

VOTES FOR WOMEN

VOL. V. (New Series), No. 228.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1912.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)

A THREE-HEADED MONSTER



"The women's enemy is not merely the Government, but a Coalition monster whose three heads are those of Mr. Asquith, of Mr. Redmond, and of Mr. James Ramsay Macdonald."—"Votes for Women."

CONTENTS.

Our Cartoon	677	"Cowards, I call them!" Speech	685
The Outlook	678	By Mr. Harben	685
The Franchise Bill—Women in		The W.S.F.W. Leaders—Im-	
Local Government. By		portant Announcement	685
Mildred Mansel	679	Hyde Park Demonstration	686
Ode to the Prime Minister. By		The "Reform" Bill	687
H. W. N.	679	Six Months for Dublin Militants	688
Announcements	679	A London Meeting	688
Militancy?	680	The By-Elections	688
Reviews	682	Sir Harry Johnston's Opinion	689
"Votes for Women" Holiday		Distinctly "Nervy"	689
Campaign	682	The Campaign Throughout the	
In the Movement	683	Country	689
"Altogether Improbable"	684		

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

THE OUTLOOK.

The second reading Debate on the Manhood Suffrage Bill is ended. Again we have to call attention to the remarkable silence of Suffragist Ministers as to the prospect of including Votes for Women in the Bill, and the truculence with which Anti-Suffragist Ministers attack the proposal to amend the Bill in that direction. The Suffragist Ministers who spoke on the second and third days of the debate were Mr. John Burns, Mr. Montagu, and Sir John Simon. Of these, Mr. Burns and Sir John Simon said nothing whatever on the subject of Votes for Women, and Mr. Montagu observed that though a supporter of that reform, he thought the benefits to be derived from it were commonly exaggerated, and that it seemed to him "a mischievous thing to say that you should wait for that of all other Franchise Reforms until you get a Government agreed upon that subject." The Prime Minister, the significance of whose statement is dealt with more fully in

our leading article, declared it to be altogether improbable that the House of Commons will decide to pass a Woman Suffrage Amendment.

Liberal Opinion on the Bill.

Four Suffragists belonging to the Liberal rank and file made reference to Woman Suffrage. Mr. Crawshaw Williams, who in March carried into effect his chief's policy of torpedoing the Conciliation Bill, did not make the enlightening statement which might have been expected, as to how he and Mr. Lloyd George propose to ensure the enfranchisement of millions of women under the Manhood Suffrage Bill. He contented himself with remarking that it was desirable that all in favour of a democratic Amendment should "come together and concentrate upon it." Mr. Leif Jones, who declared himself deeply grateful to the Prime Minister for having "put on one side his own personal predilections," expressed the opinion that the House of Commons will reject both an Amendment to enfranchise women on equal terms with men and an Amendment to give them the Local Government franchise. A middle course seemed to him the most likely to be adopted. Sir William Byles distinguished himself in debate in his usual fashion. Mr. King announced his intention of voting for Womanhood Suffrage, but threatened to part company with other Suffragists if any distinction should be drawn between the voting rights of women and those of men. An interesting contribution to the debate was that of Mr. Hohler, who, though an Anti-Suffragist, devoted a large part of his speech to discussing the Government's amazing attitude on the Woman Suffrage question. He challenged the Government to state plainly whether, in the event of a Woman Suffrage Amendment being carried, their Bill will be dropped.

The Conservative Leaders.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law each laid stress

on the cowardly and unconstitutional position of the Government where Woman Suffrage is concerned. Mr. Balfour twitted the Prime Minister and Mr. Harcourt upon their inconsistency in contending for the rights of man and withholding the rights of woman.

"I am quite unable," said he, "to follow the reasoning of the men who say every male individual shall have a Vote and no female individual. . . . Gentlemen opposite are not only doctrinaires, but bad doctrinaires. A doctrinaire who will not reason on his own premises is a bad doctrinaire."

There were, he said, two systems of legislation—the old one, according to which the Ministry of the day played no very overwhelmingly important part in legislation; and the new one, according to which the moulding and framing of legislation is left to the responsible Ministers and their experts. The Government now proposed to carry out all that is worst in both systems. How, he asked, was it possible to combine the system of Government coercion in regard to the franchise measure as a whole, with a fragment of Parliamentary liberty in regard to Woman Suffrage thrust into the middle of the measure! Mr. Bonar Law declared himself prepared to vote for a moderate extension of the Suffrage to women, but opposed to the enfranchisement of ten millions of women.

Important to Militants.

The following important extract from Mr. Bonar Law's speech is of very special interest to militants:

The Prime Minister points to us and says, "There is a difference of opinion there, and if ever that party deals with the franchise, they will deal with it in the same way." Please Heaven! No. I do not say with the Pharisees that we are better than other men, but I am perfectly sure that we would not do it now, and I am equally sure that six years ago the Prime Minister would not have done it either. I cannot speak as to the future, but it has required quite a long and severe training to bring him to this

point. If we do undergo the same training, and are to be subjected to the same temptations, we might yield ungenerously. I do hope that we shall never be subjected to the temptation; but, if we are, I hope we will be strong enough to withstand it.

We hope that Mr. Bonar Law intends by these words to convey that the Unionist leaders, when they are in office, intend in response to pressure to introduce and carry a Government measure giving Votes to Women instead of adopting the cowardly and dishonest attitude which the present Government have adopted.

Militancy.

The newspapers of Monday gave startling news. Mr. Lloyd George had had an encounter with a man Suffragist, and Miss Helen Craggs had been arrested upon a charge of being on Mr. Harcourt's premises with intent to set fire to them. One of Mr. Harcourt's colleagues, Mr. Hobhouse, must be interested by what might be supposed to be a response to his famous challenge. As Miss Craggs is to come before the magistrate on Saturday, we are precluded from comment upon the case. Mr. Gray, who was charged with assaulting Mr. Lloyd George, has been sentenced to two months' hard labour, a heavy punishment for asking a Cabinet Minister to give Votes to Women. For that was after all his offence. The misadventure which befel Mr. Lloyd George was really due to the exaggerated zeal of Liberal bystanders. Mr. Lloyd George repeated in court his slanderous statement that men militant Suffragists are hirelings, and had the audacity to say that he has evidence of this. We challenge him to say what this evidence is, but we are well aware that no answer will be forthcoming. The *Manchester Guardian* describes the recent militant outbreaks as "criminal folly," but it is the Government who, by provoking these outbreaks, are really guilty of criminal folly. The *Manchester Guardian* would do well to chide Mr. Asquith.

Mr. J. R. Macdonald's "Pledge."

Women have nothing to hope from Mr. J. R. Macdonald. He has thrown in his lot with the Liberal Government, and is prepared to condone their betrayal of the cause of Votes for Women. That is proved by his letter to Miss Winifred Holiday, in which, while repeating the pledge (wring from him at the Albert Hall), "if necessary, to turn the Government out on Woman Suffrage," he coolly observes that the Labour Party had never decided its attitude with regard to the third reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill if women are not included. If this is so, we should like to know what was the meaning of the declaration made by the Labour Party Conference at Birmingham, that no Franchise Bill for men only would be accepted, and what was the meaning of Mr. J. R. Macdonald's own Albert Hall pledge. If the Labour Members are not even prepared to vote against the third reading of a Bill giving votes to men only, then what are they prepared to do? In our opinion a mere vote against the third reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill is action far too weak. It certainly does not amount to a fulfilment of Mr. Macdonald's pledge to turn the Government out for the sake of Votes for Women.

"A Stage Cavalier."

The Labour Members ought never to have permitted the introduction of Manhood Suffrage. But it is not too late for them to make amends. The Government are seriously afraid that any day may bring defeat in the House of Commons, and the Labour Party have only to declare war upon them to win the concession of votes to women. Unfortunately Mr. Macdonald is too deeply enslaved to the Liberal Government to make this stand for principle. In a recent speech he said: "I don't believe in that sort of stage cavalier who is painted and coloured and robed in red and flashes a long sword, taking care that the lime-light falls upon it and makes it glitter. As a rule the sword is of tin. I don't believe in that sort of thing. I detest it. I want something substantial." Alas! Mr. Macdonald is a stage cavalier indeed, and his sword is a tin sword where his championship of Votes for Women is concerned. Thus we had him saying at Crewe that the Labour Party was going to use every effort and every ounce of influence to secure the enfranchisement of women in 1912. Words, empty words! Mr. Macdonald will not give the Liberal Government even a twinge of anxiety on the score of Votes for Women.

"Hands Off Asquith!"

Never before has a British Prime Minister spoken in Dublin, and the Irish Nationalists have for weeks past looked forward with excitement to Mr. Asquith's visit to that city to speak in support of the Home Rule Bill. The one cloud in the sky has been their fear of a Suffragist protest. "Hands off Asquith!" the Nationalist wirepullers are saying to the women. A Dublin newspaper has solemnly warned them that there is a limit to human endurance, and that "any attempt to interfere with the Prime Minister during his visit will be regarded as a declaration of war on the Home Rule movement." The fact is that war exists already between Suffragists and Home Rulers, the Home Rulers being the aggressors. Mr. Redmond, when he decided to join forces with the Prime Minister in wrecking the cause of Votes for Women, threw down a challenge which the militants

have taken up. If Home Rule suffers in consequence, Mr. Redmond will simply be reaping the harvest of his own ill-doing. The Prime Minister has insulted the women of Ireland by leaving them out of the Home Rule Bill. He has insulted all women by leaving them out of the Manhood Suffrage Bill. It will not be surprising if the harmony of his Irish visit is marred by the protests of indignant women.

Women's Work for Ireland.

That the Prime Minister and Mr. Redmond are betraying the highest interests of Ireland by robbing Irishwomen of the right to serve their country, is clearly proved by the magnificent work that these same women are doing in spite of the handicap of political disfranchisement. We doubt whether Irish men will make half so good a use of their power under Home Rule as could their sisters. To point the moral we will cite the achievements of the Women's National Health Association of Ireland, led by the Countess of Aberdeen. This Association is working a revolution in the sanitary conditions of the country. This Association has, we are told, 150 branches and twenty thousand workers, engaged in fighting disease and its causes. A milk supply, babies' clubs, a medical and nursing service, children's playgrounds, are among the means employed for reducing infant mortality. The campaign against tuberculosis is world-famous. Sanatoria and travelling health caravans have been instituted, and with a wisdom essentially womanly, the Association has established a home wherein are received patients not yet tubercular, but likely to become so if preventive treatment is not applied in time. Equipped with political power, this army of women could heap untold benefits upon Ireland. Mr. Redmond is no patriot!

The Government Fear to Uphold the Law.

If we are to believe the Liberal Press, cruel and terrible assaults are being committed by Unionists upon Home Rulers in Belfast. Thus we read of "scores of men being carried off to hospital with skulls battered in by the iron bolts and hobsnail boots of Sir Edward Carson's 'lams,'" and of 3,000 workmen being unable to follow their employment owing to intimidation, applied because they refuse to join in the drilling preparatory for armed rebellion. All this is surely worse than window-breaking! We ask, as we have often asked before, why the Government do not procure the arrest and imprisonment of the Privy Councillors and other public men who have by their seditious speeches inflamed the Belfast Unionists to the commission of these violent acts. Mr. F. E. Smith's speech on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was a deliberate and calculated invitation to violence. He counselled his hearers to

repeat the Battle of the Boyne by way of resistance to Home Rule. By deprecating "any isolated or premature appeal to force," he made it doubly clear that he advised the use of force. He expressed his satisfaction that by the practice of exercise and discipline, Ulster men (in breach of the Unlawful Drilling Act) are preparing themselves for armed conflict. He promised that assistance in this conflict should be forthcoming from England. If the Government do not put Mr. F. E. Smith in the dock for this speech, it is simply because they are afraid to do so.

The Hyde Park Demonstration.

Last Sunday's demonstration was a fitting birthday present for Mrs. Pankhurst, in whose honour it was held. It was entirely planned, financed, and carried through by the local London branches of the Women's Social and Political Union, under the able organisation of General Drummond and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst; and no one who saw the beautifully decorated scene in Hyde Park and the dense crowds that thronged round the twenty platforms and carried the resolution in every case almost unanimously, could doubt the amount of work that lay behind such a demonstration. It was typical of the spirit that inspires the whole Union, and the warmest congratulations are due to everyone responsible for its success. Both from the historian's and the artist's point of view, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's scheme of decoration called for the greatest admiration. It was an excellent idea to reproduce the flags and banners of the Peterloo meeting in 1819, even to the mottoes that were used on that occasion; and only an artist could have dared to add scarlet caps of liberty and yellow fringe to the purple white and green tricolour of the W.S.P.U., and have made a success of it.

A Woman Governor for Holloway.

Holloway Prison is without a Governor. The retirement of Dr. Scott, the late Governor, is due, we understand from an announcement in the Press, to the strain of carrying into effect the Home Secretary's disgraceful orders for the maltreatment of Suffragist prisoners. Before the vacancy caused by his retirement is filled, we think it right to point out that Holloway Prison is exclusively a woman's prison, and that it ought therefore to have a woman Governor. It is neither just nor decent that all the responsible officers of a woman's prison shall (with the sole exception of the matron) be men. The time has come to enter a protest against this intolerable arrangement, and to demand that the new Governor of Holloway Prison shall be a woman. This prison is absolutely man-ridden. The Home Secretary, the Prison Commissioners, the visiting Justices, the Governor, the chaplain, the doctors—all are men. The appointment of a man to the position now vacant would be a piece of sheer jobbery in the interests of the enfranchised sex, and a flagrant attack upon the interests of the women prisoners for whose reform the prison is supposed to exist.

CABINET MINISTERS' NERVES.

