

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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[Photo Russell and Sons.]

H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

CONTENTS.

Table listing contents with page numbers: Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, Special Portrait, The Outlook, etc.

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...

THE OUTLOOK.

The shadow of a great sorrow, personal no less than national and universal, rests upon us all, men and women alike, to-day. The passing of a great king to his rest is a calamity in itself which cannot at once be estimated...

Queen Alexandra.

It is difficult, almost impossible, to put into words all that the woman heart of the nation feels for Queen Alexandra in this dark hour of her grievous loss.

The Story of her Life.

From the far-off days when she landed on these shores a young girl, full of charm and girlish delight, she has faced the responsibilities and dignities of her queenship with a sense of duty which has been conspicuous in every act of her life.

A People's Tribute.

The great tragedies, the stern realities, the bitter griefs of life have come to her as they come to the humblest in the land, and she has not been spared the dark hours which are the common lot of all.

Demonstration Postponed.

In view of the universal sorrow which has been occasioned by the King's death, the Committee of the Women's Social and Political Union are quite certain that they will be supported by all the members of the Union in their decision to postpone the great Procession and Demonstration which were to have taken place on Saturday, May 28.

purely political Demonstration, yet it would have been at the same time a great festival, and it was felt that to have held it on so early a day would have been entirely unsuitable.

The Political Outlook.

The calamity which has befallen the nation will modify to a considerable extent the political situation, but it is too early yet to say exactly what will be the course of events.

Peace or War.

We draw the attention of our readers to the weighty remarks of President Roosevelt in his address on International Peace before the Nobel Prize Committee, in the course of which he used these words:—

"Peace is generally good in itself, but it is never the highest good unless it comes as the handmaid of righteousness, and it becomes a very evil thing if it serves merely as a mask of cowardice and sloth, or as an instrument to further the ends of despotism or anarchy."

It is the spirit thus expressed which animates women who take part in the militant methods organised by the Women's Social and Political Union.

The Woman's Press.

We publish elsewhere an account of the opening ceremony of the Woman's Press, which was very charmingly performed by Miss Evelyn Sharp and Miss Fanny Brough on Thursday afternoon in last week.

Government Sweating Women Employees.

Lately a terrible case of sweated labour in connection with the making of uniforms for Government contractors came to light, and it is a sad commentary on Government methods to note how often in official departments there are complaints of over-work and under-pay for women.

Women Voters in Australia.

An interesting impression of the share women took in the recent Australian elections will be found in this

issue, contributed by one who has followed closely the four years' campaign of the W.S.P.U. in this country. He notes two great facts. The first is how eager and interested women are in political questions as a result of possessing a vote, and the second how their share in the right of citizenship has been not only conceded but actively welcomed by the men of that country.

A Women's Congress.

One very important feature of the Japan British Exhibition will be the Women's Congress which is being held on June 6, in which the Women's Local Government Society is taking a large part.

Contents of this Issue.

On our first page will be found a special portrait of Queen Alexandra, the woman to whom all hearts are turned in sympathy at the moment.

It is with pleasure that we quote for our readers on page 535 a short extract from Olive Schreiner's famous work "The Story of an African Farm."

Items of Interest.

The Accession of King George V. was proclaimed at Aldeburgh by Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., the only lady Mayor in England.

A deputation recently waited upon the President of the Local Government Board urging that boarded-out children should be under the care of women, and pointing out the undesirability of having Poor Law girls inspected by men visitors.

The gold medal which was presented to Commander Peary was the work of Mrs. Scott, the wife of the explorer.

The report of the Women's Trade Union League, just issued, shows that the League has now a total affiliated membership of about 185,000.

The Rev. S. A. Steinhil, who has just died at Manchester, was a strong supporter of Woman Suffrage. He was a member of the first Suffrage Committee in Manchester, formed at the house of Dr. Louis Borchardt on January 11, 1867.

As Friday, May 20, is the day of the late King's Funeral the next issue will be available a day earlier than usual.

DEMONSTRATION POSTPONED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the lamented death of the King, the Women's Social and Political Union have decided to postpone their great franchise procession and demonstration from Saturday afternoon, May 28, to Saturday evening, June 18. Particulars will be found on page 531.

They have further decided to abandon all public political meetings until after the funeral.

THE ORIENTAL VIEW OF WOMAN.

By A. K. Coomaraswamy, D.Sc.

It is frequently assumed, by speakers and writers on the present and past position of woman in the West, that the Oriental view of woman is lower than the Western; and statements involving this assumption are often made, as if the assumption were an admitted fact.

It is not therefore possible in a short article to expound the whole Oriental view of woman. I shall only endeavour to correct the prevalent misconception—largely of missionary inspiration—by showing how the matter may present itself to any person who is not quite ignorant of Oriental thought and Oriental civilisations.

It is sometimes suggested that Christianity, an Oriental religion, has imposed upon European women a position of inferiority. But it was certainly not Christ, who was an Oriental, who treated women as inferior beings.

It is noteworthy that we find in the writings of some of the Oriental philosophers whose work had so much influence in Europe at that time pronouncements in favour of the social emancipation of women which are almost verbally identical with those of modern Suffragists.

The East has always recognised the fundamental differences in the psychology of men and women. I do not think that any attempt to minimise or to ignore these differences can be successful. It is because men and women are different that they need each other.

It is true that the early Germans honoured women; but the later Germans thought that they knew better. It was the essentially Western materialism of Luther that had the main share in the degradation of woman accompanying the Reformation.

It is not, indeed, by contrasting the religious standpoints of the East and the West that the supposed inferior position of woman in the East can be demonstrated. At the present day there are millions of Orientals who worship the Divine life in the image of a woman.

On the other hand one might point out how the whole history of mythology and art in Greece reflects the gradual degradation from an ancient ideal of high companionship (exactly corresponding to the Indian conception of the feminine principle in the cosmos as Sakti) to that of the Hausfrau in a patriarchal community.

If we turn from this question of the inner attitude to that of social status, we shall find that the Oriental woman has always enjoyed certain advantages which the Western woman has, at the best, very lately won: e.g., the universal right of Muhammadan women to hold and inherit property in their own names.

* See the Chapters on Luther in Karl Pearson's "Ethic of Free-thought." † See Jane B. Harrison, "Prolegomena to Greek Religion," pp. 273, 285.

most women there with the facial expression of most women in the East to realise that the latter are the happiest.

Both in the East and in the West the social position of woman needs reformation of a drastic character. When one reflects, however, upon the opposition to woman's advance characteristic of Western universities, legal and medical associations, and of Parliament, and still more the manner than the fact of it, it is difficult to feel that the Western woman is so much to be envied.

It is surely a tragedy that out of all the women in England between the ages of fifteen and fifty scarcely more than half are married. In all that this implies lies the comparative wickedness of modern Western industrial civilisation, which sets a premium on vice by saying, "Seek indulgence, but beware of children."

I would admit women to absolute equality of opportunity with men in all respects. But I think that State most fortunate wherein most women between the ages of twenty and forty are primarily concerned with the making of children, beautiful in every sense. To this end women must obtain economic security, either from individuals or from the State.

Social status, as I have said, needs reformation both in the East and in the West. But the West far more than the East needs a change of heart. The Western view of sex is degraded and material contrasted with the Eastern.

With the consciousness of this, and much more that might be added to it, I feel that the West has at least as much to learn from the East of reverence to women as the East has to learn from the West.

WOMEN VOTERS IN AUSTRALIA. A man who was closely connected with the Suffrage movement and took part in several of the now historic riots at Westminster, has been present at the General Elections recently held in Australia.

He records his impressions as follows:—"How strange it seems, when one remembers that the people here are of British parents, that there is such a tremendous difference in General Elections here and in England. Women's part in politics is taken as quite natural.

He records his impressions as follows:—"How strange it seems, when one remembers that the people here are of British parents, that there is such a tremendous difference in General Elections here and in England. Women's part in politics is taken as quite natural. Side by side at a political meeting you see a young woman with her father or her brother or her friend, or perhaps a group, father, mother and baby, listening to the speeches of the candidates.

Questions are asked by women and are answered without raising any idea of being unsexed. Often women go to political meetings in the afternoon, and outside a large hall may be seen numbers of mail carts with a woman in charge, while the mothers are in the hall taking an active part in the meeting. In spite of this, they do not neglect their husbands' meals, nor are they in any way unwomanly in appearance.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Special Notice.

Owing to the lamented death of the King, the Women's Social and Political Union have decided to postpone their great Franchise Procession and Demonstration from Saturday afternoon, May 28, to Saturday evening, June 18. The Procession on June 18 will form up on the Embankment at 5.30 and start at 6.30.

Meetings Abandoned.

Out of respect to the late King the Women's Social and Political Union have decided to abandon all public political meetings until after the funeral. Meetings abandoned include one at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where Mrs. Pankhurst was announced to speak on May 19; the weekly free meeting in St. James's Hall, London, on the same evening; a meeting for stenographers and clerks on Friday, May 20, to be addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst; and a very large number of meetings which had been arranged to take place in London and throughout the country.

The Next London Meetings.

The next public meeting to be held in London will be at the Scala Theatre on the afternoon of Monday, May 23, at 3 p.m., when all interested in the movement will be heartily welcomed. The speakers will be Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Georgina Brackenbury and the Rev. G. E. Startup. The Sunday meetings in the parks will be resumed on May 22.

The Woman's Press.

We should like to call the attention of our readers to the fact that "Votes for Women" Tea is on sale at the Woman's Press shop, 156, Charing Cross Road, the price being 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. per lb. Readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN are asked to make a point of calling at the shop, which is three doors from Tottenham Court Circus.

We also have pleasure in announcing that the series of articles entitled "Why," by Miss Elizabeth Robins, which appeared recently in VOTES FOR WOMEN, is on sale at the Woman's Press, price 3d. The book is published by the Women Writers' Suffrage League, and is attractively bound in paper covers.

W.S.P.U. Offices, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The offices will be closed on Bank Holiday, May 16, and on Friday, May 20, the date of the Royal funeral.



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has opened

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WOMEN'S FIGHT FOR THE VOTE.

By Frederick W. Pethick Lawrence.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Previous articles appeared in our issues of February 11, 25, March 4, 11, 18, 25, April 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, and May 6.

What women are asking for.—The demand which women are making is simply and solely that sex shall not of itself be a disqualification for the possession of the Parliamentary franchise. Women suffragists have accordingly drafted a Bill which they desire to see carried into law. It is known as the Women's Enfranchisement Bill, and reads as follows:—

That all persons entitled to the qualification and registration of voters or persons entitled or claiming to be registered and to vote in the election of Members of Parliament, wherever words occur which import the masculine gender the same shall be held to include women for all purposes connected with and having reference to the right to be registered as voters, and to vote in such elections, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The effect of the passage of this Bill will be immediately to confer the franchise upon all those women who possess the qualifications which at present entitle men to vote, and subsequently to secure that if any extension be made in the franchise law it shall affect men and women alike. It is estimated that about a million-and-a-quarter women will be immediately enfranchised by it. As there are at present between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 male voters, this will mean that the female electorate will be about one-seventh of the whole.

The Meaning of the Parliamentary Vote.—The right to put a cross on a ballot paper which the possession of the Parliamentary vote confers is a symbolic act of citizenship. It is the means recognised by the law whereby the voter exercises his sovereign rights as one of the rulers of the country. Its immediate effect is to enable the voter to influence the selection of the man who is to represent his district in the House of Commons, and through him to control the legislation, taxation, and administration of the country. Though an isolated individual may not attach much importance to his own vote, it makes all the difference whether a whole class of individuals possesses the franchise or is excluded from it. What one single John Smith is unable to do a whole class of John Smiths not only can but will do. As illustrations may be noted the Trades Disputes Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and Old Age Pensions, which would never have become law if the working class had not been enfranchised.

Why Women Want the Vote.—In the first place, they desire to play their part in the life of the nation and introduce their point of view, so long neglected, into the government of the country. Among the matters decided in Parliament are questions of education, infant mortality, sweated labour, the conditions of women's work, the housing of the poor, the treatment of the poor and of criminals. Women feel deeply on all these questions, and when they are voters candidates of all political parties will find that in order to win their support at the polls they will have to set these questions in the forefront of their programmes. In the second place, women know that the possession of the vote is necessary to safeguard the interests of women. No human being is good enough to be entrusted with absolute power over another human being, and no section or class of a community is good enough to be trusted with absolute power over another section or class. At present the male electorate controls the making and the administering of the laws, and as a result the law is not fair to women, and it is also administered to their disadvantage. Finally, the vote is the hall-mark of citizenship, and confers a status which those who are excluded from it cannot possess.

Where the law is unjust to women.—Those who oppose the granting of the franchise to women are the loudest in their claims that the place of women is in the home, yet it is precisely in the home that the rights of the man are by law entirely superior to those of the woman. The husband has the power to select where the home shall be and how it shall be conducted. In the eyes of the law he is the sole parent of the child so long as he is alive, and the decision as to the child's upbringing rests entirely with him. Whether the husband be good or bad, the wife is by law entirely subservient to him. She has no legal right to any share of the husband's income except in the case of actual desertion; and if, while continuing to live with her, he refuses to pay to her a single penny of his wages, she cannot obtain such payment except by breaking up her home and going into the workhouse. Short of this she and her children can starve, and yet she cannot claim the protection of the law to obtain maintenance from her husband. Finally, in the event of either party to the marriage being guilty of definite immorality, there is a total difference in the treatment accorded to husband and wife.

