child. The girl was a mass of bruises, burns, and sores, and had been beaten, starved, and branded with red-hot poker. Six months. The child's father, its "legal" parent, as well as its real parent, living in house, and perfectly cognisant of its condition, entirely exonerated and freed from responsibility!

Attempted Abduction, and Worse.

Attempted Abduction, and Worse.

Thomas Clark, at the Old Bailey, during July, found guilty of attempting to take Lilian Sawley, eleven years old, out of the possession of her father. Had spoken to her late at night and asked her to come with him next afternoon. The mother followed her next day and saw him walking off with the child. Had done three years for a similar offence, and had, when store-keeper at Eton, been convicted of a disgraceful offence. Had been noticed of late taking little girls to his lodging. Two years. Note that although again and again convicted of similar crimes, the sentence was lighter, not heavier, than the previous conviction. Also that, had he been charged with criminally assaulting the child, he would have got months, not years. His "taking her out of the possession of her father" that constitutes the crime, not injuring the child; and this charge would apply in the case of grown girls who are above the "age of consent" quite as much as to children. A man who, having betrayed a girl, takes her away to marry her against her guardian's wish, is punished more heavily than one who commits an un-

betrayed a girl, takes her away to marry her against her guardian's wish, is punished more heavily than one who commits an unpardonable outrage.

In the case of Eva Davies, it was stated that the girl daughter of most respectable parents, was seduced and brought to London, and there deserted three months later, at the age of sixteen, by a person whose name need not now be mentioned! We commend this fact to Lord Percy, who recently objected, in a letter to The Morning Post, to Suffragists supplying girls of under twenty with "knowledge of the relations between the sexes," it being "undesirable" at that age.

MADAME JARDINE

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(3) To provide a centre of combined Trade Unionist and Socialist offort for the realisation of the education demands of the Trades Union Congress.

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SATURDAY, August 17, 1912.

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EDITORIAL.

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

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ON WATCH!

In a late issue we made a forecast. Looking on, we tried to indicate the policy that women may find it necessary to adopt if, again, their demands for political emancipation are denied. Militancy there will have to be. If the Prime Minister and his advisers continue obdurate, we cannot see that there is any other way. But the militancy will be of a different kind from any that has yet been adopted. It will be deeper and far more effective; its result, indeed, may be the raising of a barrier between the sexes which will for a time seriously embarrass our national life.

We may be asked, Is this, then, the part of patriotism? Should not women, for the nation's sake, be content to sink their grievances and to work with men for the general good? Especially now, when the need for wisdom is so great.

Before answering that question, which has been asked in many forms, let us see how things stand now!

Much may happen before the second reading of the Reform Bill for men. The present need, therefore, is to face the situation as it stands. What should our attitude be to-day? That is a very important question. The ancient seer who proclaimed, appointed time! Now is the day of salvation!" set forth a truth, the neglect of which has wrought much mischief in the world. "Dwell upon the past," he seems to say, "only when by so doing you can correct its errors. Prepare for the future as far as you can foresee it. In the living present—that moment which, bridging the gulf between past and future, alone is -live and think and act.'

To-day, then, how are we to employ this waiting time which is so difficult?

Savs the Anti-Suffragist, the part of patriotism is to make the best of things as they are. The door of administration is open to women, let them enter in. If they find the laws which control administrative bodies in their activities, weak, inefficient, or even positively unjust, let them have patience and, in due course, the men who herd themselves in parties will make better laws. But, we ask, what in the meantime?

Earnestly do we wish that men and women of the opposite camp, who are honest in their contention that women should have no part in political business, would try to look upon the world not as they have been taught to conceive it but as it really is. For a very brief experience of life as it is lived by the great majority of our people, men, women and children, would certainly convince them that it is not the part of patriotism to sit still or of true wisdom to be patient.

When searchlights warned the officers of the ill-fated Titanic of danger, they trusted to the chapter of accidents, maintained the same rate of speed and threw their beautiful ship straight on to her awful doom.

To those who can gauge the hidden depths of our modern society, searchlights, revealing danger, are becoming visible everywhere. To those who can hear, stern note of warning is continually going forth 'Unless you set your own house in order, great nation not all the machines of destruction which a boastful Lord of the Admiralty can put upon the stocks will save vou.

We of the Forward Woman's Movement are taunted with lack of patriotism. We answer that the patriotism which makes its boast of foreign possessions and big armaments, and the flow of commerce from shore to shore, bringing riches to those who are rich already, the patriotism which gloats over large incomes and expanding land values, and which fails to consider the human material precious beyond all power of expression or imagination that will form the wealth or "illth" of the nation of to-morrow, is a spurious thing unworthy of the great name patriotism.

We answer, further, that it is because we women love our country, and are jealous of her honour, that we stand where we do to-day.

We are waiting. Cabinet Ministers are away on holiday, except where by-elections are going on; party politicians are little heard; the toilers in the towns go on with their work which never ceases; some few of them are able to take brief holiday; and, meanwhile. thoughts and ideas are growing. In our waiting-time, which is not idleness, we, of the Women's Freedom League, are moving about from one holiday centre to another, seeking, wherever we go, to stimulate the growth of thought, and thus to draw into our ranks those who had not considered these questions seriously. We are waiting as those who are "On Watch." Awakened by the mighty forces that have been in play during these past few years, we know that it is our business to remain awake. Never while life lasts must we allow our energies to relax. A great responsibility rests upon As we have inherited from the thinkers, the noble dreamers, the pioneers of the past, so the future will inherit from us. If the sorrow and love and suffering given so freely are not to be in vain, we must hold fast to that which we have gained, and be ready to move forward when the moment for further advance arrives.

On Watch!" Practically, what does that mean? It means a vigilance that cannot sleep. Mistakes in the past have arisen from failure to understand the nature of our opponents' methods and tactics Women Suffragists of the Liberal Party, for instance, have given thanks and praise to those whom they looked upon as their supporters in the Government for second readings and promises of further consideration. Suffrage Societies gave faith to the apparent favour with which the Conciliation Bill was received, when first it was presented before Parliament. We have none of us clearly understood what these blandishments meant. Let all Suffragists watch carefully every move in the party political game, so that they may reap from it advantage to our Cause.

On Watch" in the country! No one will deny that in our agitation we have gained much. We have won upon public opinion. Politicians, who live on the breath of popular favour, have been obliged to give some attention to the mother, the child, and the woman worker. Poor consideration it is, but we do not hesitate to predict that, were the great Woman's Movement to collapse, much of this would be lost. There are warning signs abroad. Not only women but men are threatened. It would be easy for the great mass of the people, losing the economic advantages their forefathers gained for them at a bitter cost, to fall back into a serfdom heavier than that of the Middle Ages. Women, to whom life and liberty are dear, must, with the strongest of their brothers, stand on guard ceaselessly if Britain is to escape from the fate of Athens and Rome, if she is to preserve her ancient virility.

'On Watch!" God knows it is a bitter watching! Standing on Tower Hill at the critical moment in some great labour conflict, seeing faces worn with toil and vasted with hunger; listening to the passionate voices of men and women as they claim the right of those who make the nation's wealth to a human life within its borders: visiting the desolated homes from which they come; dreaming of how love and wisdom and honesty of purpose, how unselfishness and freedom from party shackles in those whom the electorate have set over us might go far towards healing the sorrow, is it wonderful that there should be moments when hot indignation consumes us, when we are ready to throw ourselves and all the conventions and prejudices with which old tradition has surrounded us, into the crucible where the lestinies of the nations are being wrought out?

