

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Dedication	241
The Outlook — "The Daily News" — "The Westminster Gazette" — Other Comments — View of a Leading Actress	241, 242
N.W.S.P.U. Announcements	242
Women's Sunday	243
The Processions	244, 245, 246
Progress of Women	247
Programme of Events	247
Women's Sunday. By Emmeline Pethick Lawrence	248
Political Notes. By Christabel Pankhurst.	249
In the Park	250
The Speakers	251, 252, 253, 254
Pudsey By-Election	255
Contributions to the £20,000 Fund	255
Scottish W.S.P.U.	256
Local Notes	256

but even exceeded the sanguine estimate of 10,000 which had been put upon them by the organisers, and as the great crowd of women of all classes, earnest, eager, and determined, marched by, the spectators were bound to acknowledge a feeling of respect greater than has been manifested before in favour of Woman's Suffrage, except at the by-election gatherings of the W.S.P.U. Unfortunately, the limits of our space prevent us from giving a detailed description of the procession, or of doing more than briefly referring to some of the comments of the Press thereon.

The Daily News.

The "Daily News" comes out frankly in favour of urging the Government to directly introduce Woman Suffrage into their Reform Bill.

For our part we wish that Mr. Asquith would make the small additional sacrifice involved in anticipating the mandate which the Commons will certainly give him. The country does not understand these Parliamentary subtleties by which consciences are salved and Governments committed. The women are suspicious, and it is all-important that the party which seeks to serve them should have their whole-hearted support. We are proud to think that this country will lead the way in Western Europe. We should wish to secure for Liberalism the honour of having won a reform without which democracy is incomplete.

In another part of its leading article it says: "*In less than three years* the women's movement has conquered the most stubborn Conservatism of all, the conservatism of privileged sex" (the italics are our own), and thus shows the weight that it attaches to the militant action of the N.W.S.P.U.

The Westminster Gazette.

The "Westminster Gazette" also attributes the progress of the movement to the militant agitation, saying: "The militant suffragists have undoubtedly brought the question, after many years of suspended activity, into the region of practical politics." The paper then goes on to raise the issue of the various ways in which women might be enfranchised, and calls upon women to come to a common decision. This decision has already been arrived at. Women are asking for nothing more nor less than the removal of the sex disqualification, and they have no intention of being led astray to ask for a wider or more indefinite franchise.

Other Comments.

The "Daily Chronicle" urges that the question cannot be dealt with during the present Parliament, because there was no mandate at the last general election. We were under the impression that this theory had been exploded by no less a person than the Prime Minister himself. The "Morning Post," in a thoughtful article, raises an interesting point:—

It is coming to be recognised that a certain number of women, simply through their excess, cannot without a social revolution be devoted wholly to the task of bringing up the next generation. Much more important than this it is coming to be seen that the bringing up of the next generation is not necessarily done best only by people of narrow lives and intelligences undeveloped by outside interests, by people taught to regard themselves and agreeing to regard themselves as fitly ranked with aliens, criminals, lunatics, and paupers.

The "Daily Express" says:—"Unless we are to find a new meaning for the word 'democracy,' it is difficult

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The terms are 6s. 6d. annual subscription, 1s. 8d. for one quarter, post free, payable in advance.

The paper can also be obtained from all newsagents and bookstalls.

For quotations for advertisements, apply to the Advertisement Manager, "Votes for Women," 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

DEDICATION.

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 event of last week was the Suffrage Procession of Saturday, June 13. That of this week is the great demonstration on Sunday, June 21.

The great Women's Suffrage Procession of Saturday last was an unqualified success. That is the opinion not only of those favourable to the cause, but the universal feeling exhibited everywhere. The reporter on the "Observer" sums up the situation in the following words at the head of his descriptive report of the procession:—

"Fine lot o' sportswomen; I wish 'em luck!" exclaimed a Major of an exclusive line regiment as the tail of the great suffrage procession of 10,000 women passed one of the Service clubs in Piccadilly yesterday afternoon and became merged in the crowd.

He spoke for London. His views were those of the vast majority of those who thronged the streets.

The great numbers of women who demonstrated were not only far in excess of any previous procession of women,

to discover any effective argument for denying women the suffrage." The "Manchester Guardian" says that Mr. Asquith's refusal to introduce woman suffrage authoritatively into his Reform Bill is indefensible. Finally, the "Observer," in an interesting leading article, urges the Anti-Suffragists, if they wish to make any headway, to get under way at once, and show the strength of their position.

Women's Sunday.

Every indication points to a still greater success on Sunday next, the day when the Women's Social and Political Union are organising seven processions to Hyde Park from different parts of London. The special feature of this day will be the fact that it will be a *people's* demonstration, and that the processions will be *public* processions of the people of London and the whole of England marching with the women who are fighting for the vote.

In Hyde Park.