A statement published in some quarters that a vessel containing a quantity of explosive material had been discovered in the room which is occupied by Mr. McKenna at the Home Office turns out to be without foundation. According to the report the vessel was placed behind a curtain, and was discovered by the Home Secretary himself soon after he entered his room.—*The Standard*, July 15.



HOME OFFICE HOUSEMAID: Bless your heart, sir, that won't 'urt a baby. It's only the stuff I cleans the fender with!

THE FRANCHISE BILL—WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

By Mildred Mansel.

Mr. Asquith's speech in the House of Commons on Friday last, though it gave a clear Anti-Suffrage lead to his followers and exposed his machinations with regard to the Franchise Bill as a Bill to give votes to men only, had nothing in it to cause surprise to militant Suffragists. Ever since the introduction of the Manhood Suffrage Bill, the leaders of the W.S.P.U. have denounced the Bill, not only as an insult to women in itself, but also as offering women no opportunity whatever for their enfranchisement. The W.S.P.U. have pointed out again and again that owing to Government trickery and the hostile manipulation to which a woman's amendment would be subjected, the Bill amounts to a covert declaration of war upon women. Mr. Asquith's remarks merely set the official seal on the reading of the political situation by the W.S.P.U. But beyond this, a study of the Bill reveals the further fact that the Bill is not only a disabling Bill for women, but actually is a disabling measure, inasmuch as it defines and re-enacts certain electoral disabilities of women with respect to Local Government.

With that absentmindedness which so often characterises politicians where women's interests are concerned, Mr. John Burns stated of the Franchise Bill that it did not "touch the Local Government Franchise." It is true that the Bill leaves the qualifications of men for Local Government as they were. With regard to women, however, the case is different. The Bill actually takes a retrograde step. The right of married women to vote for the County Council and Borough Council has up till now been left a somewhat moot point. A legal decision in 1872, by which it was declared that married women were incapable of voting in municipal elections, had the effect of debarring them later from voting either for Council or Borough Elections outside London. But by the Act of 1907, it was declared that women were not to be disqualified by sex or marriage from election to any county or borough Council in London or the provinces. As the Act of 1882 (the Municipal Corporation Act) had declared that only electors could stand for election, this Act (the Act of 1907) meant either (a) that married women outside London, not being municipal voters, could not serve as Councillors; or (b) that they were implicitly enfranchised by the phrase "or marriage," and if qualified could both elect and be elected. The point was undecided, and either practice adopted by different revising barristers. Thus, at Birmingham, in September, 1909, the revising barrister allowed the claim of Mrs. C. W. Dixon, a married woman, to vote as a burgess for the City Council of Birmingham. He held that the disability of married women to vote in the Town and County Councils had been removed by the necessary implication contained in the Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act, 1907, and similarly at Staverton, Glos., the claim of a Mrs. McQuaham was allowed to stand. Comparatively few revising barristers allowed these claims, but women have succeeded in getting on to the burgess roll in this way in various parts of England, and at this time in the City of Birmingham there are about thirty married women who vote at the Municipal elections, and a married woman, Mrs. Hume Pinsett, is now serving on the Town Council itself. The "Reform" Bill would, however, change this. The electoral disability of married women, hitherto undefined and created incidentally by the absence of a provision providing that a woman otherwise fully qualified but prevented from being registered owing to the fact that she is not a Parliamentary elector, should nevertheless be entitled to be on the burgess roll and the register of County electors, is now rendered statutory. The Bill, as the Women's Local Government Society point out in their letter to the Prime Minister, will "actually worsen the position of women in local government." Mrs. Hume Pinsett, who is doing admirable work at Birmingham, will be disqualified from standing again, and all those married women whose names have been placed on the burgess roll will be struck off.

The inclusion of this disabling clause in the Bill is the straw which shows how the wind blows as far as the Government's dealings with women are concerned, and also throws an interesting side-light on Anti-Suffrage propaganda. Women are being continually lectured by Anti-Suffragists on their duty to serve on local bodies and found fault with for their unwillingness to avail themselves of the powers they have in this direction. In the Conciliation Debate, Lord Hemsley declared that "the whole sphere of Local Government was open to them," and complained, as did also Mr. Harold Baker and Mr. Eugene Wason, that they showed great reluctance to avail themselves of the advantages they now possessed. Miss Violet Markham, in her speech at the Albert Hall, bitterly reproached women with the non-fulfilment of their share of municipal work. That Miss Markham ventured to make this charge—

in possession, as she must have been, of all the facts—is amazing. Miss Markham must have known, for instance, that at present not more than 20 per cent. of municipal electors are women, and of the immense difficulty women now have—even amongst the small number eligible of getting returned on local bodies. Municipal elections are run almost exclusively on party lines, and increasingly with a view only to the Parliamentary elections. A woman who has no political value is rarely adopted by a political association as candidate, and if she runs as an Independent, the difficulties she has to meet are almost insurmountable. Her expenses are quadrupled, and she has to meet the opposition of all the party organisations. Added to this, last—but a long way not least—she has to contend with the masculine prejudice which still exists in the minds of the electors. Moreover, as stated by an able writer on the subject, "much of this opposition cannot be described as prejudice at all, but arises from the genuine and well-founded fear of those who have been in the habit of feathering their nests at the public expense," and who dread the intrusion of women into public life. The same writer reminds us that during the last London Borough Council elections more than sixty women stood as candidates, and only eight were elected. A large proportion of these unsuccessful candidates were women with a wide experience of social work, who were not adopted by their respective party associations because of their political disabilities. Yet, in face of all this, the Anti-Suffragists taunt women with their unwillingness to come forward and fight a hopeless battle. Finally, upon the introduction of a Bill further reducing the possible number of women municipal voters, and actually taking away from some women the ability they now have to serve on Local Government, not a single "Anti" lifts her voice in protest. Where is Mrs. Humphry Ward? And where is Miss Markham? Is their silence to mean consent, as presumably it did in the case of Sir A. Wright's attack upon women? Do they not resent this encroachment upon women's true sphere? And what of their new Local Government Advancement Committee, formed for the purpose of encouraging women to engage in municipal work? Surely the members of that Society must view with apprehension the intentions of their Anti-Suffragist friends in the Cabinet to curtail the opportunities of women for work in which the Anti-Suffragist Society on the other hand is urging women to play a part. Really, one is reminded of the celebrated Holiday House tea-party, to which Laura invited the guests, but for which, at the eleventh hour, Mrs. Crabtree absolutely declined to provide the tea! Anti-Suffragists bid many apply, but are careful to see that few are chosen.

To speak seriously, amidst all the hypocrisy and lies with which the Woman Suffrage agitation has daily to contend, this farce of the charge brought against women of their unfitness for the political vote, based on the small number of women who now serve on Borough and County Councils, is amongst the most outrageous. But the action of the Government in the matter at this juncture is, after all, what is most vitally interesting as it is most symptomatic and far-reaching.

That a Cabinet of which Mr. Lloyd George is a member should choose this moment for rendering statutory the electoral disabilities of married women, throws a lurid light upon the sincerity of politicians. Mr. Lloyd George based his opposition to the Conciliation Bill on the exclusion of the married woman. If any class is entitled to the franchise it is the married working woman!—is the cry of the Anti-Suffragist when a limited measure for Women's Enfranchisement is before the House, or again, "A woman may have enjoyed a vote before marriage, but she automatically loses it by marriage, and after that her only gateway to the Franchise is through widowhood or divorce!" The enthusiasm for the married woman's vote becomes so positively blinding when a measure like the Conciliation Bill to enfranchise women on the Local Government Register is under discussion, that unless millions of them can be enfranchised Mr. Lloyd George and his like reject it with indignation. On the other hand, when the Government bring forward a Bill in which the married woman is definitely ousted from local administrative work, not a word of protest comes from these gentlemen. So much for the so-called Suffragists in the Cabinet. "By their works ye shall know them." This latest trick on the part of the Government is in line with their underhand attack on women's claims as a whole. It ought to rouse married women to the absurdity of the Anti-Suffragist half-way house position. If "nature" sanctions the exercise of the municipal vote, presumably women should be free to extend and maintain their ability to exercise it, and this they will never be until they can defend their right against political attack. The statutory imposition of electoral disability on married women is a minor issue in the Franchise Bill, but it stamps the Bill as an Anti-Suffrage measure, and the Cabinet from which it emanates as both Anti-Suffrage and Anti-Liberal.

ODE

TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

The *Times* announces that a Choir of Industrial Boys will greet Mr. Asquith by singing an Ode upon his arrival in Dublin, and the following Pindaric verses have been sent to us as suitable for the occasion:—

Who is this that slinks to land,
Crawling from a secret ship?
Dumb with fear he seems to stand,
Dreading an awful word on every lip;
Warders watch on either hand,
Lest man or woman venture nigh,
Round he casts his hopeful eye
Like a poor creature trembling to his doom;
Is it a slave recaptured for the whip?
Or from what house of maniacs does he come?

This is he who holds the rein
Of a mighty kingdom's power,
Guides the fleets that rule the main,
Gives the word for peace or war;
Dominant far within the State,
High he stands, beneath the King,
England's most exalted thing,
Greatly daring to be great;
Step by step he won to fame,
Preaching still a people free,
And his party's chosen name
Echoes the sound of Liberty;
Still for that party's cause
Proclaiming freedom's laws,
He told of rights with British air imbued,
Extolled our liberties above all price;
Still o'er his head we see a banner waved,
Bearing "Trust Asquith" on the scroll inscribed;
Is it not a banner with a strange device,
When half his country's race he holds enslaved?

Draw round him, warders, lest he hear
Whisper of freedom's now detested word;
Let none assault that craven ear
With truth once gladly spoken, gladly heard;
And 'mid your armed array
Lead him upon his way,
Soothing his mind to mitigated fear,
Till at the last he gains
Escape from savage indignation's hate,
And sits a prisoner in the hall of State;
Tyrants always are in chains.
Ah! 'tis no matter how you crowd,
Nor with what wealth the feast is set;
A voice in torment pierces to him yet,
Unheard by all beside, it calls aloud;
Vainly he brims the dear oblivion's bowl,
No draught can still that intermittent cry,
Plaguing the guilty, haunted soul
With shrieks of distant misery,
Where women, captive for the right,
Cry under filthy outrage day and night;
But some are silent now, silent as in their shroud.

How should a thing so base
In treachery unto freedom bring
Her freedom now to Ireland's race,
Or heal an ancient suffering?
O deep betrayer of the cause you led,
False to yourself and to all else beside,
They wreath the no shamrock for a treacherous head;
Crawl back by stealth, crawl back across the tide!
We would not wish you destiny like his
Whom with his hardened heart the sea o'erthrew;
Rather, in perfect hate, we pray for you
Long life, long life, unhappy—life that is
Blasted with failure every passing day
In gradual degradation, while the hearse
Of your dead self drives nightly up the way
To your soul's pillow; nor let the ancient curse
Of tyrants cease to dog you, when dismayed
You gaze upon the virtue you have lost,
And wither, knowing what you have betrayed,
How fair she is, how fair, though tempest-tossed.
H. W. N.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Miss Olive Fergus, Prisoners' Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C., will be glad to answer all enquiries and will be glad to hear from all prisoners recently released.

London Meetings.

Mr. Gerald Gould will be one of the speakers at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, on Monday next, July 22, at 3.15 p.m. Mrs. Mansel will take the chair. The speakers at the Steiway Hall on Thursday, July 25, at 8 p.m., will be Miss Annie Kenney and others. These meetings are held weekly, and admission is free.

Demonstrations.

Readers are reminded of the Demonstrations on Streatham Common to-morrow, Saturday, July 20, at 5 p.m., and in Finsbury Park on Sunday, July 21, at 3 p.m. For further particulars see page 690.

MILITANCY!

"How Beggarly appear Arguments before a Defiant Deed."—Walt Whitman.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

Mr. Lloyd George's mode of keeping "Joy Day" was peculiar. He sold his insurance Act in a building ingeniously packed with docile followers, and guarded like a medieval fortress. He approached by stealth and entered by a ruse. His safe departure after the meeting was made possible only by the aid of foot and mounted police, who emptied the streets at the rear of the Kennington Theatre. No woman was admitted to hear the arguments of this great champion of ladies (as a simple speaker afterwards styled him), and unoffending male citizens of South London, unless approved beforehand, were not vouchsafed the opportunity of listening to a sermon to the already converted! But in spite of the meticulous care of the devoted organisers, Suffragists were present, and by the excitement which their protests caused averted a part of the feeling of satiety which a hundred "one-man shows" of the usual Lloyd-Georgian type, for the audience consisted of faithful supporters, jarring elements were early manifested. Noise and squabbles in the gallery mingled inharmoniously with the speaker's voice. "The Minister!" "The Minister!" "I'm going to sit in front!" "No, you won't," "Get out, you rascal!" "Sit down there," "Order, please," and the like, interfered with the efforts of the musicians.

Before Mr. Lloyd George took his seat, he encountered upon the stage itself a genuine champion of women; and so excessive was the zeal of the Georgian guards to prevent the Suffragist from questioning the Chancellor that in the confusion both appear to have fallen to the floor. Mr. Lloyd George arose quickly, however, and limped after the woman to the front of the platform. An onlooker whose position for seeing was better than that of the writer states that he observed a commotion at the right side of the stage, men rushing together, and shouting. One of the great side wings, representing a tree of British oak, began to fall slowly forward; and it was only by considerable exertions on the part of some of these men that a catastrophe of the kind which all women were averted; for it must have been evident to every member of the audience that the wing nearly fell upon the persons behind it. Meanwhile, from the dress circle it could be seen that a furious struggle was proceeding behind the falling wing, and just before the wing began to tilt forward, the figure of a young man was seen, apparently in the act of placing his hand on the shoulder of a man at that part of the stage where people passed to the front. The commotion subsided, the tree-wing was removed and put on one side, and Mr. Lloyd George made his appearance, as I have stated, together with the Chairman. Something untoward seemed to have happened. The Chairman leaned forward to the Chancellor and asked him something. The Chancellor rather excitedly shook his head, and putting his hand to his shoulder, apparently indicated that something had occurred to him there. A gentleman sitting on the left of the Chancellor brushed some dust from his clothes. Mr. Lloyd George seemed agitated, and for a while his remarks were very haltingly delivered. Presently, after coming to an almost complete stoppage, he borrowed the Chairman's hat, on which to place his notes, remarking, "The Chairman got a very good speech out of that hat."

