

THE VOTE.
September 14, 1912.
ONE PENNY.

BRAVO, SCIENTISTS!

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

VOL. VI. No. 151.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1912.

Edited by C. DESPARD.

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.

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OUR POINT OF VIEW.

Deeds, Not Words.

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In addition to all the usual means of spreading our gospel we have a special opportunity ready to hand to bear our flag triumphantly aloft and make a strong stand against the enemy. Our International Suffrage Fair, to be held at the Chelsea Town Hall on November 13-16, is the opportunity not one of us can neglect. We do not want to neglect it; it will be the rallying point of the energies of all our members and friends. Its international character is awakening interest in many lands and offers of help show that suffragists in other countries act upon the principle, "Your fight is ours!" Union is strength; we must stand shoulder to shoulder. We urge our readers to watch carefully for "Fair" news in THE VOTE each week, and when read to pass the paper on to a friend—or foe. We are extremely indebted to our most able and energetic member, Mrs. Harvey, for the unsparring devotion she is giving to the organisation of the "Fair." Her desire throughout has been to make the arrangements as easy as possible for all workers; for this reason four responsible helpers have been appointed to each stall,

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Disappointed, but Not Daunted.

We sympathise with our American co-workers that the succession of Suffragist victories in the United States has suffered a set-back in Ohio; in due course we shall hear particulars of the struggle of last week, but we recognise that disappointment will result in more determined effort, and that the women of Ohio will not be satisfied until they take their places by the side of their citizen sisters. The coming Presidential election is proving not only the value of women's political work, but the power of their vote, and it is interesting to note that the current issue of *The Crisis*, the able monthly devoted to the welfare of the coloured people of the United States, is a Woman Suffrage number. It is full of special interest, and the "leading article" strongly supports the enfranchisement of negro women. It calls attention to the fact that they are rapidly becoming better educated, except in the rural South, that they "are moving quietly and forcibly towards the intellectual leadership of their race."

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A Ballade.

She shall be crowned with lilies and with light;
Dust of the ages shall have fallen away
From her bright hair; her hands shall be washed white
From all the sordid stains they know to-day
And he who sits beside her shall not say:
"I am thy master," hailing her instead
His comrade; both the feuds of both shall stay
And work together, one in heart and head.
Truth she shall know; and power, by equal right,
And sure peace shall be hers and settled sway.
We fought, but she stands victor of the fight,
And from our winters builds her stormless May.
We bent to the toil; she stands erect and gay.
Her own, at last, she hath inherited,
Even the land where mother and son shall play
And work together, one in heart and head.
As maid or mother on her own soul's height
She reigns a queen, no more a chattel or prey,
A toy or tool, as in the ages' night;
Rises, on her, the eventual morning's ray.
Rises on us? Surely the east is grey!
Surely, from east to west, the grey turns red!
Dawn the new souls; come, let us be as they,
And work together, one in heart and head!

Envoy.

Prince of the powers of darkness, these decay:
Behold the beams from the bright places shed
Where Adam and Eve the primal law obey,
And work together, one in heart and head!

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Our redoubtable Miss Jack and I had a singular and exciting experience, and I ran the nearest possible chance of being lodged in the county gaol. We attended the Liberal meeting at Lasswade; so anxious were we in our zeal to question Mr. Shaw that we missed our train, and but for the generosity of the journalists attending the meeting, who took us in their motor-car, we should have had an eight miles' walk before us at 10.30 p.m. The opening of Mr. Shaw's speech roused our indignation, and we felt we must at all costs remain to the end of the meeting and do battle for our Cause. The Liberal candidate dealt at great length with the injustice men suffer under our present franchise laws, and said how vigorously he would work to secure one man, one vote.

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Assuming this decision, Mr. Brailsford says that the Tories will certainly resolve to fight the Bill to the bitter end, and three Liberal members have publicly announced their intention to support the Independent Labour Party policy of hostility; with other probable absentions, the Liberal Whips would realise the possibility of the defeat of the Bill. "Even if energetic 'whipping' could secure for it a bare majority, it would none the less be morally dead."

"There are now two courses open to them," continues Mr. Brailsford, "(1) They may withdraw the Bill on the specious pretext of lack of time, and in that case the question is still open. Before this Government goes out it must deal with the franchise. A second opportunity will arise, and none of us can be sure that Mr. Asquith will retain the Premiership to the end. (2) But I venture to predict that this is not the course which the Liberal Whips would follow. They want their Reform Bill, and they want it now. If they can secure it only by giving votes to women, by hook or crook they will find the way. They are all, since the Master of Elibank's retirement, suffragists by their personal convictions, and they know that Liberalism has much to lose by alienating even the docile party woman. "What power the Whips possess, even when they act un-

QUALITY AND VALUE.

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

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"To my thinking, the strategical key to the whole suffrage position, and it lies absolutely with Labour either to enfranchise women this session or to prolong their struggle for many weary and bitter years."

Assuming this decision, Mr. Brailsford says that the Tories will certainly resolve to fight the Bill to the bitter end, and three Liberal members have publicly announced their intention to support the Independent Labour Party policy of hostility; with other probable absentions, the Liberal Whips would realise the possibility of the defeat of the Bill. "Even if energetic 'whipping' could secure for it a bare majority, it would none the less be morally dead."

"There are now two courses open to them," continues Mr. Brailsford, "(1) They may withdraw the Bill on the specious pretext of lack of time, and in that case the question is still open. Before this Government goes out it must deal with the franchise. A second opportunity will arise, and none of us can be sure that Mr. Asquith will retain the Premiership to the end. (2) But I venture to predict that this is not the course which the Liberal Whips would follow. They want their Reform Bill, and they want it now. If they can secure it only by giving votes to women, by hook or crook they will find the way. They are all, since the Master of Elibank's retirement, suffragists by their personal convictions, and they know that Liberalism has much to lose by alienating even the docile party woman. "What power the Whips possess, even when they act un-

QUALITY AND VALUE.

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

officially, our experiences this March have taught us. Let them but whisper to Mr. Redmond that the Bill can be saved only by enfranchising women, let them but set their own followers talking in the same sense in the lobbies, and a majority for one or other of the suffrage amendments is assured. The margin between victory and defeat will in any case be small. It wants only the goodwill of the Liberal Whips to ensure victory for the Dickinson amendment. The Liberal Whips will not bestir themselves if the Labour Party is content to allow the Bill to go forward unamended. But they will move heaven and earth on behalf of the women if the Labour Party is prompt, resolute, and unanimous in its determination to reject a Bill which rivets the political fetters of its women comrades."

Discussing the situation if the Labour Party accepted the Bill with women excluded, Mr. Brailsford writes:—

"Suppose that the Labour Party, yielding to counsels of timidity, is content merely to vote for the suffragist amendments and tamely swallows the Bill if these are defeated. Does it realise that it will thereby be committed to repeat its abandonment of the women again and yet again, until like Peter it will thrice have denied its principles? No one supposes that the Lords are going to pass a Manhood Suffrage Bill. Under the Parliament Act, this Bill, with a formal disqualification of women embedded in it as its fundamental principle, will come up in a second and a third Session. It will then be too late to amend it, and any amendment would wreck it."

"The suffrage agitation will none the less go on, and whatever methods are used there will be little to choose in vehemence of feeling between militants and non-militants. Every woman who respects herself will be demanding the defeat of this Bill and working for the destruction of the Government which drafted it. It is not too soon to ask what figure the Labour Party will make during these two years. Unanimously and officially suffragist by conviction, will it none the less by its steady disciplined vote thrice pass a Bill in which it recognises an insult to womanhood and negation of its own principles?"

His conclusion runs thus:—

"For my part I do not believe that this is possible, but if it were possible Labour would wantonly sacrifice all the gratitude which its past has earned from women, and all the support which it stands to gain from them if they owed their enfranchisement to its steadfastness and high principle."

Defeat in Ohio.

On September 4 the State of Ohio rejected women suffrage by a vote of two to one in a referendum on a number of radical amendments to the State Constitution. The suffragists declare that women suffrage was rejected owing to the influence of the public-houses.

Women Suffragists' March from London to Edinburgh.

A great march of about one hundred Suffragists, led by horsewomen, is being organised to start early in October. The object of the march is to carry the flag of Women's Suffrage from London to Edinburgh, and to protest in towns and villages on the way against any further extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to men unless women are included. Many women anxious to do something for the Cause, but unable to take a very prominent part, have now an opportunity to do a piece of simple work which, by combination, will be effective to rouse fresh interest. A number of women have joined, and enthusiasm is being aroused, and many volunteers are wanted. All particulars may be obtained by application to Mrs. Florence de Fonblanque, Petworth, Sussex.

Suffragists at Balmoral.

On the night of September 6 suffragists eluded the vigilance of the police guards and reached the private golf-course, where they removed the usual flags and substituted their own. On the memorial fountain to Sir Thomas Biddulph, at one time purser to Queen Victoria, they painted the message: "Cabinet Ministers are responsible for these actions."

After Wrexham.

The comments of four suffragists—three women and a man—who were forcibly ejected from the Eisteddfod at Wrexham, at which Mr. Lloyd George spoke last week, reveal the thin veneer of man's boasted chivalry towards women. Said the man to a newspaper reporter: "You can say I am a Colonial. I have fought for my country, but never with such savages as I encountered to-day."

Said the women: "We do not object to being hustled and bundled out of a meeting—we expect that, of course—but we do protest against the gross indecencies that we had to undergo when in the hands of the mob. You are a man, and we cannot go into details, but you must take our word as honourable women that we had never dreamed that men could have so far forgotten themselves in their treatment of defenceless women." *The Western Mail*, of Cardiff, describes the treatment of the women as "brutal indignities."

Forcible Feeding in Dublin.

