

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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NO VOTE, NO CENSUS.



Mr. John Burns in his dual capacity as Cabinet Minister and Head of the Census Department.

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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 Women's Social and Political Union have just published their fifth annual report. If there are any politicians who still imagine that a little "firm handling" can stamp out the women's agitation, we recommend to them the expenditure of the sum of threepence on the purchase of this document and the perusal of its contents.

A Great Organisation.

In its headquarters alone the Union now occupies 37 rooms. In addition it has premises in 19 centres in the provinces and in 15 local districts in London. It employs a salaried staff of 110 persons, not counting the army of voluntary workers who give freely of their time and service. The year's record of public meetings

held in support of the cause runs into very many thousands. The total sum available for expenditure by the Treasurer has amounted for the year to £34,500; and over and above this the Woman's Press has had an income of £9,000, and the local W.S.P.U.'s a combined income of several thousand pounds. In place of the party funds of the great men's political organisations, secretly raised and secretly expended, there is an open subscription list of many thousand names and a public balance sheet with a certified audit. The concrete facts of magnitude and growth which this report exhibits are the material expression of the indomitable spirit of women determined to win their freedom.

The Militant Campaign.

But the members of the Women's Social and Political Union are fully aware that by educational activity alone the victory cannot be won. Therefore prominent in the record of the year they place the brave stand of the 400 women who faced insult and brutality in the streets last November because they insisted upon their rights as citizens of the country, and the heroism of the 75 women who suffered imprisonment for the protest they made against injustice. And for the future, though the Committee "confidently anticipate that the enfranchisement of the women of this country will shortly be an accomplished fact," yet they realise that there may be some hard fighting to be done before the end is reached.

The Census Protest.

The most immediate form of protest to be adopted is organised resistance to the Census, which the members

of the Union will carry out undisturbed by the fulminations of the Press. In fact the very arguments by which opponents hope to deter women from joining in this protest are those which impress upon them most strongly the necessity for making it. Thus the *Times* in its leading article of March 17, pointed out that upon the accuracy of the Census will depend the basis of measures to be formed for dealing with the condition of women and children. Precisely! But women do not want any more measures of this kind to be passed until they have the right to share in the framing of them. Miss Margaret Ashton, who is not herself a militant suffragist, expresses this very clearly in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, in the course of which she says:—

The answer is very human, very simple. Women are afraid—afraid to trust the deductions from these figures to the one-sided, biased judgment and legislation of men alone. Women see themselves hunted out of one employment after another and threatened in many more for quite capricious reasons. Now well-paid night-work is forbidden, as in the printing trades, while ill-paid nursing and sweated home work remain untouched. Now it is the married teacher with a fair salary and short hours for five days a week who is turned out, while the sewing-woman works long hours for six or even seven days at starvation pay. Now it is the skilled florist, whose work is light and well paid, but whose hours do not suit our governors, while the worse hours for ill-paid laundry-workers still remain. Women are afraid; they dare not trust our family life to the men who are capable of such bad judgment and oppressive legislation; men who, like Mr. John Burns, constantly threaten the wage-earning of married women without at the same time making adequate support (not bare maintenance) and future provision a legal claim on the husband. We fear the interpretation that may be put on the figures of factory work of mothers while no statistics are asked also as to the support or starvation of expectant mothers unpaid and over-worked to the last moment before childbirth in the home. Industrial legislation as passed by men

has borne so hardly on women's earning capacity that census resistance is one means of preventing further restrictions till equivalent maintenance is secured and they have the power to speak for themselves.

And in a reply to the Times, which we give in full on page 400, Mrs. Pankhurst deals with the whole situation.

Government Subterfuge.

The Government are already showing signs that they hope to meet the straightforward demands of women by trickery. When the House first met in February, they contrived to postpone the discussion of Woman Suffrage by a motion to take all the time of the House up to Easter. They got their Liberal followers to agree to this on the plea that it would enable them to carry the Parliament Bill through the Commons and send it up to the Lords before the end of April. They now profess to have discovered that their calculations were all wrong, and that, in the words of "P. W. W." in the Daily News, "it is now impossible for the [Parliament] Bill to reach the Lords before the latter half of May at the earliest." We see in this calculation and miscalculation simply an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the House of Commons, and to enable the Cabinet to provide a plausible excuse for refusing facilities to the Women's Bill. How far it will impose on the credibility of Members of Parliament we do not know, but we do know that women will not take tamely or submissively any further dilly-dallying with their question.

"Fight all the Time."

Speaking on the prospects of the year 1911, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the chairman of the Labour Party, named several items of labour legislation which he said were important, and added that "the Labour Party must have things this year or they would fight all the time." And the Government will have to provide time for the passage of the Women's Bill into law this session, and if necessary to postpone other questions less pressing for settlement, or the women will "fight all the time." The Labour Party have the power of the vote and their fight can therefore take a constitutional form. The women have no vote, therefore they have no constitutional weapon to employ. And if the Government render a fight necessary they will have to adopt the sterner and cruder methods of militant action.

Press "Mendacity."

The anti-suffrage cause makes strange bed-fellows. In its opposition to granting the fundamental rights of citizenship to women the Times finds itself coming to the support of its hated opponent, Mr. Winston Churchill. In its issue of March 17th it says:

The pastime of baiting the Home Secretary about the conduct of the police in the disturbance created by Suffragists at Westminster last November is not more likely to elicit his sympathy than to impress the general public. These charges have been made and constantly repeated, but no attempt has been made to produce evidence in support of them.

The amazing character of this statement will only be appreciated by those who realise that the charges are not made by the women but by the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee, that they are supported by the evidence of no fewer than 135 women, and that both the Conciliation Committee and the W.S.P.U. are anxious for the public investigation which Mr. Winston Churchill has not the courage to face. To such lengths of misrepresentation is the Press of this country prepared to go, confident of its power to suppress by illegitimate means the true facts of the situation.

A Prima Facie Case made out.

We are informed that Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P., have seen between them fifteen witnesses of the occurrences of November last, and have read the whole of the documentary evidence, and that they have drafted a report which will shortly be published. We understand that this report entirely corroborates the conclusions drawn by Mr. Brailsford as to there being prima facie evidence of undue and aggressive violence on the part of the police, and that both gentlemen consider that there is a clear case for a searching public enquiry.

What is Forcible Feeding?

Mr. Abbey was released from prison on Tuesday morning, and though seriously pulled down by the treatment he has received, hopes to be well enough to be present on Saturday next at the Caxton Hall, when a welcome is being extended to him. In reply to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. Snowden, on Monday last, as to whether Mr. Abbey and Mr. Franklin were being forcibly fed in prison, Mr. Churchill said: "Both prisoners are being artificially fed. It has not been necessary to use force." This is, of course, a mere juggling with words. When the horrible and painful process of tube feeding is being carried out on a prisoner against his wishes, that is forcible feeding, whether his resistance actually takes the form of struggling or not. On Tuesday Mr. Hunt asked Mr. Churchill whether the offence which Mr. Franklin had committed was one involving personal dishonour. Mr. Churchill replied:

No question arises as to whether his offence involves personal dishonour. A discretionary power is given by Parliament to the Secretary of State, and I do not propose to apply the conditions of the new rules in the future to male persons who commit acts of violence and disorder.

It will be remembered that a fortnight ago Mr. Churchill defended his exclusion of Mr. Abbey from the new regulations on the ground that he considered Mr. Abbey had been guilty of serious violence. We pointed out at the time that this was palpably untrue, and Mr. Churchill, as will be seen, has now changed his ground, and states that in the exercise of his discretion he proposes to exclude all men Suffragist prisoners from the benefits of the new rules.

Expediency, not Principle.

That this new attitude amounts in effect to a breach of faith on the part of the Home Secretary no one who studies the facts impartially can dispute, for on July 20 last Mr. Churchill distinctly stated that "all persons committed to prison as Suffragettes were as a matter of course, in the absence of special circumstances, to be accorded the benefit of the new rules," and it is only a quibble to say now that he proposes, in his discretion, to confine this provision to women. But, in this matter is involved more than the mere question of Mr. Churchill's honour (a plant of fragile growth on which, at the best of times, not too much reliance must be placed); there is involved here the moral support of the community of the whole administration of justice. When a political offender before the community does not adjudge guilty of moral turpitude, is treated as an ordinary criminal, the good sense of the better half of the community is outraged, and their respect for the principles of law and justice is seriously weakened. We had supposed that Mr. Churchill introduced the new regulations with this in view. Apparently, it was to him only a question of political expediency.

Lady Selborne and the Boycott.

The Press have broken down, for "this week only," their boycott of Woman Suffrage in order to give a lecture on morals to the Countess of Selborne. Never even in their "serious talks to young women" about the evil ways of the militant Suffragists have they reached the same level of pompous hypocrisy. Lady Selborne's crime consisted in writing a letter to the papers, in which she quoted as an illustration of her meaning an imaginary letter of Lady Constance Lytton's, which accurately represented Lady Constance's views and had her full approval. Similar methods have been adopted, as Lord Hugh Cecil points out in a letter to the Times, which we quote on page 402, from time immemorial in political controversy. Moreover, nearly every reporter of every newspaper is expected every day to put words into the mouths of the men and women whom he interviews, which are not actually uttered by them; and so long as he fairly expresses their opinions, no one complains. But the Press who have constituted themselves the mentors of Lady Selborne go far beyond this and frequently, of deliberate purpose, inaccurately misrepresent and distort the views and actions of Suffragettes in the hope of prejudicing them with their readers. Fortunately the public are not so stupid as the writers in the Press suppose.

Turning the Tables.

A well-known London nerve specialist has been discussing with a representative of the Daily Mirror Lord Selborne's dictum, that "men as a whole are quite as emotional as women." According to this authority:

The old-established opinion that women are more emotional than men is really a fallacy. Men are more inclined to shriek and become hysterical during exciting, trying times than the "gentler" sex.

Women have the reputation of "losing their heads" in emotional crises, but this is quite a mistaken idea. In sudden emergencies, sudden ill access and real danger women always shine. Men have not that natural and instinctive presence of mind which women possess. If the truth were told the majority of men would confess that their emotions are more susceptible, more easily moved than those of their wives.

This is turning the tables with a vengeance!

The Value of a Woman's Life.

At Nottingham Assizes last week a man was indicted for the manslaughter of his grandmother, aged 86. The deceased had died from syncope accelerated by direct violence. The man confessed that he hit her with his fists. The judge, regarding the case as in the nature of a drunken assault, sentenced the prisoner to a month's imprisonment. Yet a woman whose mind becomes un-tinged by the terrible ordeal of childbirth, and who takes away her infant's life, is sentenced to death!

The Case of Mr. Hawkins.

Our readers will remember how our good friend Mr. Hawkins had his leg broken at a Liberal meeting in Bradford in the autumn owing to the brutality of the stewards. Mr. Hawkins decided to bring an action for damages against the Liberal Committee, and this action came on for hearing on Wednesday as we went to press. At the close of the day's hearing the case was adjourned until the following day. We hope to be able to give the result and full particulars next week.

Items of Interest.

The women of Austria have not been slow to take advantage of their newly won freedom to hold political meetings. Four thousand women gathered on Sunday in Vienna and marched down the Ringstrasse in order to emphasise their demand for the franchise.

Miss Ada Newman has been elected by a majority of 200 as Councillor for one of the wards of Walsall.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

We shall go a very long way towards completing the £100,000 Fund at the Albert Hall meeting, even if we do not quite touch the margin. The figure stands at £90,897 in the present issue of the paper. Since March 18, we have more than completed £91,000. The Self-Denial cards are coming in fast, and it is safe to count upon a return of £2,000 from that source. This leaves a sum of £7,000 yet to be raised. A large part if not the whole of this sum will, we are confident, be subscribed and promised at our great meeting. The new financial year opens with the brightest prospects. Our fifth annual report has been sent to subscribers and a copy has gone out to all the papers. The members of this Union will rejoice to see how great a work has been accomplished during the past year, and how magnificent a sum has been put together by their united

efforts. The Treasurer thanks them, one and all, with a very full heart, for their service rendered to this cause, and for their great and untiring generosity. Persecution, misrepresentation and boycott, cannot crush this movement, but can only strengthen it. Such is the experience of the W.S.P.U. The evidence produced in this report of a spirit utterly unflinching and indomitable, must convince our opponents that their opposition is doomed to failure, and will confirm our supporters in the certainty of the speedy triumph of our cause.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND. March 13 to March 18.

