

130
THE VOTE,
November 7, 1913
ONE PENNY.

MALE VANITY: LORD NORTHCLIFFE IN AMERICA.



THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

VOL. IX. No. 211.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1913.

THIS WEEK

Edited by C. DESPARD.

FOUR EXTRA PAGES.

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

ECHO ANSWERS-

WHY?

[SEE PAGE 10.]

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OUR POINT OF VIEW.

The New Game: Concentration.

There is something humorous in the thought of the portly figure of Lord Haldane sheltering itself behind a militant Suffragette and crying out "Hit her, don't hit me!" Sir Edward Grey is doing the same thing, so is Mr. Lloyd George, but to Lord Haldane belongs the honour of giving the new game a name. He calls it "Concentration." We imagine Cabinet Ministers playing it with gusto at Christmas parties. It is so easy for everyone but the Suffragette; so funny, too; you only have to dodge the hard knocks that come and see that she gets them instead. Cabinet Ministers are very busy at the moment dodging blows. When it is Sir Edward Carson, or Jim Larkin, or Driver Caudle, with the railwaymen behind him, they get out of breath and cry "Hold! Don't hit any more! Let's sit down and talk!" When it is women, driven to desperation by broken promises and what the Prime Minister, when rhapsodising Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, called "the meanness and trickery of politics," the game goes on with the utmost vigour: "Torture them! Break their spirit! Bring them to the point of death! Forcibly feed, but don't let them die in prison!" is the cry. To those who protest all that these professed friends say is: "You can go no further—but we are concentrating!" A pretty game, but it sets us playing with grimmest determination "Keep The Liberals Out!" The workers are playing it, too, and it is not a game the Liberal politicians like.

Shirkers.

We have good memories. It is not long since Lord Haldane gave a very different message when men were blaming the militancy of Women Suffragists. He told them that a few years hence, when the British public had grown quite accustomed to the sight of women voting and still remaining womanly, these days of tumult and struggle would be regarded as barbaric times, utterly unreasonable and amazing. What is Lord Haldane doing now? Simply shirking the question in company with his colleagues, who are content to say they are keener Suffragists than ever. Such keenness is wonderful when it leads simply to a deadlock. Let them show some evidence of true concentration; the signs they seek are there; public opinion has long been "clear"; the House of Commons by larger majorities than those given to many Government measures has made "definite pronouncements" in favour of Woman Suffrage time after time. Why waste more time saying the same thing over and over again? It is Lord Haldane and his friends who have made women militant; they have it in their power to bring peace, but refuse to move. "Blame the women, not us!" An easy cry, but Nemesis comes. We are glad to see that the Northern Men's Federation has sent a vigorous reply to this negation of statesmanship. Meanwhile, we look in vain for the faintest sign of repentance on the part of the Government in response to the Bishop of Winchester's appeal.

"Chastened Reflections."

The Prime Minister, as he stood under the walls of Stirling Castle and almost within sight of the Field of Bannockburn last Saturday to unveil the

statue of his predecessor in office, wondered at the "act of generosity" which could show hospitality to an Englishman on the historic scene of Scottish militancy and English coercion. It brought "chastened reflections," he said, to the Englishman. We assure Mr. Asquith that more "chastened reflections" are in store for him when present-day coercion has proved to be absolutely futile in face of the justice of women's demand for freedom. Before him on the pedestal of the statue of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was a woman's figure representing Peace, and immediately above it the words "South Africa." Did some inkling of its meaning pierce the obstinacy of the man who is responsible for war on women? Did he remember how thousands of lives and millions of money were poured out to gain votes for a few men? To-day he is blocking the way to peace with the women at home, and his colleagues are as water before his will. He lamented to the people of Stirling the daily burdens of the Premiership, and declared they were only bearable because supported by "the community at large." It was rhetoric for the occasion without justification in fact. The larger half of the community has no share in the form of government men have devised; if it had the burdens would grow appreciably lighter. Instead of groaning over the responsibilities of office, we advise the over-burdened Premier to lay them down and make way for a statesman who is wise enough to see the futility of antagonising women and the national benefit of securing their co-operation. We have no sympathy for such a weary Titan. He has an easy way of escape, but is too comfortable to take it.

Shier Brutality.

The Orange Free State is the only one of the provinces of the Union of South Africa in which native women are under the "pass" law. As administered in the Transvaal, the Pass-law has proved a protection to native "boys," and but for the danger of placing power of this nature over women's movements in the hands of men police, might be used beneficially for women also. In the Free State, however, the Pass-law is administered mercilessly, and the following extract from *South Africa*, under the heading of "Native Suffragettes," will show the spirit of some of the women:—

Recently at Jagersfontein about sixty native women, adorned with bunches of blue ribbon and carrying flags, ranged themselves opposite the Court House, and in due course entered the Magistrate's presence to answer a charge of refusing to carry passes. Some time ago the women appealed to the magistrate to stop the pass system. This, of course, he could not do, and they decided upon passive resistance. The women were orderly, and before entering the Court House sang "God Save the King." The ringleader was a Mozambique woman named Aploon. The magistrate fined Aploon £3 or thirty days, and the rest amounts from 5s. or seven days. Some fifty-two were removed to gaol. In the afternoon a large number of native girls paraded the streets singing, shouting, and flaunting the badge of their Suffragettism. They made a rush to the spot where the fifty convicted women were under police guard waiting transport to Fauresmith, and so large did the crowd become that the police had to requisition the fire hose to disperse them. Later on mounted constables, with sjamboks, cleared the streets. The native men deplored this outburst, but quaintly said, "Women are always silly." They urged the recalcitrants to be law-abiding, and wait for the law to be altered.

The thought of mounted constables with sjamboks—whips of hippopotamus hide, almost as cruel as a knout—clearing the streets of women is abominable.

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AT HEADQUARTERS.

Wednesday Afternoon Meetings at Caxton Hall.—Next Wednesday Mr. George Lansbury has promised to speak for us, and as we are anxious to give this staunch supporter of our Cause a very cordial welcome we hope our members and friends will make a special effort to attend. Miss Boyle will also address the meeting, and the chair will be taken by Miss Eunice Murray at 3.30.

The following Wednesday our speaker will be Mrs. de Fonblanque (organiser of the Woman's March from Edinburgh to London), whose subject is to be "Nature and the Soul of Woman's Suffrage." The chair will be taken at 3.30.

Sunday "At Home," Caxton Hall, November 16—All members and friends are cordially invited to attend this "At Home." Tea will be served at 3.30, and we have been fortunate enough to secure the Rev. Hatty Baker, who will lecture at four o'clock on "Ibsen's Influence on the Woman's Movement." Mrs. Despard will act as Chairman, and we are looking forward to a very enjoyable afternoon.

Discussion Meetings at the W.F.L. Office, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.:

Monday, November 17.—The Rev. W. Moritz Weston will open a discussion on the "Economic Independence of Women." We feel sure that those of our readers who heard Mr. Weston's lecture at one of our Wednesday meetings in the spring will not miss an opportunity of hearing him again. Time will be allowed for questions, and a general discussion will follow. The chair will be taken by Miss Murray at eight o'clock.

Tuesday, December 2, is the date fixed for the last of our Discussion Meetings before Christmas. Mr. E. B. Lloyd has promised to lecture on that date at 8 p.m. on "The Real Meaning of the White Slave Traffic." Mrs. Despard will preside.

F. A. UNDERWOOD.

BY-ELECTIONS.

READING.

Committee Rooms: 31, King's-road.

Candidates: Capt. L. Wilson (U.).

Mr. G. P. Gooch (L.).

Mr. T. G. Butler (Soc.).

ELECTION RESULT, DEC. 1910.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C. (L.) 5,094

Capt. L. Wilson (U.) 4,995

Liberal majority 99

MARCH, 1910.
Sir Rufus Isaacs returned unopposed, on appointment as Solicitor-General.

Polling day: November 8.
Our meetings are going splendidly; great crowds every evening and good attendances at the dinner hour meetings. One night the rain cleared all other party speakers off their platforms, but Mrs. Tanner was kept answering questions for more than an hour. Another night some young hooligans ran our speakers in the trap around the Butts, but Miss Eunice Murray afterwards won an interested and intelligent hearing. On Saturday, Miss Anna Munro and Mrs. Rothwell had their largest crowds in Cheapside, outside one of the Picture Palaces, as one "house" was coming out and another waiting to go in. A sailor tried to cause a disturbance by ringing a bell, until Miss Munro told the crowd it was because he wished to ask a question, but, given the chance, no question was forthcoming, and he was effectively silenced.

Mrs. Rothwell's powerful voice is a great acquisition. We can find plenty of work for many more helpers, and specially need more VOTE-sellers on Friday and Saturday. The campaign will go on with even greater vigour until the polling-day, under the direction of Miss Anna Munro, assisted by Mrs. Tanner and Mrs. Rothwell.

KEIGHLEY.

Candidates: Viscount Lascelles (U.).
Mr. Buckmaster (L.).
Mr. William Bland (Lab.).

ELECTION RESULT, 1911.

S. O. Buckmaster (L.) 4,667

W. M. Asworth (U.) 3,842

W. C. Anderson (Lab.) 3,542

Liberal majority 825

Polling Day, November 11.

A vigorous anti-Government campaign will be carried on at Keighley by Miss C. Nina Boyle, Miss Eunice Murray and Miss A'ix Minnie Clark. Will friends in the neighbourhood who can help kindly communicate with headquarters?

SCOTLAND.

South Lanarkshire.

Candidates:—

The Hon. W. Watson (U.).

Mr. T. Gibb (Lab.).

Liberal not yet chosen.

Liberal majority at last election, 1,197.

West Lothian.

Candidates:—

Mr. J. Kidd (U.).

Baillie Pratt (L.).

Liberal majority at last election, 2,070.

Our Edinburgh and Glasgow Branches are working strenuously in the campaigns in West Lothian and South Lanarkshire. From the W.L.F. committee rooms, Station-road, Broxburn, Miss Ada Broughton writes:—

"In the West Lothian constituency the Women's Freedom League are hard at work urging the electorate to vote against the Government. At Broxburn, the electorate has evinced a genuine friendliness towards the Woman's Movement. The shop, with its display of the W.F.L. posters and colours, is a centre of activity and attraction, and requests have been made for the formation of a Branch. Excellent meetings have been held in the outlying districts; at Bathgate a storm brought a Home Rule meeting to a close, but the same audience listened for an hour, despite heavy rain, to Miss Jack's indictment of the Government for its treatment of women and the workers of the country. At Bathgate also the Provost was present at our Saturday meeting, and expressed appreciation of the speeches. In addition to Miss Jack, Miss McLachlan, Miss Semple, Miss Ross, Mrs. Russell, Miss Shennan and Miss Skeen have also taken part in the campaign. THE VOTE has sold well, and fair collections have been taken. I appeal again to all sympathisers to contribute towards the expenses; every little helps."

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"THE VOTE": AN APPEAL.