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1912.

Such, in any case, is our waiting. We are on watch; we are on guard. We know that, had woman in the past guarded sacredly her sacred trust, human life would not be as it is now—a thing of little account with the great ones of the world. But that servility has gone. The cry now is, "No surrender." With steadastness we hold that which we have gained. With vigour and hope we push forward into the future that is to bring to us and to our race better things than we have known. C. DESPARD.

WOMEN AND MUNICIPAL WORK.

Members of the Women's Freedom League will be interested o read Mrs. Coates Hansen's reply to Mrs. Humphry Ward's plea for women's participation in municipal work. They will remember the offer by Mrs. Ward's Society to Miss Beatrice Kent, and her indignant refusal of the bribe. Mrs. Coates Hansen, taking part in *The Standard* discussion, said:

"May I ask some of your readers to unravel for me the mystery of Mrs. Humphry Ward's logic? In your issue of August 6 I see she once more appeals to women to saye the situation by

see she once more appeals to women to save the situation by seeking municipal honours. She appeals to them to become councillors and guardians, and deplores that there are so few women on local authorities. May I implore her to make herself acquainted with the law of England in this little matter? Women acquainted with the law of England in this little matter? Women in any number cannot become councillors, for marriage disqualifies; and it will be the married woman, as it is the married man, who will be best able to secure such positions. At present, in spite of the Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act, 1907, marriage, in the eyes of most revising barristers, disqualifies a woman from serving her city or town on a town or horough council. on a town or borough council. Anyhow, it has not been proved that marriage does not disqualify; therefore noble man, as usual, hides himself behind a doubt.

"I have myself been, and am still, a sufferer, I am again refused

by the overseers to be permitted to take my place—merely beca I am married—as a ratepayer in my own right on the bur list of municipal voters. You were kind enough to allow space, some months ago, to relate my grievances to your readers, of how, though one year I had been accepted by the revising barrister as a municipal voter, and had even been permitted to stand as a candidate in a town council election, the very next year male logic had changed its standpoint (though no Act of Parliament had been reversed, though the sun still rose in the East), and I was told I was not eligible as a married woman, and my name was removed from the list of municipal voters. I am a member of the Board of Guardians for the Union of Middlesbrough, but, by the decree of a new revising barrister, I was no longer allowed to figure as a municipal voter; therefore

was no longer anowed to figure as a municipal voter; therefore I could not seek election for the council.

"Mrs. Ward, who believes that it is unwomanly to vote, actually pleads that these poor souls should be persuaded to leave their scrubbing and washing, and go out and do that unwomanly (?) thing—mark a cross by some male man's name unwomanly (?) thing—mark a cross by some male man's name—or even worse, should themselves neglect hearth and washtub, and be a candidate; or yet even worse, spend several hours each day in being a guardian or a councillor. Positively shocking! Enough to turn one's hair grey!

"Parliamentary elections only come round once in every five years or so. Council elections come every year. Once a year to go out and vote! Not to be thought of! The kettle is sure to boil every white the hellst reasons held to the source of the sure which the second of the sure white the hellst reasons held to the sure white the sure white the held to the sure white the sure w

to boil over whilst the ballot-paper is being marked, and the cat might get scalded, not to speak of the fatherless baby!

"Besides, has Mrs. Ward read the clauses of the proposed new Reform Bill? Therein it is specially writ that no married woman shall have permission either to vote in council elections or yet be-

"She has got to watch the kettle all the time. Men, no doubt, will be elected to do even her shopping for her, so she need not leave the holy hearthstone once!

"First, woman was forbidden to be a member of a School Board,

when School Boards were put under the Council. Now, the Reform Bill intends to see to it that she is not to be a councillor. When this wonderful Liberal Government takes up the question of Poor Law Reform no doubt she will be reformed off the Board of Guardians. After a while she will be reformed off the Board of Guardians. After a while she will be reformed off the face of the earth. After all, women are a useless lot. What is the good of them?'

ROSAMUND'S TRIUMPH.

"Mother! Mother! I'm engaged!"
Rosamund Carter burst like a whirlwind into the pretty
morning-room in the large, comfortable house in South Kensington, where her mother and sister sat examining some

But Mrs. Carter did not appear so astonished or elated as

Rosamund had anticipated.

"Yes, dear, I know," she answered placidly. "Archie ——"
"No, no." Rosamund brought her dance round the room to an abrupt conclusion. "An engagement, mother. You know, I'm going on the stage."

"Not really. You won't. Oh, Rosie, what would your poor father have said?" exclaimed her mother, startled out of her usual confortable columns.

usual comfortable calmness.

"Yes, I am. I'm engaged for 'Brenda Marston,' in *The Girl who Staked her Soul*,' and Mr. Sinclaire says I shall make an ideal 'Brenda,' and if I get on and study, one day, perhaps,

Rosamund's elder sister, Beatrice, who was disposed to look somewhat critically on Rosamund's impulsive vagaries, asked

Well—the fact is, I don't quite know any yet. I'm going

to the first rehearsal to-morrow, and I travel on Sunday — "
"What—travel!" Both mother and sister gasped in horror.
"Yes to Townsandy" defiantly. "You couldn't expect me "What—travel! Both monier and sister gaspet in north,"
"Yes—to Tonypandy," defiantly. "You couldn't expect me
to begin with a London engagement. But Mr. Sinclaire says
there's no doubt I shall come to London in a very little time."

But Mrs. Carter's eyes filled with tears.

"My darling child, I cannot bear the thought of your wandering all over the country alone.'

dering all over the country alone."

"Oh, mummy, I shan't be alone. Why, there's twenty at least in the company—'crowd,' he called it—and I'm sure," she added hesitatingly, "some of them will be nice."

"What shall you be paid?" asked Beatrice curiously.

"I—oh, well, I shan't be paid at first—just for a little—you see, I've got everything to learn, but I've got to wear two evening dresses and an overry warm and a pretty support cover and

dresses, and an opera wrap, and a pretty summer gown, and a walking costume, and hats and furs and gloves and fixings and

You'll rig me out properly just for a start, mummy dear,

won't you?"
"I really don't see how you can expect it." That was Beatrice. "You are so extravagant. Your allowance...."
"Oh, Beatrice, that is horrid of you—when you know I've spent it all. Do, mummy dear. Of course I shall earn it all over and over again later on. There's a sweet pet."
"But, Rosamund." Poor Mrs. Carter almost wailed. "I don't want you the same the same to same the same that the same that

"But, Rosamund." Poor Mrs. Carter almost wailed. "I don't want you to go. There's no reason for you to earn money, especially in this way. I really can't help you to do what I don't approve of your doing."

"Oh, mummy dear." Rosamund half cried, too, in her excitement and anxiety. "When you know I shall make an enormous success and have a grand triumph. You'll see. Then you'll be proud of me, and Bee, too, if she does throw cold water on everything I suggest now. You wait till I'm a famous 'star' and my life is one long series of triumph after triumph

Here unfeeling Bee was discovered to be laughing, and the abryo Juliet flounced out of the room and banged the door

'It is all your fault, Mrs. Carter," said Archibald Weston, a same evening, when he had been called in for consultation.

the same evening, when he had been called in for consultation. Plump, comfortable Mrs. Carter looked worried, sighed help-lessly and dabbed her eyes.

