

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

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## "FIVE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE"



MRS. MARY LEIGH

MISS GLADYS EVANS

"If no instructions had ever been issued in political crises to the people of this country, except to remember to hate violence and love order and exercise patience, the liberties of this country would never have been attained."—The Right Hon. Wm. EWART GLADSTONE.

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

### THE OUTLOOK

The Dublin trial has resulted in the conviction of Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Baines and Miss Gladys Evans, and the acquittal of Miss Mabel Capper. The sentence of five years' penal servitude inflicted upon Mrs. Leigh and Miss Gladys Evans ushers in the final stage of the struggle for Votes for Women. By meting out punishment of such appalling severity the Government have created a situation which they themselves know cannot last. Even they realise that women cannot be sent for years to convict prisons as the alternative to giving them the Vote. These gamblers have made a last desperate throw of the

dice, and they have lost. In other words, they have gone to the extreme limit of coercion in the hope that it would put an end to the militant agitation and thus avert the necessity of granting votes to women. Their offer made through the judge that if militancy is abandoned the sentence of five years' penal servitude shall be remitted is proof of our contention. The Government have speculated upon the fear of the militants. But the militants have no fear, and, therefore, instead of ending militancy, the Government find themselves driven to choose between Votes for Women and penal servitude for women. Mrs. Pankhurst's message to the members of the Women's Social and Political Union, which appears in this issue, is at the same time a challenge to the Government. She is determined, and we believe many others are equally determined, to try conclusions with the Government when Parliament reassembles. Mrs. Pankhurst's message will prove that it is beyond human power to stop militancy except by doing justice.

#### The Hunger Strike

In the meantime, there will be unremitting effort to secure the release of the three prisoners, not by any form of compromise, but by pressure upon the authorities. The sentence imposed upon Mrs. Baines, though so much lighter than the sentence upon her companions, is nevertheless very unjust. As the *Irish Citizen* points out:—

The offence to which Mrs. Baines pleaded guilty, and of which alone, therefore, the judge could take cognisance in sentencing her—all other charges being withdrawn by

the Crown—was that of "malicious damage exceeding £5," the very same offence of which Miss Lloyd, Miss Webb, Miss Houston, and Miss Hasler were convicted a month ago. Any difference between the two cases is in Mrs. Baines' favour, inasmuch as the hour at which the offences of the Irish prisoners were committed is deemed, in law, an aggravation of the offence. Yet the few Irish prisoners are first-class misdemeanants, while Mrs. Baines is sentenced to hard labour.

Mrs. Leigh, Miss Evans, and Mrs. Baines, upon entering prison, claimed the rights of political offenders, and announced that if within one week these rights were not conceded they would adopt the hunger strike. Certain of the Irish Suffragists now in prison have chivalrously decided to resort to a sympathetic hunger strike, although they themselves are in enjoyment of all the rights of political offenders.

#### The Dublin Trial

The counsel for the prosecution in the Dublin trial left nothing unsaid or undone to influence the jury to convict the prisoners. Not content with dwelling on the facts, they expatiated at length on the "might have beens" of the situation. The language used by them would have done more than justice to the most startling outrages of the Irish political history of the past. But both the speeches for the prosecution and the judge's remarks seem to betray the fact that the pestering of Cabinet Ministers weighs more heavily with the Government than any supposed danger to the ordinary public. Mr. Seymour Bushe, one of the counsel representing the Crown, drew attention to the fact that "of late, Mr. Asquith,



whenver he appears, unhappy man! in any place of public or private resort, is pursued by a troop of lady Suffragists, just as you see a hawk pursued by a troop of jackdaws." Said the judge: "The terrible danger in which Cabinet Ministers stand is a matter of notoriety at present." The charge of throwing the hatchet, to which these remarks had reference, has been held over until the Autumn Sessions.

Mr. Healy's Defence of Miss Evans

Mr. Healy, M.P., who defended Miss Gladys Evans, made, in the course of his speech, a magnificent political vindication of militancy. "I am sorry to say," he declared, "that Parliament never listens to the voice of any unrepresented part of the community until outrages and crime have proved the seriousness of their demand." With great eloquence he described the motives of his client and her companions, "who see perishing before their eyes, year after year, an army of immolation, who see a traffic in human beings, a traffic in young girls, whose lives are destroyed and blasted, who are dishonoured, and to rescue whom the Government of this country never lifts a finger." Such provocation as this, added to the incitements to arson which a member of the Cabinet has uttered, were, he maintained, the cause of Suffragist militancy. He maintained that the Dublin protest had been first tried by the newspapers, which had grossly exaggerated it. He ended on a warning note, saying, "The sooner the public make up their mind to settle this question, the sooner such incidents will become part of the history of the past."

Mrs. Leigh's Defence

Mrs. Leigh's defence will be long remembered in Dublin. Her conduct of the case was truly magnificent. It compelled the admiration even of the Attorney-General and the counsel acting with him, who congratulated Mrs. Leigh on her clever cross-examination, and upon her wit and eloquence, and described her as "a woman of rare and peculiar intelligence." The judge also offered his tribute to her by saying, "This is not the time or place to pay compliments, but this lady is a very remarkable lady, of very great ability, and of very strong character." Such a triumph did she achieve that the first jury disagreed, and she had to be tried over again. The second jury returned a verdict of guilty, but many in the Court were in tears—so greatly had her pleading moved them; and the judge himself was visibly overcome with emotion.

The Judge's Address

The judge's address to the prisoners we have discussed fully elsewhere, but we may here observe that his advice to use lawful methods of obtaining Woman Suffrage is nicely calculated to have an effect the very reverse of that intended. Indeed, we would inform all judicial persons, whether judges or magistrates, that their avowed ignorance of the fact that lawful methods have been pursued by Suffragists for over forty years past is in itself an inducement to the adoption of those militant methods, whose use becomes known to them and to all the world.

The Government in Peril

The result of the Dublin trial was known just in time to influence the result of the election in North-West Manchester. The vigorous campaign of the W.S.P.U. in that constituency had prepared the minds of the electors to receive that news with understanding. The sentence of five years' penal servitude sealed the fate of the Liberal candidate, and in numbers which upset the calculations of the Liberal and Unionist organisers alike the electors voted against Mr. Gordon Hewart. The Government are certainly in a position of great danger. The resignation of their Chief Whip is proof of that. In spite of all the conflicting reasons officially alleged for his resignation, his is a sheer case of leaving the sinking ship. Rank and file Liberal M.P.'s who really show greater independence of spirit than some of whom more independence might be expected are losing all enthusiasm for the task in hand, and but for the Labour and Nationalist M.P.'s the Government would have been overthrown by now. Unless the Government can restore confidence and inspire the Liberal Party with a new enthusiasm, this Parliament will soon be at an end. An announcement that Votes for Women will be made a Government measure would transform the situation, but unless that announcement is forthcoming nothing can restore the Government to health.

Press Comments upon the Sentence

Perhaps the most intelligent of the newspaper comments upon the Dublin protest is that made by the *Globe*, which says:—

Nothing can excuse outrages; but if anything could excuse them it would be action of the kind taken of late by the Radical Party. Mr. Asquith has recourse to a trick by bringing in the Franchise Bill, one of whose objects, as has been clear to everybody since its introduction, is to render the female franchise impossible. No more contemptible political game has ever been played. That, combined with Mr. Hobhouse's taunt that the Suffragists had not yet resorted to violence, is a direct incentive to violence. It is a means of manufacturing militants out of non-militants, an unchivalrous, unstatesmanlike, and ungentlemanlike procedure.

We are not surprised to find some of the newspapers saying that the sentence of five years' penal servitude is not excessive, for we know that if it had been five times five years these newspapers would have said precisely the same thing. The editorial comments of the daily Press upon questions of vital human import cannot be taken seriously, for newspaper editors, besides being mouthpieces of the political parties, are men who have very little first-hand knowledge either of what is going on in the world or of the motives that animate ordinary human beings. Thus they are actually capable of asserting that harsh punishment is the way to put an end to rebellion. Militant Suffragists have always treated newspaper scolding with contempt.

Attitude of the Manchester Guardian

A really sad case, however, is that of Mr. C. P. Scott, the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, for we should have expected better things of him. The comments upon recent militancy and upon the Dublin trial and sentence which have appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* are both prejudiced and vindictive, and are a grave discredit to a respectable newspaper, especially to one professing the principles of Liberalism. Without saying one word in condemnation of the Government's treacherous dealing with the Suffrage question, the *Manchester Guardian* denounces recent militancy as criminal. Yet with startling inconsistency it says:—

Nobody denies the right of revolt against intolerable social wrong, for which redress can be obtained in no other way. But militancy is a preposterous travesty on anything which in the past could justly be described in that way. The whole process of irritating and futile violence which goes by that name is as degrading to a great political movement as it is utterly ineffectual for securing the end at which it aims.

These are dangerously provocative words, for they are in effect a challenge to more drastic militancy. During all the years of constitutional agitation, during which Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, Lydia Becker, and other pioneers were working for the Vote, it was the scolded policy of the *Manchester Guardian* to boycott the question of Woman Suffrage. With the adoption of militancy came the breaking down of that boycott. But it is to be feared that the *Manchester Guardian*, putting party before principle, is falling back into evil courses now that the Liberal Government are making their last desperate stand against the enfranchisement of women.

Nationalists Declare War upon Women

A leading article in the *Freeman's Journal*, the organ of the Nationalist Party, makes it perfectly clear that Mr. Redmond and his followers have decided in pursuance of an understanding with the Prime Minister to kill any and every unofficial Woman Suffrage Amendment to the "Reform" Bill. After declaring that "it is the plain duty of Mr. Redmond to see that the embarrassments that make more difficult the task of the Ministers who have charged themselves with the restoring to Ireland her domestic freedom are as few as possible," the *Freeman's Journal* says:—

There is not the smallest doubt that Unionists hope to make the Prime Minister's position untenable by carrying an amendment to the Franchise Bill. In the circumstances the duty of Mr. Redmond is manifest. Should the Irish leader and his colleagues think that the carriage of such an amendment would disrupt the Government, or even weaken it by compelling the resignation of any of its important members who would feel themselves forced to refuse personal responsibility for a measure which they regard as "a political disaster of the gravest kind," their simple duty is to defeat the amendment if they can.

As Mr. Brailsford has told us, the threat of Government disruption was used by Anti-Suffragist Ministers to make Nationalist as well as Liberal M.P.'s vote against the Conciliation Bill. The *Freeman's Journal* explicitly states that the Nationalists are prepared to repeat upon the women's amendments the action taken on the Conciliation Bill, and to repeat it as "a solid and united Party." We therefore know that the entire Nationalist vote of 76 will be cast against these amendments. That is why women must fight to the death for a Government measure which the Nationalists in self-defence must support.

Labour's Bad Bargain

Is the Trade Union Bill, which legalises the payment of election expenses out of Trade Union funds, the price of Labour's support of the Liberal Government? If so, the Government have bought that support very cheaply, and Labour has made an exceedingly bad bargain. The bargain is a bad one not so much because the Trade Union Bill falls short of the Labour Party's demand, but because no such measure, however complete, will be an adequate achievement for a party which, by its possession of

forty-one votes in the House of Commons, has the power of life and death over the Government. If at the end of this Parliament the Labour M.P.'s have nothing more to their credit than an Act to finance their own candidates, they will fare very badly at the General Election. Money they will have in plenty, but they will fail to get the votes of the electors. There is money enough to be obtained from voluntary sources for a Labour Party which justifies its existence, but there are no votes for a Labour Party which is a mere hanger-on of the Liberal Party, and, instead of insisting upon legislation of national importance, is content to accept as its share of the "spoils" a measure providing money to pay its own election bills. When will the Labour Party make good its claim to that title by compelling the Government to enfranchise the poorest, that is to say, the women workers of the country?

The Necessities of the Case

The *Labour Leader*, attempting to answer the criticism of the Labour Members, says:—

Black and white politics are melodramatic, unreal and untrue. They substitute illusion for reality. Nothing can free the Labour Members from using their judgment on the issues that arise in Parliament and from voting in accordance with the necessities of the case.

This is all very obscure! Does our contemporary prefer to "black and white politics" politics that are muddy-grey in hue? We should like information as to what is meant by the "necessities of the case." In the eyes of Mr. MacDonald, the Labour Chairman, the necessity of the case seems to be the necessity of keeping this Government in office, quite irrespective of the nature of the Government's programme. There are two conceivable policies for the Labour Members, but neither of these do they adopt. One is to vote in each Division strictly according to the merits of the particular question at issue in that Division and regardless of whether the Government will be defeated or not. The Labour Members do not act on that principle, and it will be remembered that Mr. MacDonald led them into the Division lobby to vote against the establishment of a single chamber in Ireland simply in order that the Government might not be defeated. The alternative policy is to give general support to the Government, even if in minor matters their policy is not acceptable, upon condition that the Government shall carry into law certain specific reforms. That is Mr. Redmond's policy. But it is not the policy of the Labour Members, who support this Government without stipulating for the enfranchisement of working women or any other great measure of reform.

Lord Robert Cecil

Militant Suffragists do not admit the broad distinction drawn by Lord Robert Cecil, in his recent communication to the *Standard*, between Ulster's threatened resistance to Home Rule and recent Suffragist militancy. Both involve some degree of violence, but the violence threatened by Ulster is far greater than the violence which has been done by women. Ulster, we are told, will make armed resistance, whereas the militant women have made unarmed resistance. What is the moral difference between the two? If anything, the moral advantage is surely with the women! Yet Lord Robert Cecil seems dimly to suggest that the fact of being armed carries with it some moral sanction. When Ulster men take up arms, whom are they going to shoot? Tax-collectors, that part of the public which happens to be Nationalist, Members of the Irish Parliament, or British Cabinet Ministers? To this question no answer is as yet forthcoming. The whole matter is wrapped in mystery. The one thing certain is that when the Ulster rebellion begins, someone is going to be killed. Lord Robert Cecil does not quite like the idea of this, but still he thinks that it must happen if the Government persist in the attempt to carry Home Rule. His condemnation is reserved exclusively for militant Suffragists, who have neither killed nor announced their intention of killing anybody at all.

Speaking of the Suffragist campaign, Lord Robert Cecil says that if loss of life ensues, the militant leaders will be morally responsible for it. The militants, in their turn, take leave to say that if loss of life ensues in Ulster, Lord Robert Cecil and his leader, Mr. Bonar Law, will be morally responsible for that. Lord Robert Cecil's view is that the only possible justification of rebellion is success. This is indeed a strange doctrine! Militant Suffragists believe that if rebellion is undertaken in a bad cause, not even success will justify it, whereas if it is undertaken in a good cause, it is a thousand times justified, whether it succeeds or not.

This Week's Paper

This week's paper is full of interest. We draw our readers' attention especially to the full report of the Dublin Trial, to the biographical sketches of Mrs. Leigh and Miss Gladys Evans, and to our view of the political situation in the leading article. For lighter reading, an admirable story by G. Colmore is found on page 743. We regret that the promised article on "Women and the Divorce Laws" was been crowded out, but we hope to print it next week, when the paper will also contain a story by Henry W. Nevinson, called "An Albanian Militant," which will have a special significance in view of the present critical situation in the Near East.

MR. JONES AND THE GOVERNESS

By G. Colmore, author of "Suffragette Sally," &c.

"Women indeed!" said Mr. Jones. "I call them hussies."

The three little girls, who had round, well-fed faces like their father's, looked up; the governess, who was pale and rather small, looked down, and continued to eat her stewed fruit and milk pudding.