Table listing contributions to the £100,000 fund from March 13 to March 18, 1911. Includes names like Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Blair, etc., and amounts in pounds and pence.

Chques should be made out to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and crossed "Barclay and Co."

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

By Laurence Housman.

There is an almost inevitable difference in the way men Suffragists and women Suffragists look upon the political bondage in which the women of this country are still being held. A man needs a good deal of imagination before he can feel toward the wrong done to another exactly as he would if the wrong were done to himself; he needs also a considerable power of mental detachment before he can see that the political party for which he has worked for many years enthusiastically and loyally is being corrupted by its leaders to thwart and to put back a claim to liberty which is already his. Conscious of his own good intentions, not conscious how he would feel were he to-day in the woman's place, he cannot, for all his theoretic admission of her equal right, feel the same indignation which the woman feels as the result of hard, practical experience. He does not realise that to her this prolonged denial of her right to full citizenship is a daily indignity; and as he does not realise it, he cannot be expected to act as if he did.

Nevertheless, when honest men do realise it, as they sometimes do by the help of those nearest and dearest to them, then their action must follow suit, or they cease to be honest men. And what the honest men of party lack to-day is not conscience, but imagination—the power to feel on behalf of women exactly as they would feel were they themselves in the woman's place. How, then, are they to be brought to realise what lies at their very door, and yet outside their own personal experience? By one thing alone—the action of those men and women who do already feel as one this daily indignity which women are called upon to bear.

Those who so feel are agreed in regarding the present position of women under the law as immoral and degrading; not merely to women, but to men also; immoral and degrading to the whole community, before which it is allowed to stand for an example and a sign.

In relation to that immoral and degrading position women have either reached "the age of consent" or they have not. If they have not, then they are still in their political minority, and, being under age, are not responsible for the perfunctory consent which they give to an immoral and degrading relationship. But it follows that if they are thus politically under age their qualification for the vote is at present an imperfect one.

Women Have Attained Their Majority.

But if, as all good Suffragists believe, women have attained their political majority, and are to-day unjustly debarred from enfranchisement, then they have reached the "age of consent," and if they are giving their consent to an immoral and degrading relationship, they are in part responsible for it. The claim the law makes upon them of government without representation is an evil which infects both our public and our private life, perpetuating as a legal institution the tyranny of man over woman, and so vitiating in every department of life the true relations of sex. If, then, the women have withdrawn their consent from that relationship imposed by law, there must be, wherever any definite act of consent is required from women, a sign not of agreement, but of revolt.

In a great many ways our lives are so ordered by custom and convention, and the work of administration goes with such easy routine on the departmental wheels provided for it, that we are seldom aware of being called upon to give our consent to the forms and methods of government under which we live. But now and again the Government has to come to the people for a definite act of consent, which permits the departmental wheels to run on. One of these is the payment of taxes, which are not deducted at the source; another is the filling up of the Census forms. Here, then, is a test whether women do consent to a form of government which, in the one-sided claim it makes on their allegiance, is a negation of fair-dealing and justice. They may have said from many a platform, and with absolute sincerity, that they do not consent to be so governed; they may in their hearts resent such government; but with their hands, and of their own motion, all those women who fill up the Census forms on April 2 will be actually giving their consent to, and so helping to perpetuate, a relationship between the governing power and the governed which is immoral and degrading to the whole community.

If those women have politically reached the age of

consent, they have become responsible, not only for making easy the continuance in one of the processes of an evil system, but for neglecting an opportunity of bringing home to the men of their own households, and throughout the whole country, that feeling of passionate resentment against unrepresentative government which is—or which ought to be—theirs. A wise magistrate once said that bad laws were not mended until they were broken; but it is not from the criminal classes that the breaking down of bad laws is to be looked for; the moral object-lesson for unjust and unrepresentative government has to come from the non-criminal classes. The revolt of those whose instinct and wish are to be law-abiding is the one thing which no Government that depends on a popular basis can ignore, or meet with mere repression.

In attacking the Government through the Census, we are accused of "a crime against science." The charge is a short-sighted one, since the shortest cut to true political science is the blocking of unscientific government. When people erect barricades they have no quarrel either with the street or with the traffic which passes through it. Their quarrel is with the Government alone. Yet the barricade is effective to its purpose, for it forces the Government to come out and fight; and though barricade after barricade may be broken down: the object-lesson of resistance is there doing its work, causing some long-standing grievance to be known and realised by the public mind.

That gulf which exists, where imagination is lacking, between the mind of the average man possessed of the vote and the mind of the fully qualified woman deprived of the vote, will never be bridged by words alone. Until the average man sees the woman's words of indignation consistently interpreted in action he will still fail to realise how deeply she feels her deprivation of citizenship. It may be stupidity on his part, but stupidity as regards sympathetic understanding of the opposite sex is average human nature; and it is with average human nature that we have to deal. Consistent action is the only way to a general understanding of what is now stirring in women's minds.

In this connection I would quote the words of an eminent "Constitutional" Woman Suffragist in a pamphlet only recently published: "For long, very long, I was half-hearted as to the woman's movement. . . . From that inertia and stupidity I was roused by the militant suffragists. I read of delicate and fastidious women who faced the intimate disgust of prison life because they and their sister-women wanted a vote. Something caught me in the throat. I felt that they were feeling, and then, because I felt, I began to understand." And the writer concludes: "If this letter should meet the eye of any militant suffragist, I should like, though I do not fight in her camp, to thank her from the bottom of my heart for doing me a signal service, for making me feel, and thereby teaching me to understand."

It is confessions such as this which give to militancy its abundant justification. Underlying all militancy is a consistency between word and deed which we do not find in Cabinet Ministers; which we do not find, indeed, to the same degree, in any other political organisation of the day. And it is this consistency which will at last carry home to the average man the conviction that women have, indeed, attained to the political "age of consent," and that from unrepresentative government their consent is strenuously withheld.

MILITANT METHODS AT HIGH WYCOMBE.

In defence of a right-of-way, "simple but forcible methods have been adopted," says the Daily Chronicle, by an army of three thousand persons near High Wycombe, Bucks. These methods consisted of breaking down the obstruction and marching along the disputed footway. Women are out to fight for a right-of-way—the right to share in the selection of the representatives of the people, and also, incidentally, for the right to be received in deputation by the Prime Minister, and when this constitutional right is blocked up they also have to adopt "simple but forcible" measures; but when they do so, the Daily Chronicle and other Liberal papers, instead of praising them for their public spirit, heap abuse upon them. Truly is Wisdom justified of her children.

* * * Homo Sum, being a letter to an Anti-Suffragist from an Anthropologist." By Jane E. Harrison, LL.D. Published by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

PROGRAMME OF THE WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION IN THE Royal Albert Hall, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1911, TO SUPPORT THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT. 7.30 p.m. Organ Recital, by MRS. MARY LAYTON, M.R.C.O. 8 p.m. "The March of the Women," conducted by the Composer, Dr. ETHEL SMYTH, and sung by Special Choir and by the whole Audience. (Preceding the singing of the March, Mrs. Pankhurst will present to Dr. Ethel Smyth a Station, in recognition of the honour she has conferred upon the Union by the composition and presentation of the March.) RESOLUTION. This Meeting condemns the dishonourable and unprincipled tactics employed by successive Governments in order to defraud women of their right to the Parliamentary Vote. The Meeting demands the immediate cessation of these tactics, and calls for the enactment of the Conciliation Bill in 1911. And further, the Meeting calls upon women to unite in determined militant protest against any attempt on the part of the Prime Minister to prevent this measure of justice being carried into law during the present Session of Parliament. CHAIR - MRS. PANKHURST. MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE. COLLECTION. MISS VIDA GOLDSTEIN (President of the Women's Political Association of Victoria), Women's Voter and Leader of the Woman's Movement in Australia. MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B. God Save the King.

Debenham & Freebody Wigmore Street, London, W. REST GOWNS. Containing the comfort of a Wrapper with the style and finish of a fashionable Costume. These gowns are adapted from the newest Paris models. They are made from rich quality silks, the cut of which is excellent. (Illustration of a woman in a long dress and hat) TEA GOWN (as sketch) in all shades of rich satin, with dainty fichu of gauze edged with silver lace and finished at the waist with silver girdle to match. 58/6

CARRY THE BILL!

Speaking at a Woman Suffrage meeting, under the auspices of the N.U.W.S.S. and the London Society for Woman Suffrage, on Wednesday last week, Sir John Rolleston said that a Bill on the lines of that which gained a majority of 110 in the House of Commons last year would be passed next year, and to that Bill the attention of the House would be promptly and immediately directed. He only hoped that the majority in favour of that Bill, if it should be a smaller one, would be a more sincere one than that obtained last summer, and that instead of lukewarm supporters we should have stalwarts who would use their best efforts to see that the Bill proceeded successfully through all its further stages in both Houses of Parliament. In reply to a criticism of militant methods made by another speaker (Mr. Cameron Corbett), Sir John Rolleston said some people thought militant methods had done harm. He was prepared to say that it is not these methods—perhaps somewhat extravagant sometimes—and for the steps taken by some supporters of the cause to attract public attention to it, it would not at this moment occupy its present position, and it certainly would not have obtained the same attention from the Legislature. He did not like the present tendency to kick away the ladder up the steps of which this question had obtained prominence and become one of the most important political questions of the day. He did not like to see scorn cast upon it; rather should admiration and respect be shown for those women who had endured daily pain and insult and humiliation in the interests of the cause of which they were always the devoted and sincere if sometimes over-zealous advocates. He did not wish to appear to be encouraging acts of violence. That was not his intention. But they had had their use, and there was no longer any need for them. This question had arrived at such a position that it was impossible to recede from it until it had been shown to be distasteful to the great mass of the people of this country, and that, in his opinion, would never be demonstrated. On the contrary, it had taken such a hold upon the minds of the people of all classes that it could not fail to obtain ultimate acceptance and final and complete success.

A Pre-historic Prime Minister.

The resolution, which was moved by Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, called upon the Government to put an end to the growing discontent among women by granting facilities for the passing of the Bill into law this session. Mrs. Swanwick complained that man's attitude towards woman was still that of the feudalistic age, and she added: "We still have our pre-historic man in our Prime Minister." (Laughter and cheering.) "The country was becoming articulate and urgent, and it would be the statesmanlike course to satisfy it. It would be seen whether the Cabinet would entrust the representative of the nation."

Mr. Cameron Corbett, M.P., said he took the opportunity, some time ago, of having a publicistic taken among the women ratepayers in his constituency. He chose the most impartial way of inviting the members of the Women's Unions, Association, and the Women's Liberal Association to take it together. The result was overwhelmingly in favour of the franchise, and he believed would be so in any constituency throughout the country if the issue were fairly put before women electors. As Chairman of the Liberal Members in favour of Woman Suffrage, he would make it his object to see that such a course was followed as would give us something in the way of Women's Enfranchisement. He had done all he could up to the present to prevent discussion of particular amendments and modifications. The second reading must be passed by the largest majority that could possibly be secured. Facilities would be asked for, but facilities would depend to a very large extent upon the second reading majority, and upon that majority all efforts must be concentrated until the day of voting arrived. Last time they had the splendid majority of 259 to 196. Everyone looked upon the vote to send the Bill to a Committee as the vote which killed the Bill. Members must take their stand against any step which would kill the Bill in the future, and he believed that if there was a proposal on the part of the promoters to send it to a Committee, those who were opposed that proposal would be treated by all parties in the country as having voted in favour of the principle but against its being carried out. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Speaking at the Reehdale Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., said that in regard to the extension of the franchise no person could be a Socialist and opposed to the extension of the vote, say, to women, who were in many respects the better half and the more intelligent half of the adult population of this country. Half the Liberal Cabinet was against the enfranchisement of women, but the intellectual battle for the realization of their demand had already been won, and the only obstacle in the way of its realization was the prejudice of man. The root of the opposition to Women's Suffrage was that men did not like to give up the domination that they were now able to exercise over a subject class. It was extremely difficult for man to lose his custom of considering himself first. It was, however, but a repetition of all the struggles of the past. Today the women seeking enfranchisement were the new class in politics, and in politics the new class always won.

FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE.

Our readers will be interested to learn that the two members for Leeds Division of Lancashire and Brentford Division of Middlesex, who have just resigned, are both strong opponents of Woman Suffrage, while the two candidates for Bowle (Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Max Muespratt) and Mr. Joynton Hicks, who, we learn, is to be returned unopposed for Brentford, are both strong supporters of the women's cause.

