

THE VOTE,
November 18 1913
ONE PENNY.

“MILITANT WOMEN—& WOMEN.”

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

VOL. IX. No. 214.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1913.

FIFTH 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.

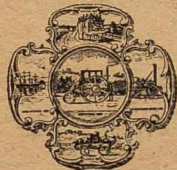
WHAT WAS SAID AT BOW STREET.

[SEE PAGE 63.]

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OUR POINT OF VIEW.

At It Again!

Nothing daunted, Mrs. Kate Harvey, of Bromley, has plunged into the fray again. In default of payment, the tax-collectors have once more broken the barricades at Brackenhill, and ear-marked goods for a forced sale. An ingenious plan of protection had been devised and carried out, and the King's officers wrestled with the fortifications for two hours before an entry was effected by means of a battering-ram! The sale will take place on Saturday, and all friends and members who will give their support at the protest should hasten to send their names in to Headquarters. It is probable that the sale will be on the premises, as for some reason or other the authorities appear nervous about the prospect of a disturbance if the affair is held in a more public spot. As the protests of Mrs. Harvey are now recognised and appreciated at their true value by the people of Bromley, we have no difficulty in interpreting the nervousness as a fear that too great a demonstration of sympathy for the "offender" might make the task of the officials even more thankless than usual.

The "Protected" Sex at Bow Street.

While waiting for the opening of the Women's Freedom League case in the Bow-street police-court, members of the League listened with interest to a number of charges which were taken during the earlier part of the morning. Many of these were ordinary "drunk" cases; and it was particularly noticeable that the attitude of the Bench towards the men and the women charged with this offence was very different. The men, in many cases well-dressed and evidently quite well-to-do persons with no shadow of an excuse for disorderly conduct, were let off with fines of half-a-crown, or the doctor's fee, and no rebuke; the women were addressed with the utmost contempt and insolence.

"Drunken women, drunken women, drunken women!" ejaculated Mr. Hopkins, with his characteristic, ineffectual wave of the hands, "one after the other." Two of them he threatened with sentences of three years—we do not know under what law this could be done; perhaps the new Mental Deficiency Act—and sternly told them not to come there again; and fines of 20s. or fourteen days were inflicted. As an example of the leniency and privilege extended to women under the law, the spectacle was extremely educative; and those who wish to inform themselves on such matters could do worse than spend a morning in the police-courts.

What are the Duties of the "Legal" Parent?

Quite recently Alfred Chainey was sentenced at Salisbury City Sessions to three months' hard labour for knowingly allowing his daughter of under sixteen to associate with women of bad character. The wife was a drunkard, he was an engine-driver whose work took him often away at night, and he had provided no other guardian or companion for his young daughter. The Bench very properly found him guilty. On appeal, however, the Lord Chief Justice quashed the sentence. The amazing verdict was given that, while "the drunken wife took no part in the supervision of the home," "it was absurd to suggest that the father should place another woman in his home to supersede the wife." Absurd, also, we conclude, to take no steps to keep a young child off the streets at night or out of bad company. The father is the only "legal" parent, yet it is now declared to be no part of his duty to keep his children from evil associates; we wonder what sentence

would have been given under like circumstances to a mother whose rights in her children have been declared to be "nil"?

Surplus Funds.

The Insurance funds are still involved in mystery. On the one hand we hear of "surplus funds," and on the other we are told that approved societies cannot meet their claims and that the Act is breaking down. One thing is clear, that until all claims are fully paid there ought to be no talk of "surplus funds"; even the morality of the business man grants that. The workhouse infirmaries throughout England are filled with insured persons (especially the phthisis wards, for most of the sanatoria still only exist in Mr. Lloyd George's brain), and except in those cases where patients have "dependents," no sick benefits are paid at all, not even to the ratepayers, who in their double capacity now bear a double burden.

As usual, bad laws press doubly hard on women, and it is domestic servants who are the chief sufferers. When Mr. Lloyd George proudly boasted that never again should maid-servants be thrown on the rates he spoke, as usual, without a book, for never before have they come upon the Poor Law in such numbers. Many girls have no homes or become suddenly too ill to stand a long journey; mistresses no longer feel the old obligation of nursing their sick, since the State has assumed responsibility and enforces payment; hospitals are in a like case, and there remains only the workhouse infirmary, which always was and still is open to the destitute. Some Boards of Guardians are informing the Insurance Authorities when they find women who very sensibly have not paid for benefits they do not get; others are more logically urging upon the Government the wisdom of common honesty, even if only the money is paid to the long-suffering ratepayers. Meantime one wonders men bear such things and make no protest against such methods. Where is the John Hampden of the twentieth century?

Signor Marinetti's Compliment.

Signor Marinetti, the captain of the Futurists, has come and gone like a whirlwind. He preaches the gospel of the Future and death to all ancient forms of art, literature, architecture, drama. He believes in energy, in youth, in life, in the great forces of electricity, of huge towns and crowds, in war and blood, in fighting and tumult. He hates lore and romanticism, but our readers will be interested to hear he admires the energy and "go" of the English women; he considers them greatly superior to the men and places them on a par with their French sisters. Hardly a compliment to England.

"A WOMAN CLOTHED WITH THE SUN."

REVELATION XII. 1.

With Heaven's golden garb for her attire,
Honoured supremely, triumphing in pain,
The Woman sees the Angels victory gain,
And Hell's battalions meet disaster dire.
Thrown to the earth, still burns the Devil's ire,
Against her still he rages, and would fain
Have all her sisters crushed, befouled, and slain,
To glut the hunger of his fierce desire.
But, saith the Seer, she hath an eagle's wings
Divinely given to aid her in the fight,
She is not at the mercy of the Snake,
And One more mighty than all earthly kings
Decrees the coming of that morning bright
When to eternal victory she shall wake.

EDWARD URWICK

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"MILITANT WOMEN—AND WOMEN."
PLUCK WINS AT MIDDLESBROUGH.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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**ADDITIONAL ORGANISERS:
£500 WANTED.**

Many thanks to all the kind friends whose contributions already received have given a good start to this special fund.

More organisers must be appointed at once. The League is growing and expanding so rapidly, so many new members are joining, so many new Branches are waiting to be formed, that we must not be hampered for want of workers.

A General Election may soon be upon us. The whole country—north, south, east and west—must echo and re-echo with the cry of "Votes for Women."

The Women's Freedom League is ready and able to take a full share in this work, and we confidently appeal to every one of our readers to do his or her own part, and send a donation at once towards the special £500 now being raised.

E. KNIGHT.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

Caxton Hall Meetings.—Next Wednesday afternoon we shall have the pleasure of listening to an address on "Women's Work on Councils" by Mrs. Ackroyd. We cordially invite all those who are interested in Local Government work to attend this meeting. Miss Eunice Murray will also speak, and the chair will be taken by Miss Nina Boyle at 3.30. The following Wednesday, December 10, we shall hold our last Public Meeting this session, the speaker being Mr. Baillie Weaver, and his subject: "Male Cant about Female Violence." This will be followed by our Christmas Sale in another part of Caxton Hall, where readers are reminded they can purchase their Christmas Presents until 10 o'clock that evening.

Next Tuesday evening, December 2, Mr. E. B. Lloyd will give an address at this Office on "The Real Meaning of the White Slave Traffic." Discussion will be invited. The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock. Admission is free to all these meetings, but collections will be taken to defray their expenses.

Mrs. Fisher will be glad to meet friends at this office next Wednesday morning at 11.30 who are willing to go with her to distribute handbills and otherwise advertise the afternoon's meeting.

"Vote" Sellers.—More volunteers for VOTE selling are urgently needed in the streets of London. Names of those who will help us in this way will be gladly received at this office.

Scottish Activities.—Our Edinburgh and Glasgow members are working strenuously in the South Lanark By-Election Campaign, and readers are referred to the account given of this work on another page.

Organisers.—Miss Anna Munro has just finished a splendid week's work in Middlesbrough, and this week will address meetings at Sunderland, East Bolton and Bishop Auckland. Miss Andrews is organising a campaign in the Potteries and Wolverhampton, and Miss Elphick continuing her work in Central Birmingham and Erdington.

Jersey.—We have a member in Jersey who is anxious to help us form a Branch of the Women's Freedom League. Will readers, having friends in Jersey who are likely to be sympathetic with the aims of our League, kindly send names and addresses to this office?

F. A. UNDERWOOD.

**A HAPPY MORNING WITH
MR. HOPKINS.**

The police case against Miss Boyle and Miss Murray, adjourned from Monday, November 17, came before Mr. Hopkins at Bow-street on November 24. The evidence clearly showed that what obstruction there was was caused by the action of the police in closing the gates at the top of the steps.

Further police evidence was given to the effect that both defendants stood on the steps leading from Downing-street, and addressed a crowd of about 150 people who had assembled on the Horse Guards Parade, completely blocking the thoroughfare. In cross-examination, one of the officers said he had not seen more people at the same spot when the Prime Minister was giving a garden-party! After putting some questions to another constable, Miss Boyle remarked: "You were very polite when you took us to the station, so I will let you off with that." (Laughter.)

P.C. 35 AR, in reply to Miss Murray, said that there was a great deal of obstruction, and he had to force his way through the crowd to come up the steps and arrest her.

Miss Murray: "You cannot have had to force very hard if I was only two minutes speaking before being arrested."