The demonstration culminates in the great mass meeting in Hyde Park, with 20 platforms and 80 women speakers. We have the pleasure of being able to give in another part of this paper the names and short biographies of the great majority of these women, whose life record of social service has won for them the goodwill of their fellows. We also publish particulars of each one of the seven processions, and urge everyone who cares for woman's liberty to join in one or other of them on that great day.

Features of this Issue.

Owing to the very great pressure upon our space, we have been obliged to omit from this issue several of the regular features of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Among these are the interesting series of articles by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst on "The History of the Suffrage Movement," which will be continued in our issue of July 1. We publish, however, an important article by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence on page 248, and "Political Notes," by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, on page 249, and the programme for the week on page 247.

Please Note.

As a number of our readers are obtaining this issue of the paper for the first time, we would draw their special attention to the fact that the paper can be obtained of all newsagents and book-stalls. And they should be able to obtain it by Thursday morning in each week. We would also specially recommend to them the firms which are advertising with us, as they will be in this way showing their support to those who are supporting us.

VIEWS OF A LEADING ACTRESS.

(Special Message to VOTES FOR WOMEN.)

My sympathy is with the movement for Woman's Suffrage, and I regard the fact that this Government, in the Bill to be introduced for reforming the electoral franchise, have promised to have suffrage for women if we ourselves want it is a step in the right direction. I myself am one of those who do want it.

Violet Vanbrugh.

THELMA
Modiste.

59, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.

N.W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

London readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN are urged to devote Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week to advertising the processions. Those who call at 4, Clements Inn will be put in touch with the organisers of one of the seven processions. The following ways of helping are suggested to those who find it more convenient to work independently:—

By distribution of handbills at Tube and Metropolitan stations, and in trams, trains, and buses.

By bringing one of the processions to the notice of shop assistants, waitresses, and others. (Those employed in the City and West-End should be invited to march in the Trafalgar-square Procession).

By chalking announcements of one of the processions on the pavement.

By making the processions known in schools, hospitals, clubs, houses of residence, and the like.

By getting window bills displayed in shops.

Bills for each one of the seven processions may be had on application at 4, Clements Inn.

A Public Procession.

The committee of the N.W.S.P.U. wish it to be distinctly understood that the procession is public, and is not confined to members of the N.W.S.P.U.; both men and women are invited, and it is hoped that those women who are graduates will wear academical robes, and that as many as possible of other professions will wear their special costume. Owing to the distribution of handbills in the semblance of tickets, some people have supposed tickets were necessary to enable them to come to the procession; this is a mistake. Everyone is welcome.

The Great Shout.

One of the features of the great demonstration will be the shout that will go up from 200,000 voices after the resolution is carried—the shout, "Votes for Women." At five minutes to five the bugle will sound; at each platform the speaker will conclude, and the chairman will rise and make the final announcements. At five o'clock the bugle will sound again, and the chairman will put the resolution. Then once again the bugle will be heard, and then every voice will take up the cry, "One, Two, Three, Votes for Women, VOTES FOR WOMEN, VOTES FOR WOMEN."

Motor Scarves in the Colours.

White silk motor scarves with green and purple stripe can be obtained from the Women's Press Department, 4, Clements Inn. They are two yards long, and they wash as well as a pocket-handkerchief. They are extremely pretty and effective. The border is worked out in a "Votes for Women" pattern. The price is 2s. 11d. They should be largely worn at the demonstration, and will help to popularise the colours.

The colours can also be obtained in ribbon lengths and as badges.

Special Queen's Hall Reception.

On Monday, June 22, the day following the great Hyde Park Demonstration, a special reception will be held from 3 to 5 p.m. in the Queen's Hall by all the twenty chairmen of the various platforms of the day before. All those interested are invited to be present. Admission is free.

Weekly At Homes.

On Monday, June 29, an "At Home" will be held in the Portman Rooms, Baker-street, from 4 to 6, and during July an "At Home" will be held in the Queen's Hall from 3 to 5 every Monday afternoon. Admission free. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Pankhurst will give short speeches. "At Homes" will also be held in the Portman Rooms, Dorset-street, every Thursday evening from 8 to 10, except Thursday, July 2.

A Convention of Women.

On Tuesday, June 30, and Thursday, July 2, special meetings for women will be held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster. The meetings in the afternoon are ticket meetings, and the prices of tickets are 1s. reserved, and 6d. unreserved, and can be obtained of the ticket secretary, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. The meetings in the evening are free to women. The meetings are being called to consider the reply of Mr. Asquith to the letter to be sent to him after Sunday's demonstration.

WOMEN'S SUNDAY.

THE GREAT MARCH TO HYDE PARK.

There is every sign that Women's Sunday is going to be regarded as the Sunday of all women and all men who believe in the women's cause. This is as it should be. The Women's Social and Political Union is but the organising force for the great demonstration. In the processions every representative or member of kindred societies and every individual sympathiser, whether man or woman, will be welcome, and will find that the marshals have made arrangements for their convenience.