Women and the Administration.—In administering the country the Government has set up an entirely artificial differentiation between the sexes. In the first place, from a very large number of positions (including all the more important) women are excluded altogether, to the disadvantage of women who are thus denied opportunities of well-paid employment, and to the disadvantage of the community, which is thus obliged to appoint a man where a woman might be more suitable, or have better qualifications. In the second place, where men and women are both employed, the woman receives a far smaller wage than the man for precisely the same work, as is the case with school inspectors, sanitary inspectors, post office employees, &c. Finally, the Government is one of the worst of sweaters in the wages it pays to women, either directly or through its subcontractors in its Army clothing works and other departments.

Forty Years of Ladylike Methods.—Those who accuse the Suffragettes of impatience forget the forty years of "constitutional" agitation carried on from 1866 to 1905. At first women tried to get on to the register, and in one district 92 per cent. of the "qualified" women sent in claims. The case was, however, decided against them in the law courts—*Chorlton v. Lings*. They then organised petitions, and in 14 years sent in over 9,000 petitions with over three million signatures. Next they held anti-suffragist meetings in all the large towns of the country. Nevertheless they were omitted from the County Franchise Bill, and, at the express direction of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., pledged to Woman Suffrage voted against an amendment to include women. After this betrayal women continued to pursue "peaceful" methods, and in 1897 a monster memorial signed by 257,000 women, was presented to members of Parliament. But no notice was taken of it, and M.P.'s continued to ignore the agitation.

Militant Methods.—It is a mistaken idea that submission is a noble virtue. There are circumstances under which it may even be morally wrong. One of these arises when it is a case of submission to a breach of trust by a co-trustee. And women, to whom equally with men, the interests of other women, of children, and of the race as a whole are confided, would be wrong if they continued to submit to exclusion from their proper place in the nation's affairs. Because they have done so hitherto, a whole set of ideas necessary for the proper evolution of the human race has been crushed out of existence. The commencement of militant methods by women meant that

they were tired of being humbugged by politicians and had found out that pressure had to be adopted. This pressure could not be of the same kind as is used in other walks of life, because those who had no votes had no constitutional means of bringing pressure to bear on the Government. It had to be an extraordinary or revolutionary kind. The men who won Magna Charta knew this, and so did those who broke the power of the Sturges and those who won the Reform Bills of 1832 and 1867. And women have decided that if no other way is open to win their liberty even revolution will not be eschewed.

Origin of the Militant Campaign.—In the autumn of 1905 the general political outlook underwent a change. The sands of the Conservative Government were running out, and Sir Edward Grey came to Manchester to expound what Liberal policy would be if a Liberal Government came into power. The W.S.P.U., then two years old, determined to find out what the Liberal policy would be to women. Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney went to Sir Edward Grey's meeting, and after his speech, at the proper time for questions, put a question to him on this point. He ignored the question. It was then sent up to him in writing, but it was still ignored; and as the meeting showed signs of breaking up, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney stood on their seats and pressed for an answer. The only answer they got was to be dragged out past the platform and flung into the street. There they started a protest meeting, but the police refused to allow them to proceed, and arrested them on a fabricated charge of assault. Brought before the magistrate the next day, they were sentenced to fine or Kenney to three days—and both elected to go to prison. This did Sir Edward Grey prefer to see women flung out of his meeting and sent to prison rather than give an answer to one straightforward question.

The Four Years' War.—The story of the Government's action during the four years which followed was the development of the policy initiated by Sir Edward Grey at Manchester of first ignoring and then treating as mere rowdies the women who were determined to have their question dealt with. The only possible answer to be made by women—unless they were to give right in—was to try to compel the Government to listen to the women's case, to force them to argue it out on its merits, to accept violence at their hands rather than submit to remain voiceless, and, if the Government proved obdurate, to appeal to a higher power—the electorate—to override them. Women began by heckling Cabinet ministers at their meetings and by seeking to approach the Prime Minister by deputation. When both these avenues were closed to them they made demonstrations in the street. They also worked at elections with considerable success to bring about the defeat of the Government nominees. In the early days of imprisonment women submitted to the full rigour of prison discipline, but realising that they were in this way allowing the rights of political prisoners to be abrogated, they started a prison mutiny and carried out the heroic hunger strike against which the Government adopted the barbarous practice of forcible feeding. Foiled in their attempt at breaking the spirit of the women, the Government have since decided to allot them better treatment. Meanwhile, following on the General Election, at which they were responsible for the defeat of 30 or 40 Government candidates, women have declared a truce to see whether sufficient has been done to bring politicians to a sense of their real duty.

Criticism of the Election Policy.—Critics of the anti-Government policy of the W.S.P.U. at elections represent it as "immoral," because it calls on Liberal electors to vote against a Liberal Government. This criticism is faulty, because it fails to recognise the importance of the Liberal principle of representation which must take precedence of other questions. They also say that it is unfair to the Government, who are not to blame; but a sounder knowledge of politics will teach them that it is only through the support of the Government that any Bill can be carried, and that it is the Government who by blocking the women's Bill have prevented women's enfranchisement. Nor is it unfair to Liberal candidates, because they, by consenting to stand as Liberals, have donned the Liberal party uniform, and must accept the odium as well as the prestige of the Liberal party flag. Critics also argue that a more expedient policy would be to support candidates individually "favourable"; they do not realise that women have already an overwhelming majority of "professing friends" in the House of Commons, and that what is now necessary is to bring the Government to reason by defeating their nominees at the polls. Finally, it is said that the policy is ineffective, and that votes are not turned. Here criticism is at variance with the evidence of facts.

CHAPTER XII.

PART II.—"PESTERING" CABINET MINISTERS.

A very hot fire of criticism has been directed against the deliberate policy of the Women's Social and Political Union of pestering Cabinet Ministers. Regardless of the fact that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman himself recommended women "to go on pestering people," Liberals have taken women to task for presuming to pester Cabinet Ministers, and have urged that persuasion would be better than coercion. The record of 40 years however showed that persuasion had failed, and that something was required—analogue to the *importance* of the widow—to make it harder for Cabinet Ministers to refuse, than to give justice to women.

Routed on the major issues, critics have taken refuge in attacking the minor details of tactics. At first, when "pestering" took the form of interrupting Cabinet Ministers' political speeches, they argued that all such interruption was improper. This criticism on the part of Liberals has since been completely shown up by the approbation which they have bestowed on the Liberal "voice" which so frequently interrupted Conservative speakers at the General Election. Such interruptions, though declared to be "an attack on the sacred right of free speech" when made by women at Liberal meetings, have been pronounced to be thoroughly correct by the chief Liberal journals when Liberal men have interrupted Conservative speakers. Moreover, such interruptions have been from time immemorial the recognised means of heckling political speakers in this country, and were not employed by women until pertinent questions, addressed after the conclusion of the principal speech, had on many occasions been treated with total disregard.

Other critics complained that heckling was not confined to hostile Ministers but was employed even against professing friends. These critics seem to be unaware of the constitutional doctrine of joint Cabinet responsibility, by which every Cabinet Minister is held responsible for the whole action of the Cabinet, and has only one means—that of resignation—of putting this responsibility aside. Others argued that the women's protests were alienating sympathy, a fallacy based on the supposition that the whole world took the same view as a few irate and hysterical stewards. Others, with Mr. Haldane, taunted the women with pursuing a policy of pinpricks and inquired why they did not do something serious, a taunt which the women rightly treated with disdain. Interrupters stand their chance of rough usage at the hands of the stewards at meetings, and this was meted out to women with full measure by incensed Liberals, egged on by such atrocious declarations from the platform as that of Mr. Lloyd George, "Let them be ruthlessly flung out."

Excluded from Meetings.

Then came the time when Cabinet Ministers tried to avoid the heckling of women by confining their audiences to men—a device for avoiding the impertinence of the un-enfranchised, which it may be noted by the way, is only applicable when the un-enfranchised belong to a class distinguishable at sight from the enfranchised. Women were at once confronted with the alternative of abandoning their attack or pressing it home in new ways. Realising the terrible consequences of abandonment, they decided to adopt the latter course. Four ways of continuing the protest presented themselves, and all these were adopted.

First, they sought out Cabinet Ministers at other times and places and laid their demand before them. Critics have fastened upon this action and denounced it as bad manners. But bad manners may be justified by sufficiently urgent circumstances. A man who shuts up the highway through his grounds must not complain when the public trespass on his private property or tear down his fences; a man who commits a crime must not complain when the police force themselves on his presence; a man who fights in an army has to take the risk not merely of death in the field, but of the petty annoyances of war. So when Cabinet Ministers closed their meetings to women, they had only themselves to blame when women took other occasions of reaching them.

Secondly, women entered the halls by strategy and delivered their protest from the roof, or from under the platform, or from elsewhere. These tactics have been denounced as foolish, unwomanly, and unpollitic. The simple fact remains, however, that they have been the means of bringing home to the speaker and to the audience in an unmistakable way the demand of women for the vote; while the extraordinary dexterity and courage displayed in many instances by the women have won for them the hearty appreciation of local public opinion.

Thirdly, at the suggestion of women, men friendly to the cause have heckled Cabinet Ministers at their meetings, and have been subjected to gross ill-usage at the hands of the stewards and flung out into the streets. This for a pertinent interruption on Votes for Women, while interrupters on other questions have been treated with respect. A critic, in the person of Mr. Lloyd George, has not hesitated to say that these men were paid for their work. This statement is totally false.

Fourthly, women have headed street demonstrations outside the meetings with the view of entering them by force. Also, when completely barred out, they have sent a material protest singing into the hall in the shape of a well-directed stone. These actions have brought them within the law, and many of them have been arrested. It has also called forth the most extraordinary precautions—an immensely increased police force, street barricades, and the use of subterranean passages by Cabinet Ministers. The women's popularity has been demonstrated by these precautions (which would be unnecessary if the crowd were hostile), while the unpopularity of Ministers has been increased by the heavy bill for police protection which the local people have had subsequently to foot. Critics, however, fasten on the lawless character of the women's action and the danger arising to the public. Leaving to the next chapter a detailed consideration of these charges, where they are met with in reference to a similar case, I shall confine myself here to pointing out that revolutions cannot be made with rosewater, and that the blame for creating them rests, not with those whose sense of liberty compels them to rebel against injustice, but upon those who by denying justice make revolution the only available means to obtain redress.

Finally individual women acting on their own responsibility have carried out isolated means of protest by still more vigorous action. With regard to these it is only necessary to point out that in every franchise agitation individuals have exceeded the counsels of moderation laid down by the responsible leaders, and the present agitation is no exception to the rule. But, speaking generally, the struggle has been marked by a self-restraint and a calm deliberation which will make it memorable in years to come.

In fact, this very characteristic has been selected by some critics for a special taunt. "If it was men acting in hot blood," they have said, "this agitation might be serious; but, bah! it is only women playing at revolution." Such criticism is not merely false but exceedingly wicked. Women are not men, who act in hot blood, careless of what they do. Rather they weigh with careful thought every fresh move that is undertaken so that it shall not exceed by one iota that which the circumstances demand. And it is for this reason that their revolution possesses such irresistible strength.

(To be continued.)

UNDER THE CLOCK.

The ceremony of opening the new W.S.P.U. shop at 156, Charing Cross Road (soon to be distinguished by the large VOTES FOR WOMEN Clock, which will be visible from Oxford Street) was gracefully performed on Thursday afternoon of last week by Miss Evelyn Sharp (representing Literature) and Miss Fanny Brough (representing the Drama). Bouquets of roses tied in the colours were presented to the openers by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Miss Evelyn Sharp pointed out that in a nation said to be, by the greatest rebel of his time, a nation of shopkeepers, the great thing was to keep shop well, and this was certainly done by the Women's Social and Political Union. The Women's Social and Political Union stood for the principle that what was handed across the counter should be that which had been paid for by the purchaser, and it was this principle of straight dealing which the Union demanded from the Government. After referring to the almost miraculous progress of the Woman's Press, which in four years had increased its annual turnover from £60 to £12,000, Miss Sharp said: "Now that is surely evidence that we know how to keep shop in our movement, and shows also the promptitude and energy we display in doing things. It is

clear so splendidly on the side of the women's fight for freedom.

Miss Fanny Brough, in a charming and amusing speech, said she felt rather like the stage clown's dog, who at the last moment, when something particularly clever has been done, runs across the stage and gets all the praise. ("No, no.") She was not able to "do deeds," but her sympathies were entirely with the Suffragettes. "I am more than amazed at the enormous work that you have done, and I feel sure that the end of your fight is at hand and that you are soon to be given the justice you demand. It is delightful for me to be able to prove to you to-day in these few words how absolutely I am in sympathy with what you have done, though I am not practical and do not do deeds. I am so delighted and surprised at the work that our little Franchise League has done, because we in this profession never know what we can do; the slack times are often very great, and when the work comes it is also very great." She could not understand how it was possible in these days for any woman to act in so unwomanly a manner as to oppose, by means of a so-called anti-suffrage league, the women who were doing such splendid work in winning freedom for their sex. She could only stigmatise such action as unwomanly.