This unlooked-for opening for a particularly effective protest by a Suffragist in the Upper Circle. "Will you get votes for women out of that hat?" he called out in a clear, ringing voice. Instantly the stewards "pounced," dragged out the protester with great violence, and flung him to the ground at the bottom of the staircase. I understood the Chancellor, for he to remark, "Don't turn him out; let him alone," but I am not sure of the exact words.

A little later, Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the Insurance Act was unpopular, and that it had caused the loss of an election in Manchester. A voice then called out, "You will not lose many more elections." The Chancellor replied in a somewhat involved fashion, and I noticed that no one attempted to turn out that interrupter. Yet, a few minutes afterwards, when Mr. Lloyd George dilated upon Tory wickedness in the past, and people to resist the Insurance Act and to break the law, and a member of one of the two men-suffragists fighting societies asked, "Why do you drive the women to break it?" the stewards fell upon him on all sides. He was thrown, cut and bleeding, breathless and hatless, into the street. There he received very different treatment. Men shook him by the hand, cheered and pointed him out to the people, saying, "Look at him!" "That's how they treat one who dares to say a word for the women in there!" "Bravo! Bravo!" The crowd then took up the cheering, and continued it for some time.

Presently the Chancellor, referring to *The Times*, remarked: "Let me inform my suffragist friends: if there are any of

them left, that it was all for punishing the window breakers, all for forcibly feeding them, and I have no doubt that if they (*The Times*) broke the law they would like to have the same principle applied to them—self-feeding when they are hungry." At this point a man in the pit shouted, "Suffragists are political offenders." Thereupon the Cabinet Minister remarked, "He looks a very harmless sort of person, and, for a wonder, this protester was not then ejected."

Later on, when Mr. Lloyd George had stated that altogether about five and a half millions of money under the Insurance Act would be devoted annually to doctoring, nursing, and sanatorium purposes, someone at the back of the theatre enquired "What are you going to do for Votes for Women?" He was summarily ejected, without mercy or compunction; and the Chancellor ploughed ahead to his perforation. The only remaining incident of note was an absurd remark by Captain Norton, M.P., when moving a resolution of thanks, that "if ladies were present, they would be loudest in their praises of Lloyd George, for he was their greatest champion."

After the meeting was over, a man outside the building asked me whether the meeting was "quiet." He expressed great surprise when I told him that there had been many interruptions, and a great deal of noise.

When the Chancellor left, he was quite as much in evidence as cheers. So ended the joy-meeting!

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.



Block kindly sent by "Lloyd's Weekly."

Arrest of Mr. Gray.

POLICE COURT SEQUEL.

After the meeting Mr. Lloyd George went to the Police Station, and charged Mr. Gray, who was in custody. He was admitted to bail, and appeared on Monday afternoon before Mr. Baggallay at Lambeth Police Court. The charge was one of "unlawfully assaulting the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George by seizing him by the coat and pulling him to the ground, and threatening to strike him, at Kennington Theatre." The charge sheet was signed by Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Travers Humphreys (instructed by Mr. William Lewis) prosecuted on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutors, and Mr. G. Herbert Head (instructed by Messrs. Hatchett, Jones, Bisgood and Marshall) defended. The police were represented by Superintendent Quinn of New Scotland Yard. A number of Suffragists were in the court.

Mr. Lloyd George was given a seat at the solicitor's table by the side of Dr. Macnamara. Mr. Travers Humphreys said the evidence seemed to show that the assault was a carefully planned one, a deliberate one, and one which, if it had not been prevented by the police, might have had quite a serious effect upon Mr. Lloyd George. The assault consisted of the defendant seizing

Mr. Lloyd George by the coat collar and raising his fist in such a way as to convey to those who saw what happened the impression that he intended to strike the right hon. gentleman in the face with his fist. The result of the immediate intervention of the police was that the defendant was prevented from actually delivering a blow, but so tightly did he hold the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he pulled the right hon. gentleman to the ground. This, he proceeded, was not by any means the first time upon which a Minister of the Crown had been assaulted, either in the execution of some Ministerial function or at some political function, and from the point of view of the authorities it was considered that the time had come when these matters had become very serious indeed. If a Minister of the Crown was not to be allowed to make a political speech upon a political occasion without being subjected to this sort of thing, then it would be impossible for a gentleman of perhaps a less robust constitution, or perhaps less vigorous habit, than Mr. Lloyd George to venture to make a political speech at all for fear of the consequences. If he proved, as counsel ventured to think he would be able to do, that this was a deliberate attack—an attack intended seriously to injure Mr. Lloyd George, or perhaps to prevent him from accomplishing his purpose of making a political speech—then, he submitted, the case was one of a serious character.

Evidence of Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Lloyd George was then sworn and examined by Mr. Humphreys. "Were you attending a meeting on Saturday afternoon last at Kennington Theatre?—I was.

Mr. Head: The whole thing, I suppose, was almost momentary?—It happened very suddenly.

The moment his hands touched you, may I take it, instantly those people who were with you were upon him?—I do not think that I saw a file of men coming in the other direction, and he noticed amongst them the Chancellor. He caught hold of the Chancellor's coat by his right hand or both hands (he was not sure which). He pulled me a considerable number of yards towards the Chancellor's shoulder, and was about to put his left on the other shoulder when he was pulled off.

Mr. Head: Did you raise your hand to strike the Chancellor?—No, I did not. Mr. Baggallay: Don't put two questions in one. (To the defendant): Did you raise your hand?—No, I did not. Defendant: I have no recollection of doing it.

Mr. Baggallay: That answers the other. Mr. Head: Did you make any remark to him?—Only "Why don't you give justice to women?" There was such a noise at the time that I quite believe he did not hear me.

It is suggested that you said, "Lloyd George, you blackguard!" Is there any truth in that?—None. Did you use the word "scoundrel"?—No. Some people rushed at me, and to save myself I retained my hold of the Chancellor. The Magistrate: Were you holding him, or putting your hand on him?—If you retained your hold you were holding him?—I do not know whether, finding myself falling, I grasped at the Chancellor's shoulder, or whether I was holding him. Mr. Head: Had you, in putting your hand on him, any intention of pulling the Chancellor to the ground?—None whatever.

Did you any intention of causing any physical injury to the Chancellor?—None. What happened next?—I was seized by a number of stewards, and they seemed intent on hurting me as much as they could. Tell us what happened to you. The Magistrate: That is not material. Mr. Head: Tell us what was said to you. The Magistrate: That is not material. Mr. Head: How long did this melee last?—I suppose about half to three-quarters of a minute. Then they got me up, and one party tried to drag me out of one door, and the other party tried to drag me out by another.

And eventually you got out of the hall?—Yes. Then later on, I think, Mr. Lloyd George came down and charged you?—He asked if I realised that I owed my life to him and to the intervention of Dr. Macnamara. And did you make any remark as to the violence or otherwise of the assault?—I denied the violence of the assault. Was anything said then about abusive language?—The Chancellor then said I used abusive language. I asked him what it was. He could not remember—naturally. Did you use abusive language?—No. With reference to the other remark passed by the Chancellor in the box, are you in any way paid for what you have done?—No.

By Mr. Humphreys. Why did you go to the meeting?—I went with the intention of bringing forward the Chancellor's attitude on Woman's Suffrage. Is that another way of saying, assaulting the Chancellor?—No. Did you go there for the purpose of making a disturbance of some sort?—Yes. The Magistrate: To make a disturbance?—Yes. Mr. Humphreys: Did you originally intend that that bag of flour should take part in the disturbance?—Yes. How? How did you intend to use it?—I do not think I need reply to that question.

The Magistrate: You decline to answer?—I decline to answer. Tell me, why didn't you wait until the Chancellor was on the platform, and then make your political protest, or whatever it was?—Well, I did not have time later on. When you went to that hall did you mean to assault the Chancellor?—No. Or touch him?—No. What do you mean by "assault"? Were you excited when you assaulted him?—You know, you have admitted technical

the street, when, in consequence of what Detective-sergeant McGrath told him, witness stopped defendant and said: "I understand you have assaulted the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I shall have to take you to Carter Street Police Station, pending inquiries." The defendant replied:— "I only took hold of his coat, when a lot of others pounced on me, and we all went to the ground together." At the station he searched the prisoner, and found a bag containing a small quantity of flour upon him. The defendant said, that was the original intention. At this point in the proceedings Mr. Lloyd George, who said he had some questions to answer in the House of Commons, left the court.

Cross-examined, Inspector Wright said the defendant had two or three buttons off his waistcoat. There was a bruise on his forehead, and a little blood on one of his fingers.

Mr. Gray then went into the witness-box and gave evidence on his own behalf. He said that when he entered the theatre by the stage door he passed through a lobby of some sort, and came to the platform. He was directed to his seat, which was on the other side of the stage. To get at it he had to pass by some scenery at the back of the stage. As he was passing along he saw a file of men coming in the other direction, and he noticed amongst them the Chancellor. He caught hold of the Chancellor's coat by his right hand or both hands (he was not sure which). He pulled me a considerable number of yards towards the Chancellor's shoulder, and was about to put his left on the other shoulder when he was pulled off.

Mr. Gray's Evidence.

Mr. Head: The whole thing, I suppose, was almost momentary?—It happened very suddenly.

The moment his hands touched you, may I take it, instantly those people who were with you were upon him?—I do not think that I saw a file of men coming in the other direction, and he noticed amongst them the Chancellor. He caught hold of the Chancellor's coat by his right hand or both hands (he was not sure which). He pulled me a considerable number of yards towards the Chancellor's shoulder, and was about to put his left on the other shoulder when he was pulled off.

Mr. Head: Did you raise your hand to strike the Chancellor?—No, I did not. Mr. Baggallay: Don't put two questions in one. (To the defendant): Did you raise your hand?—No, I did not. Defendant: I have no recollection of doing it.

Mr. Baggallay: That answers the other. Mr. Head: Did you make any remark to him?—Only "Why don't you give justice to women?" There was such a noise at the time that I quite believe he did not hear me.

It is suggested that you said, "Lloyd George, you blackguard!" Is there any truth in that?—None. Did you use the word "scoundrel"?—No. Some people rushed at me, and to save myself I retained my hold of the Chancellor. The Magistrate: Were you holding him, or putting your hand on him?—If you retained your hold you were holding him?—I do not know whether, finding myself falling, I grasped at the Chancellor's shoulder, or whether I was holding him. Mr. Head: Had you, in putting your hand on him, any intention of pulling the Chancellor to the ground?—None whatever.

Did you any intention of causing any physical injury to the Chancellor?—None. What happened next?—I was seized by a number of stewards, and they seemed intent on hurting me as much as they could. Tell us what happened to you. The Magistrate: That is not material. Mr. Head: Tell us what was said to you. The Magistrate: That is not material. Mr. Head: How long did this melee last?—I suppose about half to three-quarters of a minute. Then they got me up, and one party tried to drag me out of one door, and the other party tried to drag me out by another.

And eventually you got out of the hall?—Yes. Then later on, I think, Mr. Lloyd George came down and charged you?—He asked if I realised that I owed my life to him and to the intervention of Dr. Macnamara. And did you make any remark as to the violence or otherwise of the assault?—I denied the violence of the assault. Was anything said then about abusive language?—The Chancellor then said I used abusive language. I asked him what it was. He could not remember—naturally. Did you use abusive language?—No. With reference to the other remark passed by the Chancellor in the box, are you in any way paid for what you have done?—No.

By Mr. Humphreys. Why did you go to the meeting?—I went with the intention of bringing forward the Chancellor's attitude on Woman's Suffrage. Is that another way of saying, assaulting the Chancellor?—No. Did you go there for the purpose of making a disturbance of some sort?—Yes. The Magistrate: To make a disturbance?—Yes. Mr. Humphreys: Did you originally intend that that bag of flour should take part in the disturbance?—Yes. How? How did you intend to use it?—I do not think I need reply to that question.

The Magistrate: You decline to answer?—I decline to answer. Tell me, why didn't you wait until the Chancellor was on the platform, and then make your political protest, or whatever it was?—Well, I did not have time later on. When you went to that hall did you mean to assault the Chancellor?—No. Or touch him?—No. What do you mean by "assault"? Were you excited when you assaulted him?—You know, you have admitted technical

assault upon him. I mean, a short word for the placing of the hand on the shoulder—we call it an assault. When you did that, were you excited?—Not in the least. You can't recollect whether you put one hand or two on his shoulder?—Mind you, the whole thing happened in about forty seconds, and I was so badly treated afterwards that I probably don't remember it. Mr. Victor Prout described the scene as he witnessed it from the dress circle. He said: "We were waiting for the entrance of the Chancellor, when a young man seemed to put out his hand. I saw a hand come out and immediately there was great excitement, a rush of people, and immediately the whole thing collapsed. Meanwhile there was a great fight going on."

In reply to Mr. Travers Humphreys, Mr. Prout said he went to the meeting to hear the speakers, and also, if he saw the opportunity, to make an intervention in connection with the question of Woman Suffrage. The opportunity did arise, and he was turned out of the hall. He knew nothing about the incident beyond what he saw.