The same constable later declared that there were about a dozen people in Downing-street.

Miss Murray: "There were three; I counted them myself."

P.C. 1 AR said he closed the gates because people wishing to do so could not pass down the steps.

Miss Boyle: "Could they pass down more easily with the gates closed than open?"

Miss Murray said she wanted the policeman who was on duty in Downing-street on July 18, when the Scottish bailies went there.

Mr. Muskett: "I decline to produce him, because it is entirely irrelevant."

Miss Boyle: "It is not for Mr. Muskett, neither is it for the Commissioner of Police, to take upon himself to say what is relevant or not relevant. It is for you, after hearing our case, in giving judgment, to decide whether our defence has been relevant."

Miss Murray: "Mr. Muskett is the solicitor for the police. Have I anyone to defend me?"

Mr. Hopkins: "I think you are well able to look after yourself." (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Miss Eaton, the first witness called for the defence, said she had heard so much false evidence given that she preferred not to take the oath. She was allowed to affirm, and deposed that after a deputation had delivered a letter at Mr. Asquith's house, she was one of those who spoke from the steps. There was no obstruction whatever.

Miss Watson stated that she accompanied Mrs. Despard from the Caxton Hall to Downing-street, and they both passed down the steps without any difficulty. There was no disorder.

Miss Sidley, secretary of the Political and Militant Department of the Women's Freedom League, said she did not know they were not allowed to make speeches in this way.

Miss Boyle, addressing the magistrate, expressed her determination to fight every inch of the case, although it was trivial.

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because she no more intended to submit to trivial injustice than to the greater forms of injustice that were put upon them. She was going to prove clearly by weight of evidence that there was no obstruction. Alternatively, as the lawyers said, she would plead that if they were doing what was not right they were justified in their action.

The defence, ingeniously put forward and supported by evidence that Mr. Muskett found unshakable, was that no obstruction other than that caused by the action of the police themselves was observable. Photographs were put in showing that when the Scottish men's deputation visited Downing-street a large crowd thronged round the Prime Minister's door, and the police stood round making no arrests. At these photographs the Bench refused to look.

Mr. Hopkins: "We were always taught never to judge one case by another."

Miss Boyle: "That was what you were taught when you were studying law?"

Mr. Hopkins: "Yes."

Miss Boyle: "But law is not justice, and we want justice."

A protest was lodged against the exclusion of members of the League from the Court on the previous Monday, and the illegality of this proceeding was pointed out, Miss Boyle remarking that this was evidently a conflict between different kinds of law-breakers, and that "two of a trade never agreed."

Mr. Hopkins: "Oh, please spare me this! I have had so many letters on this subject. Will you take my assurance that I know nothing whatever about it?"

Miss Boyle: "Then it is a serious thing that your under-strappers should take upon themselves the responsibility of doing so, and saying it was by your orders."

Mrs. Huntsman, a witness for Miss Boyle, said it had been agreed that there should be no attempt to invade Downing-street, and the instructions were faithfully obeyed. The police caused an obstruction by closing the gates.

Miss Boyle: "I had another witness who has refused to obey a Crown Office subpoena because he is a Member of Parliament—the newly-elected Member for West Lothian. He is going to make laws, but he won't obey those already made."

Several other witnesses gave evidence, including Mr. John Hyde, who said he had been for some time travelling abroad, where he found that a very bad impression had been created by the treatment of the Suffragist women in England.

Mr. Muskett: "That is not very relevant."

Miss Boyle (sharply): "It is information, Mr. Muskett, and that is always useful."

Miss Gertrude Eaton, Miss Watson and Miss Sidley gave evidence for Miss Murray; and Miss Underwood, Mrs. Huntsman, Mr. J. Hyde, Mrs. Mockford, Miss Trott, Miss Isitt, and

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Miss Boileau for Miss Boyle. All testified to the perfect orderliness of the meeting, and the absence of any attempt to invade Downing-street. The attempt at cross-examination of these witnesses resulted in the ignominious collapse of Mr. Muskett, who had to take refuge in his official certainty of obtaining a conviction right or wrong.

During Miss Underwood's evidence, Mr. Muskett said: "I am not suggesting a disorderly meeting."

Miss Boyle: "Then why these arrests?"

Mrs. Mockford expressed surprise that Miss Murray should have been arrested and Miss Boyle allowed to continue.

No Impartial Tribunal for Suffragists.

Addressing the Court, Miss Boyle declared that it was a frivolous and ridiculous prosecution, and a trumped-up case. However, it had given them a most interesting morning, and had allowed them to make use of these Courts, for the upkeep of which they had to pay, in so effective a manner for the ventilation of their Cause. This question of Woman's Suffrage was the biggest question before the country to-day. They had to come before those Courts—little coteries of male officials and an army of male brute force intended to intimidate voteless women. Judges and magistrates had said that the agitation must be stopped, but it was more alive now than it was ten years ago. They were like Mrs. Partington, with their silly mops, and she strongly suggested that they should try a new mop—justice, as prejudice was wearing thin.

A protest was lodged against the obvious bias of the Court as revealed in the comments of the Bench, the accused maintaining that an impartial tribunal was the elementary right of every prisoner. This Suffragists never got; they were prejudged and condemned before ever their cases came on. The Courts could not be respected until they were respectable; when they were so, none would be more ready to show respect than the women.

Mr. Hopkins said he tried to be respectful, but it was a little hard to be serious. He was sure that neither of the defendants thought they might stand on the steps in Downing-street and address a crowd below without being moved on by the police, and yet for an hour he had had to listen to what he might call nonsense, and he could not help thinking that every lady in Court who was interested in the subject had been listening to this nonsense with her tongue in her cheek. The fact was that both the defendants thoroughly knew and recognised that they were engaged in doing that which, under the particular set of circumstances, entitled the police to interfere and move them on. Except for that, the whole thing was perfectly orderly and unimportant.

"These ladies never seem to think," added his worship, "when they are playing with the sparks of a London mob that some day or other they will have to be protected from a forest fire."

Defendants were each ordered to find a surety in £10 to keep the peace.

Miss Boyle: "We absolutely decline. Is that all?"

Mr. Hopkins: "As far as I am concerned."

Miss Boyle: "Good morning, Mr. Pecksniff; we shall meet again."

In default of finding sureties the defendants were each sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

BY-ELECTIONS. SOUTH LANARKSHIRE.

Organiser: MISS ADA BROUGHTON.
Committee Rooms: 23, Waterside-street, Strathaven.

Candidates:—

MR. W. WATSON (U.)
MR. GEO. MORTON (R.)
MR. T. GIBB (Lab.)

Electorate, 11,120.
Liberal Majority at last Election, 1,197.

The by-election campaign here is meeting with great success; the open-air meetings at Strathaven have been very enthusiastic. Everybody is talking Suffrage, and our workers, wherever they go, are received with cordial greetings. When three members of our League visited the Liberal meeting, at which the candidate was to speak, they were hailed with quite an ovation from the audience. At this meeting, contrary to all expectations, the women of Strathaven were present in large numbers; they went early and secured the best seats. The candidate was considerably heckled by our organisers, who managed to put questions relative to Woman's Suffrage, although there were cries of "Put them out!" "Away with them!" In reply Mr. Morton said:—

"If I am returned to Parliament, I shall support any Bill that is introduced conferring the suffrage upon women. If it confers only a limited suffrage, I shall do my best in Committee to see that its provisions are extended. I am in favour of an extended and not a limited measure. If, however, I fail to procure an extended measure, then I reserve my right, in the event of the Bill going through as a limited measure, to vote against its third reading. That is because I am not in favour of Women's Suffrage unless it is upon an extended basis."

Our workers tried to point out how unsatisfactory was his

attitude, but he evaded all further questions on the subject. At Lesmahagow and Stonehouse four excellent meetings were held, which were addressed by Miss Shennan, Miss Semple, Miss Johnston, Miss Read, and Miss Ada Broughton. On Saturday night, at Stonehouse, in spite of other meetings, the crowd was largest around the W.F.L. platform, and at the close the audience gave three rousing cheers for the Suffragettes. Other successful meetings took place at Carlisle, when Miss Shennan was the speaker, and at Strathaven and Chapelton.

During the past week, Miss Gilmour, of Rothesay, superintended the shop and the sale of THE VOTE, badges, Suffrage literature, &c. Headquarters have sent an organiser to help Miss Broughton in this campaign, and there is every reason to hope the League's work will result in a splendid victory. The organiser earnestly appeals for financial support, as it is necessary to hire halls for indoor meetings in some districts and the railway fares between the different towns in the constituency are very high. The following contributions are herewith most gratefully acknowledged:—

For West Lothian—	s.	d.	Miss Ireland ..	s.	d.
Mrs. Russell ..	1	0	Miss E. Ireland ..	1	0
Miss C. Ross ..	1	0		1	6

CROSS-QUESTIONS AND CROOKED ANSWERS.

The Conservative Press is jubilant over the admission extracted from Mr. Lloyd George by the militant Suffragist men at Oxford. The point that the Insurance Act was passed by the Government and would have been rejected by the country is a valuable one for the Anti-Home Rule Party, which contends that the Most Democratic Government of Modern Times is hustling through, by the aid of the Parliament Act, another measure—Home Rule, to wit—to which the country is really hostile. The admission is quite as valuable to Suffragists; and the deputation introduced by Mr. Nevinson has rendered a great service to the movement by extracting from the Chancellor of the Exchequer alternate confessions so opposite in character and so opposed to other political declarations delivered at other times, as those squeezed from him on November 22.