In a long letter to the Irish Women's Franchise League, the Under Secretary to the Viceroy wrote on September 3: "In the opinion of his Excellency's legal advisers, the Lord Lieutenant has no power to direct that persons sentenced after conviction to penal servitude should be treated as persons undergoing a sentence of ordinary imprisonment. Should the

prisoners continue to refuse food, the only alternatives to artificial feeding appear to be to allow the prisoners to die of starvation, or to order their immediate release. The former alternative the prison authorities are taking the only possible means to guard against. The immediate release of the prisoners, which the memorialists do not ask for, his Excellency cannot grant."

Prepared to Stand Ridicule.

The Rev. F. L. Wiseman, President of the Wesleyan Conference, in an address given in the Wesley Chapel, Wolverhampton, a few days ago said that the suffragists were so real in what they believed that they were prepared to stand any amount of ridicule and to go to prison for it. It was a way of arresting the world's attention which some of the apostles had.

White Slave Traffic in India.

When the Viceroy's Legislative Council meets at Delhi, Mr. Madge, who is a member of the Council and also of the newly-appointed Royal Commission to inquire into the Indian Civil Service, is to introduce a Bill to put a stop to the white slave traffic that is at present rife in India. In his opinion the importation of women to India from Europe for evil purposes is growing year by year, and has lately become so appreciable that it threatens to become one of the many difficult social problems India has to solve.

College President, U.S. Minister, and Suffragist.

Professor Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, who has recently been named as Minister to Greece by President Taft, is urging the State of New York to amend its constitution to admit of equal suffrage. When Professor Schurman became president of Cornell twenty years ago he immediately admitted the women students to a full participation in the managerial affairs of the university. He is of the opinion that by extending the franchise to women not only would the country benefit, but it would have the effect of developing and educating the women themselves by putting on their shoulders a responsibility from which they have hitherto been free.

No Sex or Colour Bar.

Mr. Charles Barron, of Honolulu, a member of the local House of Representatives, predicts equal Suffrage in the Hawaiian Islands within a year. When Hawaii was brought into the Union of States, the franchise was given to every man of legal age who had been born in the islands or had lived there ten years previous to the Republic's absorption into the United States. When the women are given the vote the colour line will also not be drawn, and Chinese, Japanese, and native women will vote with their white sisters. It is thought that only by the admission of all women to the franchise will the question of race distinction and mixed marriage—a very important one in these islands—be satisfactorily settled.

Uruguay: An Object Lesson.

By the introduction last month of a new divorce law into the small South American Republic of Uruguay the double code of morality ceases to exist in the law of that country, and men and women can now obtain divorce on equal claims. Uruguay also allows her women citizens to practice at the Bar, and although up to the present time only one woman has graduated from the University of Monte Video as Doctor of Law, several women are now pursuing their studies at this university with the intention of entering the medical profession or practising at the Bar.

Suffragists and Workers in Italy.

The new Woman Suffrage Club recently opened in Rome is to start a free employment bureau for the benefit of Italian working women. In making this departure, the club is carrying out the wishes of the late Donna Giacinta Martini, who was president of the Italian Woman Suffrage Association. All her life Donna Martini worked for the betterment of the conditions of working women, and it was her cherished ambition to draw working-class women into the suffrage movement.

PATIENT GRISELDAS!

Mothers and teachers interested in the higher education of girls will be glad to learn that the Higher Education Subcommittee of the London County Council has been reconsidering the method of award of Senior County Scholarships. Tutors have been interviewed from Oxford and Cambridge, and they suggest that the men should be of a higher standard of ability and have an increased grant for their initial expenses. The Council have decided to give the men £25 each as increased grant, and those men earning the scholarships this year (1912) have received the increase.

It is said that no complaints have been received from the Women's Colleges either as to ability of the girls or the adequacy of the scholarships, and therefore no recommendation is made regarding them. It is pointed out that although the Council have power to give 100 senior county scholarships, and this year's estimates allow for seventy-five, yet the actual number of candidates awarded scholarships this year is only thirty-four (twenty-four men and ten women).

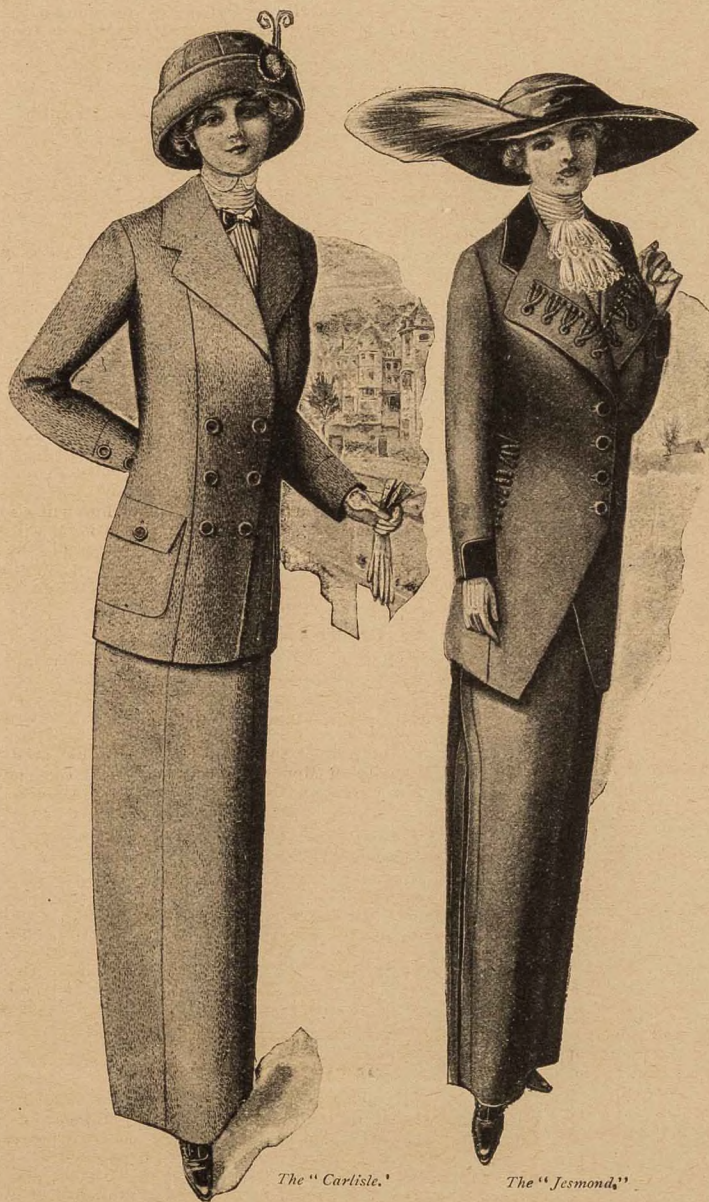
The lesson seems to be that patience gains nothing, but impatience scores all along the line.

S. A. M.



The Autumn Vogue in Tailor-mades

READERS of "The Vote" are invited to inspect the advance models in Autumn and Early Winter Tailor-made Suits now being shown in our Costume Salons; the new styles form a very interesting display and are well worthy a perusal. Here are two examples:—



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The "Jesmond."

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WHERE WOMAN REIGNS.

The sky was dark, the rain was coming down, and the lanes were deep in mud, on the September day when, with Miss Hindes, I went out from Manchester to visit the little kingdom of love and goodwill where woman reigns.

It is called Holly Mount, and contains within its fifty-eight acres a certified Poor-law school for Catholic girls, a boarding school, a babies' castle, where girls are trained for nursing, a capital farm, a home for factory girls, gardens, meadows, open-air schools, and gymnasias.

All this is under the gentle sway of one woman. We did not see her, for she was away from her kingdom, enjoying a brief holiday at a time when work is slacker than usual; but in every department we felt her influence and saw with what loyal zeal she is served. One of her most trusted lieutenants (she is over the Poor-law schools) received us, not as strangers, for we might have been old and long-expected friends, whom it was a keen pleasure to entertain. She impressed us at once, and with every step on our journey the impression deepened. I don't think either of us could describe her. She may be young, she may be middle-aged, she may be what the world calls good-looking. One thing only is certain—she is beautiful and she is wise. The impression is of a pure, sane, joyous nature, giving itself at every point and ardently rejoicing in the gladness of giving. "I just love her," said my companion, when we bade our guide farewell after four hours of her company, and I echoed her words.

But to begin at the beginning. We had a little preliminary talk in the convent-parlour. Then, looking at us and seeming to gauge us, the Sister said: "I am going to show you our babies first."

A little journey brought us to the separate institution where baby is served. Here another sister was introduced. Trained, qualified, up-to-date in the new science of baby-culture, showing capacity in every word and action, she has also the true mother spirit.

Her four babies range from five weeks to six months. She has two young girls in training, and one quite young who helps these. Three of the babes were being nursed, one was on the mattress before the fire. We noticed that to her each child had already its own individuality. All were very delicate when they came in; one, the latest arrival, looks delicate still, but all are doing well. We saw the day and the night sleeping-rooms, the beds covered with dainty embroidered quilts, the small laundry, the kitchen where the milk is sterilized in little bottles, each of a certain weight.

The Sister took them out of the pan where they had been heated before us, and explained the method of feeding. Each child is fed eight times in the twenty-four hours. It was bewildering to hear her run over the amounts. "Ethel has six and a-half ounces now, Tommy has five, &c. We increase every week." Then there is the weekly weighing, and the charts were brought out for us to see. Listening, one wondered a little how the outside babies grow up at all. That the Sister-nurse is not only scientific we could see. We were speaking about the lecture of a scientific lady who had laid it down that babies ought never to be nursed by mother or nurse.