Mr. Head asked the magistrate to consider the case as far as possible entirely as a legal question, on the evidence. It had been suggested in the opening speech that great harm might have been caused to the Chancellor; that this young man had gone to the meeting, and if he had not been checked, serious damage might have occurred to the Chancellor. Mr. Gray said that he went there without any intention of doing any harm to the Chancellor at all. It was evident that his motives were in no way connected with the opening speech. The evidence as to what he actually did, and the evidence as to what he intended, was not entirely consistent. Mr. Lloyd George said that he seized him with both hands; the inspector said that he seized him with one hand and appealed to the witness to tell the truth. What was plain was that the moment that this action, whatever it was, took place, there was a hasty and violent rush made at this young man. Mr. Gray said that he was the result. Of course, under circumstances of excitement like that, it was only to be expected that the evidence of different witnesses should be somewhat different. I will not say that the actual thing which this young man did was in the original instance to place his hands—either one hand or two—on the shoulders of Mr. Lloyd George. It was obvious that he had got one hand there, and from the evidence it seemed that he had got the other. He had sworn on oath that when he did this he was not intending to do anything to the women?—Instantly he was surrounded and hustled, and it was more than natural, it was obvious, that if he had his two hands on Mr. Lloyd George's shoulders, he would clutch the one thing that he could to save himself from falling, which apparently was what he did, and from that it was suggested that it was his deliberate intention to pull Mr. Lloyd George to the ground. He submitted upon the evidence that he had committed a technical assault. The Magistrate: Not a technical assault. Mr. Head: Well, he has committed an assault by placing his hands on the shoulders of the Chancellor. The Magistrate: That is not technical. Mr. Head: Well, I will use the word "assault" in so far as it is technical. He has doubtless done wrong in placing his hands on the shoulders of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and asking him to give up his seat, but everything else I submit, that happened subsequently to that was nothing for which he was to blame, and I shall ask you, in dealing with this case, to deal with him simply as if he had gone to the Chancellor and placed his two hands on his shoulders and said, "Why don't you give justice to women?"; and if you deal with him in that light I submit that it is a case with which you can deal extremely lightly.

I would say one word more, and it is this—that this young man has been considerably punished already for his action, that the treatment he received from the stewards and the crowd at the time, meted out a considerable amount of punishment. I would therefore ask you, sir, to adopt the attitude I have suggested to you. I ask you to deal with him on those lines, leaving out, if I may say so with the greatest respect, everything which has happened outside this case, with which you have no concern; and deal with the case in the manner pointed out—as to how serious an assault has been committed, that he merely put his hands and asked the question. Everything that happened afterwards, sir, was owing to the natural desire of this young man to save himself from falling.

The Sentence.

In giving sentence the Magistrate said: With one of your first remarks I agreed, that there were no politics here. We have to deal with what has come before us as evidence. With the other I do not agree—that we have not to consider what passed afterwards. Magistrates are supposed to know when it becomes necessary to punish severely. It is not necessary to punish severely when it is practically a first instance, but when it happens constantly, then it becomes necessary for the magistrate to deal as seriously with the case as if the consequences had been serious. In this case the consequences might have been very serious. This young man—

foolish he may be—went to this meeting intending to make himself a nuisance. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says he has seen him before at the India Office, and the defendant in the box has not denied it. Therefore, I must take it that he was present. Therefore, it is not the first occasion. He is known to have done this before, and I am quite satisfied that he assaulted the Chancellor and intended to assault him. I daresay he did not mean to do him much harm, but he went there with the intention of assaulting him. He went there concerned with a question which had nothing to do with the subject of the meeting; therefore, he went there in order to make himself a nuisance. Ministers of the Crown are entitled to protection as are other people, and therefore they must be protected. These things must be dealt with as strongly as the magistrate is able to deal with them. In this case he must go to prison for two months, with hard labour.

Replying to Mr. Gray, who asked if he might have the privilege, the magistrate replied, "None."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Sir,—I desire to call the attention of your readers to a statement on oath made by Mr. Lloyd George in the witness box at Lambeth Police Court on Monday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in being cross-examined, was asked whether he had any ground for hiring to Mr. Charles Gray. In reply he said "No, I am quite prepared to use it, but I do not think that I did." Pressed as to whether he had any ground for hiring to Mr. Charles Gray, he answered, "I have very good grounds, but I do not think it is relevant."

It is not the first time that Mr. Lloyd George has given utterances of instructions of this kind. Similar charges were made by him at Newcastle and Queen's Hall, London, in 1909, and at the Paragon Music Hall, London, on November 21, 1910. On the latter occasion, the writer, the editor and a fellow-member of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement met the Chancellor outside Gadd's Restaurant in the Strand and took the opportunity of remonstrating with him for making these groundless accusations. The day following, the late Treasurer of the Men's Political Union, Mr. Victor D. Druce, opened a public subscription for the cost of the substantiation or withdrawal of the "hiring" assertion. No notice was taken, however, of the request, and we find the charge repeated in a police court on Monday.

The occupation of the man who was sentenced to two months' hard labour is that of a student for holy orders in the Congregational Church. Neither he nor any member of the Union, with which I have been officially connected since its inception, has ever received payment of any kind from the man, or any of his relatives (stewards), and I challenge Mr. Lloyd George to prove or withdraw what can only be characterised as a foul libel on a man of honour and high principle. Yours faithfully, (Hon. Sec. Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement), 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., July 16, 1912.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement makes a most urgent appeal for funds to defray the expenses incurred for legal advice and assistance in the case of Mr. Gray.

It certainly seemed strange that a "Joy" meeting should be inaugurated by the principal figure in the celebration entering the temple of temporary happiness by a back door, instead of driving through what should have been an avenue of enthusiastically cheering people.

There was a sudden crash, the door was thrown open, and a dark, well-dressed young man was flung head foremost into the street. When he picked himself up he was half dazed, one of his hands was bleeding, and there was an ugly mark over his left eye.

The ejected man was at once hailed sympathetically by the crowd and cheered. An inspector had spoken to him just after he had been thrown out of the building, and this official now allowed him and took him to the station.—The Globe.

ARREST AT NUNEHAM PARK. According to the *Times* of Monday, July 15, an attempt was made to break through the force of police which was attached to place shortly before one o'clock on Saturday morning in the grounds of Nuneham House, Oxfordshire, the residence of Mr. Herbert, M.P., the Colonial Secretary. The *Times* says: "The night watchman, while going through the park, discovered two respectably dressed women close to the house. As they were unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves a constable intimated that it would be his duty to detain them. A struggle ensued and one of the women got away. The other was arrested. A search was made, and in the corner of the bottom of the slope was a Canadian canoe, and it was evident that by this means the women had obtained access to the park. In the boat was a quantity of wearing apparel and various papers."

"At the Bullington Petty Sessions on Saturday," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "Helen Craggs, who refused to give her address or any information, as to her identity, was charged with being found on enclosed premises, namely, Nuneham House, at 12.50 a.m. on Saturday, with supposed intent to commit a felony, namely, to set fire to the premises. The defendant pleaded guilty."

"Police-constable Gadden said he found the prisoner, with a companion, standing close to some creepers on the wall at the foot, and I am quite satisfied that he assaulted the Chancellor and intended to assault him. I daresay he did not mean to do him much harm, but he went there with the intention of assaulting him. He went there concerned with a question which had nothing to do with the subject of the meeting; therefore, he went there in order to make himself a nuisance. Ministers of the Crown are entitled to protection as are other people, and therefore they must be protected. These things must be dealt with as strongly as the magistrate is able to deal with them. In this case he must go to prison for two months, with hard labour."

Replying to Mr. Gray, who asked if he might have the privilege, the magistrate replied, "None."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Sir,—I desire to call the attention of your readers to a statement on oath made by Mr. Lloyd George in the witness box at Lambeth Police Court on Monday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in being cross-examined, was asked whether he had any ground for hiring to Mr. Charles Gray. In reply he said "No, I am quite prepared to use it, but I do not think that I did." Pressed as to whether he had any ground for hiring to Mr. Charles Gray, he answered, "I have very good grounds, but I do not think it is relevant."

It is not the first time that Mr. Lloyd George has given utterances of instructions of this kind. Similar charges were made by him at Newcastle and Queen's Hall, London, in 1909, and at the Paragon Music Hall, London, on November 21, 1910. On the latter occasion, the writer, the editor and a fellow-member of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement met the Chancellor outside Gadd's Restaurant in the Strand and took the opportunity of remonstrating with him for making these groundless accusations. The day following, the late Treasurer of the Men's Political Union, Mr. Victor D. Druce, opened a public subscription for the cost of the substantiation or withdrawal of the "hiring" assertion. No notice was taken, however, of the request, and we find the charge repeated in a police court on Monday.

The occupation of the man who was sentenced to two months' hard labour is that of a student for holy orders in the Congregational Church. Neither he nor any member of the Union, with which I have been officially connected since its inception, has ever received payment of any kind from the man, or any of his relatives (stewards), and I challenge Mr. Lloyd George to prove or withdraw what can only be characterised as a foul libel on a man of honour and high principle. Yours faithfully, (Hon. Sec. Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement), 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., July 16, 1912.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement makes a most urgent appeal for funds to defray the expenses incurred for legal advice and assistance in the case of Mr. Gray.

It certainly seemed strange that a "Joy" meeting should be inaugurated by the principal figure in the celebration entering the temple of temporary happiness by a back door, instead of driving through what should have been an avenue of enthusiastically cheering people.

There was a sudden crash, the door was thrown open, and a dark, well-dressed young man was flung head foremost into the street. When he picked himself up he was half dazed, one of his hands was bleeding, and there was an ugly mark over his left eye.

The ejected man was at once hailed sympathetically by the crowd and cheered. An inspector had spoken to him just after he had been thrown out of the building, and this official now allowed him and took him to the station.—The Globe.

ARREST AT NUNEHAM PARK. According to the *Times* of Monday, July 15, an attempt was made to break through the force of police which was attached to place shortly before one o'clock on Saturday morning in the grounds of Nuneham House, Oxfordshire, the residence of Mr. Herbert, M.P., the Colonial Secretary. The *Times* says: "The night watchman, while going through the park, discovered two respectably dressed women close to the house. As they were unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves a constable intimated that it would be his duty to detain them. A struggle ensued and one of the women got away. The other was arrested. A search was made, and in the corner of the bottom of the slope was a Canadian canoe, and it was evident that by this means the women had obtained access to the park. In the boat was a quantity of wearing apparel and various papers."

"At the Bullington Petty Sessions on Saturday," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "Helen Craggs, who refused to give her address or any information, as to her identity, was charged with being found on enclosed premises, namely, Nuneham House, at 12.50 a.m. on Saturday, with supposed intent to commit a felony, namely, to set fire to the premises. The defendant pleaded guilty."

"Police-constable Gadden said he found the prisoner, with a companion, standing close to some creepers on the wall at the foot, and I am quite satisfied that he assaulted the Chancellor and intended to assault him. I daresay he did not mean to do him much harm, but he went there with the intention of assaulting him. He went there concerned with a question which had nothing to do with the subject of the meeting; therefore, he went there in order to make himself a nuisance. Ministers of the Crown are entitled to protection as are other people, and therefore they must be protected. These things must be dealt with as strongly as the magistrate is able to deal with them. In this case he must go to prison for two months, with hard labour."

Replying to Mr. Gray, who asked if he might have the privilege, the magistrate replied, "None."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Sir,—I desire to call the attention of your readers to a statement on oath made by Mr. Lloyd George in the witness box at Lambeth Police Court on Monday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in being cross-examined, was asked whether he had any ground for hiring to Mr. Charles Gray. In reply he said "No, I am quite prepared to use it, but I do not think that I did." Pressed as to whether he had any ground for hiring to Mr. Charles Gray, he answered, "I have very good grounds, but I do not think it is relevant."

It is not the first time that Mr. Lloyd George has given utterances of instructions of this kind. Similar charges were made by him at Newcastle and Queen's Hall, London, in 1909, and at the Paragon Music Hall, London, on November 21, 1910. On the latter occasion, the writer, the editor and a fellow-member of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement met the Chancellor outside Gadd's Restaurant in the Strand and took the opportunity of remonstrating with him for making these groundless accusations. The day following, the late Treasurer of the Men's Political Union, Mr. Victor D. Druce, opened a public subscription for the cost of the substantiation or withdrawal of the "hiring" assertion. No notice was taken, however, of the request, and we find the charge repeated in a police court on Monday.

The occupation of the man who was sentenced to two months' hard labour is that of a student for holy orders in the Congregational Church. Neither he nor any member of the Union, with which I have been officially connected since its inception, has ever received payment of any kind from the man, or any of his relatives (stewards), and I challenge Mr. Lloyd George to prove or withdraw what can only be characterised as a foul libel on a man of honour and high principle. Yours faithfully, (Hon. Sec. Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement), 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., July 16, 1912.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement makes a most urgent appeal for funds to defray the expenses incurred for legal advice and assistance in the case of Mr. Gray.

It certainly seemed strange that a "Joy" meeting should be inaugurated by the principal figure in the celebration entering the temple of temporary happiness by a back door, instead of driving through what should have been an avenue of enthusiastically cheering people.

There was a sudden crash, the door was thrown open, and a dark, well-dressed young man was flung head foremost into the street. When he picked himself up he was half dazed, one of his hands was bleeding, and there was an ugly mark over his left eye.

The ejected man was at once hailed sympathetically by the crowd and cheered. An inspector had spoken to him just after he had been thrown out of the building, and this official now allowed him and took him to the station.—The Globe.

ARREST AT NUNEHAM PARK. According to the *Times* of Monday, July 15, an attempt was made to break through the force of police which was attached to place shortly before one o'clock on Saturday morning in the grounds of Nuneham House, Oxfordshire, the residence of Mr. Herbert, M.P., the Colonial Secretary. The *Times* says: "The night watchman, while going through the park, discovered two respectably dressed women close to the house. As they were unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves a constable intimated that it would be his duty to detain them. A struggle ensued and one of the women got away. The other was arrested. A search was made, and in the corner of the bottom of the slope was a Canadian canoe, and it was evident that by this means the women had obtained access to the park. In the boat was a quantity of wearing apparel and various papers."