MISS FANNY BROUGH, MISS EVELYN SHARP, AND MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

OPENING THE NEW SHOP.

(Central News Agency.)

interesting to notice also that it is only a fortnight since the Woman's Press took over this shop at all, and all the decorations have been done in that time, and the staff have been working until 10 o'clock at night to get it ready for to-day. That again is evidence of the energy with which we do things in our movement. But it is not only the commercial side of our shopkeeping that matters so much, but, as has been pointed out in this week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, there are now thousands of people reading about this movement through the medium of the paper, and an enormous number of people who have heard about our movement for the first time through the work that has been done by the Woman's Press. It is not only the amount of money which is taken over our counter that matters, it is the amount of influence that we hand across the counter that counts for so much." Miss Sharp then quoted from Miss Martineau's "History of the Peace," and remarked upon her very amusing account of the panic in the country after the Cato Street conspiracy, when the Tories said it was the fault of education, that if the Radicals had not been taught to read and write, this discontent would never have spread, and that the discontented ought to be kept dumb. This was just what the Woman's Press was not going to do. By means of VOTES FOR WOMEN and other literature the Woman's Press was educating the country, and helping women to make their just demands heard by the Government. Miss Sharp then introduced Miss Fanny Brough as the representative of a profession which has

sweet were the uses of advertisement, and it was with the very greatest delight and pleasure that she declared the new shop open.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence, in proposing a vote of thanks to the openers, coupled with their names those of the Woman's Press Staff, who in three days had worked so valiantly to have the premises ready for the opening.

This having been unanimously carried, the guests went upstairs to a large and sunny room which the Woman's Press is lending to the Women's Social and Political Union as a centre of propaganda, where tea and refreshments were served.

The first week's work in the new shop has proved most encouraging, among the purchasers was a lady who bought 60 lbs. of the "VOTES FOR WOMEN" Tea.

According to the papers the Suffragettes' new depot in Charing Cross Road is to have a clock, the figures on the face of which will be Votes for Women. But that will never do—thirteen hours to the day; it wouldn't be cricket. Possibly the papers are wrong, inconceivable as this may seem, and the first word will read, not Votes, but Vote—which is more to the point still.

—Daily Chronicle.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN."

It is pleasant to see a paper advance week by week as this well-edited and smart little journal is undoubtedly doing, and there can be no question that it is performing an important work in educating public opinion in the principles which it so boldly advocates.

—Wallace News.

PREPARING FOR THE PROCESSION.

Owing to the death of the King, the great Procession and Albert Hall meeting fixed for May 28 have been postponed until June 18. The Procession will form up at 5.30 p.m., starting at 6.30 p.m. The meeting will commence at 8.30 (doors open at 8 p.m.). No meetings in connection with the Procession have been held during this week, and all arrangements for next week have been postponed. Other particulars will be given next week.

We append reports from some of the special organisers of the work done last week.

Gymnastic Teachers

Mrs. E. Adair Impy, Creethorpe, King's Norton, Birmingham.

A good many names have been enrolled for the Gymnastic Teachers' section of the Suffrage Procession on June 18, but as there is no limit to numbers it is hoped that a great many more will join. The prime idea being to express the opinion of gymnastic teachers as a professional group, it is not necessary to be either a member of the W.S.P.U. or of the G.T.S.S. in order to be eligible for this most important demonstration. All gymnastic teachers should communicate at once with the organiser, as above.

Teachers.

Organiser: Miss M. Cameron, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Successful drawing-room meetings have been held at 82, Redcliffe Gardens on the 4th, when Mrs. Eates and Dr. Christine Murrell spoke, and at 65, Brixton Hill, when Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Mrs. Douglas Smith spoke, Mrs. L. Tyson in the chair. Splendid work has been done amongst teachers by the workers. The meetings arranged for the 19th, 20th, and 21st have been postponed owing to the death of the King. The date of these meetings will be announced next week.

All who can help in any way please communicate with Miss Margaret Cameron.

THE MUSICIANS' SECTION.—Will all those desiring to walk in this section communicate with Lady Constance Lytton or Miss Esther Palliser at the W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn.

Young Ladies in Business Houses.

Miss Vibert and Miss Fergus, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The canvassing that was done last week shows more than ever that this movement is gaining ground, for firms that have previously shown themselves indifferent and even hostile are now warmly sympathetic.

Members of the W.S.P.U. in business houses will like to know that a banner bearing a motto is being subscribed for to head this section. Any contributions should be sent direct to the Hon. Secs.

Foreign Contingents.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Foxall, 1a, Stirling Mansions, Canfield Gardens, N.W.

A great deal of active work has been done in connection with contingents from foreign countries. Further particulars will be given next week. Miss Freeman is in charge of an American Contingent. She reports that names have been coming in very well, and that the American Contingent promises to be a credit to that land of liberty. The following Foreign Contingents are also being organised—New Zealand, Germany, Denmark, Australia, Norway, France. Any women from these countries desiring to walk in the Procession are asked to communicate with Miss Foxall.

Women Pharmacists.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Gilliat, Western Hospital, Fulham.

Several letters have been received from women chemists anxious to join the Procession, and all engaged in this section are asked to communicate with Miss Gilliat.

Nurses.

Organiser: Miss Buckley, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Hon. Secs: Miss Pine and Miss Townsend, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Hospitals and nursing homes are being assiduously canvassed wherever this is possible, and it is hoped shortly to give particulars of several meetings organised for nurses only. This week several were postponed on account of the King's death.

Civil Servants, Stenographers and Clerks.

Organiser: Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

CIVIL SERVANTS.—The Winchester House meeting at which Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., is to speak has been postponed, in

consequence of the King's death until June 3, at 5.30 p.m. At the workers' meeting on Wednesday, May 4, it was decided to have a motto only on the special Civil Servants' banner for the Procession (postponed to June 18). The following was selected:—"Fair play! Fair pay! for all who serve the State." The banner, which is to be made of green silk, will cost three guineas. The following contributions have been received:—Telephone Department, 8s. 6d.; Clearing House Branch, 4s.; Central Telegraph Office, 9s.; Money and Postal Order Department, 11s.; Savings Bank Clerks, 16s. 6d.; Sorting Staff (Savings Bank), 4s. 6d.—Total, £23s. 6d.

STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERKS.—As May 20 is the day of King Edward's funeral the meeting in Winchester House is now postponed until June 10, at 7 p.m. No final decision has been made regarding the inscription on the special Typists' and Clerks' banner. The cost will be three guineas, and the contributions are as follows:—Amount already acknowledged, £2 0s. 6d.; Miss Peet, 1s.; Miss Thomas, 1s.; Anon. (per Miss P. Artyton), 6d.; Mrs. Gludning, 2s. 6d.—Total, £2 5s. 6d. The organiser will be glad to receive further contributions to both these banners. Tickets for both meetings are being prepared and can shortly be obtained on application.

Outdoor Campaign.

Organiser: Miss M. Hasler, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

All outdoor work has been stopped by the sudden death of His Majesty. No outdoor meetings will be held till after the Royal funeral. Further particulars will be given next week. The next big open-air meetings will be held on Sunday, May 22.

It is hoped that all who had undertaken to act in any official capacity on May 28, may be able to act in the same capacities on June 18.

AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

At St. James's Hall, on Thursday night, speaking to the very large number of those who were present for the first time, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence dealt with some of the reasons why the Vote is so vital a necessity to working and professional women, and it was plain that to many in the hall the reasons why women need the Vote came forcibly home. Mrs. Lawrence then called upon everyone present to join in the Procession, and explained the meaning of the various symbols which will be made use of on that day—the colours, the music, the flowering branches—all symbolising different aspects of the great woman's movement, and the new spirit which is its motive power.

Miss Sheena Potter devoted her speech to the consideration of what is really woman's sphere, showing how individual control has been replaced by State control, and how impossible it is to differentiate between economic and political questions. Women were realising their responsibilities, and were making a most legitimate demand for recognition as citizens.

Another very interesting speech, full of valuable facts, was given by Dr. Flora Murray, who dealt with the disabilities of professional women, showing how rates of pay, pensions, chances of promotion, and security of tenure are affected by the lack of political power.

Miss Freeman, who is organising the American contingent for the Procession, after remarking that if the audience required any more facts to prove the need of the Vote their capacity must be colossal, told a story of what happened in Colorado. Certain manufacturers having introduced foreigners as factory hands, and paid their travelling expenses, required these to be returned in the form of work, with the result that the foreigners sent their children to the factories in order to pay off the debt. It was the women's vote that closed those factories. She called upon all American women to come forward and help the British Suffragettes in their battle for freedom. It was an American woman who, arriving in England on a Monday night, called next morning at Clements Inn and signed the membership card, spent the whole week in sandwiching, &c., sold VOTES FOR WOMEN outside Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon, and had now subscribed for two bands in the great Procession! Here was a magnificent example for other American women to follow.

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BOOK OF THE WEEK.
"A Modern Chronicle."

"A Modern Chronicle" is the latest of a series of great novels, each one in its own way a masterpiece, in which Mr. Winston Churchill, the brilliant American writer, has portrayed the political and social development of the United States from the war of American Independence down to the present day.

Having shown us in his last book, "Mr. Crewe's Career," modern America, in the study of a man profoundly influenced by the growth of trusts and syndicates and the immense accumulation of wealth, Mr. Churchill now shows us another side of the same picture in the study of a woman who is a product of the new spirit.

To women this book is particularly interesting. Honora may be to her literary creator a fascinating but baffling mystery. That is the impression which we gather. She is no baffling mystery to women whose vision of new possibilities and new extensions afford them the clue to her character. Honora is the creature of no didactic philosophy. She is born of the genius of the true artist in life and letters. She is essentially human—she lives, grows, speaks and acts as a human being endowed with her temperament needs must act in her circumstances. She is alive to the finger tips. But the meanness of God's creatures boasts two soul sides. And if Honora presents a different soul side to the modern awakened woman from the one she shows to the ordinary critic or even to Mr. Churchill himself, it is but an ultimate proof of her vitality and human fascination.

Honora, who is queen of hearts in the cradle, is brought as a baby to grow up with her sweet old-fashioned uncle and aunt, who live in a remote west country town, far removed from the hustle of the modern city. If loving admiration and indulgent tenderness could satisfy she ought to have been a contented young person. But love is not Honora's whole existence. As well as a beautiful face and form, as well as a woman's heart, she "has that terrible thing that is called temperament," which is, she avers, "only another name for soul."

From very childhood she hears the strange insistent call of life, of adventure, of achievement.

"If I were a man," she tells her loyal admirer, the rising young country solicitor, Peter Irwin, "I shouldn't stay here. I'd go to New York. I'd be somebody. I'd make a national reputation for myself. That's the worst of being a woman—we have to wait till something happens to us." That sentence is one of the keys to the riddle of Honora's disillusioned life. Another key is to be found in a reflection full of profound insight. "It is idle to speculate on the phenomenon taking place within her, and it may merely be remarked in passing that she possessed a quality which in a man leads to a career and fame. Unimagined numbers of America's women possess that quality—a fact that is becoming more and more apparent every day."

Sharp, indeed, is the contrast between Peter Irwin's career and that of Honora. He starts as her uncle's errand-boy, and gradually wins the favour of his employer, who encourages him to enter a solicitor's firm as a clerk. From this position he rises to be partner, and progresses steadily to a very foremost place in his country's service and estimation. He is a "mixture of simplicity and self-respect and common sense." His heart belongs to Honora from the day when as her uncle's errand-boy he wheels her, a baby, in a go-cart, till the day when she falls disciplined, tamed, and humbled almost to dust into his faithful, merciful hands.

Honora also starts out penniless upon her journey through life. But she is equipped with qualities to which Peter can lay no claim. She has genius, brilliance, personal magnetism, ambition, initiative, and tact, as well as brains—qualities not to be despised in organisation or in diplomacy. Above all, she has that most essential quality for success—intense vitality. Given an equal chance, she would have shot up far beyond Peter Irwin. But as a woman she has to play the passive, not the active rôle. She has to wait till something happens. And when things happen disillusionment is thrust upon her and life narrows down to the sordid and the petty on every side. "Her very soul rebelled, and cried out that she was made for something better, something higher than the life she was leading." But all doors outward from her prison-house are barred save one, and that one only opens to drag her down deeper to humiliation and failure.

So the stem of her life is broken, and the blossom thrown into the dust of the roadside, to be lifted in the end by the rejected Peter Irwin, and to be tended back to some semblance of its former beauty. We resent the futility and waste. We deplore the stupidity of a dull world that has no use for its Honoras. Shall we never meet in fiction a high-spirited, brave, and independent girl who is not led by her creator, the novelist, through the depths of failure, humiliation, and defeat, till with her pride broken and her self-confidence destroyed, her illusions gone and her dreams vanished, she accepts with chastened thankfulness the authority and protection of the real "lord of her little life"?

The world is swift to appreciate and acclaim its Peter Irwins. But it lets it be known as plainly as its concerted voice can utter it that the only safety for its women lies in acquiescence and mediocrity.

