

THE VOTE.
August 17, 1912.
ONE PENNY.

ON WATCH! BY C. DESPARD.

THE VOTE

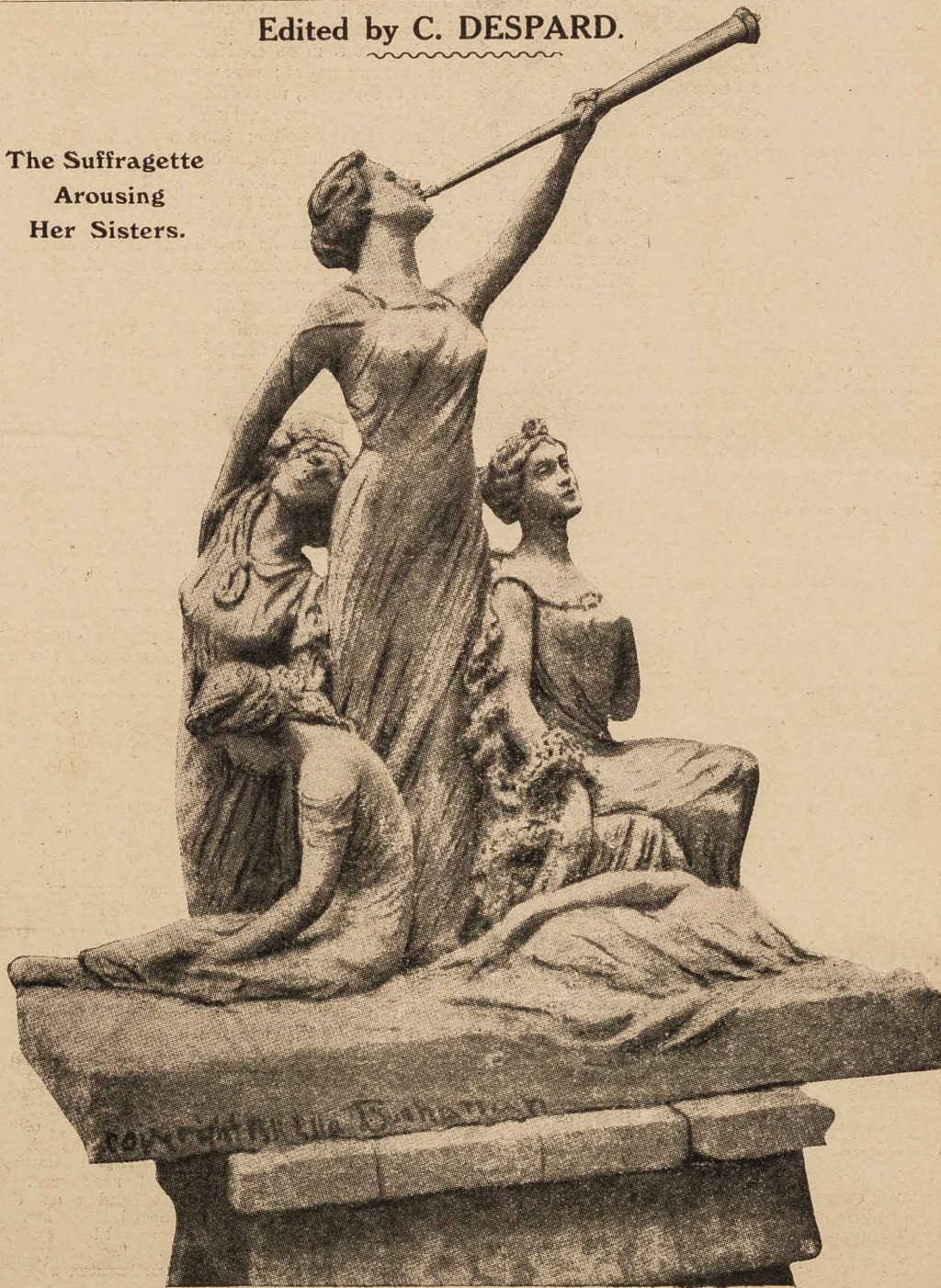
THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

VOL. VI. No. 147.

Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper. SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1912.

Edited by C. DESPARD.

The Suffragette
Arousing
Her Sisters.



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 Tillet 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, "Tillet'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 co-inciters 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. We 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 castigating 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 crime has passed away." Where has he been living? 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.

Awkward Facts.

The man who knows more than anyone else about the true position of the Liberal Party and its voting 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. Mr. 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 are 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. Again 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 treated?

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?