The N.W.S.P.U. has played the part for which some powerful and energetic organisation was needed, and the Men and Women of London are now not only welcomed but urged to respond.

The Demonstration is not merely a meeting, but essentially a March to a Meeting—a Rally of forces marching upon a central point from North, South, East, and West.

Let us see to it that it is a fine, brave march, every foot stepping with determination to the music—the tramp of an army advancing in courage and in confidence to the overthrow of its enemy.

The Arrangements.

First, then, we give the arrangements for the marshalling of the army and its advance upon its objective. Secondly—on page 250 and following—will be found the arrangements for the meeting in the Park.

General Drummond.

In general control of all the processions will be the well-known general, Mrs. Drummond, who has superintended the operations of the National Women's Social and Political Union on so many occasions previously. She will be in constant touch with every one of the processions, and will make it her business to see that every one of them is in marching order, and that all the arrangements are complete and satisfactory.

Regalia of Officers.

Every officer will wear a handsome regalia sash in the Union colours, and a pendant of white silk and gold lace bearing the wearer's office in distinct lettering.

Nine Chief Marshals.

The entire management of each one of the seven processions will be in the hands of a Chief Marshal, who will be ultimately responsible for the grouping and the arrangements, and for the observance of order on the line of march. In addition there will be one Chief Marshal in charge of the arrangements in Hyde Park itself, and another will be responsible for the various railway stations.

Seven Group Marshals.

The particular arrangements for grouping the processions will devolve upon the Group Marshals, of whom there will be one for each procession. They will be supplied beforehand with a complete plan showing the exact order of march, and they will cast a general eye upon the whole length of the procession, and will see that the various contingents are formed up in the right places of the line.

Banner Marshals and Captains.

The complete charge of all the banners in each procession will devolve upon the Banner Marshals, who in their turn will have Banner Captains acting with them placed in control of each section. It will be their business to find women to carry the various standards from the start of the procession to Hyde Park, and they will be generally in charge of the correct handling of the standards and banners.

Group Captains.

The Group Marshals will not, of course, be able personally to superintend the whole length of the line, but each procession will be divided up into sections, and in charge of each section will be a Group Captain. At the head of each one of these sections will be a band, and the Group Captain will have charge of the whole of the grouping from the one band to the next. She will be supplied with a plan beforehand showing the arrangement of the men and women who have promised to take part, and are coming to join that particular section, and she will be responsible for seeing that they keep to the correct order during the march.

Over Three Thousand Standard Bearers.

Then there will be the Standard Bearers, an army in themselves, to bear the wonderful array of colours. Some three thousand of these will be needed.

Twenty Station Marshals and Captains.

At each railway station at which women are expected to come up from the country there will be a Station Marshal in charge, and she will have with her Station Captains and assistants, and it will be their business to be in readiness outside the station, and see that the demonstrators march forward into the procession to which they belong and take up their place in the right group.

Fifty Station Chief Stewards and Stewards.

While the work of the Station Marshals and Captains lies outside of the station, that of the Station Chief Stewards and Stewards lies inside. It will be their business to be responsible to meet every one of the trains that are coming up from the 70 towns, and to welcome the women from the provinces and to hand them on to the Marshals, who will meet them outside the station.

Recruiting Sergeants.

But even this large number of Marshals and Captains and Stewards does not exhaust all the number of women who will be wanted to assist. Others will be wanted to superintend the various bands. Others again will be required to act as Stewards in Hyde Park, and to take the names and addresses of all those who wish to take this opportunity of joining the National Women's Social and Political Union—they will be, in fact, recruiting sergeants, as the "Evening News" once called them. All these will wear the Steward's rosette with the colours of the Union.

The Police Arrangements.

The Commissioner of Police is determined to secure an orderly demonstration on Sunday. As will be seen by the programme of the arrangements for the processions, mounted police are to precede each procession. Along the route, too, and in the Park there will be police, uniformed and in plain clothes, to see that any rowdy elements do not interfere with the convenience of the demonstrators or the comfort of the general public.

On this occasion both the women and the police will be heartily glad to be working so cordially together. The militant women have never complained of the action of the police towards them, recognising that the force has to obey the orders of the Government of the day. The police, too, we have reason to believe, have regarded their orders with no particular favour, fully recognising that the women are debarred from expressing their demands by the ordinary political means, and appreciating also that their use of force has been of an organised and deliberate kind, and devoid of any meaningless violence.

On this occasion the efforts of the police will be all on the side of the demonstrators, to whom they will ensure a free and undisturbed march through the streets and an orderly meeting in the Park itself.

Graduate Demonstrators.

Women who are graduates are invited to come to the procession in their academical dress.

The Visitors.

Several thousand tickets have been bought for the special trains from the provinces. Scotland, too, is sending a special contingent, which will join in on the Victoria-embankment. In that procession also will march the Swedish women, while their French sisters will join the Trafalgar-square procession.