HOME RULE AND WOMEN'S VOTES.

In the course of a paper read before the Young Ireland Branch of the United Irish League in Dublin on Friday, February 24, Mr. Sheehy Skeffington said that the chief feature of the franchise which he proposed, as contrasted with the existing franchise, was, of course, the establishment of sex-equality. Some Irish Nationalist M.P.'s, while professing to be theoretically in favour of Women's Suffrage, had always abstained from taking any step in support of it, on the ground that women's votes would retard Home Rule. The time has now come to test the sincerity of this argument. Home Rule once granted, there would no longer be any excuse for withholding the Parliamentary franchise from women. Home Rule without Women's Suffrage would mean, in the present state of opinion among Irishmen, that the first sittings of the new Irish Parliament would be distracted by similar demands, pressed by similar vigorous methods, to those which had distracted the Imperial Parliament recently. Any Parliament which took no account of women's votes would be an unrepresentative sham unworthy of the Irish people.

A COMPARISON.

Welshmen, in their anxiety and suspense with regard to the prospects of Disestablishment, may justly have some fellow-feeling for Suffragettes, who, repeatedly bailed and disappointed, have striven and waited for nearly fifty years, suffering one shameful betrayal by the Government after another. For women the fight is against fearful odds, being especially difficult, since it is to gain that very weapon of attack and defence which men have already won to enforce and guard their own rights, namely, the weapon of the Vote. The need of militant action as understood by Suffragettes is, however, small, has secured a voice in the affairs of the nation. For then any demand or protest can be made through the Vote, which is a means of protest as well as of assent. Welshmen, competing with the immense momentum of the Irish party, can imagine what their own situation would be if they were to suffer the same betrayal by the Government of 1886. For women the fight is against fearful odds, being especially difficult, since it is to gain that very weapon of attack and defence which men have already won to enforce and guard their own rights, namely, the weapon of the Vote. The need of militant action as understood by Suffragettes is, however, small, has secured a voice in the affairs of the nation. For then any demand or protest can be made through the Vote, which is a means of protest as well as of assent. Welshmen, competing with the immense momentum of the Irish party, can imagine what their own situation would be if they were to suffer the same betrayal by the Government of 1886. For women the fight is against fearful odds, being especially difficult, since it is to gain that very weapon of attack and defence which men have already won to enforce and guard their own rights, namely, the weapon of the Vote. The need of militant action as understood by Suffragettes is, however, small, has secured a voice in the affairs of the nation. For then any demand or protest can be made through the Vote, which is a means of protest as well as of assent.

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WOMEN HEROES.

LORD HUGH CECIL ON THE PRESS BOYCOTT.

The following letter from Lord Hugh Cecil appeared in the Times on Monday, March 20:—

To the Editor of the "Times." Sir,—It seems to be strangely imagined that Lady Selborne has introduced a note of respect along by a woman who, at the time, was gazing into a shop window, and take out a purse. Mrs. Dear followed him down a side street, gave him in charge, and then went back into the main street to Mrs. Holley, who, up to that time, was quite unaware that she had been robbed. The magistrate, when trying the case, said the thanks of the whole community were due to Mrs. Dear for her public-spirited action.

In another instance a burglar was chased by a woman for some considerable distance over a fence of barbed wire, a five-barred gate, and on to a railway line, where the man eventually tripped and was caught.

Again, Mrs. Gilmore, of Edington, hearing sounds in the house next to hers (the occupants of which she knew to be away), scaled the fence which divided the two gardens and stationed herself at the entry, and when, a few minutes later, a man appeared, she caught him by the coat collar and demanded his business. The man felt led to the ground and, remembering that on her way home she had met two men coming from the direction of her house, she immediately got a lift in a van, went in pursuit, and, on catching the men up, accused one of them of taking her property.

There have been reported during the last few days two instances of women coming to the rescue of policemen. Both Miss Nellie Foulger and Mrs. Frances Wood summoned assistance, on seeing constables violently assaulted, by blowing the policemen's whistles for them.

Another conspicuous example of bravery is that afforded by Miss Kitty Hall, a girl of seventeen, who, being attacked while walking home from business and knocked flat on the ground, proved a match for her assailant, and after a vigorous struggle, he was driven to the ground. The man then disappeared.

On the occasion of a fire at an adjacent brush factory, the nurses of the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street recently showed great courage and presence of mind. Seeing the danger caused to the hospital by a pile of timber lying close by, twelve of the nurses climbed a wall 20 ft. high and, getting on to the roof of the out-patients' hall, released the hoses which were there and poured water on to the wood, thus preventing all danger of its catching light.

From Rhodesia come the story of the courageous action taken by Mrs. Thomas, the wife of a farmer, who, seeing a leopard on the approach to her field on her farm, and seeing the danger to the labourers, who all fled panic-stricken to the house, walked into the field and, facing the animal at close range, shot it through the shoulder. Mrs. Thomas had only been in Rhodesia three months.

Miss Baker, a teacher of Holy Trinity Schools, Borelsey, finding a man on the premises, asked him his business. The man struck her in the face, and then tried to get away, but Miss Baker blew a police whistle and held the intruder firmly until a constable arrived.

We are glad to record that Violet Pope, a young girl of fourteen, who recently rescued a small boy from drowning in Regent's Canal, and four days after dragged a woman out of the water near the same place, was the recipient of a public testimonial at the Phoenix Music Society, Brookley Street, Barnsbury, on Monday last. It was also that Mrs. Frances Wright, who was recently decorated by the King, was on Wednesday, March 15, the recipient of a public presentation of a gold watch on behalf of the police.

The last, but by no means the least, of the most noble deeds of Miss Welster, of Bedford, who, though but fourteen years of age, held a runaway horse until assistance arrived.

NO VOTE, NO TAX.

The Women's Tax Resistance League, 10, Tavistock House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. (Telephone No. 3335 City), have sent the following letter to every Member of Parliament:—

My dear Sir,—My Committee desire me to call your attention to the provisions in the Revenue Bill dealing with the Wife's Super Tax, which will shortly come up for discussion in the House of Commons. The time is called upon to pay taxes, and this League protests against any increase in the liability of women to taxation until they have the Parliamentary Vote. We earnestly hope that you will vote against this clause in the Bill.—Yours faithfully, Margaret Kingston Parkes, Secretary."

MILITANCY ADVOCATED.

If the various dramatists who object to the censorship were in earnest they would break this law and force Parliament to amend it. But our modern reformers are politicians. They talk and write. They are afraid to act. Until they pluck up enough courage to break the law the law will laugh at them.—Mr. James Douglas, in Throne and Country.

THE FIRST AMERICAN SUFFRAGIST.

From a recent number of the Tablet we learn that Maryland, the home of those who were persecuted for their religious faith, is also renowned as being the home of the first recorded woman Suffragist. Margaret Brent emigrated to Maryland from England in 1633. Owing to her relationship to the Governor of the Colony, the safety of it was several times in her hands, and she pacified the demands of the soldiers, who mutinied against a later Governor. Having held the position of attorney to the late Governor, she claimed a vote in the General Assembly of 1647, and protested against all proceedings therein unless her claim was allowed. Whilst refusing to claim a vote, she, however, perhaps unconsciously, on many occasions recorded their gratitude for her, although refusing her the right which she claimed.

A PRESS VIEW.

"Without the work and courage of the Suffragettes we should have never had the work and courage of the Suffragettes. . . . A man at the Seattle Fair a year ago received a copy of the Woman's Journal at the door of one of the public buildings where a Suffrage meeting had just been held. He talked with the one who had handed him the paper, saying that he approved the methods of American women, but the English women go too far. The literature enthusiasts told him that only by reading the London Votes for Women every week could he know what the English women were doing, and for what good reasons; that our papers get only scraps of telegraphic stories, not all true. After some further talk, he closed the conversation by saying: 'Well, my way, I'm sorry for that fellow Ashbooth.' . . . Now when the name of the Prime Minister of England—even mispronounced—is common talk in Seattle it means something. It means that Votes for Women is the talk of the day in all countries."—ALICE L. PANK, in the Labour Clarion.

THE PACIFI SUFFRAGIST.

This title does not refer to a policy but to a new Suffrage paper, of which we have received the first issue. The Pacific Suffragist is devoted to the cause of equal suffrage, and is published at Oakland, California. It aims at dealing with the most important movements west of the Rocky Mountains, and is full of interesting information. Here is an extract from one of the arguments adduced by Sarah C. Portland, in one of the articles:—"Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Is not woman amenable to the law just as man is? Can she build a house, cut down a tree, engage in business, or even have smallpox or diphtheria, or do anything that touches her neighbour or the public in any way without being subject to the laws which govern these things? Can she not be sued for debt, tried for burglary, or hung for murder just like a man; why, if she owns property, can she even be sued for her husband's debts, I am told. Is there any sex in law?"

Miss Anna B. Eckstein is touring the world in the interests of the Peace movement. It is signed to be her ambition to have presented, at the next Peace Conference, a petition signed by one hundred million people, which at the last Hague Conference Miss Eckstein presented a petition for international peace signed by five million people.

WELCOMING MISS VIDA GOLDSTEIN.

"Is it Royalty passing?" "Is the King coming?" "What are all these people waiting for?" were among the many questions asked at the railway station last Sunday afternoon of those waiting to welcome Miss Vida Goldstein on her arrival in London. Well indeed might the passers-by think that "Royalty" was expected on seeing those hundreds of women lined up, three or four deep, on either side of the station entrance, and when at last the eagerly awaited light procession, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Goldstein, who were followed by the committee of the Women's Social and Political Union, came in sight, and cheer after cheer went up from the assembled crowds, one felt that the woman who, when asked if Royalty was coming had answered, "In a sense, yes," had been right.

AMERICAN SUFFRAGETTES.

We are very glad to tell our readers that three young and enthusiastic Massachusetts Suffrage workers are coming to England very shortly to take part in the work here. Delegates of militant English Suffragettes have stirred the interest of people in Massachusetts in the campaign being waged in England, and we understand that this visit is partly for the purpose of studying the methods of the English Suffragettes with a view to applying them in America. The ladies are Miss Carpenter, a graduate of Radcliffe College, who has worked in Metropolitan Settlement; Miss Luscomb, a graduate of the Institute of Technology, now a practising civil engineer, and daughter of Mrs. Luscomb, who has contributed liberally to the war chest of the W.S.P.U. (Miss Luscomb is one of the most militant of the leaders at Maine, and is training a speaking class for next summer); and Miss Foley, a working girl who thoroughly understands the labour movement in America.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Association, will also arrive in England about April 15. A warm welcome is waiting for these American Suffragettes from their sisters on this side of the water.

CHINA.

An American missionary writes to La Franciscan that the feminist movement in China is attaining a real importance. The Chinese women are holding meetings and attending conferences, and the president of a meeting of Miss Carpenter, a graduate of Radcliffe College, who has worked in Metropolitan Settlement; Miss Luscomb, a graduate of the Institute of Technology, now a practising civil engineer, and daughter of Mrs. Luscomb, who has contributed liberally to the war chest of the W.S.P.U. (Miss Luscomb is one of the most militant of the leaders at Maine, and is training a speaking class for next summer); and Miss Foley, a working girl who thoroughly understands the labour movement in America.

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MUSWELL HILL ATHENÆUM.

A meeting was held at the Athenæum, Muswell Hill, on Wednesday last week, Mrs. Mansell Moulton in the chair. Mrs. Massey, in dealing with the subject of the inequality of the vote, and with the terrible inequality of responsibility and punishment allotted to the man and woman respectively in cases of infidelity, following illegitimate births, Mrs. Peshick Lawrence explained in detail the origin and necessity of militant methods, and how women should be prepared to meet the movement. Several Muswell Hill householders are, to the interest and surprise of their neighbours, going to resist the Census as a result of Mrs. Lawrence's appeal. An interesting item of the evening was the singing of the "Marching Song" by Lady Sybil Smith, who was heartily cheered, and her address was taken. Since then she has given to the many who helped enthusiastically by selling tickets, especially Miss Dorothy Rock and Miss Catling.

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LESSONS FOR STATESMEN.