Dear Readers.—As Editor of THE VOTE I make a special appeal to you at this juncture in the Suffrage Movement. We feel that victory is in sight, and we want the organ of the Women's Freedom League to play its part worthily in the approaching triumph. We are severely hampered by want of space; articles of special interest have to be refused and events of importance left unnoticed because our paper is too small to include them. We want a permanent enlargement of four pages, but for this we must have £5 a week guaranteed.

This week again, through the generosity of some of our members, we have the advantage of the extra pages—twenty instead of sixteen.

Advertisers are finding our paper a very useful medium and are taking more and more space. This is a most healthy sign of our importance. We must, however, keep pace with the demands on us by providing extra pages for reading matter.

I ask for £100 now, so that we may be sure of a twenty-page VOTE for twenty weeks. I know I shall not appeal in vain. For the sake of our great Cause you will enable me to carry out this improvement.

THE VOTE is an integral and essential part of our League; it is eagerly bought up at our meetings everywhere; and in view of the importance of the political situation we feel that an immediate enlargement is imperative.

Will you help? Yours in the Cause,
D. DESPARD.

P.S.—Will every reader fill up THE VOTE Coupon on page 20?

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Anonymous	£5 0 0
Miss M. B. Williamsen .. .	10 0
A Friend	10 0
Mrs. McCracken	5 0

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THE INDICTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

AN IMPRESSION AT THE ALBERT HALL.

It is refreshing once in a way to hear home truths not only spoken, but proclaimed aloud. No diplomacy, no delicate playing with words and phrases, no declamation—not even the pretence of oratory—a few plain men and women, with tremendous experiences behind them and a great vision in front, standing one after the other before a vast responsive audience, stating hard facts, relating terrible experiences and raising before the people the banner of revolt.

Such was the impression made upon me by the great *Daily Herald* rally in the Albert Hall on Saturday.

I arrived late, as I had another engagement that evening. Our gallant little Branch at Herne Hill and Norwood were holding a public meeting, and I had the pleasure of addressing them before I took my place at Albert Hall.

George Russell ("A. E.") was speaking when I went in. It was a speech beautiful in its restraint, terrible in its condemnation of the havoc that greed and tyranny had wrought in his country.

Jim Conolly, who is taking Larkin's place while he is in prison, put the case of the Dublin strikers plainly, but with a fervour that rose now and then to fiery eloquence, before the vast audience that thrilled to his touch. George Bernard Shaw boldly defied the authorities, called upon the oppressed workers to arm themselves, and dared the reporters to take down his words as seditious. Again and again during the meeting the same note was struck. The pusillanimity and snobbishness of the Government were arraigned. Carson free to call the men of Ulster to arms, Larkin arrested and imprisoned after a trial which was in its every episode a travesty of justice; yet on account of his great following amongst the people placed in the first division and allowed to be in daily communication with his friends; women, without any apparent following, but as innocent as any male political prisoner of sinister or criminal motive, not only imprisoned but tortured, let out of prison physical wrecks and denied while there visits from their friends, except in strict accordance with the harsh prison regulations.

There could be little wonder that the great concourse of men and women in the Albert Hall, gathered principally from the ranks of those who work for their daily bread, rose in passionate sympathy for those who suffer in this infamous political game—answered for the moment at least with frank enthusiasm to the call made upon them for action.

It was natural perhaps that to some of us the fall of the Government seemed imminent. Strongly supporting the strong and cynically disregarding the weak; using up the people as pawns in their game, to be played at election times and flung aside as useless when election campaigns are over; making pledges and breaking them; holding the man—the industrial "hand"—to his contracts, and allowing the master, on any paltry pretext, to escape scot-free; making exhaustive inquiry into the causes of accident, disease, and premature death, and taking no strong measures to avert them. Can such a Government last? As point after point came out in the awful indictment at the Albert Hall, it seemed easy to answer that question. But looking back to the past, one cannot help asking: are these things well enough known?—are they felt with sufficient force to impel action? One can easily imagine some even of these passionately aroused men applauding the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and listening with sympathy to Asquith, Harcourt, Masterman and Company.

We of the Women's Freedom League can only hope that, in time, light will come to the people, can only work to the utmost of our power to spread the light. In the meantime we rejoice that the banner of revolt against oppression and tyranny has been raised.

Larkin in a few days will be released, as Tom Mann was released. How about our Suffragist prisoners?

How about the men and women under the Cat and Mouse Bill?

We offer this problem for solution to the men of the country.
D. DESPARD.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Lord Haldane's Excuses.

The Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage has sent the following letter to the Lord Chancellor:—
To the Rt. Hon. Lord Haldane, K.C., P.C.

My Lord,—We are requested by Liberal members of the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage to inform you that they are increasingly dissatisfied with the manner in which the present Liberal Government has treated the question of Women's Suffrage during its term of office, and with its frequent betrayal of the majorities obtained for it in the House of Commons since the Liberals came into power in 1906.

The Midlothian Liberal members of the Federation are anxious to see this question settled during the lifetime of the present Parliament, holding as they do the opinion that it is a Liberal measure which Liberal statesmen should have the honour of presenting to the country. They are not prepared to wait for the advent of a Tory Government to develop a real democracy, bursting now into life. They desire that the Government they have voted into office shall at least respect the "sovereignty" of their supporters. Neither are they prepared to wait for a General Election and have their votes coerced from them on this question, which can and should be settled now.

And they respectfully beg that you will, as a powerful member of the Government, and one who stands committed to the principle, receive a deputation of Midlothian men on your approaching visit to the capital of Scotland, in order that they may lay their propositions before you.

As the Prime Minister will not receive a Scottish deputation on the subject, they beg, at least, that some powerful Minister may be found to give them a satisfactory answer whereby they may gather their position as supporters of Liberalism.

Sir Edward Grey has told the Federation "that all depends upon the General Election"; but we are alive to the fact that, though the constituencies are being "nursed" for the coming election, no question of Women's Suffrage is yet upon the Liberal programme.—Yours obediently,

ALEXR. ORR, Hon. Treasurer.
N. BROWN, Hon. Secretary.

Lord Haldane's reply, addressed to Mr. Alex. Orr, was as follows:—

Cloan, Auchterarder, Perthshire, Nov. 2, 1913.

Dear Sir,—I have your letter of the 1st, asking me to receive a deputation on the subject of the procedure in regard to Women's Suffrage in Parliament, on the occasion of my approaching visit to Edinburgh.

Although that visit is only to be of a few hours' duration, I would not let this difficulty stand in the way if I could see any useful purpose to be served by receiving the deputation.

But my views have been frequently and clearly expressed on the general principle, and I have nothing either to add or to subtract. As to the question of procedure, no more can be said than was said by Sir Edward Grey at Berwick recently. To what he laid down there I refer you, for I am in entire agreement with it.

Until public opinion becomes clear about a question which has been unduly obscured by militancy, and until a House of Commons can be found which will make a definite pronouncement for Women's Suffrage, you cannot hope to get further.

It is, therefore, on the attainment of these conditions that those who, like myself, are strong supporters of the extension of the franchise to women are concentrating.—Yours faithfully,
HALDANE.

The following answer was sent:—

71, Princes-street, Edinburgh, Nov. 3, 1913.

To the Right Hon. Lord Haldane, K.C., P.C.

Dear Sir,—We are obliged by your letter, which we consider highly unsatisfactory. We observe that you refer us to Sir Edward Grey, as the Prime Minister referred Lord Lytton in 1911. We have every respect for the Foreign Minister, but consider that his should not be the last word upon the Cause which is animating the whole world.

Genuine Liberals are exasperated at this perpetual burking of a Liberal measure, which has become inevitable, and we hold that by the dishonourable engineering of the question, the Government are entirely responsible for the militancy behind which they are now shielding themselves. We are a constitutional group of men, but we beg respectfully to inform you that we shall withdraw our support from a party which has first betrayed women, then coerced them as common criminals, and finally placed upon the Statute Book the infamous "Cat and Mouse" Act, which has stained the honour of the country.—Yours obediently,

ALEX. ORR, Hon. Treasurer.
N. BROWN, Hon. Secretary.

Victory in Sight in Denmark.

"Feminism is triumphant in Denmark," says the Copenhagen correspondent of the *London Budget*, "the franchise for Danish



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women is now only a question of a few weeks. Three hundred feminine delegates from all parts of the country are now at Copenhagen to receive instruction in the art of political organisation from experts. One of these meetings took place in the Rigoldag itself, when the Prime Minister, M. Zahle, made a notable speech, warmly congratulating the women of Denmark on their victory and their future political emancipation. A member then delivered an instructive lecture on the intricate workings of modern political machinery. Finally a deputation of delegates was received in audience by the King, who also congratulated them warmly on their success.

Cabinet Minister Apologises to Mr. Lansbury.

Messrs. E. C. Rawlings and Butt, solicitors, of Walbrook, acting on behalf of Mr. George Lansbury, wrote on October 30 to Mr. Sydney Buxton with reference to the following statement which, as reported in *The Times* of October 30, Mr. Buxton handed to the Press at his meeting at the Poplar Town Hall when he was shouted down:—"This is all one with the row over Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's arrest the other day when she was captured. They are all Lansbury's Bow and Bromley men." The solicitors were instructed to deny that there was any truth whatever in the statement, and to inquire from Mr. Buxton whether he made it and whether he accepted responsibility for it. Later in the day Messrs. Rawlings and Butt received the following letter from Mr. Buxton:—"Board of Trade, Whitehall-gardens, S.W., October 30, 1913. Dear Sirs,—I am in receipt of your letter. The statement to which you refer was made hastily and I freely admit that I should not have brought in Mr. Lansbury's name. I need not say that I fully accept Mr. Lansbury's disclaimer and without qualification withdraw the statement, which was not intended to reflect upon Mr. Lansbury personally. You can, of course, make any use you like of this letter. Yours faithfully, Sydney Buxton."

Another Male Hunger-Striker Dies in Prison.

Mr. James Byrne, Secretary of the Kingstown Branch of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, died in prison, at Dublin, as a result of hunger-striking, while awaiting trial in connection with the strike. About 5,000 people took part in the funeral procession on November 4, and Mr. James Connolly, addressing the mourners, said that James Byrne had been murdered in the cause of liberty.

Women and the Municipal Elections.

Women were returned for the first time in the municipal elections on November 1 at Norwich, Merthyr Tydvil, and Ramsgate; Miss Guinness, vice-principal of the Ladies' College, was defeated at Cheltenham.

SUPPORT THOSE ADVERTISERS WHO SUPPORT US.

MALE VANITY: LORD NORTHCLIFFE IN AMERICA.

[We have received from Mrs. Christie, of Chicago, the following severe and able castigation of Lord Northcliffe's wild and whirling words.—Ed.]

In an interview for the *Chicago Tribune*, Lord Northcliffe, who has been touring in America, declared that the struggle of the women in England for the Franchise was foredoomed to failure because "the men of England will not tolerate rule by women. Ninety-nine out of a hundred men in England, I will venture to say, are opposed to Woman Suffrage for this reason. Both political parties stand together in opposition to it."