"Rosamund is too young to be married," she replied, wobbling like a kind-hearted jelly-fish, as she was.

"Then I am sure she is much too young to go on the stage and roam about, heaven knows where, with heaven knows whom," he asserted firmly: "and if you had only consented to let our marriage take place when I begged you this would never have happened."

"Suppose she had wanted to go on the stage afterwards?" asked Beatrice, with a smile.

"I would have managed that," he answered confidently.

"I wish you would manage this," sighed Mrs. Carter. "I have said everything to Rosamund that I can possibly think of, and she only replies that she is going to rehearsal to-morrow, and she hopes in time to play 'Juliet.'"

Archie Weston groaned, but, like a drowning man, he clutched at a straw.

If I do clear this idea out of her head for you, will you let

me take charge of her for good and all," he demanded.
"Well, really, Archie" Good Mrs. Carter fluttered feebly. "If you do succeed, and if Rosamund consents—she must consent, you know—I am sure there is no one I would rather welcome as my son-in-law" (sniff); "and since my irreparable loss I do so often feel the need"

Now the tears began to flow in earnest, and Beatrice and Archie devoted themselves to comforting, patting and con-

Before the interview ended it was generally understood that if only Archie could induce the spoilt and petted Rosamund to give up the foolish idea of becoming an actress, and departing straightway for the provinces with a very third-rate company, everybody would assist at her conversion into Mrs. Weston with pleasure as the most satisfactory solution of the problem.

Soon after ten_o'clock the next_morning Archie was waiting

about outside the shabby-looking East-end theatre where, as he had previously learnt, Mr. St. John Sinclaire's eighth company was rehearsing the thrilling melodrama, just starting on its third year of tour, for which Rosamund was engaged.

He soon got into conversation with two or three of the blue-chined loungers, in shabby overcoats, unmistakably actors, who were hanging about the stage door. Some, members of the Company waiting for their "cues"; others on the chance of "something turning up."

In the desperate hope of finding some lever for his purpose, Archie stood treat at an adjacent tavern, and tried to elicit information by talking about Mr. Sinclaire and asking who was

"You're not after a 'shop' yourself, are you?" asked an elderly man, when most of the others had cleared off after a little. "No, well, what is it, then? Journalist, eh? After copy? I've done a bit in that line myself in my time. No? Old Sin. been up to anything; he's ugly enough? Well, what are you after?"

"To tell would be the state of th

To tell you the truth," Archie muttered and stumbled

"To tell you the truth," Archie muttered and stumbled (it was, after all, an intensely unpleasant position), "I'm interested because—about—well, a girl . . ."

"Girl, of course—might have guessed it." The old man winked and chuckled until he subsided again into his glass "Which one?" he asked, looking up. "Heavy or Juvenile?" "Juvenile," said Archie desperately, at a venture, but remembering Rosamund's tale of years.

His questioner looked up, with, for the first time, some real feeling in his face.

What, you don't mean Etta Williams, who's just lost her because of some wretched amateur with pots of money pretty face the Guv's picked up with?" do," said Archie, with a sudden desperate resolve that

set his heart thumping at his ribs. "I want to see her. I—I've got an offer for her—give me her address. Do you know it? With a bitter laugh the old man drew Archie to the door.

"That's the place—you hav'nt got far to look—third floor back," he said, pointing aslant the road to a shabby house down

You'll find her there crying her eyes out, I've no doubt. She's a good girl, young man, straight as a die, which is more than you can say of all of us nowadays. She's been a 'pal' to more than one, and we shall miss her; so if you've any good luck for her, go at once

Scarcely knowing what he hoped or intended, Archie paid the ill, picked up his hat, and crossed over to the house with theatrical lodgings written all over it," as slang phrases it. He banged at the knocker imperatively. "I must see Miss villiams immediately—most important."

Well used to urgent summons and excitement, the worn-out looking landlady ushered him into an overcrowded, underdusted room, and in a few minutes Etta Williams entered. A tall, thin figure, with the pallid complexion telling of grease, paint and late hours, and the dark rings round the eyes of

namia and fatigue.
"Miss Williams." Archie dashed into his subject. "I am a stranger to you. There is my card. I have no time for conventionalities. I have come to beg for your help. Don't refuse me. I believe you were the—the—Juvenile in The Girl who Staked Her Soul.

Girl who Staked Her Soul.

"I was," she answered bitterly, not understanding.

"And now you're not. Why—do tell me, why?"

"Why? Oh, I'll tell you." The tired eyes blazed with scorn and the white face lighted up with indignation. "It's the old story—I've heard of it before. Because I can't live on the money and provide grand new frocks as well! Mr. Sinclaire's cut me down to the last penny, and now, after promising to re-engage me, he makes a complete new wardrobe a condition; so I'm out of work and likely to remain so at this season of the year, and however I shall live till I get an engagement, heaven only knows—I don't."

only knows—I don't."

Archie caught at her hand. "Will you come with me

Archie caught at her hand. "Will you come with me . . ?"
The girl who's taken your place—she doesn't need it—she doesn't know. There's a chance yet"
In a few hurried words he explained the matter to her, assuring her that Rosamund was good at heart, only thoughtless, ignorant, vain, perhaps, but that if once she really understood what she was doing, if it could be made clear to her that she stood in the way of the other girl's urgent need, then he was sure her womanhood would triumph, and she would retire from a position for which she was unsuited and unnecessary.

Etta, Williams laughed, but hope began to glow again in her.

Etta Williams laughed, but hope began to glow again in her

eyes.
"I understand. I'll do it. Yes, why shouldn't I? I'll open her eyes. Why not? After all, she doesn't want it, and I do—so badly."

and I do—so badly."

There was a rustle of crisp banknotes, and then Etta Williams flew, all excitement, to put on her hat and gloves, and add a line or two to her face and purple-rimmed eyes that sunk them in her head and brought out painfully the hollows of her cheeks.

Outside the stage door a little later Rosamund's fresh summer frock and natural complexion and grace stood out in strong contrast to her surroundings. Her head ached; the theatre had been so "smelly" and "stuffy," the rehearsal tiring, and the actors and actresses not at all what she had expected to

find them.
Suddenly Euta Williams, apparently labouring under strong excitement, stood before her

"So you're the girl who's taken the bread out of my mouth!" Rosamund shrank in terror and amazement, gazing at her

with wide-opened eyes.