An Irish Member of Parliament once remarked that an English Minister seemed incapable of opening his mouth without putting his foot in it, and the Militant Suffragette reading Mr. Herbert Paul's "Famous Speeches" is inclined to think that no Minister is capable of opening his mouth without affording ample vindication for the aims and methods of herself and her friends. Mr. Paul has collected speeches made by famous men from Cromwell to W. E. Gladstone, pre-facing each speech with a short sketch of the statesman in question, and his volume offers food for reflection to politicians of every shade of opinion, while the Suffragette who aspires to become a speaker would do well to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest it. For instance, we find passage after passage from such famous orators as Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and Burke, on the right to resist unlawful taxation, whilst the same speakers also deal with the duty of Governments to inquire into and redress grievances. The futility of force when used to crush those who are asking for what they consider to be their rights is also dealt with, in addition to many other doctrines dear to the heart of a Suffragette.

Perhaps the speeches of Pitt and Burke are most interesting at the present time, when the tax gatherer is amongst us. In Chatham's "Famous Speech" on the right to tax America we find the following passage:—

It is my opinion that this kingdom has no right to lay a tax upon the colonies. . . . They are the subjects of this kingdom, equally entitled with ourselves to all the natural rights of mankind and the peculiar privileges of Englishmen; equally bound by its laws, and equally participating in the constitution of this free country. . . . Taxation is no part of the governing or legislative power.

There is an idea in some that the colonies are virtually represented in this House. I would fain know by whom an American is represented here?

This kingdom, as the supreme governing and legislative power, has always bound the colonies by her laws, by her regulations and restrictions, in everything except that of taking their money out of their pockets without their consent.

Let the reader substitute "woman" for American, and then ponder on the above! Again, we have Burke speaking of the resistance made by our American cousins to the British Parliament:—

It happened, you know, Sir, that the great contests for freedom in this country were, from the earliest times, chiefly upon the question of taxing. . . . On this point of taxes the ablest pens and most eloquent tongues have been exercised; the greatest spirits have acted and suffered. . . . The colonies complain that they have not the characteristic mark and seal of British freedom. They complain that they are taxed in Parliament in which they are not represented. If you mean to satisfy them at all, you must satisfy them with regard to this complaint. If you mean to please any people, you must give them the boon which they ask; not what you may think better for them, but of a kind totally different.

It was during the course of this same debate that Burke warned the House of Commons of the futility of using force to compel the American colonists to relinquish their just claims:—

First, sir, permit me to observe that the use of force alone is but temporary. It may subdue for a moment, but it does not remove the necessity of subduing again; and a nation is not governed which is perpetually to be conquered.

And he went on to point out that the same love of freedom, which is so characteristic of the British nation, marks and distinguishes their American cousins also.

The duty of the Government to enquire into and redress grievances is clearly laid down by Pitt when he said, in reply to Horace Walpole during the American debate:—

Besides, Sir, when the complaints of the people are general against an administration, or against any particular minister, an enquiry is a duty which we owe both to our Sovereign and the people.

Later on in the book we get the following passage from Grattan, strangely applicable to the women who are to-day outside the pale of political power:—

The question is not stated by the member; it is not whether you will keep in a state of disqualification a few Irish Catholics, but whether you will keep in a state of languor and neutrality a fifth of the Empire.

And we also get the following splendid passage from John Bright:—

I have refused, he said, when speaking on the power of the House of Lords, to control the Finance Bills, to dishonour the memory of such members as Coke and Selden, and Glanville and Pym; and if defeated in this struggle, I shall have this consolation, that I have done all I can to maintain the honour of this House, and that I have not sacrificed the interest which my constituents committed to my care.

Would the Liberal Statesmen of the present day be as zealous of their own honour!

In reading his sketch of Walpole, the following sentence is of interest to those who uphold the theory that in the hands of the Government of the day rests the real power in the House of Commons; "moreover," (remarks Mr. Paul), "the defeat of the Peerage Bill was a victory of Walpole in Opposition when he had no official resources at his command for the influence of votes. (The italics are our own!)"

We sincerely hope that Mr. Paul will at no far distant date issue a second volume of his "Famous Speeches," and we venture to prophesy that in this volume will be included a speech which will be made by the Prime Minister of England, declaring his intention of granting that so long delayed reform, "Votes for Women!"

M. D. H.

"Famous Speeches," edited by Herbert Paul. Published by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Limited. Price 7s. 6d. net.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Fiddler." By Mrs. J. O. Arnold. London: Alston Rivers, Limited, 6s. net.
"Revolutionary Ireland and Its Settlement." By the Rev. Robert H. Murray. London: Macmillan & Co., 10s. net.
"Marriage and Divorce." By Cecil Chapman. London: David Nutt, 2s. net.
"The Position of Women, Actual and Ideal." With Preface by Sir Oliver Lodge. London: Nisbet, 3s. 6d. net.
"The Twentieth Century Magazine." March. Boston: Twentieth Century Co. 25 cents.

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March 27 to April 1.

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THE CHANGING EAST.

There is not a country from which there does not come hopeful news of the woman movement. We have been accustomed to use the word "Turkish" to express what is most retrograde and repressive in the position of women, and indeed until recently the Turkish woman has been little less than a prisoner. Does it not speak well for the possibilities of a woman's soul that even when it is bound in chains it makes its way towards the light of freedom like a plant in a dark cellar seeking the sun?

We admired and congratulated the Young Turks when a little while ago they overthrew the old régime, and established in their country what seems likely to be a Government of justice and promise. But who of us knew that in this great movement even the secluded women of the Orient took an important part? In an extremely interesting article a Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writes:—

The intrepid hanoums (women) have already done a great deal towards the realization of their modern aspirations and ideas. It is not yet sufficiently known in Europe what a splendid and decisive part they played in the last bloodless revolution of Turkey. It is not too much to say that had it not been for their courage and self-sacrificing spirit of devotion, as displayed during the political upheaval two years ago, their country would hardly be now in the possession of its constitutional régime. They supplied large sums of money for the movement, they acted as secret intermediaries between the leaders of it, they kept up, to the very last, intimate correspondence with the immediate entourage of the Red Sultan, and in many cases suffered enormous privations, imprisonment and even death for the great cause of the liberation of their people.

A Hopeful Outlook.

It is noteworthy that in spite of restrictions and lack of educational opportunities, the women in their clubs discuss the political and social questions of the day with knowledge and understanding. All this great mass of potential energy and help is merely waiting for opportunity, and it seems that at last the Turkish woman is going to have her chance.

The election of the Deputy for Bagdad, Ismail Hakki Bey Babanade, as Minister of Public Instruction, has raised very much the hopes and aspirations of the Turkish women so bravely fighting for their enfranchisement from the degrading limitations of habit and usage, of tradition and superstition. There is every reason to believe that their expectations will be realised, if not completely, yet in a very marked degree. Hakki Bey is a young man of a liberal trend of mind; liberal, however, not in the sense of Western civilisation (European methods of Liberalism would hardly do for Turkey at the present juncture of her development), but in what seems for the moment a more appropriate sense of progress on national lines of Ottomanism. He is a cultured, efficient, and skilful journalist, a capable lawyer, and an ardent patriot and politician, and although he lacks the necessary amount of practical experience (when could the Ottoman statesmen acquire practical experience?), he possesses that comprehensive knowledge of the real needs of his country and that keen desire for advancement and improvement which very often lead energetic men to the right paths of actual progress.

Perhaps in no other country can the Minister of Public Instruction do so much for the cause of the emancipation of the fair sex as in the Ottoman Empire, and this not only because here the need of proper education for women is so great and the grip of tradition so blindly tyrannical, but principally because scarcely anywhere else are the women themselves so ready to receive the advantages and benefits of liberty and freedom from the clogging chains of antiquated practices and customs.

Social Changes.

If one compares the state of Turkish women, say of 20 or 30 years ago, with their position at present, one is amazed at the very striking changes that have taken place in their social and public standing, in their family relationships, in their attitude towards Western ideas of civilisation, and in their whole general trend of ethical conceptions and manner of thinking and living. In no other domain of the whole Ottoman commonwealth are these changes more evident and of a more momentous nature than in the sphere of the struggle of the hanoums for emancipation.

The modern modifications in the external attire are already remarkable. Where is, for instance the traditional dense black yashmak (veil) of former years, that used so piously to conceal from a pert passer-by the soft, melancholy gleam of a hanoum's Oriental eye and the tranquil charm of the pallid velvet of her cheek? You might still meet it, of course, in some old-world places of Stamboul or Soutari, where the stern spirit of orthodox rigidity and intolerance still holds despotic sway. The majority of veils, however, are now so transparent that the contour and movement of the face, the expression of the eyes and the colour of the hair can easily be seen through them. . . . One sees already that the Turkish women are not less determined in their efforts and purposes than their sister suffragists of England.

Not less striking is the progress in social intercourse and amusements. It is a frequent sight at present to meet a hanoum and an effendi, who is not her husband or brother, promenading together or driving in one and the same carriage. Often you will see her entering a European shop without being accompanied by an Argus-eyed gorilla of a eunuch.

Encroaching Western Spirit.

At social gatherings and functions of the European section of the population it is not now at all rare to meet Turkish ladies mixing with gentlemen, if not on terms of the Western spirit of equality, yet in a quite open, candid, and unconstrained manner.

And after outlining some of the educational plans, the article concludes:

The general knowledge of a large number of Turkish ladies, their efficiency in subjects of art, music, painting, literature, &c., are remarkable. There is nothing a cultured hanoum does not read and find interest in reading, from the works of their favourite Pierre Loti to the scientific treatises of Herbert Spencer. Of course, in all this, as in matters of education generally, there is still a great lack of system and proper comprehension, but this will be remedied in time, as the Turkish women are rapidly awakening to all their vast possibilities and responsibilities.

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and Contributions by Miss PHOEBE SHEAVYN, D.Litt., Prof. J. A. THOMSON, Prof. R. LODGE, Miss FRANCES MELVILLE, M.A., B.D., Miss LOUISA LUMSDEN, and others.

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"We demand the Vote on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men."

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND. FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1911.

NO VOTE, NO CENSUS.

The position of women is not secure for a single day so long as women are excluded from all voice in the legislation of the country.

A year or two ago, as a result of an agitation on the part of women and at the recommendation of competent tailors, the price paid to machinists at the Government Pimlico Clothing Factory for stitching Service dress trousers was raised from 24d. to 3d. a pair.

Subsequently, in June, Mr. Haldane, in reply to a question in the House, gave figures showing the relative remuneration paid to men and to women in the factory. The lowest wage paid to women was 8s. 10d. a week, while the lowest wage paid to any man, however unskilled, was 23s. a week.

On Wednesday in last week the following paragraph appeared in one of the morning papers:—

Mr. Haldane, in a printed reply, states that it is proposed to reduce the price paid to machinists at the Pimlico Clothing Factory employed on Service dress trousers from 3d. to 24d. a pair, on the ground that the character of the work does not warrant the former rate.

From this it will be seen that Mr. Haldane has made a reduction in the wages of these women in the Government employ of 25 per cent., and brought them down to the low level at which they stood before the women, by a vigorous agitation, won improvement.

Neither Mr. Haldane nor any other Cabinet Minister would dare to make a proposal to reduce by 25 per cent. the wages of men in their employ.

When a husband is dead we hear nothing of the argument that the woman's place is the home. When a widow is left with several young children, these are taken into the Workhouse, and the mother is ruthlessly separated from them, and is either compelled to enter the Workhouse herself (which is a living death) or forced to work for her own support and that of the older children.

To legislate for the widow would be a comparatively simple and easy matter. She might be kept in "the home," she might be made free to fulfil all the duties of a mother, if, subject to due conditions, she were allowed the same money, or in many cases half the money, it costs the State to maintain the children in the Workhouse.

A Bill was read the second time in the House of Lords on March 16, to limit Street Trading by children. The proposal is that Street Trading should be illegal for boys under sixteen and for girls under eighteen. The law which is prepared to step in and impose restrictions to prevent a girl under eighteen from earning an honest livelihood will not protect the girl under eighteen from assault on the part of a man of vicious character. It does not even protect girls who are under sixteen. In the Bill which makes it a criminal offence to commit an assault upon a girl under sixteen, there is a clause to the following effect:—

Where a girl is between 13 and 16 it shall be a sufficient defence to any charge under the Statute if it shall be made to appear to the Court or jury that the person charged had

reasonable cause to believe that the girl was of or above the age of 16. Under this clause, a man convicted of an outrage upon the person of a young girl can escape scot free. This fact has been illustrated constantly by cases reported in the columns of this paper.