The Sister's face got a little red as she said that having a child in the arms could be overdone; but that it was necessary. The child wants love not only felt, but shown. Without that it pines. We said we should like to hear her and the scientific lady argue it out. "Oh," she said, looking at her children, "I am afraid I should get hot."

From Babyland we went to the little farmhouse, recently enlarged, where, at a small cost, the factory-girls carry on their own housekeeping. The workers were out; but two or three old girls were there on holiday.

Next came the Poor-law school. Beginning with the infants, we went from class to class. Everywhere cheerful voices greeted us—"Good afternoon, Sisters; good afternoon, ladies." Good-looking children, many of them are, with pretty shining hair and dark-grey Irish eyes, for their surnames bear evidence of the fact

that they or their forbears had come from the Emerald Isle. Their manners, as well as their appearance, charmed us. There was no embarrassment, no shyness, but everyone to whom I spoke had a pretty courtesy of speech. A chosen number of these, who will "learn French and be good" all the winter, as the Sister said, with a roguish smile, are to be taken to Belgium next year. The Mother House of the Order is at Ghent. Probably about a hundred will be taken over. They will go to Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, wherever the Order has a house. They are told that the Belgian children are looking forward to and counting upon their visit.

One most interesting feature of the education is lace-making, and two lovely specimens of the children's work were given to me. This training is carried on with careful consideration for the children's eyes. They begin with coarse thread, and it is only by degrees and after testing of the eyesight that they are allowed to attempt the finer kinds.

The last item in our programme was a dance by one of the classes. The children had azure-blue gauzy veils and oriental sashes, and the grace of their movements was very remarkable. One little witch with dark grey eyes and soft brown curly hair in the front rank I shall never forget.

But it was not only what we saw, it was the spirit of what we heard that delighted us. The children are taught many things for instance through such charming play as a true child loves. Every Sunday one of the elder girls is given two rooms and a small company, two of them helpers, and, for the day, she is mother and housekeeper. There must be a baby in the company. She arranges, buys provisions, cooks, lays the table, keeps her little company amused and happy. On the first occasion too much money was spent. "Oh!" said the Sister, covering her face with her hand, "I am heart-broken. What shall I do? You will ruin me."

The little mother had actually bought two pounds of biscuits. She never did again. They manage quite economically now, while they satisfy their households.

The reverend mother and her lieutenants are proud and pleased when their Poor-law children do well, and, indeed, some have taken very good positions. Four lately took scholarships and went into the secondary school.

The boarders in the upper school take a deep interest in the Poor-law children, and there are joyous little festivals, eagerly prepared for in advance, to celebrate a first communion or any little triumph of the children in the lower school. The effect of this is that many of these girls have gone home far more thoughtful for those outside such sheltered homes as theirs than others of their class.

It shows both the worldly wisdom and the charity of the Sisters that, when a Poor-law girl has done particularly well and can take a good position, they arrange that she shall go out, not from the Poor-law schools, but from some other department. Generally they go to Belgium for two years before taking a situation. On one occasion, when it was a question of a gifted girl taking a certain post, the people to whom she was going heard of her having been under the Poor-law and objected. The Sister wrote: "She is too good for you, and I would not, under any circumstances, let you have her now. You may have a girl from the secondary school if you like. She is not nearly so capable."

That is the fine spirit. May we hope that it is the spirit of the future—that when and where woman, in the time to come, is allowed to have her share in the great work of ruling, we shall have something more of the love, the divine patience, the human understanding and the wisdom which characterises the work of this gracious Order where woman rules.

Those of our members and our readers who are visiting Manchester will find themselves well rewarded if they give a day to Holly Mount, Tottington.

C. DESPARD.

MEN WHO GOVERN US.

The Women's Freedom League, a "democratic" or self-governing body, will not fail to be interested in the ideal of government laid down by one of the Parliamentary protagonists of Democracy, Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., at the Trades Union Congress. Elected to the chair, this outspoken gentleman's conduct of the proceedings seems to have created that intangible something known as "feeling," which found vent in criticism. This criticism Mr. Thorne dismissed in an airy manner all his own. When presented, at the close of the proceedings, with the chairman's complimentary badge of office, a silver bell, he referred with much pleasantness to the objections, saying he had been charged with being a "little Tsar," and a "scientific steam-roller." "Autocratic rule, however, did not matter so much, so long as it was fair and uniform"! From such a source and on such an occasion, this latest elucidation of the democratic sentiment calls for respect—if only for its courage!

Federation and Women Voters.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has also had a strange aberration. This flaming torch of Liberalism and Anti-suffragism has been delivering his soul at the Conference of the British Association at Dundee, far from the restraints of Parliamentary institutions, on the subject of Federation. Home Rule and Devolution and the great vista which those fascinating topics open up to the ardent Liberal of to-day had momentarily thrown Mr. Samuel off his balance: gone to his head, so to speak. "Intoxicated with the exuberance" of his own pretty fancies, he portrayed a future in which the oversea portions of the Empire would come into their own, and be represented in a truly Imperial central institution. "The populations of the outlying parts of the Empire," he complains, "have no formal share in its sovereignty." "The Constitution of the British Empire is clearly under-centralised." "It is unlikely that this can be the final shape of the Empire's constitution." Most unlikely, we agree with Mr. Samuel, and quite apart from the academic point that nothing can be humanly considered "final." We, also, look forward to some such contingency as he hints at. But . . . is it possible that Samuel also is among the prophets? Or had he, in his heady enthusiasm for the ideal of Federation, forgotten that in some of those "outlying parts of the Empire" there are women voters, and that Mr. Asquith has said that their intervention would be "disastrous" to the Empire? It may, of course, be the timely recollection of this complication which induced the cautious proviso that "the creation of federal institutions . . . is a task surrounded by formidable difficulties." To such straits of diffidence and confusion does the denial of justice to women reduce even the most self-sufficient of Cabinet Ministers and the most pragmatic of theorists.

Signor Benedick.

Mr. Outhwaite has repented him of his rash threat. He has not refused, as he swore to do by his oath in *The Daily News and Leader*, to countenance young Mr. Shaw in spite of that gentleman's stolid indifference to the land-tax creed. The Member for Hanley continues furiously to plough the electoral sands, regardless of the frowning disapproval of the Prime Minister and the amused contempt of the Lord Advocate, Mr. Harcourt, and other prominent Liberals, the latest to make a pronouncement on the subject being Lord Faber and Mr. Marshall, M.P. for Wakefield. Mr. Ure said that no responsible member of the Liberal party held the "land-taxer" views, and that the Government had no intention of inaugurating legislation on those lines; and Mr. Marshall is, if possible, more emphatic. Like "Signor Benedick," Mr. Outhwaite will "still be talking"; no one heeds him, except his fellow-taxers. Really, these "men who govern us" furnish an amusing study.

C. NINA BOYLE.

LIFE is but a succession of opportunities. They are for good or evil—as we make them.—W. G. Jordan.

INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE FAIR.

Town Hall, King's-road, Chelsea.

November 13, 14, 15, 16, 1912.

Organiser: MRS. KATE HARVEY, Brackenhill, Highland-road, Bromley.

DEAR COMRADES,—I send you a word of sympathy. I realise to the full the almost insurmountable difficulties against which so many of you are struggling, but the Women's Freedom League will maintain its tradition! Difficulties will but bring into play that indomitable courage which rejoices in overcoming.

For your encouragement, I give an extract from a letter just received from our good comrade in Russia, Madame Kalmanovitch. She writes: "In wishing you all success, I wait ready to serve. Your Cause is ours; in fighting for your rights you fight for the whole world."—Your devoted fellow-worker,

KATE HARVEY.

Literature Stall.—Will members and friends who have written books and pamphlets contribute autograph copies to this stall?

Country Order Department.

A country order department will be organised for the benefit of friends who wish to buy at the International Suffrage Fair, but who will be unable to come to London. For particulars apply to Mrs. Rose, VOTE Office, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Stall-Holders' Costumes.

Any member who wishes can see one of the costumes at the W.F.L. Office, 1, Robert-street. It will be on view from Thursday, September 12, to Thursday, September 26.

Action Songs.

More, many more boys and girls are needed. Also older ones from fifteen to seventeen years of age for simple dances.

I.S.F. Secretaries.

I must again urge the necessity for choosing these so that all measurement papers may be filled in and returned to me without delay.

OUR OPEN COLUMN.

** Letters intended for publication must be written on one side of the paper only, and authenticated by the name and address of the writer. It must be clearly understood that we do not necessarily identify ourselves with the opinions expressed.

"FALSE PRUDERY MUST GO."

To the Editor.

Dear Madam,—I was glad to see Mr. Channon's letter in last week's VOTE and quite agree with what he says. Although I think it is generally clearly understood that women are asking for the Vote in order to deal with the "White Slave Traffic" and similar crying evils, still, it may be that speakers do not always draw sufficient attention to this appalling traffic. This is frequently because of a natural feeling of diffidence through want of experience.

However, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, with the attitude towards Clause I. adopted by the Parliamentary Committee, gives us all an opportunity to point out the hypocrisy of men who, while professing to care for our interests, refuse to safeguard the girlhood of the country by making it impossible for these vile traffickers in human flesh to carry on their trade.

I dealt with the Bill at an open-air meeting last week and was listened to with great attention and respect,—Yours,

ETHEL M. FENNINGS.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of THE VOTE.

DEAR MADAM,—How would it be for Suffragists to decline all offers of marriage and break all engagements until the vote is granted? This would soon bring the men round, surely.—Yours,

A FRIENDLY MAN.

'MAKE WAY FOR THE PRIME MINISTER'
By Mrs. ARNCLIFFE SENNETT.
Price 1d.

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SATURDAY, September 14, 1912.

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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LAW AND ORDER.