"At the Bullington Petty Sessions on Saturday," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "Helen Craggs, who refused to give her address or any information, as to her identity, was charged with being found on enclosed premises, namely, Nuneham House, at 12.50 a.m. on Saturday, with supposed intent to commit a felony, namely, to set fire to the premises. The defendant pleaded guilty."

"Police-constable Gadden said he found the prisoner, with a companion, standing close to some creepers on the wall at the foot, and I am quite satisfied that he assaulted the Chancellor and intended to assault him. I daresay he did not mean to do him much harm, but he went there with the intention of assaulting him. He went there concerned with a question which had nothing to do with the subject of the meeting; therefore, he went there in order to make himself a nuisance. Ministers of the Crown are entitled to protection as are other people, and therefore they must be protected. These things must be dealt with as strongly as the magistrate is able to deal with them. In this case he must go to prison for two months, with hard labour."

Replying to Mr. Gray, who asked if he might have the privilege, the magistrate replied, "None."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Sir,—I desire to call the attention of your readers to a statement on oath made by Mr. Lloyd George in the witness box at Lambeth Police Court on Monday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in being cross-examined, was asked whether he had any ground for hiring to Mr. Charles Gray. In reply he said "

A HISTORY.

Amongst the very excellent series of handy volumes just issued by Messrs. Jack, Mrs. Fawcett's "Woman's Suffrage" is one that will be read with interest by many. She gives a concise history of the Movement from the days of Mary Wollstonecraft up to within the last few months. Parliament and the private member have not been spared, for the author shows up the trickeries and chicaneries to which they have resorted since the first Woman's Suffrage Bill was introduced. The chapter on the Anti-Suffragists is excellent, the hopelessly illogical and inconsistent position in which they stand is very cleverly and humorously revealed. The writer deals sympathetically with the militant movement, pointing out that "far more violence has been suffered by the Suffragettes than they have caused their opponents to suffer," and again, "Compare the tone of the Press on the strike riots in Wales and elsewhere with the tone of the same papers on the comparatively infinitesimal degree of violence shown by the militant Suffragists. . . . Women are expected to bear every kind of injustice without a choleric word." It is interesting to learn from this book that Mrs. Fawcett has in her possession positive proofs that not long since orders were given to the police not to arrest a certain lady with a well-known and honoured name!

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.

Seldom has the woman's side in a marriage that is not happy been put with such frankness and such insight as in a new book by Mrs. Mitchell Keays, "The Marriage Partion." It might indeed be called "A Study of Marital Relations," yet such a title would do justice to a remarkable psychological novel. In the course of a charming story we are given a glimpse of several married couples, none of them entirely unhappy, yet lacking just the spark that makes the whole difference in the most sacred and the most human of relationships. One could give dozens of quotations that touch off the characters in a single sentence:—

If she sometimes suspected that his love for her was that of a big child, selfishly responsive to comfort and the encircling arm, she had learnt to stifle the thought, lest it should cloud for him her smile.

Wonderfully drawn is Mrs. Kilburn: frivolous, handsome, sensual, yet hating sensuality:—

If we were straight out-and-out animals—well, there would be! And if we were angels, there'd be no racket. But we're neither one thing nor the other.

When her husband, bound to her only by physical bonds, complains of his wife's unfaithfulness, Adela, the heroine of the book, gives him for a moment a woman's view:—

Is there nothing in your life you do not want her to know? It is women who protect each other—the men love to sneer at the idea of that. Is it any protection to us to insist, as men do, that there shall be one standard for you and another for us?

In one remorseless sketch after another we see the other side—the woman's side—of marriages that to the world look "all right." The characters are excellently drawn, and the whole book is strong and fearless, and although not always pleasant reading, there is one real love story and a "happy ending."

"COMMONERS' RIGHTS."

Miss Constance Smedley's latest book, "Commoners' Rights" (Chatto and Windus, 6s.), is the third of a trilogy of novels dealing with family life in its relation to the individual and the community. The story hinges upon the interplay of the struggle of the People for their Rights (exemplified in the preservation of their Common Lands) with the personal relations of a county Squire and his wife, on whose property the particular Common in question is situated. The wife, Georgina, espouses the cause of the People—the pious horror of the county families around, including, at first, her husband and his relations. However, the optimistic and loving faith of Georgina overcomes all difficulties, carries all her projects to a successful issue, converts her husband to her own views, and makes all end happily for family and People alike. Georgina is a character we have met in various guises in each of Miss Smedley's novels we have read. However, she is such a delightful character, so cheerful and invigorating, that we can't meet her too often!

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil." By Jane Addams. (London: Macmillan and Co. Price, 4s. 6d. net.) "Initiation: The Perfecting of Man." By Mrs. Annie Besant. (London: The Theosophical Publishing Society. Price, 2s. 6d. net.) "Duedane. A Book of Verse." By P. R. Bennett. (London: Elliot Stock. Price, 2s. net.) "The Pain of the World." By Flora Ames. (London: The Key Publishing Company. Price, 6s.) "Shams." By Hugo Ames. (London: The Key Publishing Company. Price, 6s. net.) "Women's Influence on the Progress of Knowledge" was inaccurately acknowledged in last week's issue. Its price is 6d. net.

"Women's Suffrage." A Short History of a Great Movement. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett, LL.D. (London, T. C. and G. C. Jack, People's Book Series. Price 6d. net.) † (Grant Richards, Limited. 6s.)



PETER ROBINSON'S Summer Sale

Special Values in Travelling Requisites

HOLIDAY HAT CASES. Sizes 22-in. 24-in. 26-in. 28-in. Sale Prices 36/6 31/6 56/- 62/-

HOLIDAY SUIT CASES. Leather Suit Cases, with two double-action locks, exactly as illustrated above. Sizes 20-in. 22-in. 24-in. 25-in. Sale Prices 27/6 31/6 34/6 37/6

Best quality Compressed Fibre Hat Cases, fitted cones. Sizes 22-in. 24-in. 26-in. 28-in. Sale Prices 36/6 31/6 56/- 62/-

Size 26-in. and 28-in. are fitted with all round strap. Also a special make in 3-ply wood, covered brown canvas, with solid leather corners. Sizes 22-in. 24-in. Sale Prices 22/6 25/-

STURDY CABIN TRUNKS. Cabin Trunks with ash batons, best quality compressed fibre, solid leather corners as illustrated above. Sizes 35-in. 36-in. 39-in. 42-in. Sale Prices 59/6 65/6 72/- 75/-

Best quality 3-ply wood, covered brown canvas. Sizes 32-in. 34-in. 36-in. 38-in. Sale Prices 29/6 31/6 33/6 37/6

OUR well-assorted stock of Leather Goods offers some splendid values in Holiday needs—Suit Cases, Hat Boxes, Cabin Trunks, Imperial Trunks, &c.—thoroughly reliable goods in our standard qualities—are all now available at SALE PRICES.

PETER ROBINSON'S · Oxford Street · London · W

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

A fine response has already been made to our announcement of this year's Holiday Campaign. Letters pour in every day from members who are full of ideas for spreading the sale of the paper during their summer holiday. Two of these are sending out six decorated donkey carts and organising a tour for each of them in various market towns. Others are arranging to hold stalls on the beach or in the market place, and local flower shows will offer a similar opportunity for selling and advertising the paper. Other writers that they mean to attend regattas in decorated boats; two members are already at work—we should, of course, say, at play!—in the west of Wales, hawking the paper through the villages; another is getting up a camping party on the South Coast, which will carry on the campaign vigorously from all its stopping places; and someone else writes that she is going to travel in Belgium and will sell the paper and make it known in the pensions there. A good suggestion, which comes from a correspondent who means to carry it out herself, is to get the paper advertised on the screen at cinematograph entertainments in holiday places, and to sell it to the audience either inside or outside the hall; also to try to arrange "Votes for Women" benefit nights at local entertainments of all kinds. Many other schemes are on foot, and we expect to hear of still more, knowing the inventive ability and the enthusiasm of the W.S.P.U. directly it makes up its mind to carry a thing through. Its Leaders are abroad, recovering from the effects of what they have gone through, this year, for the sake of the Cause. When they come home again in the autumn, let them be greeted with the news that the circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN has been doubled in their absence—and by Suffragette holiday-makers! Ordinary people like to do nothing when they go for a holiday. The W.S.P.U. at play means business!

Let us, therefore, be businesslike. To begin with, everybody anxious to help, whether much or little, should at once send in her name, her permanent and holiday addresses, and the date and locality of her holiday, to Mrs. Ayrton-Gould, 4, Clement's Inn, London, W.C., who will then be able to put her in touch with others, or, if she prefers to work independently, will gladly help her with practical suggestions. In this way people can be grouped all over the country, and holiday-makers who have not already made their plans will perhaps be accommo-

dating and betake themselves to a district that has no Suffragette in it, if such can be found (which is doubtful). The sooner this is done the sooner will the campaign be got into working order. Secondly, the campaign must be made as gay and attractive as possible, to distinguish it from ordinary workaday propaganda. To this end the W.S.P.U. will be glad to lend decorations for carts, boats, &c., if application is made to Mrs. Ayrton-Gould; but these must be considered as an extra adornment only. The essential decorations will be those that plainly advertise the paper, VOTES FOR WOMEN, and should be ordered as soon as possible. These are: (1) The special purple, white, and green flag (now ready, at 4, Clement's Inn, and at the W.S.P.U. shops), price 1s. 3d. for the first one, and 1s. each for others ordered at the same time, or if taken away by purchaser. These will be on view at the Pavilion and Steinway Hall meetings. (2) The special poster, designed by Miss Hilda Dallas (in preparation), and obtainable in the same way, price 3d. for the first one, and 2d. each for others ordered at the same time.

Thirdly, the Holiday Campaign must have permanent results. The circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN must be permanently raised. Those who buy the paper once will want to buy it again. Therefore, facilities must be offered them for doing this: (1) By inducing them to take out a yearly subscription; (2) by making it obvious to newsgatees everywhere that it is good business to stock VOTES FOR WOMEN always. Being business men, they will readily see this if in every town visited this summer by Suffragettes the paper is well advertised by the special poster, which is so attractive that everyone will be only too glad to display it in windows or on blank walls. The Suffragette holiday-maker should, in fact, make a point of securing a newsgate who will stock VOTES FOR WOMEN in every place she visits, so that, after her departure, the seed she has planted may grow. We shall be glad in this column to print during the Holiday Campaign months the names of newsgatees in provincial centres who undertake to supply the paper, if these are guaranteed and sent to us by the member of the W.S.P.U. who is conducting the local campaign. Lastly, we guarantee that the paper shall be worth buying during the holiday months. Many well-known writers have already promised to contribute to its columns, and we hope next week to publish some of their names.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the £250,000 fund, including Mrs. J. M. Cumming, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. A. Anderson, etc.

IN THE MOVEMENT.

It is pleasant at the height of a heat wave to be able to turn our thoughts towards Iceland without at the same time losing sight of Votes for Women. In that cool and remote kingdom, so easy to draw in the maps of our childhood because it never seemed to contain anything but a volcano, the political side of the woman's question, we are informed, is practically settled. Only a technicality appears to stand in the way of women's enfranchisement there, the measure for this not having yet been passed a sufficient number of times through the Althing. As there seems to be no opposition to the Bill, there is no reason to fear that future maps of Iceland will have to contain two volcanoes instead of one; and the Icelandic women, not compelled to fight for their liberty, as women have to fight in the country where Britons never will be slaves, are free to occupy the time of waiting in educative methods. The Woman Suffrage leaders from the capital, Reykjavik, are therefore travelling all over Iceland, chiefly by steamboat or on horseback, taking the message of Votes for Women to the scattered population of the farms and cottages. Is there any country in which women are not awakening to a sense of their share in the world's citizenship?

A great distinction has been conferred upon women generally by the election of Mrs. C. C. Stopes as Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. Mrs. Stopes is the first woman to be thus honoured, though the Society has been in existence since 1836; she was also, we believe, the first woman to read a paper (she has now read three) at any of its meetings. Those who know the services rendered both to Woman Suffrage and to historic research by Mrs. Stopes's book, "British Freewomen," will feel that the honour is not all on one side, and that an equal distinction has been conferred upon the Society that has shown itself sufficiently enlightened to invite so staunch a Suffragist and so learned a scholar to join the ranks of its Fellows.

The proceedings at the recent Trial of the Suffragists in Dublin were relieved by occasional human touches. These showed, by the way, the value of militant tactics as propaganda. For instance, when Mr. Louis Kelly, counsel for the defendants, asked one of the witnesses, a constable, if he did not know that the women had no grudge against the Post Office and only broke the windows to call public attention to their grievances, the witness admitted—"I didn't know it then, but I know it now!" When Mr. Kelly proceeded to quote Mr. Hobhouse's imputation of violence, the witness remarked, amid laughter—"I never heard tell of the man till now," but admitted having heard of John Burns, who said that the women were scratching at the door that the men had burst open. Cabinet Ministers should at least be grateful to the militant Suffragists for making their existence known to the very people whom they boastfully imagine they are representing.

Two months' hard labour for putting a hand on Mr. Lloyd George's shoulder and asking him to do justice to women! And in the same evening paper that reported this savage sentence on Mr. Gray appeared an account of an assault upon a ticket-collector at Liverpool Street, who was struck on the mouth till his lips bled, and had a basket of beans thrown in his face. A man who went to his rescue was also struck twice by the same assailant. Yet Sir John Knill, in sentencing the offender at the Guildhall, gave him only fourteen days, with the option of a fine, though he told the man that his conduct was "very bad." It could be argued, no doubt, that there was provocation for the assault, the man having lost his train through being detained by the collector. But what immeasurable provocation lies behind Mr. Gray's mild though courageous action, what a record of broken pledges and Ministerial trickery! It will not do to urge lack of provocation where "assaults" upon Cabinet Ministers are concerned.