The idea of Government when dealing with problems affecting women is always to strike first at the woman's right to work for her living. It is the intention of the present Government, explicitly acknowledged by Mr. John Burns, to bring in legislation making it illegal for the married woman to work for wages in the better paid skilled trades. Before the Married Women's Property Act had been carried into law men used to drive their wives into the mines to work for money which went directly into the pockets of the husband. In those days, the Liberal Government offered the most strenuous opposition to Lord Shaftesbury in his attempt to defend these wretched creatures, whose position was almost identical with that of the negro slave. But now that a certain measure of independence has been won for married women, and their right has been established to the money which they earn themselves, an agitation, fostered by the Government, is being set on foot to deprive them of the opportunity of working for wages and thus having any property of their own to hold.

An investigation was recently made under the aegis of the Government into the rate of infant mortality in the respective cases of non-wage-earning and wage-earning mothers. The report of Dr. Newsbome supplies very interesting and instructive reading for women. Because the result of the investigation turned out altogether different from that which was intended, very little publicity was secured for the facts.

The highest mortality of infants was found to prevail in the mining counties, where the women are employed almost entirely in the unpaid work of the home. Another attempt will be made by means of the Census returns to find "a scientific basis" for the restriction of the right of married women to possess that security of livelihood which is only to be found at the present time in the right to work for wages. A very casual glance at the new questions that have to be answered upon the Census Papers is quite sufficient to reveal this ruse to those who are on the alert.

The pretext for the proposed legislation is based upon such phrases as: "The sacred character of motherhood," or "The paramount duties of women to the home," but the bottom is knocked out of this argument altogether by the way in which the law deals with the widow.

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The duty of protesting against the unenfranchised condition of their sex, which places these poor women thus at the mercy of their taskmasters, can only be undertaken by women who find themselves in a less terrible plight. For these wretched workers cannot rebel without facing the terrible alternative of starvation.

Thus, on every hand, at the present time are the liberties of women menaced by the Government. If women submit to their present voteless condition, they will pass under the yoke of a subjection more complete than anything which they have yet endured. It is imperative upon them to resist, to resist now, to resist with the utmost unanimity and determination. Unless the Government abandons its veto upon the Bill to confer the Parliamentary Franchise upon women, refusal to fill up the Census forms is a supreme duty which every responsible woman owes to her conscience and her reason, to her countrywomen, to her children, and to the cause of humanity, justice and freedom.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

WARRIOR WOMEN.

By S. D. Shallard. IV.—THREE FAMOUS SOLDIERS.

Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries women continued to enlist in European armies. Out of a large number of known cases I here give brief notes of three—an Irishwoman, a Frenchwoman, and an Englishwoman.

Christian Davies Christian Kavanagh was born in Dublin in 1667 of "respectable parents." She lived much as other Irish girls of her class and time, playing with the boys, riding ponies bare-backed, neglecting her studies, helping in the household and so on. In 1688, on her father raising a troop of horse to assist James II., the family went into garrison. Here they had as guest a handsome young French gentleman, Captain Bodeaux, afterwards the "hero" of the defence of Thomond Bridge. Christian had occasion to learn the startling secret that this brilliant young officer was, in fact, a woman—a revelation which no doubt played its part in her after life.

On the close of war, Christian married one Richard Welch, and was already the mother of two children when her husband suddenly disappeared. He had, in fact, been seized by the press-gang and carried to Holland, whence came the first news received of him by his distracted wife, who thereupon took a sudden resolution to follow him to Flanders, buy his discharge and return home with him. To lessen the perils of the journey she decided to enlist as a man, so, having placed her children comfortably, Christian, in a suit of her husband's, with his pistols and sword, and fifty guineas concealed, joined the Royal Inniskillings, and was soon in Holland. At first filled with disgust and alarm at the tumult and general roughness of camp life, she found herself collected enough on being ordered into action.

So unlucky as to be very badly wounded, she was rejoined off the field, and it was two months before she carried her regiment. Soon after this she was captured in a skirmish. On Christian's release, by exchange, from the French prison, she rejoined and fought through several campaigns. After a severe wound in her first duel, and more wounds in action, came the Peace and her return to Dublin. Having neither seen nor heard of her husband, and determined to pursue her quest, she decided to maintain her disguise, perhaps fearing, too, that should she once reveal herself to her children she never could bring herself to leave them. However, she found means to converse with them and her own family, although so much altered by her dress and her hard life that not one of them knew her.

The War of Spanish Succession breaking out, Christian enlisted in Lord John Haye's Dragoons, and having attracted favourable notice for gallantry as one of a small detachment who routed a superior body of French cavalry, she was appointed to the Duke of Marlborough's escort. After eleven or twelve years of such military service she found her husband—engaged, I regret to say, in wooing a Dutch widow, and mightily astonished and confused to find his wife in the guise of one of the Duke's dragoons.

Again badly wounded, and her sex this time discovered, she returned once more to a woman's life, living with her husband in camp, and carrying ammunition, water and other necessities, even to the mouth of the cannon. Later, on Welsh's death, she married a soldier named Ross, and was soon famous in the Army as "Mother Ross." Her second husband being killed, she married Sergeant Davies, who returned with her to Dublin, where for many years she kept a little restaurant.

Upon her husband being admitted to Chelsea Hospital, Christian herself, by the wish of the Queen, was also transferred there, and there died in 1739, at seventy-two years of age. According to her own desire she was interred amongst the old pensioners in Chelsea burying ground, and three grand volleys were fired over her grave.

Captain Bodeaux. The Captain Bodeaux referred to above held a commission in one of the regiments which, under the command of St. Ruth, went to Ireland to assist James II. This gallant and handsome young officer distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, July 1690, and there received the invitation to become the guest of Captain Kavanagh. At the siege of Limerick, June 1691, Captain Bodeaux with a small body of troops conducted the desperate defence of the Thomond Bridge against the English, until at length he fell, covered with wounds. Such was the bravery and skill of this officer that the enemy openly lamented his death. Profound was their astonishment to find in their late formidable antagonist a young woman.

Hannah Snell. Hannah Snell, daughter of a Worcester dyer, and grand-daughter of the Lieutenant Snell who was killed at the battle of Malplaquet, was born in 1723.

* To D. Kinny (Edgbaston) and Others.—I am very grateful for the interesting notes suggested, and only wish there had been an opportunity to include them.

At seventeen she had lost both parents and came to live in Wapping with her sister, a Mrs. Gray. Here she married a Dutch seaman, one James Summs. Her profligate husband squandered her little property, involved her deeply in debt, and deserted her when on the point of becoming a mother.

The child died quite young, and Hannah, believing her husband to be in Coventry, and still feeling the deepest affection for the man, suddenly decided to try and win him back. Dressing in a man's suit and assuming her brother-in-law's name, "James Gray," she travelled to Coventry, where subsequently she enlisted in General Guise's regiment, and was sent under Captain Miller to Carlisle—then the base of military operations against the Scottish rebels. Here Hannah had the terrible experience of being flogged—a punishment due to the malignity of her sergeant, who imagined her recruit to be trying to rival him with a girl whom in reality she was protecting from his undesirable attentions. The persecutions of this man and other causes led her to desert from this regiment and to enlist as a marine in Colonel Fraser's regiment, then being drafted in Admiral Boscawen's squadron to the East Indies. On the sloop Swallow Hannah soon popularised herself by plucky good-humour and dexterity in mending and cooking, for which latter arts she was dubbed "Molly" Gray.

After a stormy voyage, often on short rations, they landed on the Comorand coast, and advancing on



HANNAH SNELL. (From "Kitty's Wonderful Museum," Vol. II.)

Pondicherry, through eleven weeks of suffering and hardship, conducted a futile siege. Here Hannah won distinction by leading the party of English foot who forded the river breast high under an incessant fire from the French batteries. Also for fourteen days she was engaged in throwing up trenches and for seven of the nights was on picket duty! In one attack she received a number of wounds, including a bullet wound in the groin, which, with the help of an old negress, she managed to extract and thus save a discovery of her sex. But the fleet having sailed by the time she recovered, Hannah had to embark as a seaman. After some adventures, which I cannot here recount, she rejoined the fleet, and on board the Eltham, under Captain Lloyd, went through a series of terrible storms which destroyed most of the other vessels in the fleet.

Meanwhile, Hannah had found her husband—on the eve of his execution for a crime of violence.

On returning to England in 1750 Hannah's sister wished her to resume a woman's life and she did appear before many of her astonished messmates as a modest and interesting young woman, receiving on the spot many offers of hand and heart. None of these offers appear to have tempted her for she soon returned to male dress, which she continued to wear, with the King's express permission, from that time. Through the Duke of Cumberland she received an annual pension of £20 to which she was able to add her earnings as "Bill Bobstay," and in several other parts at the "Royalty" and "Sadler's Wells" Theatres.

Presently Hannah bought an inn, naming it "The Female Warrior; or the Widow in Masquerade," and here to the benefit of her trade received interested visitors from all parts of the world. [The final article of this series will appear next week.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Alfred J. Abbey, who was released from Pentonville Prison on Tuesday morning, will be given a public welcome at a meeting of the Men's Political Union at Caxton Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Admission is free, but tickets for reserved seats can be had from the Secretary, M.P.U., 13, Buckingham Street, or from the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C., price 1s.

London Free Meetings. London members and friends will be glad to hear that on Monday, March 27, they will have an opportunity of hearing the Rev. T. Rhonda Williams, the well-known friend and supporter of Woman Suffrage, at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., at 3 p.m. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., will also speak. Miss Pankhurst will again speak at the Steinway Hall meeting, on Thursday, March 30, at 8 p.m.

Other Important Meetings. In addition to those meetings already mentioned, and those on pages 410 et seq., the following important meetings have been arranged throughout the country:—Mrs. Pankhurst, at Handley, on Tuesday, March 28, at 8 p.m.; at the Mechanics' Institute, Halifax, on Thursday, March 30, at 8 p.m.; at Dublin, on Wednesday, April 5; and at Belfast, on Friday, April 7. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak at Cheltenham Town Hall on Tuesday, March 28; at the Byfield Hall, Barnes, on Wednesday, March 29, at 8 p.m.; at Forest Hill Baths, Sydenham, on Thursday, March 30; and at the Assembly Rooms, Balham, on Wednesday, April 5.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Members will be interested to know that the important speech on Woman Suffrage by the Earl of Selborne, published in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, is now being printed in pamphlet form, and will be ready at the end of next week. The Annual Report of the W.S.P.U. is now ready, price 3d. A new book, "The Prisoner—an experience of forcible feeding" by a Suffragette, is on sale, price 1s. The Woman's Press has also on sale, "The Servant Problem," by an Experienced Mistress, price 1s.

Dr. Ethel Smyth's Concert.

Members and friends are reminded of the concert to be given by Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc., at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., on Saturday, April 1, at 8 p.m. An interesting item on the programme will be "The Songs of Sunrise," which will be rendered for the first time in public. The March of the Women (W.S.P.U. Marching Song) is No. 3 in these songs. They will be sung by the Crystal Palace Choir of 200 voices. Tickets—reserved: Sofa stalls and grand circle, 7s. 6d.; area stalls and grand circle, 5s.; unreserved: balcony, 2s. 6d.; admission, 1s.—can be obtained from the box office, Queen's Hall; from the usual agents and libraries; from L. G. Sharpe, 61, Regent Street, W.; and from Miss Cooke, ticket secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Miss Vida Goldstein's Engagements.

During Miss Vida Goldstein's stay in England she will address numerous meetings. Among those already arranged are the following:—Manchester, Athenaeum, Monday, March 27, 8 p.m.; Bradford, St. George's Hall, Tuesday, March 28; Edinburgh, Monday, April 3. Miss V. Goldstein will be present at a dinner given in her honour by the Men's League for Woman Suffrage at the Inns of Court Hotel, on Thursday, May 4.

Festival of Empire.

The Women's Social and Political Union are erecting a special kiosk in the grounds of the Crystal Palace for the Festival of Empire which is being held during the summer months. From this kiosk (which is situated between the main stand and the Australian building), members of the Union will sell literature and colours.

Procession and Demonstration.