In depicting modern society as ruled by the millionaires in the States, stress has often been laid upon the waste of the national substance which is squandered in luxury or in vulgar senseless display.

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E. P. L.

"A Modern Chronicle." By Winston Churchill. (London: Macmillan and Co. 6s. net.)

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EXTRACTS FROM "THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM."

"Don't you wish you were a woman, Waldo?"

"No," he answered readily.

"I thought not. . . . I never met a man who did. . . . It is delightful to be a woman; but every man thanks the Lord devoutly that he isn't one."

"This one thought stands and never goes—if I might but be one of those born in the future; then, perhaps, to be born a woman will not be to be born bred, 'dod."

"It is not what is done to us, but what is made of us, that wrongs us. No man can be really injured but by what modifies himself. We all enter this world little plastic beings, with so much natural force, perhaps, but for the rest—blank, and the world tells us what we are to be, and shapes us by the ends it sets before us. . . . To you it says *Work*; and to us it says *Seem*! To you it says—As you approximate to man's highest ideal of God, as your arm is strong and your knowledge great, and the power to labour is with you, so you shall gain all that human heart desires. To us it says—Strength shall not help you, nor knowledge, nor labour. You shall gain what men gain, but by other means. And so the world makes men and women."

"In some of us the shaping of our end has been quite completed. The parts we are not to use have been quite atrophied, and have even dropped off; but in others, and we are not less to be pitied, they have been weakened and left. We wear the bandages, but our limbs have not grown to them; we know that we are compressed, and chafe against them."

"But what does it help? A little bitterness, a little longing when we are young, a little futile searching for work, a little passionate striving for room for the exercise of our powers, and then we go with the drove. A woman must march with her regiment. In the end she must be trodden down or go with it; and if she is wise she goes."

"Mark you," she said, "we have always this advantage over you—we can at any time step into ease and competence, where you must labour patiently for it. A little weeping, a little wheedling, a little self-degradation, a little careful use of our advantages, and then some man will say—'Come, be my wife!' With good looks and youth marriage is easy to attain. There are men enough; but a woman who has sold herself, even for a ring and a new name, need hold her skirt aside for no creature in the street. They both earn their bread one way. Marriage for love is the beautifullest external symbol of the union of souls; marriage without it is the uncleanliest traffic that defiles the world. . . . And they tell us we have men's chivalrous attention," she cried. "When we ask to be doctors, lawyers, law-makers, anything but ill-paid drudges, they say, 'No'; but you have men's chivalrous attention; now think of that and be satisfied! What would you do without it?"

"They bring weighty arguments against us when we ask for the perfect freedom of woman. . . ."

"Then they say, 'If the women have the liberty you ask for, they will be found in positions for which they are not fitted!' If two men climb one ladder, did you ever see the weakest anywhere but at the foot? The surest sign of fitness is success. The weakest never wins but where there is handicapping. Nature left to herself will as beautifully apportion a man's work to his capacities as long ages ago she graduated the colours on the bird's breast. If we are not fit, you give us to no purpose the right to labour; the work will fall out of our hands into those that are wiser."

"They say women have one great and noble work left them, and they do it ill. That is true; they do it execrably. It is the work that demands the broadest culture, and they have not even the narrowest. The lawyer may see no deeper than his law books, and the chemist see no further than the windows of his laboratory, and they may do their work well. But the woman who does woman's work needs a many-sided, multiform culture; the heights and depths of human life must not be beyond the reach of her vision; she must have knowledge of men and things in many states, a wide catholicity of sympathy, and strength that springs from knowledge, and the magnanimity which springs from strength. We bear the world, and we make it. The souls of little children are marvellously delicate and tender things, and keep for ever the shadow that first falls on them, and that is the mother's, or at best a woman's. There was never a great man who had not a great mother; it is hardly an exaggeration. The first six years of our life make us; all that is added later is veneer; and yet some say, if a woman can cook a dinner or dress herself well she has culture enough."

"The mightiest and noblest of human work is given us, and we do it ill. Send a navy to work into an artist's studio, and see what you will find there! And yet, thank God, we have this work. . . . it is the one window through which we see into the great world of earnest labour. The meanest girl who dances and dresses becomes something higher when her children look up into her face and ask her questions. It is the only education we have, and which they cannot take from us. . . ."

"They ask, 'What will you gain, even if man does not become extinct? You will have brought justice and equality on to the earth, and sent love from it. When men and women are equals they will love no more. Your highly-cultured woman will not be lovable, will not love.'"

"Do they see nothing, understand nothing? . . . It is the hard-headed, deep thinker who, when the wife who has thought and worked with him goes, can find no rest, and lingers near her till he finds sleep beside her."

"A great soul draws and is drawn with a more fierce intensity than any small one. By every inch we grow in intellectual height our love strikes down its roots deeper, and spreads out its arms wider. It is for love's sake yet more than for any other that we look for that new time. Then when that time comes, . . . when love is no more bought or sold, when it is not a means of making bread, when each woman's life is filled with earnest, independent labour, then love will come to her, a strange sudden sweetness breaking in upon her earliest work; not sought for, but found. Then, but not now—"

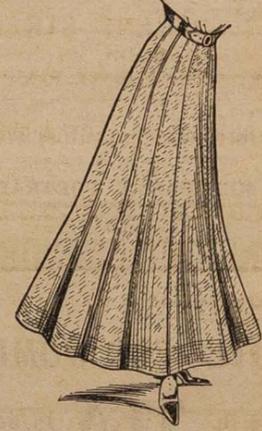
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The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking
 for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease
 to be a disqualification for the franchise.
 At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners,
 occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university fran-
 chise, possess the Parliamentary vote. The Women's Social
 and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same
 conditions shall also enjoy the franchise.
 It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded
 about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote
 in addition to the seven and a half million men who are at
 present enfranchised.
 The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a
 simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms,
 shall be passed immediately.

VOTES FOR WOMEN
4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.
 FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910.
A CONSTITUTIONAL KING.

All Suffragists are especially and profoundly moved
 by the death of King Edward. In him as Sovereign
 was personified the nation, to serve which, through
 their citizen power, is the dominant aspiration of
 modern womanhood. To those who realise as fully
 as do the advocates of Woman Suffrage the magnitude
 of their duty to the State the passing of the head of
 the State is a most sad and solemn thing.

King Edward's work as peacemaker was held in
 high honour by women, who, while they are as eager as
 men that the honour of the nation shall be upheld,
 have an especial loathing for the senseless carnage of
 unnecessary wars.

His fidelity to the Constitution was that character-
 istic which Suffragists most admired in the King.
 Would that his Ministers had been as faithful! Had
 they, as he did, fulfilled their own appointed duty
 under the Constitution, had they been equally obedient
 to its principles, equally guided by its spirit, women
 would by now have been numbered among the ranks of
 citizens.

To us, who are so deeply convinced of women's
 power and fitness to share in political service, it is an
 inspiration to know that the tradition of constitutional
 rule, so constantly and faithfully observed by King
 Edward, owed its beginning to the wisdom and great-
 mindedness of one of the illustrious women rulers whom
 this country has known, Queen Victoria.

The politicians are considering what changes in their
 future course of action will be necessitated by the loss
 of the Sovereign, to whom the Government meant
 to tender certain advice relative to the dispute between
 the two Houses of Parliament, and it is urged that
 the moment for approaching King George upon this matter
 must be postponed. However that may be, there is
 another constitutional question which neither brooks
 delay nor needs on any ground to be delayed. That is
 the question of the political enfranchisement of women.

How better, we ask, could the opening of the new reign
 be signalled than by the admission of women to the
 rights and dignities of citizenship?
 The nation has at this moment deeply in mind the
 names of three women—Victoria, the great ruler;
 Queen Alexandra, the bereaved wife, who loves her
 adopted people and country so well; Queen Mary,
 of whom the new King has said, "I am en-
 couraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear
 wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every
 endeavour for our people's good." Can it be that while
 professing to honour these three women the nation will
 refuse to admit to the rights and dignities of citizen-
 ship the sex which they belong to and adorn?

We are reminded by an accidental omission from
 the Proclamation that the new King rules not over
 these Islands alone, but over vast dominions beyond the
 seas. In some of these dominions, women are num-
 bered among the citizens and hold equal voting rights.
 But while they are enfranchised, and thus enabled to
 take part in shaping the Empire's destiny, the women
 of the Mother Country, the heart of the Empire, are
 denied the right and privilege of British citizenship.
 This is, surely, the time for relieving them of this
 stigma, and for setting free their hands to build for the
 prosperity and honour of the race and of the Empire!

In these immediate days agitation is stayed and all
 political clamour ceases, for a common loss has brought
 us to one of those rare moments when differences are
 forgotten and the nation is at one. The very mourning
 in which the people are clad expresses, not respect
 alone, nor sorrow only, but above all and beyond all it
 expresses their consciousness of national unity. We
 are in this hour, all of us, men and women alike,
 brought to the realisation of our common citizenship.
 Therefore it is fitting that in this hour, more than in
 any other, the women among us should urge with all
 seriousness and with all earnestness that this equality
 should not be allowed to pass away, but should be
 made to endure for all time, by the enactment of a
 measure which shall give it legal recognition and legal
 force.

Christabel Pankhurst.

A FAIR WAGE FOR WOMEN.

By Lady Sybil Smith.

The deplorable position of woman in the labour market
 of to-day, owing to her lack of proper representation in
 Parliament, is perhaps the strongest of the many strong
 arguments in favour of her enfranchisement. Whereas
 two-thirds of the industrial and professional classes possess
 considerable political power, the remaining third, consisting
 literally of half the women of the country, has no political
 power whatever, and therefore goes to the wall in the
 struggle for existence.

It is vain to expect the working man adequately to repre-
 sent the interests of his female competitor when more often
 than not it will advantage him to put a spoke in her wheel.
 The vote is the only lever likely to obtain for women equal
 pay with men for equal work or to force admittance for
 them to those trades, professions, and better-paid posts now
 reserved for men alone.

Opponents of Women's Suffrage generally meet this line
 of argument by one of two very different objections. The
 most usual of these is in the form of a denial that the Par-
 liamentary Franchise has any connection with the wages
 question as regards either sex, coupled with the assertion
 that the laws of supply and demand alone have power to
 affect economic conditions. The most cursory inquiry into
 the history of industrialism of the last fifty years is suffi-
 cient to disprove this statement. In VOTES FOR WOMEN of
 March 11 will be found a short account of the debate in
 the House of Commons on March 7 and 8 upon the
 fair wage clause in Government contracts. This debate
 shows conclusively that the men's trades unions are able by
 putting direct pressure on Parliament to protect the price
 of labour.

The other objection to the demands of the women, though
 as fallacious as the first, takes longer to refute. It may be
 fairly stated as follows: To give women the vote would
 constitute a grave danger to the community for the very
 reason that to do so would probably bring about the
 economic changes demanded. As men are by nature
 intended to support a family, whereas women have only
 themselves to support, they are entitled to the first call on
 the better-paid employments and to artificial protection for
 their labour against female competition. To improve the
 conditions of labour for women would encourage an in-
 creasing number of the married to go out to work, and
 consequently make it harder even than it is at present for
 the male operative or artisan to find a living. Therefore as
 there seems to be little likelihood of an increase in the
 general demand for labour, to accord to women the power
 to infringe on men's monopolies would be, at best, a rash
 experiment.

Equal Pay for Equal Work.

So much for the objection. Now to consider separately
 the claims of the women in relation to the whole wages
 question. First, the claim to equal pay with men for equal
 work in all Government departments, offices, and factories.
 Far from becoming a disadvantage to women's male
 competitors, this claim, if carried out, would operate as
 much in favour of the men as of the women in those trades
 and professions in which the two sexes are employed in the
 same capacity. For instance, a large number of women
 are now employed as clerks or typists, not because they are
 more efficient than men, but because their work is cheaper.
 Were the same rate of pay to be exacted by both sexes,
 probably a good many less competent women would be
 displaced by more competent men, and a higher standard
 of pay throughout the whole profession would be maintained.
 To increase the pay of women in those professions under
 Government of which they naturally hold the monopoly (as
 in the Girls' Education Department) up to the standard of
 men's pay in corresponding professions, could by no
 possibility affect the position of any body of men either for
 good or for ill. The only result would be the profit of the
 women employed at the expense of the employer.

Women make a further demand for an enlargement of
 the field of their activities by the grant of increased facilities
 for learning skilled trades, and by their admission to all
 those trades and professions (including the legal profession,
 the better-paid posts in the Civil Service, etc.) from
 which they are at present excluded. What advantage or
 disadvantage to men is involved in the fulfilment of this
 demand? There could be no actual increase of female
 competition involved, for such competition as there must
 always be, already exists and is pressing on the men in one
 direction or another. The result would be merely to
 equalise the pressure, now concentrated in a few trades and
 professions, over a wide range of industrial and profes-
 sional occupations.