"Papa, dear," said Dorothy, "what is a hussie?" "A hussie is a—i—a—i—a woman who, instead of being womanly, is a forward minx. Am I not correct, Miss Taylor?"

"I cannot be certain that that is Johnson's definition," answered the governess, "but I will look it up after lunch."

"Oh, hang Johnson!" said Mr. Jones. "Do you agree with me or not?"

"Certainly; I should say that hussie and forward minx are fairly synonymous terms."

The rubeicund face of Mr. Jones took on an expression half irritated, half puzzled; he knew the point on which he wished to have the governess's opinion—possibly the governess knew it too—but he could not succeed in putting his questions so as to draw that opinion forth; he was not good at putting things. The late Mrs. Jones had responded to what he meant to say rather than to what he said; the governess—confound her!—responded to nothing except inquiries as to the children's progress. He had understood the late Mrs. Jones—or thought he had; he was hanged if he understood the governess. But he had perseverance, and he tried again.

"To be pestered in the streets by hussies and minxes, some of them mere girls, to buy their outrageous paper—I call it derogatory to womanhood." He felt that he had come upon an oasis of language in a desert of inexpressible ideas, and repeated the happy phrase. "Derogatory to womanhood. I feel sure, Miss Taylor, that you don't approve of such conduct."

Miss Taylor approved of nothing which was derogatory to womanhood; or to manhood either, she added, as she folded her table napkin. She had a decided way of folding her table napkin; it was as though she said: "Lunch and my conversation with my employer are at an end. My duty now is concerned solely with my employer's children." Mr. Jones felt—somehow she made him feel it—that it would not be the thing to detain her further; and as "the thing" was the practical embodiment of that which, on an anti-Disestablishment platform, he would have described as the God of his fathers, he could not persist in the conversation.

Left alone, doubt rose in his mind; it had risen before, but he had quelled it; he tried to quell it again. It was impossible that Miss Taylor should be a—a—. When asked by his brother-in-law that the governess was like he had replied that she was not pretty—which, of course, was unnecessary in a governess, but very feminine—which was supremely important. She was feminine; he didn't care; he knew a womanly woman when he saw her. It was quite impossible that she was a—a—. He struck a match. His little motherless girls—puff, puff—were quite safe. He had always been a judge of character—puff, puff; he was sure she was not a—a—. And the cigar was a deuced good one.

Mr. Jones was in his study; it was half-past five o'clock. Miss Taylor went at half-past five, after the children's tea; he heard her step now upon the stair; a step that stopped this evening when it reached the study door. She was standing before him. Thank you, she would rather not sit; she had come to say that she must give up her post.

Why—surely—what fault had she to find? No fault, but she was quite strong now, and fit to take a hand again.

Mr. Jones begged her pardon; he didn't understand; a hand at what? What had been the matter with her? Tuberculosis flashed into his mind, and he tried to recall the latest scientific pronouncements on it. Did you get it from milk or from other people—or was it rats? He couldn't for the life of him remember. Anyhow, it was very deceptive of Miss Taylor—not at all the thing—

"I was knocked up after prison and the forcible feeding."

His two questions and all his doubts were answered at one fell swoop. He nearly choked. "Do you mean to tell me that a—that you—that I—my children in the care of a—a—?"

"You need not be afraid. I have treated them as shamefully as even you could desire; I have left them in complete ignorance of our movement and what it means."

She was gone. Mr. Jones sat helpless; it was far, far worse than tuberculosis. That would not have been at all the thing; but this—that she was, after all, a—a—. He could not bring himself even now to say the horrid word; she had seemed so feminine.

It was some months before he saw her again; there

had been no occasion to see her, since, as she had intimated to him, she was not going governessing any more, and was consequently in no need of a reference. It was in November that he ran across her; in the evening, towards eight o'clock, when right-minded women were safely sheltered in the home; and in the neighbourhood—God bless his soul!—of Piccadilly. He felt bound to stop and tell her that she had no business to be where she was. On the contrary, the little ex-governess told him, in just the same quiet voice in which she had spoken of Johnson's dictionary, and with just the same modest eyes, on the contrary, she had very important business; not in this particular street, but within a short distance of it.

"Do you not realise," said Mr. Jones, "that it is not the—er—the thing for you to be here?"

"The thing that I am here for," she replied, "makes my presence imperative."

"At—a—at this hour—getting on t—to—"

"The hour and the woman are necessary the one to the other," said Miss Taylor.

"There is but one kind of woman—," began Mr. Jones.

"Oh, don't be afraid! We Suffragettes are at the other end of the pole. We are out for the salvation of women, not for the vices of men. Good-night, Mr. Jones." She had no shame, he told himself. To dare to mention—! And all the time to look and speak so unlike a—a—.

It was a tremendous crash. Mr. Jones, in common with many another, wondered what on earth had happened; in common with many another, rushed towards Piccadilly Circus to find out. He was in time to see his ex-governess led away by two policemen amidst an excited crowd. There were other women, escorted in like manner, but Mr. Jones saw only the one. That one did not see him. Did she see anybody, anything? He wondered. The eyes he had thought modest looked, if they looked at all, at something far away, something—the thought flashed into the mind of Mr. Jones—something beautiful. The thought flashed like lightning in a dark place, and, like lightning, in less than a moment, was gone; it was followed by a thunder of disapproval that roared and rolled all the way home, that rumbled and muttered all the evening through. She had looked modest, she had spoken quietly; and she—she—had attacked—actually attacked—oh, shade of "the thing"!—property.

She got six weeks, with hard labour. Serve her right, said Mr. Jones, and told himself and everybody he came across that she richly deserved it; only in speaking to the many who agreed with him, he put her in the plural and called her "those women." Somehow he could not bring himself to single her out for condemnation; grossly as she had deceived him, hussy and minx as she had proved herself to be, he did not speak her separate name either at dinner tables or in smoking-rooms. He told his brother-in-law that he was ashamed to think he had ever had such a woman in the house; he told himself that prison was the only place for women like her, and that he was jolly glad to think of her as being there. Somehow he thought of her a good deal as being there. In one way it didn't seem altogether suitable, for he would have taken his oath she wasn't strong—but she deserved it; false as well as degraded, as she had shown herself to be, it would do her a thundering lot of good. It was a bore that the thought of her in a cell was apt to come when he was halfway through his cigar; but all the same, to say that prison was rough on refined women—why it was her—her own fault if she—she went there.

He was walking down the Strand, past the place where many months before had occurred the experience that had caused him to break forth at the luncheon table into a diatribe against women paper sellers. There was a woman there now selling papers, a woman young and pretty, a mere girl, and as Mr. Jones passed her, she asked him, as the other woman had asked him, to take a paper. On that former day he had pushed the seller and her paper aside; to-day he hesitated, stopped—and took it.

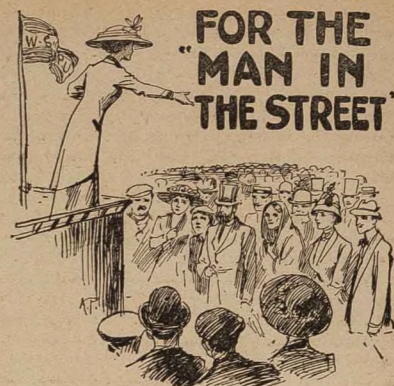
"Thank you. It's only a penny."

Mr. Jones put his hand into his pocket and brought out, he hardly knew how, he hardly knew why, a half-sovereign.

"Thank you." The girl looked down at her hand.

"Oh, thank you! You are a friend, then, of the Cause?"

Mr. Jones did not answer; he hurried on; he was half ashamed of what he had done, half surprised that he had done it. He had acted on an impulse that sprang he knew not whence, been moved by a feeling rooted in he knew not what; and he was hardly aware that he had given his gold penny, neither to the Cause nor to the girl who represented it, but to a pale little governess in prison.



In this column we propose, during the holiday season, when VOTES FOR WOMEN touches a new circle of readers, to answer some of the questions that present themselves to the minds of those not yet convinced of the urgency of Woman Suffrage.

Question 1.—On Census night, according to the newly published returns, out of 1,357 inmates of certified inebriate reformatories and retreats, only 304 were men. In face of this enormous preponderance of female drunkards, should women be given the powers and responsibilities of voters?

Answer.—In the first place, what right has anyone to propose a moral test for women that is not set up for men? If it were proved, as it can be proved, that women as a whole are far less intemperate than men, will our critics then propose the entire disfranchisement of the male sex? In the second place, the above figures are misleading, seeing that the latest Report of the Prison Commissioners shows that in the year ending March 31, 1911, 38,495 males were imprisoned for drunkenness, or drunkenness with aggravations, as against 15,568 females. In the Report of the Inspector of Inebriate Reformatories and Retreats, published in 1911, this disparity between the number of men convicted of drunkenness and the number sentenced to detention in institutions is attributed to three causes: (1) The fuller accommodation for women in such places; (2) the reluctance of magistrates to commit men, who are presumably family bread-winners, to long periods of detention; and (3) the greater excitability of women under the influence of drink, which leads to their getting into trouble more quickly than men. Probably the second cause is the most potent, and in that case it affords a fresh instance of the privileges and immunities extended to men as husbands and fathers without regard to the way in which their corresponding duties are performed.

Question 2.—Why are not women content with the municipal vote?

Answer.—The whole position of women municipal voters depends on Parliament, and may be altered without their consent. For instance, some years ago women had the right of election to school-boards and vestries, but when the duties of the former were merged into those of the County Councils and of the latter into those of Borough Councils, women (who then had not the right to sit on these larger councils) were deprived, even of this right until another Act was passed in 1907 as a sop to the Suffragists, giving women the right of election to the Borough and County Councils. Thus an Act of Parliament, over which voteless women have no control, may at any moment alter their whole municipal position.

Question 3.—But for all that cannot they do much useful municipal work now?

Answer.—Their useful work is confined almost wholly to administering the Acts already passed by Parliament; that is to say, women must administer laws in which they have had no voice, and in which their point of view has never been considered. They are also handicapped by the fact that local elections are being run more and more on the lines of political party, and therefore, having no political status, they cannot command the same support as men who have the Parliamentary vote.

Question 4.—As the majority of women are concerned with the keeping of the home, why should they wish to interfere in politics?

Answer.—Politics have a direct and continuous influence on the home. Legislation tends more and more to interfere with home and family life, and in this legislation which concerns them so intimately women have no voice. To give a few instances, the Workmen's Compensation Act affects the relation between mistress and servant; so does the National Insurance Act; the food of the home is affected by Adulteration Acts; the mother's relationship to her children is affected by the Children Act, and by such Acts as deal with the education and feeding of children, the registration of children put out to nurse, and so on. Acts regulating the economic relation of husband and wife, Housing Acts, and many others deal directly with the home.

Question 5.—Will not women vote as their male relatives tell them to?

Answer.—Women who are foolish enough to do this will be balanced by men who are foolish enough to vote as their women relatives tell them. Neither foolishness nor wisdom is confined to one sex only.







The Judge: Lizzie Baker, you have pleaded guilty to a minor offence. I am not going into the circumstances of that offence, because I feel myself at liberty to give a sentence which is not very severe, seven calendar months, with hard labour. The Attorney General: There is an indictment on which Mary Leigh has been arraigned of throwing a hatchet. Well, my lord, owing to the absence of a material witness to-day I ask your lordship to adjourn it to the next sessions. Well, of course, you are entitled to ask for a fresh adjournment. The hatchet case was then adjourned to the October Sessions, and the prisoners were removed to Mountjoy Prison.

**I.W.F.L. PETITION**  
The following Petition has been sent by the Irish Women's Franchise League to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, General and Governor of Ireland:—

We your Petitioners respectfully submit that the said sentences [of five years' penal servitude] are excessive for the reasons following:—

1. The said acts were done for no purpose of gain or selfish desire, but simply and solely in furtherance of a political cause, namely, the political enfranchisement of women.

2. The purity and honesty of the motives of the said Gladys Evans and Mary Leigh for committing the said acts have been questioned by no one, and were recognised by both Judge and Counsel for the Crown at the said trial.

3. The said acts were provoked by the public utterances of responsible Ministers of the Crown, which were literally acted upon by the said Gladys Evans and Mary Leigh.

4. There was no intention on the part of the said Gladys Evans and Mary Leigh to injure any individual, and no individual was in fact injured by the said acts, the time chosen for carrying out these acts was chosen with a view to avoiding any such injury to individuals, and the acts were done openly and publicly, in view of the attendants, and without any attempt at concealment.

5. The sentences are far in excess of any which have been imposed in Great Britain for any former political, social, labour, or sectarian outrages, and far in excess of imposed punishments inflicted in the United Kingdom for serious crimes committed for purposes of gain.

We therefore beg that the sentences of the said Gladys Evans and Mary Leigh be greatly reduced, and that they be treated as political prisoners and accorded the same privileges and treatment given to the Irish Suffragists at present undergoing sentences in His Majesty's prison, Mountjoy.

A first instalment of 420 signatures accompanied the above petition. Others are coming in, we are informed as we go to press, at the rate of 100 daily. They include those of Lady O'Brien, wife of the Lord Chief Justice, and her daughter, the Hon.able Georgina O'Brien, Lady Cowan, Miss Mary Hayden, Mrs. Claud Cave, Mr. Standish O'Grady, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Tim Healy, K.C., M.P., Mr. George Russell (A.T.), Mr. James Stephens, Mr. Padraic Colum, Dr. Mary Strangman, Dr. Katherine Maguire.

**COMRADES**  
A number of visiting justices paid a visit to Mountjoy Prison (Dublin) on Thursday last week, but Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans (as undergoing penal servitude) were not allowed to see them. The eight Irish Suffragettes already in prison have asked that the privileges extended to them should be granted to the English prisoners, and Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington has sent a message to the Dublin papers requesting her friends not to send her any more presents while in prison, as she will receive no gifts while the English Suffragists are being treated as ordinary criminals.

**TEACHING HISTORY**  
We understand that the prisoners have also written to the Lord Lieutenant asking for treatment as political prisoners in the First Division. In reply, the Governor informed them that the answer would be some time in coming, and that there was no precedent for treating convicts as first class misdemeanants. To this Mrs. Leigh replied at once, "There is a precedent in this very prison—John Martin in 1868."

**MESSAGES FROM MOUNTJOY PRISON**  
A friend who saw the three Suffragist prisoners on the morning after the Dublin Trial was asked to convey the following messages to the members of the Women's Social and Political Union:—

**From Mrs. LEIGH**  
"I am glad to pay the price, and gladly do it in memory of those who are gone. Five years—well, it is the length of the militant movement, and it is five years since the militant campaign began. Rise up, women, go forward! It all rests on our own determination whether we bring this struggle to an end quickly."

**From MISS GLADYS EVANS**  
"Our Cause is Freedom—and is deathless. The spirit of the thousand and more women who have already gone to prison for this Cause will be our help and inspiration now. These sentences will have no deterrent effect."

**From MRS. LIZZIE BAINES**  
"I wish to be remembered to everybody. Tell them I am not dejected—Above all—No Surrender to the finish."

**WHAT THE PUBLIC THINKS**

The letter below appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* on Friday last:—

Sir,—That the agitation for women's suffrage has reached an exceedingly critical stage is obvious from the evidence of the unprovoked outbursts of militancy in different parts of the country, and those responsible for the safety of the community in general and Cabinet Ministers in particular would do well to pause and consider before they embark on a course of repressive measures which will, it is to be feared, serve only to exasperate still further an already embittered section of the community.