One of the gibes that are perpetually thrust at women who are claiming their place in the nation's life and their voice in the making of the laws by which that life is regulated is after this fashion: "Are you really so foolish as to imagine that the world is to be made clean, wholesome and comfortable by Act of Parliament?"

Others again will ask scornfully: "If you believe so much in laws, why do you break them?"

Questions such as these, whether their intention be honest or not, have set us thinking about what is generally called "law," and about that which is popularly supposed to belong to it—"order." Law and order, we are told, exist in these realms, and women are acting with, to say the least of it, extreme unwisdom if they do or attempt to do anything through which these may be endangered.

It may be well, then, at this critical moment in the woman's movement, when some are telling us that what we have done will rank amongst the useless things, and that all our efforts and sufferings are wasted, when others with no less vehemence are assuring us that, if we will only be prudent, our first success is near, to examine a little carefully the fundamental basis of our claim.

We women are asking for the Parliamentary franchise, and, over and over again, we have made our reason clear. The men tell us that politics is not our sphere. It is for us to work, to bear children and train them, to administer in our homes and outside them; but all this must be done within the four corners of laws which men are continually making, mending and unmaking. That is politics and that is their business, not ours. Law and order must prevail in the community, they say, and for that they—the men—are responsible.

We, on the other hand, say: Politics is very much our concern. We say, moreover, that we are profoundly dissatisfied with the State as men have built it up. Many of their laws, which are one-sided, need mending; many of them need ending. In our homes, in the lives of our children, in our streets, in our police-courts and in our prisons, which are all regulated by their laws, we have constant evidence of the existence of things inimical to the nation's health and wasteful of its life. The original meaning of the word politics is that which concerns the welfare of the people. Were this realised, every true politician would be concerned not with keeping certain men in power because they can hold a certain political party together; not with loaves and fishes for the big members of the family and catch what you can for the little ones, but with the creation of a State so well-balanced that it will be able to use its resources wisely for the comfort and happiness of all, providing the opportunity for everyone to lead a human life. But the ordinary party politician will

tell us—and with all the more vehemence if his own party happens to be in power—that his object is to maintain law and order.

What law, we ask, and what order? For we should never forget that there are laws which cramp and stifle those who are subject to them—that there is an order which is worse than death.

Let us look facts fairly in the face! In our national home we have a large and industrious population, with considerable intelligence and inventive capacity of a high order; we have splendid traditions; we have a fertile and productive soil; we have mineral wealth; we have agricultural wealth. There is no reason in the world why we should not feed and house comfortably a much larger number of people than those who dwell now within our borders. Yet, in England, an enormous number of our people—men, women and children—are living under almost intolerable conditions, while Ireland is yearly being drained through emigration of her strongest and ablest sons and daughters. Are these evidences of the gracious order that comes of wise and well-administered law? Nay, they rather prove that our vast national resources are being wasted and mis-applied.

Granted, we may be answered, there is much in our present state of Society to deplore. But that is the fault of the individuals of whom Society is composed. Will Acts of Parliament—any number of them—create wise or virtuous people?

And then will come the usual recommendation to women—that they will leave legislation alone and try their hand on education, on charity, or rescue work, or Church organisation, or any of these forms of activity which are open to us. As well tell us to continue pouring water into a leaking can. We know that there are human beings who prefer a pig-stye to a palace. But it is untoward circumstance that is generally responsible for such an abnormal mental condition. On the whole, good surroundings, fair opportunities, and even-handed justice are things understood and appreciated by the human family.

These, we contend, it rests with the legislature to give or to withhold. We have had laws of repression. We want laws of release. Only by law can land and labour and the rich produce of the earth be set free for service. Only by law can woman be released from the dependence that cramps her energies and kills her aspirations. Only by law can the child be saved from unnatural penury so that it may become strong and beautiful in the nation which will take toll of its service in the future. Only by law can Labour fulfil itself.

For laws such as these the women of the country are waiting. Through a long and sad experience they have come to know that these will not be had for the mere asking. The "law and order" that comes of repression and suppression is too deeply rooted in the brains of those whose lives have been lived in the midst of a subject people to pass without a struggle into the nobler law and finer order that will proceed naturally from the combined will of a free nation. It is no unisexual politician who will frame these laws. We are profoundly convinced that until such fallacies as "Men only in politics! Hands off, women, when the ship of State is in danger. It is for man to command, for woman to obey!" are, with other mental rubbish, swept into the No-man's-land, where follies die and are forgotten, we shall not have a properly organised and righteously administered community.

The second gibe addressed to us is: "If you hold the law in reverence, why do you break it?"

Our answer is, first, much of the law of to-day—complicated, antique, one-sided, made by lawyers, administered often by time-servers—does not move us to reverence. We have nothing to say to its creation. We are up against it with all the force that is in us. We do, indeed, deprecate violence either in man or woman, chiefly because it defeats its own ends. But the long and tragic story of the past has taught us that there are moments in the eternal conflict between right

and wrong, between justice and injustice, between the spiritually free and the slave-makers and holders when the laws which too often protect unrighteousness and condone oppression must be broken, if only for an object lesson to the world.

Women, let it be clearly understood, are not against law and order. They are wise enough to see that liberty itself must be ordered. They know, also, that the true order—the noble law—must proceed from the awakened will of the people.

The body, with its many members and organs, is governed by the one will: a will, when the body is healthy, which is set to maintain that health. So with the body politic. The will which is neither of man nor of woman but of both will, when the whole organism is rightly poised, be set to the perfecting and protection of the body.

Then and then only shall we have law and order. Mr. Havelock Ellis, in his lately published book on "Social Hygiene," which we quoted recently, and which is worthy of repeated quotation, puts the question very fairly. "All social hygiene," he says, "is a method of purification—purification of the conditions of life by sound legislation, purification of our minds by better knowledge, purification of our hearts by a sense of responsibility. . . . The full fruition of that movement means that women shall take their proper share in legislation not as mere sexless human beings, but as women, and in accordance with the essential laws of their own nature as women."

The hope that inspires us is to see: "Man on the earth, risen to his full stature, healthy in body, noble in spirit, beautiful in both alike, moving spaciously and harmoniously in the great world of Nature to which he is so subtly adapted, because he himself sprung out of it and is its most exquisite flower."

C. DESPARD.

THE ARENA.

AN IMPRESSION.

The wave of revolt in our little island has sent ripples all over the world. Some of these ripples have become waves strong enough to carry all before them.

But in England women are still beating up against prejudice hardened by the defects of civilisation into sex monopolies and social conventions.

Though a convention expresses itself in the so harmless whimsey of fashion, it expresses itself, too, in the white-wash of the "whited sepulchre." For conventions range from the pronouncing of a word to the pronouncing of a sentence of death.

The august patronage granted to conventions by Church and State may have given rise to the popular fallacy that to defy a convention is not only to be unpatriotic, but to resist a Divine ordinance.

Convention permits effects to be dealt with, provided the evil producing those effects be undisturbed. Should women realise the futility of tinkering with effects while the cause remains, and should they become restive, convention confronts them with its counterfeit of "true womanliness." This deludes into a pious inaction, for duty in the trappings of the Scarlet Woman may elude the most conscientious.

Since the conventions protecting one-sided social conditions declare it to be an offence for women to fight an evil, however rampant, however disastrous to State or family, it is not difficult to see why in England the struggle against injustice must be both fierce and protracted.

The reactionary has but to call attention to the fact that some woman has dared to leave the sphere convention assigns to her, and few people trouble about the reason for her action. At once she becomes a target for malignant misrepresentation and persecution.

Cries of "Flog her!" "Drown her!" "Put her in a lunatic asylum!" rend the air. So the burning indignation which should be focused upon the evil is diverted

and focused upon its would-be destroyer; and he who profits by the evil has a treble satisfaction—he sees his bitterest foe hoist with her own petard; he sees friends and foes alike joining in the hue and cry against the woman; he knows that, as long as people can be thrown off the scent, he will be spared the trouble and ignominy of fighting to maintain the wrong.

This is the scheme usually adopted for the discomfiture of the reformer. The trail of the red herring is over it all. The success of the policy is in direct proportion to the number of people who can be led by the nose.

The arena in which the great struggle is taking place is full of curiosities, contradictions, incongruities, even comedies. A man, his head bowed with shame, acts like the publican, speaks like the Pharisee. Another individual pelts women with Kilkenny-cat arguments and dead dogmas in the hope of securing "a fair field and no females." Women on mole-hills, those buried cities of the Antis, pose as Sybils on Sinai and threaten destruction to State and family should their sex join with the other in law-making for both.

While some combatants bid women rise on stepping-stone of the pedestal to higher things, others urge the unflinching charm of the doormat-beat-me-once-again position. While one group bewails over-population, with its attendant evil of overcrowded labour market, a Bishop and a Cardinal frantically rock cradles—empty, by the way—to call women to their duty.

The political emergencies of the times have drawn into the arena a strange knight in doctor's gown. Though heralded with pomp and circumstance, he is soon routed, and the reverberations of his physiological thunderbolts die away in the laughter of his foes and the consternation of his friends. For what he really proves by his argument may be summed up in the words of that traditional Ollendorffian sentence: "I have the cold, and my brother has the handkerchief."

In the Antis' recruiting booth there are many interesting contrivances for the promotion of their cause. A political trap is on view called "Referendum." It is warranted to kill undesirable-reforms. Chains are gilded and recommended as the ornaments of a meek and quiet spirit. The household gods of "the woman's sphere"—saucepans, frying-pans, and all culinary crucibles—shine with luminous paint to a degree. Here, too, is to be seen the fashion plate, apparently designed to turn the human form divine into a contour map of sex.