Mr. George told the National Union deputation at Swindon that he was "more of a Women's Suffragist than ever he was." He told Mr. Nevinson at Oxford that he would not hesitate to leave the Cabinet and fight as a private Member, had his party not taken up his "great Land reform." Also Welsh Disestablishment. But not Women's Suffrage. The measure of his conviction and his earnestness, therefore, may be gauged.

Mr. George, proceeding, made away with another of the bogeys planted by perturbed "Antis" in the path of the movement. Interviewing Mrs. Massie and a choice assemblage of the "Mrs. Partington" type, who plaintively demanded a referendum, Mr. George alluded as we have often done, to the number of candidates for Parliament who stand, and succeed, as supporters of Women's Suffrage. He could not see how else or how better a mandate from the constituencies could be obtained for a measure which "cuts athwart the party lines" on both sides.

To the non-militant deputation he declared that "Liberalism would be hopelessly wrecked" by insistence on making this Liberal measure for the true representation of the people a part of the Party programme. "The highest interests of the nation" would be sinned against if the Liberal Party be not given freedom to deny its own principles.

So in one day, Mr. George has managed to "give away" everybody all round—friend, foe, Party, Premier, and the Cause he professes to believe in. And still more completely, the politician and the Party system and the hopelessly dishonourable habit of mind that inspires both. A little more pressure, and he will tell us not only the truth (in fragments), but the whole truth; and then somebody will have to be "sacked."

C. NINA BOYLE.

THE EMPEROR HELIOPHALUS alone, among all sovereigns, gave political power and votes to women. He even insisted that his mother should be a member of that august assembly, the Roman Senate.

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POLITICAL NEWS.

More Deputations; More Admissions.

From *The Times* of November 24 we take the following account of the Suffrage deputations received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Oxford, on November 22:—

Mr. Lloyd George followed up his successful defence of his land proposals before the Union on Friday by receiving three deputations on the question of woman suffrage yesterday morning. Although the deputations represented three very different schools of thought, the militant demand, the constitutional appeal, and the anti-suffragists' opposition, each approached the matter chiefly from its tactical side, and Mr. Lloyd George's replies were, therefore, concerned less with principles than with the always fascinating topic—to the politician, at all events—of ways and means, or, more strictly in the present case, with the absence of them. The interviews took place in the dining-room at the Deanery, Christ Church, and they occupied two and a half hours of Mr. Lloyd George's time.

The Men's Deputation.

First came the men sympathisers with the militant movement, headed by Mr. H. W. Nevinson. They were extremely frank with Mr. Lloyd George and roundly accused him of having joined with the rest of the Cabinet in breaking pledges to the women. Mr. Nevinson suggested that to prevent "the great fiasco" at the beginning of the year the Government might have overruled the Speaker or held him down in the Chair. Mr. H. D. Harben denounced the Government for their treatment of woman suffragists in prison and at the hands of Liberal stewards in the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was equally frank with the deputation and gave as much as he received. He denied the allegation that militancy was the result of broken pledges, asserted the right of public meeting in face of obstructive interruption by a minority, and proclaimed anew his hostility to the Conciliation Bill. Coming next to the position of the Liberal Party in the controversy, he made a series of interesting personal admissions. He said that if his party had declined to press forward a great measure of land reform he would not have had the slightest hesitation in leaving the Cabinet and taking his chance among the private members. It happened, however, that it was not necessary for him to use any threat. He would have done the same thing on Welsh Disestablishment, and as long as these other questions were in hand he did not feel called upon to wreck the Government and the prospects of his party for the sake of woman suffrage. He promised to do anything within the limits of party loyalty to press forward that cause. "Cannot you stop forcible feeding, then?" asked a member

of the deputation. The suggested alternative to that, Mr. Lloyd George replied, was the removal of the grievance. That needed the assent of a majority of the people, and he was not convinced that at the moment that existed. He frankly conceded that if there had been a *plébiscite* on the Insurance Act when it was going through it would probably have been thrown out, but there was a Party machine behind that measure, and not behind woman suffrage. The militants had set public opinion very much against them; there was no shade of thought which they had not tried deliberately to offend. The difficulty about forcible feeding was that the only alternative was to allow starvation, unless they were going to abandon law altogether.

The Constitutionalists.

When the next deputation was introduced Mr. Lloyd George found himself in the presence of admiring supporters. Although it represented the non-party National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, it was explained that it consisted only of those who were in sympathy with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's political aims in other directions. It had distinguished representatives of the University as its spokesmen, the Principal of Jesus, Professor Geldart, and Professor Gilbert Murray. They spoke more softly than their predecessors, and their complaint was of unfulfilled, not broken, pledges.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his reply, reminded the deputation that about a third of the Liberal Party, and probably half the Cabinet, were strongly opposed to the principle of woman suffrage. There used to be a majority in the Cabinet in its favour, but the militant campaign had led two or three of his colleagues to take a different view. He examined the considerations which ought to influence the conduct of the suffrage Ministers. If they insisted on making woman suffrage an official item in the Liberal programme the most powerful figure in the party would probably resign. With him would go some of the ablest and most serviceable members of the party, and a considerable section in the country. Liberalism would be hopelessly wrecked for the moment, and he would be guilty of a crime against the highest interests of the nation if he were to help in destroying the efficiency of that great instrument.

Last came the anti-suffragist ladies, headed by Mrs. Massie, who asked the Government to ascertain the opinion of the country directly and definitely by a Referendum.

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply to this deputation, gave some attention to the doctrine of the mandate, and agreed that probably 99 per cent. of those who voted for him were more concerned about other questions than the suffrage. Although he saw no prospect of the reversal of the decision of the House of Commons, he regarded it as significant that the majority of the candidates on both sides had declared themselves favourable to the suffrage at recent by-elections. He could not see how a mandate of the constituencies could be obtained except in that way.

Sir Victor Horsley Rejected.

A meeting of the Liberal council of the Harborough Division was held at Leicester on November 22 to consider the representation of the constituency in view of the differences between the executive and Sir Victor Horsley, the prospective candidate, on the subject of militant suffragism. Sir M. Levy, M.P., presided.

The proceedings were private, but it was afterwards made known that a report was presented by the executive stating that, although Sir Victor had been an excellent candidate in many respects, his attitude towards woman suffrage, his controversy with the Government in respect to forcible feeding, and in regard to the Act passed to meet the wishes of those who thought with him, and his participation in a movement to secure a free pardon for Mrs. Pankhurst all tended to alienate from the party electors on whom they were dependent for success at the polls. They expressed the opinion that by his action Sir Victor had rendered his candidature useless. Sir Victor Horsley was invited to speak, and controverted all the points in the report. He denied that he had made woman suffrage the most important question in his campaign, said he had always repudiated militancy, and contended that his position had been misunderstood and misrepresented.

After discussion, a resolution endorsing the action of the executive, and regretfully cancelling the invitation to Sir Victor to become the prospective candidate for the constituency, was met by an amendment reaffirming the invitation. The amendment was lost by about 80 votes to 27, and the resolution was then adopted by 81 to 17. Sir Victor had stated that he would accept the decision of the council.

Lord Robert Cecil's Optimism.

As principal speaker at Leamington at a meeting of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association on November 20, Lord Robert Cecil said that he was not only a suffragist, but he was a suffragist in very good spirits. It was a question that had got to be dealt with whatever Government was in power, and that it would have to be dealt with in the near future he had no doubt. Even in the past year he saw, in spite of some superficial symptoms of an opposite character, very great signs of an advance in public opinion.

He went on to blame the militancy of women who sought "to hold up the Government till they got what they wanted," but found it easy to praise the rebellion in Ulster which aimed not at suspending, but substituting, one Government for another. Women must depend on the powerful weapon of persuasion; they are bound, he said, to be beaten on the arena of physical force.

Police Inadequate.

A number of suffragettes at the Hastings County Court on November 18 cheered the judgment of Judge Mackarness in an action brought by several women against the Mayor and Corporation to recover damages under the Riot Act. The action was to recover £12 odd in respect of windows smashed at an hotel in which the women, coming from a suffrage meeting, took refuge when pursued by a mob. The women were only allowed to remain in the hotel on giving a written undertaking to pay for any damage which might be caused by the mob. The judge held that the disturbance was a riot under the Act of 1886, and that the forty police in attendance were not adequate.

Clergy Protest Against Forcible Feeding.

At the demonstration to take place in the Queen's Hall on the evening of December 5 the Bishop of Kensington will preside, and six or eight short speeches are to follow. Among those invited to take part are Archdeacon Escreet, of Lewisham; Canon Peter Green, of Manchester; and Canon Hannay ("George A. Birmingham"). The Bishops of Lincoln and Oxford, with Professor Scott Holland and Mr. William Temple, of Repton, are unable to be present, but it is understood that they have expressed themselves as being cordially in sympathy with the objects of the meeting. A resolution will be proposed calling for the abandonment of the method of forcible feeding, and it is desired that the demonstration shall be confined to that purpose. The whole of the Anglican clergy in the dioceses of London, Southwark, and St. Alban's have been invited to attend. A number of letters of sympathy have been received from Free Church ministers. The clergy are being urged to supplement this central effort by parochial propaganda.