A feature of the procession will be the four-in-hand coaches, one of which will be in each procession.

On Saturday next all seven of the coaches will be driving through the various districts from ten o'clock in the morning to 9 p.m., and again on Sunday morning.

At a number of variety theatres the Cinematograph Company is giving an announcement of the demonstration, and displaying various scenes in the Women's Campaign, such as a dinner-hour meeting, chalking the pavements, by-election scenes, and so on. In some cases N.W.S.P.U. speakers will address the audience.

Among the many mottoes which will appear on banners and standards are the following:—

Words pay no debts, give us deeds.—By courage, not by craft.—Set the pace for those behind.—Through thick and thin we ne'er give in.—Play up, and play the game.—Keep on pestering!—We oppose the Government which opposes women.—Two hundred women imprisoned!—540 weeks in Holloway!—Women united and sworn to be free.

A striking departure is the apron which is being worn by those who are distributing the "free ticket" advertisement to the early morning trains. These bear such legends as follows:—

Votes for women. The greatest number of FREE TICKETS ever issued for a public meeting. You march from PADDINGTON Assemble 1 o'clock.

A new cartoon has been designed for distribution at the cricket matches. It represents a match in progress, and the batsmen are a smart-looking Suffragette and a man. The latter has a large bat on which is printed "Votes," and the woman holds a tiny bat lettered "No Votes." Her stumps have just been scattered by a male bowler, and the united voice of the crowd is crying, "That's not cricket, Umpire."

THE PROCESSIONS.

A.—EUSTON-ROAD.

(From Gower-street to Pentonville-road.)

Secretary.—Miss Wood, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.
District.—St. Pancras, Islington, Stoke Newington, Hackney, and the men and women coming in by train from the North of England to King's Cross, St. Pancras, and Euston.

Form up 12 o'clock in Euston-road, east of Euston Station.
Start 1 p.m.

Route.—Euston-road, Portland-place, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.
Chief Marshal.—Miss Whitley.
Group Marshal.—Miss New. *Banner Marshal.*—Mrs. Leigh.

Order of Procession.

Mounted Police.
Colour Bearer.—Miss Bradburn.

Section 1.—Gower-street to Gordon-street.

Group Captain.—Miss Anidjah. *Banner Captain.*—Mrs. Neal.
Amalgamated Musicians' Union Band.—Mr. Chattaway.
Great Banner.

Members of N.W.S.P.U. in Four-in-hand Coach.
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Leamington, Northampton.

Section 2.—Gordon-street to Upper Woburn-place.

Group Captain.—Miss Russell. *Banner Captain.*—Mrs. Twiggs.
St. Pancras Prize Band.—Mr. Abbott.
Preston, Wigan, Southport, Liverpool, Crewe, Stafford, Lancaster.

Section 3.—Upper Woburn-place to opposite Chalton-street.

Group Captain.—Miss Russell. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Anderson.
Euston Excelsior Band.—Mr. London.
Manchester, Stockport, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Blackburn.

Section 4.—Opposite Chalton-street to Argyll-street.

Group Captain.—Miss Hamilton. *Banner Captain.*—Miss A. Kelly.
Hackney Borough Brass Band.—Mr. Scotton.
Supporters from General Public.
Wood Green, Oldham, Luton, Kettering, Derby, Bedford, Buxton.
Teachers.

Section 5.—Argyll-street to Pentonville-road.

Group Captain.—Miss Gamble. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Newstead.
Hackney Military Band.—Mr. Dryden.
Bradford, Leeds, Pudsey, Halifax, Hull, Doncaster, York, Dewsbury
Peterborough, Hitchin,
Camden Unity Silver Prize Band.—Mr. Crane.

Station Officers.

King's Cross:—*Marshal.*—Miss Home. *Chief Steward.*—Miss Bain.
Captain.—Miss Boswell Reid.
St. Pancras:—*Marshal.*—Miss Una Dugdale. *Chief Steward.*—Miss Dallas. *Captain.*—Miss Joan Dugdale.
Euston:—*Marshal.*—Miss Dorothy Shallard. *Chief Steward.*—Mrs. Ida Barclay. *Captain.*—Miss J. M. Cornwell.

B.—TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Secretary.—Mrs. Sanders, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.
District.—Westminster, Holborn, Finsbury, Shoreditch, Poplar, Stepney, Bethnal Green, including Limehouse, Canning Town, Forest Gate, Wanstead, Walthamstow, &c., and women arriving from the South of England at Waterloo and Charing Cross.
Form up 12.30 in Trafalgar Square.

Start 1.30.

Route.—Pall Mall, Regent-street, Piccadilly, Berkeley-street, Mount-street, Grosvenor Gate.

Chief Marshal.—Mrs. Sanders.

Group Marshal.—Miss N. Lightman. *Banner Marshal.*—Mrs. Mosen.