Two modes of deception are common. One relies for its effect upon an illusion produced by a cabinet trick of "The Vanishing Lady." In her place is conjured up a biting, scratching, man-hating virago of the worst type. The other is also a trick act. It consists of a juggle with cause and effect; the discontent produced by a condition is credited with the creation of the condition.

Though these stratagems are patent and clumsy, they succeed in their object. The large number of people who have their thinking done for them by priest, pedagogue, or politician are easily bamboozled into the belief that if the discontent be put down, the abuse creating the discontent will disappear as by magic.

These human noughts, rolling in any direction at dictation, are an obstacle to woman's enfranchisement. Not so much because they provide the opponent with brilliant statistics on occasions, but because they appeal directly to man's sporting instinct and so give zest, and perhaps existence to the dismal game of party politics.

In this John Bull fight that which is in effect a spiritual demand is opposed by the strongest material force in existence—the monster machine of Empire, a machine built up and maintained by the might of the sword, the artifice of the law, the influence of the Press, the authority of the Church, and the taxation of the people.

The strongest material force in existence turned against a few women fighting for conscience' sake!

But whatever the combine, whatever its tactics, it will be impotent when women realise the invincible power of unity and concentration.

A. W. LANCE.

"WHO LET THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG?"

The cartoon this week emphasises the imperative need for drawing attention to the ever-present shame of the White Slave Traffic and, as I showed in my article in last week's issue, "The Sham of the White Slave Traffic Bill." It points to the urgent necessity, by constant protest and persistent demand, of getting Clause I. restored to its original form before the Bill becomes law. It is only in that form that it will be an effective instrument of protection for innocent victims against the infamous agents of this vile traffic, who use every imaginable wile by which to ensnare these poor women and girls.

It is vain expecting right to be done—without bringing what pressure we can to bear—by a Government of Anti-Woman Suffragists, some of whom are not ashamed to admit their preference for "the morals of the hen-coop with the jungle's code of law."

I think the recent cowardly and brutal murder of Miss Curran—the Irish governess—in New York ought to serve as an object-lesson to show how urgent is the need of reform in these matters.

We know that until the woman's vote is won little can be hoped for, because, as Mr. Gladstone said, when a deputation waited upon him on this same subject, "Nothing can be done until sufficient pressure can be brought to bear upon the Government." And that pressure is exercised immediately and directly through the ballot-box.

The opposition to Women's Suffrage thus brutally expressed by a recent Member of the House of Commons, "that votes would make women *too expensive*" (italics mine), is no doubt the true reason which animates our other opponents who are not so candid or truthful in their reasons for resisting our claim. How the franchise influences these matters is clearly shown by the experience of Australasia, where the Temperance party worked *twenty-five years in vain* trying to get "the age of consent" raised. While only *six months* elapsed after women had won the vote before the law was altered in the direction they desired.

C. MERIVALE-MAYER.

A CALL!

Ah, harken and hear the white slave as she moans,
Deep immured in an infamous den!—
Our hapless young sister entrapped to her doom
By devices of dissolute men!
O women enshrined in luxurious homes,
Happy mothers, and daughters, and wives!
Rouse up and demand with a clamorous call,
The protection of innocent lives.
Uprise in your strength, dash the scales from your eyes,
Join with eager hearts, voices, and brains
The army that fights to defend the oppressed,
Who drink life's bitter cup to the drains.
The Standard of Purity—raise it on high!
Level vice and depravity low!
Your loud song of triumph resound through the sky,
The unconquered shall conquer the foe!
The crooked make straight and the rough places plain,
That the unwary feet may not fall;
O women, rise up in your thousands and claim
New Justice and Freedom for all!

ISOBEL MACDONALD.

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

A successful demonstration was held in East Ham on September 4, in connection with the sale of Dr. Heanley's goods. A procession which marched from East Ham station to the auction rooms with "No vote, no tax" banners created great interest. Before the goods were sold the auctioneer, who expressed himself as much in sympathy with the protest, allowed Miss Hicks, M.A., to make a short speech, and after the sale an open-air meeting was held at which Miss Haslam, Miss Hicks and Mr. Wiles explained to a large and sympathetic audience the reasons for tax-resistance on the part of voteless women. The following resolution was carried with two dissentients:—"That this meeting protests against the taxation of women as long as they are politically unrepresented, and calls upon the Government to remove the injustice by giving votes to women during the present session of Parliament."

SCIENTISTS AND SUFFRAGE.

STRONG RESOLUTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY AT DUNDEE.

A gathering unique in the annals of both the British Association and the history of Woman Suffrage was held in the Gillfillan Hall, Dundee, when an imposing array of scientific men met under the auspices of the Dundee Women's Suffrage Society to proclaim their faith in the scientific aspect of the movement towards granting the extension of the franchise to women.

Dr. W. R. Scott, Professor of Economics in the University of St. Andrews, who presided, in introducing the principal speaker of the evening—Sir Victor Horsley, F.R.S.—declared his conviction that the welfare of the State demanded the inclusion of women in parliamentary affairs.

Illogical Antis.

Sir Victor Horsley moved: "That this meeting calls upon his Majesty's Government to secure that the enfranchisement of women be included in the passing of the Franchise Bill." Sir Victor said that the attitude was illogical of those who urge women to take a greater share in the government of local affairs (which involves the administration of highly complex laws in whose making they have had no share), and yet object to the granting of that power to women which would make it possible for them to help in framing the laws they are obliged to administer. Sir Victor declared that science is the basis of all true politics, and that the health of the body politic could not be maintained without proportional representation, the true balance of the whole, without the participation of the parts. He strongly condemned the administration of forcible feeding to Suffrage prisoners, and protested against "the quasi-scientific statements read by Mr. McKenna in the House of Commons, the authors of which have concealed their names." Sir Victor also said that if women were granted the vote, it was quite probable that the present existing numerical inequality between the sexes (of which men were so afraid) might disappear, as at least one destructive factor in our social life, the abuse of alcohol, would most certainly be relegated to its proper place when women got the vote.

Mutual Advance.

Professor B. Moore, F.R.S., Professor of Bio-Chemistry at Liverpool, in seconding the resolution, discussed the subject from the point of view of social evolution. He pointed to the rapid advance during the last century in religion—the very notable advance in the treatment of children, and in the ideal of women. The intelligent young man of to-day would not be satisfied with the Early Victorian type of woman for his wife. The advance of the sexes must be mutual; the voice of the mothers and of the women workers must be heard in the councils of the nation; the protection of the vote must not be withheld from those who shared in the nation's existence and industry. Professor Luther (Logic, Glasgow) strongly advocated the giving of the vote to women as an educative force not only to themselves but also to men.

Brains: the Elephant and the Ant.

Professor W. D. Halliburton, F.R.S. (Physiology, London), considered two well-known physiological arguments used by anti-Suffragists against granting the vote to women. As regards the difference in weight between the brains of men and women, he ridiculed the contention that weight should decide the ruling power of the brain, pointing out that an elephant's brain was heavier than a man's, and that an ant, from which we have Scriptural authority to believe we may learn wisdom, has the smallest brain on record. Professor Halliburton, whose humorous treatment of the subject excited the delighted laughter of the large audience, commented on the further argument that maternal duties excluded women from voting. He did not think that the babies made a point of arriving on polling day, and he said it was as senseless to preclude a woman from taking part in politics because of her maternal potentiality as to forbid a man to vote because he was liable to be attacked by influenza! Professor Halliburton said he would consider that he had failed in his duty as a medical man if he did not publicly express his strong condemnation of forcible feeding. He was inclined to believe that those "scientific" incognitos quoted by the Home Secretary were creatures of the imagination; it was incredible in our so-called "civilisation" that such torture should exist.

Women's Help Essential.

Professor Chapman (Economics, Manchester) expressed his opinion that the giving of the vote to women was a fundamental reform more essential to the welfare of the nation than any other social reform; he felt that the affairs of the social sphere into which politics now penetrated could not be efficiently administered without the help of the women. At the close of the meeting the resolution was unanimously passed.

Science in Array for Suffrage.

On the platform, besides the speakers, were Professor Arthur J. Thomson (Zoology, Aberdeen), Professor Weiss (Botany, Manchester), who proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and to Miss Alice Compton, whose untiring energy had made the meeting such a success; Miss Doris Mackinnon (assistant to the Professor of Zoology, University College, Dundee), Dr. Jeanette Miller, Dr. Julia Pringle, and Dr. Emily Thomson, Dr. Templeman (Medical Officer of Health, Dundee), the Rev.

C. M. Grant, D.D. (member of the Parish Council and School Board), and the officials and committee of the Dundee Women's Suffrage Society, of which the president, Mrs. Mill, proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers.

In the long list of sympathisers not able to be present, whose messages were read, were the names of Professor Schäfer, F.R.S. (President of the British Association), Sir Henry Miers, F.R.S. (Principal of London University), Professors Arthur Schuster, F.R.S. (Manchester), Sims Woodhead (Cambridge), Cash, F.R.S. (Aberdeen), Mackenzie (Cardiff), Muirhead (Birmingham), Alfred Hughes (Birmingham), McKendrick, F.R.S., Glasgow (retired), Findlay (Manchester), Green (Sheffield), Dr. Evans, and other members of the geological section, Dr. Grenville Cole (Dublin), Dr. Francis Darwin (Cambridge), Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., Miss Sara Burstall, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, and Dr. Elsie Inglis.

CHARLOTTE DESPARD: AN IMPRESSION.

[It is by special request of the writers that we insert the following.—Assist. Ed.]

In the Public Library in Boston there is a fresco, the work of John Sargent, which represents the birth and growth of the Messianic hope among the Hebrew prophets. One half of these men stand with averted faces and bent figures, with a downcast air as of delayed hope. The remainder have their faces turned to the light. Theirs is the vision of hope realised, of faith justified. The last two stand with hands out-stretched as if to grasp the Holy Gift.