Forcible Feeding: A Victim's Suggestion.

Miss Mary Richardson, writing to the current *Nation*, says:—"In referring to Miss Lenton's statement and my own as possibly being untrue, I suggest that you seriously consider and advocate the attendance of a physician not employed in prison at all operations of forcible feeding. I think Mr. McKenna should be obliged to have an outside physician present at every enactment of this outrage on the bodies and minds of suffragist prisoners, for in this way the public would have an impartial statement and description of the torture. I regret to write in this illegible hand, but am yet ill, and can do no better at present.

"Persons on trial are allowed witnesses. Why not have witnesses to this modern trial by fire?"

"A VOICE CRYING."

AT THE ALBERT HALL, NOVEMBER 19:
AN IMPRESSION.

Inside and outside the Albert Hall were crowds of men. Thirty thousand applications for ten thousand seats, and the majority of successful applicants were certainly men, the sprinkling of women and the red-capped stewards making but little impression on that vast assembly of soberly clad working men.

This sober note seemed to find an echo everywhere, for though the air thrilled with expectancy, and the roars of welcome to well-known leaders rang with enthusiasm, still over all hung a sense of earnestness, determined grim earnestness.

"You have come to hear Larkin," said one speaker; and in spite of the presence of such men as Lansbury, Ben Tillett, Haywood, Hyndman and others, it was true we had come to hear Jim Larkin, and the greatest roar of applause greeted this strange meteor in the political skies.

Interest, curiosity, what you will, had brought together the great audience, that he might be something more to us than a name, that we, too, might flavour this personality that, just at this moment, counts.

He rose to speak—tall, loose-limbed, powerful, young, with dark hair falling over his forehead, and bending forward with rather rounded shoulders, he began to speak in a curiously harsh voice, uneducated, untrained—the first impression was disappointing.

But he was not there to disappoint that vast multitude; he had something to say, he was in deadly earnest; given those two things, and an Irishman to boot, and eloquence will be born.

Jim Larkin seemed to free himself; he rose to his full height of over six foot, with a magnificent sweep of one huge arm he cleared away all hesitancy, all lack of education, his voice grew round and full, words came, the right words, wonderfully right for a young man who has spent his life as dock labourer, as when he said of Sir Edward Carson: "that cadaverous lawyer who always took sick at the psychological moment"; or, in quick answer to an interrogation about John

Redmond: "John Redmond, my boy! You may take it from me that he only dances when Joe Devlin whistles!" But when he spoke of Ireland, as of a woman well beloved, to whom every son of the Irish soil is a lover: They have never betrayed her, the rich may have done so, but the poor man, the worker, never! Then Larkin, his great expressive hand widespread, soared like an eagle—a true Celt, true patriot and poet!

What would he have with us? this Larkin, whose name is suddenly in all papers, whom the wisdom of the Government first claps into prison, and then on a recovered fit of justice—or fright!—flings out again; why does he fill the huge space of the Albert Hall twice in one fortnight? for what does he stand?

"I have lived down in the dregs, I have slept on your wagons, I have starved on your roads, I have hungered in your fields and streets, I am only a humble dock labourer, who has had very little education. I am speaking under the stress of feelings that you cannot understand." "What I want to do is to lift up the class I belong to!"

He is earnest, terribly earnest, true—"a lunatic perhaps," he cried, "but no knave!"—and fearless, absolutely fearless.

We do understand.

Larkinism versus Murphyism—Justice versus Government—Freedom versus Compulsion—a place in the sun for all, not one wretched room a-piece for 20,000 hopeless families in Dublin, or anywhere else.

We women understand very well.

Beyond a certain point oppression may not go; it finds a voice—that voice in Dublin has been Larkin. He stands for the 20,000 in miserable conditions; he stands for the sweated worker—men and women—he stands for the little children whose crying want has been one of the assets on the Capitalist side. He truly is the voice of one crying—but his wilderness is Dublin—and his message is: "Do not be content with your wages!" And the thousands in want and misery have heard that voice, their own voice, though they could not find the words; one man for them has stood upright, has become articulate, has been fearless, and they, too, have risen, they have stood upright, and been fearless, and for fourteen weeks have kept the flag of rebellion flying, whether their leader was in, or out, of prison.

It is said that Larkin and his colleagues are "dangerous fellows—disturbers of the Peace:" What is the peace they are disturbing?

Truly those who go to drain a stagnant pool disturb its peace—but before it can become pure and healthy, and not a dangerous plague spot, it must be disturbed. Peace is surely a strange word to apply to the slums of Dublin—or any slums.

So Larkinism is up against Murphyism—and though we know nothing personal of Murphy, he may be of the most respectable, excellent *pater familias* and given to charity, as his world counts charity, yet he stands for conditions *as they are*, the worker in his *proper place*.

Even if that place be only one wretched room for a family, and 2s. 6d. to 4s. a woman's weekly wage!

"We have been sacrificing our women on the altar of commercialism for a 1,000 years!" cries Larkin. So we have no difficulty in making our choice of sides, for our sympathies embrace all who are out to right the wrong, and swell the Movement that rises like a big wave, carrying men and women together, forward ever forward, until we are landed on the shore of a land where true peace may reign because the foundations will be Justice, Truth, and Love.

MARY MAUD.

PIONEER PLAYERS.—Owing to unavoidable difficulties, the Pioneer Players, under the direction of Miss Edith Craig, are postponing the production of *Rope Enough*, by Mr. Norreys Connell, but on Sunday evening, November 30, at the Little Theatre at 8 p.m., are giving a one-act play by the same author, entitled, *The King's Wooing*, to be followed by *The Street*, by Antonia R. Williams. This, a modern play in three acts, deals in an unconventional and powerful manner with a social problem that should make direct appeal to all those interested in the economic position of the working woman.

A SMART SHIRT.



"JOAN."

All wool and unshrinkable flannel shirt, with smart, well-fitting low collar and button over side effect, trimmed pearl buttons, flat stitched-in sleeves, with pointed cuffs. Price **7/11**

F. MEDHURST, Ltd.,
BROMLEY, KENT.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE IN MANCHESTER.

Manchester it is said is the parent of many new movements, and that its offspring invariably goes away and carries on its work in the other places. This is certainly true of the militant women's movement, which, taking its root in Manchester, is likely to spread over the whole world. Having given birth to a movement, it is said the city once more goes to sleep except as far as commerce is concerned. One day when the city realises the uselessness of agonising in order to get what men call riches it will awaken from its slumber caused by the opium of the desire for material wealth, and will then be a veritable rearing ground for movements of use to humanity.

It is the work of the Women's Freedom League to help bring this about. It has done splendid work in Manchester and a good future should lie before it. One has to go to a place to realise the difficulties of the work there, and the difficulties of the Manchester secretary are certainly very great. She has to co-ordinate the various districts and bring the work to a focus in Manchester, where a delightful office has been impregnated with a real suffrage atmosphere. Unfortunately it has not been able to be used as much as it ought to have been on account of the long distances that many members have to travel in order to reach it, and also because the women of the Manchester Branch lead very strenuous lives.

If, however, all members had done their share and had co-operated more with those who have so valiantly kept the flag flying much more progress might have been made. Miss Agnes Hordern has worked with undaunted zeal, doing work the onerousness of which only one living in close contact with her can realise. It is now necessary that fresh workers should come forward. Miss Neal and Miss Janet Heyes, who have spoken so effectively, must be allowed a short rest at least from

the outdoor work, and others must be trained to help in this way.

The Branch at Burnage is fully alive, and meetings are held every week. Mrs. Brickhill works there untiringly and with unstinted energy. There is an atmosphere of rest in the Garden City, but not the sort of rest that implies sleep, for numerous alert minds keep lethargy at bay.

Sale is now a very flourishing group; a very great deal has been done there by Miss Geiler, who is now arranging for monthly meetings and for a public meeting in the New Year.

A little group has been kept alive in Walkden, and Mrs. Rogerson arranged a good meeting a short time ago in the Co-operative Hall. With a little help the Walkden group should grow much larger.

The hon. treasurers, Miss Fiddes and Miss Kipps, have had an anxious time in regard to the financial work of the Branch, and their hopefulness under adverse conditions has done much to keep things going.

In the New Year it is hoped that a plan of organisation will be formed which will consolidate work already done, will open up fresh fields and shake up some of the dry bones.

The Manchester Branch contains a number of splendid women whose names it would be invidious to mention; with such material the movement cannot fail to grow in and around Manchester, but renewed by the co-operation of all—even those who can give but their mite of work—it will blossom into fresh life in the New Year which lies before us. C. E. A.

"THE VOTE": AN APPEAL FOR MONEY AND FOR SELLERS.

DEAR READERS.—In sending out my appeal this week I wish to thank most warmly the friends who have already made so generous a response; their example will stimulate others, and I am convinced that ere long we shall, through the help of our friends, be able to make the enlargement of our paper permanent. We have received from many quarters expressions of appreciation of the increased and varied interest which the enlargement of the past four weeks has made possible. We must go on; we cannot now go back to sixteen pages. Will you help?

I can only repeat the reasons for my appeal. 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.

Advertisers are finding THE VOTE 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 FLORISTS.
ALEXANDER & CO.,
Court Florists,
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CHOICE CUT FLOWERS,
PLANTS, &c.
Telephone: 5355 MAYFAIR.

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. Remember, every contribution, large or small, is a practical help.