Unsettled questions have no pity on the repose of nations, and militancy crushed by repressive measures is but driven underground, there to smoulder and burst forth afresh in some new and still more violent form. It can only be successfully ended by the removal of those grievances which led to its inception. So with the militant agitation for women's suffrage. Long and heavy sentences passed upon those guilty of recent outrages in Dublin and elsewhere, if unaccompanied by the removal of grievances deeply felt, will serve only to inflame the already bitter spirit of the women. It is of no use appealing to the agitators themselves. Such appeals would be absolutely, and naturally, disregarded. It is the Government, and the Government alone, who have it in their power to put an end to the present miserable state of affairs, and they can only do so by abandoning the mistaken policy of the past and by giving women a guarantee that a measure conferring equal electoral rights on women as on men shall be passed, and passed without delay.

FREDERICK WHELAN.  
London, August 2.

**JUSTICE IN IRELAND!**

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.  
Dear Editor,—I arrived in Dublin, July 31, in nice time to test the feelings of the Irish people on the Votes for Women and the demands of the "theatrical escape." I am sorry to confess that my hearers, although apparently educated men and women, knew absolutely nothing as to why or how they got the Vote, in fact, knew nothing of the political fights in their own country. On August 1, I attended the Court Room in Green Street. I heard the trial of Brophy and Fitzmaurice for pulling down the Peamount Sanatorium. I heard the judge sentences them to six months. I read in the Dublin papers, the contractors for the Peamount Sanatorium, had sent in a claim to the Dublin Corporation for £300 damages.

I left Dublin, knowing full well there was no justice in that court for women, and I am not surprised at the sentence. Only, perhaps, I can't quite understand why they should get six months for £300 worth of damage, and three English Women Pioneers got amongst them ten years and seven months for under £5. Perhaps some more enlightened person will tell me?—Yours, &c.,

A DISGUSTED LIBERAL.

**A DOCTOR'S VIEW**

A medical man, Mr. D. B. Keown, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who visited Miss Evans and Mrs. Baines in prison, writes: "The brutal, disgusting sentences make me feel quite ill. I voted for this Government, but never again." He goes on to point out that in Dublin wages are so low in laundries (from 2s. 6d. to 8s. a week) that in one week 120 laundresses (respectable women) sought shelter at a night refuge. "Yet in the face of these terrible facts Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond ignore any demand to admit women to franchise in Home Rule Bill. Is it any wonder they, knowing these facts, are goaded to madness of crime. I am the last to uphold crime or violence, but I refuse to judge those who do, under these conditions." He adds: "I was surprised and astonished at the pluck and bearing of these women. I saw what I have never seen before. You might look in vain for it in the 300 delegates who were on the platform with Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond at the Troil— you would not see it there. I should think you would have seen it in the eye of Robert Emmett or Michael Davitt. There is no English word for it; but the French call it *'feu sacré'*. Five years' penal servitude cannot quench it—a brutal, barbarous sentence."

**THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER**

The crime for which the Suffragists at Dublin have just been sentenced was a very serious one, and it has been severely punished. More we need not say on that matter at the moment; but it must be stated once again that in this whole question of the Votes for Women, the Radical Party has placed itself in an impossible position. Nothing can excuse them if it would be action of the kind taken of late by the Radical Party. Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey both advocate "Votes for Women"; Mr. Asquith thinks that the policy of his colleagues would lead to national disaster, but he is prepared to give way if he can avoid doing so on other terms. There is really no other way of putting his action. Not content with that, he has recourse to a trick, by bringing in the Franchise Bill,

**WHAT THE PRESS THINKS**

Intense indignation prevails in all parts of the country against the sentences passed in Dublin on two militant Suffragists—Mrs. Mary Leigh and Miss Gladys Evans.

**MR. LANSBURY'S OPINION**  
Speaking to a Press representative yesterday, Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., said: "I think the sentences are atrocious, and they will not act as a deterrent in any sort of way. The judge passed the sentences thinking he would stop the militant movement by their severity, and that only shows that neither judges nor Governments learn anything from history. In every movement where people have really believed in a thing, like these women, severity has only called up more determination on the part of those concerned. Dublin should have been the last place in the world in which a judge should have considered the severe sentences would have such an effect, because the whole history of the Nationalist movement proves conclusively, right from the beginning, that the harsher the Government treated the Irish patriots, the more determined they became to fight the Government."

"No one, of course, least of all myself, wishes to see women set fire to theatres or do anything violent, but judges, the Government, and we ourselves, really have to recognise that there is some cause, and the cause in this case is that women are being governed against their will."

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

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

**A HUNGER STRIKE**  
The Irish public must not fall behind the disagreeing jurymen in their appreciation of the political motive of Mrs. Leigh and her comrades. They must be accorded the same political prisoners. To secure for them these rights, with the minimum of delay, is the immediate duty of Irish Suffragists. We are authorised to state definitely that certain members of the Irish militants now in Mountjoy (for obvious reasons we withhold names) are prepared to go further, and to join in the strongest protest that can be made by the English prisoners against the refusal of political rights. To put it plainly—by Wednesday, August 14, the Hunger Strike will have begun in Mountjoy Prison, unless before that day the political status of the English prisoners as well as the Irish is definitely recognised by the authorities. It therefore behoves all those who desire to save Ireland from the barbarities which have characterised the treatment of political prisoners, across the water, to act vigorously and promptly.—*Irish Citizen*.

**THE REAL CULPRITS GO FREE**

If Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson, and Mr. P. E. Smith, three prominent English politicians, were endowed with a sense of honour and decency, they would have presented themselves at Green Street Court-house in Dublin yesterday and volunteered to take the places of the three English Suffragettes sentenced to periods of penal servitude and imprisonment for the commission of serious crimes. The plain and hearty sentences passed upon the Irish patriots were frank. They make no secret of the inspiration which impelled them to recent attempts at crime of the first magnitude. They had confined themselves to kicking the shins of English policemen and breaking windows owned by English shopkeepers until they saw members of the King's Privy Council deliberately breaking the law of the land and advising others to "extreme" courses. Then they decided upon more violent measures, and the consequences of that decision were the crimes committed in Dublin on the night of July 19 and the heavy sentences passed upon the unhappy women who left the Green Street dock for convict cells in Mountjoy Prison yesterday.

As between Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson on one side and Miss Evans and Mrs. Leigh on the other, all the honesty, pluck, and self-sacrifice must be accredited to the two Englishwomen who tried to burn down the Dublin Theatre Royal—and who have been sentenced to five years in penal servitude for their crime. We are confident the English women will find themselves at liberty in the near future to return to their own country; and we hope they will remain at home. But they and their friends who publish *VOTES FOR WOMEN* have a genuine grievance: the female politicians who sought to "convert" the British Parliament by means of the gunpowder and petrol in an Irish theatre can justly regard themselves as martyrs while the preachers of criminality, "regardless of consequences," remain at large.—*Irish News*.

**A FEAR THAT IS WELL GROUNDED!**  
We should sincerely like to add that fanatics like Mrs. Leigh are disowned by every decent member of the Suffragist party, but, unfortunately, this would not, we fear, be true.—*Evening Standard*.

**A BOOK ABOUT THE BORGIA**  
The latter half of the fifteenth and the earlier half of the sixteenth century were times remarkable for an extraordinary mixture of culture and of mental and moral depravity, and in the Borgia Popes we have this mixture personified. Lately there has been a good deal of writing on them, and the period, some of it utterly condemnatory, and some of it tending to throw doubt on deeds one had been taught to think were undisputed historical facts. Bishop Mathew takes rather the middle course in his book, "The Life and Times of Rodrigo Borgia," for although it would be difficult to present a Borgia in the light of an ideal Vicar of Christ, it is possible that more was attributed to them than that of which they were actually guilty.

Rodrigo Borgia, Pope Alexander VI., did not find it incompatible with his office to lead a life of worldly and sensual indulgence; he was the father of ten children, and desire for their worldly advancement seems to have amounted to almost a mania with him, and no doubt accounted for a good many of the malicious intrigues in which he indulged. It was an age when women were thought of little account, save as adjuncts to the needs and worldly successes of men; and we find Caesar Borgia, son of the Pope, when his sister's husband stands in his way, conceiving a plan for his murder, and afterward coolly admitting the fact, typical, too, of the time and of the position of women was that, although overcome with grief at the death of her husband and knowing the culpability of her brother, Lucrezia, after a few months' absence from Rome, returned, and a complete reconciliation took place between brother and sister. The author has no new light to throw upon these dark times, and it must be admitted there is a lack of atmosphere about the work which makes it a little heavy. Facts duly chronicled without much comment or local colour are apt to remind us too forcibly of the schoolroom and the history text-book. Still, those who wish to make a study of this particular age will find the book useful, not only as the life record of a famous character in history, but also for the actual details given of his period. The illustrations with which the book is richly supplied are excellent.

**BOOKS RECEIVED**  
"The Englishwoman," August. (London: Sidgwick and Jackson. Price 1s. net.)  
"To-day (M.E.)," by Percy White. (London: Constable and Co., Ltd. Price 6s.)  
"The Twentieth Century Magazine," August. (Boston: Twentieth Century Co. Price 2s. cents.)  
"The English Review," August, 1912. (London: F. C. Dixon. Price 1s. net.)  
"Women's Position in the Laws of the Nation." International Council of Women. G. Braunsche Hofbuchdruckerei Karlsruhe, i.B. Price M2.40.  
"The Life and Times of Rodrigo Borgia, Pope Alexander VI." By the Most Rev. Arnold H. Mathew, D.D. (Stanley Paul, 10s. net.)

**MY LITTLE LOVERS**

By E. Ayrton Zangwill

I have two little lovers, fond lovers though in miniature. They put soft arms around me; they kiss me with soft lips. Did any woman ever know so great a joy before?

Very comely are my lovers, sweet swains of recognised ladies' pleasure. Fair ladies call them beautiful. Proud ladies plead for their affection. Yet the pleading is in vain. Though I am growing old and dull, this pair of gallants turns to me.

Nathless I have my jealousies; not always are my lovers constant. Of late they came to bid me farewell, for I was starting on a journey. I see them now as they stood upon the platform of a little country station, the elder tall for his years (five ageing years), and clad in a vivid green of his own choosing—"Porters wear green," had been the explanation of his fixed decision. Brown leather gaiters completed his costume, upliftingly adult, and in strange contrast with the young halo of a Bellini seraph. Like Samson, my elder-love has subjugating locks. And by the hand he held his junior, a tiny form, all dressed in white and baby innocence. For to this one speech comes as yet explosively, and walking is a high adventure. And for the rest I saw a serious, steadfast little face, with large, dark eyes and rosy cheeks framed in a shapeless bonnet. Thus I gazed at my two lovers from the train window—but they never looked at me!

For my lovers' thoughts were rapt away, their eyes beheld fairer beauties. To them that station is enchanted ground, a paradise of heart's desire. Pale with ecstasy, the elder contemplated the train's couplings and the axle; I knew the black, oily droppings rose as incense to his nostrils. And my little love's heart was stolen from me by an equine fellow-passenger. "Orse, orse, st'oke or'orse," I heard the heartbroken cry as we steamed from the station.

And yet I resent not this fickleness; a divided allegiance leaves an elder contemplative. I play second fiddle to every piece of mechanism, to every many cat. In truth, I find myself regarding the objects of my lovers' love with an awakened comprehension, a true reverence. A carthorse, when I am alone, plods past as a wasted opportunity; a steamroller looms, an unexploited romance.

And so my I ever feel when greater loves shall claim my lovers. May I see with their eyes, and feel with their throbbing hearts. For I am but their background, while they are the foreground of my existence. But all this is forgotten when they run and fling soft arms around me. Helen of Troy knew no greater rapture than I when my lovers love.

**WOMEN IN THE PROFESSIONS**

In the United States two women have recently been appointed judges, a sign of progress that appeals especially to the militant Suffragist who knows what it means to be tried and convicted by a judge and jury of men who entirely fail to see the woman's point of view. The office of City Recorder of Daly City, California, a post equivalent to a San Francisco judgeship, has just been accepted by Miss Clara Alice Jee, the first woman to be appointed to a judicial position in that State. In Chicago, a still more important appointment has been made in the case of Miss Mary Bartelme, who has just been offered the post of Assistant Judge of the Juvenile Court there. In accepting the post, Miss Bartelme declares her intention of concentrating her attention on the young girl offenders who are brought before her, and shows her fitness for her very responsible position by announcing that where it is necessary to send children away from their homes she will try rather to place them with good families in institutions. No one who has ever attended a Children's Court in this country and seen the monotonous sentence of industrial school or reformatory passed upon child after child in the dock, could fail to recognise the importance of having the woman's point of view represented on the bench as well as the man's.

Apparently, Miss Bartelme's colleague in the Chicago Juvenile Court, Judge M. C. Pinckney, is of the same opinion, for he has expressed the greatest satisfaction over her appointment. Such an appointment would, however, be a kind of mockery over here as long as the parents of the children in the dock do not enjoy an equal status in the eye of the law. As it is, the mother does not count as a parent at all, unless she happens to be unmarried or a widow; and if there is a still some who believe that women, as the American Suffragist asserts, "spot children of the law," let them obtain a special permit and attend a sitting of the Children's Court in any police court, and see how little the mother counts when the destiny of her child is in question. All the kindness shown to her by magistrate and officials cannot obliterate the fact that it is her husband who gives or withholds the parent's consent to the disposal of the child, as suggested by the judge. She brought the child into the world, but her husband alone is its legal guardian and alone has the right to control its future.

Another interesting appointment is that of a woman to be governor of the women's prison in Berlin. Here, again, militant Suffragists, because they have been to prison themselves, know better than anyone how much a woman is needed in this very difficult position. An almost incalculable amount might be done to stop the manufacture of criminals now going on in our women's goals, if the official at the head of them were a woman, besides being endowed with those special human qualities which go to the making of a good prison official of any grade. It is enlightening to read also in the Press of the first woman Bishop ever elected, Bishop Margaret La Grange, of the New Thought Church, in the diocese of Michigan, whose influence, it is said, extends over many thousands of people, from business men to young working girls. Her church is filled with young and old, busy people and idlers, attracted by that combination of common sense and imaginative sympathy which always marks the ideal leader of men and women. Perhaps there is more common sense than imagination in the banking profession; but in view of the ordinary conception of women's financial capacity, it is interesting to find that a Japanese woman, Mrs. Seno Kin, has just been made president of a bank in Tokio.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

The weekly free meetings in London have been discontinued for the summer recess. They will be resumed on Monday afternoon, October 7, and Thursday evening, October 10.

**Prisoners' Secretary**  
All inquiries with regard to prisoners should be addressed to Miss Winifred Mayo, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

**Royal Albert Hall, London, Thursday, October 17**  
The meeting at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday, October 17, at 8 p.m., to welcome the leaders of the W.S.P.U. and to honour them and all Suffragists who have suffered imprisonment during 1912, promises to be one of the most important in the history of the militant movement. Tickets are going splendidly, and members who have not yet secured seats are advised to do so now. Members must not forget their friends, as, owing to the regulations attached to a full let of the Albert Hall, it is only through members tickets may be obtained. These may be had from the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C. Prices:—Boxes, grand tier (to hold ten), 30s.; Loggia (to hold eight), 21s.; second tier (to hold five), 12s. 6d.; amphitheatre stalls, 2s. 6d.; arena (blocks B, C, D, and E.), 1s. (only a few left); balcony, first six rows, 1s., two back rows, 6d. (all numbered and reserved); upper orchestra (unnumbered), 6d.