To permit women to compete freely for all the better-paid
 employments would undeniably give rise to some displace-
 ment of less capable men by more capable women, and at
 the same time to an increase of competition in the trades
 and professions concerned. To balance this, competition
 in those less skilled trades and professions now open to both
 sexes would be relieved, and in consequence a higher rate of

pay be maintained. Coupled this with the probability, already
 suggested, that if women were in a position to demand
 equal wages with men for equal work a considerable dis-
 placement of women by men now unemployed would ensue
 in the less skilled trades, and it becomes evident that were
 the women's proposals enforced a very large number of men
 would benefit, whereas only comparatively few would suffer.
 On the face of it there would seem to be a corresponding
 disadvantage to women entailed by such changes, but this
 is not really the case.

In consequence of the general rise in men's wages and of
 the decrease in women's wages during the last fifty years,
 men operatives have to a great extent been displaced by
 women in some of the manufacturing districts. The evil
 result of this is that, in many cases, married women are
 doing work that should be their husbands' at starvation
 wages, while the men are unemployed. It would obviously
 be a general advantage were more men and fewer
 women employed in such trades. This would be likely to
 occur were women better paid; for, other things being
 equal, employers usually prefer male to female labour on
 account of the greater stability of the former.

Apart from all these considerations it is a mistake to
 suppose that the majority of wage-earning women have no
 dependents. On the contrary, almost as large a proportion
 of women workers as of men workers keep or help to keep
 families. Many working women are widows with children,
 or wives whose husbands, for one reason or another, fail to
 maintain their families, while an enormous number of
 spinsters support parents or brothers and sisters.

Economic Results.

- An attempt has been made in the following table to sum
 up the probable results of the desired economic changes:—
1. All working women would benefit by a higher rate of pay.
 2. Both men and women would benefit by higher wages in those trades and professions in which women are now underemployed.
 3. A comparatively small number of men, now occupying highly paid posts or practising professions closed to women, would be displaced by a corresponding number of women.
 4. A large number of men, now unemployed, would benefit by obtaining work in the less skilled trades, and a corresponding number of women, mostly married, now working at starvation wages, would find themselves thrown out of work.
 5. Employers of underpaid female labour and employers in trades open to both sexes in which the standard of wages is artificially depressed by female competition, will be compelled to pay a higher rate of wages than at present.

The fact that under such conditions as described above the
 whole wages bill would be higher seems to promise improved
 circumstances for a considerable proportion of the working
 classes. This would bring in its train a livelier demand for
 the necessities of life, and a consequent increase of indus-
 trial prosperity, to the benefit of the whole community.

TO A SUFFRAGETTE.

"All fear has left me for ever."
 (Message from an imprisoned Suffragette.)
 Hast thou not fear? and yet in that dark place,
 Sure, fear must be an ever-present guest.
 Yet may he never dare unveil his face
 To thee, obeying Honour's stern behest.
 O glorious child, more womanly by far
 Than she who, safe behind Convention's walls,
 Despises those who follow Freedom's star,
 And mocks the ruined from her well-stored halls.
 But thou, imprisoned, art more free than she;
 Thy fettered hands are strong to right the wrong.
 Thy bright eyes pierce the prison gloom, and see
 The dawn of Liberty, delayed so long.
 England! while to such children thou giv'st birth,
 Fear not! nor fades thy glory nor thy worth.
 A. M. ELLIS.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

So generous has been the response which members and
 friends of the Union have made to the Self-Denial Fund,
 that once again the column at our disposal is insufficient for
 the purpose of acknowledging all the contributions which
 were sent to the Treasurer last week, and accordingly, only
 those received up to Friday morning are included in the
 present list, amounting to a total well over £400. Much of
 this money represents real sacrifice. One woman gives the
 price of a new dress which she had intended to have; others
 have given up little pleasures and other things for them-
 selves in order to swell the funds of the Union; others who
 were unable to send money have sent offerings in kind
 which will be sold for the good of the cause. It is this
 spirit animating women which has been the secret of the
 success which the Union has already obtained, and it is
 this spirit which will in the future not merely bring about
 the political success of the object for which the Union is
 striving, but which will also make it such a great power for
 good in the days which are to come.
 R. W. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

May 2 to May 6.		Total.	
Already acknowledged	64,130 5 9	Miss Arnee	0 2 0
Mrs. Fildian	0 0 6	Mrs. Beresford	0 2 0
Bath Meeting (per Miss Tollemache)	0 2 6	Miss Knight	0 2 0
Mrs. Mona Caird	1 0 0	Mrs. Goodson	0 1 0
Lady Home	5 0 0	Exhibition Goods Sold	0 3 0
Miss Joschim	1 0 0	Cake and Candy Sale	0 2 6
Miss Charlotte Briggs	0 5 0	Profit on Literature	1 7 6
Mrs. M. B. Hollois	0 3 0	Mrs. Reibner	0 2 0
Miss A. W. Wallace	1 0 0	Mrs. J. M. Wilson	1 0 6
Miss Almée Moore	0 5 0	— Potter Esq.	0 2 0
Miss Agnes Murphy	0 5 0	Mrs. Millineux	0 1 8
Miss Julia Smith	0 10 0	Miss Thornton	0 0 0
Mrs. R. Slater	0 5 0	Miss Sykes	0 2 0
Miss B. Stephen	1 0 0	Miss Moss	0 2 0
M. J. B.	1 0 0	Mrs. Newton	0 5 0
Miss A. L. Hunt	0 1 0	Miss R. Newton	0 5 0
Miss Hortense Wood	2 10 0	Miss H. Newton	0 5 0
Mrs. I. M. Loughlan	0 2 0	Miss N. Newton	0 5 0
Miss Olive Wharry	0 2 0	Miss Love (per)	0 2 0
Mrs. Ethel Wedgwood	0 2 6	Miss C. C. Swain	0 2 6
Mrs. Picton	0 2 6	Miss May MacCarthy	0 2 6
Miss Gray Allen	1 0 0	Mrs. Sarah A. Litterer	1 0 0
Mrs. A. Thompson	0 1 6	Miss C. M. Parsons	1 0 0
Mrs. Amy Cato	0 1 6	Miss A. L. Parsons	0 2 6
Miss Cameron (collected Drawing-room Meeting)	0 3 6	Mrs. M. Pego	1 0 0
Mrs. P. M. Goodman	0 1 8	Miss M. Steele	0 2 0
Miss Jane Lawrence	0 1 8	Mrs. Gertrude Clibby	0 2 6
Miss Bertha Rivers	1 0 0	Miss M. Stroug	0 10 0
Miss Eleanor J. Last	1 0 0	Mrs. J. Gray	0 2 0
Per Mrs. L. Answorth	0 1 0	Miss Willis	0 1 0
Per Mrs. Bates	0 2 0	Miss E. Coupar	0 1 0
Mrs. Harrison	1 0 0	Miss M. A. Talbot	0 1 0
Mrs. Harrison-Broadley	1 0 0	Anon.	0 1 0
Per Mrs. Clarke	0 5 0	Miss Steel Johnson	0 2 6
Miss Theobald	0 2 6	Mrs. Kerr	0 10 0
Anon.	0 3 0	Mrs. Sherman	10 0 0
Mrs. Pepperel	0 4 0	Mrs. C. M. Miller	1 0 0
Mrs. Martin	0 4 0	Mrs. Holman Bruns Max	1 0 0
Miss Smythe	0 4 0	Miss Edith Beck	1 0 0
Per Mrs. J. Davies	1 0 0	Mrs. C. E. R. O'Dell	0 5 0
Thankoffering	1 0 0	Miss Lizzie Munday	0 1 0
Per Mrs. C. Margesson	1 3 2	Mrs. and Miss Shil- lington and Mrs. Pond Esq.	1 2 6
Per Mrs. Phillips	0 0 6	Miss B. B. Turner	1 0 0
Mrs. Grew	0 0 6	Mrs. M. H. Barlow	0 2 0
Extra on "V. I. W."	0 0 8	Mrs. M. E. Yennet	0 10 0
Mrs. Laycock	0 0 6	Mrs. Jane Mackay	0 10 0
Miss M. V. Vasselmann	0 0 6	Miss Meg. Wright	0 2 0
Miss Pulian	0 1 6	Mrs. H. E. Davies	0 2 0
Per Mrs. H. Hobson	0 2 0	Miss Victoria Little- wood	0 1 0
The Misses Barlow	0 1 0	Miss Agnes L. Mitchell	0 2 6
In honour of Lady Constance Lytton	0 1 0	Mrs. J. Alfred Hill	0 1 0
Miss B. A. Hillman	0 1 6	Mrs. J. Hope	0 1 0
"Candia"	0 1 0	Miss C. Clegg	0 1 0
Mrs. Humphreys	0 0 6	Mrs. Dorothy Fenwick	0 2 0
T. Armstrong Esq.	0 8 0	Miss H. Vasselmann	0 2 0
Anon.	0 5 0	Miss H. A. Bunting	0 2 0
Buxton Meeting	0 10 0	Miss Amy Laycock	0 4 0
Miss Tolson	0 4 2	Miss Mabel Johnson	10 0 0
Miss Rose	0 13 6	Miss A. Bray	0 1 0
Miss F. M. Robinson	0 8 4	Mrs. Amy Burgess	0 1 0
(lecture fee, etc.)	0 2 6	Miss Ethel K. Grainger	1 0 0
Profit on "V. I. W."	0 8 4	Mrs. J. A. Truman	0 2 0
Miss Daisy Hodge	0 2 6	Everett	0 2 0
Miss Lillian Paillet	0 10 0	Miss Jean M. Campbell	0 5 0
Miss von Dunop	1 0 0	Mrs. H. Vincent	0 1 0
Miss Emily M. Parker	0 5 0	Mrs. W. H. Powell	1 0 0
Miss Katherine Dell	0 5 0	Miss Deborah Webb	1 0 0
Hon. Lady Johnson	1 0 0	Anon.	0 2 0
Dr. Alice Y. Johnson	0 10 0	Miss F. M. Robinson	0 11 0
Anon.	0 1 0	A Friend	0 2 6
Mrs. Alice Tomlinson	0 3 6	Miss Kate Parker	0 2 6
Mrs. E. A. Ames	0 2 6	Miss Daisy Hodge	0 2 6
Miss Smith	1 1 0	Miss C. E. Gaskell	0 0 6
Mrs. John Clark	1 1 0	Miss von Dunop	1 0 0
Miss B. W. Leon	0 6 3	Miss Emily M. Parker	0 5 0
Miss R. Lane-Pooler	0 5 0	Miss Katherine Dell	1 0 0
A Singers' Admirer	0 5 0	Hon. Lady Johnson	1 0 0
Mrs. Tebbury	3 0 0	Dr. Alice Y. Johnson	0 10 0
Miss Jean Cameron	0 2 0	Anon.	0 1 0
Mrs. Simpson	1 0 0	Mrs. Alice Tomlinson	0 3 6
Miss Cordelia Colby	1 0 0	Mrs. E. A. Ames	0 2 6
for Women's Enfranchise- ment	1 10 0	Miss Smith	1 1 0
Mrs. Gertrude Harnden	0 2 6	Mrs. John Clark	1 1 0
Mrs. Campbell	0 10 0	Miss B. W. Leon	0 6 3
Miss N. B. Carrington	0 16 0	A Singers' Admirer	0 5 0
Mrs. Helene Putz	0 2 6	Mrs. Tebbury	3 0 0
Mrs. H. B. Lewis	1 0 0	Miss Jean Cameron	0 2 0
Miss Mary E. Procter	2 6 6	Mrs. Simpson	1 0 0
Miss A. M. Swallow	0 15 0	Miss Cordelia Colby	1 0 0
Anon.	0 2 6	for Women's Enfranchise- ment	1 10 0
Miss N. Cameron	0 1 0	Mrs. Gertrude Harnden	1 0 0
Miss Jessie Stephens	0 2 6	Mrs. Campbell	0 10 0
Mrs. Edward Salford	0 1 0	Miss N. B. Carrington	0 16 0
The Misses Snowdon	0 2 6	Mrs. Helene Putz	0 2 6
Mrs. Butler and Miss M. Hasler (profits on organ grinding)	0 9 0	Mrs. H. B. Lewis	1 0 0
Mrs. H. Whitton	0 5 0	Miss Mary E. Procter	2 6 6
M. M.	0 5 0	Miss A. M. Swallow	0 15 0
Miss C. G. Clark	0 14 0	Anon.	0 2

MRS. PANKHURST IN S. WALES.

The special Mission in Newport (Mon.) and the neighbourhood, which closed on May 5, was a triumphant success. Every meeting was well attended and showed immediate results in the signing of membership cards.

Berry members may congratulate themselves heartily on Tuesday's meetings there. All the arrangements for the meetings were left entirely in their hands, and the result was a complete success.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. D. A. Thomas gave a reception in honour of Mrs. Pankhurst at the Westgate Hotel, and a large number of members and friends attended this very pleasant function.

MISS PANKHURST AT IPSWICH.

The Ipswich meeting, so thoroughly prepared for during the past few weeks, took place on May 5, and proved an unequalled success. The chair was taken by Miss M. Brackenbury. The sun of nearly £30 was collected.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst addressed an audience of more than a thousand persons in the Corn Exchange at Ipswich on Thursday night. "We are here to make you think of our cause," she announced, in a speech that was heard with the greatest attention.

The platform—the very stage from which Mr. Asquith spoke to his followers less than four months ago—was hung with purple, green, and white, the colours of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Miss Pankhurst's speech lasted just an hour. Delivered with a wide range of voice and expression, carefully emphasised with graceful gestures, it was a cry for a power that so far has been denied.