We of to-day have our prophets; to some it has been given to see the vision, and to these Mrs. Despard belongs. An erect and dauntless figure, Mrs. Despard has yet the clear, purified face, the marks of one who unceasingly battles for freedom of soul, of one who can truly say: "All Thy billows have gone over me." She has suffered with men and women, she has rejoiced with them, has fought for them and borne her share, aye, more than her share, of the sin and sorrow which beset humanity.

If we would know her as she is, we must see Mrs. Despard when she speaks of the thing nearest her heart—this great woman movement. Then, all the ends of the earth are come upon her; there shines in her eyes the spirit of brooding motherhood—nay, of brooding parenthood—and her children are the men and women who suffer and toil in the hard places of the world.

The vision which she sees, the vision towards which she stretches out arms of longing and hope, is akin to that which greeted the dying eyes of Faust. A vision of a free people standing free upon the ground which they have wrested for themselves. And in this vision Goethe describes men and women standing shoulder to shoulder, both equally conquerors of the land upon which they stand.

One of Mrs. Despard's great gifts is that she can impart a dim impression of this vision and stir other souls to pursuit of it. At the end of *Faust*, Gretchen pleads with the Virgin for the care of Faust's new-born soul, that she may teach him how to live in heaven. And to her the Virgin answers: "Raise yourself to higher spheres; when he perceives you, he will follow you." Thus it is that the Eternal Feminine, a quality common to man and woman, draws us on.

Hearing Mrs. Despard, we feel instinctively that she has come within sight of those higher spheres, their beauty is reflected in her and through her, and we, too, are drawn towards them till "we stand on the heights of our life at last with a glimpse of a height that is higher."

TWO IRISHWOMEN.

IN HYDE PARK.

At the usual meeting in Hyde Park at noon on Sunday last, under the auspices of our Mid-London Branch, Mr. J. Y. Kennedy and Miss Leah Anson were the speakers. Mr. Kennedy gave a fine exposition of the woman's case under male dominance, showing the inequalities of the marriage and divorce laws, and consequent difficulties of life for women. Miss Anson presented a lucid and interesting account of "The Present Situation," and answered many of the questioners in a sympathetic manner. As a result of the meeting new converts were enlisted in the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage, and a lady also expressed her intention of joining one of the societies. There was a very good and orderly gathering.

HOW SOME MEN PROTECT WOMEN.

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

Violence.

Charles Burgess, charged with threatening a girl who wished to break off her acquaintance with him. Brought up at East-bourn Police Court, he saw her and tried to get at her. Furious struggle, in which glass door was broken and seats overturned. Man taken to cells and case adjourned.

Robert Procter, Stacksteads, charged at Bacup Police Court with assaulting Martha Galvin, a married woman. Went into her house and said he was going to finish her. Locked the door, tore her clothes, smashed pots and pans, ornaments and clock and furniture; beat her and a neighbour violently. Said to the Bench that he went for his shirt, and would "either have it or the woman." Chairman told him he had no business to enter people's houses, break their furniture, lock their doors, and molest them. **Fined 10s. and costs, or fourteen days.**—*Manchester Evening News.*

Tristram de la Poer Boreford, lodging with Miss Luscombe at Paignton, drunk for three weeks, demanded a fire in his room at midnight. On being refused, smashed Miss Luscombe's bedroom-door with an axe, threatening to murder everyone in the house. Miss Luscombe leapt from window in her night-dress to escape him, and was locked by her brother in the harness-room for safety. When asked if he thought his behaviour that of an English gentleman, he retorted that it was that of an Irish gentleman. **Six weeks, second division, and £10 damages, and costs.**

Girl employees at Wilson's Bobbin Works, Garston, threatened by strikers. Placed in a tram by a police convoy, en route for Liverpool, volleys of stones were thrown as the car started, all the windows being smashed. Baton charge by police, and more stone-throwing.—*Daily Mail*, August 14.

Charles Whittington, charged at Penarth for the eighteenth time with being drunk and disorderly, his last appearance having been in July. Smashed up his wife's and his mother's home. Superintendent declared him to be incurable, and the Chairman, Dr. Howell Rees, saying, "You have a dreadful record," **Fined him 10s., and costs.**

Two young women, cycling from Dunstan to South Shields, stopped at Fellgate, robbed and threatened by masked man with revolver.—*Daily Mail*, August 14.

Chivalry!

Cinema incident; trying to get films for "Suffragist Outrage." Women seen pursuing elderly gentleman down the steps of the Admiralty. The crowd misunderstood and took the incident seriously, got angry with the police, who were smiling, and set upon the women. The Press lightheartedly reported the incident as "humorous," and recorded that several of the women sustained "severe blows in the face."

More "Parent" Cases.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, of Lower Broughton, charged at Salford with neglect of their children.

Mr. Griffin, legal and responsible parent, **bound over.** Mrs. Griffin, not the legal parent, **six months.**

Charles and Emma Hook, charged at Sittingbourne with cruelty to child of the man's first wife. Mrs. Hook had thrashed the child unmercifully, dragging it out of bed, throwing it about and inflicting severe injuries.

Charles Hook, sole parent and only responsible parent, **six months' hard labour.** Emma Hook, not any sort of parent, **six months' hard labour.**

[Emma Hook is only 17 years of age. Lads of 17 who commit offences are not sentenced to hard labour.]

Harry Bryan, of Rochdale, charged before Sir James Duckworth with neglecting his children. A man of drunken habits; had been seen drunk as many as three times a day. Bad character. Previous conviction. **Three months.**

Mary Cosgrove, of Widnes, charged with her husband for neglecting children. Husband spoke of his wife's "awful craving for drink" and the havoc it had wrought in his home. **Six months' hard labour.** Husband discharged.

Arson.

Harry Williams, of East Hoathly, charged at Uckfield Petty Sessions with setting fire to furze in Ashdown Forest, close to some petrol lorries belonging to the Royal Engineers. Had been overheard in conversation with a mate planning to do it "again" by a forest ranger who was watching for the perpetrators of several similar fires. **Three weeks' hard labour.**

Mrs. Leigh and Gladys Evans, for attempt at arson in Dublin, **five years' penal servitude.** Mrs. Baines, for "malicious damage" to the theatre property, **seven months' hard labour.**



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MRS. DESPARD IN IRELAND.

Mrs. Despard's appearances in Dublin have always something of the nature of a triumphal progress. Wherever she goes, some person or persons appear with a tribute of affection or admiration. Men and women step forward to shake hands with her and assure her they know her well and love her for her good works; children at the out-door meetings clamour for her photograph; timid admirers thrust forward an autograph book for a signature. Mrs. Despard can rarely have won a more spontaneous and splendid testimony to her good life than that given her at an open-air meeting in Howth, co. Dublin, on Saturday, when a man in the crowd, inspired by her brilliant speech, interrupted her to break forth into a eulogy of the work she has done in Battersea amongst the poor and the suffering. He claimed to be a resident of Battersea and to have personal knowledge of Mrs. Despard's work and influence. Such an incident has a magical effect upon an Irish audience, and when Mrs. Despard had finished speaking, the people crowded round her to question her and discuss points of her speech with her, and it was only with difficulty her friends could get her away in time for her train back to Dublin. Two meetings were held in Howth on Saturday. The first, in a poor part of the town, proved a very exciting one, owing to the hostility of the crowd to the very name of suffragist. Mrs. Despard held her ground against every expression of hostility and every accusation hurled at her. She said afterwards she regretted she could not stay long enough in Ireland to return to the same place, when she believed she could win over many of her opponents. And this I do not doubt, as one woman who had begun, with the noisiest and bitterest opposition was ready at the end to apologise and listen!

Another open-air meeting was held in Bray on Thursday. A great crowd assembled at one of the bandstands on the esplanade, and much interest was manifested in speaker and subject. THE VOTE had a good sale in Bray and in Howth.

This week Mrs. Despard is speaking at a number of places in County Cork.

Mrs. Cope, of Drummilly, co. Armagh, had intended to hold a drawing-room meeting for her on September 16, but the interest roused by the prospect of her visit has been so great that Mrs. Cope has found herself obliged to engage a hall in the town of Armagh and to hold a public meeting. Public meetings will also be held in the towns of Dundalk and Sligo on September 17 and 18.

LOUIE BENNETT,

Hon. Secretary Irish Women's Suffrage Federation.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

A Fleabite—from America.

A negro woman was arguing with her husband as to whether she ought or ought not to be given the same voting privileges as himself. When she paused for breath, he remarked: "Dinah, yo' talk don't affect me no mo' than a fleabite."

"Well, nigger," retorted the lady, "I'se gwine ter keep yo' scratchin'!"—*Pearson's Weekly*.

What Price Physical Force?

A little slip of a woman in charge of half a score of violent lunatics, with never a sane man closer than ninety feet! This is what happens at Whilby, Ontario, where they preserve a specimen of

Man's Best.

A cell littered with straw, in the wall a staple, in the staple a chain with a cuff at the end for ankle or wrist, as the choice might be.

The Woman Interferes.

and with the aid of gentleness and clever suggestion Mr. Violent is got into a bath, wrapped in a blanket, and the water put at the right temperature. He may stay there for four hours, according to conditions. The water and warmth lull the raging nerve, the brain cells are eased of their mysterious agitation, and the slow road to recovery is entered. Women have God's own prescription for allaying mental agitation. The old style simply pushed the disordered person further into the slough. It was cheaper to herd the unhappy than to treat them discriminatively. The idea of saving money by spending it did not assert itself in the expert consciousness. Now there is abundant hope where formerly there was superabundant despair.