I am consumed with curiosity to know whether Lord Northcliffe, if he read his statements over the signature of another, would be struck with the fact that the colossal vanity of man was the only reason he gave for the withholding of the vote from woman. This is the reason the Roman Cato gave two thousand years ago when opposing larger freedom for woman, and it is the whole truth, because vanity is the chief biological endowment of the male of all orders.

Lord Northcliffe argues that as there are nearly two million more women than men in the British Islands, it is a *prima facie* reason why they should be kept in political tutelage. It never occurs to him that the obverse argument is the logical one, and that as there is such a plurality of women to be affected by the laws they ought to be allowed an expression on them. The right of Might totally dispenses with logic, and this lack is the distinguishing feature of man rule from Moses to the present Premier of England. Such an idea as man and woman united to work in the common cause of humanity without any thought of dominance never enters the mind of a sex whose vanity demands that it be the only one in evidence. One would suppose from the nature of the arguments man uses that woman was demanding a reversal of the situation, and that all power be taken from him and transferred to her. This is born of another biological endowment: selfishness, exclusive monopoly.

Lord Northcliffe would be willing to give woman the right to vote on a property qualification for the express reason that it would undo with the one hand what it seems to do with the other, they would "have the name without the game." This is the principle that dominated those in power in Church and State at the beginning of the French Revolution; the different orders were to vote in such a manner that the Third Estate would be out-voted, but the party that kept its ground and defied the authority of the powers won the day, and now "where are the wise, the disputers of this world" in France? They were not only out-voted but they were out-landed.

In any struggle the ultimate victory belongs not to the strong, not to the party bolstered up and barricaded behind legal fortifications and the tyranny of custom, but to the pertinacious, and as long-endurance is a lesson that man has been teaching woman ever since man-rule began 5,917 years ago, it has become biological with her, and he will have to submit to "eat of the fruit of the tree" of his own teachings, and in England as in France, the powers that be will eventually be out-voted.

Lord Northcliffe, adopting the words of another, says, "there are not enough husbands in England to go around. If these women had homes and husbands they would not be worrying about the vote." This is not only vanity but amazing puerility. The women in Greece demanded it twenty-five hundred years ago, and they did not outnumber the men because excess female children were exposed everywhere at that time; the women in France demanded it before the Revolution, though there was not outcry of an excess of women, for the cause that makes the disparity in Great Britain never existed in France, since Frenchmen do not make colonists but remain at home. With a movement that is almost world-wide and one that is led by married women, because the married woman is and always has

been the most abused by the laws, such a *pronouncement* shows to what undigested silliness man is driven to bolster up a false position.

But this is not the worst. Such a statement shows a lamentable and appalling ignorance of the history of marriage under man's laws. Even the most cursory research will show that it has passed through two phases: First, every woman was compelled to be attached to some man in order to support him. This is the meaning of capture and sale of which the Bible affords abundant evidence, for every captured or bought female was a wife. Second, every woman had to get a husband if she could so as to exist. In the first and by far the longest period all the work was done by woman, for man has always regarded work as a disgrace. No free man worked. Nothing but slavery with its chains and lash ever made man work, and this accounts for its long continuance; the sentence, "by the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," had to be fulfilled and this was the means.

When economic conditions changed, and the majority of men were compelled to work, then his biological endowment of monopoly led him to take it all out of the hands of woman except the underpaid drudgery, and woman had no choice but to marry as a means of support. There is therefore nothing personally flattering to man in the fact that woman seeks marriage. It is a mere question of self-preservation. This is the cause of most marriages, and it is the ruin of many. Marriage is a failure, and is bound to continue to be under our present monopolistic and economic system.

When woman was seeking for equal educational advantages man opposed her just as much as he is doing now, but she was looking for it to break down this system that makes marriage a matter of compulsion instead of a choice based on proper selection and affection.

Woman's struggle, however expressed, is to get the privilege of working and living as a free, independent entity, and man has made it very evident that she can only do that when she can be a co-partner with him in the making of the laws. No woman can remain self-respecting and not be a supporter of militancy who reads Lord Northcliffe's declaration of male vanity; for if his statement that Englishmen are almost unanimously opposed to them is true, then there is nothing left for the women but to tire out their opposition.

JANE JOHNSTONE CHRISTIE.

A FINE PRODUCTION.

Sincerest congratulations to *The New Statesman*. Its supplement this week on "The Awakening of Women" is a splendid and noteworthy production; it is historic. The question of Woman Suffrage plays a prominent part, and is dealt with by such able writers as Mrs. Fawcett and Miss Christabel Pankhurst; Mrs. Perkins Gilman contributes a stimulating paper on "The Arrested Development of Women," showing how unrest is bound to follow. Miss B. L. Hutchins writes on the advance of women in industrial work; Dr. Flora Murray on their position in medicine and surgery; Mrs. W. L. Courtney on other professional women; Miss Adelaide Anderson on women in public administration. Mrs. Pember Reeves's article on the professions from which women are still excluded is a fitting conclusion to the Supplement, which begins with a clear-sighted introduction by its editor, Mrs. Sidney Webb. *The New Statesman* has lived up to its name in the way it has dealt with the woman's movement. We commend its wisdom to the ancient statesmen in power, who see only symptoms and are too timid to deal with the root of the unrest among women. But women are awakening though statesmen doze.

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"HIAWATHA."

The eagerly expected performances of Mrs. Harvey's dramatic version of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" exceeded all anticipations in their unique and artistic beauty. The theatre of the Cripplegate Institute was filled with enthusiastic audiences both afternoon and evening on November 4, and the splendid welcome given to Mrs. Harvey, who appeared in public for the first time since her imprisonment and subsequent illness, testified to the great appreciation felt for her constant and devoted work for the League and THE VOTE.

The appealing story of the strong man, the leader and teacher, suffering with and for the people, told at length by the poet, has been cleverly condensed by Mrs. Harvey into a series of scenes with connecting readings, chosen with true insight and admirably declaimed last Tuesday by Miss M. Gowans. The "Peace Pipe" and "Four Winds" scenes brought the audience into the true atmosphere of the poem and prepared them for Hiawatha, represented as a child, youth, and man—with all the human interest of his wooing and wedding—and ending with the tragic death by starvation of his wife, Minnehaha, the coming of the White Faces as teachers, and Hiawatha's departure into the Land of the Hereafter.

The scenery was beautiful, showing the clearings of pine forest, and the costumes, made at Mrs. Harvey's home, were not only charming, but exact to the period. The dances to hummed music with drum accompaniment delighted everyone, and were enthusiastically encored. Miss R. M. Moore gave a most artistic and touching rendering of "Onaway awake!" The impression left on the audience after seeing this exquisite production was that life in the best sense needs the co-operation throughout of man and woman, "Useless one without the other."

To every member of the company our truest thanks are given for the pleasure they afforded us by their dramatic skill and clear enunciation. The production was entirely the work of women. Miss Margaret Chick, who most kindly took the place of Mrs. Harvey when illness prevented her from directing the performances, deserves the utmost praise; as also the Misses Moore, the Misses Harvey, and their companions in smaller or larger parts, on whom depended the entire success of the performances. We hope that others will have the privilege of seeing on future occasions a production of such beauty and inspiration.

At the afternoon performance a bouquet of most beautiful violets was presented to Mrs. Harvey. It was sent by Miss L. Hamilton, Studley College, Warwickshire, as a tribute to her brave fight for justice to women. In the evening charming floral tributes—supplied by Messrs. Alexander and Co., 16, Brook-street, W., one of our advertisers and supporters and well known for the skill with which orders are carried out—were presented to Miss Chick and other performers.



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WHAT THEY DIDN'T SAY.

[CONTINUED.]

The following extracts are not to be found in the works of the authors quoted below:—

II.

Letters of Edmund Burke.

This is one among the revolutions which have given splendour to obscurity, and distinction to undiscerned merit. Until very lately I do not recollect to have heard of this League. I am quite sure that it never occupied a moment of my thoughts; nor, I believe, those of any persons out of their own set. I find upon inquiry that as long as half a century ago a band of noble discontents were fired with the desire to redress the grievances of the weakest and least protected section of the community, and to let in the broad light of day upon their hidden wrongs. But I never heard that any public action was taken by them or any political system criticised, until to my inexpressible surprise I found them in a sort of public capacity. In the aims and motives of the League I see nothing to which I can take exception. I think it very probable that many new members may have entered among them, and that some truly Christian politicians who love not only to dispense benefits, but also to accede to just demands, have both publicly and privately testified their sympathy with them. I flatter myself that I love a manly, moral, regulated liberty as well as any gentleman in England, be he who he will. Abstractedly speaking, government, as well as liberty, is good, but before I admire a Government, I must make inquiry what the nature of that Government is, and how it is administered. And it is here that I should consider the value of this League to be shown, since its members, no longer willing to accept things as they are, are spreading abroad a wholesome spirit of inquiry, which is finding its way into the darkest corners of the realm.

H. S.

"KEEP THE LIBERALS OUT!"

Mrs. Nevinson writes on November 1:—
Will you allow me to correct some errors in Miss Boyle's article, "Why We Cry, 'Keep the Liberals Out!'" We older members of the W.F.L. have lived through all these things. Miss Boyle writes: "Three years running, whilst a truce to all militancy was declared and solemnly kept, the House of Commons passed the second reading of Women's Suffrage Bills by majorities of 110, 167, and 179."

The Bills passed of late years are as follows:—

Year	Bill	Majority
1908	Mr. Stanger's Bill	179
1909	Mr. Geoffrey Howard (Adult)	35
1910	First Conciliation Bill (Shackleton)	110
1911	Second Conciliation Bill (Sir George Kemp)	167

The truce to militancy was declared at the commencement of the new Parliament in 1910, and did not last a twelvemonth; "war" was declared at the Albert Hall on November 10 by Mrs. Pankhurst, a raid being made on the House of Commons on November 18.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

The Need for Women Dentists.

There is an opening for women as dentists, and it is stated that parents find their children go much more readily to a woman dentist than to men. A good post was going begging because there were no applications for it. The whole field of medicine is well represented to-day by women from medicine to surgery, with, perhaps, this one unnoticed corner of dentistry. Dr. Eva Handley-Reid, one of the few qualified women dental surgeons practising in London, has given some information on the subject to an inquirer. She says: "There is every encouragement to women to enter the ranks of dentistry, one of the few professions not overcrowded. A woman student needs to be possessed of a strong physique, good courage, and plenty of patience, and here is a profession full of scope waiting for her." The probable fees Dr. Handley-Reid puts at £300 with the cost of living during the four or five years of study, and this should cover all the necessary expenses. There are also bursaries and scholarships to be had which would materially help the clever, successful candidate. She advises every student to add medicine to her dentistry, since the better equipment gives a larger outlook, produces a more skilled and efficient worker, and wins for her a superior *locus standi*. Training can now be obtained at the National Dental Hospital, the Royal Free Hospital, and the London School of Medicine for Women. The number of qualified women dentists in London might well be reckoned at under a dozen, and Dr. Handley-Reid cannot think why women have fought shy so far of this branch of surgery. Of late a much greater interest has been awakened in the need for more care respecting children's teeth; health centres for dental clinics are now being established in town and country, and it is here the need for young women dentists is being felt. The position of clinic dentist is often remunerated by a salary of £250 a year, so the payment is good, and viewing the matter on the social side, the value of the trained woman beside the dental chair of a School Health Centre, cannot be over-estimated. In Russia, Germany, and Italy students of dentistry present themselves in equal numbers, and the Strasburg clinic numbers on its staff four women out of a total of nine dental operators.