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

CARTOON: THE SUFFRAGETTE AROUSING HER SISTERS. OUR POINT OF VIEW. BY-ELECTIONS. THE MEN WHO GOVERN US. BY C. NINA BOYLE. POLITICAL NEWS. "EXPERIENCE SHOWS."—I. BY C. MERIVALE MAYER.

THE VOTE AND WAGES IN AUSTRALIA. BY GERTRUDE LUCIE BUBKE. ON WATCH! BY C. DESPARD. ROSAMUND'S TRIUMPH. BY LEAH ANSON. WITH THE CAMPAIGNERS. INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE 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 woman, 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 punctually at 5 p.m.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

Offices: 1, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI.

Telegrams—"TACTICS, LONDON." Telephone—6146 CITY.
Colours—GREEN, WHITE AND GOLD.
President—Mrs. C. DESPARD. Hon. Treasurer—Dr. E. KNIGHT.
Secretary—Miss F. A. UNDERWOOD.
Hon. Departmental Officers—
Political Organiser—Miss NINA BOYLE.
Vote Sales Department—Mrs. HUNTSMAN.
Press Department—Mrs. HARVEY, Brackenhill, Bromley, Kent.

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. The splendid propaganda work and organisation of the 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 well-informed, 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, Market-street; 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.

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. I 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 a 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, thus:—

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 demonstrated 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?" Mr. Peel replied: "I am here to answer anybody's questions." 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 SENTENCES.

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-frying-pan-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 onerous.

There is only one possible reading of the situation,

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 rate. 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 woman 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 Suffrage.

GERTRUDE LUCIE BURKE.

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 cram;
By her own light, with her own clear glory,

Shines the "Lady of the Lamp."

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,

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
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.

Bournemouth. S. GERTRUDE FORD,

* Florence Nightingale, died Aug. 13, 1910.

"THE KEystone OF HEALTH."

It is undoubtedly a fact that the mineral water treatment of rheumatism, gout, gouty eczema, gravel and other uric acid troubles, is most efficacious.

You should therefore try "Vitaregis Aperient Water," which contains "Sulphur" in the most palatable form yet discovered, and is endorsed by the medical profession.

It is used in the leading Hydros, and has the decided advantage of being quite odourless, as well as palatable, and is also a mild and effective Aperient.

Half a tumblerful taken before breakfast, once or twice a week, will make you fit and keep you well.

Excellent for the Complexion. An ideal Aperient.

Of all Chemists, price 1s. 3d. per large bottle.—[ADVT.]

HOW SOME MEN PROTECT WOMEN.

[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.]

Murder.

Mrs. 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: "Murder against some person or persons unknown." Boots and stockings pulled off, and one bootlace tied with great tightness round the throat.

Murderous Assaults.

Lizzie Curran, aged 19, set upon in Belfast by gangs of workmen, 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.

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 go 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 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 man.

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.

Thomas Clark, at the Old Bailey, during July, found guilty of attempting to take Lillian 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 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

makes

60, Dingwall Rd., **Elegant and ::**
CROYDON. **Simple Gowns**

From Three Guineas.

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS LIBRARY.

Printers and Publishers of Books, Pamphlets,
etc., Advocating Women's Rights.

No. I. Price One Penny. SECOND EDITION.

"The Premier Essay on Women's
Political Rights."

No. II. Price 6d.—An Interesting & Instructive Lecture.

"Woman's Influence on the Progress
of Knowledge."

No. III. Price 2d.

"Memoirs of Mary Somerville,"
England's Queen of Scientists.

No. IV. Mrs. ANNIE BESANT'S FAMOUS
ADDRESS. THIRD EDITION. Price 3d.

"The Political Status of Women."

AGENTS:—W. STEWART & CO., 19, Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street
LONDON, E.C.

WORKING WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

(About to be Established on frankly Socialist lines in
connection with the Central Labour College.)

OBJECTS:

(1) To meet the deficiency of trained working women as Propagandists in the working-class movement, as representatives on public bodies, and as members of management committees of the Trade Unions in which women are organised.

(2) To train in a Co-Educational College under the control of Trade Unions and Socialist Organisations, an organised body of disciplined militant working women, combining confidence in themselves with an intelligent understanding of their position as workers, who will, by constructive educational work increase working-class discontent, and help to organise that discontent under the banner of organised labour.

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

(4) To provide, by means of organised united service in the cause of the worker's education, a link between the Labour movement and the most forward spirits of all classes in the feminist movement.

Hon. Organiser of Working Women's College:

Mrs. BRIDGES ADAMS, 64, Prince of Wales Mansions, Battersea
Park, S.W.