In the middle of June the thoughts of all the public, apart from political questions, will be occupied with the great social event of the year, the Coronation of the King and Queen. London will be full of visitors, some of them from countries which have set an example to England in enfranchising their women, some from places where the position of women is still a narrow and a cramped one, and many from lands where, as in England, the woman's movement is growing more powerful every day. There is one thing that must be impressed upon all these representatives from different nations and different colonies, and that is the strength of the Suffrage movement here. They must see with their own eyes that this is the most pressing question of the day, that the women of this great Empire are ready in immense numbers to declare their faith in the movement, and that they are marching on to speedy victory, to a time when England will no more lag behind her colonies, but will be able to lift her head, and, let us hope, be the first great European Power to give full rights of citizenship to its women.

On Saturday, June 17 (the Saturday preceding the Coronation), a procession will be organised by the W.S.P.U. from the Embankment to the Albert Hall, where a great demonstration will be held at 8.30 p.m. All the Suffrage Societies are being invited to take part. Tickets for the Albert Hall meeting will be ready to-day (Friday), and can be had from Miss Cooke, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. By the regulations of the Albert Hall, only members can apply for tickets, but they are invited to secure these for their friends, men or women, who will be thoroughly welcome. Prices:—Amphitheatre stalls, 2s. 6d.; arena and lower orchestra, 1s.; upper orchestra and balcony, 6d.; boxes: £1 10s., £1 1s., and 12s. 6d. (all numbered and reserved).

THE BILL MUST BE CARRIED.

There are weapons stronger than political influence, money, and prison, and they are, as Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence pointed out in a fighting speech on Monday at the Queen's Hall, the knowledge that we have a sound and right cause, that the moment is ripe, that the Union is full of the spirit of growth, and most potent of all for the time being, the weapon of militancy.

singing of the "Women's March," and who, in a few happy words, spoke of the great joy which it had given her to dedicate her March to the Women's Social and Political Union, and of her admiration of the courage and determination with which the Women Suffrage movement was carried on, both by the leaders and by the rank and file of women.

HOW THE PUBLIC IS DUPED.

There was a grim earnestness and determination about the crowded audience at the Steinway Hall last Thursday evening as they heard from Miss Christabel Pankhurst something of the nature of the opposition they have to fight against. This women in this movement have to face not only the open opposition of the honest opponents, but the discreditable methods of the anti-Suffragists who hope, by means of cooked figures and false "canvasses," to deceive the public into believing that the women of the country do not want the Vote.

A DOLL'S HOUSE.

In consequence of the persistent success of the performance of "A Doll's House" being given by Madame Lydia Yavorska (Princess Barinskaya), at the Royal Court Theatre, arrangements have been made to extend her season at that theatre until Saturday, April 8.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Offices: 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone: GIV 602. Founder and Hon. Organising Sec.—Victor D. Duval. Hon. Assistant Organiser—Hugh A. Franklin.

will make a special point of attending the meeting at the Casino on Saturday (Saturday), when Mr. Abbey will explain his protest and give his prison experiences. There are still a few reserved seats left, which can be obtained from the ticket secretary at above address. Mr. Hawkins, whose legal action against the Bradford League of Young Liberals was proceeding as we went to press, will also speak. Miss Adeline Bonne has kindly promised to recite, and Miss Maria Cunningham will sing "The Awakening." Both these ladies are members of the Actresses' Franchise League, to whom we are indebted for providing us with such excellent talents.

Amount already acknowledged £736 3 1. A Clifton College Boy 0 2 0. E. Thurgood, Esq. 0 2 0. Miss O'Brien 0 2 6. Miss Dempster (a protest against Mr. Franklin's sentence) 1 10 0. A grateful Suffragette (for each week of Mr. Franklin's sentence) 0 4 0. An Indignant Cliftonian Friend (traveling expenses, Leicester) 1 3 3. An Anon. Friend (for each week of sentence) 0 3 0. B. P. Ellis, Esq. 0 7 6. The Rev. Canon G. G. G. 0 10 0. Miss Outran (Self-Denial Fund) 0 10 0. C. A. Adams, Esq. (Self-Denial Fund) 0 10 0. Miss Elsie Ward 0 10 0. Collection at Whist Drive (per Miss Wilson) 0 18 0. Mrs. Mallo 1 1 0. Miss Richardson 1 1 0. Mrs. G. G. G. 1 1 0. Entrance Fees 0 8 0. Literature Sales 4 0 0. £813 3 10.

North London.—Progress is remarkably good considering things look like shaping well for the Demonstration. Two most successful drawing-room Meetings were held at 3, Meadowcroft Villas, Palmer's Green, N., on Thursday, March 16, A. L. Casserly in the chair, speakers Miss Macnamara and Bernard V. Clerke; and at Allerton's Hill, Palmer's Green, on Saturday, March 18.

Birmingham.—A procession and demonstration was held on Wednesday by the W.S.P.U., one of the platforms being occupied by the M.P.U. Local members spoke to an enthusiastic crowd for two hours. It is hoped that all members and male sympathisers will endeavour to be at the meeting in Parish Rooms, 51, John Bright Street, on April 12, when Mr. Duval will speak.

OUR POST BOX.

THE PRESS BOYCOTT.

undone, of enlightening, on this matter, the large section of people who come under its influence; and so long as the churches take up such an attitude to this great injustice and acquiesce in the sacrifice of the motherhood and potential motherhood of our race, so long will they find "grievous problems affecting the churches to solve" for when there are no more two-thirds of the community to be counted upon as victims, this vast system of exploitation, upon which our civilisation of today is based, must disappear. Ours is the churches, in the words and spirit of the Gospel, could say to the "Spirit of Fear" by which they are obsessed. Get thee behind me, Satan!—Yours, etc., V. A. BLAND.

OUR FREEDOM.

LORD CROMER AS THE CHAMPION OF "NATURE."

DEAR SIR.—I the Suffragettes had not been made of somewhat tougher material they would ere now have been worn out in the endeavour to reply, for the thousand and first time, to the ancient fallacies continually refurbished by their professed opponents. Lord Cromer, speaking at Cambridge recently said that "to attempt to drag women into the whirlpool of politics was to fly in the face of nature, which has clearly indicated [presumably by the mouth of his lordship] the spheres of action respectively assigned [by whom?] to the two sexes." I have always maintained that Nature is arbitrarily dejected for Parliamentary representation? Had the present executive been prepared to do us justice it would have gone a long way towards ending this cruel struggle. Especially must we obtain a satisfactory reply from those who are or have recently been seeking presidential preferment. Let no one shrink the duty of correspondence. I am sure the ladies and gentlemen in office have no idea how deep-seated is our dissatisfaction.—Yours, etc., ANOTHER DISSATISFIED N.U.T. MEMBER.

DEAR SIR.—Suffragette teachers will learn with much satisfaction of the decision of the N.U.T. Executive to bring forward a resolution at the Easter Conference, in favour of the enfranchisement of duly qualified women.

DEAR SIR.—As one of your correspondents suggests, all Suffragette teachers should write to Dr. Macnamara urging him to support the Conciliation Bill through all its stages, so that it may become law this session. The resolution which the Executive propose to bring forward at conference will in no way ensure this gentleman's support, whose friends appear to boast that he is unimpaired by N.U.T. resolutions.—Yours, etc., A MEMBER OF THE EAST LAMBETH TRACERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR.—Thanks to the present Executive of the N.U.T. for the instant step towards removing the political disability of its women members. I would, however, remind readers that a new Executive is about to be called into existence, voting papers for which will probably reach the schools within the next few days. Before filling these in, may I suggest that all Suffragette members of the W.C.U. address a question to all their candidate seeking Executive or Presidential honours, somewhat like the following: "If elected a member of the Executive, will you do your utmost to ensure that body taking such steps as will further the immediate enfranchisement of duly qualified women teachers?"—Yours, etc., K. CARTER.

DEAR SIR.—Myself and friend visited Portsmouth last week, attending the Free Church Conference, attracted thither by its sociological programme, which included, besides speeches on the Labour Question by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., and Mr. Wilson Fox, addresses by Mrs. Sydney Webb on the application of the Principle of Christianity to our Treatment of the Poor; Dr. Saleeby, F.H.S., F.Z.S., on Eugenics and Ethics; and Professor Ledwith, M.A., on Poverty in Relation to the Redeemptive Will of God. We were much surprised that the question of the citizenship of women and its relation to the above subjects was not referred to, even by the Women's Auxiliary, in face of their experience in rescue and preventive work amongst the victims of our present one-sided and unchristian system of life. Apparently it did not occur to them that it is imperative that the cause of these conditions should be dealt with, and that in a Christian country there should be no preventive or prohibitive work to do. Not one of the delegates present at the various meetings held during the week would deny that women and men are souls equal before God; then why this inconsistency? Considering Parliament spent two days last year debating this great fundamental question which underlies the spiritual and civic life of the community, and is about to do so again in May, it seems to me that on this occasion a great opportunity has been lost, and the important duty laid

TEACHERS AND THE VOTE.

DEAR SIR.—As one of your correspondents suggests, I trust every Suffragist teacher will write to Dr. Macnamara, asking him to support the Conciliation Bill in all the stages necessary for its passage in law. May I also urge everyone to write to the secretary of the N.U.T., 71, Russell Square, W.C., asking him to see that a definite pronouncement on this great wrong is made at the coming Easter Conference? Such a pronouncement immediately preceding the introduction of the Bill would considerably assist those teachers' representatives in the House of Commons, who frankly desire to help their women colleagues. There is another matter also which needs our immediate attention, viz., the election of the new executive. The voting papers will probably reach the schools shortly. Before committing herself to vote for any candidate, let every Suffragist write to those men and women in her own district who are seeking executive honours for a reply to the following question: "If elected, will you do your utmost to induce the executive to make a definite pronouncement in favour of the enfranchisement of such women teachers as would be qualified under the Conciliation Bill and whose names are arbitrarily dejected for Parliamentary representation?" Had the present executive been prepared to do us justice it would have gone a long way towards ending this cruel struggle. Especially must we obtain a satisfactory reply from those who are or have recently been seeking presidential preferment. Let no one shrink the duty of correspondence. I am sure the ladies and gentlemen in office have no idea how deep-seated is our dissatisfaction.—Yours, etc., ANOTHER DISSATISFIED N.U.T. MEMBER.

DEAR SIR.—I am now in the middle of two months' illness, I find that I can still do something for Votes for Women. I eagerly look forward to each Friday when I know I shall get your splendid paper. When I have made sure that I have read everything, it is passed on to the other patients and then to the nurses; consequently it is read by about twelve people; consequently it is read by about twenty people; consequently it is read by about thirty people; consequently it is read by about forty people; consequently it is read by about fifty people; consequently it is read by about sixty people; consequently it is read by about seventy people; consequently it is read by about eighty people; consequently it is read by about ninety people; consequently it is read by about a hundred people; consequently it is read by about a hundred and one people; consequently it is read by about a hundred and two people; consequently it is read by about a hundred and three people; consequently it is read by about a hundred and four people; consequently it is read by about a hundred and five people; consequently it is read by about a hundred and six people; consequently it is read by about a hundred and seven people; 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THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE.

The following resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Penal Reform League...

MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The following resolution was passed on March 10... The Executive Committee of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage...

FROM THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

A number of letters in the same subject have been published in the Manchester Guardian... We give a few extracts:—

"As to Suffragettes making no complaints at the time, if the columns of the newspapers broadcast any untrue news, the complaints would have been made."

"I was thrown out of action by the treatment I received in the deputations, and immediately sent in a statement, together with a doctor's certificate, to Mr. Driscoll, secretary to the Committee..."

"I should like to state that I was not only assaulted myself by uniformed members of the police force at Westminster, but saw others assaulted..."

"Surely, therefore, the Home Secretary should welcome any inquiry which would show either that the police behaved in the most praiseworthy manner, and that the necessity for the 130 women to the contrary is diminished, or that the constables took the illegal course of brutal behaviour..."

SOME PRESS VIEWS.

"LABOUR LEADER."

The unanimous decision of the Parliamentary Committee for Women's Suffrage to request the Home Secretary to institute a public inquiry... is supported by evidence which even Mr. Churchill cannot well ignore...

"MODERN SOCIETY."

"We have not the slightest sympathy with the Suffragette movement, and think that in most cases the women only get the treatment they ask for. But it is asserted by this committee that the police were instructed to refrain as far as possible from making arrests..."

NORWAY'S WOMAN M.P.

Miss Rogstad took her place in the Storting last week, and her maiden speech was a marked attention on her first appearance in the House. Miss Rogstad has the reputation of being extremely eloquent, and is a highly cultured woman...