"No Women," says the National Union of Railwaymen.

Many people will be surprised to know that women are employed to any extent on our railways; nevertheless, so large is the number of female workers in this branch of industry that the question of their inclusion has just been considered by the National Union of Railwaymen. The organisation has decided not to admit women members. It is thought that the title of the Union alone indicates that women do not come within its scope.

Women are engaged in several departments of railway work to-day—as carriage cleaners, in the pillow department, washing and mending, and other services in which needlework is essential. There is an increasing number, too, in waiting-rooms, buffets, and in women's compartments on long-distance trains.

At stations where the traffic is not very heavy women are still employed as gatekeepers. A woman station "master" is a well-known figure in the Isle of Wight. It is interesting to note that four of the prizes given by the North British Railway Company this year for the best station gardens go to women stationmasters—Mrs. Elder, Abbotsford Ferry, in County Selkirk, and Miss Campbell, Beasdale, in Inverness-shire, who are both second prize-winners; Mrs. Wylie, Deadwater, in Northumberland, who secured a third prize; and Mrs. Somerville, Mackiehill, in Peebles, the winner of a fourth prize. The three first-named ladies are passenger agents. Mrs. Somerville is a passenger agent, too, but she has also the supervision of the goods and live stock departments. It should be remembered that in the early days of railways, before the signal cabin was thought of, women worked the primitive signalling system then in vogue.

Shop Assistants' Wages.

Originating in Scotland, the Shop Assistants' Union national campaign, affecting 80,000 shop employees, is making good headway. Already thousands of low-paid Scottish shop assistants have received substantial increases in wages, and now the campaign is extending throughout Great Britain. Nearly 700 branches of the union are involved in this forward movement. The Scottish wages campaign has been particularly successful. As a result of great activity there thousands of members have obtained advances in wages ranging from 3s. to 6s. a week. Their success has fired the enthusiasm of the English branches, and there is good reason for believing that the results secured in Scotland will be repeated elsewhere. The higher cost of living and the comparatively longer hours in London make it unquestionably the most difficult of all places for the shop assistant and shop clerk to earn a reasonable livelihood.

The union has prepared for distribution in all parts of the country what is practically a wages "Blue-book," giving valuable statistics. This should greatly help the campaign. Employers will be approached either separately or as a whole by the union, in districts where conditions are bad and the employees sufficiently well organised to give the movement a reasonable chance of success.

The strength of the union may be gauged from the fact that during the last ten months its membership has increased from 20,000 to 80,000. This is believed to be a record in the history of trade unionism.

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THE VOTE.

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FRIDAY, November 7, 1913.

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

Offices : 2, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

EDITORIAL.

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

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WHY?

There is food for reflection in the present aspect of the function of governing. Few people appear to be fit for power; not many for liberty. Men have died, and women have suffered and despaired, to obtain for a limited number of men the badge of freedom—Representation—and having it, and with it the power to secure liberty, they remain of choice in bondage to the old traditions of warfare with violence. Governments appointed by representation to secure the interests of the represented acknowledge no new demand, no new desire, until it is emphasised and hall-marked by violence; the electors recognise no reality, no earnestness, in any movement until it has given birth to some outrage or riot. When such a movement has signified its reality "in the usual way," the Government that should have foreseen and forestalled and fended off these outbreaks, sets itself to quell them by more violence, delegating its powers to police or military or both. When time, money, energy, temper, and often blood have been wastefully and fruitlessly spent, the settlement, that should—long ere that stage—have been arrived at with goodwill, is granted grudgingly, ungraciously, and with sullen ill-feeling on both sides. Why all this waste, all this folly, all this wrath? Why when no better than this can be achieved, do we call ourselves a civilised, let alone a Christian nation?

Why, still more, do we get outbreaks of insensate fury on the part of these violence-mongers at the mere thought of violence by women? The spectacle of crowds of ragged, destitute men and youths, who never owned or will own house or shop, plate-glass window or postal order, howling and shrieking with wrath at the idea of the burning of some empty mansion, the breaking of some window in a shop they could never afford to patronise, the loss of letters not addressed to them—the fiction of the cheque or postal order which they never would have received is perhaps the most pathetic refuge from which to loose the lust for violence—is a tragic one. When its wrath is directed at the Freedom League, or at the National Union, the tragedy lightens and comedy creeps in. When it alights, as at Keighley, on the heads of Miss Mabel Smith and her colleagues of the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage, the strain relaxes and we shout with laughter. But, again we ask why? Why are we asked to accept the voice of this combined mass of ignorance and prejudice as the inspired decision of a "superior" sex, before whose wisdom women must meekly bow?

Quite recently we have read of industrial disturbances in Dublin, during which such incidents occurred as stones being flung through the glass panels of the railway station doors, and revolvers discharged; baton charges in response to volleys of stones and bottles; tram-cars stopped, and all the tram windows broken

while passengers were within; paving-stones ripped up and used for missiles; and so on, besides the explosion of two bombs in main streets, injuring two persons seriously, several others slightly, and shattering doors and windows. At Wisbech, a state of open warfare has been in existence for some days, mysteriously consequent on the suicide of a panel doctor. The Riot Act has been read, special constables drafted into the town, private houses attacked, policemen injured and public batoned, and windows broken by the mile. These orgies of disorder are being met by violence, not by any attempt to put right what is wrong. And journals that express horror at the activities of militant women have been rubbing their hands and gloating over the unpunished violence of the Bristol students, whose own objection to extreme militancy took so aggressive a form.

Why do these people think themselves fit to govern? They and their chosen representatives, surely, have all the qualities which render them most unfit. Blind prejudice, ungovernable passions, party faction, are but bruised reeds on which to rely. In our election work, now in hand, it is curious to watch the open unreason with which the electorate dilutes its politics. All three candidates may be Suffragists; suffrage sentiments enunciated on a party platform will evoke easy cheers, pleasant enthusiasm; but anti-suffrage sentiments, on a party platform, will get cheers, too! Both "anti" and "pro" profess to consider the question serious; the "anti" says the granting of votes to women will be disastrous; but in nine cases out of ten the men who applaud him will put a Suffragist candidate in. This one considers it essential to the welfare of the whole people that the woman's point of view should be represented; but having put him in, the electorate sits down contentedly to be told that Parliament has no "mandate" for Women's Suffrage, and the successful Suffrage candidate does nothing to secure what he has declared to be essential. Why does anyone blame us for not letting these people govern us, and for not respecting their law and their mandate?

Of all the strange things that have happened of late, the strangest is the recent sentence of the Dublin Courts. Stranger than the cynical treatment of Albert Davis—after the passing of the Cat and Mouse Act; stranger than *The Globe's* approval of militant methods—by students; stranger than the suggestions of surrender to threats of Ulster violence by the Government, is the sentence on the man Larkin, Larkin, an "old offender," has been placed in the first division, where privileges even greater than those conferred on Suffragists by the favour of Rule 243A are his by right. Daily communication with his friends, among other things, this conspirator is allowed. Yet the Attorney-General for Ireland, prosecuting on behalf of the Government, described him as a wicked and dangerous criminal. If wicked, dangerous, and a criminal, why does this man get first division treatment, when Suffragists, the purity of whose motives has again and again been testified to by judge and jury, share a second division treatment with procurers, ruffians who rape little girls, and thieves? We must remind our readers of the people who, from the hands of various Governments, have received first division treatment. Mr. Stead, whom no Court had a right to convict, but who was convicted of a serious offence. If those who convicted him believed him guilty, he was treated with strange leniency when placed in the first division. A lady of rank, who destroyed a document relating to a will, for her own advantage; a town councillor, convicted of a criminal offence on a little girl in his domestic employment; the Jameson raiders, who had shed blood and might have provoked a massacre; James Larkin, described as a wicked and dangerous criminal, whose "incitements" have resulted in riot, injury to life, damage to property, and disorder on a scale undreamt of by the wildest of Suffragettes. We want to know why this strange selection has been made?

We are going to ask these questions at all forthcoming

elections. Why was Albert Davis allowed to die? Why was Larkin placed in the first division? Why, if he is there, are suffrage women prisoners in the second division? Why is Sir Edward Carson not in one or other of these divisions, too. Why are the people who so order things allowed to think themselves fit to govern, or why allowed to govern at all? Echo answers—Why?

C. NINA BOYLE.

A WOMAN'S UTOPIA.

An Address given at a W.F.L. Caxton Hall "Wednesday."

It may be thought, perhaps, inadvisable to handicap a paper on the "Woman Question" by calling it a Woman's Utopia (literally the land of No-place), but we will briefly consider some of the ideals which have prevailed in men's Utopias, and endeavour to establish a claim to a woman's Utopia which shall be realisable in some place.

The "Encyclopædia Britannica" defines the word as one used to denote any visionary scheme of reform or social theory, "especially those which fail to recognise defects inherent in human nature. . . ." That phrase is to be distrusted; probably more evil conditions prevail because of man's inability to recognise the possibilities inherent in human nature. It is reminiscent of those would-be authoritative statements on the "nature of woman" which are so numerous to-day.

Ancient literature provides us with Utopias: Norse, Celtic, and Arab legends describing an earthly Paradise in the Western or Atlantic Ocean. In Bacon's "New Atlantis" science is the keynote to universal happiness, but we will look more closely at Sir Thomas More's Utopia, because it is concerned with many reforms for which thinking men and women still work, and because it offers an illustration of the fundamental difference between a man's and a woman's Utopia.

On the title-page of the original translation of the book it is described as "a fruitfull, pleasant and witty worke of the best state of a publike weale." It was written 400 years ago, and it is interesting to recall by what manner of man. His work has been termed visionary; it is strange what strenuous characters these writers of visions often possess. The term "hero" may be used of Sir Thomas More without any misgiving; he was clever, frank, lovable, and of an indomitable courage both morally and physically, a two-fold quality which is rarer than may be imagined. He was Speaker of the House of Commons, and on the fall of Wolsey was made Lord Chancellor of England. When, however, called upon to acknowledge Henry VIII. as head of the Church, and to acquiesce in the royal divorce, he refused, and was imprisoned in the Tower for a year and then beheaded. It is inspiring to remember the manner of his death: when he was brought up for judgment, and all possible terrors were rehearsed to him in order to persuade him to recant, he said, "My lords, these terrors be the arguments for children and not for me." And to his son-in-law afterwards, who seeing him so serene thought he must have arrived at some compromise, he said: "Wilt thou know, sonne Roper, why I was soe merry?" "That I would gladly, sir." "In good faith I rejoyce, son, that I had given the devil so foule a fall and with those lords I had gone so far as without great shame I could never go back again. . . ." His high spirit did not fail before the scaffold; seeing that it appeared in a somewhat shaky condition he said: "I pray you, Mr. Lieutenant, see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself." And to the executioner: "Plucke up thy spirits, man, and be not afraid to doe thine office, my neck is very short. . . ."