N.B.—Discuss these objects with your Friends.

Mrs. S. ASSER.

A NECESSITY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.



Soft Folding Hat, in White Felt, with band and
underbrim contrast of velvet. Colours for underbrim,
Navy, Royal, Green, Grey, Cerise, Tan, Black, Violet.

PRICE 4/11 Post 6d.

All Orders must be accompanied by Remittance.

8-9, BURLINGTON ARCADE, PICCADILLY.



NOVELTIES IN NEEDLEWORK.

WE HAVE the LATEST PRODUCTIONS
IN EVERY BRANCH OF

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

Richelieu, Madeira and Filet a speciality.
Fancy Canvases of all descriptions.
A Complete Stock of the New Grayona
and Salome Fibres.
D.M.C. Threads and Books.
Deighton's Transfers, &c., &c.

Ladies' own materials carefully and taste-
fully mounted, and work commenced in our
workrooms if desired.

All the necessary Materials for Art
and Fancy Needlework. Specially
appointed to supply the various
Needlework Guilds.

❖
**SPECIAL ATTENTION
IS GIVEN TO ORDERS
BY POST.**

❖
FREE DELIVERY

All Goods throughout the establishment
over 2s. 6d. in value are delivered Free
in the United Kingdom.

Our own Motor Cars and Vans deliver
to within about 30 miles of Westbourne
Grove every day.

**WILLIAM OWEN, Ltd.,
WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON, W.**

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, Largs 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-place—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 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.

Friday and Saturday witnessed a visit of two of H.M. battle-ships 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 heeded 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 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 literature.

Eastbourne.

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 Honor 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 would continue as long as women were unfranchised. 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 of the Bill.

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 a meeting 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.

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 Theatre 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 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 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."

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 '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 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 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 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; 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.

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 alone 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 hazards. 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 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 company, a great consideration to a woman travelling alone. The full address is:—

"Home for Foreign Governesses,
"Calle del Cid, 4, pral. dra.
MADRID."

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).

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, 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 Bärzsy, 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 there is every possibility that delegates from India, Egypt and Burma will attend the Congress. The Hungarian Men's League for Woman Suffrage have decided to invite the Men's International League 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 Iska Teleki. Co-Presidents: Dr. Gustav Dirner, Vilma Glücklich, Countess Ilona Haller, Dr. Desider Márkus, Rosika Schwimmer. General Secretary: Paula Pogány. Treasurer: Jane Dimfeld. Auditor: Mrs. Ida de Molnár. Rec. Secretaries: Dr. Maximilian 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 Láncezy, Mrs. Eugénie Meller-Miskolczy, Countess Mikes, Countess Katinka Pejacevich, Francisca 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 130, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

Miscellaneous Advertisements are inserted in this column at the rate of 6d. a line, for not less than 2 lines.

For insertion in the next week's issue, copy must be sent in by Monday morning to

The Advertisement Manager,
2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

**BOARD RESIDENCE,
Rooms, Holiday Homes, &c.**

AT THE STRAND IMPERIAL HOTEL, opposite Gaiety Theatre, Strand, London.—Absolute Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement.—Ladies will find the freshest, daintiest, cosiest quarters. Sumptuous Bedroom with h. and c. water fitted; Breakfast, Bath, Attendance and Lights, from 5s. 6d. En pension, 9s. Finest English provisions. Terrace garden Lounge.—MANAGERESS, 4788 Gerrard.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table. Congenial society. Terms 27s. 6d. to 30s.—Mrs. GRAY, Proprietress.

TO LET.

CLAPTON.—FURNISHED FLAT (self-contained). Dining-room, lounge, three bedrooms, kitchen (gas stoves, &c.), bathroom (h. and c.), every convenience. Near station, one minute 'bus and cars. For August and Sept., rent 25s. week.—Write C., c.o. THE VOTE, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET. Drawing, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom. Constant hot-water supply. Gas cooker. Electric light.—77, Hamlet-gardens, Ravenscourt-park.

SUTTON.—Charming UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. Sitting and dining-rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, and scullery. Stands in half an acre of ground. Corner house. Rent £48 per annum. Corner of Elgin and Benhill-road.—Apply Madame GIBAUD, 2A, Harwood-place, W.

TO LET, FURNISHED FLAT in Chelsea. Drawing-room, double-bedded room, kitchen, w.c., electric light, and gas-cooker. Ground floor. Any reasonable offer considered. Apply ELDERTON, 90, Elm-park-mansions, Chelsea, S.W.

BARGAIN COLUMN.