"Oh, you needn't look at me like that. I'm a girl, just like you, only I have to work for my bread and butter, while you should go down on your knees in thankfulness every night that you are spared. How much is he going to pay you for what

"I don't know what you mean. It is no business of yours." Rosamund tried to speak bravely and coolly with all those hard, unsympathetic eyes staring at her, and this stranger, who looked so ill, standing like an accusing fury before her—accusing her—Rosamund—of what? She was more than half curious to know of what she could possibly be accused.
"I will tell you what I mean. Listen! I was re-engaged for this part of yours, when he—Mr. Sinclaire—came and told me I must take 5 per cent. less. I could not do it. I could not live on the money he offered, and provide new dresses too. So I was dismissed—turned out—for you."
"For me?" gasped Rosamund, with a pang at her heart. "Truly—and I am not to have any money!"
"What—none at all?" Etta Williams laughed, but there was almost a ring of despair in the sound. Rosamund shuddered. I don't know what you mean. It is no business of yours

"What—none at all?" Etta Williams laughed, but there was almost a ring of despair in the sound. Rosamund shuddered. "Old S. is on the make. How will you live?" Rosamund blushed with shame. It almost seemed like boasting even to answer this half-starved creature; somehow

the words came in a whisper :-

"I—am—not—poor . . ."
"I am!" The anger flamed up in Etta Williams' face again. f Don't do it." She begged, suddenly sinking her voice, and trawing Rosamund away with her. "Go back to your mother and your safe, comfortable home with those who love you. What do you know of the fierce struggle for place where work means bread, and bread means life, and out of work, hunger and death and worse? If you take my work away from me, my mother will nearly starve—and so must I if I can't 'shop,' and how can I find engagements if you rich girls come for nothing in our places? I've been on the stage all my life—learnt nothing else—must earn my living by it somehow. What do you want to do it for? See?" Etta's voice faltered. "I'm in debt to

else—must earn my living by it somehow. What do you want to do it for? See?" Etta's voice faltered. "I'm in debt to my landlady now. I shall have to pawn my clothes one by one—work is so hard to get. Oh, leave it for us—unless you must." Tears were running down Rosamund's cheeks by this time. "Oh, I'm so sorry," she cried. "I never thought of it like that. I didn't know. Oh, take my purse . . ."

"No, no—not that. I am not come to begging yet."

"Then tell me, tell me, what ean I do?"

"Go home, and give it up. Just write Sinclaire you've changed your mind and must have the usual salary or you won't go. That's all. He'll be furious. I shall be on the spot. He'll have to settle quickly. I shall get it."

"I will. I will." Rosamund faltered. "Can I do no more?"

"Just this." Etta Williams looked at her curiously. "There's lots of work in the world that never gets done, because it can't be done for money—do you understand?—it needs leisure, sympathy and love. It's priceless work. Tell the other girls like you it's waiting for them. It will never be done unless they do it, and tell them—for the present—to leave the wages for the workers. Good-bye."

"Oh, yes, indeed, I will," sobbed Rosamund.

"That's your way home." Etta guided her abruptly round. Rosamund looked up: "Archie," she cried in delight, hastily hiding her tear-soaked handkerchief.

They looked an oddly out-of-place pair in that dirty street.

They looked an oddly out-of-place pair in that dirty street.
"Whatever are you doing here?" asked Archie, in the greatest tonishment, lifting his hat. "Oh—ah, theatricals, wasn't it?

Rosamund looked round. Etta had disappeared, they were one, and it was simply a horrid street. She slipped her arm through Archie's.

through Archie's.

"I've seen a real rehearsal," she whispered confidentially,
"and—and—met such queer people, and—do you know, I
don't think I care so much about it as I did. Please take me
home, dear. I've had such an awakening, and—and—let's

talk of something else.

They did—of several things—and a good many details were settled to Archie's entire satisfaction on that memorable drive.

Mrs. Carter was delighted. So was poor Etta Williams, who was re-engaged at the last moment on guaranteeing an entirely

new outfit.

Mr. St. John Sinclaire's attitude towards "the moneyed Amateur and the Profession" is considered by all his acquaint-ances the finest thing of modern times, but amongst his intimates the explanation is simple.

"Once bit," he says, slowly closing his right eye and screwing up the corner of his mouth to correspond, "twice shy."

LEAH ANSON.

IN MEMORIAM.—Edinburgh Branch members will learn with much regret of the sudden call of Miss Grace Hall, who met with a very serious bicycle accident on August 2, and died the next day from the results. Although she went to reside in the country a year ago, she always took a kindly interest in the work of the Branch, on whose committee she sat for a session. Our deepest sympathy goes out to the sister and brother who mourn her loss, while we are poorer for her bright comradeship in the Cause of which she was so staunch a friend.—E. B.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Remarkable Tribute to Mrs. Decker.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1912.

Remarkable Tribute to Mrs. Decker.

Some facts concerning the late Sarah Platt Decker and her splendid work in the cause of womanhood were given in this column a fortnight ago. News has now come of the remarkable scenes at her funeral at Denver, Colorado. Flags were at half-mast in the city and State. The district and county courts were closed, as were the city and State offices, and the Governor, the Mayor, and practically all the influential officials were present. The Interstate Commerce Commission adjourned and its members attended. In Denver the grief and respect of womankind were impressive. It is rarely that such deep meaning of great loss has been witnessed, as women of all ages, numbering 8,000, passed before the gloriously flower-covered casket. The wealthy, the poor, the prominent, the unknown, the industrial workers, the employees of the State House, Court House, and City Hall, negro women, also, were united in grief for the death of "a woman whose loss is nation-wide." The present and former Governors and Judges, and men in the front ranks of civic and national life, were pail-bearers. The ont ranks of civic and national life, were pail-bearers. The enver News, writing of her, said: "Her greatest work was mong her own sex—her continual and successful insistence among her own sex—her continual and successful insistence that industrial, social and economic changes demanded woman's inclusion in the affairs and direction of modern living, and that the best mother was she who took thought of the environment into which children would be brought. Her advocacy of equal iffrage was not from interest in woman alone, but because her passionate conviction that the democracy in which she elieved so implicitly would fall short of the ultimate goal as believed so implicitly would fall short of the ultimate goal as long as the child-bearing half of the race was denied a voice in the establishment of the conditions under which all must live. Her greatest service to the cause was this—in her own personal charm and lovely motherhood she stood as a splendid refutation to the charge that women lose their essential femininity by participation in public life."—Woman's Journal.

Less than 24s, a Week.

Miss Violet L. Pike, a week.

Miss Violet L. Pike, a well-known woman Labour leader, is planning the Union organisation of the three million women workers in the United States who receive less than six dollars a week for their labour. She says: "Small wages and long hours are factors which are going to drive every woman worker in the United States into the shelter of Labour organisations—organisations that, in general, will be formed exclusively of women, and which will not be affiliated with men's organisations except that in strikes they will unite for a common cause," and apparations that in strikes they will unite for a common cause." and apparations hat in strikes they will unite for a common cause," and apparently the campaign is getting along successfully.—The Daily

Women Artists' Successes in Paris.

At the Beaux Arts competition recently held in Paris for the Prix Talrich, most of the prizes were awarded to women. Especially also were they distinguished in the examination in perspective and archæology, carrying off the first and third prizes. Another Frenchwoman, Mme. Darmesteter, a well-known feminist, whose picture, "La Tasse de Thé," caused considerable sensation in this year's Champ de Mars Salon, hes elso been honoured by being elected an Associate of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts.

Anomalous Election Laws.

Bohemian women have a vote, but in their chief city, Prague, is denied them, though a woman has been elected to the Diet. In fear lest their privilege should be taken from them, Bohemian unffragists make a point of putting up a candidate for the Diet. Now they have carried an election!

Praise Indeed-from "The Pall Mall Gazette."

We all admire the courage of the housemaid, Alice Knowles, who so valiantly defended her master's house against an unsatisfactory intruder. And we are the happier in its contemplation because we know that she is only one of a huge number of women who are fully as faithful and hardy. The courage of women, indeed, is only limited by their physical capacity. Within that limit they are quite as brave as men—and in some cases a good deal braver.—P.M.G. (August 9).