**Meeting Outside Holloway**  
It must not be forgotten that in the present time one woman, Marie Neill, is undergoing imprisonment in Holloway Prison. A meeting will be held outside the prison to-morrow, Saturday evening, at 8 p.m. A band will play for some time before the meeting. London members are asked to make a special effort to be present to support the speakers and to show their appreciation of the brave woman who is passing the summer months behind prison bars.

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**Royal Albert Hall, London, Thursday, October 17**  
The meeting at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday, October 17, at 8 p.m., to welcome the leaders of the W.S.P.U. and to honour them and all Suffragists who have suffered imprisonment during 1912, promises to be one of the most important in the history of the militant movement. Tickets are going splendidly, and members who have not yet secured seats are advised to do so now. Members must not forget their friends, as, owing to the regulations attached to a full let of the Albert Hall, it is only through members tickets may be obtained. These may be had from the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C. Prices:—Boxes, grand tier (to hold ten), 30s.; Loggia (to hold eight), 21s.; second tier (to hold five), 12s. 6d.; amphitheatre stalls, 2s. 6d.; arena (blocks B, C, D, and E.), 1s. (only a few left); balcony, first six rows, 1s., two back rows, 6d. (all numbered and reserved); upper orchestra (unnumbered), 6d.

**Meeting Outside Holloway**  
It must not be forgotten that in the present time one woman, Marie Neill, is undergoing imprisonment in Holloway Prison. A meeting will be held outside the prison to-morrow, Saturday evening, at 8 p.m. A band will play for some time before the meeting. London members are asked to make a special effort to be present to support the speakers and to show their appreciation of the brave woman who is passing the summer months behind prison bars.

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The Editors cannot hold themselves in any way responsible for the return of unused manuscripts, though they will endeavour as far as possible to return them when requested if stamps for postage are enclosed.

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A CLUB is being formed and will be opened in September for men and women interested in Women's Suffrage. The premises will be in a central position, and will have bedrooms (for lady members, at a reasonable price), dining, reading, writing rooms, and lounge.

Receptions and lectures dealing with the Suffrage question will be held during the winter months.

The club being a proprietary one, members incur no liability whatever other than subscription and entrance if any. Subscription for first 200 members, £1 1s., and no entrance. A competent secretary has been engaged, with 8 years' experience of Club management. Further particulars, Box 102, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

The Women's Social and Political Union. OFFICE 4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND, W.C. Telegrams: "WOSPOLU, LONDON." Telephone: Holborn 2721 (3 lines). Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., Fleet Street. Colours: Purple, White and Green. Mrs. PANKHURST. Founder and Hon. Sec. Mrs. TUKE. Joint Hon. Sec. Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE. Hon. Treas. Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST. Organising Sec. "We demand the Vote on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men."

VOTES FOR WOMEN 4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND. FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1912

NO SURRENDER

Two women have been put to death for five years because the Liberal Government are opposed to giving women the Vote.

Some people will perhaps retort that the real reason why these women have been condemned to lose five years of their life is that they have committed a crime. We deny that this is the real reason, because if the Government had consented to give women the Vote, the crime would never have been committed. Therefore we re-affirm that it is because the Government oppose the enfranchisement of women that Mrs. Leigh and Miss Gladys Evans have received sentence of five years' penal servitude.

Let us consider why the Dublin protest was made. That protest which has had results so serious for those who made it! The protest was made because of the abominable treachery of the Government. Their treachery consists in this: A Manhood Suffrage Bill has been introduced and is to be carried as a barrier against the enfranchisement of women. In order to deceive them and keep them quiet until this evil purpose is achieved, the Government have made a sham pledge to women. That pledge is that if an unofficial Woman Suffrage amendment is carried by the House of Commons, the Government will accept it as an integral part of their Manhood Suffrage Bill, and will carry it into law.

In spite of this pledge, the Members of the House of Commons have been informed that if they carry a Woman Suffrage amendment, certain Cabinet Ministers will resign and the Government will be destroyed.

As a result of this information, the entire Nationalist Party intends to vote against the women's amendments, and every Liberal M.P. who puts party and the existence of the Government before principle will vote against them too. The defeat of these amendments is, therefore, a certainty.

In spite of these facts, the "Constitutional" Suffragists say that they believe reliance on the Government's "pledge" and upon unofficial amendments to be the wisest policy.

Because of these same facts, Mary Leigh and Gladys Evans believe violent protest to be a political necessity. They have staked five years of their life upon the soundness of that belief. The presumption, therefore, is that they are in the right and that those who

have not paid this great price are in the wrong. For if Mrs. Leigh and her fellow convict could by any reasoning or calculation whatever have persuaded themselves that the way taken by the Constitutionalists is a safe one, the Dublin protest would never have been made. No one finds any personal gratification in doing what they have done, nor in being sentenced to many years of penal servitude. The Dublin protest was made in entire disregard of self, and those who purge themselves of all selfishness have a vision that is very clear, they see with the eye of the soul, and the two convicts know with a certain knowledge that the Government are working to destroy women's hope of political freedom.

Yet we shall still hear no doubt some reckless, thoughtless talk of militancy destroying the "prospects of success." There have in our history been many instances of militancy compelling reluctant votes in support of reform. Indeed, most of the liberties of this country are the fruit of popular violence, as Gladstone truly said. But there is no instance of a reform being delayed by violence, and this is very natural, because when a reform is not obstructed by the politicians, the advocates do not resort to violence. We declare without hesitation that no Member of Parliament ever deserts a cause in which he really believes merely because violence has been used to promote it. On the other hand, Members of Parliament, including some of the noblest and most public spirited, have been known to renounce opposition to a measure in response to violence and disorder.

Since when have the men of this country become so decadent and so emasculate as to condemn rebellion against injustice? They are not afraid of the word, as we may judge from all the manifestoes and counter-manifestoes that are being dived on platforms and communicated to the newspapers. It is not the name of rebellion, but the fact of rebellion that they dislike. They themselves make glib use of the name. Women give them the fact.

There is nothing done either at Dublin or elsewhere during the whole course of the militant movement that is not justified by the speeches and writings of the public men of the present day. Thus we have Mr. Bonar Law saying that Ulstermen will be justified in resisting Home Rule by "all means in their power, including force," and boasting already that by this threat of force the Government have been made to see that their intentions concerning Home Rule cannot be fulfilled. On the other hand, there is Mr. Winston Churchill, who declares with obvious pride and approval, that "men have been found and will be found again in the world to dare and suffer all in resistance to tyranny"; and the Prime Minister, too, says: "I cannot deny that there are cases in which rebellion, active resistance to the law, may be necessary. If what these men say is true, whereas is Suffragist militancy?"

The sentence of five years' penal servitude is a punishment grossly excessive. It is indeed a piece of sheer political terrorism. There have lately been committed in Ireland, by Nationalists and by Unionists, offences against property and person much more serious than those committed by Suffragists. In Belfast, for example, men have been nearly roasted alive; their heads have been smashed, they have been nearly drowned—all this in the course of political strife! Yet we hear nothing of sentences of five years' penal servitude being imposed in connection with these fierce and dangerous acts. That is because there is one law for enfranchised men, and another and a harsher law for voteless women.

The sentence upon Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans is an act of persecution. It is also, as we have said, an act of terrorism directed against women who may be disposed to follow their example. The judge confessed this when he said that if militancy were to cease, the sentence of penal servitude might be remitted. Militancy can easily be stopped, but not on those terms!

On passing sentence on the prisoners, the judge spoke of the terrible consequences that might have followed the protest in the Theatre Royal. Always there is this talk of what might have happened. Would it not be well if people were sometimes to think a little less of what might have happened, and a little more of what has happened in the way of mental and bodily pain and loss of liberty endured by militant Suffragists? The circumstances of the Dublin protest make it clear that care was taken to avoid injury to the audience, and that the intention of those who effected the protest was to deliver a visible and unmistakable message of indignation to the Prime Minister, who proposed under that same roof to offer liberty to men only. However, the Judge thought fit to say to the prisoners, "If life had been lost on that occasion, you would now be standing your trial for wilful murder."

These are grave words, and if they are justified by the facts of the case, then that case is grave. For think what it means! It means that the two women in the Dock had been ready, if chance had so decreed, to take upon their souls the burden of destroying lives. They were prepared to suffer the punishment of having an act in this world and in the next. Let us put it thus—they were ready to be lost that other women might be saved. No Government could break that spirit!

If the Judge's words were justified, then the Government have brought us face to face with tragedy. They have trifled with and they have shouldered the passion for liberty. That is always a dangerous thing to do.

What is to happen next? The Government must decide. Will they yield now, or do they decree that the fight shall continue yet a little longer? As for the militant women, their policy is expressed in the two words "No Surrender." Now that the Government are taking to the desperate measure of penal servitude, victory for women is very, very sure and very near.

"IT WILL HAVE NO DETERRENT EFFECT!"

MRS. MARY LEIGH

Those who read the account of her trial at Dublin do not need to be told that Mrs. Leigh is a remarkable woman. In the minds of thousands who have never seen her, but have read of her defence, she now exists as a figure inspired by love for humanity, and filled with the determination to imprint her ideal of justice upon the world. By those who sat in Court and saw and heard her, Mrs. Leigh was called and will henceforward be known as "that noble woman."

Mrs. Leigh is one of the outstanding personalities in the militant Suffrage movement. To describe her is a matter of difficulty, because she is not a type, but is so highly individual. Seeking for another to whom to compare her, one thinks at once of Lady Constance Lytton. No two women could be more different in some respects, but they resemble each other in their superhuman regardlessness of self, and in being, as it were, utterly unworshipful and unselfish. And, indeed, there is a very strong bond of sympathy between them, as though each found in the other some special quality of attraction. One cannot resist the feeling that it is only because Mrs. Leigh is a prisoner that one is free to write a personal appreciation of her, for she is an extraordinarily modest woman, or, since the word modest implies a certain degree of self-consciousness, we should rather say she is an extraordinarily impersonal woman. Bold and unhesitating in action, she lets that action stand, and so to say, withdraws herself. To tell the truth, she is impersonal to a fault, and has more than once robbed her friends by her absence from some gathering held in her honour of the pleasure of applauding her courage and her service to the movement.

There is something about Mrs. Leigh that suggests a daughter of the regiment. Her upright carriage, and her precision of movement seem as though they must be the result of military drilling, though we believe they are natural to her. This complete harmony of organisation—the well-disciplined body so evidently the servant of her mind—is one of her most noticeable characteristics. Her agility, coupled with great physical courage, enables Mrs. Leigh to perform feats very surprising to less adventurous colleagues. A horse, harnessed to a wagonette which was in use as a Suffrage platform, took fright and ran away. Mrs. Leigh, who was among the speakers, leapt to the ground, rushed to the horse's head, and the incident was closed. She has been known to jump out of a conveyance which was pursued by a hostile crowd, and, charging the enemy, put them to shame. Just as she knows no spiritual fear, she knows no bodily fear.

As a speaker, Mrs. Leigh exerts a great influence. Her strength of purpose, her disinterestedness, her courage, and her enthusiasm, make their impression on the platform, as everywhere else.

Mrs. Leigh is essentially a good comrade. As we have said, she is impersonal, and she is even austere. But that does not make her heart cold to her fellow-soldiers. Of her own safety she thinks nothing. When in prison she will die rather than yield, and, as will be remembered, she was one of the first hunger strikers, and suffered three months' forcible feeding in Winson Green Gaol. Yet there is no one who cares more for the safety of other militants than she does. When women are in prison and she is outside, she is full of thought and care for them. The militant facing imprisonment for the first time finds a special friend and champion in Mrs. Leigh.

Mrs. Leigh has all the qualities of a soldier. Loyalty to her cause, her flag, and her leaders is very strong in her. She believes in order and discipline and obedience, if only because these things contribute to victory. At the same time, she regards her own conscience as the final authority, and if and when she thinks it right to do so, she acts alone.

Mrs. Leigh is a working woman, as are many of the finest members of the Women's Social and Political Union. Thinking of Mrs. Leigh and of these others, we realise the tragic waste of human material caused by the disabilities imposed upon the millions of other working women who have not been strong to rise as these have risen, in spite of disabilities.

"No surrender" is Mrs. Leigh's watchword. It was, therefore, all the more grotesque that the judge should offer her restoration to liberty in exchange for the abandonment of militancy. Those who should make such a bargain would get small thanks from her!

"I was in the dock before, I am in the dock now, and if the Vote is not given to us I shall be in the dock again," said this heroic woman, and when sentence was pronounced, she said, "It is a dreadful sentence, but it will not deter us." Such words strike

on the heart's chords. We are filled with joy and thankfulness that there exists this unconquerable spirit.

Human beings are divided into two classes—those who must obey ready-made standards because they have no inward leading, and a minority of others to whom is given a special and direct revelation of duty. It is to this inspired minority that Mrs. Leigh belongs.

MISS GLADYS EVANS

Biographical Sketch

Miss Gladys Evans, who stood side by side in the dock with Mrs. Leigh last week, and received with her the unprecedented sentence of five years' penal servitude, has been a member of the Women's Social and Political Union since July, 1909. Her father was one of the proprietors of Vanity Fair, and for some time edited the Bullionist. Miss Evans began to earn her living very early, and has in fact been in business since the age of fifteen, so it is not remarkable

on the heart's chords. We are filled with joy and thankfulness that there exists this unconquerable spirit. Human beings are divided into two classes—those who must obey ready-made standards because they have no inward leading, and a minority of others to whom is given a special and direct revelation of duty. It is to this inspired minority that Mrs. Leigh belongs.

Miss Evans' first militant action was taken in November, 1910, when she formed part of the deputation of women who, in Parliament Square on Black Friday, were so terribly knocked about by the police when forbidden access to the Prime Minister. With many others she was arrested, and, like them, was discharged on the following morning, when she surrendered to her bail at the Police Court. In May, 1911, she left Messrs. Selfridge's to take charge of the W.S.P.U. kiosk at the Crystal Palace, where she did admirable work and made many converts. In the autumn of the same year she went to Canada, where she would be still had not the news reached her of the arrest of the W.S.P.U. leaders last March, of their subsequent imprisonment, hunger strike, and sufferings. These events stirred her so deeply that she found it impossible to remain out of her own country while such things were being done at the instigation of the Government. On her own initiative she returned to England, where she landed early in July. Hearing, on her arrival, of Mr. Asquith's pending visit to Ireland, she at once followed him to Dublin, and made the protest on behalf of her voteless countrywomen, which has resulted in the imposition of a sentence of five years' penal servitude.

MESSAGE FROM MRS. PANKHURST

Dear Members of the W.S.P.U.—

The Liberal Government's last act before adjourning for the vacation was to initiate a new mode of repressing the Woman's Suffrage movement, and now women who want the vote and have the courage to accept the challenge of Cabinet Ministers and fight for it are to have long terms of penal servitude. The unprincipled politicians who are pressing forward a measure intended only to increase the voting power of men, and are trying to deceive women by a pledge that is utterly worthless, hope to crush the woman's movement by sending those heroines, Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans, to a convict prison for five years in the hope that this vindictive and horrible treatment will deter other women from following their example.

The Judge (who postponed sentence no doubt to confer with those above him) held out the hope that the cessation of militancy would reduce the term of imprisonment imposed. How little he and the Government understand the spirit animating our brave comrades!

This latest outrageous act of reprisal, while it covers the Government with shame, will only strengthen the determination of militant Suffragists to fight for women's freedom to the end, at no matter what cost to themselves.

Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans and Mrs. Baines, whom we love and honour for their splendid courage, have brought the agitation to a crisis where the Government must face two alternatives, either they must prepare to send large numbers of women to penal servitude, or give women the vote without further delay.

In a few short weeks the holidays will be over, and the W.S.P.U. will be at work again. My enforced absence during the past critical weeks has been hard to bear, but when Parliament re-opens I shall be with you, ready to fight by your side and prepared to share the penalties which this contemptible Government may think fit to impose in the vain hope of crushing our movement. The end is in sight, and very soon the victory will be ours.

J. Pankhurst

ANOTHER IMPRESSION

"We are determined to win this vote. If you will help us much suffering will be spared to women; if not, we must go on by ourselves. We shall go on and we shall win, whatever it cost us." It was the

Hyde Park Demonstration. A blue haze over everything in the distance; wherever one looked crowds, now beginning to break up; banners everywhere, lending vivid colour and meaning to the scene. The meeting was over.

Round our lorry, though, there lingered many listeners. The heat was intense, and seemed to have infected the crowd with a kind of languor. They seemed not so much listening as looking. Their minds, one would have guessed, were not so much occupied with the arguments of the speaker as concerned to look far, far beyond the present to some distant object. The rest of us had left the lorry—our task was done, we thought; but she, it seemed, could not have done with pleading with the people. They looked up at her, half wondering, agape, uncertain, but vaguely moved—aware, it seemed, that something great, unusual stood before them; a bit of elemental fire or rare metal, perhaps highly tempered steel,



undimmed by sully compromise or life's use. It was Mrs. Leigh.

Reader, do you call to mind some cinquecento angel on canvas or graven in stone, deliciously shapen but vigorously alive, all nerve and fire, with clear, cool eyes and face all set upon its task, calling up Heaven's hosts in some great tournament? Such have I seen, standing high on some cathedral tower overlooking a city. It might have been the angel of war. This human figure seemed to me the angel of revolution.

Revolution! It is a hard word. To some a word meaning almost nothing but what is harsh and ugly. Those who still read it so have not yet learnt that from nature's most fiery upheavals often spring the choicest flowers of earth. To some of her most admiring comrades Mrs. Leigh may sometimes have seemed unapproachable, almost awe-inspiring. But under that firm glance what have we learned to know? The history of her long martyrdom in Winsor Green Gaol in 1909, when—slight, delicate woman as she is—she set her will against the whole weight of the prison system and overcame, taught us to reverence her inflexible spirit, her indomitable courage. Dublin has taught us more. It has revealed to us the heart which inspires the whole and makes it live. Who could read Mrs. Leigh's speech in the dock without emotion? Even to us who already knew and admired her it has thrown a new and brighter light on all that has gone before. Love for humanity, especially for the suffering part of it—a burning passion for reform speaks in every line. Militancy? Revolution? Yes, but militancy against all "dragons of the slime." Revolution, to hasten the kingdom of the coming of good, to bring the old world nearer by a stage to that vision of a new Heaven and a new earth when all sorrow and all tears shall be wiped away.

And with that endless readiness to suffer, on receiving the sentence, monstrous in vindictiveness, "It will not deter us," was the quiet remark. "Never to fail or falter or repent"—of such stuff are made those who, by their will, alter the face of the earth. Of such material is the woman who, for the sake of

her sisters, is fighting now in prison, her "back against the wall." MILDRED E. MANSEL.

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND

Although a good response has been made to Miss Goodliffe's appeal for contributions to a Legal Defence Fund, a much larger sum will be needed than has yet been raised, if, in addition to defraying the heavy expenses of the recent Dublin Trial, every legal facility is to be offered Miss Helen Craggs for her defence in the forthcoming trial in October. Members of the Women's Social and Political Union have been deeply stirred by the monstrous sentences just passed upon the Suffragists in Dublin; they can show their sympathy in a practical manner by contributing liberally to the Legal Defence Fund, and by so doing can also help to secure the best legal assistance available for Miss Helen Craggs, when she comes up for trial on the charge of attempting to fire the residence of Mr. Lewis Harcourt. A full list of the contributions to the Fund will be published in next week's VOTES FOR WOMEN; they should be sent as soon as possible to Miss Goodliffe (Hon. Treasurer, Legal Defence Fund), 62, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.

A REBEL WOMAN LIBERAL

The following letter has been sent to the Secretary of the Broadstone Branch of the Women's Liberal Association in answer to a challenge thrown out to the women of East Dorset by Captain Guest, Member of Parliament for that constituency:—

"Dear Mrs. Dewhurst,—I wish to tell you I have decided to resign my position as President of the Broadstone Branch of the Women's Liberal Association. I can no longer hold an official position, feeling as strongly opposed as I do towards the attitude of the Government on the question of women's enfranchisement and their methods of treating women political prisoners.

I also deeply regretted that the Government decided Sir G. Boscawen's Housing Bill for party

reasons. I believe when women have won the vote their influence will counterbalance the increasing strength of the "Party System," and that they will value the needs of the nation beyond the demands of "Party." I understand Captain Guest said he looked to the women of East Dorset to express their opinion on the question of women's enfranchisement. I therefore feel bound to act as I am doing. I should like to add that I feel nothing but regret at severing my association with the members of the club, and thank you all for your unfailing kindness and good-will. Believe me, yours sincerely,

KATHLEEN H. EVERETT.

MILITANT ADVICE

I say that in my opinion you must raise your selves a little above the level of the day, and, if you can, endeavour to take the view of the transaction we are now engaged in that the historian will take when he comes to perform his final office.—The Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone on the Report of the Parnell Commission, 1890.

"The House of Commons," said the late Mr. Henry Richards, "is like the kingdom of Heaven in one respect, though it is very unlike it in other respects; but it is like it in this, it sufferech violence and the violent take it by force." "All nonsense, sir," he would say, "the way Butt goes on. He thinks he will get something out of the English by rubbing them down. Nonsense; rub them up, sir, that's the thing to do; rub them up. Make them uncomfortable. That's the right policy!"—From "The Life of Charles Stewart Parnell," by R. Barry O'Brien.

When any one or more shall take upon them to make laws, whom the people have not appointed so to do, they make laws without authority, which the people are not therefore bound to obey; by which means they come again to be out of subjection, and may constitute to themselves a new legislature as they think best, being in full liberty to resist the force of those who without authority would impose anything upon them.—Locke on Civil Government.

Manchester, August 7, 1912. My name and address, which you will please treat as confidential, is enclosed herein.

The above letter was sent to me by a North-West Manchester elector with a Liberal mock polling card on which was written the full name and address of the sender. The cross against the name of the Liberal candidate was scored through, as a sign that this was a vote lost to the Liberal candidate.

Another letter ran: "I am an ardent Home Ruler. Yet I believe far more in the emancipation of a sex than of a nation. So, consequently, I wish you 'God speed' in your cry of 'Keep the Liberals out!'"

I received these messages on returning to our Committee Rooms in Chestham Hill Road, at the close of what was by far the biggest and most striking demonstration of the election, but which all the newspapers combined to boycott.

This demonstration, on the eve of the poll, consisted of a fine procession of women under the militant purple, white and green banners and a great open-air gathering of men and women at Piccadilly.

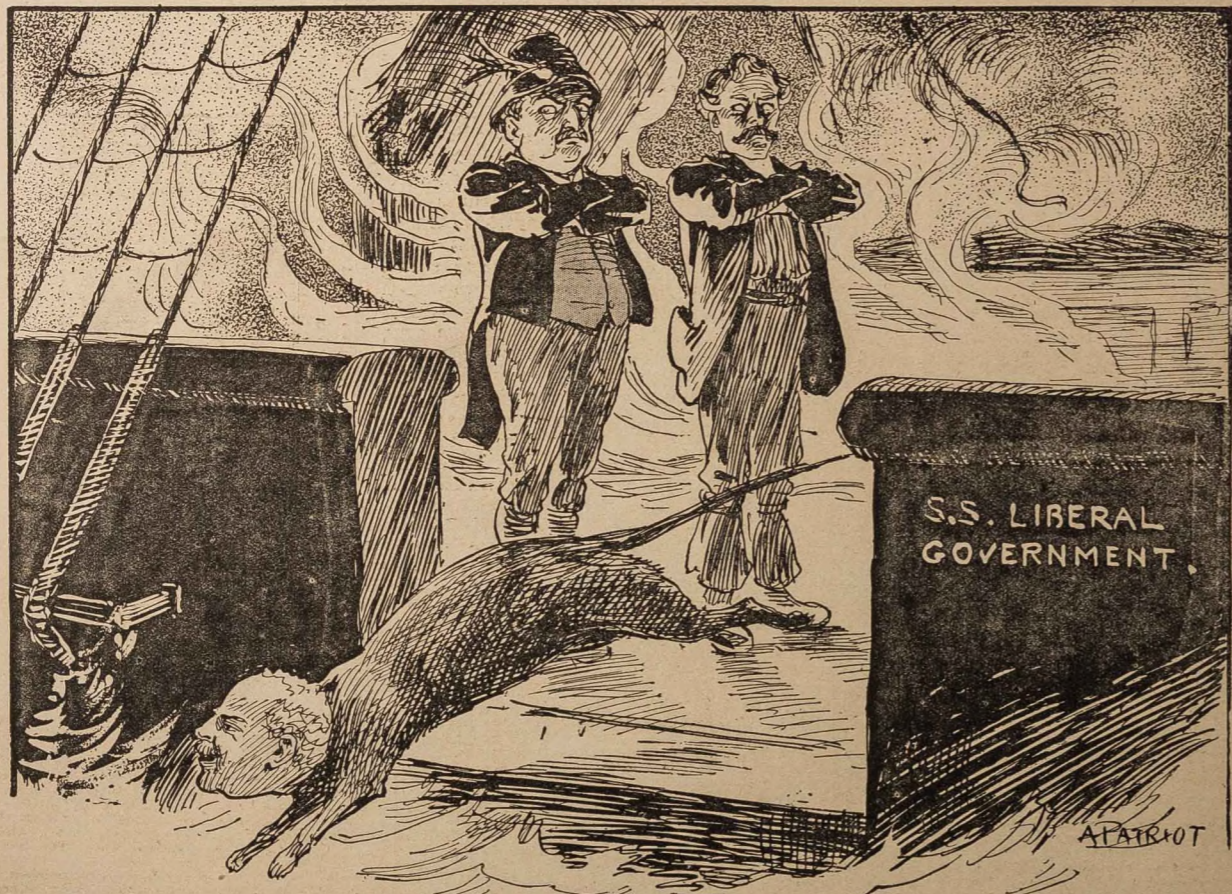
As a preliminary to the procession, a women's meeting was held in the Houliwell Hall, Deansgate. During this meeting the news came to us that Mrs. Leigh and Gladys Evans had been sentenced to five years' penal servitude in Ireland. Manchester women have not been accustomed to march through the streets to show their demand for enfranchisement as Londoners have done, and Manchester is in many ways distressingly conventional; but this news nerved the women on. As we came out of the hall a man rushed up to me, with agitated face, and said: "I have been a Liberal and a Home Ruler all my life, but this is too awful! I will never vote for the Government again until they are right by the women! What can I do to help you?" I said, "March with us," and he came.

Our procession grew as we went up Peter's Street, through Albert Square, and by Cross Street and Market Street to Piccadilly. The roads were lined with sympathising crowds, who greeted us kindly, clapping and cheering as we passed. Many fell into line behind us and many walked along beside us, till the roads were densely thronged, and it was difficult to keep the way clear in front. There was a great and constant demand for "plasters," as the people called the little circular gum labels printed with "Votes for Women" in white and purple that we had to give away. One friendly youth walked beside us, dealing them out as fast as he could—everyone wanted to wear the Suffragette colours that day.

At Piccadilly, behind the site of the old Infirmary, where we held our meeting, we spoke from two, and eventually from three platforms, but, though the people kept very quiet to give our voices the best possible chance, the crowds were far too vast for all to hear.

When question time came, just as in every other meeting of the campaign, the questions were practically answered for us. If somebody asked, "Why do you oppose the Liberal when he says he's in favour?" or, "Do you think the Tories are any better?" members of the audience would eagerly chime in, to explain our anti-Government election policy—and very well they did it; indeed it seemed hardly necessary for us to talk at all!

THE BOYS STOOD ON THE BURNING DECK



"If the Nationalist and Labour members had not been present in large numbers to support the Government in last night's division, nothing could have saved the Liberal Ministry from defeat."—Daily Press.

"The boys stood on the burning deck, Whence Elibank had fled."

MANCHESTER'S ANSWER TO THE GOVERNMENT

Utter Defeat of Government Candidate—Some Letters from Electors.

Table with election results: Sir J. S. Randles (C) 5,973, Mr. Gordon Hewart (L) 4,371, Con. Maj. 1,202.

NOT ON FREE TRADE, BUT ON VOTES FOR WOMEN

Dear Miss Pankhurst,—I have just heard your speech in the Coal Exchange. I feel it a duty to compliment you on the extremely sensible and moderate way in which you put your case. But also I must say that I feel disgusted at the tactics of a large number of your male opponents who pride themselves on their level-headedness and integrity, yet exhibited their unwholesome braininess by mean malices and their sheer ignorance of fundamental justice by attempting to turn your most appealing sentiments into ridicule and your most reasonable utterances into jests.

I confess that up to this day I have rather looked askance at some of your party's militant tactics, but now when I more fully realise the great obstacles you have to contend against, I must say that, were I a woman, I would not stay one jot in attempting to secure the elementary justice you are asking for. In my opinion it would be no crime to take such means that would "argue humanity" in order to bring the Government and the "level-headed business men" to their senses.

Wishing you the speediest success to the cause you and your friends are so splendidly fighting for.—Yours faithfully, FIDUS ACHATAS.

Manchester, August 7, 1912. My name and address, which you will please treat as confidential, is enclosed herein.

The above letter was sent to me by a North-West Manchester elector with a Liberal mock polling card on which was written the full name and address of the sender. The cross against the name of the Liberal candidate was scored through, as a sign that this was a vote lost to the Liberal candidate.

Another letter ran: "I am an ardent Home Ruler. Yet I believe far more in the emancipation of a sex than of a nation. So, consequently, I wish you 'God speed' in your cry of 'Keep the Liberals out!'"

I received these messages on returning to our Committee Rooms in Chestham Hill Road, at the close of what was by far the biggest and most striking demonstration of the election, but which all the newspapers combined to boycott.

This demonstration, on the eve of the poll, consisted of a fine procession of women under the militant purple, white and green banners and a great open-air gathering of men and women at Piccadilly.

As a preliminary to the procession, a women's meeting was held in the Houliwell Hall, Deansgate. During this meeting the news came to us that Mrs. Leigh and Gladys Evans had been sentenced to five years' penal servitude in Ireland. Manchester women have not been accustomed to march through the streets to show their demand for enfranchisement as Londoners have done, and Manchester is in many ways distressingly conventional; but this news nerved the women on. As we came out of the hall a man rushed up to me, with agitated face, and said: "I have been a Liberal and a Home Ruler all my life, but this is too awful! I will never vote for the Government again until they are right by the women! What can I do to help you?" I said, "March with us," and he came.

Our procession grew as we went up Peter's Street, through Albert Square, and by Cross Street and Market Street to Piccadilly. The roads were lined with sympathising crowds, who greeted us kindly, clapping and cheering as we passed. Many fell into line behind us and many walked along beside us, till the roads were densely thronged, and it was difficult to keep the way clear in front. There was a great and constant demand for "plasters," as the people called the little circular gum labels printed with "Votes for Women" in white and purple that we had to give away. One friendly youth walked beside us, dealing them out as fast as he could—everyone wanted to wear the Suffragette colours that day.