THE PIONEER PLAYERS.

The Pioneer Players will give the first of their series of six performances at the Court Theatre, on Monday, May 8, at 8.20, when they will present three new one-act plays, "Jack and Jill and a Friend," by Miss Cicely Hamilton; "In the Workhouse," a realistic scene by Margaret Wynne Newington...

Mr. Winston Churchill describes the Women's Suffrage and Political Union as an "effortless fountain of mendacity. The militant Suffragettes occasionally acknowledge that they do not regard Mr. Churchill as a fountain of truth."

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Plans for Census Protest are being rapidly completed. Those wishing to take part should send in their names to the office, either 4, Clements Inn, Strand, or to the local organizer.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Members and friends who were present at the Slainway Hall meeting last Thursday evening and heard Miss Christabel Pankhurst will realize how important the work of paper-labels is...

CAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM.

Miss Adeline Bourne, Actresses' Franchise League, will recite at the Social gathering on Tuesday (see programme). It is hoped all members will attend and bring as many friends as possible...

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

Convoicing has been carried on the week for Self-Denial Week by members, with the result that £11 12s. has so far been collected...

CHELSEA, BATTERSEA, KENSAL TOWN.

At last Wednesday's meeting Miss Annetta lectured on "Browning's Women," and delighted her hearers with her beautiful readings from "Pippa Passes." Next Wednesday Mr. Laurence Housman will speak on "General Education on programme."

BALHAM & Tooting.

There was a good attendance at the office on Wednesday evening, and the ladies were delighted with Miss Isabel Seymour's address...

Hammermith and Deptford.

All last week members were busy distributing and collecting the special Self-Denial Week letter, and on Saturday, from 8.30 a.m., different meetings took place in all the districts...

BARNES.

A most successful drawing-room meeting was held at Mrs. Hill's last Saturday, when a great deal of sympathy was expressed for the cause...

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Miss Olive-Watkins organized a capital campaign for Self-Denial Week. On Saturday afternoon over 200 houses were canvassed in Fulham...

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

Table listing London meetings for the forthcoming week, including dates, locations, and organizers.

Cameron, Miss Shannon, Miss Hughson, Miss Turner, Mrs. Arncliffe, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Collier, etc. At the shop meeting last Friday, Mrs. Gillies took the chair, and an interesting discussion followed...

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workers, who turned out bravely both to hold money-boxes and to deliver and fetch canvassing envelopes. In every house where the latter had been left the circulars were distributed...

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Century Conception of Women," promises to be especially interesting, and a record attendance is hoped for, and would be easily attained if every regular member would determine to bring with her one friend...

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Book Room," and to alter the name to the "Suffrage Shop." Friends visiting the town are invited to call. The membership is increasing, and it is hoped many more who are known to be in sympathy will join...

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ADVERTISING MRS. PANKHURST'S GLASGOW MEETING.

A considerable number of strangers. A very good collection was taken; nearly four dozen for the Glasgow meeting were secured...

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop-89, Heath Street, Office-154, Finchley Road. Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Hicks and Miss C. Collier. Members have all expressed great satisfaction that Mrs. Hicks and Miss Collier have undertaken to give as Hon. Secretaries...

WIMBLEDON.

Shop-9, Victoria Crescent, Broadway, Wimbledon. Tel. 1022, P.O. Wimbledon. Hon. Organizing Secs.—Mrs. Lamont Yates, Dorset Hall, Merton, Surrey.

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Shop and Office—50, Prad Street, W. Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Haverfield. Members have had a very busy week. The underground station at Prad Street has been regularly manned by members and friends holding the collecting box for Self-Denial Week...

HIGHGATE.

Office—44, High Street, Organiser—Miss Billing. A short account of the Maxwell Hill afternoon meeting on Wednesday last, will be found elsewhere. A women's meeting was addressed on Tuesday by Miss Condon, who gave a singularly clear and forceful speech, and an open-air meeting was held that night, speakers, Miss Billing, Mrs. Billing, and Mrs. Billing...

ILFORD.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road. On Wednesday and Saturday meetings were addressed by Miss Harvey. Members have been busy during Self-Denial Week, large numbers of women municipal voters have been visited, and much good work done...

RADLET.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. White, Gravel. A drawing-room meeting was held recently at Gravel, at which Lady Constance Lytton gave a paper on "The Women's Movement in England and the United States." The meeting was most successful, and many new sympathisers were secured...

RICHMOND AND KEW.

Hon. Secs.—Miss E. Casey, 25, West Park Road, Kew. Miss V. Slade, 4, Pagoda Avenue, Richmond. Members are reminded that their Self-Denial cards should be returned to the office on Monday, March 27, at 8 p.m. The Self-Denial Week has brought several friends and sympathisers into more intimate touch with the local union...

ISLINGTON.

Shop and Office—14, Church Street, Kennington, W. Tel. 1124 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Eate, and Miss Evelyn Sharp. To take a street collection in the week's windy weather involved real self-denial on the part of the volunteers...

STREATHAM.

Shop and Office: 5, Shrubbery Road, Streatham. Hon. Secs.—Miss Lamont Yates, Dorset Hall, Merton, Surrey. To-day is Street Shop opening day. Members are invited to bring their friends to the opening ceremony, which will be performed by Mrs. Evelyn Sharp...

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

Shop: 23, Station Road. Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Holden, 19, Eversley Road. It has been decided to renew the leaflet of Mrs. Evelyn Sharp, which was distributed in the week of the 23rd Station Road, hitherto known as the "Women's Week." Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Richmond, Fensgate House, Saturday, Mar. 25.—Carlton Road, Banning, 3 p.m.

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT. Office—57, John Bright Street, Tel. 1445 Midland.

The organisers will be glad to hear in what way members intend to avoid the Census on April 2nd and to know the names of those who wish to attend the all-night party.

HANLEY, STOKE-ON-TRENT, AND DISTRICT. Hon. Organiser—Mrs. Bertha Ryland, 12, Mayer Street, Hanley.

Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting in the Potteries will be held in the Temperance Hall, not in Stoke Town Hall, as announced last week.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Office—14, Bewley Green Street, Leicester. Tel. 1115 Leicester.

The Market Stall has been such a great success, both from a financial and a propagandist point of view, that it is proposed to repeat the summer market.

NOTTINGHAM. Office—41, Clarence Place, Newport. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Humphrey Markworth.

Last Thursday's At Home was splendidly attended. Miss Annie Kenney spoke for over an hour and a half.

RETFORD. Shop—St. John Street. Hon. Sec.—Miss Bart and Nurse Harmer.

WALSALL. Hon. Sec.—Miss Evelyn Thacker, Field House, Buchanan Road, Walsall.

A Drawing-room Meeting was held, by kind permission of Mrs. Layton, on Thursday last. The meeting was well attended.

PETERBOROUGH AND DISTRICT. Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, Miss Helen Cresswell, 14, Cromwell Road, Peterborough.

WOLVERHAMPTON. Hon. Sec.—Miss Helen Boswell, 117, Dunstall Road.

West of England. AXMINSTER. Hon. Sec.—Miss Helen Cresswell, 117, Dunstall Road.

BATH. Hon. Sec.—Miss Helen Cresswell, 117, Dunstall Road.

North-Eastern Counties. BRADFORD AND DISTRICT. Office—68, Mansfield Lane, Phone 4036.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips. Hon. Sec.—Miss Helen Cresswell, 117, Dunstall Road.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

"AZA"

(BRITISH MANUFACTURE.)

The new patterns of "AZA" for 1911 are now being displayed at your Draper's or Outfitter's.

They should be examined before you purchase any material from which to make Shirt-Blouses, Skirts, Underclothing, Children's Frocks, Men's Shirts or Pyjamas.

"AZA" is 30 inches wide, price 1/4d. per yard.

If any difficulty in obtaining "AZA" patterns and the name of an "AZA" Retailer may be had from—

WM. HOLLINS & Co., Ltd., 24, 25, 26, Newgate St., London, E.C.

made the occasion of a protest meeting. The weekly At Home was a great success, and Mrs. Brindley's interesting speech was much appreciated.

BRISTOL. Office—57, Queen's Road, Clifton, Tel. 1245.

Last Monday's At Home was a great success. The spoken on resisting the Census quite half of those present resisted.

GLoucestershire. Office—6, Ortel Road, Cheltenham, Tel. 1071.

Organiser—Miss E. Ada Fitzmaurice. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Dore Wilcox, 59, Bradley Road, Trowbridge.

ILFRACOMBE AND BARNSTABLE. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Mrs. D. Snatley Newby, Grand Park Avenue, Ilfracombe.

WEST WILTS. Hon. Sec. (pro tem)—Mrs. Dore Wilcox, 59, Bradley Road, Trowbridge.

Wales. NEWPORT. Office—16, Clarence Place, Newport. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Humphrey Markworth.

Eastern Counties. IPSWICH AND DISTRICT. Shop—48, Princes Street, Ipswich. Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, Miss Helen Cresswell, 14, Cromwell Road, Peterborough.

South-Western Counties. BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT. Office—57, John Bright Street, Tel. 1445 Midland.

Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, Miss Helen Cresswell, 14, Cromwell Road, Peterborough.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN.

offered to help with the White Disarrangements (see below). Tickets (1s. 6d.) can be had through any of the members of the office.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND. Office—8, Melville Place, Queen'sferry Street, Leith, E. 10.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND. Shop and Office—563, Sauchiehall Street, Tel. 615, Charing Cross.

PRESTON, ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA AND DISTRICT. Organiser—Mrs. Rigby, 81, Glover's Court, Preston; Miss Johnson, the Hydro, Lytham.

SOUTHPORT. Office—13, Nevill Street. Hon. Sec.—Miss Ethel Anthony.

WALLASEY. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Mahood, Brougham Bridge; Mrs. F. Heathcote, 21, Martins Lane, Liccard.

Scotland. DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE. Office—41, Rathgair, Organiser—Miss Fraser Smith, 41, Rathgair, Dundee.

North-Western Counties. BIRKENHEAD. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. A. E. Abraham, 2, Kingsmead Road, 8.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT. Office—28, Berry Street, Tel. 3761 Royal. Organiser—Miss Davies.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT. Central Office—17, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Tel. 1910 Central.

Organiser—Miss A. Williams. Hon. Sec.—Miss Helen Cresswell, 117, Dunstall Road.

South-Western Counties. BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT. Office—57, John Bright Street, Tel. 1445 Midland.

Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, Miss Helen Cresswell, 14, Cromwell Road, Peterborough.

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Go or send P.O. to Mrs. S. ASSER FOR THE BECOMING LITTLE STRAW CAPOTE (Illustrated). Trimmer with Roses, and made in all Colours. At the Special Price 5/11



Speakers' Class. Hon. Election Mistress—Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.

Clerks' W.S.P.U. Hon. Sec.—Miss Phyllis Ayton, 62, Edith Road, West Kensington, W. 8.

Church League for Women's Suffrage. President—The Bishop of Lincoln.

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E. DAY & CO., FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING WORKS. NETTVOYAGE A SEC. 5, Brecknock Road, and 275, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

Mrs. MARY LAYTON, F.R.C.O. (Hon. Organist to the W.S.P.U.) Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers. Private Lessons in Singing. Singing Classes and Ladies' Choir.

BECHSTEIN STUDIOS, 40, Wigmore Street, W., and Stanley House, Milner Street, Chelsea.

The LAVENDER LAUNDRY (Manager, member of W.S.P.U.) Stafford Road, Acton. (Highly Recommended.)

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Ladies' Tailor. All Garments made in own work rooms.

Coat & Skirt. Trimmed Satin & Broad. Made to order from £2:9:6

BURLINGTON BLOUSE ROBE. Exceptional Value. In Gown and Coat well made and heavily trimmed with Cornish Embroidery.

CHIVEE'S CARPET SOAP. 6d. PER LB. It is the best carpet cleaner in the world.

ALFRED DAY, 51 & 52, Park St., Regent's Park (Gloucester Gate), London N.W.

Advertisement for Flako Tea, featuring an illustration of a woman and text: 'THE LAST WORD IN SOAP. Try FLAKO this week on your Woollens, Flannels, Laces, Silks, and Fine Fabrics. WON'T SHRINK FLANNELS. AN EXCELLENT HAIR WASH. From all Grocers, 1d. & 3d. Packets.'