Order of Procession.

Mounted Police.
Colour Bearer.—Miss F. E. Milner.

Section 1.

Group Captain.—Miss Mary Phillips. *Banner Captain.*—Mrs. Snelling.
Amalgamated Musicians' Union Band.—Mr. Spencer.
Great Banner.

Members of N.W.S.P.U. in Four-in-hand Coach.
Walthamstow. Westminster.
Women's Group of Fabian Society.
French Women.

Section 2.

Group Captain.—Miss Una Brooke. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Florence Medwin.

Camborough Brass Band.—Mr. Franklin.
Teachers. Nurses.
Ethical Society. Women Workers.
Holborn W.S.P.U.

Section 3.

Waterloo Station contingent from Portsmouth and Southampton with Station Officers. (This contingent marches over Waterloo Bridge and via the Strand, and joins the main body at the Square.)

Marshal.—Mrs. Bartlett. *Captain.*—Miss McArthur. *Chief Steward.*—Miss Richardson. *Banner Captain.*—Mrs. Piggott.

Section 4.

Group Captain.—Miss E. McGuinness. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Peacock.

London and S.-W.R. Loco. Works' Band.—Mr. Mapstone.
Walthamstow Temperance Band.—Mr. W. I. Hutchings.
Forest Gate, Canning Town, Poplar, Stepney, Limehouse.
Penge Co-operative Band.

C.—VICTORIA EMBANKMENT.

(From Westminster Bridge to Waterloo Bridge.)

Secretary.—Miss Jessie Kenney, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.
District.—Lambeth, Southwark, Camberwell, Deptford, Greenwich, Lewisham, Brixton, Streatham, Woolwich, and Bermondsey, and those arriving by train at Victoria Station.

Form up 12.30 on Victoria Embankment, east of Westminster Bridge.
Start 1.30 p.m.

Route.—Victoria-street, Grosvenor-place, Hyde Park-corner.

Chief Marshal.—Miss Jessie Kenney.

Group Marshal.—Miss Marsh. *Banner Marshal.*—Miss Rendal.

Order of Procession.

Mounted Police.
Colour Bearer.—Miss Radcliffe.

Section 1.—Westminster Bridge to opposite Lost Property Office.

Group Captain.—Miss Alderton. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Shannon.
Amalgamated Musicians' Union Band.—Mr. Bryer.
Great Banner.

Members of N.W.S.P.U. in Four-in-hand Coach.
London City W.S.P.U.
Scottish Contingent.
Supporters from General Public.

Section 2.—Victoria Station Contingent.

Marshal.—Mrs. Jones. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Buck.
Chief Steward.—Miss Cove.
Day's Military Band.
Supporters from Brighton and Hastings.

Section 3.—From opposite Lost Property Office to about half-way to Horse Guards-avenue.

Group Captain.—Miss Wall. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Hughesdon.
London Victoria Military Band (Section A).

Teachers, Nurses.

Lambeth, Southwark, Camberwell.
Swedish Women. Women Workers.
Supporters from General Public.

Section 4.—From about half-way between Lost Property Office and Horse Guards Avenue to Horse Guards Avenue.

Group Captain.—Miss Parsons. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Garahan.
London Victoria Military Band (Section B).
Members of N.W.S.P.U. in Four-in-hand.
Brixton, Streatham, Lewisham, Greenwich.
Private Carriages.

Section 5.—From Horse Guards Avenue to Charing Cross Underground Station.

Group Captain.—Miss Houston. *Banner Captain.*—Miss A. Everitt.
London Victoria Military Band (Section C).
Woolwich.

Section 6.—Charing Cross Underground Station to Cleopatra's Needle.

Group Captain.—Mrs. Keevil Turner. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Buckner.
Morgan's Excelsior Band.
Woolwich Brakes. Private Carriages.
Morgan's Silver Band.

D.—CHELSEA.

(Cheyne-walk, from Albert Bridge to Blantyre-street.)

Secretary.—Miss Radcliffe, 400, King's-road.

District.—Chelsea, Fulham, Battersea, Wandsworth, Wimbledon, and Clapham.

Form up 12.30 Chelsea Embankment, west of Albert Bridge.
Start 1.30 p.m.

Route.—Oakley-street, King's-road, Sloane-street, Albert-gate.
Committee Rooms.—400, King's-road, Chelsea.

Chief Marshal.—Miss F. E. Haig.

Group Marshal.—Miss G. Stratton. *Banner Marshal.*—Miss Barry.

Order of Procession.

Mounted Police.
Colour Bearer.—Miss Petersen.

Section 1.—Albert Bridge to Church-street.

Group Captain.—Miss Sheppard. *Banner Captain.*—Miss A. Barry.
Amalgamated Musicians' Union Band.—Mr. Rattray.
Great Banner.
Chelsea W.S.P.U.
Nurses. Home Makers.
Writers. Women Gardeners.
General Supporters.