At Piccadilly, behind the site of the old Infirmary, where we held our meeting, we spoke from two, and eventually from three platforms, but, though the people kept very quiet to give our voices the best possible chance, the crowds were far too vast for all to hear.

When question time came, just as in every other meeting of the campaign, the questions were practically answered for us. If somebody asked, "Why do you oppose the Liberal when he says he's in favour?" or, "Do you think the Tories are any better?" members of the audience would eagerly chime in, to explain our anti-Government election policy—and very well they did it; indeed it seemed hardly necessary for us to talk at all!

But, than mere questioners, there were far, far more people anxious to give us sympathy and encouragement and assurances that they would do as we wished, and many of those who promised to support us did so with so much pathos and sincerity that I felt proud to have been born in Manchester amongst these people.

There must be something strangely wrong with our system of Government that life should be so hard, that things should be so wrong when human nature is so often great and good, and hearts are so readily moved that crowds of men and women are found to weep at the hand-grasp of a daughter whose father was a leader amongst them years ago.

Audiences in Finsbury Park and Brighton may howl down women speakers because of windows broken for the Vote and militancy in Ireland, but in the North Country, in the heart of the industrial districts, they know too much of the serious things of life for that, and because they have learnt in a hard school they are able—oh, far more so than Cabinet Ministers—to put aside the little from the great, and to realise that human freedom is, of all things, the most precious, and must be won, cost what it may. So the broken windows, the hatchet throwing, and the theatre firing were complained of only by the few in Manchester, and the same is true of Crewes.

The resolution, that "this meeting calls upon the Government to put into the Reform Bill provisions for securing 'Votes for Women' on terms of equality with men," was carried by overwhelming majorities at every platform, and with three cheers for Votes for Women the great meeting should have ended, but the audience remained eager for more, till every copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN had been sold, and all the literature given away.

GREAT MEETINGS

Another notable meeting of the campaign was held on the previous Tuesday evening in the Chestham Town Hall. The building was crowded with men and women, and as soon as I mounted the platform I realised that this was the Vote where I first asked Mr. Winston Churchill whether the Government would give Votes for Women as long ago as December, 1905. On that occasion I had been dragged into an ante-room, locked up there, and obliged to escape through the window. The incident came back to me so clearly that I could not refrain from telling the audience, who rose to all the points, and cheered when they heard of the escape.

Towards the close of our meeting a little band of youths forced their way in, and stood by the door, shouting and laughing noisily. I told them that I knew they were puffed up with pride because the Government was about to present them with the vote, and assured them that we could sympathise with them, and that if the Government would promise to do that same for us we should throw up our caps with joy. This seemed to please the youths, who at once gave cheers for us and voted for our resolution, which was carried with practical unanimity. As we left the building they shouted, "You're a woman!" As the result proved, they spoke true.

Our Stevenson's Square meetings both at the dinner-hour and in the evening were always exceedingly successful. Every one of our speakers appeared to make what Americans call "a hit," for whenever one went into the Square whilst one of them was speaking, one was stopped, dozens of times, with requests for the speaker's name, and assurances that her arguments were going home.

The Liberal newspapers have agreed that this election in North-West Manchester was fought on the issue of Free Trade versus Protection. They prefer to describe their defeat as "a blow to Free Trade," than to admit that votes for women had anything to do with the result. Yet the Conservatives declared all through the contest that they were not fighting on the Free Trade question, and Mr. Asquith, in writing the customary letter of encouragement to the Liberal candidate, himself referred to the Reform Bill as one of the issues on which the election would be decided.

Newspaper editors sit writing in their offices, but we Suffragettes spent all our days in the midst of the electors. We could not fail to know something of their thoughts, and certainly Free Trade and Protection held but a small place in these. Manchester working men and women know that neither Free Trade nor Protection will strike at the root of the evils under which they suffer, or will materially alter their conditions either way.

We have had Free Trade in this country for a long, long time, but still we have the same overcrowding, preventable industrial diseases, and chronic unemployment sapping the manhood and womanhood of our country and running riot in our midst. In America they have a high protective tariff, and though amongst some sections of the working classes and in some forms of employment the standard of living is higher than it is here, this fact is due to its being a new and rapidly expanding country, and the recent strike at Lawrence, Massachusetts, has proved that the wages of cotton operatives in New England are even lower than in Lancashire. North-West Manchester electors came to

me with many doubts and many questionings, but no one ever raised, as an objection to our by-election policy, the view that it might injure Free Trade. The chief question always was whether our anti-Government policy would really further the cause of votes for women, whether it would really force the Government to put women in the Reform Bill. That was the great point from which everyone who was not altogether converted to it wanted to hear more.

No, the tariff question was never raised, but on such questions as the sweating of women's labour, infant mortality, the piteous poverty of working class widows, the unfair discrimination against women under the Insurance Act, and the mutilation of the "White Slave Traffic" Bill—the promise of which was used to buy off the Liberal women's clamour for the vote—audiences of men and women were moved even to tears.

Yes, I am absolutely certain that large numbers of votes were cast against the Government in North-West Manchester because the Government has refused to put votes for Women in the Reform Bill. Miss Evelyn Billing, Miss Barbara Joule, Miss Wilson, Miss Jarvis, Mrs. Archdale, Dr. Jones, Dr. Helen Hanson, Mrs. Brailsford, Miss Leonora Tyson, Miss Kelley, Miss Beley, Miss Naylor, Miss Douglas Smith, Miss Adela Pankhurst, Miss Burke, Miss Rochfort, Miss Melrose, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Beldon, with Miss Wallwork and other Manchester friends all helped during the campaign.

Nine children living in the district worked like little factory hands in folding bills.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

The following appeared in the Manchester Guardian on Saturday:—

Sir,—In your leading article on the Manchester by-election you describe the defeat of the Liberal candidate as "a blow to Free Trade," and you declare that Free Trade versus Protection was the supreme issue of the contest.

As a Manchester woman and one who had many talks with the voters in this election, I wish to challenge your statement. Free Trade has been established in this country for a very long time, and Free Trade seems likely to continue for a long time yet. A by-election can hardly affect it. Even the Conservative candidate and his supporters declared that the tariff question was not the issue on which they were fighting. Moreover, the majority of the electors are fully aware that neither Free Trade nor Protection will change very much the lives and conditions of the working class.



A Street Meeting in Manchester.

But I talked with large numbers of North-West Manchester electors, both privately and in the form of question and answer at my meetings, and never once was it raised as an objection to our anti-Government policy that the cause of Free Trade might be endangered. Other questions, doubts, and objections were many times raised, but never that one.

The main point on which my questioners needed reassurance was, of course, as to whether our anti-Government policy would really advance our cause and would really help in inducing the present Administration to grant votes to women. I know that in many cases I was able to convince electors that this was so. Manchester has been the birthplace of many reform movements, and large numbers of Manchester people are still able to put aside stereotyped party cries and to listen to the voice of conscience unguided by the party Press. There were

many, many men who came up to the foot of the platform at my meetings and asked me (sometimes as the daughter of one who was a pioneer in many a movement for freedom in the city and had been their leader in many a good cause) to advise them how to cast their votes in the best interests of woman suffrage. Others came up to say that they recognised their duty was to vote against the Government candidate in this election because the Government had refused to put votes for women in the Reform Bill. This was not strange, for even Mr. Asquith stated in his letter of support to Mr. Gordon Hewart that the Franchise Bill was one of the issues of the election, and undoubtedly large numbers of the electorate cast their votes against the Government because they have not included women in the Bill.—Yours, &c., E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

3, Cambridge Lodge Studios, 42, Linden Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W.

FROM A MANCHESTER ELECTOR

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Sirs,—As a former elector in the North-West Manchester Parliamentary Division and a consistent Liberal voter and worker for many years, I may be pardoned a few words on the magnificent result of the recent contest. I say "magnificent" because I believe the defeat of the Government candidate at this juncture makes for real progress—the progress of the common cause.

Although both party organs tacitly conspired to ignore the hearing of Woman Suffrage on the campaign, there is little doubt that the influence of the brave workers of the W.S.P.U. turned hundreds of votes.

The logic of the women's claim appealed to the innate sense of justice of the "man-in-the-street." The most enthusiastic and crowded meetings were those addressed by the Suffragettes. Moving amongst the audience surrounding the platform one could not fail to be impressed by the attitude of the public. Even opponents listened patiently, willing to be converted; whilst over and over again I have heard admiration expressed with regard to the quality of the speaking and the evident sincerity of the speakers. Indeed, more than once has it been remarked to me that the women were the only ones "who knew what they wanted and were out to get it."

Whilst I am no "apologist for arson," as a well-known M.P. (who declines to give his name), writing in this morning's Standard, insultingly calls the Women's Social and Political Union, I should like in conclusion to voice my indignation against the frightful, unjust sentences passed by

an Irish judge upon two Englishwomen. These women had not, I firmly believe, the intention to criminally destroy either life or property.

Their idea was, I should gather from the evidence, merely a desire to demonstrate the evil effects of the stupid and provocative language of a Minister of the Crown, who dared the women to emulate the Chartists in their struggle for the extension of the franchise when they burnt down Nottingham Castle.

So, reviewing all the circumstances, I could hardly believe my ears, when, returning after a business journey to Manchester on the eve of the poll, I was told that a penalty of five years' penal servitude had been inflicted. Yet Persecution will hasten and not delay the triumph of this truly religious cause. In the words of Tertullian, "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church."—Yours in sympathy, HERBERT J. SALE.



THE TREATMENT OF SUFFRAGIST PRISONERS

The Home Office Pilloried Again

MISS ALICE WALTERS' STORY

It will be remembered that Miss Walters, who was sentenced on July 10 to four months in the second division for breaking a window of the Post Office, Regent Street, took part in a Hunger Strike as a protest against not receiving the prison treatment of a political offender.

When Miss Nell and I arrived at Holloway Miss Elsie Duval had been in prison a week, and for some unknown reason, was withheld from us at first, but, by dint of persistent enquiry, we induced the authorities to let her join us on the third day.

Having given ourselves four days to test our treatment, we decided to hunger strike on the fifth, but were so earnestly advised by the doctors to petition the Home Secretary, before beginning a practical protest, that we agreed to do so.

who are forced to take part in it. They call it "medical treatment"; yet a patient whose life cannot be saved except by a difficult operation, must give his consent before it can be done, and even an imbecile cannot be operated upon without the approval of his relatives.

ALICE MARY WALTERS. ARREST OF DR. ETHEL SMYTH In the House of Commons on Wednesday, August 7, Mr. Lansbury asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to the recent proceedings against Dr. Ethel Smyth on a charge of complicity in the attempt to set fire to Nunham.

IN PRISON FOR RECENT MILITANT ACTION

- Baines, Mrs. Jeannie. (Seven Months h. l.) Evans, Miss G. (Five Years Penal Servitude.) Healy, Miss M. (Five Months.) Houston, Miss. (Five Months.)

"MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL HELD UP BY SUFFRAGISTS"

Londoners going home from business on Tuesday afternoon were greeted by the above announcement, which started at them from every Pall Mall Gazette poster. Numerous accounts of the incident appeared in the Press, most of them testifying to the risk run by two fearless women in placing themselves directly in front of a car going at high speed.

The following account has been sent us by two ladies who are spending their summer holidays at Ramsgate:— On Friday we cycled to Sandwich Bay for a day's picnic. On the bleak, windswept foreshore we could find no shelter, so we pitched our camp at the roadside, and as we waited for our kettle to boil, a car drove past. In that car we saw Mr. Winston Churchill!

twenty miles an hour the result of the women's mad freak would have been certain death. A PERSONAL ACCOUNT The following account has been sent us by two ladies who are spending their summer holidays at Ramsgate:— On Friday we cycled to Sandwich Bay for a day's picnic. On the bleak, windswept foreshore we could find no shelter, so we pitched our camp at the roadside, and as we waited for our kettle to boil, a car drove past. In that car we saw Mr. Winston Churchill!

THE CASE OF THE MISSES WYLLIE

Dear Editors.—In reference to this case may I enclose for your reading copies of the rejected and accepted letters written to the Home Secretary in response to a demand for an "unqualified" life promise in respect of abstention from all militant action as the condition of release from Aylesbury Prison at the end of May last? My sister held out two days longer, her offer of a twelve months' abstention (accepted at the London Sessions in the case of Mrs. A. Singer) being rejected, and a promise as stringent as that required of me enforced.

EMMA WYLLIE. 29, Bassett Road, W., August 10, 1912. The enclosures are as follow: Aylesbury North Prison, May 23, 1912. Sir,—I am told that in consequence of the moral you propose to release me from prison where I have already been more than two months on condition that I abstain from militant action against the Government.

EMMA WYLLIE. This was refused as a "pledge" by the Home Secretary, and the following letter sent:— Aylesbury Prison, May 24, 1912. Sir,—I hear that although my mother is seriously ill, and is in her ninety-first year, you refuse to release me unless I promise to refrain from militant action.

SOME COMMENTS

The Crown, finding that Mrs. Leigh intended to insist on Mr. Redmond being produced as a witness, and knowing that they could not attempt to save Mr. Redmond from this ordeal without covering their case with ridicule, decided at the last moment to postpone the charges, and to proceed against Mrs. Leigh for complicity in the Theatre Royal affair.

EMMA WYLLIE. In the case of the Dublin Suffragettes sentenced this week the complaint cannot be made that one has heard frequently of late in respect to other law-breakers, such as strikers, agitators, and the like, that there is too much sentimentalism in present day legislation.

EMMA WYLLIE. For the disturbance at the recent Asquith meeting two English Suffragettes were sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The point at issue was whether against them was that they attempted to burn the Theatre Royal. It is true that they had no grievance against the people in the theatre, and their offence, therefore, at a first glance, was a good one.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN

"Votes for Women" Wanted Everywhere!

The VOTES FOR WOMEN Holiday Campaign is now being carried on from at least seventy centres in the British Isles. This round number does not include the tours that are being made in various parts of the country, or, of course, the innumerable smaller efforts that are being made everywhere by individual members of the Union to sell the paper, and make it known to new readers.



Selling the Paper at an Almshouse.

of the Women's Social and Political Union cycled many miles in the rain in order to sell the paper to the farmers and their friends. We warmly recommend the weekly market in country towns as a good field of campaign, for it is unaffected by the weather, and a good crowd of people ready to buy will always be found there.

From many different quarters come amusing accounts of different schemes adopted for spreading the sale of the paper. Dr. Alice Kor means to sell it at an open-air concert in Banffshire this week, while Miss Richards, in Sunderland, is planning open-air meetings for the express purpose of selling the paper.

gramme), and it would be a good plan for W.S.P.U. members and friends, who are visiting any of these, to communicate with Miss Margaret West, Mafeking House, Victoria Avenue, Huddersfield, who is organising the Holiday Campaign there, and will be glad of help even from those who can give only an hour or two of their time.



At a Country Market.

Our readers will also remember that at Swindon the amusing device was adopted of flying the VOTES FOR WOMEN posters in the form of kites. Miss Kate Foster writes us as follows about this: "The idea of flying VOTES FOR WOMEN kites worked splendidly, and caused great excitement among the small boys of Swindon. I bought some tissue paper in the colours to make tails, and the little boys set to work to make kites for themselves, and soon had several flying. I dressed myself in the colours, and went out to send the first kite up myself in order to win the sympathies of the mothers, who stood at their doors watching with eager interest."