WORKING WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

At the third annual meeting of the Central Labour College, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, no question on the agenda caused more interest to the delegates from Trade Union and Socialist organisations than that of the Women's College, which in the near future will be established in connection with the college formen. Mrs. Bridges Adams was called upon to report on the work, which, as honorary organiser of the Women's College, she has been doing for the past eight months to popularise the proposal for a women's branch of the College. The objects, as laid down in an advertisement on page291, were endorsed by the conference, and on the motion of a member of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, it was unamimously determined to bring the matter before the Trade Unions and Socialist organisations with a view to obtaining support for the Women's College,

WITH THE CAMPAIGNERS.

The Caravan.

THE VOTE.

We have had enough experiences and adventures since our start from Ipswich on August 1 to stock a caravanner's novel. But, alas! the weather has been sadly against us, and we have not been able to do so much propagandum work as we could have wished. not been able to do so much propagandum work as we could have wished. At Saxmundham, a quaint and apparently quiet village, we held a meeting on Saturday night. A considerable amount of interest was shown; but there were some rather rude interrupters. One man wanted to know if we were not aware that God had made woman subject to man. When I had answered him from Scripture, he changed his tune and wondered how we have been deared to stood up and wondered how we have been deared to stood up and deared. answered him from Scripture, he changed his tune and won-dered how we law-breakers dared to stand up and address a crowd of orderly people. I silenced him by pointing out the distinction between the laws of God and the laws of men, and by showing how the Son of Man—He whom so many profess to by showing how the Son of Man—He whom so many profess to worship—deliberately broke the law of His country people and set aside their traditions. I heard afterwards that he was a minister of religion. From the other side in the meantime came cries of "Window-breakers!" "How much are you paid?" "When were you last in prison?" "We won't listen to you." I entreated all who felt as these did to go away; but they stayed on, and the sympathy that was shown after the meeting with a good sale of our Vote, proved to us that the effort had not been made in vain. On Sunday Mrs. Harvey and I left the caravans and went to the camp at Caister-on-Sea. We were received in the kindest way by Mr. and Mrs. Dodd. They have no less than two hundred visitors in camp and in the afternoon on a breezy lawn we had an interesting talk on the woman's movement, its aims and the present political situation. woman's movement, its aims and the present political situation. Under the auspices of the Yarmouth Branch of the I.L.P. a very large meeting was addressed in the evening. Mr. Dodd took the chair, and we were heard with sympathy and attention.

Our vans, on Monday, moved on to the pitch where they are now—a little place called Kirkley, in the neighbourhood of Lowestoft. On the evening of Bank Holiday we were able, somewhat to our own surprise, to hold a good and quiet meeting at The Triangle, Lowestoft. There were one or two hecklers, but the questions were good-tempered, and we felt by the sale of The Vote which followed that a good impression was made.

On Monday night the weather broke. We have had a succession of storms, thunder, lightning, torrents of rain, and a sea covered with white horses. Two of us who had been sleeping under a light tent were obliged to get a lodging, and one of our caravans has been flooded, while now and then our pitch, which forms part of a small farm, has been like a lake. But nothing troubles us. The young ones laugh, the elders joke; we eat our meals packed close in the caravan, which is completely weatherproof, and between the storms we even dare the sea. Never, they say, has such an August been known in Lowestoft. Never, they say, has such an August been known in Lowestoft

Never, they say, has such an August been known in Lowestoft. Fortunately two indoor meetings had been arranged for us at a hall in Lowestoft on Wednesday. The whole of the day had been stormy, and we greatly feared, when we went out in the afternoon, that no one but ourselves would have braved the elements. To our surprise we found a large and a very enthusiastic audience. The evening meeting was not quite so large, but it was well worth attending. Mrs. Worthington, an ardent Suffragist, took the chair. Mr. Saul, a clergyman, gave a deeply interesting address, and I spoke on "Woman in the Changing World." In the meantime Miss Andrews, Mrs. Hyde, and Miss Elliott held a largely-attended meeting at The Triangle.

Miss Elliott held a largely-attended meeting at The Triangle.

On Thursday our intention had been to hold another openair meeting, which indeed had been widely advertised, but the fates decreed otherwise. Towards evening the skies darkened ominously, and between seven and eight the floodgates of heaven seemed to be opened. Flash after flash, peal following peal, and water everywhere! No meeting was possible. Yesterday (Friday) we were more fortunate; we hope, indeed, that the weather has taken up. In the afternoon we had an interesting little conversazione at Mrs. Fairchild's house; she is the sister of Mrs. Ponder, whose name is known to many of us. It was she who organised the successful indoor meetings. Our subject of discussion was militancy, and I think we were able to throw a new light on that vexed question. Membership cards were taken and a collection was given.

The evening was fine, and we went to The Triangle. Miss

The evening was fine, and we went to The Triangle. Miss Elliott took the chair. A few real friends of the movement rallied round us, and, in a few minutes a good crowd was assembled. After the speaking came questions, some of them were aggressive and some amusing; but they were all good-tempered, and we broke up cheerfully.

and we broke up cheerfully.

This was our last meeting at Lowestoft. To-day we go on to Caister-on-Sea, where Mr. Dodd has promised us a pitch. The bad weather and the necessity of getting over the ground pretty quickly have made this last week rather expensive, and our organiser, Miss Andrews, whose earnest desire it is that the caravan shall pay its own way, asks me to beg for contributions however small, towards this really useful work. It is useful. Here, for instance, in Lowestoft I am perfectly certain that we shall be able, if we send an organiser shortly, to form a good Branch of the Women's Freedom League. Now the weather has taken up we expect to do well at Caister, Yarmouth, and some of the neighbouring villages. It should be remembered that, through our caravan campaign we are able to touch places, that can be reached in no other way. Will the readers that can be reached in no other way. Will the readers



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Scottish Coast.

Headquarters: 77, Montague-street, Rothesay. In charge: Miss Anna Munro.

At the beginning of the week our meetings were large and sympathetic in Rothesay, Large and Dunoon. Our last day however, in the latter place was rather exciting. As usual, immediately on our arrival on Friday morning, we tied our flag to the railings which surround the Castle Hill—our meeting--to intimate to all concerned that the Freedom League were in their midst. While we were away chalking on the pavements, some youths took away our flag, throwing it into

pavements, some youths took away our flag, throwing it into the sea. It was rescued by a boatman. Again we hoisted our colours, but while we were waiting for a heavy shower of rain to pass over before beginning the meeting, our flag was torn down and the pole broken. Miss McIntyre pursued the offenders, who again threw it into the sea. When, however, Miss McIntyre returned in triumph with the flag, the assembled audience awarded her a great burst of applause.

assembled audience awarded her a great burst of applause.

Friday and Saturday witnessed a visit of two of H.M. battleships to Rothesay Bay. Consequently, many officers and
sailors attended our meetings. On Saturday evening, Miss
McIntyre, who presided, told the audience the objects and
methods of the League. This was further elaborated by Miss
F. A. Underwood, who is giving us a fortnight of her holiday.
Miss Munro followed, and for an hour and a-half was keenly
heckled on the subject by civilians and sailors alike, the Bible
and national defence being two of the chief themes. On several
occasions the excitement became somewhat interns as the occasions the excitement became somewhat intense as the possibility of rowdyism developed, but the speakers had the meeting well in hand, and when it was over some of our questioners among the sailors made a wide avenue for our exit. New members were gained, and there was a large sale of

Eastbourne

Mrs. Merivale-Mayer held a remarkably successful meeting Mrs. Merivale-Mayer held a remarkably successful meeting by the bandstand on Eastbourne Esplanade on Saturday, August 10. The weather, which had been showery, cleared up, and the fine spell lasted until the termination of the meeting, which was a very large and sympathetic one. Special interest was shown in what the speaker had to tell of the great success of woman suffrage in Australia and New Zealand, and some very good questions were dealt with. There was no opposition. Miss Clark, who has been so energetic in organising these meetings, sold The Vote well during the meeting.