I want to make an earnest appeal also for VOTE sellers in London and all parts of the country. Our success depends on each reader. How many will come forward and give a definite time to this work each week? You will find it interesting, often amusing. Do not be afraid of beginning. Send your names to me. They will rejoice my heart, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are standing in the place where you are needed. We must treble our circulation quickly, and then treble it again! I rely on your ready response.

Yours in the Cause,

C. DESPARD.

P.S.—Will every reader fill up THE VOTE Coupon on page 80?

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Already acknowledged	£59	7	6
Mrs. Russell	2	2	0
Miss E. R. Greene	7	6	

MESSAGES FROM MRS. HARVEY.

Dear Fellow Members,—I am desired by Mrs. Harvey officially to convey to all members of the Women's Freedom League, her warmest thanks for the "exquisite basket of flowers" (lilies and yellow roses) which was presented to her at the Reception on Sunday, November 16. The flowers were "a great joy." E. KNIGHT.

To Friends Abroad.

Mrs. Harvey desires us to express her regret that owing to her imprisonment and the illness that followed she has been unable to organise the International Department. She sincerely thanks the friends who have sent her contributions, which she hopes to use in early issues of THE VOTE.

WOMEN WORKERS NEED THE VOTE.

Mrs. Tanner spoke at Berkeley Hall, Forest Gate, E., recently on "The Economic Position of the Woman Worker." In spite of very bad weather the hall was quite full. The address was listened to with the deepest attention, and in the subsequent discussion many men, as well as women, declared the possession of the vote to be necessary for women's protection in the labour world. A very hearty vote of thanks to the speaker brought a most interesting and successful meeting to an end.

W.F.L. IN ST. PANCRAS.

On November 11, in the Spencer Hall, a well-attended meeting was addressed by Mrs. Mustard on "Freedom for Women." She urged the need of the political enfranchisement of women, that their full service might be given to the State on behalf, not only of women and children, but also on behalf of men, and dwelt particularly upon the work and policy of the Women's Freedom League. She emphasised the necessity of all men and women who realised the importance of this question to come forward and join a society. After the meeting, which was very enthusiastic, a large number of women expressed their desire to become members of the Women's Freedom League. Miss Howard, one of our members, kindly offers the use of a room for meetings, and her help in order to form a new Branch of the W.F.L.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

A NEW PUBLICATION.—"WHAT IS WOMANLY?" by Laurence Housman, will be published in a week, price 4d., post free 4½d. The second edition of "THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN" is now ready, the first edition having sold out in a fortnight.

Will readers please remember our Christmas Books, Calendars and Cards? The latter can be privately printed for an extra 1s. for the first dozen and 3d. per dozen afterwards.

SMALL DAISY CHAINS, in the W.F.L. colours, may be had for 2s. 6d., post free 2s. 7d.

THE type the Suffragettes are striving to abolish is the lady with the vapours—a noxious type born of idleness and insincere adulation. They do not want woman to be regarded as a toy; and it is only in decadent epochs and in degenerate circles that woman has ever been so regarded.—The Man in the Street, Daily Sketch.



Xmas-Present Land

at Peter Robinson's Oxford Street

THE splendidly-diverse assortments of articles now ready in our Gift-goods Section offer an almost limitless choice of beautiful presents suitable for Yule-tide offering, priced from 1s. to £100. Here is a veritable Xmas-present Land, which offers innumerable and timely suggestions such as Jewellery, Art Needlework, Picture and Photo Frames, Umbrellas, Perfumery, Handkerchiefs, Silver-ware, Leather Goods, Stationery, Gloves, Calendars and Cards, Gramophones, Slippers, Laces, etc.

Why not pay a visit of inspection this week? It's not a moment too soon to commence the present buying.

The following suggestions are worth noting:—

ANTIMONY WARE.—Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Tea Caddies, Jewel Boxes, Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Candle Sticks, and other useful articles in best quality Antimony.

PHOTO-FRAMES.—Best quality thin gilt Photo Frames, with white moire silk mounts; various sizes; from 3s. 6d.

PHOTO-FRAMES.—An extensive variety of the new Inlaid Wood Frames. Prices from 2s. 6d.

CRETONNE NOVELTIES.—Blotters, Handkerchief Boxes, Lace Boxes, Extending Jewel Cases, Work Baskets, Paper Bins, in newest designs of French Cretonne.

1,000-DAY CLOCK.—Electric—no winding—practically silent. Goes in any position. 52s. 6d.

FURS.—The "Patricia." Kolinsky Sable Stole, Russian Sable colour, trimmed tails and paws, 59s. 6d. Muff, trimmed heads and tails, 73s. 6d.

GLOVES.—Ladies' 2-button real Mocha Gloves, in tan, beaver or grey. 2s. 11d. pair, or 6 pairs in a handsome box for 17s.

SYPHON STANDS.—Electro-plated Syphon Stands in very handsome pierced designs—most exceptional value, 11s. 6d.

FITTED DRESSING CASES.—Ladies' Dressing Cases in real Morocco, beautifully fitted in silver. Price £5 12s. 6d.

CARD CASE.—Gentleman's Novel Combination Card Case, for cards, stamps and gold coins—in plain silver, 32s. 6d.

GRAMOPHONES.—"His Master's Voice" Hornless Gramophones, from £4.

GRAMOPHONES.—Reliable Hornless Gramophones—very special value. Price £2 5s.

FOUNTAIN PENS.—The new "Everyman" Fountain Pen—self-filling—in black vulcanite. Special price 1s. Also in finer qualities at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

Grand Xmas Bazaar Now Open

Everyone is invited to London's Premier Toy Bazaar. Thousands of Toys and Games are here at prices to suit every mother's purse—and the great attraction is

The Children's Dream-Train

PETER ROBINSON'S
OXFORD STREET

Peter Robinson, Ltd.



receive her if you feel you can't; I only ask you—treat them both alike!

What will you do? [Bell rings.] Burt [going to fireplace R]: Tell them I'm not at home to Mr. Bendyshe. [Head on hand at mantelshelf.] [CURTAIN.]

"THE MILITANT WOMEN—AND WOMEN."

In the current issue of The Century, the world-famous American monthly magazine, exclusive and conservative in character, which occupies a foremost position in the magazine world because of its artistic and literary excellence, there appears a remarkable article entitled, "The Militant Women—and Women," written by Edna Kenton. The editor introduces the article by a strong note, in the course of which he remarks: "It is a well-constructed brief, shrewdly analysed, clearly thought out, and forcefully stated. It will hurry the willing reader safely through the footless bogs and gloomy thickets of past wranglings, and place him, shorn of inconsequencies, a clear-eyed and open-minded spectator, at the very firing line of the most thrilling engagement in the war for freedom, which began in the caves, and will end with mankind." We fully endorse the editorial note, and, in giving our readers some extracts, are convinced that they will desire to possess the magazine in order to read the article in its entirety—and to enjoy the rest of the contents.

The writer has evidently studied the English women's fight for freedom in all its phases, but her outlook is broad enough to include all women who are struggling for sex equality. The opening sentences run thus:—

The militant women, so called, have sprung up in England as nowhere else in the world. But whoever holds the English militants to be a spontaneous variation from the normal does not know human history or his age. To disassociate the militant women from the women of the rest of the world is not possible. They are only a highly significant part of the general unrest that is burrowing beneath old codes, undermining old values and ideals, and tossing them up into unsteady mountains of broken sepulchres and mouldy rubbish. . . . For uncounted years the forces of life have been working silently, and when suddenly the fighting women appear, we are astounded, who count it no miracle that the wind and the rain pass in the night over naked fields and in the morning leave them green.

Developing her argument, Edna Kenton observes:—

Militancy is not yet a cause; it is an effect. Militancy is not a disease; it is a symptom. If its opponents could stamp it out—and they cannot—they would be doing a foolish and a futile thing. The world's attitude towards the English militant is medieval, and more hysterical than the thing itself at an impossibly undisciplined worst could ever be; because militancy is based on the logic of causes, as fear of it is not. As well stone a thermometer to fragments for registering 105 degrees as to attack militancy in itself as complete or bad.

Throughout the article the questions of the "traditionalists" are taken up and answered, and to those who are afraid of violence the writer says:—

The English Government cannot escape the charge of having dared the rebel women to use the weapons of men in their demonstrations of hostility to a power that has refused to receive their deputations of women, sent peaceably to seek the righting of their political grievances. It is pointed out that blood has flowed in England before the great charters of human liberties were wrenched from the blind, stupid, heavy thing that men conceive to be government.

From the paragraph dealing with hunger-strikes, we take the following:—

On first thought it would seem that the State, having supplied its prisoners with food, has done its part and could stand aside unmoved; but it does not, it cannot, though the reasons for its concern are obscure and difficult to trace. This seems clear, however, that in the end nothing counts against the individual, neither governments nor tortures nor death; and when spirit spurns material preservation of life in the final desperate attempt to obtain that which means more than life, the struggle and fine disdain compel involuntary sympathy and admiration. . . .

What really embarrassed the English Government was its own classification of these law-breaking Englishwomen as criminals, and in addition to that blunder, it attempted to feed forcibly intelligent women who chose not to eat.