His indifference to physical terrors, this spirit which would have thought it shame to go back again, "having gone so far," this splendid determination is to be found in many of the women who are seeking to establish to-day a more ideal Utopia than Sir Thomas More's, exalted though his vision was.

His Utopia was an island with a confederation of

free city states. The country outside the towns was devoted to agriculture, and constant exchange was made between people living in the towns and country. The great principle on which the life of the Utopians was based was community of goods; there was no private property, and no use of money, except as a means of commerce with other nations and for paying mercenaries. Bloodshed of every kind was abhorred, and the hunter was classed with, or even below, the slaughtermen. They were as contemptuous of idle honours and ancestry as of riches. Each man's working day was six hours. "For that small time is not only enough but also too much for the store and abundance of all things that be requisite. . . ." The wick thing you also shall perceive if you weye and consider with yourselfes how great a parte of the people in other countries lyeth idle. . . ." The time spared from affairs of the commonwealth was given to "the free liberty of the minde and garnishing of the same. . . ." For herein they suppose the felicity of this life to consist.

Laws were few in Utopia because: "It is against all right and justice that men should be bound by those laws which either are in number more than can be read, or blinder and darker than men can well understand." The Utopians excluded all attorneys, proctors, and serjeants at the law, "which craftily handle matters and subtly dispute of the laws. . . ." So shall there be less circumstance of words and the truth shall sooner come to light. . . ." In our law-ridden and lawyer-ridden land, how refreshingly reads this banishment of lawyers!

Tolerance in religion was practised. More wrote: "They have priests of exceeding holiness, and therefore very few." There follows this catholic declaration: "There be divers religions, but the most and the wisest parte rejecting all these believe that there is a certain godly power, unknown, everlasting, incomprehensible, inexplicable, far above the capacity and reach of man's wit, dispersed throughout all the world. . . ." Him they call the father of all."

His sympathy with the poor was abounding: "Is not this an unjust and an unkind publike weale, which giveth great fees and rewards to gentlemen, as they call them, and to such others which be either idle persons, or else only flatterers and devisers for vain pleasures, and maketh no gentle provision for poor ploughmen, colliers, labourers and carters, without whom no commonwealth can continue. . . ." When I consider and weigh in my minde all those commonwealths which nowadays anywhere do flourish, so God help me, I can perceive nothing but a certain conspiracy of rich men procuring their own commodities under the name and title of the commonwealth. . . ." We certainly cannot claim that these words are not applicable to-day.

To sum up the chief characteristics of this most notable of Utopias we find that More denounced in it: the raising of rents beyond the real value of the land, unnecessary multitude of soldiers kept, decay of husbandry, dearness of all commodities of the land, the greed of the rich who by monopolies regulate the market to please themselves, and decay of villages. These are all vexed and lively questions to-day.

(To be concluded.)

TO REMOVE MORE DISABILITIES OF WOMEN.

A public meeting in support of the County and Borough Councils (Qualification) Bill, for enabling men and women to be candidates on a residential qualification only, will be held under the auspices of the Women's Local Government Society on Wednesday, November 12, at 8 p.m., in the Caxton Hall, Westminster. Sir William Chance, Bart., P.L.G., will preside, and the other speakers will include Sir R. Melvill Beachcroft, Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G., Mrs. Richardson, Miss Katharine Wallas, Alderman L.C.C. Information as to tickets can be obtained at the office of the society, 19, Tothill-street, Westminster. This meeting is the first of many to be held throughout the country to press for this much-needed reform, which is a necessary complement of the Qualification of Women Act of 1907. At the present time the community is unable to avail itself of the services of married women, who, by the Acts which require an electoral qualification, are practically debarred from serving on County and Town Councils.

IN PRAISE OF VIRGINITY.

[It is time someone took up the cudgels on behalf of the "amatural woman" of the virginal vocation. Women will flock to the shrine of Vesta in ever-increasing numbers while, by marriage, they risk contact with the social evil. For the sake of the race, as well as for their own, they will guard their health and purity from such contact. Will Dr. Saleeby and his fellow-Eugenists please note? See Press reports of the recent Medical Congress.—S.G.F.]

Of all things earth or heaven can see
What shines as thou, Virginity,
The vestal altar-light,
Warm, and exceeding white?

On earth, where lo! the sea's fierce mood
Obeys the Moon of maidenhood.
In heaven, where dwells our Brother
Man, with the Maid His mother.

Thy silver challenge to the fight
Rallies thy chosen, maid and knight,
Met where thy standards spread,
The White Rose with the Red;

For both thou blindest, nothing loth;
The new, the nobler trust and troth
Blessing where man as maid
Has heard thee and obeyed.

Virginity love-lighted! none
Will deem thee colder than the sun
Who sees thy leaping flame,
And feeds and fans the same

And maid on maid, while men pollute
Both wedded shrine and wedlock's fruit,
Such marriage-bonds will scorn
For sake of the Unborn,

To Dian and to Vesta vowed,
To thee, O white and bright and proud!
Till Hymen's altar shine
Immaculate as thine.

For me, who saw thee from afar
Of old, and hailed thee as a star,
What joy to serve and see
Thy inner sanctuary!

To be in thy white armour clad
And fight thy fight as Galahad,
That rights I hold to-day
All other maidens may!

Bear witness, O Virginity,
That all I love are loved of thee,
Clear mirrors to reflect
Thy smile, Lady elect;

Or they whose matrimonial state
Keeps yet a shrine inviolate
To pay thy due and rite
As Roman matron might.

O heaven's most heavenly counterpart!
When earth shall know thee what thou art
New marriage to new men
Shall bind us; not till then.

Meanwhile, to free in holy war
The Maiden from the Minotaur,
Thy moonlight mail we don,
Inscribe thy name thereon,

And sing, so armed to fight for thee,
"What love like thine, Virginity,
The high heaven's altar-light?
Does red heat burn as white?"

S. GERTRUDE FORD.

WHERE IS THE CHORUS OF CONDEMNATION?

From the public Press of Monday last we take the following:—

The differences which exist between the Bishop of Rochester and the Rev. H. J. Martin, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton, Chatham, were the subject of a petition in the Litany at a special intercession service yesterday held after the usual one.

Among others the following petition was added:
"That it may please Thee to move the heart of John Reginald, Bishop of this diocese, to help this church and its vicar. That it may please Thee to turn him from hardness of heart and lack of sympathy. . . . That it may please Thee to arouse him to a stronger sense of duty and justice, and not to forget the responsibility of his high calling."

Where is the chorus of condemnation of these interpolations in the Litany which have greeted prayers for women undergoing torture? There are so-called statesmen in England to-day whose "hardness of heart and lack of sympathy" are becoming a bye-word among the nations and who need to be aroused to "a stronger sense of duty and justice."

MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE will give their heartfelt sympathy to Miss Reeves, for so long hon. secretary of the Kensington Branch, in the loss of her father, to whom she was deeply attached. Mr. Reeves had been abroad for some time, and tidings of his death far from home have brought keenest sorrow to a happy household.

THE WORSHIP OF ATHENE.—Miss Katherine Raleigh's lecture on this subject will be of unusual interest, and affords a welcome opportunity for hearing a gifted lecturer on Greek art and mythology. The proceeds will be given to the Women's Tax Resistance League, of which Miss Raleigh is a member. Remember the date, Monday, November 10, Caxton Hall; chair to be taken by Dr. Marie Stopes at 5.15 p.m.

"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.

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Excellent for the Complexion. An ideal Aperient. Of all Chemists, or The Vitaregis Water Co., 39, Aldermanbury, E.C., price 1s. 3d. per large bottle.—[Advrt.]

The "Daily Herald" League.

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Killed.

Mrs. Meggs, Leytonstone, shot by her brother-in-law as the result of a business quarrel between the murderer and her husband. Man then committed suicide.

Criminal Assault

Two cases of alleged criminal assault were tried by Mr. Justice Rowlatt at the Northampton Assizes recently, each resulting in an acquittal. In the one case, Judge Rowlatt said: "One has to be very careful before committing a man in cases of this sort." He continued by saying that it was no defence to say the child consented to the act, but then proceeded to point out that if she consented, she did not tell her mother, and that therefore her testimony that she did tell her mother must be received with caution. He stopped the case and ordered the jury, who were reluctant, to find a verdict of not guilty.

In the second case, the fact that the girl did not tell her mother, and that one witness said she had been heard speaking indecently to some other men, appears to have had weight with the court. So that if a child can be assaulted under circumstances which prevent her story having corroboration, or if her character can be damaged, or—apparently—if in agonies of shame and shyness, which any woman can understand, however obtuse judges and juries of men may be, she does not rush wildly to her mother and shriek her wretched case aloud; these offences may be committed with impunity.

A Grave Impropriety.

The custom of putting in as a defence for any sort of charge made by a woman, that the said woman is "immoral," has taken strong hold. A serious case has occurred in the Potteries. Edith Coombes, a young apprentice, was dismissed by her employer, William Ault, art potter, under circumstances which made her guardian bring an action for compensation for wrongful dismissal. A charge of immoral conduct was immediately made against the girl, who was accused of improper behaviour with an employé in a responsible position. The girl was sixteen years of age. In the hearing it transpired that the man with whom her name was coupled was not dismissed, and in spite of what the management professed to believe about his relations with this young girl, was allowed to engage other young girls over whom he had authority. Through the legal defence of the Working Women's Legal Advice Bureau, Edith Coombes was able to prove her good character, secure the withdrawal of the charge of misconduct, and obtain £15 compensation.

Where Women Vote.

Mrs. Beaumont-Thomas sends a cutting from *The Bendigoian*, Australia, of July 1, in which a case of a middle-aged man accused of assault on a child of nine is reported. Counsel for the prosecution set forth that if prisoner were guilty of the crime of which he was accused (in relation to a child of under ten years of age), he could be punished by death.

CAXTON HALL "WEDNESDAYS."

Recent Legislation for Women.