Section 2.—Church-street to Battersea Bridge.

Group Captain.—Miss B. Reeves. *Banner Captain.*—Mrs. Florence White.
Chelsea Borough Brass Band.—Mr. W. Brown.
Dramatic Artists. Teachers.
Artists. Musicians.
Students.
General Supporters.

Section 3.—Battersea Bridge to Millmans-street.

Group Captain.—Miss Canning. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Gratton.
Battersea Borough Prize Band.—Mr. Baker.

Battersea Contingent.—This contingent forms up outside the Antivivisection Hospital, Battersea, and marches over Albert Bridge and West along Cheyne Walk, to its place in the main procession.

Section 4.—Millmans-street to Blantyre-street.

Group Captain.—Miss H. Ogston. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Binney.
Fulham Borough Prize Band.—Mr. Woolgrove.
Members of the N.W.S.P.U. in Four-in-hand Coach.
Taxpayers, Women Workers.
Fulham, Wandsworth, Wimbledon.
Brakes and Carriages.
Wandsworth Borough Prize Band.—Mr. Heath.

E.—KENSINGTON.

(From Opposite High-street Station to Addison-road.)

Secretary.—Miss Bertha Sharp, The Studio, 1, Pembroke Cottages-Edwardes-square.

Hammersmith Committee Rooms.—Broadway Hall, 263, Hammersmith road, Hammersmith.

Chief Marshal.—Mrs. Eates.

District.—Kensington, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Acton, and Ealing.
Form up 1 p.m., in Kensington High-street, west of Kensington Station.

Start 1.30 p.m.

Route.—Kensington-gore, Alexandra Gate.

Group Marshal.—Miss Conolan. *Banner Marshal.*—Miss Evelyn Sharp.

Order of Procession.

Mounted Police.
Colour Bearer.—Mrs. Henrietta Rowe.

Section 1.—Opposite High-street Station to Opposite Adam and Eve Mews.

Group Captain.—Miss Morrison. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Edwards.
Amalgamated Musicians' Union Band.—Mr. Purt.
Great Banner.
Members of N.W.S.P.U. in Four-in-hand Coach.
Kensington W.S.P.U. with Big Banner.
Teachers. Supporters from General Public.

Section 2.—Opposite Adam and Eve Mews to Holland Walk.

Group Captain.—Miss Crickmay. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Postlethwaite.

Norwood Town Military Band.—Mr. Gibbs.
Bedford Park W.S.P.U. Ealing W.S.P.U.
Nurses. Women Workers.
Supporters from General Public.

Section 3.—Holland Walk to Holland Arms.

Group Captain.—Miss Macaulay. *Banner Captain.*—Miss Howse.
Hurlingham District Band.—Mr. Garfield.
Hammersmith W.S.P.U.

(This contingent forms up with the Hurlingham Band at Hammer smith Broadway, and marches to its place in Kensington.)
Artists. Writers.

Section 4.—Holland Arms to Addison-road.

Group Captain.—Miss Coombs. *Banner Captain.*—Miss D. Coombs.
Stamford Bridge Band.—Mr. Morrell.
Chiswick W.S.P.U.

(This contingent forms up with the Stamford Bridge Band at Turnham Green and drives to Kensington.)
Private Carriages.
Balham Town Band.—Mr. Honeysett.

F.—PADDINGTON.

(From Spring-street, Sussex-gardens, to Bishop's-road.)

Secretary.—Miss Hambling, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

District.—Paddington, Willesden and the men and women coming into Paddington Station from the West of England.

Form up 1 p.m. along Eastbourne-terrace.
Start 2 p.m.

Route.—Bayswater-road to Victoria Gate.

Chief Marshal.—Miss J. Stephenson.

Group Marshal.—Miss Higgins. *Banner Marshal.*—Mrs. McLeod.

Paddington Station Officers.
Marshal.—Dr. C. M. Murrell. *Captain.*—Dr. H. Bone. *Chief Steward.*—Miss Desmond.

Order of Procession.

Mounted Police.
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WOMEN'S SUNDAY.

Women's Sunday! It is coming very near now. All our thoughts are concentrated on the joy and success of our great field day. That is what it means to us.

The great fight upon which we have each and all so solemnly entered is not going to be won by the blowing of trumpets, the beating of drums, or the splendour of banners. The pageant of our processions, the wonderful sight of the human throng in Hyde Park, that is one thing; the battle where we meet our foe in grim earnest is another thing altogether.

And on Sunday we rejoice as those who prepare for battle, and not as those who put off their armour.

But what a day it will be! Ever to live in memory. Ever to add to our life a new significance, a new dignity, a new value. "I was there on that great day," we shall tell the children, and we shall see the responsive light in the sweet eyes, and the wistful look pass across the earnest faces as they say, "Oh, I wish I had been there, too."