With regard to the charge of "hysteria," Edna Kenton writes:—

But to dismiss the English militants, or women-actionists anywhere, as hysterics and pathological specimens, as the notable physicians called in to the aid of the English Government have named and dismissed them, is to beg the question. Any doctor who shows the door to a patient he has diagnosed as hysterical, without seeking the cause of her hysteria to remove it, does not earn his fee, and, if he recommends merely sedatives and close confinement, his license should be withdrawn. This is not the way to deal with hysteria, granted the diagnosis be correct.

Declaring that "After all, it is not the tactics of the English militants that concern us; and their present single-hearted goal, 'Votes for Women,' is near and insignificant compared with the stretches that lie beyond that simple, first step," the writer proceeds to discuss the subject from the point of view of "Women." She says:—

We are greatly concerned with the militant spirit that is developing in these and many other women. For, of all the evils in the world, the helplessness of women is the greatest; not their material or political helplessness, but their spiritual helplessness upon which all their other ineptitudes gather like barnacles. This spiritual militancy in women is the ringing, singing note of the world to-day, and what lies back of it, and what lies ahead, may not be ignored.

With sure touch the writer deals with "the degraded status of women before the English courts of law," declaring that those who do not know are "set apart in their ignorance," from condemning militants manufactured by legal injustice; with the changes in the home, because "woman's work has gone from her on the rolling wave of the industrial age that has swept her, and often her children, into factories"; and with the knowledge which has opened women's eyes to realities. She says:—

No honest woman will deny—man's opinion here is valueless—that there is nothing in the home alone to satisfy woman's human longing for variety, adventure, romance. But any man will tell you strongly enough, a mate is not enough, children are not enough, to fill a human being's life, if that human being is to be himself. . . . As the world comes more into the home she hears of Labour unrest, and discovers that human life, compared with output, is zero to the owners of the world's wealth. She sees her husband's flagging vitality with new eyes, and shudders at her children's early exhaustion under toil. Until to-day women, in their wadded cells, have been able to stupefy their own souls in dreams for their children; now they know that those dreams are dead things, and their most powerful sedative has lost its cunning.

Women, she describes, as "the suppressed sex," who have lived in a man's world, under codes not their own, according to ideals set up for them in no way borne out by facts. At last "Women are thinking not in men's terms but in their own, and thought in a slave class is dynamic. . . . Of the feminist movement, so called, suffrage is a tiny part, and of suffrage militancy is perhaps likely to be merely English detail. But, she adds, the services rendered to the self-development of women are extremely important. Among them she enumerates the destruction of the fetish of conventionality, the realisation of the importance of economic freedom, the solidarity resulting from bringing together women of all ranks, classes, and races.

From her summing up, under the heading of "The Crux of the Problem," we take the following:—

Just as it is most superficial to define the militant movement in England as the woman movement, so it is equally superficial to define the woman movement of the world as a political movement or a marriage-reform movement or a divorce movement or an economic or sex or moral or unmoral movement. It is all of these things as it touches the different facets of life, and many more; but essentially and all-inclusively it is likely to be the greatest spiritual movement that the world has ever known, because it may mean the awakening for the first time in the world's history of one half of the human race—and that perhaps its more dynamic half—to a seeking after soul, strength, self-mastery, personal destiny. . . . The road is no king's highway. It has not been easy for men, it will be a harder road for women; but the goal is worth the ploughshares.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE is inevitable, according to Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the distinguished German dramatist, novelist and poet, now visiting New York. In an interview in The New York World he is reported as saying: "The equal comradeship between American husbands and wives is already developing a fine type of the marriage relation. The interest your women are taking in social and civic affairs is most encouraging."

OUR TREASURY.

(Branch and District Funds Not Included.) Amount previously acknowledged: October, 1907, to December, 1912, £17,272 4s. 11d.

Table with 4 columns: Item, £, s. d., £, s. d. Rows include President's Birthday Fund, Additional Organisers Fund, Special By-election Fund, and Special Political and Militant Fund, totaling £1,855 0 5.

Cheques to be made payable to the Women's Freedom League, and crossed "London and South Western Bank, Ltd."

THE "PROTECTED" SEX. OUR CRIMINAL COURTS.

Old Bailey.

Before Mr. Justice Lumley Smith Elizabeth Jackson was charged with wounding her husband by cutting his cheek with a knife. Prisoner said her husband ill-treated her and she struck at him because she thought he meant to throw the lamp at her. Witnesses spoke to husband's cruelty and a detective gave the prisoner a very good character and persuaded the judge to deal leniently with her.

Perceval Francis was charged with indecently assaulting Rose Barnwell, aged twelve, on September 29 and October 6. This girl is mentally deficient and was the victim in a previous case reported in THE VOTE. The circumstances were similar, the prisoner taking the girl into his shop and there assaulting her, giving her pennies. Grave medical and other corroborative evidence was produced, but Mr. Lumley Smith summed up strongly in favour of the accused by distorting the medical

Book your Seats now for THE WOMAN'S THEATRE. (Under the direction of the Actresses' Franchise League.)

THE CORONET THEATRE, Notting Hill Gate. Week beginning December 8th. The First Production in England of "WOMAN ON HERBORN" (La Femme Seule) By BREPUL. Miss LENA ASHWELL as "Therese."

evidence and pointing out that the child was mentally deficient, that she had been in a previous case, and that no man would be safe from these charges if a woman or girl's uncorroborated word was accepted. Acquitted.

Clerkenwell—Before Mr. Justice Laurie.

Edward Hennessy (21) was charged with indecently assaulting Winifred Nicholls. Prisoner lodged in the same house with the girl's mother, and on Sunday, October 26, while the mother was out, prisoner entered the room and assaulted her. The loathsome part of the case is that prisoner is suffering from venereal disease in such a form that it would have seemed almost impossible for him to carry out whatever intentions he had. The medical evidence supported the girl's story of a violent struggle, although the defence was raised that the girl consented. Defending counsel said he wished to take full responsibility of setting up the plea of consent.

12 months' hard labour.

Peter Flor, a negro, was charged with living in part on the immoral earnings of Annie Tyson, who said she had kept him almost entirely for three years, living with him until about September, when he suggested a separation in order not to involve himself in any criminal proceedings. Several witnesses having given evidence, he was found guilty. Mr. Justice Laurie said this was his third conviction for the same offence and that he was only sorry the prisoner was certified as not able to bear the "cat." He was sentenced to 21 months' hard labour and 30 strokes of the birch and recommended for deportation.

Nellie Quord (40), soliciting, 3 months.

Alice Brown (42), soliciting, 6 months. (No "corroboration" of the evidence against women on sexual charges.)

Frederick Ronne (31), charged with obtaining money under false pretences, 21 months. He is said by the police to have committed indecent assaults on two women.

William Lewis (19), charged with soliciting male persons for immoral purposes, was sentenced to 9 months' hard labour and 25 strokes with the birch. ["I know of no instance," writes Mrs. Watson, "where a man has been birched for soliciting women or even indecently assaulting them."] Edward Barton (21), charged with indecently assaulting two

little girls, Florence Lamborne (9) and Elizabeth Keating (8). On November 1 the two children were playing in the street near their home in Battersea when Barton asked them to come for a ride in his van. They refused, but he persuaded them, and inside the van (a covered one) he indecently assaulted them. A woman who saw them leave the van was suspicious and spoke to a policeman. Medical evidence bore out the children's story and Barton was sentenced to 4 months' hard labour.

VALUABLE SERVICE TO WOMEN.

In our issue of November 7 we drew attention to the excellent service rendered by the Legal Advice Bureau for Working Women in securing justice for a girl in the Potteries who was dismissed from her employment, and afterwards charged with immoral conduct. When the case came on for hearing the charge was withdrawn and compensation paid. This is only one of the many cases in which the Bureau has rendered valuable service on behalf of working women with regard to wrongful dismissal, compensation, &c., in many parts of the country. The latest report of its work emphasises the need of an efficient system of Poor Men's Lawyers throughout the country. The question is under consideration by the Law Society. Under the auspices of the Bureau and the Industrial Law Committee the Hkley Puppet Players are to give performances at Crosby Hall, Chaynewalk, Chelsea, on Friday, November 28, at 5 and at 8.30 p.m., on Saturday, November 29, and Monday, December 1, at 3.30 and 8.30 p.m.

The plays are Dr. Johannes Faust, from the old German Puppet Play, Ardiane and Barbe Bleue, from the French of Maurice Maeterlinck, and The Rose and the Ring, from Thackeray's Christmas Story. There is unique artistic and literary interest in these plays, and Londoners will, no doubt, be glad to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of seeing them.

W.F.L. AT EALING.

A meeting was held by the Women's Freedom League on Monday last week, to inaugurate the formation of an Ealing Branch, of which Miss Raynes has consented to be hon. secretary. The gathering was held in the Drill Hall, Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Huntsman, Mr. J. Y. Kennedy, and Miss Boyle being the speakers, while Mr. Chambers, editor of the local journal, presided. A rainy night prevented a large attendance.

Several members of the "anti" forces were present, and asked a number of questions after the speeches. Mrs. Huntsman challenged them to a debate, and was met half way by Miss Mabel Smith, the chairman describing it as "a sporting offer accepted in a sporting spirit."

A LECTURE will be given by E. B. LLOYD, Esq.,

on "The Real Meaning of the White Slave Traffic,"

AT THE W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI, W.C., Tuesday, December 2nd, 8 p.m.

ADMISSION FREE. DISCUSSION INVITED.

CAXTON HALL "WEDNESDAYS."