IN HYDE PARK.

A very large and attentive audience gathered on August 11 for the usual midday meeting in Hyde Park, near the Marble Arch, under the auspices of our Mid-London Branch, when Miss Benett (chair) described the work now being done by women like Miss Honnor Morten and Miss Macmillan to help the child victims of slumdom. She said leading suffragists had also done such work, but they had found that the evils are the statement of the suffragistic slower than the suffragistic slower work were unergraphical. would continue as long as women were unenfranchised. She thought if any of her audience found a madman in their house, breaking the china, they would turn him out before picking up the bits, and that was precisely what the suffragists were doing. She said the Government would not be defeated on the question of women's suffrage, so, if the electors were earnest in demanding it, through their representatives, it would pass. The Unionists did not want Manhood Suffrage, so they would vote against the women's amendment, because the Labour Party was pledged, should this amendment be lost, to vote against the Third Reading

She then introduced Miss Irene Miller, who held her audience for nearly three-quarters of an hour. She said her parents had come together because both were suffragists. So as a child she had helped; but she and many other girls between twenty and thirty felt that stronger efforts were wanted, and she was quite convinced that their action in starting m; itancy had been of splendid service to the Cause. She had an open mind on the subject of militancy now, but she was quite sure of the earnestness of those who undertook it

of those who undertook it.

The chairman asked Miss Killingworth to say why she had become a suffragist, and the audience listened attentively to her first speech, which was convincingly simple and earnest. Questions occupied a half hour, and the meeting was closed, apparently to the regret of the audience, at 1.30. p.m.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

Judgment was pronounced on August 7 on Mrs. Leigh, Miss Gladys Evans, and Mrs. Baker, charged with the attempt to set fire to the Theetre Royal, Dublin. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Mr. Justice Madden sentenced Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans to five years' penal servitude, and Mrs. Baker, for a minor offence, to seven months' imprisonment with

Baker, for a minor offence, to seven months' imprisonment with hard labour. In passing sentence he said:—
"You have been convicted on the clearest evidence of a crime which indeed you did not deny and of which you attempted no defence known or recognised by the law. That crime is one to which the law attaches a severe penalty, and it is right that it should be so, because causing a fire in a theatre, having regard to the possible or probable consequences, is the very worst

form of offence. I say that deliberately, because no more terrible catastrophe could occur to the city than a conflagration in a theatre. The fabric of that theatre was not injured nor was any life lost, and I may say happily for you, for if life had been lost on that occasion you would now be standing on your trial for wilful murder. . . . I will say very little about the statement you, Mrs. Leigh, made, which is really the whole business in a nutshell—that these crimes would cease when women got the vote. I have to consider, as I said, the protection of the general public. . . . I would gladly hope that when this epidemic of crime has passed away, when the Cause which you have at heart is advocated by lawful and I will say saner methods, that the sentences which it is my duty to pronounce will be have at heart is advocated by lawful and I will say; saner methods, that the sentences which it is my duty to pronounce will be reconsidered by the proper authority. I cannot help expressing the earnest hope that the time may be at hand, and at hand shortly. In the meantime the painful duty, the imperative duty, has fallen to my lot to pronounce a sentence which is calculated to have a deterrent effect. I have no alternative but to sentence each of you to five years' penal servitude."

Mrs. Leigh observed: "It is a frightful sentence, but it will have no deterrent effect on us."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1912.

with the charge against Miss Capper was withdrawn, and she was discharged. The prisoners have since memorialised the Lord-Lieutenant, who is the supreme authority in these matters in Ireland, asking to be treated as first-class misdemeanants.

"ALL WOMEN LEAVE THE COURT."

We are glad to note the following forceful comments of *The Westminster Gazette* on a recent order of a Bow-street magistrate for women to leave the court and his further insult to one

who refused to go:—
"An incident was reported in Sunday's and yesterday's
morning papers, under such headings as 'The New Feminism'
and When Women are Tried,' which calls for a word of comment. It would seem, if the incident is correctly reported, that at Bow-street the magistrate requested all ladies to leave the court upon the commencement of the hearing of a certain case court upon the commencement of the hearing of a certain case 'in which a female was charged,' that a young woman first of all withdrew, then returned, attempted to assert a right to be present, 'protesting against the exclusion of women when a woman was being tried,' that she was then and there charged with conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace, bound over, apparently denied her claim to remain in court, and ejected, with the magnitude's flattering remark that she must be 'a apparently denied her claim to remain in court, and ejected, with the magistrate's flattering remark that she must be 'a woman with an extraordinary taste.' We confess that we should much like to see the lawfulness of this decision (if it is rightly reported) challenged; unfortunately it belongs to a large class of summary proceedings in which at present no appeal exists; but it is conceived that a civil action would lie; in recent years two judges have had to settle actions (and pay) in recent years two judges have had to settle actions (and pay damages) for the wrong of detaining unwilling people in court without just cause, and there seems no reason why unlawful expulsion from court of a person for whom there is room and whose conduct is orderly should not equally be actionable "Mr. Justice Wright (and no judge of modern times has had a nicer sense of the true limits of judicial power) always discountered of the property of the system of ordering "all women to

nicer sense of the true limits of judicial power) always discountenanced strenuously the system of ordering 'all women to leave the court.' He believed that a judge had no right to make it. It is one thing to give women (why not men, too?) fair warning that a case is about to open which they may wish not to hear; it is quite another to order women out and expel them by force, accusing them the while of prurience. Apart from questions of taste, there may be many good and even highly laudable reasons for a woman's wish to be present when women are upon trial; most people think that it is desirable that some women at least should always be present then. But it seems to us that the question of strict right transcends for the moment the question of fitness and good taste; a public court ceases to be a public court if the judge has the power of arbitrarily excluding people of years of discretion on the score of sex alone; exchiding people of years of discretion on the score of sex alone; and it is not necessary to be a votary of 'the new feminism' to see the injustice of stigmatising a lady as disorderly and prurient on no other score than that she was claiming to exercise one of the most elementary rights of citizenship, the right to see and hear justice administered in the King's courts."

HOME FOR FOREIGN LADIES IN MADRID.

HOME FOR FOREIGN LADIES IN MADRID.

The well-known traveller and writer, the late Isabella Bird Bishop, once remarked that of all the European countries over which she had travelled alone, she had found Spain the most unpleasant and dangerous. No doubt, even since her day, matters have improved a little, but it is still a difficult place for a woman, especially for a young girl, to find herself alone in, so that the readers of The Vote will no doubt be interested to hear of a quiet, comfortable home in Madrid, founded principally on behalf of foreign governesses. In such a city as Madrid a safe and comfortable home after arrival, before entering a situation, or in the event of suddenly losing a situation, is truly invaluable, and must claim the sympathy and best wishes of all those who have an interest in the welfare of young girls lone in a strange land.