"Women have a great right to be angry," said Mrs. Nevinson on October 29, when speaking on "Recent Legislation for Women." "It is a naked breach of honour," she observed, in describing the working of the Insurance Act, with regard to the 7s. 6d. sick benefit which is not paid to many servants. From beginning to end her presentation of facts was an impressive argument against men making laws affecting women without the aid of women. The result of putting all homes for foster-children under a constant and irritating system of inspection—requiring continual cleanliness and care for 5s. a week, with soap at 9d. a lb.—has resulted in the refusal of many foster-mothers to undertake the children. Unmarried mothers with their babies stay on in the workhouses because they have no place in which to leave the child if they get work. Criticising the Insurance Act on the ground that it is compulsory, that it puts thoughts of illness into the heads of those who would be "quite well, thank you," that the unemployed have to pay double, that married women with their important work are not deemed worth insuring, Mrs. Nevinson was particularly severe on the way in which domestic servants are treated. They are a shifting population, but it takes eight weeks for a girl to transfer from the panel of one doctor to that of another in a neighbourhood where her new situation may be. If taken ill she is frequently obliged to go to the workhouse infirmary; no sickness benefit is paid—Mr. Lloyd George keeps it—and she becomes a charge on the rates. In such cases—and they are many—Mrs. Nevinson declared that instead of this naked breach of honour, the 7s. 6d. should go to the taxpayers. She pointed out the danger under the new Mental Deficiency Bill of women being shut up in asylums at the fancy of a doctor, supported by a guardian. Not only can an unmarried mother come easily under its provisions, while the father goes seat-free, but also those to whom "punishment is no deterrent." Suffragists, please note!

Mrs. Despard warmly supported Mrs. Nevinson's demand that women should be armed with the power of the vote to prevent such legislation, and made a strong appeal to all women to refuse to stand outside the Suffrage ranks while such things were possible. Mrs. Hyde presided.

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W.F.L. POLITICAL MEETING.

At the political meeting at the Caxton Hall, on October 31 Mrs. Marion Holmes gave an important historic survey of the Woman Suffrage movement from the political point of view, and dealt in detail with events from the time when Sir Edward Grey was interrupted when speaking at Manchester, and women hurled down from its pedestal the false god of Beautiful Behaviour. Beautiful Behaviour, she insisted, did not pay when dealing with the British Parliamentary machine. She traced the tricks and treachery by which Woman Suffrage Bills have been blocked, and the repeated approval of the House of Commons stultified, culminating in the fiasco over the much-vaunted opportunity of the Reform Bill. Every proof that Parliament can demand has been given to justify the claim of women for the vote, and when Mr. Lloyd George still has the effrontery to say, "Educate the people," he simply means, "Stop bothering us, and talk to someone else!"

Mrs. Despard spoke of the revolt of women and of the snobbery of the authorities in persecuting the weak while those who had a following were left alone; legislation was rushed through without deliberation, and women were exposed to serious danger. Women cannot submit to such conditions; they must stand together in revolt and refuse to be satisfied till their just demand is granted.

Miss Boyle, referring to the crisis which Ministers have to face of a miniature General Election, declared this was the chance of Suffragists. If Sir Edward Carson had "behaved beautifully" there would have been no talk of conference over the Home Rule Bill and the support by anti-Suffragists of militancy in Ireland must not be forgotten. She instanced the way in which vital questions affecting women were treated in Parliament by recalling the fact that when the First Lord of the Admiralty wished to give most of the members of the House of Commons an opportunity to admire his latest achievements by a day's outing to Portsmouth, the Mental Deficiency Bill was entrusted to the tender mercies of the few left behind at Westminster. "We do not want big measures affecting the liberties and vital interests of the people dealt with until we women have a say in them!" Miss Eunice Murray presided.

WOMAN AND KNOWLEDGE.

Miss Jane Harrison, LL.D., the well-known Greek scholar, lectured to the Sociological Society on October 28 on "Woman and Knowledge." The chair was taken by her brother Greek Professor, Gilbert Murray, who described the lecturer as "a woman of wisdom and knowledge."

Miss Harrison referred to the prejudice which has existed against learned women—surely a survival of a still older prejudice, *i.e.*, the prejudice against the spread of learning and education among either men or women. Yet the power to know, as contrasted with the power to feel and to do, is the chief hall-mark of humanity. Woman has the power and the right to know in virtue of her human nature. But there still remains in the minds of many thinking persons a prejudice to the effect that only certain kinds of knowledge are appropriate to women.

The first question is what sort of knowledge does popular opinion allow to women? Roughly speaking, all kinds of knowledge that have immediate practical issue. A knowledge of modern languages, enough arithmetic to do accounts, sufficient medicine to be a nurse, enough anatomy to offer first aid to the wounded—all these are womanly "accomplishments"—the word is significant. But the study of "dead" languages, useless for human intercourse, of the higher mathematics, of philosophy and science, of these the question is still asked, "What good are they to a woman?" At first sight this might appear merely due to the selfishness of man seeking in woman merely an efficient "helpmeet," though the lecturer was of opinion that the cause lay deeper in the intellectual nature of woman herself. "Is there," she asked, "an intellectual difference between the brains of men and women?" She was inclined to think such a difference existed, believing it to be a difference "not in faculty but in focus." It was a question whether this difference was inherent or the result of the special environment of women.

There have been two recent statements by scientific men on the characteristics of woman. Sir Almroth Wright's statement—utterly dogmatic and unscientific—yet contains suggestions. Mr. Walter Heape's is valuable. Woman according to him is more subject to racial, man to individual impulse. This probably lies at the back of the intellectual difference between man and woman—woman being intellectually more "resonant" and suggestible, man more "insulated" and individualised. At the extreme ends men are the greater geniuses and the greater criminals, because habitually less "in touch."

Is the antithesis between feeling and knowing real? Yes. All knowledge, as all action, starts in human desire, longing will, but knowledge is always one degree removed from immediate reaction. When we feel a thing we have knowledge; as the philosophers call it, "by acquaintance"; by immediate experience, when we know a thing we know it "by description." Between feeling and knowledge as between doing and knowing, there is a certain antithesis. Each sex feels about the other and tends to surround the other with *tabus*. *Tabu* of any kind marks an emotional centre. Man being at present the dominant sex, imposes a *tabu* on woman. It is idle to ask what *tabu*, had woman been dominant, she would have imposed on man. Man instinctively feels the antithesis between feeling and knowing; dreading a loss of emotion in woman, he puts a certain *tabu* on knowledge.

It is interesting to note that the present day is a time of perhaps perilous reaction against individualism and intellectualism. It is also a time of feminism. Are the two phenomena inter-related? It is more important to register the impressions of those whose view-point is different than of those who look at life from a similar standpoint. Hence the importance of binocular vision and of the experience of women.

It cannot be said that the discussion was of a high order, and one carried away the impression that both men and women would have said more, had there been no representatives of the other sex present. In the presence of a woman of such eminence as Miss Jane Harrison, it was probably difficult for men speakers, who are usually not burdened with a superfluity of humility, to expatiate on the inferior brains of women, but generalisations expressed appeared very unsatisfactory and contradictory.

Professor Gilbert Murray cautiously expressed his belief in the differences in intellect between men and women, but thought they were difficult to define. He pointed out that man was in the majority of cases a specialist, while women's work was very highly differentiated, her range being wide compared to that of her husband. He considered that the average woman had more feeling for art and beauty than her husband, and she was desirous of being surrounded, as far as circumstances would permit, with beauty and order.

Miss Mabel Atkinson, who has had experience of teaching mixed classes, thought that the intellectual differences between men and women had been much exaggerated. Referring to the greater variability of the male sex, she was doubtful whether a woman could ever be quite as silly as a silly man.

This is a very large question. E. M. N. C.

At the International Syndicalist Congress recently held in London, the following resolution from the Union of Women of Alayor, Minorca, called "Union y Solidaridad," was passed unanimously:—"That it regards with sympathy all revolutionary movements that tend to secure for women civil and economic rights equally with men, without distinction of class, race or nationality."

OUR TREASURY.

NATIONAL FUND.

(Branch and District Funds Not Included)

Amount previously acknowledged: October, 1907, to December, 1912, £17,272 4s. 11d.

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	17,272	4	11
Special Bye-Election Fund:—			
"Anonymous"	£50	0	0
Miss Eunice Murray	5	0	0
Mrs. Julia Wood	5	0	0
Mrs. E. M. N. Clark	2	2	0
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Office Sales	0	4	9
Tickets	3	15	0
Collections	11	17	11
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Bournemouth	0	2	0
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Kilmarnock	0	10	0
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Chapter 12

The Slavery of the Wash-tub

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ENGLISH WOMEN DOCTORS IN THE BALKAN WAR

Dr. Dorothea Tudor's lecture on November 3 at the W.F.L. Office on her experiences as an army surgeon in the Bulgarian Military Hospitals during the recent war against Turkey proved even more interesting than had been anticipated, and the fusillade of questions at the end elicited many important facts which Dr. Tudor's modesty had excluded from her story. Among them was that for the first time in war the services of three women surgeons were readily accepted on the same terms as men and on equal pay. "The Bulgarians wanted doctors, and it did not matter whether they were men or women," said Dr. Tudor. With Dr. Hutchison and Dr. Ramsbotham as her colleagues, Dr. Tudor went to Bulgaria, temporarily attached to the Women's Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps, in November, 1912, and did the medical and surgical work for the sick and wounded soldiers who were brought to the hospital at Lozengrad (Kirk Killisse, in Turkish) until the armistice was signed in December. The Corps returned to England, but the three doctors offered their services to the Bulgarian authorities; they were accepted, and a six-months' absence from England was the result. Very little of the discomforts of her experiences entered into Dr. Tudor's lecture, and after a tribute to the personal kindness shown, she said, "We shall never have better patients than those soldiers; may we always have as good!" She told of the arrival of the wounded, nearly always after dark, of the dressing-rooms and halls packed with wounded, while doctors and nurses worked at high pressure to cope with the demand; of the booming of the guns at Adrianople, the bursting of shrapnel, and a record day when 143 wounded had to be admitted and tended. There was typhoid to fight, as well as cholera and diphtheria, but the time came when the sick and wounded in the town were reduced from 5,000 to 72, then a final three weeks' service for the English women doctors in the 1st Field Hospital of the 7th Division. On her journey home in May last Dr. Tudor noticed the excellent condition of the crops—a practical testimony to the women who for a whole year had done the agricultural and other necessary work of the country while nearly every able-bodied man was on duty as a soldier. Dr. Tudor declared her belief in compulsory military service and her hope that England will enrol women in her army, giving them the necessary training to ensure physical fitness and discipline, then employing them in telegraph, postal, medical, nursing and other necessary service. This declaration aroused much interest in the discussion; when asked about the prospects of citizenship for Bulgarian women, Dr. Tudor said that, having begun to move, things moved very quickly in Bulgaria, and that when women demanded the vote she thought they would get it. Miss A. A. Smith, from the chair, thanked Dr. Tudor very warmly for her interesting lecture, and said that the Freedom League was proud that she, as one of its members, had shown that women could render equal service with men in military hospitals in time of war.