MEETING AT BRIGHTON.

How morals would be affected by granting votes to women was the subject principally dealt with at a meeting in the Brighton Dome on May 5. Mrs. Clarke presided, and the other speakers were Lady Emily Lutyens (sister to Lady Constance Lytton) and the Rev. Hugh Chapman (chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy).

Thursday's Meetings.

At the women's meeting on Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. Phillips presided, Mrs. Pankhurst spoke on "Women's Relationship to the Law." "Women must realise the fact that they are looked upon as inferior to men," said Mrs. Pankhurst, proceeding to point out how in the matter of inheritance the law had emphasised this fact.

wonder that Ascension Day was not the cause of an augmented attendance rather than a diminished one. Personally he came there as a priest of a Church who believed that religion was almost useless unless it dealt with the whole of existence, and who was a little tired of the mere saying of prayers and the eternal routine, which sometimes had little effect on the character unless it was followed by something practical. ("Good, good.") They wanted a larger aspect of religion, and surely women's suffrage came under the category of religion. (Loud applause.)

SCOTTISH EXHIBITION.

Mrs. White, who was in charge of the refreshment stall, desires to thank most heartily all those who gave such kind and tireless help. It has been decided that the Holloway Gate cake should not be sold, and ticket holders, therefore, can have their money refunded by applying at the office, 502, Sauchiehall Street.

A Press Comment.

Under the auspices of the Women's Social and Political Union a most successful bazaar was held last week in Charing Cross Halls, Glasgow. This is the second bazaar of the kind organised by "General" Drummond, the energetic leader of suffrage demonstrations and pioneer street seller of Votes for Women.

—The Queen.

THE DRUMMERS' UNION.

Although it rained practically every day during Self-Denial Week, the Drummers' Union was very much in evidence, and the financial result is very satisfactory. Owing to the weather, the Punch and Judy Show had to be abandoned; it is hoped to entertain London with it in the future.

THE YOUNG PURPLE, WHITE, AND GREEN CLUB.

The enterprising performance of this newly formed club at the Boudoir Theatre, Kensington, on Friday evening, at least proved that the rising generation of Suffragettes has not started out to reform the world without a sense of humour. "The Reforming of Augustus" has already been reviewed in these columns on the occasion of its production by the Drummers' Union; and the lessons contained in it were again forcefully as well as amusingly pushed home by an excellent cast on Friday evening.

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

The "At Home," given by the Actresses' Franchise League at the Criterion Restaurant on Friday, May 6, was particularly well attended, and the speeches marked by great enthusiasm.

MISS ROBINS' ARTICLES.

The series of eight articles entitled, "Why?" by Miss Elizabeth Robins, recently contributed to this paper, have now been published in a most attractive booklet form by the Women Writers' Suffrage League, and may be obtained from the Women's Press, 155, Charing Cross Road, W.C., price 5d.

AN AMERICAN "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

It is with great interest that we have received No. 5 of our Washington State contemporary, bearing the same name as ours. Votes for Women (America) is the official organ of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association, and has the appearance of an active and successful journal.

WHERE TO SHOP.

VOTES FOR WOMEN DIRECTORY.

- Bootmakers. Debenham & Freebody, Derry & Toms, Peter & Skinner, London Shoe Company, Lily Robinson, William Owen. Shoobred's, Spiers & Pond's, Thos. Wallis & Co., Tudor Bros., Whiteley's, William Owen.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE COUNTRY.

Immediately on the publication of the news of the King's death, the very large number of public meetings arranged to take place in various centres throughout the country were cancelled by the organisers. The only meetings to be held until after the funeral will be a few drawing-room meetings in private houses.

Home Counties.

BOURNEMOUTH. Hon. Sec.—Miss Gwendolyn Lewis, 121, Old Church Lane, Bournemouth.

The first social evening was held at the Offices on Wednesday, May 4, when a short and convincing address was given by Miss Hives on militant tactics.

BRIGHTON AND DISTRICT. Office—8, North Street, Brighton. Tel. 4883 (Nat.). Organiser—Mrs. Clarke.

Members able to help make the Procession Banners should call at the offices for particulars. Self-Denial collections, owing to the necessary postponement of some of the plans on the King's death, are being extended until next week.

LEAMINGTON. Hon. Sec.—Miss M. Bull, Ashton House.

Interest grows with each meeting, and on Wednesday Mrs. Besant Smith addressed the largest and most sympathetic meeting ever held by the W.S.P.U. at the Obelisk. The public already look forward with keen interest to the weekly meetings.

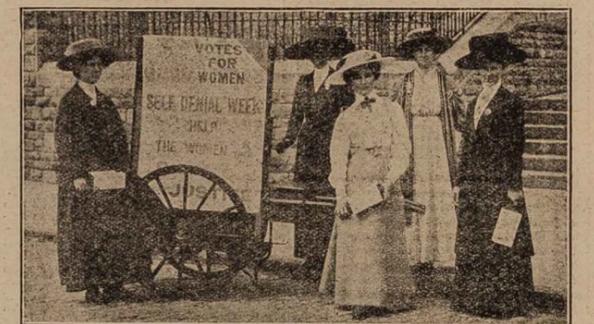
LEICESTERSHIRE. Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester. Tel. 1715 Leicester.

Organisers—Miss D. Pethick, Miss D. A. Bowker. The results of Self-Denial Week in the Shop have exceeded all expectations. Over £4 in clear profit is already to hand, and the gifts are not yet all sold.

It is an object-lesson of how much can be realised when all members do a little, for nearly all the contributions were in sweets, jams, and cakes of small value individually, yet representing love and enthusiasm and totalling a large profit. Let members realise that if all help to make Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's meetings in Leicester and Loughborough (May 25 and 26), a success most assuredly they will be. Tickets and handbills can be had at the Shop and in Loughborough from any of the members.

OXFORD. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. E. F. Richards, 409, Woodstock Road.

A highly successful At Home was generously arranged and given by Mrs. Graham on Friday evening at the Old Oak Tea Rooms. A short business meeting, for the election of an organising secretary and a treasurer and to arrange the financial basis of the newly-formed Union, preceded the more social gathering.



Bristol Members with the Barrel Organ which they took round the town morning and afternoon during Self-Denial Week. The Members are (reading from left to right): Miss Edith West, Miss Mary Allen, Miss Staniland, Miss Elsie Howey, and Mrs. Dove-Willcox.

Miss Margesson, the guest of the evening, delighted the assembly by a clever speech in which she set forth, in clearest language, the need for the agitation and the wisdom with which women have conducted it. At the close several new members were enrolled, while literature and badges sold freely.

READING. Organiser—Miss Margesson, 7, Lorne Street.

Last Wednesday (At Home Day) a splendid audience assembled to hear Miss Barbara Ayrton, who was, however, unfortunately too unwell to be present. On the following day very good meetings were held in Newbury with Miss Douglas Smith as speaker.

NOTTINGHAM. Office—6, Carlton Street, Tel. 4511.

Organisers—Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts. Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts have pleasure in announcing the total takings of the Home Produce Sale, for which an unusually attractive show of home-made cakes, jam, etc., was given, together with subscriptions, as having reached the sum of £31.

The Midlands. BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT. Office—33, Paradise Street, Tel. 1413 Midland.

Organiser—Miss Dorothy Evans. Members were out in the town every day last week with collecting boxes to try and swell the Self-Denial

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Helen Boswell, 117, Dunstall Road. A well-attended debate was held on Wednesday, the subject being: "Would the country benefit by granting Votes to Women?" Mr. C. L. Holgrave presided, Mr. H. Brockhouse spoke in the affirmative, and Mr. R. F. Amphlett in the negative.

West of England.

BRISTOL AND DISTRICT. Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton, Tel. 1315.

Organiser—Miss Annie Kenney. Bristol members sent the following telegram to the Queen on Saturday morning:—"Bristol members of Women's Social and Political Union send loving sympathy to Her Majesty the Queen in her hour of sorrow.—ANNIE KENNEY."

TOURQUAY. Hon. Sec.—Miss M. Mills, Teandaria, Ousey Crescent, Falgout.

Miss Isabel Seymour's visit has been greatly appreciated; she addressed a members' At Home on Wednesday last week, and in the evening spoke at a public meeting, of which a very good report appeared in the local press.

Eastern Counties. IPSWICH AND DISTRICT. Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, Northgate House, All Saints' Road, Ipswich.

One only had to listen to a few of the remarks passed by some of the huge audience in the Corn Exchange on Thursday, May 5, to realise the deep impression made by Miss Christabel Pankhurst's magnificent speech. "She doesn't look a bit what I thought a Suffragette would look like," one man was heard to say; and again, "By Jove! I've heard all the best men speakers in the kingdom, but not one can hold a candle to her." The organiser has received numbers of letters expressing gratitude to Miss Pankhurst for visiting Ipswich, one lawyer saying that in the whole of his legal career he had never heard a man speak so logically. At the close of the meeting Miss Maria Brackenbury, who presided, made a special appeal for funds, and in a few moments £28 8s. 6d. was promised.

NEWPORT (MON.). Office—46, Clarence Place.

Organisers—Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc., and Miss G. Jeffery. Will members and friends in Newport, Barry, and Grifftown who intend to join in the Procession (postponed to Saturday, June 18) let the organisers know as soon as possible? The shilling tickets allotted to the West of England are being bought up very quickly.

Newport is to walk under a banner of its own—green, embroidered with purple iris and white lilies. A member, Miss Brown, is working it entirely herself, and when complete it will be very beautiful. As all the work is being given free the banner will probably not cost more than £40. Will all members send in subscriptions towards this amount? Monmouthshire and South Wales will also have a special band, which is generously being paid for by Mrs. D. A. Thomas. It is hoped that a large contingent from this district will march. Some account of the mission will be found on p. 638.

MEMO: "Viyella" does not shrink. Illustration of a hand holding a needle and thread, with a piece of fabric being sewn.

"Viyella" (Regd.) FOR GARMENTS MADE AT HOME. "Viyella" is particularly pleasant to handle—a point of special interest where garments are made at home. Its softness and lightness, its power of preventing chill, and the delightful colourings of the new patterns, make "Viyella" ideal for Spring, for in addition to providing dainty and tasteful wear for this season of the year, "Viyella" guards against sudden weather changes and cold days. Let us send you our booklet, giving full information about "Viyella" and the many uses to which it may be put. WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD. Sole Proprietors of "Viyella" 45a, Viyella House, Newgate Street, London, E.C.

(Continued from page 540.)
 the unfavourable weather the collectors were in evidence throughout the week in all the busy parts of Kensington, each armed with a decorated collecting box and a poster bearing the inscription "Votes for Women. Special Collecting Week. Back your sympathy with a coin." Information as to arrangements for the future may be obtained at the shop. The Hon. Secretaries wish to announce that no meetings will be held until after the King's funeral. Will those to whom invitations have been sent kindly note this?

LAMBETH.
 Organising Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drevant Road, May 22.
 Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bartle, 25, Acacia Grove, Dulwich.
 The meeting addressed by Miss Georgina Brackenbury on Tuesday last week, in the Baptist Church Lecture Hall, Grafton Square, Clapham, was a great success, and the organisers wish specially to thank Mrs. Skerchley for her splendid work in preparing it. On Wednesday, Lady Emily Lutyns and Miss Fergus spoke at the usual weekly at Home in the Raleigh College Hall, and on Thursday, by the kindness of Dr. Frank Collyer, Mrs. Willcock and Miss Leonora Tyson addressed a large drawing-room meeting at 14, Ballham Park Road. Miss Packer has been very good, not only in lending her rooms for the teachers' meeting at 55, Brixton Hill, but in giving every assistance in her power to the organiser on this occasion. The special meeting for courses, to be addressed by Miss L. Garrett Anderson, M.D., will take place on Thursday, May 26, at 8 p.m., and a hearty invitation is extended to all those not yet personally invited to attend this meeting. Friends are reminded that a Special Banner Fund has been opened, and are invited to send in contributions to Miss Leonora Tyson. The Raleigh College Hall meetings are cancelled until May 25, when Mrs. Lamartine Yates will speak.

LEWISHAM.
 Shop and Office, 117, Street, Lewisham.
 Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier, 22, Mount Pleasant Road, Lewisham.
 It is proposed to postpone the Third Anniversary Celebration of this Union, announced for May 18 to June 8. Friends can obtain more definite information at the shop. The Self-Denial sale (including several P.O.'s from those who could not send goods) realised £17. 10s. 6d., and the committee thank all who sent goods and money and made purchases. A few articles are still on sale. The Self-Denial procession was abandoned on Saturday on account of the King's death, and no meetings will be held until Sunday, May 22. Several parcels for the Jumble sale are gratefully acknowledged.

MARYLEBONE.
 Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Nourse, 20, Weymouth Street, W.
 Will all friends who can give any time to working up Marylebone for the summer campaign please send in their names. The Saturday evening meetings at Nutford Place continue to be very good, and best thanks are due to Miss Blundell and others for speaking there; also to Miss Davis for her kindness in giving dislocationary instruction to the members of the speakers' class on Friday evenings.