But when cases of assault upon women come into the courts, even fourteen days is considered too severe a punishment. Two days, which meant immediate release, was the sentence given to a collier at Pontypool recently, who was accused of criminally assaulting a girl. The charge was reduced to one of common assault, to which the man pleaded guilty; but the Judge is reported in the Pontypool Free Press to have said "he must have been very rough with the girl and he frightened her considerably."

Of what value is woman's "indirect influence" in the State as long as assailants of young girls are allowed to go scot free in this fashion, while a man who demands that women should be given a citizen's power to protect themselves is sent to prison as a common criminal for two months, because to emphasise his just demand he laid his hand on the coat of the Chancellor of the Exchequer?

THE BURBERRY.

Proof without Heat. Warm without Weight.

THE BURBERRY WEATHER-PROOF or top-coat—for either purpose it is equally efficient—is a cover-all garment becoming and practical in character. Freely draping, it falls into ample and graceful folds, displaying a profusion of material that borders on the lavish.



THE BURBERRY WEATHER-PROOF represents "perfection." The proofing ingrained in its fabrics lasts indefinitely and retains efficiency as long as the coat holds good—that is to say for many years with very rough wear.

THE BURBERRY OVER-COAT—airlight and naturally air-free, on the warmest days is neither burdensome to carry nor heating to wear.

BURBERRYS HAYMARKET, LONDON. 8 & 10, Boulevard Malesherbes, PARIS. BASINUSTOKE. Also Provincial Agents.

WILLIAM OWEN

GREAT STOCK SALE

High Class Laces, Silks, Velvets, Millinery, Ribbons, Fans, &c., NOW PROCEEDING.

WILLIAM OWEN beg to announce that they have purchased, by Public Tender, the ENTIRE STOCK of Messrs. SELL & Co., 199, Sloane St., S.W., amounting to £7,932/1/4, at a Discount of 81 1/2 Cent. (or 16/3 in the £) off Sell & Co.'s prices.

The whole will be sold on MONDAY, JULY 15th, and following days, at about one-fifth of Sell's prices.

Doors open 9.30 a.m.

WILLIAM OWEN Ltd., WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

* On sale at the "Woman's Press" and all W.S.P.U. shops.

Articles and News contributed for insertion in VOTES FOR WOMEN should be sent to The Editors, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., at the earliest possible date, and in no case later than first post Monday morning prior to the publication of the paper.

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

Subscriptions to the Paper should be sent to The Publisher VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

The terms are, post free, 6s. 6d. annual subscription, 3s. 3d. for six months inside the United Kingdom, ss. 8d. (\$2.25c.) and 4s. 4d. (\$1.15c.) abroad, payable in advance.

The paper can be obtained from all newsagents and book-stalls.

For quotations for Advertisements, apply to the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

By Royal Warrant. THE GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY, LTD. FAMOUS FOR THEIR GEM JEWELLERY, GOLD & SILVER PLATE AND WATCHES. The Public supplied direct at Manufacturers' Cash Prices. 112, REGENT STREET, W.

THE WOMEN TAXPAYERS AGENCY

Recovers all Income-tax Overpaid since the 5th of April, 1909.

Secures Abatements and Exemptions. Prepares Accounts for Super-tax and Income-tax. Conducts Appeals before the Commissioners. Advises on Investments with regard to Income-tax.

The Agency's Clients include the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Decima Moore, and many well-known Suffragists, Doctors, Actresses, etc.

Hampden House, Kingsway, W.C. Tel. 6349 CENTRAL.

A Unique Summer Holiday at ST. MICHAEL'S HALL, HOVE.

A Mansion approached by Lodge entrance and carriage drive through avenue of trees. House and lawns entirely secluded in beautiful wooded grounds near sea.

5 Tennis courts for use of Guests. Bathing, Fishing, Boating unequalled; easy access to lovely Sussex Downs, Golf Links, etc.

Lectures, Concerts, Excursions.

Prospectus from Secretary, Benares House, Food Reform Boarding Establishment, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM. THACKERAY HOTEL Great Russell Street, London.

This large and well-appointed TEMPERANCE HOTEL has Passenger Lift, Electric Light throughout, Bathrooms in every Room, Spacious Dining, Drawing, Writing, Reading and Smoking Rooms, Lift, Perfect Sanitation, Telephone, Night Porter.

Breakfast, Attendance, and Table d'Hôte Breakfast, Single from 10s. 6d. to 12s. Table d'Hôte Dinner, Six Courses, 2s. 6d. Lunch and Testimonials on Application. Telephone Address: "Thackeray London."

COFFEE

ROASTED ACCORDING to the PARIS METHOD. Fine Aroma, Pleasant Flavour, "A real treat for gourmets."

Qualite Supérieure: Breakfast Coffee, 1s per lb. Qualite Extra: After Dinner Coffee, 2s per lb. Postage 3d. per lb. extra. For 10/6, 5 lbs. After Dinner Coffee, or 6/11s. Breakfast Coffee, including Postage.

B. FREDERIC, 10, Henrietta St., London, W.C.

Beautiful Hands. IN A FEW DAYS BY WEARING DOLLY RUBBER GLOVES WHILST YOU WORK OR SLEEP WORKING DOLLYS SLEEPING DOLLYS FROM ALL GOOD HOUSES or post free direct (stating size) from THE DOLLY HIG GLOVE CO. LTD. 1232 Cloth Fair Lane.

WORKING WOMEN'S COLLEGE

(About to be founded on frankly Socialist lines in connection with the Central Labour College for Men).

OBJECTS—

- (1) To meet the deficiency of trained working women as propagandists, as representatives on public bodies, and as members of management committees of the Trade Unions in which women are organised. (2) To train in a co-educational working class College under working class control, an organised body of militant working women, having confidence in themselves, who will, by constructive educational effort, increase working class discontent and help to organise that discontent under the banner of organised labour. (3) To provide a centre of organised working class effort for securing the realisation of the educational demands of the Trades Union Congress. (4) To provide a link between the Labour movement and the most forward elements in the Feminist movement. Honorary organiser of Working Women's College— Mrs. Bridges Adams, 64, Prince of Wales Mansions, Rattersea Park, S.W.

A BOOK FOR WOMEN.

L'EVASION.

By M. L. ALMERAS.

To be obtained from all Booksellers. Crown 8vo. Price 2s. 8d.

The story is that of a woman of strong individuality and fine character, who, for the sake of her children rather than for her own, leaves her husband, when she finds that his materialistic outlook on life wars too sorely with her own higher ideal.—Literary Times.

"In this French novel Mrs. Nutt has pictured the life of a modern woman, who, through much trial and stress, maintains her individuality, and shows that man has no right to despise woman."—Review of London.

"Those to whom the psychological novel appeals will find exactly what they want in Mrs. Nutt's book. We have no doubt whatever as to the interest that attaches to the novel."—Glasgow Herald.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1912

"ALTOGETHER IMPROBABLE."

When the Prime Minister announced in November last the introduction of a Manhood Suffrage Bill, he made a promise to women. The promise was that the Government would adopt an attitude of neutrality towards a Woman Suffrage amendment until it should be carried by the House of Commons, whereupon they would incorporate it in the Manhood Suffrage Bill and drive it with all the force at their disposal into law.

This promise the Women's Social and Political Union saw from the first to be worthless and fraudulent. That there was foul play behind it was obvious on Mr. Asquith's own showing. His excuse for refusing to make Woman Suffrage part of his Franchise Bill before its introduction was that the Cabinet could not be united in introducing a Woman Suffrage measure, it could not be united in carrying such a measure through its report and third reading stages in the House of Commons, and all its stages in the House of Lords. In other words, if the passage of a Woman Suffrage Bill through every stage could not be attempted without splitting the Cabinet, neither could the Prime Minister's promise be fulfilled without splitting the Cabinet. Yet the Prime Minister, in making that pledge, professed to speak on behalf of the Government as a whole. Either he lied, or, what is more likely, the Anti-Suffragists in the Cabinet sanctioned the making of this pledge on condition that the Votes for Women amendment should be wrecked and the fulfilment of the pledge be made impossible.

Thus reasoned the W.S.P.U., and now, with a painful exactitude, that reasoning is being borne out by the event. First of all, as though to get their hand in, the Government destroyed the Conciliation Bill. Now they are busily engaged in procuring and ensuring the defeat of the Woman Suffrage amendments to the Manhood Suffrage Bill. The Suffragist Ministers are lending themselves to this work with

the greatest complacency. Mr. Lloyd George has quite forgotten his solemn injunctions to trust to him for the enfranchisement of millions of women. Sir Edward Grey, the broken reed, proposes to move the deletion of the word "male" when the Manhood Suffrage Bill gets into Committee. This will simply be to wipe out publicly the sin he has committed privately. When he and the other Suffragists in the Cabinet permitted the word "male" to be used in the Bill, they betrayed their principles and connived at a grave breach of the Prime Minister's pledge that the Bill should be freely open to amendment in the interests of women. The passage of Sir Edward Grey's amendment and the disappearance of the word "male" will not give women the vote, but will simply make the Bill what, according to the Prime Minister's pledge, it was to be upon its introduction.

The Anti-Suffragists in the Cabinet are as zealous and active as their Suffragist colleagues are neglectful and supine. Mr. Harcourt is organising and encouraging the Anti-Suffragists amongst the Liberal rank and file. Anti-Suffragist Ministers, evidently with the consent of the Suffragist Ministers, have moved the first and second reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill. While Suffragists have remained silent, Anti-Suffragist Ministers have made vigorous attacks upon the proposal to include women in the Bill. Finally, the Prime Minister has aimed a death blow at this proposal. "Altogether improbable" he declares it to be that the House of Commons will carry a Votes for Women amendment.

These words constitute a deliberate violation of the promise of Government neutrality made by the Prime Minister in November. Lest we be accused of exaggeration, we quote from the Manchester Guardian, which says:—

It is not consistent . . . with any profession of neutrality that he should use the great authority derived from his position as Prime Minister and leader of the party to prejudice the House of Commons in favour of his own view.

Now that the Prime Minister has destroyed the Votes for Women amendment in advance there is no excuse for the policy of peace at any price. The militants, when they have been condemned as wreckers, have cared little for these attacks. But now, for the sake of the cause that is dear to them, they are determined to carry the war of criticism into the enemy's camp. It is the peaceful, patient Suffragists whose methods are doing grievous harm. If women do not get the vote in 1912 it will be the fault of the treacherous Liberal Government, but it will also be the fault of the various sections of constitutionalists who allow that treachery to go unpunished.

It is idle for women to trust to the House of Commons to fight their battles for them. Pledges are viewed as pious lies in Parliament. The Prime Minister is calling the Liberal M.P.'s to heel, Mr. John Redmond has marshalled his followers in opposition to Votes for Women, Mr. J. R. Macdonald will render no help worth having. Women must therefore fight the battle themselves.

Perhaps the real difference between the constitutional and the militant Suffragists is that the constitutional Suffragists seek for men champions to rescue them, while the militant Suffragists are entirely self-reliant. Men's help they welcome when it is forthcoming, but they lay their plans on the assumption that they will have to fight alone.

What all Suffragists have now to realise is that men's Parliamentary representatives and men's political parties will not save them in this crisis. If they themselves are not brave enough and strong enough to force the hand of the Government, then the year 1912 will come to an end without seeing the enfranchisement of women.

"COWARDS, I CALL THEM!"

A Speech by Mr. Henry D. Earben at the London Pavilion, July 15, 1912.

I came into contact with the woman's question twenty years ago, when I was an undergraduate at Oxford, and the subject which they chose for debate at the Union's ladies' nights was more than once Woman Suffrage, from a frivolous and amusing point of view. Nobody cared for the result of the division, so long as they were amused!

When I left Oxford I went into politics and fought a great many by-elections, and I cannot remember that at any single one I heard the subject mentioned. About ten years ago, when I was nursing a constituency, a town in the Midlands, and I received a letter from someone connected with a Federation of Women in the Midlands, who seemed anxious to know my opinion on the subject, my agent told me it did not matter what sort of answer I gave. I was quite at liberty if I wished to give the answer of my heart. I gave the usual answer, that on the whole I saw no reason against it, but that I had not been convinced that the women of the country wanted it. Up to 1906, when I fought an election, I think the question was not brought before me as a candidate.

I found in 1910 that, from being a negligible question, it had become a question of vital importance to every candidate in the country, a question which men of all parties standing for Parliament were bound to think over and to make up their minds upon. And when I ask myself what happened between 1906 and 1910 to bring this question from its negligible position to being a vital political issue, there is only one answer that anybody can give, whether they think militancy wrong or right. Everyone knows that what happened between 1906 and 1910 to bring this about was the rise of the militant movement. I do not want to be misunderstood, and I do not want anybody to say that I came here and advocated militancy. I am merely stating a fact. The Government of the country, the people who are responsible for the Government of the country, have been so stupid that they have failed to give attention to the fact that on the women's question the ground has been wrenched from them for seven years by a few militant women. How has this happened? Because you have succeeded in making men think, and if you only make people think long enough and hard enough, the right answer is bound to come.

Now there are two sides to every question under the sun, but I venture to think there are few questions on which the arguments on each side are so advantageous as they are on the question of Votes for Women. I have among my own personal acquaintances and among members of my own family a large number of people who were indifferent and even hostile a few years ago, and who are advocates of Woman Suffrage at the present time. About two years ago a certain relation of mine was arguing with me on the question and was really bitter against it, but last Christmas I found that she had become quite an advocate of the cause, and I asked her what meetings she had been attending, and who had been converting her. She said, "I have not been attending any Suffrage meetings, but I have been to anti-Suffrage meetings, and then I discovered the weakness of the cause." And I should just like to give this little bit of advice to the members of your Society, that if the Government should at any time take steps to make the membership of the Women's Social and Political Union a criminal offence, and should confiscate all your funds, or something of that kind, the next best thing you can do is to give your money to the anti-Suffrage movement, because talking about the Suffrage in even a hostile manner is better than leaving it alone altogether!