We shall tell of the women who *dared* for the sake of the women and children who *suffered*; of the women who faced ridicule and violence; of the women who risked their reputation and their livelihood, and went on doing

right, though all the world cried out that they were doing wrong; of the women who went to prison, and were numbered amongst the transgressors, despising both the suffering and the shame because they loved the children that were to come after them—loved them even before they were born, and wanted to save them from the suffering and shame that falls upon so many, because the country is cursed by the subjection of the women.

We shall tell them of the men who stood by those women, giving their service and their strength to the same great ideal of justice and freedom. We shall tell them how the poor gave their pence, and how women and men, too, gave up pleasure and luxury for themselves, so that they might have more money to give to carry through the long and difficult fight.

We shall tell them how, after weeks and months of arranging and working, the whole of this great city of London, the greatest city of all the world, and the very heart of our Empire, was stirred. How something happened that had never happened before in all its history. Seven processions of men and women, starting from seven points all over London, marched to Hyde Park, entering in by seven different gates, with music and banners. And that afterwards the greatest public meeting ever held was addressed from 20 platforms by 80 women, the like of which had never before been seen.

"And I was there," you will say, as you look into the upturned little face. "I was there. I saw and I heard. I carried one of the banners. I had worked for weeks to bring others to the procession. And I gave my life and my strength, I gave my time and all the money that I could spare to this great fight, so that I might help to make this world a better place for you to grow up in. And now you must do the same when you are a woman for all the children who are to follow you."

Oh, women, you dear, great-hearted women, who spend yourselves in this movement, are you not glad of the immense privilege and honour which destiny has given you by appointing you to work out this great salvation of humanity?

We went out to win the vote, the symbol of freedom. And now we are becoming aware that this winning the vote is but a very small part of what we are destined to accomplish. We are effecting a complete revolution in the whole conception and attitude of men to women, and of women to their own womanhood. Press on. Press on. Every day new comrades come to join us. Every day new forces are being added to our strength. Do not rest now till the citadel of ignorance, and prejudice, and dominance is captured, and our standard planted there.

What You Can Do.

And next Sunday—Women's Sunday! I know the question that is in every heart: "What more can I do to make this day of processions and demonstration so successful that it will be impressed upon the memory of all who shall witness it?"

I want to tell you what you can do more. First, you must march in the processions. We have, as you know, made arrangements for some of the working women from the East End to ride in brakes. But even these will, we hope, leave their brakes as we set forth from our starting place, and form up four abreast, and march with us. Some of the chairmen and speakers who are not very strong, and have the great task before them of making themselves heard by thousands of people, may ride. But all of us who are able to walk will walk. Those of you who are not speakers will, I know, set aside every consideration of fatigue when you realise that a procession is far more impressive when thousands of feet march to the band than when there are carriages or brakes.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Prime Minister lately challenged women to show that they want the vote, and his challenge was at once taken up. A space of eight days is to see two great and imposing demonstrations in support of Woman Suffrage.

The first of these has already taken place. In last Saturday's procession were represented women of all political parties, and of every class. It is very doubtful whether there has ever been so representative a procession of men for any political object.

A little while ago even women themselves would have hesitated to adopt the plan so foreign to their traditions and training, of marching through the streets to demand the vote. But when some women are ready to suffer violence, and to undergo imprisonment, no earnest Suffragist can refuse to give public expression to her convictions by walking in procession.

The friendly attitude of the public, to whom the idea of votes for women has now become familiar and therefore acceptable, and the approving comments of the Press, must in themselves have rewarded the processionists.

Women's Sunday.

On Sunday next, June 21, the seven processions organised by the Women's Social and Political Union will march to Hyde Park to demand the immediate extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women. Not only members of the Union and their friends, but also members of other associations and of the general public, will walk in the processions, men as well as women being welcome.

Although the Prime Minister refuses to throw light on the matter, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in the course of the Woman Suffrage debate, pointed to the holding of great meetings as the legitimate and effective method of inducing the Government to grant votes to women. He held up to us, as an example, the mass meetings organised by men in the days which preceded the various extensions of the franchise, and referred in particular to the gathering in Hyde Park, in 1867. It was, he argued, not the destruction of the railings, but the number and earnestness of the demonstrators that gave that meeting its importance. It remains to be seen whether next Sunday's demonstration, which seems likely to be the largest ever held in Hyde Park, will have the same effect on the political situation as had the smaller gathering in 1867.

This is the moment for applying all possible pressure upon the Government. We have to compete, in our attempt to get the vote, with many other political sections which are clamouring for their attention. We are asking for the immediate enactment of a simple measure giving the vote to women who possess the qualifications which to-day entitle men to vote. Mr. Asquith still resists this demand, and in his recent speech at the Reform Club he neglected to refer even to the Reform Bill, upon which he has invited us to pin our hope of success.