N.W. LONDON.
 Shop and Office—315, High Road, Kilburn, Tel. 1153 Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 15, Ricoll Road, Widdow's.
 Members have been busily engaged in canvassing schools and nursing homes in view of the meeting of the 11th (now postponed on account of the King's death), and all report encouraging results. Daily outdoor meetings were held last week. In response to the appeal issued to members to support the local Union the following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Henry, 1s. weekly and a donation of 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Hyams, 6d. weekly; the Misses Bether and Rebecca Hyams, each 5s. weekly and a joint donation of 10s.; Mrs. McKay, 6d. weekly; Miss Rogers, 2s. donation; Mrs. Snowman, 2s. monthly; Miss Isa Wright, 6d. weekly. The Jumble Sale will take place on Thursday, May 19, 2 p.m., at 215, High Road, Kilburn; for the parcels for this sale will be gratefully received. Paper sellers and those willing to start as speakers by taking the chair at meetings are very much needed. To complete the Limerick the best lines were decided to be—
 "Wait and see," snarled the master of lies (Anonymous).
 "Our stanzas are straining to rise" (Miss Rosa Robinson).
 For third place the following were adjudged equal—
 "When our women in thousands arise" (Miss E. Hill).
 "A cause which is just never dies" (Robin Wyatt).

PADDINGTON.
 Hon. Sec.—Miss Loding, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.
 It is hoped to take a committee room in Paddington, and funds are appealed for. Open-air afternoon meetings in Hyde Park will be organised in preparation for the Procession (postponed to Saturday, June 18). A large and successful meeting was addressed by Mr. Duval in

Nutford Place, much sympathy being shown and many questions asked.
PUTNEY AND FULHAM.
 Shop—905, Fulham Road.
 Organiser—Miss Jarvis.
 Hon. Secs.—Miss Cutler, 37, St. Maur Road, Fulham, and Mrs. H. Roberts, 10, St. George's Road, Putney.
 Canvassers are urgently needed in order to ensure the success of the Women's Meeting on Thursday, May 26, at 8.30, in the small Town Hall, Fulham. Speakers, Mrs. Massey, Mrs. A. J. Webb and Dr. Christine Murrell. A drawing-room meeting, by the kindness of Mrs. Shillibear, will be held at 8, Havana Road, Putney, on Thursday, May 19, at 3 p.m. Speakers, Miss Isabel Seymour and Miss Kathleen Jarvis. Received for the campaign fund—Already acknowledged, £1. Mrs. Barnes (collected); 2s. Miss Shannon (collected); 1s. Mrs. Gilliat, 2s.; Miss Nye, 6d. Will members who have taken collecting cards kindly return them without delay? The "Notable Conceptions of Woman Contrasted" series has attracted great interest, and the sum of £5 11s. 6d. has already been received for tickets. For the remaining two "Conceptions" tickets at 1s. each can be obtained at 905, Fulham Road, S.W. They are follows—May 18, at 8 p.m., St. Paul, in his Epistles, by Violet Mayne; Euripides (in "Medea"), by Seymour Brackridge; May 25, at 8 p.m., Aristotle (in "Politics"), by Mrs. Lynch, M.P.; Plato (in the "Republic"), by Alice M. Wright.

RICHMOND AND KEW.
 Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Clayton, Gleadariff, New Road, Richmond.
 Last Saturday's meeting at Heron Court and the meeting on Sunday at New Bridge approach were cancelled on account of the King's death, and the indoor meeting at the St. John's Club Room, arranged for Thursday, May 19, is postponed. The deferred date will be duly announced. The drawing room meetings for nurses and teachers, announced for Tuesday (10th) and Wednesday (11th) respectively, were also postponed for the same reason. On Thursday (May 6) Mrs. Bralford, at the St. John's Club Room, gave a delightful address, and Mr. Frank Rutter, who presided, made an able and sympathetic speech from the chair. All meetings have been cancelled until after the King's funeral.

WIMBLEDON.
 Shop: 6, Victoria Crescent, Broadway.
 Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Loringford, 37, Merion Hall Road.
 The very encouraging results of the procession and street concerts described in the last issue tempted the members to repeat this form of self-denial, and they accordingly sallied forth with bagpipes, lanterns and flags on Tuesday, May 3, and made a tour of the poorer parts of the district. Though the financial results were necessarily less, the interest aroused was ample reward for the experiment. Larger schemes had been planned for Saturday, but these and all public meetings and indeed all street publicity were abandoned, on account of the death of the King. For Friday's At Home the members were delighted to have Mrs. Bralford as speaker. The room was filled to overflowing, and the treasurer's ambition to be obliged to hire a local hall for these At Homes seems near realisation. Will members make this henceforth necessary? Mrs. Bralford's speech made a deep impression on the audience, and all took to heart her definition of "womanly," some in the very practical form of immediately becoming members and giving in their names for the great Procession. The excellent example of one member who paid a self-imposed fine for every At Home she had missed might well be followed by all absentees! The treasurer wishes to thank all who responded so promptly to her appeal for a telephone. The necessary £4 having been surpassed within the week, she can accept no further contributions to this fund, the remaining £2 10s. having been promised by her as soon as that figure should have been reached. Contributions from Miss Nutball, Miss Seymour and Anonymous (1s. a week annually), are gratefully acknowledged. An urgent need, however, is a sun-blind to save the fading of goods in the shop window. This fund has been opened by a contribution of 5s. from "a friend," per Hilda Begbie; 7s. 6d. from Mrs. Beatty, and 5s. from Mrs. Dickson. How soon will members make it possible to put up the blind?

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.
 Offices: 13, Bucking'am Street, Strand, W.C.
 Hon. Organising Sec.—Victor D. Duxall.
 Owing to the death of the King no meetings will be held until after May 20. Several new members have joined the Birmingham branch. Contributions will be acknowledged next week.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.
 The Belgrave and Chelsea branch of this Association held a most successful meeting on Wednesday (May 4) at 15, Cadogan Square, kindly lent by Mrs. Martin Smith. The speakers were Mrs. Robie Uniacke and Miss Margery Corbett. The Master of the Temple (chair) delivered a most interesting speech, dwelling on the necessity for the women of the country to express their desire for enfranchisement. The Mohammedans believed that women have no souls, and the Anti-Suffragists were walking in their footsteps when they claimed that women's intellect could not be trusted to recording a vote. Mrs. Robie Uniacke kept her audience deeply interested. "Women," she said, "must lay themselves out to influence the electors on this subject." She concluded by asking: "Is it not because we care for the country that we ask for this power to be put in our hands?"
 Miss Margery Corbett having spoken, a good collection was taken, and the meeting resulted in several new members joining the Association.

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.
 On Tuesday, May 3, an interesting debate was held between this League and the Socialist Party of Ireland on the resolution, "That an adult Suffragist should support a Bill immediately enfranchising women on the same terms as men." The hon. secretary of the League, K.M. Shannon, B.A., in the chair. The League speakers were Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Bac., who opened on the affirmative side, Miss M. Bannister, and Mr. Pike, of the Nation (associate). On the negative were Messrs. Ryan Longham and Konrad Petersen. Mrs. and Mr. Haslam, of the Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association, also joined in the debate, and the resolution was carried by a large majority. A large contingent is gathering to march with the League in the procession (postponed to Saturday, June 18), and it is hoped that all University graduates will wear their caps and gowns. Will all who wish to march under the Irish banner communicate at once with the hon. secretary, J.W.F.L., Assistant, Centaur Buildings, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, or with Miss Lennox, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.?

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE PROPAGANDA LEAGUE.
 Mrs. Kington Parkes spoke on Resistance to Taxation at the weekly At Home of this League, on May 2nd, and met with a hearty reception. The local press showed great interest in this latest form of protest. The meeting was reported at length in several local papers, and appeared in a sensational form on posters. Mrs. Parkes was supported by Lieut.-Col. A. R. Savile, Mrs. MacMunn, Mrs. Darent Harrison, Miss Stewart, and others.

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 Summer is coming, and the time for good cycling has already begun. The ardent "sportswoman" and the more moderate rider are equally anxious to make the most of good roads and good weather. But before all we need machines which will carry us with the least exertion, and with minds free from the fear of "something going wrong."
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 It appeals specially to woman's vanity to know that her mount is the recognised Throughout of the Cycle World, and that in the matter of improvements it is safe to say that what the "Sunbeam" has to-day others will have as "the latest improvements" six or eight years hence. A real good thing is always worth its money. A well-tailored coat and skirt will stand hard wear and still look smart when a poorer one has lost its shape and become spooled with mud and rain; and a good cycle grows into our affections like a friend, sharing our pleasures and our moods, always ready to be at our service and take us swiftly and easily wherever we have a mind to go.
 Does then a price of not less than £12 12s. seem high in comparison with others? Just remember you will get more than one or two seasons' wear out of a "Sunbeam." Like the well-made tailored gown, it will pay for "doing-up" and be as good and as up-to-date as ever. That is one of the crowning advantages of the "Sunbeam." One lady sent hers to be overhauled after eight years hard wear and even then it required very little doing to fit! One pound ten a year for the pleasure of riding a perfectly-built cycle, thirty shillings a year for a machine whose little oil-bath makes it run free from all friction!
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 "Seeing is believing" and to see and handle a "Sunbeam" cycle even before riding one, is enough to convince the would-be purchaser that there is not another make on the market so admirably adapted for every woman cyclist of 1910.
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A JAPANESE Magic Finger-nail Polish, NO LIQUID, NO PASTE, NO POWDER, NO BRUSH.—Specially designed for the Winter, the celebrated Authoress, writes: "We are all enchanted with 'Culto.' Post free, 1s. 1d.—Belvoir and Co., New Southgate, N.
A MODEL LAUNDRY. Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distinction. Very little used. All used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.
ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS skilfully and effectually performed.—Highest medical references; special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c.; consultation free.—Miss Lindsay, 173, Portsdown Road, Elgin Avenue, W.
BATHS.—Nerve, Hot Air, Vapour, Medicated. BIZEHAY'S School (London Bridge) will also lend French books.—Write to Mons. Ch. B., 29, Albert Square, Clapham.
BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED GOLD and PEARL NECKLACE, 108 Pearls. Price £10 10s.—Mrs. Sanders, The Treasury, Votes for Women Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.
BICYCLE Lady's Hamber, Free Wheel. Rigid frame. Building up for you. All accessories. £6 or offer.—Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.
BLOUSES! BLOUSES!! BLOUSES!!! Any number of cast-off blouses wanted. Post, rail or carrier. The extreme value realized.—Powell's Mart, Lewis Grove, Lewisham, London.
BONELESS CORSETS.—New invention, unbreakable. Lists free.—Write, Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.
BRACELET.—Fine Gold flexible Braid Bracelet for Sale, £4 4s.; original cost £10.—Mrs. Sanders, the W.S.P.U. Treasury, Votes for Women Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.
DEVONSHIRE CLOTTED CREAM, from our tin. 1s. 5d. 4in.—Guest, York Street Dairy, Plymouth.
FINE BIRNITT. Grange Market Gardens, Eltham, Kent, offers Box CUT FLOWERS all through season, 1s. 6d. to 6s., post free. Cash with order.
EXCLUSIVE STYLES in FOOTWEAR.—Britain's very best. Finest Gaiety Kid Shoes in Lace, Gibson, Button, and Bar. Post free. 10s. 9d. State size.—James Hume, Northfield, Worcester-shire.
FOR SALE, BLACK and TAN Manchester dog, TERRIER. Smart and intelligent house dog. 2s.—Carr, 25, Anson Road, Tufnell Park, N.
FOR SIXPENCE, the Author.—Vaudin, Roseville Vineries, Guernsey—will post you, in any Dialogue, entitled, "A Peep in the year 2,000: The Suffragettes in Power." It will please you.
FOR SALE.—Gold Chain Bracelet with Gold and Turquoise Pendant, £2 15s.; Gold Locket, 17s. 6d.; Garnet and Pearl Ring, £1 5s.; Coral and Pearl Ring, 10s. 6d.; a pair of Gold Earrings, 7s. 6d.; Antique Brooch (Indian scene painted on ivory), 7s. 6d.—Mrs. Sanders, The Treasury, Votes for Women Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.
FOR SALE.—Pretty Afternoon Tea Service, in Satin-lined Case. Heavily gilt. 13 pieces. Price 35s.—Mrs. Sanders, The Treasury, Votes for Women Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.
GENUINE IRISH LINEN CUSHION COVERS.—Filled ready for use. Beautifully embroidered with Shamrocks. Size 18½ by 20½ inches without fill. Only 1s. each. Postage 3d. Extra.—Write, Hutton's, 167, Lame, Ireland.
HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss V. W. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