One case only need be quoted to show how necessary such a place is—the case of an American girl, who was forced by terrible circumstances, which may be imagined rather than described, to leave her situation hurriedly and at all hezards. She thankfully took refuge in the Home. But for its existence,

it is hard to say what might have become of her. Through the untiring energy of several ladies resident in Madrid the Home has been kept in existence, with, of course, no expectation or desire for profit. It has had a hard struggle for existence, and would have been given up long ago but that these ladies felt the great necessity there was for such a Home, and so have fought on bravely to keep it open.

Last April the Home was removed from the outskirts of Madrid to a much better house and more convenient situation in the city. It is now in a pleasant flat, with nice, light, airy rooms, just large enough for one person. The rent is high, but it is hoped that the convenient situation for sight-seeing will induce ladies travelling in Spain to come to it for the short time they may be spending in Madrid. A constant succession of such visitors would greatly benefit the Home financially, and would also benefit ladies of moderate means, who cannot very well also benefit ladies of moderate means, who cannot very well afford the large and expensive hotels in Madrid. Single bedrooms, with or without board, may be had. Full board and lodging runs from four to six pesetas a day. As a peseta is of the same value as a franc, the cost is from about 3s. 6d. to 5s. a day, inclusive. The arrangements of the Home are very simple, but it is clean and comfortable, and one is sure of pleasant

'Home for Foreign Governesses,

"Calle del Cid, 4, pral. dra.

The Home is open to all comers, irrespective of religion. Mrs. Fliedner, Bravo Murillo 63, Madrid, will be very pleased to give any further particulars.

N. B. (Edinburgh). give any further particulars.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONGRESS AT BUDAPEST, JUNE 15-20, 1913.

[We have received the following information from our friends who are working hard to ensure the success of the Woman Suffrage International Congress, to be held from June 15-20,

suffrage International Congress, to be held from June 15-20, 1913.]

Cable Address: Suffragium, Budapest; General Address: Congressbureau, VII. István ut, 67, Budapest.

All persons taking part in the Congress will benefit by the following facilities, which have been specially granted by the Minister of Commerce and the different railroad and steamboat companies:—Second-class ticket will allow first-class travel, and third-class tickets second-class. A number of tickets will be issued free of charge to journalists. The city of Budapest contributed 5,000 Kronen to our fund, and will issue a beautifully-illustrated album which will familiarise Congress visitors with Hungary and its people, and the city of Budapest intends to arrange a reception to welcome our guests.

The following incident is interesting: When the town council was considering the contribution, one of the councillors vehemently objected to financial or moral support of the Congress by the city of Budapest, or any sympathy with the "Window-Smashing Suffragettes," as beneath the dignity of the city. The arguments of this gentleman were severely rebuked by other councillors, amongst others by two Members of Parliament and a professor on the Technology of Budapest, who is the Vice-President of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, and finally by the Lord Mayor of the city, Dr. Stephen von Bárczy, who is an ardent supporter of our Cause, and who declared that he would be most happy to welcome the Congress in Budapest, for the movement, approved by the intellectual leaders of the civilised world, must be promoted by all judicious men. After this the amount unanimously was granted.

Financial support has been given by the Minister of Commerce and from various Hungarian cities.

Countess Iska Teleki, President of the Executive Committee, is writing an account of Hungary, which will be sent to affiliated countries together with a set of lantern slides, hoping that suffragists will help us by making the Congress known. Mrs. Chapman Catt informs us that ther

have decided to invite the Mers International Bedge for Woman Suffrage to have its first General Meeting when our Congress is sitting in Budapest. Guides and interpreters of the languages of all countries represented will be available. We have received already invitations to a number of festivals and

pleasure trips.
Our Executive Committee is as follows:—President: Countess Our Executive Committee is as follows:—President: Countess Iska Teleki. Co-Presidents: Dr. Gustav Dirner, Vilma Glücklich, Countess Ilona Haller, Dr. Desider Márkus, Rosika Schwimmer. General Secretary: Paula Pogány. Treasurer: Jane Dirnfeld. Auditor: Mrs. Ida de Molnár. Rec. Secretaries: Dr. Maximilan Rácz, Adele Spády, Mrs. Sidonie Szegvári. Members: Dr. Aranka Bálint, Hilda Behr, Mrs. Gisella de Békássy, Gyöngyi de Békássy, Mrs. Berta Engel, Jane Gergely, Mrs. Jane de Lánczy, Mrs. Eugenie Meller-Miskolczy, Countess Mikes, Countess Katinka Pejacsevich, Franciska Schwimmer, Mrs. Ida Seenger, Dr. Charlotte Steinberger, Mrs. Irma de Szirmay, Mrs. Olga Ungár, Sidonie Willhelm.

Change of Address.—The Men's League for the Women's Suffrage has been removed from 159 to 136, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L. LONDON AND SUBURBS.



Thurs., Aug. 15.—HERNE-HILL and Norwood Branch Members' Meeting, 161, Croxted-road, Dulwich, 7.45 p.m. Finsburg Park, 17 p.m. Miss Syms and Miss Preston. Hanover Park, Peckhan, 8 p.m. Miss Spriggs, Mrs. Pickering and Mrs. Merivale Mayer.

Myer, Aug. 16. — The Thighton, Penge, 7.30 p.m. Miss Fennings and Mrs. Watson. West-end-lane Station, Hampstead, 8.30 p.m. Mrs. van Raadle and Mrs. Merivale Mayer. Sun., Aug. 18. — Hyde Park, noon. Miss Palmer, Dr. Drysdale and Mrs. Nevinson. Brockweit, Park. 11.30 am.

FREE. Palmer, Dr. Drysdale and Mrs. Nevinson. Brockwell Park, 11.30 a.m.

Mon. Aug. 19.—Corner Downham-road and Kingsland-road,

p.m. Chair: Mrs, Stebbings. Tues., Aug. 20.—Princes Head, Battersea, 8 p.m. The Flag.

Wed, Aug. 21.—Correr Long-road, Clapham, 8 p.m. Sun., Aug. 25.—Hyde Park, noon. Mrs. Merivale Mayer and

others. Sat., Sep. 21.—National Executive Committee Meeting, 1, Robert-street, 10 a.m. PROVINCES.

Caravan Campaign. Thurs., Aug. 15.—Waxham. Open-air meetings. Speakers: Mrs. Despard, Miss C. E. Andrews, Mrs. Clarendon Hyde and Miss Elliott. Fri., Aug. 16.—Mundesley. Open-air Meetings. Speakers: Mrs. Despard, Miss C. E. Andrews, Mrs. Clarendon Hyde, and Miss Elliott. Sat., Aug. 17.—Mundesley. Open-air Meetings. Speakers. Speakers, Mrs. Despard, Miss C. E. Andrews, Mrs. Clarendon Hyde, and Miss Elliott.

Sun., Aug. 18, TO THURS., Aug. 22.—CROMER AND DISTRICT. Openair Meetings. Speakers: Mrs. Despard, Miss C. E. Andrews, Mrs. Clarendon Hyde, and Miss Elliott.

East Carmarthen By-Election Campaign.

Thurs., Aug. 16, to Thurs., Aug. 22.—Open-air Meetings daily t Llandilo and District. Speakers: Miss C. Nina Boyle and Mrs.