A vigorous campaign is being carried on at Harrogate, and Miss Hughes, at 18a, King's Road (opposite Sra Gardens) thinks there are probably W.S.P.U. members

who would gladly help if they were able to get into touch with her. Will they kindly write to her if they read this? Miss Annie Williams, who is organising the Holiday Campaign at Sandridge, Osberg-holt, Mostyn Avenue) will also be glad to receive names of helpers. With Miss Lettice Floyd, she has visited Colwyn Bay, Rhos, and Rhyl. The "Fellowship of Friends" outside the Flanstead almshouse, and copies of VOTES were sold. The men were inclined to be argumentative, and eager to show that the W.S.P.U. were really working to enfranchise the woman of property. A W.S.P.U. member who happened to be in the Camp assured me that, though they appeared aggressive, they (the Clarionites) secretly admire and respect us very much!

To conclude, let us be practical. It must not be forgotten for a moment that the object of the Holiday Campaign is not only to add to the merriment and enjoyment of holiday-makers, both of those who sell and those who buy the paper, but also permanently to extend the circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN, to widen its sphere of influence, and to establish it as a paper to be read regularly in all those districts that are being visited by Suffragettes this summer. To do this, the following means should be adopted wherever feasible:—

- (1) Regular subscribers should be obtained. These could either order the paper

to them. In remote country districts the village shop or post office might be induced to order a weekly supply of papers, or, perhaps a resident Suffragist would undertake to order papers and deliver them weekly to subscribers.

(2) Newsagents everywhere should be approached with a view to their stocking the paper and displaying the weekly as well as the picture poster. This would greatly facilitate the obtaining of new subscribers to the paper, for there would be no difficulty then in procuring the paper. We are glad to be able to say that already many newsagents all over the country have, in consequence of the Holiday Campaign, begun to stock the paper, and now find it to their advantage to do so.

(4) Regular paper sellers should be established everywhere, so that when holiday-makers have returned to town and to work, the weekly sales in market towns, seaside places, &c., may continue for the benefit of the residential population. This should not be difficult to arrange, for the pioneer work will have been done by the Suffragette visitor, and it will be quite easy for any resident to carry it on after her departure.



At a Country Market.

regularly from their newsagent or nearest Suffragette Shop, or could take their yearly subscription from head-quarters. Those who buy the paper once, whether cottagers or others, should be visited the following week, and the above suggestions should be

Special VOTES FOR WOMEN banners, 1s. 3d. each singly, or 1s. for others ordered with the first one (a few hand-stencilled ones at 1s. 6d. each); also the specially designed picture poster, 3d. each singly, or 2d. each for others ordered simultaneously.

A MESSAGE FROM COLORADO

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Editors,—A friend of mine has been sending me stray copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN, and I have read with absorbing interest in his Progressive paper are making for your "inalienable rights to liberty."

Here in Colorado women have been poor for nearly twenty years, and it seems incomprehensible that it ever could have been otherwise. The women all vote here. The elections are peaceable and pleasant. Fathers and mothers and mothers are often at the polling place together. Everything is as sociable as an afternoon tea-party. It took the women of Massachusetts, without the suffrage, fifty-five years to get a law making married mothers the guardians of their children. It took the women of Colorado, with the Suffrage, just fifty-five days, after the convening of the legislature, to accomplish the same purpose. As soon as women felt

that they had a voice in the laws, they began to study them, and when they discovered a few outrageous laws, such as that fathers could will away their children, they raised such a storm of protest that the offending statutes were wiped off the books. In this State women have equal rights with men. A married woman owns her own property, is equal guardian of her children with the father, can contract, make a will, vote, exactly as if she were a man. A man cannot will away more than half his property from his wife, and vice versa. It is acknowledged that Colorado has the best child laws in the United States.

I had the naive experience of being the first woman nominated and elected to a legislative body in the United States, and helped to pass the first woman's Bill, raising the "Age of Consent" for girls to an eighteen years. That you may persevere in your holy "war" is my fervent desire, and may your courage and devotion be crowned with the success that they rightly deserve.—Yours, &c. (Mrs.) CARRIE CLYDE HOLLY. Pueblo, Colo., July 16, 1912.

LONDON DRY CLEANING CO., Croydon Road, ELMERS END, BECKENHAM, S.E., Telephone Nos.: 76 Bromley, 852 Paddington, 1810 Putney.

Dye, Clean and Finish in the best French Style. BLOUSES, DRESSES, COSTUMES, &c. &c. When you are tired of your dresses, have them Dyed by us, and you will be delighted. PRICES MODERATE. NO BIG SHOP RENTS TO PAY. CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., DYED OR CLEANED. Send Postcard or Phone and Van will call. Carriage Paid one way in the Country.



WORKING GIRL'S PRAYER

The following prayer is quoted by The Outlook (U.S.A.) as being offered three times a day by the girls who are striking in the works of the Kalamazoo (Michigan) Corset Company:—

O God our Father, You who are generous, Who said, "Ask and ye shall receive," we, Your children, humbly beseech You to grant that we may receive enough wages to clothe and feed our bodies, and just a little leisure, O Lord, to give our souls a chance to grow.

Our employer, who has plenty, has denied our request. He has misused the law to help him crush us; but we appeal to You, our God and Father, and to Your laws, which are stronger than the laws made by man.

O Christ, Thou who waited through the long night in the Garden of Gethsemane for one of Your followers who was to betray You; Who, in agony for us, didst say to Your disciples, "Will you not watch one hour with Me?" give strength to those who are now on picket duty, not to feel too bitterly when those who promised to stand with us in our struggles betray us.

O God, we pray you to give to the fathers and mothers of our striking little ones to bring up their helpless little ones to love and obey you.

You who let Lot and his family escape from the wicked city of Sodom, won't You please save the girls now on strike? Help us to get a living wage.

O Lord, Who knowest the sparrow's fall, won't You help us to resist when the modern devil who has charge of our work takes advantage of our poverty to lead us astray? Someness, O Lord, it is hard, Hunger and cold are terrible things, and they make us weak. We want to do right. Help us to be strong.

O God, we have appealed to the ministers, we have appealed to the public, we have appealed to the Press. But if all these fail us in our need we know that You will not fail us.

Grant that we may win this strike, and that the union may be strong, so that we may not need to cry so often, "Lord, deliver us from temptation."

We ask this, Lord, for the sake of the little children, helpless and suffering, for the girls who may some day be mothers of children, and for those girls who dislike sin, but are forced into it through poverty.

O Christ, Who didst die on the cross, we want to try to ask those who are originally would crush us, for perhaps they do not know what they do.

All this we ask in the name of the lowly Carpenter's Son. Amen.

"AN ASSAULT"

According to the Daily Chronicle, it does not take much to alarm Government officials nowadays. The following amusing account of the scare produced at the Admiralty by the arrival on the pavement of a few ladies dressed in purple, white and green, appeared in that paper a few days ago:—

People hurrying to business along the Mall and Admiralty Arch, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, were astonished to see a crowd of militant Suffragettes, male and female, in the full war paint of purple, green, and white, rush past the few footpads who were loitering in Spring Gardens and seize a gentleman in front of the new Admiralty buildings.

The victim, a quiet, elderly gentleman, who appeared to be taking his morning constitutional in the park, was quite helpless in face of this combined assault, apparently unexpected and unprovoked; yet one or two policemen who stood not far away made no attempt to interfere and protect him.

The Admiralty hall porter and several messengers, however, were more sympathetic and responsive. Thinking that the Admiralty was to be attacked, probably in revenge for the heavy sentencing on the Suffragettes in Dublin on Wednesday, they rushed out and endeavoured to prevent the raiders from approaching the building.

From this a serious scuffle occurred, and one of the women received a rather heavy blow on the face. When the excitement had worn off, explanations were made.

The "assault" was merely a "put up job." The London managers of the Edison Cinematograph Company wanted to obtain realistic pictures of a Suffragette demonstration. Actors and actresses had been engaged, and with the permission of the police authorities a meeting was held in Trafalgar Square. Afterwards the "Suffragettes" marched to the Mall, and way-laid Mr. Maro McDermott, whose features are familiar to all frequenters of cinematograph theatres.

The intervention of the Admiralty officials was an unprovoked item in the scene, and at first their indignation was great at the attitude of the Suffragettes, but when they saw that they were doing nothing but enjoy the joke, they changed their attitude. After the meaning of the "raid" had been explained they entered into the fun of the affair.

The people most perplexed were the spectators who being their business offices, could not see the thing through.

OUR POST-BOX

"THINKING IMPERIALLY."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir,—A few nights ago I paid a visit to Earl's Court Exhibition, and incidentally the Anti-Suffrage bureau. There I was asked to sign an Anti-Suffrage petition. On refusing to do this, and giving as one of my reasons that I came from Australia, where we have the right to vote, and know the benefits derived from it, I was informed by the Anti-Suffragist in charge "that, after all, the colonies were a very important part of the Empire." It is the only part of the Empire that I am not familiar with.

I can well understand their inability to think imperially.—Yours, &c., P. CECILE LYSTER.

"A Pensioner" writes:—

"The attitude of the Government towards women must be very trying to the patriotism of thousands of men, old and young. When the Indian Mutiny broke out in 1857, I, as a soldier, volunteered to a regiment that was then sent to India to help to quell the Mutiny. Again, in 1859, when the China War broke out, I volunteered to a regiment that was sent from India to China. To-day, if I knew that in the future women were to be treated as they now are, I would not go a dozen yards to defend England. There must be thousands of men in England of a like mind. I do not forget the heroic way in which my mother worked—slaved, I should say—to bring up four of us, the eldest only nine, on the death of father. Were she alive, she would look with scorn on me if she saw I had no sympathy with the women's cause."

A HOLIDAY GAME.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Madam,—I have invented a new game of Patience, which shows the escape from prison of the Queens, who are originally guarded, or, I should say, locked up, by the Knaves. Possibly all your supporters are too strenuous to care for Patience, but if you think the idea would be of any use for your paper or your friends, shall be pleased to send you the particulars, of course, gratis.—Yours, &c., G. NORL, Capt. R.N., 10, Carlton Road, Putney Hill, S.W.

WIMBLEDON.

Sunday meetings on Common will be discontinued from the first two Sundays in September (see programme weekly). Last Sunday's meeting, addressed by Mrs. Lamartine Yates and Miss Peck, most successful; papers sold. Will sellers try to attend these meetings during holidays so that sales may not diminish? Wimbledon was represented at Nurse Pittfield's funeral by Mrs. Lamartine Yates; flowers in the colours were placed on coffin at graveside. Will members collect jumble for sale, which will take place soon after holidays. Parcels may be sent from marked "Jumble." Men and children's things specially needed. Albert Hall tickets should be secured at once; absent members book by post. Photos of garden meeting should be claimed soon. Arrangements can be made for forwarding paper to members on holiday if they will give full particulars at "Wide World" can now be forwarded by previous arrangement. Let no member forget to take supply of special propaganda soap with her on holiday. All new recruits for selling at pitches should apply to Miss Lee, who will be in charge throughout August. Stewards have gallantly come forward to assist Miss Wheeler in keeping the shop open full time and late on Saturday. Some members are so forgetting to put their weekly hall collection into collection-box at shop. Will do this and surprise Treasurer with big final total.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Shop-9, Victoria Crescent, Broadway, Tel. 1023 P.O., Wimbledon.)

THAT CLOCK AGAIN!

A paper-seller who took up her stand outside Selfridge's shop on the day when the news reached London of the savage sentences passed on Mrs. Leitch and Miss Gladys Evans, sold three dozen papers in an hour, and was given a shilling for one copy by a buyer who wanted to show her admiration for the militants. Similarly, news comes of a small paper-selling enterprise just undertaken in Huddersfield, where a little club has been formed, whose members undertake to sell three copies of the paper apiece every week.

This is an idea well worth trying for anybody can undertake to get rid of three papers, and as every paper-seller knows, the three papers will soon become three dozen even in the hands of a novice, especially when some military outbreak "puts back the clock" and stirs the imagination of the public.

FUNERAL OF NURSE PITFIELD

In a heavy downpour of rain a large crowd gathered at Kensal Green Cemetery on Saturday last to pay a last tribute to a brave and honourable comrade. As Ellen Pittfield was laid to rest those words spoken by her a little over a year ago: "Liberty, I will protect thee, and Principle, as long as there is blood in my veins, I will fight for thee!" seemed to ring through one's brain. Bravely had Nurse Pittfield fought, and the spirit that breathed forth from her life will inspire others to follow in her footsteps. Among the large number of beautiful wreaths in the colours was noticeable one from the W.S.P.U. headquarters, 4, Clement's Inn, with the words: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith."—one from Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, the Men's Federation for Woman Suffrage, the Men's Political Union. The following local W.S.P.U. sections also sent wreaths: Hammersmith, Croydon, Richmond and Kew, Balham, North Islington, Streatham, North-West London, Paddington, Wimbledon, &c.

TROPHY OF HONOUR PROUDLY WON

It is no uncommon sight to-day in omnibuses, trains, restaurants, and all over any public place to see the modest silver badge—a barred gate with a broad arrow and chain attached—pinned proudly in a conspicuous place where all can see it, and those who happen to know can recognise the wearer as having been arrested, tried and sentenced for some breach of the law of the land. The law breakers of to-day hope to be the law makers of to-morrow, or, at any rate, to be the means of introducing in their country a wider sense of government as they see it, and having suffered for their convictions they are not ashamed to proclaim their fact to the world.—Christian Science Monitor.

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

BALHAM AND FOOTING.

Many thanks to members who contributed towards Nurse Pittfield's wreath. Regret time was too short to let all know. For Albert Hall tickets please apply to Miss Havers, 7, Salisbury Road, to whom all communications may be addressed in Secretary's absence.

BARNET.

Best thanks Mrs. Coleman for very pleasant and successful "At Home" held Thursday, August 1; speaker, Mrs. Dacre Fox.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Maud Mason, "Selborne," Hadley.)

HAMMERSMITH.

Many messages of sympathy and tributes to the character of our brave comrade, Nurse Pittfield, have been received during the week. Thanks to Mrs. Purdy, Miss Wynne, Miss Hunt, Miss Pell, Miss McKay, Miss Chaffey, Miss Bushell, Mrs. Rowe, Misses Underwood, Miss Byrner, Mr. Maddox, and other subscribers for the wreath sent by this Union in memory of a beloved fellow-worker. Don't forget jumble sale to-morrow (Saturday) at 2.30. Help is requested; more parcels will be gratefully received.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Haarbleicher, 85, The Grove.)

LIFORD.

Good meetings held during past week; numbers of papers sold. Opportunity now to send articles for sale. Secretary expects to visit Thurston, August 15, and will be glad to hear from members who are thinking of holiday-making locally will be greatly appreciated. Meetings, sea front (opposite Bedford Hotel) Wednesday, Saturday 5.30 p.m., Sunday 11.30 a.m.—(Org.—Miss G. Allen, Office-8, North Street.)

CANTERBURY AND SOUTH KENT.

Mr. Petrick Lawrence will speak Foresters' Hall, Canterbury, October 23. Will members please note and advertise date? Miss Helen Nicoll, Avenue Mansion, West Lea, Folkestone, has kindly undertaken to give information and sell literature during organiser's holiday. Members holiday-making asked to keep Christmas presents stall in mind, wherever they may be, and to collect useful and original gifts.—(Org.—Miss F. E. M. Macaulay, Terrazza, 30, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone.)

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.