The best evidence of the interest aroused by the announcement that Mrs. de Fonblanque would speak at our Wednesday gathering on November 19 was the crowded room. Extra chairs were brought in and every available corner was occupied. Mrs. de Fonblanque is an outstanding personality in the Suffrage world; the famous March of the Brown Women from Edinburgh to London, which she organised and led, was a "notion" that American Suffragists have eagerly adopted. Numerous shorter marches by the "Qui Vive Corps" have followed. Her latest achievement in organising a strong and daily growing body of men Suffragists ready to do battle for the Cause—the Northern Men's Federation for Woman Suffrage—is a valuable development of her constant activity and practical work. Everyone—men as well as women—enjoys the amusing way in which she presents serious facts, and the audience, on November 19, was in no way disappointed with her talk on "The Nature and Soul of Woman Suffrage." Explaining that Motherhood, the mainspring of our Cause, is the very essence of Nature, she went on to show how natural, and therefore strong and imperative, is the demand of women for self-expression, political as well as social. Much amusement was caused by her declaration that woman's attractiveness—from the man's point of view—depends principally on outward adornment, while women are attracted to men for their own sakes and take them as Nature made them.

Mrs. Despard related her latest encounter, which had just occurred, with the tax collector, and the consequent notice of summons and "execution," which she intended to ignore, as on previous occasions. She urged women to stand together in the growing strenuousness of the fight for justice as victory was bound to come. Miss Murray also spoke, and Miss Boyle presided.

THE WOMEN'S THEATRE.

As the time approaches, interest is growing in the splendid enterprise of the Actresses' Franchise League in organising the Woman's Theatre Week, December 8-13 inclusive, at the Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill Gate, W. The plays to be given are of special interest. *Woman on Her Own*, by Brieux, translated by Mrs. Bernard Shaw, shows in a striking manner the difficulties of a young and beautiful woman who is compelled to establish her economic position in competition with men. *The Gauntlet*, by Björnson, emphasises the disastrous effect of a double standard of morality. Both are powerful plays; the Frenchman and the Norwegian render, each in their own way, important service to the Woman's movement by their dramatic work.

As we have already intimated, the Woman's Theatre Week is a co-operative enterprise run by women. The £500 to cover the cost is being raised by guarantors of £1, who, in return have the right to a seat in every part of the house at a reduced cost, and the further right to nominate the Suffrage Society which he or she desires to benefit in the sharing of the profits. This practical idea has been well received, but the guarantors' list is still open. Readers of THE VOTE desiring to share in the enterprise and secure seats for the performances (every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees), should apply at once to Mrs. Marion Holmes, at Headquarters, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, for tickets (Boxes, £4 4s.; £1 1s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s. 6d.; Upper Circle, 4s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.), purchased through her ensure further financial help to the Women's Freedom League. Monsieur Brieux has promised to come to England for the final rehearsals, and the members of the caste—all "stars"—are giving their services for the week in order to help the movement. The outcome, it is expected, will be The Woman's Theatre, not for a week, but as a permanent part of the life of the Metropolis.

MISS LENA ASHWELL ON TAX RESISTANCE.

Miss Lena Ashwell addressed a crowded audience at the Suffrage Club, St. James's, November 20, under the auspices of the Women's Tax Resistance League. Mrs. Louis Fagan presided. Miss Ashwell said that taxation was the thing on

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which men succeeded in getting the vote, yet women had been constantly told that they had nothing to do with taxation. With her peculiar charm she gave account of her interview with Mr. Lloyd George when, with other members of the League, she stated her position under the Income Tax Act. "I had heard that this most charming and unreliable of men had the power to convince you of his own point of view, whatever your previous attitude. I therefore took the precaution to write down all I meant to say." But all that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could say when pressed for amendments of the law, was that "the Treasury would lose by it!" Miss Ashwell showed how hardly the Insurance Act dealt with the domestic servants, but it revealed a mass of misery among women hitherto unsuspected. The Press accepted with callousness such facts as that a woman and child managed to live on 4s. a week. "Women," she added, "must organise as never before!"

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.

A BOYCOTT OF MEN DOCTORS.

To the Editor of THE VOTE.

DEAR MADAM,—Do you not think that it is high time that women should awake to a sense of their own dignity and refuse in time of sickness, in future, to be attended by the male members of the medical profession? It is quite sufficient to have had Sir Almaroth Wright and men of his calibre insulting women as they have done—by dragging forth to public notice what they have learnt, in the secrecy of their consulting-rooms, about certain phases of mind to which some diseased women are liable and by attributing similar states of mind to healthy women. Such an attitude on the part of medical men (an attitude more common than is generally supposed, though not often so clumsily expressed) ought to convince women, for the sake of their own safety and reputation, that it is time to make up their minds, once for all, to be attended only by doctors of their own sex.

Further, the majority of medical men have so disregarded the traditions of their own profession as to stand by in silence whilst some of their colleagues are selling themselves to the Government and, as paid minions of the law, are undertaking to carry out a system of coercion and cruelty towards women political prisoners, which will degrade the profession in the eyes of all future generations. It is absolutely necessary that this should be brought home to those medical men who have held their peace and refused to denounce this shameful prostitution of medical knowledge. They must be taught that self-respecting women will never again give away the fair name of their sex by placing themselves in the hands of men who have lost all sense of their own honour and duty.

There are a few men of the profession who, in spite of all difficulties, have stood out against the practice of forcible feeding and have refused to be silent. All honour to them! They have earned our trust and gratitude. To these few medical men only, and to the splendid—if small—army of medical women, we must in future entrust our health and well-being.

Would it not be possible that an organised boycott of men doctors by women should be set on foot?—I am, dear madam, yours faithfully,

A. MEIGH.

Women's Tax Resistance League.

On November 12 a drawing-room meeting was given at Harley-place by Dr. Handley Read and Dr. Constance Long, when Mr. Laurence Housman spoke on the necessity for Tax Resistance on the part of voiceless women in order to make the Government realise the far-reaching spirit of revolt amongst all classes of women. Speeches were also made by Dr. Constance Long, Mrs. Kington Parkes, and Mr. Vernon Compton. On Friday, November 14, Mrs. Skipwith, who lent her drawing-room in Montagu-square and presided over the meeting, said she had twice resisted her taxes and felt that the protests had been very valuable to the Cause. Miss Abadam was the speaker, and made a most earnest appeal to women to realise their enormous responsibility if they continued to subscribe money to the Government under existing conditions.

The December monthly meeting will be held on December 4 at the offices of the League, 10, Talbot House, 98, St. Martin's-lane. Miss Winifred Holiday will preside, and members who have successfully evaded payment of taxation will give their experiences. Tea will be served at four o'clock, and the meeting will begin at 4.30. Members are invited to bring friends.

Women Writers' Suffrage League.

A meeting will be held by the Executive Committee on Tuesday, December 2, at 3.30 p.m., at 16, John-street, Adelphi. Mrs. Marion Holmes will be in the chair, and Miss Cicely Hamilton will speak on the subject of "The Woman's Theatre," which is of special interest just now, as the Woman's Theatre is shortly to give a week of performances at the Coronet Theatre.

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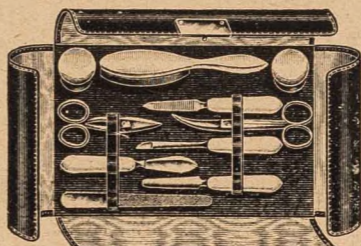
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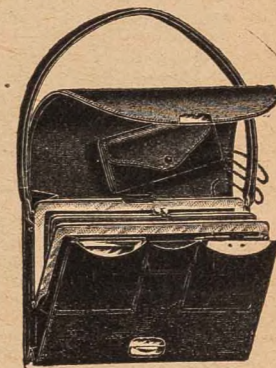
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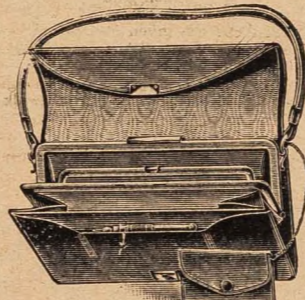
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PLUCK WINS AT MIDDLESBROUGH. MISS MUNRO'S CAMPAIGN.

Miss Anna Munro has carried on a vigorous and successful campaign in Middlesbrough during last week

On Monday night the Women's Freedom League Branch held an "At Home" in Hinton's Café, Middlesbrough, to welcome her. Mrs. Schofield Coates, president, paid a splendid tribute to her work and enthusiasm in the cause of women's suffrage. In an eloquent and charming speech, Miss Munro defined the policy and work of the Women's Freedom League; she said that all sections of suffragists had now come into line with the anti-Government policy, having found the policy of helping the Government to be absolutely useless.

An interesting programme of music and recitation added the interest of the evening.

On Tuesday night Miss Munro addressed the members of the Women's Co-operative Guild, where she was accorded a very sympathetic hearing.

On Thursday night, at a meeting arranged by Mrs. Baker, of Great Ayton, a fairly large village in the Cleveland constituency, a few miles out of Middlesbrough, Miss Munro gave an address on the policy and work of the Women's Freedom League. This was the first Suffrage meeting which had been held in Great Ayton since the Cleveland by-election in 1909. Mr. Baker, a strong supporter of Women's Suffrage, presided, and Mrs. Schofield Coates gave an account of the work that is being done in Middlesbrough, urging those present to join the Branch. The audience was quite sympathetic, and it is hoped that we may shortly find a nucleus of supporters here who will form a Branch.