Clyde Coast Campaign. Thurs., Aug. 15, to Thurs., Aug. 22.—OPEN-AIR MEETINGS daily t Rothesay, Dunoon, Largs, and Milport, 12, 3, and 8 p.m. Speakers: liss Lena Connell, Miss Anna Munro, Miss Underwood, and others. Rothesay Pierhead every evening, 8 p.m.

OTHER SOCIETIES

Sun., Aug. 18.—Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' association (London) Meeting. Hyde Park (Marble Arch), 3.30 p.m. to explain the objects and work of the Association. Speakers: Mrs. Merivale Mayer and Miss Margaret Hodge. Australians and New calanders visiting London are specially invited.

BRANCH NOTES.

NATIONAL OFFICES, LONDON.-1, Robert-street, Adelphi. W.C.

Will Branch Secretaries kindly write their reports very distinctly and briefly on one side of a sheet of paper, leaving a margin on the left, and address them to the Editor, The Vote Office, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.? A halfpenny stamp is sufficient; the flap of the envelope should be tucked All reports must reach the office on or before the first post on Monday mornings.

on Monday mornings.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.—Anerley and Crystal Palace District.—Miss J. Fennings, 149, Croydon-road.

Miss E. Fennings was both chairman and speaker last Friday at Penge, and for nearly two hours a large crowd listened with great attention and asked many questions. We again sold out our two dozen copies of The Vote. Usual meeting next Friday.

Herne Hill and Norwood.—Hon. Sec.: Miss B. Spencer, 32, Geneva-road, Brixton, S.W.

On Sunday, August 11, at our meeting in Brockwell-park, Miss Spriggs gave an interesting address, referring especially to the need for women's influence on legislation that affects our social and industrial life, and for the reform of many of the antiquated laws which are at present so unjust to women. On Thursday, August 15, a business meeting will be held at 161, Croxted-road, Dulwich, at 7.45 p.m., and members are urgently requested to attend.

meeting will be held at 161, Croxted-road, Dulwich, at 7.45 p.m., and members are urgently requested to attend.

Stamford Hill—Hon, Secretary: Mrs. Thomson, 7, East Bank.

Failing a woman speaker on Friday evening at the open-air meeting, we were somewhat anxious not to abandon the opportunity for propaganda, and therefore welcomed the kindly help of our two members of the Men's League, Messrs. Hammond and Hawkins. The latter acted as chairman, and the former gave an excellent exposition of how to meet the various objections of our Anti friends. A capital audience was gathered about the rostrum, the larger number being men, who listened and questioned with evident interest. Our thanks are due to our friends of the Men's League, who have thus shown how the cooperation of the sexes is needful in good work, and proved that chivalry is not yet dead, nor likely to die where Suffrage workers are concerned.

OTHER SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

Free Church League for Woman Suffrage. — Hon. General Sec.:
REV. C. FLEMING WILLIAMS, 2, Holmbury-view, Springfield,
Clapton, London, N.E.
A branch of the F.C.L.W.S. has lately been formed at Oxford. Dr.
Estlin Carpenter kindly allowed the use of Manchester College for two

naugural meetings, and Iwas elected JPresident. There are among vice-presidents five local Nonconformist ministers. The Rev. C. Fleming Williams was the chief speaker at both meetings. The local secretary, Miss Underhill, 15, St. Clements, Oxford, will be glad to hear

from prospective members.

The Catholic Women's Suffrage Society.—Office: 55, Berners, street, Oxford-street, London, W. ** Hon. Sec.: Miss G. Jeffery. A most successful unofficial meeting was held in Norwich during the recent National Cath. ic Congress, at which Miss Abadam was the chief speaker. The audience included a large number of priests, who seemed deeply impressed by Miss Abadam's logical and feloquent speech. Much propaganda work was also done by members of the society attending the Congress, who canvassed many of the influential clergy and laity, and lost no opportunity in bringing the cause of women's suffrage prominently before the delegates. All these members testified to the cordiality and friendliness with which they were received. The hon, treasurer, Miss Whately, who is staying at "Sunny Side," York-road, Babbicombe, S. Devon, will be glad it Catholic Suffragists in the neighbourhood will write or call on her. She is anxious to arrange a meeting during the holidays.

"WAR AGAINST POVERTY."

A National Conference to consider demands for legislation next Session for a minimum of civilised life will be held at the next Session for a minimum of civilised life will be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, London, October 11, 1912. It is organised by a joint committee of the Independent Labour Party and Fabian Society. It is felt that the present wide-spread unrest and industrial discontent has aroused public attention to the necessity of immediate and drastic social reform, and it is important that steps should be taken at once to ensure that Parliament devotes the whole of next Session to the consideration and passing of measures which will permanently raise the standard of life of the large masses of the working people who are suffering from the evils of poverty. The National Conference will consider demands for legislation dealing with a legal minimum wage; reduction of the hours of labour; complete provision against sickness; a national minimum of child nurture; prevention of unemployment; healthy homes for all; plete provision against sickness; a national minimum of child nurture; prevention of unemployment; healthy homes for all; and the abolition of the Poor-law. Resolutions dealing with the subjects mentioned will be submitted to the Conference, and short papers will be read on "Wages," "Hours of Labour," "Housing," and "The Children's Minimum."

The Conference will begin at 10 a.m., when the chair will be taken by Sidney Webb, LL.B., and at the afternoon session Miss Margaret Bondfield will preside. It is expected that a number of Labour Members of Parliament and other well-known persons will attend and take part in the discussions.

In the evening a demonstration will take place at the Royal

In the evening a demonstration will take place at the Royal Albert Hall, at which J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., will take the

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chair, and the following will speak:—W. C. Anderson, J. Keir Hardie, M.P., George Lansbury, M.P., L.C.C., Miss Mary R. Macarthur, G. Bernard Shaw, and Mrs. Sidney Webb. The demonstration will inaugurate a campaign to be carried on throughout the country by means of conferences and public

int secretaries of the Conference are Francis Johnson and W. Stephen Sanders, to whom all communications should be addressed at St. Bride's House, Salisbury-square, London, E.C.

DEATH OF NURSE PITFIELD.—Nurse Ellen Pitfield died in a unsing home on August 8. She was arrested last March and entenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division on a charge of attempting to set fire to the General Post Office. She did not serve her sentence, being released by order of the Home Secretary in April, owing to her health, as she was suffering from an incurable disease. She had been arrested on five casions for her militant protests

In Chicago, where a woman, Miss Ella Flagg Young, is uperintendent of public schools, the teachers have just won a sig increase in salary, a total rise having been granted to all rades amounting to over £100,000.

Holidays: Before and After.—Those who are preparing for a holiday will find "Our Old Friends," Chambers and Co., Maple-road, Penge, S.E., and 101, Crawford-street, Portmansquare, W., valuable helpers in cleaning blouses, dresses, laces, gloves, &c. Everything will be sent home looking like new at a very moderate outlay. Those who are returning with the marks of the holiday—rain and shine—upon their wardrobe, will do well to call in to their aid this firm of cleaners, who are not only old friends of The Vote and its readers, but have a reputation for good work which is worth keeping. Send a postcard, and the goods will be collected. Mention The Vote.

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Women's Freedom League.

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LONDON AND SUBURBS.

I.ONDON AND SUBURBS.

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tilloch.
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