A mother was brought into an Ontario asylum in a pitiable state, worn to a shadow by her insanity. Her malady was diagnosed as the result of *physical injustice*—too many children, too much work. Ten years ago she would have been put aside as hopelessly crazy. Last year she was immediately put under restorative treatment.

In a month she asked to be allowed to go home. Instead of being told that she would not be safe away from custody, it was suggested to her that, as she would not be likely soon to have the chance of another holiday, it would be well to enjoy herself on the grounds, and helping the matron a little with her house-keeping skill. So she stayed contentedly another two months and then went home fifty pounds heavier in body, and fifty times better in mind than she had been for years.

When you have got humanitarianism as an aid to and not a drain on the public treasury, you have found a new element in politics.—*All-Canada and the British News*.

K. HARVEY.

DEMONSTRATION ON LEITH LINKS.

The two militant societies, whose premises in Edinburgh furnish so much interest to the passing public, held a joint demonstration on Sunday afternoon on Leith Links to protest against the treatment of Mrs. Leigh and Mrs. Evans in Mountjoy Prison. News from Dublin gives the gloomiest tidings of the condition of the prisoners, and the authorities are reported to be preparing to carry out the sentence in the most vindictive and savage fashion. Three platforms, one of them W.F.L., collected substantial crowds, in spite of the all-pervading moisture. Mrs. Finlayson Goad, Miss Burns Murdoch, and other well-known W.S.P.U. speakers proving their mettle in their usual spirited style. The W.F.L. platform attracted a very large crowd, in spite of a certain "something lacking" in our scheme of decoration. The heavy, soaking rain of the day before had proved disastrous to many of our decorations, and the flags mustered were too short to create much effect; but suffragists never, never will be beat, so our Branch members, with the assistance of helpful sympathisers, spiced the staves to their umbrellas, and held them aloft with much success! Miss Jack took the chair, and after an eloquent appeal for sympathy, read aloud the resolution which the writer of these lines had to propose: "That this meeting protests against the treatment meted out to Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans in Mountjoy Prison, and calls upon the Government to give them the status of political prisoners; or failing that, to order their immediate release."

Edinburgh crowds are quick to understand and appreciate the logic of our position, and our speeches were well received. In following Miss Jack, I laid stress on the fact that we stood by our friends of the W.S.P.U. in their fight against injustice, while not adopting the same methods of protest; and Mrs. Sproson roused much mirth and approval by recounting her prison experiences. The resolution was carried with only two dissentients.

C. NINA BOYLE.

CLYDE HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

Our two months' work on the Clyde is over. A campaign of this description, however, is one of the landmarks which make you realise that the dawn is breaking and the labours of the years are bearing fruit. Meeting people from all parts of the world on holiday is possibly one of the best opportunities of judging the headway we are making, especially as year by year we keep the flag flying.

This year our crowds were more sympathetic than on previous occasions, the interest greater and the impatience with the silly questioner or intoxicated man more marked. On no occasion, although we held over 100 meetings in different towns, did we experience any rowdyism. Many of our meetings were marked by the enthusiasm of the audience, especially the women, of whom a large number joined the League this year. The success of the campaign has been greatly due to the valuable co-operation of our members, who travelled from far and near to assist—Miss Underwood, Miss Woolf and Miss Lena Connell, of London; Miss Helen McLachlan, Miss Shaw and Miss Crabbe, of Edinburgh; Miss Bunten, Miss Evans, Mrs. McLeod and Miss Bessie Semple, of Glasgow; Miss Brown, the Misses Park, Miss Gilmore, Miss Hill, of Rothesay; Miss McIntyre, of Kirkintilloch; Miss E. Murray and many others.

The results have been a new Branch established at Rothesay, many new members added to the League, a large sale of THE VOTE and general literature, as well as the widespread influence of such work.

We hope the Vote will be ours by next year, but in case of accidents it would be just as well for all Freedom Leaguers who possibly can, to offer at least part of their holiday to the National Executive Council or to the Scottish Council, so that larger and wider work may be done.

ANNA MUNRO.

A HAVEN OF QUIET IN THE STRAND.

Some Londoners are oblivious of noise; the ceaseless roar of traffic and traffickers leaves them undisturbed. Not so visitors from the country or abroad. But it is good news that a haven of quiet and comfort is to be found in the midst of the perpetual motion of the Strand. Opposite the Gaiety Theatre is the Strand Imperial Hotel. Once within its solid walls—fireproof, by the way, as also the floors and woodwork—the noise is only a memory, refreshment a reality. It is really a big home, not a big hotel. The well-furnished bedrooms are fitted with hot and cold water, also with double windows and good ventilation. The whole house is comfortably warmed by the radiator system, which obviates sudden changes of temperature. The important question of cooking has been carefully considered; the kitchens are equipped with effective modern conveniences, so that when the meals reach the cosy dining-room they may be enjoyed with confidence. A pretty lounge overlooks the Strand, and has a broad balcony from which visitors may watch the passing show. On the roof garden, an accessory in hot weather, the breezes and sights of the river may be enjoyed. Full board and lodging are given for 9s. a day; bed, breakfast and bath from 5s. 6d. This quiet and comfortable little hotel in so central a position is thriving because of its merit, and may be recommended with confidence.

BRANCH NOTES.

NATIONAL OFFICES, LONDON.—I, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.

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

Anerley and Crystal Palace.—Hon. Sec.: Miss J. FENNINGS, 149, Croydon-road, Anerley.

Last Friday, at the Triangle, Mrs. Tanner dealt very ably with the attitude of the Liberal Government during the last few years towards Women Suffrage. She was much interrupted by would-be humorists, who at question time found themselves unable to frame intelligible inquiries. THE VOTE sold well, and a collection was taken. Two special meetings will be held on Thursdays, September 19 and 26, at the Tram Terminus, Crystal Palace. Will members and friends make these widely known? An important Branch meeting is arranged for Tuesday, September 17, at 8 p.m., to discuss our stall (America) at the November Fair.

Clapham.—Hon. Sec.: Miss UNDERWOOD, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi.

On September 4 we held a successful meeting at the corner of Long-road. The chair was taken by Miss Winifred St. Clair, and Miss Alice Palmer was the speaker. A good crowd gathered, and remained till the close of the meeting without interrupting. There was questioning afterwards, and a little verbal sparring, but our Cause generally received sympathy and approval. All that is wanted is—more meetings! THE VOTE sold well. The following evening a meeting was held at 1, Imperial-mansions, Bromells-road. Representatives from the Herne Hill and Norwood Branch, and the Peckham Group were invited to be present and arrangements for our Irish stall at the International Suffrage Fair in November were discussed. Miss F. Briscoe, 58, Fernlea-road, Clapham-common, was appointed "Fair" secretary, and she has called a meeting of workers at 1, Imperial-mansions for Thursday, September 12, at 8 p.m. All who are interested in our Irish stall are cordially invited to be present.

Croydon.—Office: 32a, The Arcade, High-street. Hon. Sec.: Mrs. TANNER, 9, Morland-avenue.

Will all members who have not yet sent word of definite help which they intend to give to the International Suffrage Fair kindly let the secretary know what they are prepared to do as soon as possible? We hope to hold another Jumble Sale early in October. Contributions can be received at the office. Our thanks are due to Mrs. Inwood for making a quantity of chutney, which will be on sale at the office. Several members have offered to make garments for our Fair Stall if material is provided. Will any member offer material for these members to make up? One member is asking for pieces of black silk or satin to use for fancy work. The secretary will be glad to receive promises of help by September 16.

Hackney.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. PIEROTTI, 31, Walsingham-road, Clapton.

Members and friends are cordially invited to attend the Branch sewing party and help make goods for the Fair. We meet on Wednesday, September 18, from 3 to 9 p.m., at 49, Moresby-road, Upper Clapton. Tea at 4.30.

Highbury.—Hon. Sec.: Miss B. M. JOHN, 65, Marquess-road, Canonbury.

Temporary obstruction of the road prevented our holding the weekly meeting at Highbury Corner last Thursday. We determined, however, to utilise Mrs. Watson's valuable services, and found a new pitch in Holloway-road, where we held a very successful meeting. Mrs. Watson made an admirable speech, dealing with the position of women from primitive times to the present day, to a very interested crowd. The members' meeting on September 6 was not so well attended as one would wish, but those present promised financial aid, as well as to do all possible to make the stall at the International Suffrage Fair a success. A meeting will be held at 65, Marquess-road, Canonbury, on Tuesday, September 17, at 7.30 p.m., when members will receive further details of the work to be done. Will all Highbury and Holloway members kindly do their utmost to be present?

Stamford Hill.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. THOMSON, 7, East Bank.

At a Committee meeting, held on September 3, we discussed plans for concentrating on work for the Fair, and means for raising funds for the provision of the stall. Mrs. Goodwin is giving three Vegetarian Demonstrations at once, for which tickets are being sold, and she has also home-made jam for sale. Our usual open-air meeting was held on Friday evening with Miss Le Croisette as speaker and Mr. Hawkins as chairman. The evening was chilly, but a good crowd assembled, and we had no lack of interest. The speaker made a good point in showing the fallacy of Mrs. Humphry Ward's argument that a good Municipal (female) voter must of necessity make a bad Parliamentary voter. THE VOTE sold well, and we were pleased to be supported by a sympathetic gentleman in the crowd, who bought a VOTE to hand to another who was vociferously "Anti" and illogical. A joint meeting of the three Branches who will provide the New Zealand stall at the Fair will be held next Saturday, September 14, at Mrs. Goodwin's house, 23, Stamford-hill-mansions, at 11 o'clock a.m.

SCOTLAND.—Glasgow.—Suffrage Shop: 70, St. George's-road.

Hon. Sec.: Miss J. L. BUNTON.

The Glasgow Council met on September 5 at 6.30 p.m., when arrange-

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.



DARE TO BE FREE.