We are glad to welcome Mrs. Baker, our good friend and hostess for the evening, as a new member of our Branch; a beginning has been made at any rate, and we hope to follow it up by other meetings in the near future.

On Wednesday night, our first open-air meeting was held at the corner of Borough-road and Linthorpe-road. Mr. Holmes took the chair, and speeches were given by Mrs. Schofield Coates and Miss Munro. A very large crowd collected, but, the night being very dark, and the police inefficient, the hooligan element gathered its forces together, and not only indulged in shouting and singing, but in throwing eggs. Considering that there was no previous announcement of the meeting, owing to the uncertainty of the weather, and that all the shops in the vicinity were closed, as it was early closing day, the way in which such a plentiful supply of eggs had been got together was somewhat unaccountable. However, Miss Munro

kept on splendidly, and held together a number of sympathisers, and though many people in the crowd had come off badly, none of our speakers or Vote sellers were any worse for the encounter. It was agreed at the close to hold another meeting at the first opportunity at the same place, which proved to be on Friday night. We expected to have an exciting time; Mrs. Schofield Coates and Miss Munro again addressed a very large crowd, but this time the meeting was quite orderly and attentive, and there was no disturbance of any kind. Bands of youths went away at various times quite dispirited, and not daring to break in upon the sustained orderliness of the meeting.

Our Saturday night meeting had to be cancelled, owing to the non-arrival of the lorry, but on Sunday afternoon a very good meeting was held in Stockton market-place. Mr. Holmes again presided, and in spite of the fact that it was a bitterly cold day, Miss Munro held a large crowd. Many questions were put, mostly by members of the local I.L.P., who were ruffled by the fact that the W.F.L. had not given more consistent support to the Labour candidates in elections. In addition to the evening meetings Miss Munro has held several dinner-hour meetings at the works.

We are very pleased with the results of the week's work. Miss Munro has won for us new members and sympathisers. She has moved the police to an expression of admiration at her pluck and determination in holding a second meeting after the hooliganism displayed at her first attempt. There has been a good sale of literature and the Vote during the week. The fifty copies we took to Stockton were easily disposed of at the afternoon meeting. We thank Miss Munro for the splendid help she has given us, and hope that before very long we may have another opportunity of working with her again in this district.

A NEW IDEA FOR CHRISTMAS.—Why not a silhouette? It is the latest novelty. Nothing could be more artistic and chic than the silhouettes done in two minutes by Professor Willey, of Brussels, who has made so great a success at the Ghent Exhibition this year. He is now to be found at Messrs. T. W. Thompson's, Tottenham-court-road, and is one of the most attractive attractions of their Christmas Bazaar. He gives three silhouettes for 1s., and the price goes down as the numbers go up! The Currie toys, free from paint, instructive as well as amusing; the Japanese antimony boxes, photo frames, bowls, &c., which require no cleaning; the new pen painting; the potter's wheel, and the fishpond are a few of the interests offered by this enterprising firm, whose support of THE VOTE is welcomed by all Vote readers.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Fri., Nov. 28.—2, CURRIE-STREET, NINE ELMS Jumble Sale, 2.10 p.m.

► **Sat., Nov. 29.**—BRACKENHILL, HIGHLAND-ROAD, BROMLEY, KENT, Mrs. Harvey's Tax Resistance Sale, 3.30. THE MARKET SQUARE, 7 p.m., Open-air Protest Meeting.

Tues., Dec. 2.—STREATHAM TOWN HALL, Public Meeting, 8 p.m. Mrs. Despard and Miss Boyle. *Chair*: Mrs. Huntsman. W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, ROBERT-STREET, ADELPHI, W.C., Discussion Meeting, 8 p.m. Mr. E. B. Lloyd. Subject: "The Real Meaning of the White Slave Traffic."



DARE TO BE FREE.

COMMITTEE MEETING. 7.30 p.m., at Croydon W.F.L. Office. STREATHAM TOWN HALL, Public Meeting, 8 p.m. *Speakers*: Mrs. Despard and Miss Nina Boyle.

Wed., Dec. 3.—CAXTON HALL, Public Meeting, 3.30. Mrs. Ackroyd on "The Work of Women on Councils." BALHAM ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Public Meeting, 8 p.m. Mrs. Mustard and Miss Murray. *Chair*: Miss Underwood. London Branches Council Meeting, 1, ROBERT-STREET, ADELPHI, W.C., 6.30.

► **Fri., Dec. 5.**—MID-LONDON BRANCH MEMBERS' MEETING, 1, ROBERT-STREET, ADELPHI, W.C., 7.30.

Tues., Dec. 9.—CROYDON W.F.L. OFFICE, The Arcade, High-street, Meeting, 8 p.m. *Speaker*: Stewart Robertson, Esq., M.A.

Wed., Dec. 10.—Caxton Hall, Christmas Presents Sale, 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. 8.30, H. Baillie Weaver, Esq., on "Male Cant about Female Violence." *Chair*: Mrs. Mustard. Admission 6d.

Tues., Dec. 16.—TOTTENHAM MUNICIPAL HALL, Public Meeting, 8 p.m. Miss Alison Neilans and Mr. John Scurr. *Chair*: Mrs. Mustard.

PROVINCES.

Dec. 1-6.—South Shields. Miss Anna Munro.

Mon., Dec. 1.—Gravesend, The Labour Hall, 8 p.m. Public Meeting. Mrs. Despard. Burnage, Village Hall, Garden Village, Grand Concert, 8 p.m. Tickets, 6d.

Thurs., Dec. 4.—Bournemouth, 234, Old Christchurch-road (by kind permission of Mrs. Hull), Branch Meeting. Liverpool, Aintree Institute, Branch Meeting, 8 p.m. Miss Appleton on "Equal Pay for Equal Work."

Dec. 8-11.—West Hartlepool. Miss Anna Munro.

Mon., Dec. 8.—Burnage, Garden Village, Branch Meeting.

Thurs., Dec. 11.—Liverpool, Lywood Congregational Church Mock Election. Independent Woman Candidate: Miss Janet Heyes.

Birmingham. Bull Ring, Open-air Meeting, noon. Miss Boyle. Drawing-Room Meeting (by kind permission of Miss Adams). *Speaker*: Miss Boyle.

Fri., Dec. 12.—Bolton, Lecture Hall. Public Meeting. Miss Anna Munro.

Mon., Dec. 15.—Gravesend, The Labour Hall, 8 p.m. Public Meeting. *Speaker*: Miss Eunice Murray. Burnage, Garden Village, Branch Meeting.

Middlesbrough.

Mon., Dec. 1.—Business Meeting, election of officers and committee.

Fri., Dec. 5.—Christmas Party, Wilstrop House, Roman-road. Tickets 1s.

Mon., Dec. 8.—Branch Meeting.

Mon., Dec. 15.—Whist Drive, Unitarian Schoolroom. Tickets 1s.

Mon., Dec. 22.—Hinton's Café, 8 p.m. *Speaker*: Miss Janet Heyes.

Tues., Dec. 23.—Middlesbrough, Victoria Hall, Christmas Tree Party, 7.30 to 12 p.m. Short speeches by Miss Janet Heyes, Mrs. Schofield Coates and Miss W. M. James. Music, Dancing, Games, &c. Tickets, 1s. each.

SCOTLAND

S. Lanark By-Election Campaign. Daily Meetings in District.

Fri., Nov. 28.—Leshmahagow, Open-air Meeting, 5.30 p.m. *Speaker*: Miss Read. Stonehouse, 7.30. *Speaker*: Miss Read. Aulhouse, Public School, 7 o'clock. *Speakers*: Miss Shennan and Miss Ada Broughton.

Sat., Nov. 29.—Coalburn, Public School, 6.30. *Speakers*: Miss Semple and Mrs. Wilson. Elvanfoot, Public Hall, 6 o'clock. Miss Read, Miss Ada Broughton. Carluke, Open-air Meeting, 5 o'clock. *Speakers*: Miss A. B. Jack, Miss McLachlan.

Mon., Dec. 1.—Strathaven, Public Hall, 7.45. *Speakers*: Miss Semple and Miss Shennan.

Wed., Dec. 3.—Edinburgh, Suffrage Shop, 90, Lothian-road, 8 p.m. A. Hamilton, Esq., on "Divorce Law Reform."

Thurs., Dec. 4.—Dunfermline Branch Meeting. Mr. P. Stinton, J.P., on "Helena" in *All's Well that Ends Well*.

Fri., Dec. 5.—Paisley, Abbey Close. Open-air Meeting, 7.45. *Speaker*: Miss Shennan. Trinity Halls, Central Halls, Branch Meeting, 8.15. *Speaker*: Miss Helen McLachlan.

Sat., Dec. 13.—Edinburgh, Suffrage Shop, 90, Lothian-road, Christmas Sale, 3 p.m.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Sun., Nov. 30.—KINGSTON HUMANITARIAN SOCIETY, Fifo Hall, Fifo-road, 7 p.m. *Speaker*: Miss Eunice Murray (W.F.L.). Subject: "Prejudices Old and New."

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The Women's Freedom League

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Chair - Miss C. NINA BOYLE.

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AN APPEAL.

"THE VOTE" ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT
(Extract from the Report of the Directors.)

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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