CHURCHWOMEN & THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER

The Suffragist Churchwomen's Protest Committee has sent the following letter to the Bishop of Chichester:—

"My Lord Bishop,—The attention of our committee has been called to a paragraph in *The Globe* of October 17, which states that 'a scathing denunciation of Suffragettes has come from the Bishop of Chichester.' Also that the Suffragist literature offered to him at the recent Diocesan Conference was stigmatised by him as 'filthy.' Of course, allowance must be made for the well-known tendency of the Press to misrepresent facts. But if *The Globe's* statement is true, our committee would like to ask if your lordship had read the publications referred to, and if so, to what the expression 'filthy' was applied? We are aware that certain sections of the public and Press have lately been characterising as 'indecent' certain Suffragist publications which expose and denounce, in plain and simple language, immoral practices, and which warn young people of the danger of such practices. It is, however, hard to believe that a dignitary of a Christian Church can desire to maintain the conspiracy of silence which has in the past proved so effectual a protection to white slave traders and to those for whom the trade is carried on. We think that the feeling uppermost in the minds of ministers of religion should be deep shame that it has been left to Women Suffragists to take up a work which is so obviously the long-neglected duty of the clergy. The fact that Suffragists are waging this war against immorality comes as no surprise to those of us who have always known that the woman's movement is founded upon a desire to establish clean and normal relations between the sexes. But that any ministers of the Church should give anything else than unqualified approval to the splendid courage which enables Suffragists to speak out fearlessly upon such matters is an outrage upon Christianity which will brand the Church with discredit for all time.

"As Churchwomen, we deplore and resent the attitude of the heads of our Church towards the Woman's Movement, and the utterly uncomprehending and irreligious spirit in which they have approached the question. A well-known Suffragist has recently said—we fear with too much truth—that the leaders of the Church (with regard to this question) 'have fallen into every error condemned by Christ.'—I am, my Lord Bishop, yours faithfully,

"(Mrs.) ALICE M. KIDD, Hon. Sec."



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STATE REGULATION OF VICE.

To the Editor of THE VOTE.

Madam,—In the editorial notes of last week's VOTE, I see that you welcome the fact that State Regulation of Vice is not to be considered at the forthcoming Commission to inquire into the prevalence of venereal diseases in this country.

However gratified we may be at the impossibility of a return of the C. D. Acts, it is not necessarily equally gratifying that the matter should not be fully discussed.

We know that if any attempt were made to re-introduce the C. D. Acts into this country it would instantly be met by strenuous opposition on moral grounds, but this opposition would be enormously strengthened if medical testimony, with the authority of a Commission behind it, were added. The futility of regulation of vice as a preventive of disease is now so universally admitted by the highest medical authorities that I cannot but regret that we are to be deprived of a discussion which would have probably settled the point of regulation once for all.

As it is, it remains open for the advocates of regulation, who are perhaps more numerous than many people imagine, to repudiate the value of the Commission by pretending that important remedial measures were barred from discussion out of regard for the prejudice of the puritanical section of the British public.—I am, Madam, yours &c.,
53, Drayton-gardens.

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Mrs. Courage	0	2	6	„ Kilmarnock	0	7	0
Mrs. Dixon	0	5	0				
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BRANCH NOTES.

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 inside. All reports must reach the office on or before the first post on Monday mornings.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.—Croydon.—Office, 32A, The Arcade, High-street.

The lecture on "Florence Nightingale," by Surgeon-General G. J. H. Evtatt, C.B., at our meeting last week was most inspiring. The great pioneer woman was shown to be not only the gentle, devoted nurse, but the splendid administrator who was prepared for the many important works she undertook by her early and thorough education, an education usually given only to boys. Our best thanks are due to General Evtatt for his fine lecture, and to the Rev. H. E. Olivier for taking the chair.

Clapham.

A meeting was held at the Imperial-mansions, Bromells-road; resolutions for general and committee meetings were discussed. The following members were elected to the committee:—Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Neilson, Miss Underwood, sen., Miss E. J. Read, Miss Norris, and, *ex-officio*, Miss O'Halloran (treasurer) and Mrs. Smith (secretary). The committee will meet on the first Tuesday and a general meeting will be held on the third Tuesday in the month. General meetings will be open to friends and sympathisers. Notices of these meetings will appear in THE VOTE, but will not be sent to members unless there is a change of date. These rules to start in January, 1914. Will members please make known among their friends Mrs. Sutcliffe's Drawing-room Meeting on Wednesday, November 12, at eight o'clock, 113, West-side, Clapham Common? Speaker, Miss Boyle; chair, Miss Winifred St. Clair. It is most essential that we have a good audience.

East London.

On Monday last a Branch meeting was held at 37, Wellington-buildings, Bow; it was decided that till further notice Branch meetings should be held at the same address on alternate Thursdays at 8 p.m., commencing November 6, 1913. On Wednesday evening, October 29, a public meeting was held at Stratford Town Hall, which was prettily decorated with banners and flowers in the W.F.L. colours. Miss Adams took the chair and outlined the policy of the League. Mrs. Despard spoke on the need of Votes for Women, especially from the point of view that legislation tends more and more to interfere with the liberties and welfare of women and children. Her speech was received with enthusiasm. Mrs. Mustard, who is always popular with East-end audiences, showed how women need the Vote for the same reasons as men. The audience was most interested and asked many intelligent questions, which were very satisfactorily answered by Mrs. Mustard. Appeals for new members met with a good response, and we feel now that the East London Branch has made a good beginning. All friends and members are cordially invited to attend our Branch meetings.

Hackney.

A Branch social will be held, by kind permission of Mrs. Foreman, at 26, Sach-road, on Thursday, November 13. As this is our first Branch meeting this autumn it will be from 4 p.m. onwards in order to give all members an opportunity to attend either afternoon or evening. We hope members will bring friends to hear Mrs. Nevins, who is speaker for the occasion.

Streatham and Thornton Heath.

We have arranged our first big public meeting for December 2 at the Streatham Town Hall at 8 p.m. Mrs. Despard is coming to speak for us, so will members and friends please keep this date free? Mrs.

Todd, 17, Grange-park-road, Thornton Heath, has kindly undertaken the stewarding of the hall as we hope to have a crowded meeting. Don't forget our whist drive on November 19 at 7.30 p.m.

PROVINCES.—Bournemouth.

A successful meeting was held on Tuesday at Freedom Hall, West Cliff-gardens, addressed by Mrs. Taplin, who has been working in the district. Some new members were linked up, and several voters joined as associates with the object of resisting the return of any Government without a pledge to make votes for women their first business. Vote selling is to be regularly done in Bournemouth. Mrs. Lambert having kindly volunteered to organise this, and the Branch is looking forward to the meeting at St. Peter's Hall in January, when Mr. Laurence Housman and Miss Nina Boyle are to speak.

Brighton and Hove.

A members' meeting was held during Mrs. Taplin's stay at Brighton to arrange work for the autumn, and a series of meetings at different members' houses will be held, of which notice will be given. The first took place on Wednesday by the kind invitation of Mrs. Budd, when Mrs. Francis spoke; Miss Hare presided. The next will be a whist drive at the Bon-bon Tea Shop, Preston-street, on Saturday, November 8, at 8 p.m. Members are asked to come and bring their friends so that it may be a financial success and add materially to our funds.

Chester.

At our monthly public meetings on October 30 we had the pleasure of hearing a splendid speech by Miss Neal. Mrs. Brown gave an account of the progress with our Suffrage shop. Members are helping splendidly, and we hope soon to have offers for each afternoon and evening. The room above the shop still requires furnishing, so there is a chance for those who have not helped to do so now.

Ipswich.

We were very glad to welcome Mrs. Tippet at our last meeting, and our members gave her an enthusiastic reception. Our financial position is encouraging, and we are arranging to have good speakers at our weekly meetings. We ask members to make an effort to attend and ensure a good audience by bringing friends. Members are also asked to bring or to undertake a piece of needlework to be done at the meetings or at home for the Christmas sale at the shop.

Manchester (Central).—Office, 46A, Market-street.

We have had the advantage of Miss Andrews' organisation for two weeks. She has aroused interest and enthusiasm by her visits to members and sympathisers, mainly in the Manchester District, and is returning, we hope, next week to do similar work in Eccles and Walkden. On October 27 she was invited to address the Mothers' Meeting at the Old Garratt School, and had a very interested audience of working women. On October 31 she spoke at a "parlour meeting" given by our good friend Mrs. Baxter. These small meetings are most useful, and we wish more of our members would arrange them. It simply means inviting as many as the room will hold and letting the secretary know the date; a speaker is then forthcoming.

On October 29 we had the first public meeting of the season, arranged by the Burnage Branch, at the Gaskell Hall. Miss Neal was in the chair and Miss Andrews and Miss Boyle the speakers. The former made an excellent speech on "Why We Want the Vote," and the latter dealt in her inimitable way with the present situation as set forth by Mr. Lloyd George. Both speakers were heartily applauded. On Friday, November 7, a Branch meeting will be held in the office, and Miss Andrews is coming specially to address the members. No business will be done at this meeting, and the chair will be taken at 7.30 p.m. prompt. On Friday, November 14, we are to be favoured with a visit from our President. It is hoped to hold a public meeting for her, and the place will be announced next week. On Saturday Mrs. Despard will speak at Sale. Members are asked to watch *The Manchester Guardian* for the place and time of these meetings.

Manchester District: Sale Group.

Miss Andrews and Miss Boyle were our speakers at a successful "At Home" held at Thornlea, Sale, on Tuesday, October 28. Friends and members from Sale, Brooklands and Ashton-on-Mersey heard the addresses with the greatest possible interest. A good collection was taken, including a donation towards the Post Case action. Five new members have since been enrolled. The next "At Home" will be on Saturday, November 16, when Mrs. Despard will give an address.

Middlesbrough.

A meeting was held on October 27 at Hinton's Café, at which an address was given by Mrs. Schofield Coates on the international movement for Woman Suffrage. In countries where women are already enfranchised, such as Australia, New Zealand, Norway, several of the United States, and particularly California, which at one time was notorious as a centre of vice, the influence of women in legislation had secured a higher moral standard. Wonderful progress had been made in other countries, and in England the formation, in recent years, of fifty new organisations working for Woman Suffrage was a sign of its strength and progress.

At a meeting of the Tees-side Association of the National Union of Teachers, at the Hugh Bell Schools, on October 31, Miss Janet Heyes, of Manchester, moved a resolution for equal pay for equal work; it was supported by Miss A. Mahoney and, after a keen discussion, carried by a majority of three.

Portsmouth and Gosport.

It was decided at our last members' meeting to hold discussion meetings on the second and last Tuesday in each month. Various questions will be debated, and friends may be invited. Owing to the wet evening, Mrs. White's address was postponed until the next meeting, Tuesday, November 11, at 17, Lombard-street, 7.30 p.m. prompt.

SCOTLAND.—Edinburgh.