As a matter of fact the arguments against Woman Suffrage, so far as I have been able to understand them, classify themselves into three departments. Let me examine for the benefit of anyone who may not be converted (members of this Society know all about it already) these particular arguments. Let me take first the frivolous argument used in the Times the other day by Lord Claud Hamilton, who called attention to the report of the medical Officer of Health of the Education Department, which stated that a very large percentage of the children attending the elementary schools of London attended in a verminous and very filthy condition; and he argued that if the mothers of England are so negligent and so incapable that they send their children to school in this condition, they certainly ought not to be claiming the franchise. That may sound funny to some people, but really it shows a very lamentable and disastrous ignorance among our governing classes. Had he gone down as I have, and probably some of you have, to the homes and districts from which those children come, he would know that his accusation of negligence against the mothers of England was a libel; that the condition in which those children go to school was due very often to the filthy conditions and the terrible hovels in which these people live, conditions for which the mothers are not responsible, but for which society as a whole is responsible.

Now let us take the argument that is based on the difference between the sexes. If the sexes are not different in capacity, then I cannot see why either should be disenfranchised, but if there is a difference of adaptability and of capacity, then in a country which professes to be democratic and to be governed by men of representative institutions, there is all the greater reason why both sexes should be represented. The argument might be relevant if you applied some physical, mental or moral test to your male voters, if a man could only vote provided he were sound in body or in mind or passed a test of some kind. If only the saints on earth were allowed to vote there would be some sense in the argument, but when a cripple or a degenerate, and the village fool or idiot if he is not in the lunatic asylum, or any drunkard, can vote, because he is a man, it is perfect nonsense.

Now let us come to the supposed unsuitability of women for the particular job. This argument of course is used in a country which has had no experience of Woman Suffrage, but in those countries where women have been granted a vote, there is an almost universal consensus of opinion among the men of all classes and all parties that women have not only shown themselves suitable for the franchise, but that their exercise of it has resulted in benefit to their own sex and also to the community as a whole. But let us come down to facts. In what way are women unsuitable? I have sometimes heard it said that woman is so wonderful and pure and beautiful, and politics are so sordid, that men don't wish to have her tainted in the rough and tumble game. If that is true, then it is high time she came down from her pedestal. But it is sometimes put in this way—that she ought to be minding the baby, or doing the house work. In other words, it is an argument really that maternity or marriage are disqualifications for the franchise. Let us look at this argument and bring it to the test of Votes for Women. Of the marriageable women between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, 48 per cent. are married, and 54 per cent. are unmarried. Before the age of twenty-five and after the age of sixty the great majority of course are unmarried or widows; twenty per cent. never marry at all, and have no maternity duties at all. Maternity duties, as I have shown, only take up a certain portion of their lives, so that only about half of the time of the women is spent in the duties of maternity, and in the other half at any rate they should not be disqualified for the Franchise. But even during that time, surely they have time to form an opinion on the questions of the day! Even a woman in the thick of it has a slack moment—when women feeding babies on the breast under terrible conditions have time to read about the questions of the day and the conditions that affect them.

Now let us look at the house-work business. It has been said that "Man's work lasts from sun to sun, but a woman's work is never done." Well, surely, if woman's work is so exacting as all this, it is no reason why she should be deprived of citizenship! You don't pay your housekeepers; you might at least give them the privilege they ask of having a say in the country. Let us look at this again. How many women are doing the housekeeping? Under the Insurance tables you will find that out of fourteen millions of insurable people, there are no less than four and a quarter millions of women engaged in industries in this country. That is to say, one-third of the women of the country are not minding babies and doing housekeeping. Women are working side by side in fields of industry with men, often for longer hours and for lower wages. There is no argument based on maternity or housework that can possibly apply to them at the present time. To deny to these women the rights of citizenship is tyranny and abominable wrong, and wrong and tyranny recoil on the heads of the community.

By the fact that women are voteless they enter into industry with their hands tied. By their lower

THE W.S.P.U. LEADERS—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are glad to be able to tell our readers that Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence are recovering, though very gradually, from the effects of their recent experiences in prison. As soon as they were able to travel they went abroad, where they are very slowly regaining health and strength; and, we regret to add, it will be many weeks before they are well enough to take an active part in the work of the movement. Meanwhile, the members of the Women's Social and Political Union look forward eagerly to their return next autumn, when the Leaders will be as glad to resume their position at the head of affairs as the whole rank and file of the W.S.P.U. will be to welcome them back.

Welcome to the Leaders.

On October 17, at 8 p.m., a Mass Meeting will be held in the Grand Albert Hall, to welcome the

wages they tend to drag down the wages of men. On each occasion that I stood for Parliament I have been pestered as every candidate is pestered by demands from different sections of the male working classes, for promises that if I was elected I would do something to change their conditions, or raise their wages, and so on. Never in any one of these three elections has any serious pressure been brought to raise the conditions or wages of a single woman, and it never will be until you get the Vote. You are tied hand and foot, and whether you are engaged in industry or engaged in the home, you are exploited, and the whole country is suffering.

Some years ago I remember being present in a court of justice when a man was tried for the manslaughter of his child. The child was suffering from measles. It got worse and worse and eventually died, and though he was very fond of the child, he had never gone to the doctor or taken any medical steps to cure the child, and his defence was "I do not believe in doctors." Well, he was convicted, as you would naturally expect, of neglect. It seems to me that England is just in that condition. England is sick at the present time. The symptoms are to be seen on every hand, among the men, the women, and the children. Look at those that are to be seen in our hospitals and lunatic asylums; England is sick of a disease which Parliament up to the present has absolutely failed to cure. And all the time the women are knocking at the door, the women who understand the symptoms, and who are only asking for some chance of helping the men to bring about the cure. Then we turn round and say we don't believe in women. I believe that in the future this country will be convicted as that man was convicted, at the bar of history, with criminal neglect. Politics at the present time is peculiarly the sphere of women. The questions that affect the homes, the women, and the children, are being dealt with in a sort of way by all the three parties in the State. In this task it seems to me this country needs the help of the women. It needs the driving force of your numbers. It needs the benefit of your experience.

I should just like to close with one personal reference, that the reason I separated from the Liberal party was not because this Government refused to meet the just demands of women so much, but rather because of the treatment, the uncivilised treatment which the Government have meted out to the women who have made that demand. In order to bring this home to you a little more forcibly, let me read to you a speech which was made the other day in Belfast by Mr. F. E. Smith: He said:

I note with satisfaction that you are preparing yourselves by the practice of exercises and by the submission to discipline for the struggle which is now well nigh the resources of a peaceful solution. . . . On this we are all of us agreed, though the crisis has called into existence one of those supreme instances of conscience, amid which the ordinary landmarks of permissible resistance to technical law are submerged, we shall not shrink from the consequences of this view, not though the whole fabric of the Commonwealth be contrived.

Now here you have by a responsible man an incitement not to window smashing, or head smashing, but actually to civil war. He knows he is safe enough. He knows that the Government are not going to arrest him, or even if they arrest him, they will put him, as they did Dr. Jameson, in the First Division. This Government reserves its terrors for the women, the women, mind you, who have no other constitutional means of expression, and who are following the example set them by men, by which men have won the privileges which they now possess. They threw these women into prison, committed the abominable outrage of forcible feeding, and then when questions were asked about it in the House of Commons they were met with jeers and laughter.

Cowards, I call them! I cannot trust myself to express the contempt that I feel for the whole business, and in the many letters and telegrams that I have got during the past week from every part of the country on the subject, though many of them refer to what they have called the sacrifice that I made, I can assure you here, from the bottom of my heart, that it has been no sacrifice to me to cut myself from those people, but that if I had from any reason, from any selfish reason, or any other mistaken reason, acquiesced in this treatment, I should then have committed a sacrifice, the sacrifice of my own soul.

Leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union, and to honour them and all the members of the Union who have suffered imprisonment for the Cause in 1912. It will be the greatest and most historic of all the fourteen meetings that have been held in the Albert Hall by the W.S.P.U. since March, 1908. Mrs. Pankhurst will take the chair. The audience will be able to show by its numbers, its enthusiasm, and—need we add?—by its contribution to the War Chest, that the members of the Union know how to rise to a great occasion, and to express their devotion and admiration for the women and for the men who have dared and suffered so much for the sake of Votes for Women.

[Next week, we hope to be able to make an interesting announcement with regard to the new premises of the W.S.P.U.]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less, 2s. 1d. per word for every additional word.

Four insertions for the price of three. All advertisements must be prepaid.

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

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

GIVEN FOR SELF-DENIAL FUND.—We are anxious to sell the following, in order to add the amount realised to the total of the Self-Denial Fund:—

- Antique seed pearl necklace, elaborate design; also brooch to match (could be taken apart to make fashionable long chain) 5 5 0
Necklace, red coral 0 7 6
Drop earrings, red coral 0 7 6
Brooch, red coral 0 7 6
Or would sell the set for 1 10 0
Gold locket 1 10 0
Handsome silk tea or dinner jacket (genuine Chinese) 2 2 0
Indian silver waist-buckle 10 0 0
Two Indian silver bangles each 15 0 0
Gold ring, set ruby and emeralds 10 0 0
Antique gold ring, set garnets and pearls 12 6 0
Gold and black enamel ring, set pearls 10 0 0
Antique gold ring, set stones 10 0 0
Gold and coral watch 17 6 0
Lady's silver watch 10 0 0
Gold turquoise scarf pin 10 0 0
Handkerchief with deep border of fine hand-made lace 1 10 0
Offers for any of the above would be considered.—Apply, Mrs. Sanders, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refreshment.—At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, cleanest, easiest quarters. Sumptuous bedroom, bath, and cold water fitted. Sufficiently well-ventilated. English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounge.—Phone, Managers, 4788 Gerrard.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 600ft).—Dean Forest, Severn and Wye Valleys. England's finest forest and river scenery. Spacious house, 25 bedrooms; billiard room; bath-room. Extensive grounds, tennis, croquet, and lawn. Vegetarians accommodated. Sufficiently well-ventilated. English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounge.—Phone, Managers, 4788 Gerrard.

BOARD-RESIDENCE.—From 21s., according to room; suit women workers; easy access to all parts; one minute from lovely park.—Managers, 141, Albert Palace Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, superior, from 35s. Close Baker Street, Underground and Tube. Bed and breakfast, 5s. 6d. per day. Telephone 4339 Paddington.—M. Campbell, 5 and 7, York Street, Portman Square, W.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Clock Gardens, off Marine Parade, Good table. Congenial society. Terms, 25s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

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

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

IDEAL place for Restful Holiday.—13 miles from London, in Little Country Cottage. Terms, exclusive of board or attendance, 1s. a day.—Apply Sister, 47, Mornington Road, Bow.

KENSINGTON.—Comfortable refined Home for Women Workers in house clergyman's daughter; close Tube, buses; late dinner; partial or full board; moderate.—162, Holland Road.

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

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

ON Heights of Udimore (300ft) near Winchelsea. Restful holidays amidst beautiful private gardens; most comfortable; clean, quiet; good table; delightful gardens; terms moderate.—Ridley, Parsonage Place, Udimore, Rye.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—Cubicules from 18s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 63, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SELECT LADIES' CLUB.—Every comfort; very moderate terms.—For full particulars apply M. A. Lloyd, 8, Portchester Square, Hyde Park, W.

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

SWITZERLAND.—English Family receive Guests; lovely position; magnificent scenery; beautiful walks, excursions; 6 francs, including afternoon tea.—Chalet Mon Desir, Champery.

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

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—Member recommends quiet House; near front, cars, stations; excellent cooking and attendance, and every home comfort; references if required.—28, Park Terrace.

WEST KIRBY.—Comfortable clean apartments, near promenade and station; terms moderate. Kept by Young Widow with two babies to support.—7, Grove Road.

TO LET AND SOLD.

BRACING MOORLAND.—Wharfedale, Yorkshire (near Bolton Abbey). Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to Let or Sell. Illustrated booklet free, postage 3d.—Boden and Sons, Estate Dept., Ilkley.

CHARMING detached Cottages and Houses, built in historic park of 500 acres, adjoining magnificent golf course; 25 minutes from City; good gardens; prices from £375; easy instalments; rents from £32.—Write (or call) to-day for free illustrated descriptive booklet, House and Cottage Department, Gidea Park, Ltd., 33, Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.

COTTAGE.—Furnished, facing sea, between Winchelsea and Hastings; 5 rooms; to let till August 10; 2 guineas weekly; also in October, 1 guinea weekly.—Box 352, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

FLAT.—Furnished, to Let, Bedroom, Kitchen, sitting-room, bath; 21 1s. weekly.—Stevens, 44, Seymour House, Compton Street, W.C.

FURNISHED FLAT to Let till October; five rooms; good maid left.—Miss Fitzgerald, 67, George Street, Portman Square.

FURNISHED FLAT.—Two Bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, bathroom; five minutes from Baker Street Tube.—Apply Caretaker, Walden House, 33, High Street, Marylebone, W.

FURNISHED HOUSE, August; large garden; tennis; accept good offer.—Newham Lodge, Red Hill.

KENSINGTON.—Self-contained four-roomed Flat, unfurnished; modern; convenient; bath, electric light, gas; pleasure gardens, tennis lawns; moderate rent.—Box 910, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

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

LEIGH-ON-SEA.—Convenient modern Cottage; 3 sitting, 4 bedrooms; garage taking two motors, bath, gas; open garden; splendid air.—Portledge, Elm Road.