Mrs. A. J. Webb; and on Friday, March 31, at Mrs. Grey's, 34, Ludbrook Square, W. Speakers: Dr. Letitia Parkfield and Rev. C. H. Hinefield. The remaining Lenten Addresses by Rev. C. H. Hinefield will be given as follows: St. Mary's, Parkfield Green, at 3.30 p.m.; March 23, The Poor; March 30, The Unfit; April 6, The Prodigal. On April 4 there will be a League Service at St. Mary's, Parkfield Green, at 3.30 p.m. Archdeacon Barrett. The Rev. Claude Hinefield will conduct a Quiet Day on Thursday in afternoon at 2.30 p.m. A firm to be specially recommended is Messrs. Clark and Co., of 14, Halford-road, Bedford. Established over 100 years, their works are equipped with all the most modern appliances for effecting handlings of every description. Their charges are moderate, and nothing but the best work is turned out, whilst they pay carriage one way on everything. Ask them to send you their price list, they will be pleased to do so.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.
2, Robert Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone: City 1214.
President: Mrs. F. B. Robertson.
Organising Secretary: Miss Joan Dugdale.

The Members' Meeting will be held on Friday, March 31, at the New Reform Club, 10, Adelphi Terrace, at 3 p.m. Subject is "The Stage Conception of Woman is Conventional and Inadequate." Mr. Frederick Whelan, founder of the Stage Society and author of "London Government," will take the affirmative, and Mr. George Calderon, the well known Anti-Suffragist and playwright, will oppose him. Chair: Mrs. J. B. Fagan. Miss Cicely Hamilton has promised (engagements permitting) to join in the discussion afterwards, and it is hoped that members and their friends will come and support the resolution, as it must be carried. Thanks are due to her for her generous contribution of 30s., and to Miss Grace Crombie for 7s. 6d. towards the East-End meeting. The first one is fixed for March 20, at Bow Baths Hall, with Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., in the chair, and Miss George Brackenbury as speaker.

WOMEN WRITERS' SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.
A reception will be held at the Palace Hotel, Oxford Street, on March 28, at 3.30. Miss Cicely Hamilton will take the chair, and Mrs. Alec Tweedie, a new recruit to the ranks of the Suffragists, will read the guests. The speakers include the Right Hon. the Earl Russell and Miss C. Nina Royce, who is president of the Women's British Empire League at Johannesburg. Mr. Frank W. W. W. has kindly consented to entertain the guests with his delightful song-parodies.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
Organiser: Miss Helen Ogden.
Office—8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge (opposite The Strand).

The mid-Norfolk campaign is in full swing. A big meeting will be held in ATTLEBOROUGH and drawing room meetings are promised. This Society has decided to open a resort campaign in the Maldon division of Essex. Many aid helpers are urgently needed. Will members please note that introductions to the Suffragists in that neighbourhood would be invaluable to the organisers. The office was crowded to overflowing last Tuesday, March 20, at Bow Baths Hall, where the Hon. Mrs. Forbes took the chair and made a charming speech and Mrs. Mansel also spoke. On Tuesday, March 22, Dr. Cobb will speak in the office and Lady Low will be hostess.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
Hon. Org. Sec.—Rev. Edward Clark, 1, Burns Road, Harefield, London, W. Hon. Sec.—Miss Hattie Baker, 35, Hartington Villas, Hove.

Coming events include (a) a meeting in the Rectory Road Congregational Church, Stone Newington, on Tuesday, April 11, at 8 p.m. Among the speakers are Mr. Philip Spurgeon and Rev. C. Fleming Williams, minister of the church. (b) A devotional meeting in connection with the second reading of George Kemp's Bill. (c) Business meeting of the Free Church League, date and place to be announced later. (d) Inaugural meeting of Penze Branch on March 29, at the Primitive Methodist Church, Beckenham Road, Penze. 3 p.m. Speaker, Rev. A. Johnson (chairman), Rev. Ernest J. Benson, Mrs. Sambrook and Rev. Edward Clark, Organising Secretary. (e) The Croydon Branch F.C.L. is taking part in a deputation with eight other Churches to the Croydon Town Council. Miss Pickworth Kemmure, Dyke Road, Brighton, is Stewart; Captain for the League. She will be glad to add to her list of those willing to steward at meetings in any part of the country. Will those willing kindly send name and address to her?

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.
Central Office: 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. (near Piccadilly). Telephone: 19 to 23, or by appointment with The Secretary, Mrs. Kineston Parkes.
On Thursday evening, March 16, a good public meeting was held at Exeter Town Hall. The speakers were Mrs. Kineston Parkes and Mrs. Colleen Spaulson, with the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield in the chair. This meeting was entirely given and arranged by Miss Raleigh, a member of the Women's Tax Resistance League.

An orchestral concert will be given at the Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening, May 2, by Miss Amy Marke, assisted by the New Symphony Orchestra. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. Basil Hozer, 15, Pond Place, Onslow Square, S.W., and Queen's Hall.

At a recent meeting in Carnarvon of the local branch of the South Wales Women's Temperance Union it was unanimously decided to send a resolution to Mr. Lloyd George expressing the desire of the meeting for Woman Suffrage as a necessary weapon for temperance reform.

ALLEN-BROWN'S ENGLISH VIOLET TOILET PREPARATIONS
ENGLISH VIOLET SOAP—As fragrant as the dew. Beneficial to the most sensitive skin. Box (3 tablets), 2/8, post free. Sample tablet, four penny stamps.
ENGLISH VIOLET PERFUME—fills the air with the delightfully soft fragrance of sweet violets. In bottles, 1/9, 2/6, 5/3, and 10/6, post free. Sample bottle, four penny stamps.
ENGLISH VIOLET FOAM—A delightful cream, for chapped hands and rough skin, imparting the sweet fragrance of the violet. Non-greasy. 4/3, post free.
DAILY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE ON REQUEST.
THE MISSES ALLEN-BROWN, F.R.H.S., Violet Nurseries, Henfield, Sussex.

Clara Strong, Suffragette Milliner.
Smart Hats from 4/11. Made to order from 6/11. A good selection in stock. Orders by post receive prompt attention.
84, ELSPEETH ROAD, LAVENDER HILL, S.W.

SPRING CLEANING.
Now that the Spring is with us and the days to be devoted to the annual spring cleaning actually decided upon, the housewife will be well advised to save much of the trouble and worry of spring cleaning by sending shabby carpets, rugs, curtains, cushion covers, &c., right away out of the house to be cleaned and dyed. Many an article, provided the actual fabric is intact, can be cleaned to look practically like new at a fraction of its original cost, or in fact can be specially recommended to Messrs. Clark and Co., of 14, Halford-road, Bedford. Established over 100 years, their works are equipped with all the most modern appliances for effecting handlings of every description. Their charges are moderate, and nothing but the best work is turned out, whilst they pay carriage one way on everything. Ask them to send you their price list, they will be pleased to do so.

CHIVERS' SOAP.
For carpets and rugs which must be cleaned at home there is nothing better, cheaper, or handier than Chivers' Carpet Soap. Those of our readers who do not know this soap should make its acquaintance at once. Its effect on the carpet is marvellous, eradicating the dirt and stains and restoring the original colour without in any way damaging the fabric. The application of the soap is very simple, just a little of the soap, a damp cloth and the matter is accomplished. A sample of the soap may be had by sending 3d in stamps to F. Chivers and Co., Soap Works, Bath.

AZA.
How many a disappointment would be visited to women if, when buying new clothes, more attention were given to the quality of the materials chosen. Good cut and style, important though they be, are wasted on material of which the colouring and texture are unreliable. When buying or ordering new things readers should insist on seeing samples of Aza, a material we can strongly recommend for lightness, softness, and durability. It is too, the rare quality of ability to stand washing and cleaning without shrinking. Aza may be obtained in all the new shades and in a wide range of designs. Its price is exceedingly moderate, 1s. 4½d. a yard, and the material will give the utmost service made up into skirts, blouses, costumes, ladies', children's, and men's day and night underwear. The latest spring patterns of Aza may be seen at all good class drapers and outfitters, and should readers have any difficulty in obtaining them a postcard to Wm. Hollins & Co., Newgate-street, London, E.C., will be a prompt reply.

Items who are anxious to get a smart new coat and skirt for Spring wear are reminded that Alfred Day, 41 and 52, Park Street, Regent's Park, can supply excellent coats and skirts in the latest styles at remarkably moderate prices. This firm, one of the oldest of our advertisers, can be depended upon for good work, reasonable prices and speedy delivery of the goods ordered. Alfred Day makes a special feature of orders for personal visits to his showrooms on any day a perfect fit is simple because he sent him. Patterns, designs, and full instructions for self-measurement will be supplied to any reader.
Mrs. Asner, 85, Burlington Arcade, has some striking bargains in spring costumes, blouses, and blouses. Smartly cut blouse robes in the newest colours are to be had from 6s. each. Spring blouses, of which Mrs. Asner can show a large variety, are equally cheap. A daily selection of millinery, hats to match the costume or in contrasting colours, motor bonnets and neat styles of hats, are also to be seen at her shop. Mrs. Asner will be pleased to send readers a catalogue of styles and prices.

SPRING PATTERNS.
A well-known firm—the Bradford Manufacturing Co., Bradford, have a special offer to make to our readers. They have ready the whole of their new spring goods, and on application will dispatch to readers a large box of patterns of silks, tweeds, serges, alpaca, &c., with a wide range of all that is newest in colouring and design. The goods are all British-made, the prices per yard are given on all the patterns, and in addition, prices are quoted for garments made to measure from any pattern selected. Readers should send for a box of these samples, and judge price and quality for themselves.

W.S.P.U. MEMBERS' SUCCESSES.
A Russian dance competition was recently held in Clifton amongst Miss Nora Gough's pupils. The prize offered was a Russian costume, and the winner had not only to be voted technically the best dancer, but also had to be judged as to her interpretation of the spirit of the dance. The prize was unanimously awarded to Miss Dorothy Duckets, a young W.S.P.U. member, who interpreted the dance in the sense of a woman pleading and struggling for her emancipation. It was remembered that Miss Duckets also scored a great success in her dance "Carnegie" last November, when Miss Craig presented the "Pageant of Great Women" at the Prince's Theatre, Bristol. At the annual competitive meeting of the Bristol Operative Telephone Society, held on March 2, for writing an essay on the work generally, Miss Winifred Simmons, of Group 5, was awarded the first prize, which consisted of a complete volume of Longfellow's works. Miss Simmons is also a W.S.P.U. member, and one of Bristol's best workers.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
For the most beautiful designs, combined with the highest quality at competitive prices, see the collection of Gem Jewellery, Gold and Silver Plate on view at the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., 112, Regent Street, London, W. (4/11).

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Every Costume guaranteed Tailor-Made.
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A Visit to our Show-room will well repay you.

MESDAMES I. & L. HAMMOND Corset Makers
Supply comfortable well-fitting Corsets to suit all figures at moderate prices.
Wm. Clarke & Son, 95, Queen's Road, BAYSWATER, W. Telephone: 565 Paddington. Established 1842.

ALAN'S TEA ROOMS, 263, OXFORD STREET (Three Doors from Jay's).
LUNCHEON - 1s., 1s. 6d. 12 till 2.30.
TEA - 4d., 6d., 1s.
A Large Room may be Engaged for Meetings, &c. No Charge to Members of the W.S.P.U.
ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 9, Upper St., London, N. MR. GROWICK BROWN, Dental Surgeon. MR. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Assiat. Dental Surgeon. Established 35 years. Gas Administered daily, at 11 and 3, by a Qualified Medical Man. Fee, 7/6. Arcs of 30,000 successful cases. Nurse in attendance. Accidental work in all its branches.
Send Postcard for Pamphlet. Telephone: No. 6548 Central. No Show-case at door.
ROBERTA MILLS and her Hand-Wrought Leather
Special designs in Belts, Hotters, Cushions, Letter Cases, Book Covers, "Embossed" Bags (large and a small bag in one). "Christabel" Shopping Bags. Setschels as made for Miss Ellen Terry, etc., etc.
Clients' ideas carefully carried out.
Apply—7, STANSFIELD ROAD, BRIXTON, S.W.

THE UNIVERSAL HAIR CO.
OUR FORMER COIL, MADE OF ALL LONG PURE HAIR. Most easily adapted. Made entirely without steam.
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Black Chip Hat, trimmed with
Lace and Roses. Very smart. **18/11**

Spring Millinery.

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Latest Novelty, **12/9**

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