Record number of papers sold this week in spite of bad weather, thanks to energetic sellers, and new subscribers gained by Miss Hogg. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Bowman Chubb, 25, being 10; each week of Mrs. Pankhurst's imprisonment; Miss Schwarz, book shelves and pegs for coats; Mrs. Sleevings, table.—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen, 8, Claremont.)

HYTHE.

The shop most successful, many visitors passing through Folkestone and Hythe have paid a visit and offered help. Miss Edwards (latey released from Holloway) and her sister sold number of Votes for Women Bank Holiday. Thanks to kind-hearted invitation cards can be obtained at shop. Last week's meeting great success; it is hoped all members will make next Tuesday's meeting known to their friends (see programme).—(Org.—Miss Grace Roe, Hon. Sec.—Miss Ethel Loby, Woodcroft, Bath Road.)

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

By kind invitation of Mrs. Douglas-Reid most successful "At Home" held last Thursday; Miss Decima Moore delighted her audience; Miss Kathleen Jarvis also spoke; both speeches being well reported in Ipswich Daily News. Thanks to Mrs. B. S. King for promise of jam for shop; Miss King appeals to members and friends to help shop sales in this way.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Grace Roe, Shop Sec.—Miss King, Shop-Dial Lane.)

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Good meeting Common Friday, August 3; speaker, Mrs. Burman. Many thanks to Miss Wallis for donation, 2s. 6d.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Peacock, 4, Pelham Road, Southsea.)

WORTHING.

Fine, rousing speech by Mr. Reginald Pitt attracted very large crowd. Votes for Women sold out; great success.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Tarrant, 11, Liverpool Terrace.)

West of England.

BATH. Open-air campaign has been most successful. Miss White addressed large crowds in Chippenham, Bath, Corsham, Box, Frome. Paper sellers wanted at these places to keep up interest aroused. As campaign expenses have been rather heavy, sympathisers and members in each town are appealed to for help. On Bath holiday several members drove round to Chippenham, Wootton Bassett, and sold paper to crowds. Shop closed during August.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss White, Tollemace, Shop-12, Walcot Street.)

Bristol.

Splendid meeting held this week. Speaker Mrs. Bouvier. Many thanks to her for giving holiday to help on local work. For meetings see programme. A few Albert Hall tickets still on sale at shop. Gratefully acknowledged: Morris Fowler, Esq., 25; collection, 3s. 11d.; sale of egg steamer (per Mrs. Dove-Wilcox), 1s.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Dove-Wilcox, Office-37, Queen's Road, Clifton.)

CORNWALL.

At Penzance three members had excellent sale of Votes for Women. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Morden, 210.—(Org.—Miss M. Allen, W.S.P.U. Shop-Marina.)

Home Counties.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA. Members wanted to help with shop and paper selling during August. New subscribers were gained for Votes for Women. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Morden, 210.—(Org.—Miss M. Allen, W.S.P.U. Shop-Marina.)

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BOURNEMOUTH.

Will members send contributions towards box of things August 22. Union will send to Christmas bazaars.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss B. Berry, 221, Old Church Road.)

BRIGHTON, HOVE, AND DISTRICT.

Splendid meeting addressed Miss Kelly at week end. Many thanks to Mrs. Gatty for speaking at protest meeting last Thursday. Paper sellers urgently needed. Will every member take some part in holiday campaign; particulars can be obtained at office? Many thanks to Miss O. Clapton for undertaking paper sales at Rottingdean. The help of other members spending holidays in locally will be greatly appreciated. Meetings, sea front (opposite Bedford Hotel) Wednesday, Saturday 5.30 p.m., Sunday 11.30 a.m.—(Org.—Miss G. Allen, Office-8, North Street.)

TORQUAY AND PAIGNTON.

Papers selling well. Two meetings Torquay, one at Paignon; well attended. Many thanks to visitors who helped members with paper selling, &c. Will workers in neighbourhood of Torquay or Newton, about communicate with Miss G. Allen, Waverley, 6, Margaret's Road, S. Margherbury?

Wales.

PONTYPOOL AND GRIFFITHSTOWN. Pontypool Town Hall November 5 for Mr. Petrick Lawrence's visit.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Lillian M. Wilton, Trefydd, Pontypool.)

Eastern Counties.

CAMBRIDGE. Mrs. Brailford's meeting, Masonic Hall, most successful; much interest aroused; resolution carried with three dissenting votes. Present: Miss Pryor, Miss Rod, and Miss Bullock for selling fifty papers during organiser's two days' absence; 145 papers sold this week, although weather greatly against sales. Please make to-day's meeting (see programme) widely known.—(Org.—Miss Grace Roe, 7, Mill Road.)

CLACTON-ON-SEA. Garden meeting arranged for August 20 (see programme). Invitation cards can be obtained at shop. More help needed for paper selling. Volunteers who can give only one hour a week would be of great assistance. Paper sellers are asked to bring good sale.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Kate Luby, Holland House.)

PELLESTOWE.

Papers going splendidly, but Miss Loby would be glad if a few more women staying in Pellestowe would either sell or help with paper. Last week's meeting great success; it is hoped all members will make next Tuesday's meeting known to their friends (see programme).—(Org.—Miss Grace Roe, Hon. Sec.—Miss Ethel Loby, Woodcroft, Bath Road.)

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

By kind invitation of Mrs. Douglas-Reid most successful "At Home" held last Thursday; Miss Decima Moore delighted her audience; Miss Kathleen Jarvis also spoke; both speeches being well reported in Ipswich Daily News. Thanks to Mrs. B. S. King for promise of jam for shop; Miss King appeals to members and friends to help shop sales in this way.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Grace Roe, Shop Sec.—Miss King, Shop-Dial Lane.)

North-Eastern Counties.

CONCASTER. Members keep jumble for sale. At Homes will be arranged in autumn to help in distribution of papers. Members and sympathisers look out in these papers for further notices.—(Org.—Miss Key Jones, Colby Chambers, Colby, Tel. 652.)

LEEDS AND DISTRICT.

Owing to absence of members on holidays office will be closed during August. Mrs. Walter Dodge, 15, Park Road, Leeds, will be glad to receive letters and notices. Papers for sale at shop. Gratefully acknowledged: Morris Fowler, Esq., 25; collection, 3s. 11d.; sale of egg steamer (per Mrs. Dove-Wilcox), 1s.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Dove-Wilcox, Office-37, Queen's Road, Clifton.)

Sheffield and District.

Miss A. Sheffield has kindly promised to speak at open-air meetings late in August. Will members call at shop for help in distribution of papers. Members and sympathisers look out in these papers for further notices.—(Org.—Miss Key Jones, Colby Chambers, Colby, Tel. 652.)

North-Western Counties.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT. Open-air meetings held last week in Liverpool and Birkhead; papers sold out. Meetings closed until further notice, except Friday, 10.8.—(Org.—Miss Alice Davies, Office-11, Kensington Street.)

MANCHESTER.

It has been decided to hold procession Saturday, September 7, prior to demonstration on 21st Field, Rushmore. This is a big undertaking and needs enormous amount of work. Local members asked to help in this work. As much time as possible during next few giving a group of workers wanted to take full charge of all district. All members urged to attend members' meeting this Friday evening for fuller information. A special fund has been opened for cover by-election expenses. Mrs. Balfour will welcome contributions as early as possible.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss R. Walworth, 32, King Street.)

ROCHDALE.

Splendid meeting held Town Hall Square Sunday, Miss Billing speaker. Miss Woodcock spoke two weeks ago, and had good meeting. Members asked to join in Manchester procession and demon-

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MEETING AT SKYE

An interesting meeting was held Temperance Bureau, Friday, August 9. Miss Wright, Hon. Organiser of New Constitution Society, presided. Miss Mina Sheppard (who held a three months' campaign here two years ago) and Miss Blacklock (one of the late prisoners at Winson Glass) were the speakers. Miss Blacklock stated that she was always being asked two questions: "Why did you do it?" and "Why break innocent traders' windows?" These two questions she answered with such clearness that no one out of the large audience could fail to understand the reasonableness of militant tactics. A great many leaflets were distributed by Miss Gladys Wright.

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.

Members' meeting will be arranged and plans made for autumn campaign directly holidays are over. W.S.P.U. members who are clerks: asked to send in names. Jumbles may be sent Miss Clarke, 37, Goswell Road, E.C.1, marked "Clerks' W.S.P.U."—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Maguire, 39, Priory Road, West Hampstead; Miss P. A. Ayton, 62, Edith Road, West Kensington.)

THE CATHOLIC W.S. SOCIETY.

Most successful meeting recently held Norwich unofficially during National Catholic Congress. A. Abadam chief speaker. Audience included large number of priests, who seemed deeply impressed by Miss Abadam's logic and eloquence. Most excellent propaganda work was done by members. Miss Armstrong, who has been so opportunely sent to the States, and who has been so opportunely in bringing the cause of Women's Suffrage prominently before delegates. All members testified to the success of the meeting.

MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Table listing meetings throughout the country with dates, locations, and speakers.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK

Table listing London meetings for the forthcoming week with dates, locations, and speakers.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less, 2s. 1d. per word for every additional word. Four insertions for the price of three.

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. (Property found at W.S.P.U. meetings should be sent to Miss Kerr, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.)

FOUND at Albert Hall Meeting, June 15. Umbrella, small folding fan, and gold safety pin.—Apply Miss Kerr, &c.

GIVEN TO BE SOLD FOR THE FUNDS.—Real Indian table-cloth, 38in by 38in, embroidered in Union's colours on white linen. 1 5 0. Ditto, 40in by 60in, embroidered on white lawn. 0 15 0. Ditto, 37in by 38in, embroidered on white calico. 0 8 0. Handsome silk tea or dinner jacket (genuine Chinese). 2 2 0. Gold and coral brooch. 1 0 0. Gold and turquoise scarf-pin. 0 10 6. Gold locket. 1 10 0. Antique hand-painted miniature (in oval gold frame). 2 2 0. Apply, Mrs. Sanders, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement, no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, daintiest, coziest quarters; sumptuous bed-rooms, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast bath, attendance, and lights from 5s. 6d.; in pension, 39; finest English provisions; terrace, garden, lounge, Manageress, 478 Gerrard.

BOARD RESIDENCE offered to Students, Visitors to London, &c.—Comfortable, moderate terms, good cooking.—central.—Miss Kibbey, 6, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C.

BOARD RESIDENCE, superior, from 30s. Close Baker Street Underground and Tube. Bed and breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day. Telephone 4339 Paddington.—Mrs. Campbell, 5 and 7, York Street, Portman Square, W.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table. Congenial society. Terms from 27s. 6d.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

COMFORTABLE NURSING HOME for Nervous and all other cases. Well regulated, attended by doctors. Vacancy for permanent patient. Moderate fees.—39, Beauchamp Road, Clapham Junction.

FOLKESTONE.—Trevarra, Bouverio Road West. Board-residence. Excellent position, close to sea, Leas, and theatre. Separate tables. From two guineas.—Proprietress, Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

HOTEL RUSSELL, Stephen's Green, Dublin.—High class; central; moderate terms for Tourists.—Write Managers.

LONDON.—Board-Residence, superior, 26, Kensington Gardens Square, Hyde Park. Ideal house and position; close Queen's Road Tube; private gardens; most comfortable, clean, quiet; good cooking; hb. table; from 21s.; highest refs.

LONDON, W.C. (113, Gower Street).—Refined HOME (ladies). Bed, breakfast, dinner, and full board Sundays (cubicle), from 15s. 6d. Rooms, 18s. 6d. Full board, 17s. 6d. to 25s. Gentlemen from 19s. 6d.

MARGATE.—Food Reform; Board-Residence, liberal diet, excellent cooking; comfort first aim; high, breezy position.—Mrs. Bailey, Carredale, 1, Windsor Avenue, Cliftonville, Margate.

NORMANDIE, FRANCE.—Board-Residence, August, September, October. Comfortable family life. Terms moderate.—Please write in French to Baronne de Beaulieu, Chateau de la Sausaye, par Elbeuf (Seine Inférieure).

ON Heights of Udimore (3000ft) near Whitchease. Restful holidays amidst beautiful country. Old farmhouse; indoor sanitation; good table; delightful gardens; terms moderate.—Ridley, Passage Place, Udimore, Rye.

PAYING GUESTS received by day or week, central position; bath; electric light; from 5s. 6d. p.d.; reduced terms for permanenters.—7, St. George's Road, Victoria.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—Cubicles from 18s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 43, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SKEGNESS.—Vegetarian; Board-Residence; situated amidst fields, ten minutes from sea and links; good cooking and liberal catering by earnest vegetarian; Suffragettes warmly welcomed.—Leonora Cohen, "Gortchen," Windthorpe, Skegness.

SUFFRAGETTES, spend your Holidays at BRIGHTON.—Every comfort (including sea-bathing at reduced rates) at—Miss Turner's, W.S.P.U., Sea View, Victoria Road. Nat. Tel. 1702. Terms moderate.

TWO LADIES (gardening, poultry-farming) receive Paying Guests. Charming house; croquet; lovely moorland country; good sketching; cycling; open-air swimming-bath. Terms, 30s.—Leslie-Carrington, Coughton Cottage, Verwood, Dorset.

TO LET AND SOLD.

A CHARMING old Cottage to Let, furnished, from August 23; 2 sitting, 4 bedrooms.—E. Bracewell, Cousley Wood, Wadhurst, Sussex.

CARREG COTTAGE; week or month; furnished; four rooms and scullery; brink of bay; good views; bathing, boating, and tennis close.—Miss Beatrice Chambers, Fishguard.

CHARMING detached Cottages and Houses, built in historic park of 500 acres, adjoining magnificent golf course; 25 minutes from City; good gardens; prices from £275; easy instalments; rents from £32.—Write (or call) today for free illustrated descriptive booklet, House and Cottage Department, Guide Park, Ltd., 35, Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.

SHER.—Girtonian wishes to let three unfurnished Rooms, Michelmas, to gentlemen. New house, beautifully situated, near health and a station.—Box 116, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

FRANCE, PAU.—(Pres) "Chateau de Lescar." Park, gardens, stabling, 10 rooms, dressing, bath, 2 w.c.s., cellars. Superb views snow. Pyrenees. £2,700. Plan. Photo. "English Proprietor."

ISLE OF MAN, RAMSEY.—House to Let with all modern conveniences, situated about four miles from Ramsey; near electric car.—Apply Shepherd, "Carnocopia," Ramsey.

LADY (young) seeks another Lady to share delightful country Cottage; might suit writer, artist, or widow with child; 1 hour town.—Box 966, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for Meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford Street, 4, Clement's Inn.

NICE ROOM to Let in Suffragist's house.—2m. from West Kensington Station; breakfast, supper; suitable for business woman; references.—Apply O. R. G., Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

SMALL HOUSE, with good studio, To Let furnished, September or longer; good country; 12 miles Great Marlow; one hour from Paddington.—Apply Miss Hayes, 41, Elm Grove, Southsea.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To Let, October 1, in lady's house (three minutes to Gloucester Road Station), bed sitting room and dressing-room, with use of bath and attendance; board and use of telephone as desired.—U. S., Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

SYDENHAM HILL (London).—Only Freehold Mansion purchasable. Fine view, 34 acres, 22 rooms (billiards), stabling; fine conservatory; hot-houses.—Mme. Sales, Lescar, Bassees Pyrenees, France.

TO LET.—A Sunny, Corner House in best part of Richmond. Good garden, two reception, six bedrooms, and light basement.—Apply G. P., 74, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.

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