NEAR SEA, New Forest, Golf, 12 miles Bournemouth.—To Let, any period, furnished House, good garden, motor house, reception, 5 bedrooms, bath, every convenience; 10 minutes station, 2 hours London.—"Yelgama," New Milton, Hants.

OLD-FASHIONED Country Cottage to Let furnished for September; 2 bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, &c.; large shady garden; near common and woods; 25s. a week.—Apply Miss Gordon, Folks Cottage, Peaslake, Surrey.

PINNER.—Furnished Flat to Let, Tel. 169; 35s. weekly with linen, or 30s. without; 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 closets, till Sept. 15.—Messrs. Clarke and Co., agents, 7, Meadow Road.

SMALL FURNISHED FLAT to Let; very central.—Box 962, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

SOHO SQUARE.—To Let, unfurnished, in September, in Flat of professional woman on all day, neat sitting-room, gas, electric light, us of bathroom and kitchen; very quiet; beautifully fitted place; electric light; rent 25s. per annum.—Box 960, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

STREATHAM HILL.—Furnished Flat to let, August, 4 rooms, bathroom; 17s. and 15 minutes' train service; 25s. weekly.—170, Barcom Avenue.

SWANAGE, DORSET.—Charming Cottage to Let furnished; three bedrooms, large dining, sitting-room; good views; central position; 2-3 guineas weekly; gas, bath, indoor sanitation.—Box 854, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

TO GARDEN LOVERS.—To Let, furnished House, for August, and September if desired; charming garden; beautiful country; 21 minutes from Waterloo; 5 bedrooms, dining and drawing-rooms, usual offices; 21 guineas per week.—Write Madam, Ifracombe, Worcester Park, Surrey.

TO LET, furnished, August.—Cottage of High School Mistress; modern convenience, gas cooker; golf; lovely country; Wrekin uninterupted view; 12s. weekly.—Miss Wilson, Ivy Grove, Hillingdon, Stratford.

TWO Furnished Bedrooms and Sitting-room, together or separately, with board; private house; bathroom and large garden.—Parley (nee Spong), 12 Dalmeida Avenue, Camden Road.

TWO Furnished Cottages to Let for August, 30s. and 35s. weekly; delightful situation; large wood; perfect quiet; lovely hills.—Apply Miss Heath, Treverux Hill, Limpfield, Surrey.

WELL-FURNISHED COTTAGE. Two sitting, three bedrooms, linen, plate. Wanted careful tenant; no children or animals; 10s. weekly; November to April.—Wetehall, Chestnut View, Portsmouth Road, Hindhead.

WIDDINGTON, ESSEX.—To Let, Furnished, by the month or year, Cottage with picturesque and well-looked garden; 6 rooms, small stable and coach house; 39 miles from London; 2 miles from Newport Station; terms on application.—Apply Miss Ridley, Helenscott, Ipswich.

CHEAP REAR COTTAGE, 4 hour from station; within an hour of London; good night service; about acre ground; high.—Write 15, Adam Street, Strand.

DUBLIN.—Three Suffragettes would exchange House, 2 weeks from August 10, for House or Flat, seaside, England or Wales.—Box 958, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

IMMEDIATELY.—Unfurnished Flat, near Strand or Westminster; quiet and airy; 3 rooms and bath; rent about £60; self-contained.—Write 15, Adam Street, Strand.

MEMBER will exchange for six months pretty furnished House in Cornwall, close to good seaside town (very mild climate and beautiful garden), for good flat in W.C. district.—Lorraine, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL

A PRIVATE SUFFRAGETTE NURSE, experienced; Medical, Surgical, and Maternity cases taken; usual fees.—Address Miss Mildred Beridge, 22, Oxford Street, Margate.

CO-EDUCATION.—Godstowe Preparatory School, High Wycombe (half-hour rail from London). Boys and Girls up to fourteen years of age prepared for public schools, or boys for Royal Navy. Preparation for Scholarships and University ability shown, but no pressure allowed. Prospectus and further particulars on application to the Secretary.

MRS. MARY LAYTON, F.R.C.O. (Hon. Organist to the W.S.P.U.) Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers. Private Lessons in Singing, Singing Classes and Ladies' Choir.—Please note change of address to "The Chalet," 2, Fulham Park Road, S.W.

MISS EVA CHRISTY (Author of "Modern Side-Saddle Riding, &c.") has Vacancy next September for RIDE IN VIEW to train for the profession of teaching RIDING ON EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES. Premiums required; good references.—Apply by letter only, 1, Dennington Park Mansions, London.

POULTRY FARM.—Vacancy for Students; variety of breeds stocked; utility and exhibition.—M. and F. Spong, The Felbridge Poultry Farm, East Winstead.

PRIVATE NURSING HOME, Central London, surgical, and maternity; fully-trained nurses. References and particulars on application. Personally recommended by Mrs. Fankhurst. There is a vacancy for a permanent patient. Terms by arrangement.—Box 340, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

THE HEALTH CENTRE, 122, Victoria Street, S.W.—Perfect health by natural means through vitality. Hours: 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays excepted. Physical Diagnosis by Qualified Medical Men, and Diagnosis by Mrs. Mary Davies. Enquiries relating to treatment answered free of charge. Enclose stamped envelope if written reply required. Lectures on Hygiene, Diet, and Concentration Classes are held at "The Health Centre."

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—MISS ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elm Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness, while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in all PUBLICATIONS, HOME AND COLONIAL, at lowest rates.—THROWER, ADVERTISING AGENT, 20, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. Established at this office near 18, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

FOR DISPOSAL.—Low price. Genuine old-established Domestic Agency; details of leaving letter in first instance.—Mrs. Warren, 34, Harvest Road, Holloway.

If You wish to Remove, Store, or Dispose of anything, send postcard or ring up Gerrard 8128 for the Loan Storage Co., Westwood House, 210, High Holborn, W.C., for price and advice. Free of charge. Dry rooms, extensive warehouses.

SITUATIONS WANTED. GENTLEWOMAN, Young, seeks position as Companion or Secretary. Speaks French and English fluently; is musical.—F. T., c/o Mrs. Beddoe, Chancery, Bradford-on-Avon.

HOLIDAY ENGAGEMENT wanted by young Norwegian Lady; English, French, German thoroughly taught; references Paris and London.—Andersen, 33, rue d'Assas, Paris.

HOLIDAYS.—Post as Companion or Governess; lady by birth, well educated; best references; small salary; references; write to Suffragette work.—Box 948, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

LADY, qualified, wants engagements; 1 good plain, 100 would train maid or would take orders; home-made cakes; 1st. prices offered.—Bullock, Jesus Lane, Cambridge.

LADY requires post as Secretary; seven years' experience; salary 2100; shorthand, typewriting, and bookkeeping.—M., c/o Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

MEMBER recommends Gentlewoman; make good Housemother for school (teach Cook, Housework, Sewing, Housekeeping, companion; capable, energetic, reliable, splendid with young people; trained cook.—Box 956, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

WANTED by Highly-qualified, Certified Teacher, with knowledge of the world, position of trust. Would travel.—Box 954, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

YOUNG LADY of good appearance and address, shorthand writer and typist, seeks position as Secretary or correspondent.—Please write D., c/o H. A. G. Lewis, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

SITUATIONS VACANT. WANTED.—First-class Speaker; terms according to qualifications.—Apply (preferably in person), New Constitutional Society, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A good general domestic worker, aged 40, steady, look after gentleman and two small children; Hampstead Garden Suburb.—Box 956, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

JEWELLERY. WHY Keep Useless Jewellery? The large London market enables Robinson Brothers, of 5, Hampstead Road, London, W., and 127, Fenchurch Street, E.C., to give the best prices for Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Silver Plate, Antiques, Old Teeth, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity; licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone: 2035 North. All parcels offer or cash by return of post.

DRESSMAKING, Etc. COSTUMES, BLOUSES, and all kinds of Ladies' and Children's Clothing bought; remittance at once; best prices given.—D. White, 78, Church Street, Camberwell.

DRESSMAKER (Suffragette) with wide experience in cutting, fitting, and remodelling (best work only); visits and residences; highest testimonials. Terms, 7s. 6d. per day.—Apply Box 838, Votes for Women Office, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

DRESSMAKING.—Madame Veyret, Dressmaker; Paris experience; moderate charges; dresses made from pattern book.—164, Brompton Road, S.W.

FOR SMART and Artistic Millinery, Milliners' and Modistes' Goods, try Margie Rochford, The Studio, 34, Baker Street, W. Renovations a specialty. Sale prices during July, everything half-price.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest styles from Paris styles for 10 guineas. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—H. Neilsen, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Waring).

LAUNDRY. A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a specialty. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and alba washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries.—Mullens, Crasy, House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

LADY, driving her own Car (fully certified), is anxious to hear of three others to join her in a motor tour through Devon and Cornwall, the second week in August. Moderate charges.—Apply K. 31, Eton Terrace, S.W.

ELECTROLYSIS, Etc. ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectively performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superfluous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c. Consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: 337 Mayfair.

ELECTROLYSIS and Face Massage scientifically performed; also expert Lessons. Certificates given. Special terms to nurses.—Address, Motor Theatres, 65, Great Portland Street, W.

HAIR DESTROYER.—James' Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, post free on receipt of postal order for 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., or 5s.—Mrs. V. James, 268, Caledonian Road, London, N.

GARDENING for Health. Ladies received; charming country residence; elevated situation; open air life; competent instruction; individual consideration.—Peake, Udimore, Rye.

EGGS, guaranteed new laid, all tested and selected, in one or two dozen lots, post paid, boxes free, 2s. per dozen.—Apply M. Hitchcock, Water Mill, Bures, Suffolk.

POULTRY and GAME BARGAINS.—All goods sent carriage paid throughout the Kingdom. Satisfaction guaranteed. 2 English Spring Chickens 5s. 2 Choice Guinea Fowls 5s. 2 White Guinea and English Chicken 5s. 6d. 2 Young Pheasants 5s. 6d. 3 Fat Quail and Devon Duckling 5s. 6d. SHAW and SON, POULTRY SPECIALISTS, 80, MARCHMONT STREET, LONDON, W.C.

TOILET REQUISITES. CULTO CULTO CULTO For 3d. stamps we post you sufficient of our Magic Finger Nail Polish to last two months. Please give us a trial. You will never regret it, because it is both hygienic and necessary for one who has the least pretensions to good taste and cultured hands. We are certain that if you try a 3d. sample you will buy our 1s. craven regularly.—BEAUFORT AND CO., 1, NEW SOUTHGATE, N.

MISCELLANEOUS. A SYMPATHISER has for disposal a few Nainsook Nightdresses, 3s. each; Chemises, 1s. 10d.; Knickers, 1s. 6d.; Camisoles, 1s. 4d.; prettily trimmed, unworn; approval.—Mrs. Burley, 157, Strand, London.

ADVERTISE the Cause by getting your Cigarettes from the L.L. High-class Private Supply Co., 120, Sherrington Avenue, Romford Road, Manor Park, Essex.

BEAUTIFUL LAVENDER, 4d. per 100 stalks. Sachets 5d. and 6d. each.—Leslie Carrington, Verwood, Dorset.

BUTNER Overstrung Piano; fine tone; exceptional bargain; or reasonable offer; room wanted.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

BONDSLESS CORSETS.—New invention, comfortable. Lists free.—Write, Knitted Cord Co., Nottingham.

COMBINGS BOUGHT.—From 6d. to 6s. per oz.—A. Good, 168, Seymour Street, Euston Road, N.W.

CORSETS made to measurement, 18in. lengths, in two days; fitted close if required; warranted unbreakable. Prices from 12s. 6d. to 52s. Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

DRINK SALTARIS. Health-giving Tablets. Water Distilled. Absolutely pure and free from all microbes. Aromatic or Still. Unrivalled for gout and rheumatism. Ask your grocer or write Saltaris Company, 235, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (Mention this advert).

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.

HAIR-COMBINGS bought, 4d. to 6d. per oz.—Holt and Co., Leatherhead, Surrey.

HAVE YOUR OWN BOOKPLATE.—We can design and engrave a bookplate to incorporate your own ideas, crest, motto, &c. Artistic and original work, from 17s. 6d. Marvellous value. Specimens sent free.—Henry K. Ward, 49, St. Portland Street, London, W.

LAD ON THINE ALTAR.—New Sacred Song, by Walter Brooks, Op. 73; post free, eighteen pence, from Loris Lobanoff, 93, Willesden High Road, N.W.

MEMBER W.S.P.U., leaving England, has artistic furniture and rugs for sale. Also cooking vessels.—"B.", 51, Acacia Road, St. John's Wood.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible price for above. Offers made, if unaccepted, teeth returned. Dealers in old gold or silver in any form. Bankers' references. Straightforward dealing.—Woodfall and Company, Southampton.

SALE BARGAINS!—Genuine white art Irish Linen Remnants, big pieces; suitable for making tablecloths, traycloths, doilies, &c.; 2s. 6d. per bundle; postage 4d.; catalogue free.—Write to-day, Huston's, 167, Larcu, Ireland.

SONG for Suffrage Meetings.—"Forward, Ever Forward," by Margaret O'Shea; music, Emily Jones.—From Suffrage Shop, 15, Adam Street, Strand. Price, 2d.; cards, 1d.

TYPEWRITING and TRANSLATIONS.—Literary and Dramatic work a specialty. Best work. Special terms to members W.S.P.U.—Mrs. Marks, The Morgate Typewriting Co., 63, Pinbury Avenue, E.C. Tel.: 5528 London Wall.

TYPEWRITERS.—Several Typewriters, £3 10s. to £9; perfect writers; cost £23 each; typewriting office recently closed; particulars sent.—Miss Jennings, 14, Windmill Row, Kennington, S.E.