HALE FARM DAIRY. 5, Pembroke Road, Notting Hill Gate, W.—Families supplied in any part of London, within a certain radius, with Dairy Produce direct from our Farm, and guaranteed of the best quality.
HANDSOME HEARTHURG.—Large, durable, real £5 Russian Wolfskin mounted, lined, unsoiled. Sacrifice, 28s. 6d. Real Reindeer, ditto, 9s. 6d. Approval willingly before payment.—Mrs. R. L., 20, TOLLINGTON Park, Islington.
J BACH UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO. Great Bargain. Also Simplex Piano Player, perfect as new. Bargain.—Special terms to W.S.P.U., 11, Parkhurst Road, Camden Road.
J. BENJAMIN, 42, Bedford Hill, Balham, S.K. Ladies' Tailor. Costumes, Coats, Skirts. Ladies' own materials made up. Reasonable prices. Ladies' tailor only. Workmanship guaranteed.
LAUNDRY. Customer writes: "I must congratulate you on your pitch of perfection. I have never seen such washing in England before. It is like very good Italian or French work." Good class family laundry. Prices moderate.—Apply Old Oak Farm Laundry, 3, Bloomfont Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W.
LEFT OFF CLOTHING PURCHASED.—A splendid price is offered for parcels and boxes of above received.—POWELL'S MART, LEWIS GROVE, LEWISHAM, LONDON. (The largest buyers).
LOVAT CLAIMANTS.—Would Suffragist who addressed gathering at Clulden Battlefield on 16th ult., in support of Lovat Claimants, or anyone knowing her, please communicate with Mrs. Angus, Roberts and Geen, 4, Conduit Street, W.
MILLINERY.—To Ladies.—Hats and Toques Renewed in the newest styles from 5s. A smart selection of Hats from 12s. 9d.—Apply to Miss Angus, Roberts and Geen, 4, Conduit Street, W.
RICHMOND HILL. The Bric-a-Brac Tea Room, 35, Hill Rise. Proprietress Mrs. Ward. Table d'Hôte Teas—Eggs, Sardines, Potted meat, &c., 8d. Tea with Home-made Bread and Butter, 5d. River Luncheon and Tea Baskets provided. Lock-up Shop to be Let, rent £50 per annum, or £5 per month, with two rooms if required.
ROSETTES in the COLOURS.—Silk ribbon, 2d. each. Postage 1d.—Mrs. Knight, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
SMALL UPRIGHT FRENCH PIANO for Sale. S. Suitable for Small Flat. Ebony case, rich tone, equal to new. £10 10s., or offer.—E. D., 448, Camden Road, N.W.
THE PANKO Suffragette Card Game. Printed in the colours with illustrations by E. T. Reel, the "Punch" Artist. Price, 2s. 2d. post free.—Mrs. Knight, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
THE WOMAN'S PRESS has a small purple white and green flag suitable for decorations and for children. 1d. each.—Mrs. Knight, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
TO KENSINGTON SUFFRAGETTES and OTHERS.—Call and see our collection of Hand-made Bedfordshire Lace. Peter Pan Collars from 3s. 11d. at the Votes for Women Shop, 143, Charing Street. Tel. 2116 Western.

VIOLIN to be sold on behalf of the W.S.P.U. Funds. Original price 3 guineas. What offers?—Mrs. Sanders, The Treasury, Votes for Women Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.
WANTED, Secondhand BICYCLE for Girl, age 10. Must be in good condition and cheap.—Box 177, Votes for Women Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.
WATER COLOUR by W. H. Walker. Price 10 Guineas. This is one of the series of "Panics" lately exhibited in Bond Street.—Mrs. Sanders, The Treasury, Votes for Women Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.
WATER COLOUR for SALE.—Italian River Scene. Soft Colouring. Framed. Price One Guinea.—Mrs. Sanders, The Treasury, Votes for Women Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.
WASHING.—The Managers, Hillside Laundry, Mill Hill Park, W., begs to solicit the favour of a trial. Linen carefully washed, well dressed and correctly returned.
 Hours 10 till 8 (earlier or later by appointment). Telephone: No. 1616 Western.
Mr. A. F. GREEN,
 Dental Surgeon,
 101, Church Street, Kensington, London, W.

We All Use John Knight's
 Natural Bouquet Toilet Soaps.
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DERRY & TOMS, Kensington High St., London, W.

DUSTERS, RUBBERS.
POLISHERS :: ::
FLOOR CLOTHS :: ::

SPRING CLEANING, 1910.

HOUSE FLANNEL ::
CLEANING APRONS ::
KITCHEN RUBBERS ::

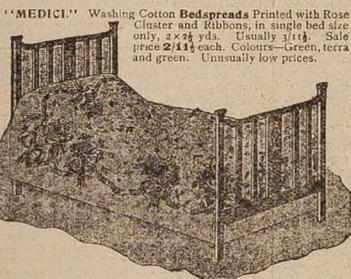


Unusually Good Lin. of Check Dusters.
1,000 Check Linen Dusters (Union), 23 x 24, 2/11. Sale, 6 for 1/11. Heavy make, 22 x 23, 6 for 2/6. 25 x 27, 3/11. Sale, 6 for 2/11. All ready hemmed.

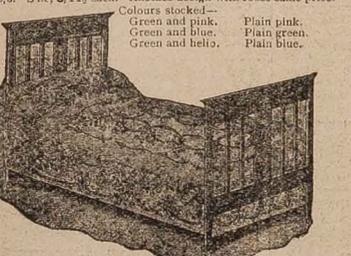
China or Bric-a-Brac Dusters.
For China or any small articles where a coarse, heavy duster is not required. Soft as China silk. Size 29 x 29 in. (Hemmed) 1 doz. 1/6. 1 doz. 2/11. 3 doz. 8/6.



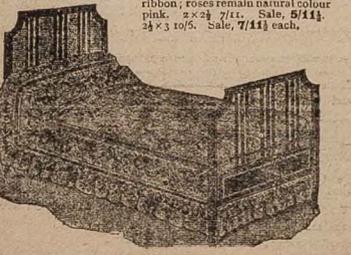
Soft Yellow Chamois Dusters.
2,160 Yellow Chamois Dusters (hemmed) extra large size, 4 1/2 doz. 1/6. 1 doz. 2/3 doz.



"MEDICI" Washing Cotton Bedspreads Printed with Rose Clusters and Ribbons, in single bed size only, 2 x 2 1/2 yds. Usually 3/11. Sale price 2/11 each. Colours—Green, terra and green. Unusually low prices.



"WILDFLOWER" Large Double Bed Washing Cotton Bedspread (made in 1 piece without a join), Size 2 1/2 x 3. Usually 7/6. Sale, 6/11 each. Another design with roses same price.



"THE GARLAND" Dainty Filled Cambric Washing Spread, rose and ribbon with frills. Made in green, pink, and blue ribbon, roses remain natural colour pink. 2 x 2 1/2 7/11. Sale, 5/11. 2 1/2 x 3 10/5. Sale, 7/11 each.



Silver "Sham Sham" Polishing Cloth.

(Yellow colour) Very soft, quarter cost of chamois leather. Wears twice as long. It polishes, cleans and brightens all polished goods with a rapidity that is really marvellous. 18 x 22. Sale price, 6/4 each. 6 for 2/11. 1 doz. 5/9.



Oven Cloths.
Strong Brown Jute Cloth, size about 27 x 36 in., 6/4 each. 6 for 2/11. (Hemmed.) 5/9 doz. Made of Heat Resisting Fabric. In Crepe Linen, 25 x 28, 6 for 2/6. 4/11 doz.



Extraordinary Value.
Lots of unbleached 48 and 60 in. Apron Linen. Lot 1, Heavy make, 1/3 yd. Sale, 10/11. Lot 2, Very fine Quality. Usually 1/3. Sale, 1/3 per yd. All guaranteed pure Linen. Patterns sent.



The Absorbent House Flannel Rubbers (all one colour—grey). Rapid cleaner. For oilcloth, paint, and stone floors. Size 20 x 20 in. Price, 6 for 1/6. 2/9 doz. 3 doz. for 7/11. Great Economiser in House Work.



Woolen Domestic Cleaning Aprons.
For Spring Cleaning, dark grey colour, 1/2 each. 3 for 2/6 brown sacking.



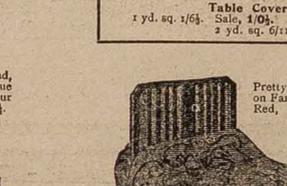
HEARTH CLOTHS.
For servants to kneel on, made of heavy wire woven brown sacking. 54 x 54 in., 1/3 each. 3 for 3/6. 6 for 8/6. 54 x 72 in., 1/6 each. 3 for 4/3. 6 for 8/3. Hemmed ready for use.



Cleaning Sleeves.
Saves many a sleeve being spilt white cleaning. Made in Texas cotton. 8 1/2 pair. 3 pairs for 2/6. In strong Irish Linen, 1/2 pair. 3 pairs for 2/9.



Strong coarse brown Hessian Aprons with bibs for maid's rough use. 25 x 40 in. 10/11. 3 for 2/6. Very useful for spring cleaning.

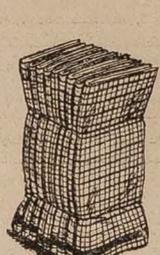


Unusual Bargains in Roller Towels.
100 slightly soiled, 2 1/2 yds. long, all linen. 4/- each. 1/11 pair. 50 strong heavy make, 3 yds. long, 1/3 each, 2/6 pair. 80 very heavy flax, 3 yds. long, 1/6 each. 2/11 pair. 60 best quality 18 in. soft linen, 3 yds. long, 1/11 each, 3/9 pair. 60 Golden Flax Huck 17 in. Roller Towels, usually 1/11. Sale, 1/81 each, 2/11 pair.



300 Indian Farrukhabad BEDSPREADS.
China Blue and Native Chintz Colourings. 2 x 3 7/6. Sale, 5/6. 3 x 3 11/9. Sale, 8/6. Fast Colours.

Table Covers to Match.
1 yd. sq. 1/6. Sale, 1/0. 1 1/2 yd. sq. 2/11. Sale, 2/6. 2 yd. sq. 6/11. Sale, 4/3.



Odd Parcel of Check Cotton Dusters.
75 doz. 21 x 24 in. soft twill, 6 for 1/6. 2/11 doz. 40 doz. 25 x 27 in. soft twill, 6 for 1/11. 3/9 doz.



Remarkable Value in Netted Dish Cloths.
Post Free.

Size about	1 doz.	1 doz.	3 doz.
22 x 18	6/4	1/6	2/11
22 x 22	8/4	1/3	3/6
24 x 24	10/4	1/8	4/6
24 x 30	12/4	2/2	5/11

20 Rolls of House Flannel.
22 in. wide, grey colour twill. Each piece contains about 45 yds. Usually 17/6. Offered at 13/11 roll.

10 Rolls of 2 1/2 in. best White Durable House Flannel.
about 45 yds. Usually 23/6. Sale, 18/11 the piece.



Wear Well Floor Rubbers.
Once tried always used (very strong), a quick drier, saves time and labour, hemmed ready for use. 22 x 22 in. 6 for 1/11. 3/9 doz.



200 Bundles Electric House Flannel.
blue and red check, 22 in. wide, 5 1/2 yds., 6/4 for 2/6. In 24 in. Best White Durable House Flannel, 6 1/2 yd. 6vd. bundle, 2/11.



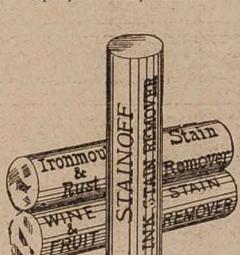
20 Rolls of House Flannel.
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10 Rolls of 2 1/2 in. best White Durable House Flannel.
about 45 yds. Usually 23/6. Sale, 18/11 the piece.



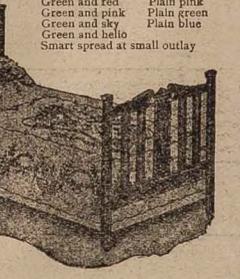
Argyle Sunshine Polishing Cloth.
For highly-polished Surfaces (will not scratch the most delicate surfaces). Size 22 x 18 in. (hemmed). 6/4 each. Six for 2/11. 5/6 doz.

One quarter the price of chamois leathers—will wear three times as long. A polishing cloth that will polish with a rapidity that is really wonderful.



Derry & Toms have a Chemical invention, absolutely reliable Ink, Wine, Fruit, Iron-rod, and Musty Stain Remover from linen, cotton, and silk of every description without injury to the finest fabric. Usually 6d. Sale, 4/3d. per stick with instructions. Post 1d. extra if sent alone. Kindly state when ordering for what kind of stain to be removed.

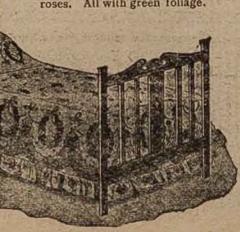
"VALLETTA" Dainty Printed Washing Bedspread, size 2 x 2 1/2 yds. May clusters and ribbon. Usually 4/11. Sale price 3/11 each.



Basin or Toilet Towels.
60 doz. Twill Basin or Toilet Towels, 20 x 30 in. With tape to hem; up. 6 for 2/6. 4/8 doz.



"BRIAR ROSE" Pretty Cambric Printed Washing Bedspread, with dainty frills. Briar Rose Design. Single bed 6/11. Sale, 3/6. Double bed 8/11. Sale, 4/11. Colours—Red rose, pink rose, blue rose, also plain green with green foliage.



"VERSAILLES" Extremely Pretty Washing Cambric Filled Bedspread, rose wreaths. 72 x 88 7/6. Sale, 4/11 each. 60 x 100 10/6. Sale, 6/11 each. Pink, blue, gold, and helle roses. All with green foliage.