Thurs., Sept. 12.—THORNTON HEATH CLOCK, p.m. *Chair:* Mrs. Terry. *Speaker:* Mrs. Bouvier. Highbury Corner, 8.30 p.m. Miss Preston, Miss John. HANOVER PARK, Peckham, 8 p.m. Mrs. Pickering, Mrs. Tanner. CLAPHAM "FAIR" MEETING, at 1, Imperial-mansions, Bromells-road, 8 p.m.
 Fri., Sept. 13.—OPEN-AIR MEETING, The Triangle, Penge, 7.30 p.m.
 Sun., Sept. 15.—HYDE PARK, noon. Mrs. Tanner. REGENT'S PARK, noon. *Chair:* Mrs. Nourse. *Speaker:* Mrs. Nevinson.
 Tues., Sept. 17.—HIGHBURY MEMBERS' MEETING, 65, Marquess-road, Canonbury, 7.30 p.m. CROYDON AND ANERLEY BRANCH MEETING, 8 p.m., 149, Croydon-road, Anerley.
 Wed., Sept. 18.—HACKNEY BRANCH "FAIR" SEWING MEETING, 49, Moresby-road, Upper Clapton, 3.9 p.m.; tea, 4.30 p.m.
 Thurs., Sept. 19.—OPEN-AIR MEETING, Tran Terminus, Crystal Palace, 7.45 p.m.
 Fri., Sept. 20.—NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, 2.30 p.m. OPEN-AIR MEETING, The Triangle, Penge, 7.30 p.m.
 Sat., Sept. 21.—NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, 10 a.m., 1, Robert-street. Trafalgar Square Meeting, 3.30 p.m. *Speakers:* Mrs. Despard, Miss Boyle, Miss Munro, Miss Jack, Mrs. Schofield Coates, Mrs. Merivale Mayer, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Tippet.
 Sun., Sept. 22.—HYDE PARK, noon. Miss Anna Munro.
 Wed., Sept. 25.—Caxton Hall Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. D. M. Mason, Esq., M.P., Mrs. Despard.
 Wed., Sept. 25.—"FAIR" SEWING MEETING, 1, Robert-street, 6 to 9 p.m.
 Sun., Sept. 29.—HYDE PARK, noon. Mrs. Mustard. *Chair:* Miss Le Croisette.
 Wed., Oct. 2.—CAXTON HALL, Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Rev. F. M. Green, Mrs. Cunningham. *Chairman:* Mrs. Tanner.
 Sun., Oct. 6.—HYDE PARK, noon.
 Wed., Oct. 9.—CAXTON HALL Public Meeting, J. Cameron Grant, Esq., Mrs. Merivale Mayer.
 Wed., Oct. 16.—CAXTON HALL Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Mrs. Despard and Miss Boyle.

PROVINCES.

Tues., Sept. 24.—LIVERPOOL PUBLIC MEETING, Aintree Institute, 8 p.m. *Speakers:* Mrs. Aline Delano and Mrs. Evans. *Chairman:* The Rev. F. W. Nicholson.
 Mon., Sept. 16.—MANCHESTER. BURNAGE BRANCH MEETING, Garden Village.
 Tues., Sept. 17.—MANCHESTER. BRANCH MEETING, 46a, Market-street, Mrs. Dent.
 Wed., Sept. 25.—Sunderland. Miss Nina Boyle.
 Thurs., Sept. 26.—West Hartlepool. PUBLIC MEETING. Miss Nina Boyle.
 Wed., Oct. 16.—LIVERPOOL. Laurence Housman, Esq.

SCOTLAND.

Wed., Sept. 18.—Edinburgh. "AT HOME," Suffrage Shop, 33, Forrest-road, 7.30 p.m.
 Thurs., Sept. 19.—Kirkintilloch. Miss Boyle.
 Tues., Oct. 15.—Glasgow. Laurence Housman, Esq.
 Fri., Oct. 25.—Rothesay. Miss Munro.

BRANCH NOTES (continued).

ments were made for a series of open-air meetings. It was also decided that Partick District should hold a Jumble Sale either in October or the beginning of November. The Branch meeting was afterwards held in the shop. There was a good attendance, and all present greatly enjoyed hearing Mrs. Lilly, who is in this country on a mission from the Women Lawyers' Club of New York. Mrs. Lilly gave a most interesting account of the work done by women lawyers in America, and afterwards answered a number of questions relating to the position of women there. If our readers should know of any women in this country who have been refused admission to the Bar, will they kindly let me know, as Mrs. Lilly would like to communicate with them? We very much regret that Mrs. Despard will not be able to speak for us on September 18, as we expected, but hope she will spare us another evening while she is in Scotland. We also hope to have Miss Boyle with us for a week, beginning September 11. Will all who can help even at one open-air meeting please call at the Shop or send their names? Miss Munro's Coast Campaign, besides other good results, has brought the Glasgow Branch many new members, and I shall be glad if these will make themselves known to me at the office, when I hope to be able to give them some work.

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It is interesting to note that Miss Dupré Wilson, of Dublin, who died recently and left £4,000 to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, was the sister-in-law of Sir Almoth Wright. She was keenly interested in all branches of women's work, and as the provisions of her will show, in deep sympathy with the Suffrage movement.



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KENSINGTON.—Miss REEVES, 16, Bracewell-road, N. Kensington.
MID-LONDON.—Mrs. TRITTON, 1, Northcote-avenue, Ealing.
NORTHERN HEIGHTS.—Miss A. MITCHELL, Merok, Gt. North-road, Highgate.
PECKHAM (Group).—Mrs. PICKERING, 23, Albert-road, Peckham.
STAMFORD HILL.—Mrs. THOMSON, 7, East-bank, Stamford-hill, N.
TOTTENHAM.—Miss F. EGGETT, 30, Lausanne-road, Hornsey.

PROVINCES.

AINTREE.—Mrs. SHAW, 15, Chatsworth-avenue, Aintree.
BRIGHTON and HOVE.—Miss HARE, 8, San Remo, Hove.
BURNAGE.—Mrs. BRICKELL, 33, South-avenue, Garden Village, Levenshulme, Manchester.
CHELtenham.—Mrs. BOROVIKOWSKY, Mostyn Villa, Hales-road, Cheltenham.
CHESTER.—Miss WOODALL, 13, Abbey-square, Chester.
ECCLES.—Miss J. HEYES, Newholme, Hazelhurst, Worsley.
HADLEIGH.—Miss MATTHEWS, 21, Fir-tree-terrace, Hadleigh.
HARTLEPOOL (WEST).—Mrs. ENGLISH, 23, Carlton-street, West Hartlepool.
IPSWICH.—Mrs. PRATT, 160, Norwich-road, Ipswich.
LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. EVANS, 49, Kimberley-drive, Great Crosby, Liverpool.
MANCHESTER (CENTRAL).—Miss A. E. HORDEEN, 478, Stockport-road, Longsight, Manchester.
MARLOW.—Mrs. SARGANT FLORENCE, Lord's Wood, Marlow.
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Miss A. MAHOY, 35, Albert-terrace, Middlesbrough.
NEWBURY and THATCHAM (Group).—Miss M. ASHMAN, Broad-street, Thatcham, Berks.
PORTSMOUTH.—Mrs. WHEATON, 64, Devonshire-avenue, Southsea.
POTTERIES.—Mrs. PEDLEY, 13, Bower-street, Hanley, Staffs.
SALE (Group).—Miss GELLER, Thornlea Wardle-road, Sale, Cheshire.
SHEFFIELD.—Miss BARNET, 5, Victoria Flats, Glossop-road, Sheffield.
SOUTH SHIELDS.—Mrs. REVEL, 13, Hepscott-terrace, South Shields.
SUNDERLAND.—Miss PEARSON, 14, Goschen-street, Southwick, Sunderland.
STOWMARKET (Group).—Mrs. JOSLING, 59, Limetree-place, Stowmarket.
SUSSEX (WEST).—Miss CUMMIN, Easebourne Vicarage, Midhurst, Sussex.
WELLINGBOROUGH.—Miss V. SHARMAN, Ivy Lodge, Wellingborough, and Mrs. ENGLAND SMITH, Newstead, Hatton Park, Wellingborough.
WOLVERHAMPTON.—Mrs. CRESSWELL, 25, Rugby-street, Wolverhampton.
WOOLPIT (Group).—Mrs. FOSTER, Lawn Farm, Woolpit, Bury St. Edmunds.
YORK.—Mrs. ROBINSON, 30, Ratcliffe-street, York.

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE.—Miss H. WILKIE, M.A., 280, Perth-road, Dundee.
DUNFERMLINE.—Miss McCALLUM, 72, Brucefield-avenue, Dunfermline.
EDINBURGH.—Miss A. B. JACK, 33, Forrest-road, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW.—Miss BUNTEN, 70, St. George's-road, Glasgow.
KILMARNOCK.—Miss J. L. WADDELL, 8, Douglas-street, Kilmarnock.
KIRKINTILLOCH.—Miss McINTYRE, Woodhead-avenue, Kirkintilloch.
PERTH.—Mrs. MACPHERSON, 3, Charlotte-street, Perth.
SCOTTISH SCATTERED.—Miss EUNICE MURRAY, Moore Park, Cardross, Dumbarton.

WALES.

ABERDARE.—Miss J. PHILLIPS, B.A., 8, Elm-grove, Aberdare.
BARRY.—Miss B. ELLIS, 11, Gaen-street, Barry.
CARDIFF.—Mrs. KEATING HILL, 98, Diana-street, Roath, Cardiff.
MONTGOMERY BOROUGHS.—Miss CLARK, 11, Severn-street, Newtown, N. Wales.
SWANSEA.—Miss HUTTON, 9, Sketty-road, Uplands, Swansea.