Mrs. James T. Hunter, Secretary of the Glasgow Vigilance Society, gave an address on October 29 on "The Legal Side of Vigilance Work." Dealing with the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1912, Mrs. Hunter said that it was of value in so far as it strengthened certain clauses of the old Act, but was strongly of opinion that further amendment was necessary, particularly with regard to raising the age of consent. She described the work done by her society in the Courts, at the piers and stations, and in investigating situations, and spoke shortly of rescue work. A resolution calling upon the Government to take up the Bill to raise the age of consent for girls and boys (promoted by

the London Council of Public Morality), was passed unanimously. There was a good attendance, and much interest was shown in the lecture. An "American Tea" is being arranged by Miss Stirton and Miss McLachlan for the evening of Saturday, November 8. A charge of 6d. is made for tea, and each guest is requested to bring a small gift, and to buy something from the stall. Miss Alison Neilans has kindly consented to speak, and there will be music and recitations. The Jumble Sale has been postponed until Saturday, November 22. Anyone wishing to have goods called for please communicate with Mrs. Crabbe, Convener for the sale.

WALES.—Cardiff.

A most successful meeting was held at the Welsh Industries Hall on Wednesday, October 29. The gathering had assembled to hear Mrs. Despard, President of the Women's Freedom League; and Mrs. Davies, of the Forward Cymric Suffrage Union. The chairman, Professor Mackenzie, read a telegram from Mrs. Despard, regretting her inability to be present, but the disappointment was to a great extent nullified by the presence of Miss Underwood, the secretary of the Women's Freedom League, who made a splendid speech. Mrs. Davies' racy remarks and personal experiences were also greatly enjoyed by a crowded and orderly audience, as was also the opening address by Professor Mackenzie, who showed how in monarchical days women had exercised direct influence, which was afterwards usurped by men, but should again be exercised by women.

NOTE.—For addresses of Branch Secretaries apply to Headquarters, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association.

An Exhibition of Sweated Women Workers will be held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W., on Thursday, November 13, to be opened by Edward Gouling, Esq., M.P., and Friday, November 14, to be opened by Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, M.P. Open 3 to 9 p.m. each day. Admission 1s.; after 6 p.m., 6d. Speeches and lantern lectures.

Actresses' Franchise League.

The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, and forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary:—"That this committee protests most emphatically against the resumption by the Home Office of the abominable and cruel practice of forcibly feeding Suffrage prisoners, and points out that such practice can only be regarded as intended for a deliberate act of torture; for, as shown by the case of Miss Mary Richardson, the operation does not force the prisoner to serve out her sentence, and is therefore futile, as well as dangerous. This committee condemns in the strongest terms the vindictive persecution of women, and calls upon the Liberal Government to fulfil its principles, as stated by Mr. Winston Churchill, by seeking for the cause of the violence and disorder, with a view to the immediate redress of the grievances of women, by the grant to them of the Franchise."

The Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage.

Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett writes:—Owing to the enormous pressure of work entailed in organising the northern cities of the Federation, it has been found necessary to postpone the London Convention, originally advertised to take place on December 6.

Women's Tax Resistance League.

On October 29 Mrs. Kineton Parkes gave an address on the subject of taxation at the Putney and Fulham Branch of the W.S.P.U., and on the following day Mrs. Diplock gave a drawing-room meeting at Putney-park-avenue. The Rev. Eliza Wilkes, of California, was in the chair; the speakers were Mrs. Sudd Brown and Mrs. Parkes. On both occasions great interest was manifested and new tax resisters were enrolled as members of the League.

A NEW MEMBER'S WORK.

At the New North-road Wesleyan Church Guild meeting held on October 28, a large and interested audience was addressed by Mrs. Mustard on "Woman as Helpmate." The speaker showed that just as the family needed woman, so the State needed her special knowledge and work, before such questions as housing, health, education, could be adequately dealt with. In an interesting discussion which followed nearly all the men agreed with our demand, and Mr. T. Parsons made a fine speech in support of our claim.

Mrs. Mustard, in reply, made an impassioned appeal to the women to join us, and to the men to put aside their party politics and see to it that justice was done for the women. The Rev. John D. Coutts proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker, and voiced the feeling of the meeting when he said they all hoped Mrs. Mustard would come again and tell them more about the women's struggle.

Very hearty thanks are due to Miss Winifred Cohen (Highbury Branch), a new member, who worked so arduously to make this meeting the success it undoubtedly was, and we expect, as a result of it, both members and associates will be added to our League.

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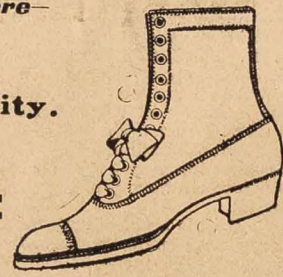
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L.



DARE TO BE FREE.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Sun., Nov. 9.—REGENT'S PARK, noon. Mrs. Mustard and Mrs. Hyde.
Mon., Nov. 10.—SHAFTESBURY HALL, BOWES PARK, N., Public Meeting, 7.30. Speakers: Miss Nina Boyle and Miss Anna Munro. Chair: R. Morrison, Esq. Admission free.
Tues., Nov. 11.—W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C. Mid-London Branch Meeting, 7.45 p.m. SPENCER HALL, Spencer-road, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W. (by kind permission of St. Pancras Branch I.L.P.), 8 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Mustard. Subject: "Freedom for Women." Chair: Mr. J. F. N. Green. Admission free.
Wed., Nov. 12.—CAXTON HALL PUBLIC MEETING, 3.30 p.m. Mr. G. Lansbury and Miss Eunice Murray. Admission free. 113, WEST SIDE, Clapham-common, Drawing-room Meeting (by kind permission of Mrs. Sutcliffe), 8 p.m. Speaker: Miss Nina Boyle.
Thurs., Nov. 13.—CROYDON OFFICE, 32A, The Arcade, 3.30 p.m., "At Home." Mrs. Baillie, B.Sc. HACKNEY BRANCH, Drawing-Room Meeting, 26, Sackville-road, Upper Clapton (by kind permission of Mrs. Foreman). Speaker: Mrs. Nevinson. HARROW, Gayton Rooms, Discussion Meeting, 8 p.m. Opened by Miss Nina Boyle. "That Women be Eligible for Parliament." Admission by ticket 6d. and 3d.
Sun., Nov. 16.—CAXTON HALL, "At Home," 3.30—5 p.m. Members and friends cordially invited. Tea, music. Speaker: The Rev. Hatty Baker, on "Henrik Ibsen's Influence on the Woman's Movement." Chair: Mrs. Despard.
Mon., Nov. 17.—DRILL HALL, W. EALING, Public Meeting, 8 p.m. Mrs. Despard, Miss Boyle, Mrs. Huntsman and J. Y. Kennedy, Esq. Chair: G. A. Chambers, Esq. Admission free. W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C. Lecture, 8 p.m., the Rev. W. Moritz Weston, D.D., Ph.D., on "The Economic Independence of Women." Admission free. Discussion invited.
Wed., Nov. 19.—CAXTON HALL PUBLIC MEETING, 3.30. Mrs. de Fonblanque on "Nature and the Soul of Woman's Suffrage" and Mrs. Despard. Admission free. STREATHAM TOWN HALL, Whist Drive, 7.30 p.m. Tickets, 1s. each.
Thurs., Nov. 20.—CROYDON W.F.L. OFFICE, 32A, The Arcade, "At Home," 3.30 p.m. Mrs. E. M. N. Clark.
Wed., Nov. 26.—CAXTON HALL PUBLIC MEETING, 3.30. J. Malcolm Mitchell, Esq., "The Growth of the Suffrage among Men." Chair: Mrs. Tanner.
Thurs., Nov. 27.—CROYDON W.F.L. OFFICE, 32A, The Arcade, "At Home," 3.30 p.m. Mrs. Ackroyd.
Wed., Dec. 10.—Caxton Hall. Christmas Presents Sale, 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. 3.30, H. Baillie Weaver, Esq., on "Male Can't about Female Violence." Chair: Mrs. Mustard.

PROVINCES.

Keighley By-Election Campaign. Open-air Meetings in district daily.
Fri., Nov. 7.—Manchester. 46A, Market-street, 8 p.m. Miss Constance Andrews on "The Evolution of Woman."
Mon., Nov. 10.—Middlesbrough, Hinton's Café, Business Meeting.
Tues., Nov. 11.—Portsmouth, 17, Lombard-street, 7.30, Members Meeting. Speaker: Mrs. White.
Wed., Nov. 12.—Walsden. 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. Miss Andrews. Liverpool. Aintree Institute, 8 p.m., Public Meeting. Mrs. Despard and Mrs. Cousins. Chair: Mr. John Edwards.
Thurs., Nov. 13.—Chester, 45, St. Werburg's-street, 3 p.m. Suffrage Shop, opening by Mrs. Despard. Babbacombe, "Mountjoy" (by kind permission of Mrs. H. Dyer), Meeting, 3 p.m. Speaker: The Rev. Mr. Pastfield.
Fri., Nov. 14.—Manchester. Clarion Café. Combined Meeting of Branches. Speaker: Mrs. Despard.
Nov. 17—22.—Middlesbrough. Miss Anna Munro.
Mon., Nov. 17.—Middlesbrough, Hinton's Café. "At Home." Speaker: Miss Munro.
Mon., Nov. 24.—Middlesbrough, Hinton's Café, Public Meeting, 8 p.m. Rev. A. Scruton, "Women's Fight for Freedom."
Thurs., Nov. 27.—Chester. Brown's Sale Room, John-street, Monthly Meeting. Speaker: Mrs. Shaw.
Dec. 1-6.—South Shields. Miss Anna Munro.

SCOTLAND.

West Lothian By-Election Campaign.—Committee Rooms, Station-road, Broxburn.
Sat., Nov. 8.—Edinburgh, 90, Lothian-road, 6 p.m. "American Tea." Speaker: Miss Alison Neilans. Tickets, 6d. each.
Wed., Nov. 12.—Edinburgh, 90, Lothian-road, 8 p.m., Branch Meeting.
Sat., Nov. 15.—Glasgow, 70, St. George's-road. Cake and Candy Sale, to be opened at 3.30 by Ex-Provost White, of Partick.
Sat., Nov. 22.—Edinburgh. Jumble Sale.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Tues., Nov. 11.—EASTERN DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF ADULT SCHOOLS, Barclay Hall, Green-street, Upton Park, 8 p.m. Mrs. Tanner (W.F.L.) on "The Economic Position of Women."
Sun., Nov. 30.—KINGSTON HUMANITARIAN SOCIETY, Fife Hall, Fife-road, 7 p.m. Speaker: Miss Eunice Murray (W.F.L.). Subject: "Prejudices Old and New."

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF THE REBEL MOVEMENT.—The Daily Herald League have arranged another great gathering of rebels, not, however, to breathe defiance to a repressive Government, as at the Albert Hall, but to indulge in song and dance. This gathering will be held at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, on November 15, and will be Mr. George Lansbury's send-off on the eve of his American tour.

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 An examination of the details of the Trading Account has shown that a fairly creditable average has been maintained in the Advertisement Department, but in order that the accounts may be held and increased, it is necessary that the Advertisers shall be well patronised, and the Directors appeal to all members to support those firms who support the paper, to regard the Advertiser not merely as an ordinary trader knocking at the door of the consumer, but as one of the most important factors in building up "THE VOTE."

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