LADY has FOR DISPOSAL few Nainsook Nightdresses, 2s. 11d. each; Chemises, 1s. 10d.; Knickers, 1s. 6d.; Camisoles, 1s. 4d.; White Underskirts, full size, 3s. 11d. All prettily trimmed. Never worn; approval.—Mrs. BURLEY, 157, Strand, London.

BECHSTEIN PIANO, great bargain. Also Simplex Piano-Player Dimoline Patent Silencing Stop Piano, 20 guineas. Below half price.—11, Parkhurst-road, Holloway, N.

BONELESS CORSETS.—New invention; unbreakable. List free.—KNITTED CORSET Co., Nottingham.

FOR SALE, SADDLE-BAG DINING-ROOM SUITE, two walnut Sideboards, also Piano and black oak Hall Stand. Bargains.—Write P., c/o THE VOTE, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible prices for above. Offers made, and, if not accepted, teeth returned. Dealers in old gold and silver in any form. Straightforward dealing.—WOOLFALL AND Co., Southport.

REMNANT BARGAIN!—Genuine White Art IRISH LINEN REMNANTS, suitable for making charming Tea-cloths, Traycloths, D'oyleys, &c., only 2s. 6d. per bundle. Postage 4d.—Write to-day, HUTTON'S, 166, Larne, Ireland.

TO HUSBANDS OF SUFFRAGISTS! Help the Women's Cause by supporting advertisers in "The Vote." We want Gents' Lounge Suits (&c.) of all kinds, and will give you good prices for them. Ladies' Second-hand Coats, Skirts, Furs, Jewellery, &c., also bought. Cash remitted same day.—H. GROVES and Co., 24, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, W.C. Phone, 4761 Gerrard.

FOR SALE.

"HOTEL VEIGELE" AND PENSION.—This well-known "Home from Home" establishment to be DISPOSED OF, through retirement of the owner.—Apply to MADAME, 65, Hereford-road, or L. COAD, Esq., 3, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD., by W. SPEAIGHT AND SONS, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. Editorial and Advertisement Offices, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

**To Our Old Friends
of 'The Vote.'**

are still
Chambers
'Our Cleaners'

Maple Rd.,
Penge.
101, Crawford Street,
ortman Square, W.

**TOYE & CO., 57, THEOBALD'S ROAD,
LONDON, W.C.**

SPECIALISTS IN
**BANNERS, REGALIA, BUTTONS, BADGES, ROSETTES
FOR EVERY SOCIETY.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FREE.**

'Phone 3820 Central. Established 1855. Wire "Modifying, London."

Islington Dental Surgery.

69, UPPER STREET, N.

Mr. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,

Mr. Fredk. G. Boucher, Assistant Dental Surgeon.
Established 35 Years.

Gas Administered Daily by qualified Medical Man, Fee 7/6. Nurse in attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches. Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No Show-case at door. CONSULTATION FREE. Tel. 6348 Central.

J. J. PARSON,
Addiscombe Farm Dairy.

Pure Fresh
MILK
supplied direct
from my own
cows.

OFFICE AND DAIRY:

96, GEORGE STREET, CROYDON.

Telephone: 1954.

A. SHAPCOTT,
81, GEORGE STREET, CROYDON.

**LAWN MOWERS
AT STORE PRICES.**

Garden Hose Reels and Fittings at Store Prices.
TELEPHONE: 443 CROYDON.

The 'INCROYABLE' Bust

The Most Practical Bust Made.

The new model Costume Stand, as sketch, is highly recommended as being one of the most helpful properties an atelier can include in its furnishing, covered in strong holland. Posed on black tripods and well finished.

These Special Busts now supplied by us are used by all the best Paris Couturiers and are imported direct from Paris.

Busts of every description made in six different stock sizes from 10s. 6d.

Send for our new Catalogue.

Busts made specially to measure, in which case a holland lining must be supplied, from 30s., with stand 35s. 6d.

Country Orders receive our immediate attention.

Made in the following sizes:

	Bust.	Waist.	Hips.
Small ..	38 .. 33½ .. 20½ .. 34½		
	40 .. 34½ .. 21½ .. 36½		
Medium ..	42 .. 37½ .. 22½ .. 38½		
	44 .. 38 .. 23½ .. 40½		
	46 .. 39½ .. 24 .. 42½		
Large ..	48 .. 41½ .. 25½ .. 44½		

The above are approximate measurements.

COMPLETE 16/6 NETT.

CARRIAGE PAID TO ANY LONDON ADDRESS.

'PARIS FASHIONS' BUREAU,
351, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. Ring up
(6 doors West of Bond-street). 1276 Gerrard