The Hyde Park Demonstration will afford one more striking proof that the people of the country are behind the demand for women's enfranchisement and it will for the future render meaningless the advice of Cabinet Ministers, who, in order to delay our claim, counsel us to test public opinion by holding great demonstrations. Further, this great gathering will show whether agitation by way of great public meetings is an adequate means of bringing pressure to bear on the Government. If the Government refuse to obey the will of the people, as expressed in public meetings, then it will be evident that by militant methods alone can the vote be won.

Then we ask you to be guided by the colours in your choice of dress. That is very important, too. We have 700 banners in purple, white, and green. The effect will be very much lost unless the colours are carried out in the dress of every woman in the ranks. White, cream, or tussore should, if possible, be the dominant colour; purple and green should be introduced where other colour is necessary.

Popularising the Colours.

You may think that this is a small and trivial matter. But there is no action and no service that can be considered as small or trivial in this movement. I wish I could impress on every mind as deeply as I feel myself the importance of *popularising the colours* in every way open to us. If every individual woman in this union would do her part, the colours would become the reigning fashion. And, strange as it may seem, nothing would so help to popularise the Women's Social and Political Union.

A woman was going down Oxford-street a few days ago, wearing our tricolour ribbon waist-belt, and the following conversation was overheard: "What can those colours be?" "I don't know, I'm sure, but you seem to see them everywhere." Now everyone has simply got to see to it that everywhere our colours may be in evidence. Avail yourselves of the tricolour badge by wearing it always. Send to the hon. secretary, and buy a packet or two of a dozen together, and sell them to all your friends for a penny each. Every one of you can become a sub-vendor of the colours. Such a little thing every one can do. Even invalids who can do nothing else.

This reminds me that seven coaches are going out on Saturday into the seven London districts which are touched by our processions, to advertise and make a stir in the neighbourhood. They are to be gorgeously decorated. There will be room for about a dozen people in each. But "General" Drummond says that everyone who wants to go must wear our special scarf, to carry out the decorative effect. Once more I impress upon everyone the duty of popularising the colours.

One thing more. The processions on Women's Sunday must be not only a pageant. We want the people in their thousands marching with us, both women and men. Let me lay it upon everyone who reads our paper to make herself or himself personally responsible for bringing many into the ranks during the days that remain, and especially on the great day itself. Spectators, especially women, should be urged to come into the procession. We want the men too. Women's Sunday is essentially the day of the people.

I still want help for assisted fares. You will see from the list of contributions how generous was the response last week to my appeal. I hear from Mrs. Pankhurst that hundreds of working women from Leeds and Pudsey want to come if the price of the tickets can be put within the range of the things possible. I am sure that within the week the necessary money to assist these women will be forthcoming.

We are in urgent need of more workers, and we want more funds. Of course we do. We always shall, so long as we are a living and a growing movement. But what we get every day, both in work and money, is wonderful, and fills my heart with thanksgiving and joy. I know that all that we need will come, because destiny has guided this movement from the beginning until now, and will guide us to the end, if our readiness to step out in the dark never fails, if our faith in the unseen and the untried never wavers. The only life worth the name is the life of heroic adventure. We live in deeds of daring rectitude.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

Christabel Pankhurst.

IN THE PARK.

Early on Sunday morning the invasion of Hyde Park will commence with the arrival of the platforms, the disposition of which will be made under the supervision of principal officers, the usual crop of unexpected little difficulties needing to be cleared away.

The problem of enabling so huge an audience to have a chance of hearing the speakers has been met by arranging to provide 20 platforms—a number which has never even been approached by any previous Hyde Park demonstration.

The disposition of these platforms will be on a recognised plan—roughly, in a great circle—yet necessarily with allowance for inequalities of the ground and other practical considerations important to the public comfort and convenience.

Clearing a Quarter-Mile Square.

To achieve this result it has been necessary to clear a space equal to something like a quarter of a mile square, and among other preparations involved by this clearance the railings guarding the grass plots in several cases have had to be removed.

Let us hope that this is a good omen! It was a great gathering of men which on an historic occasion pulled down Hyde Park railings in support of men's franchise.

In this case it is through a great gathering to demand the franchise for women that Hyde Park railings are removed.

Enquire Within!

In the centre of the great ring of platforms will be a conning-tower commanding a view of all the other platforms. On the top of this will be one or two officers, and the buglers, whose important duty it will be to give the signals by which unanimity is to be secured.

The lower part of the conning-tower will practically be an Information Bureau, where, among other things, members of the Union may be enrolled.

By the time all these arrangements have been completed the usual frequenters of the Park will already be collecting, literature will be on sale in the streets, and the Press-men will be putting in an appearance.

Mounted Police.

Soon after two o'clock, probably, will be heard the first strains of approaching bands. As these come nearer, music will be heard from several directions, and presently the first of the banners will be perceived through the foliage of the surrounding belt of trees.

Those who are near the gates will see that each procession is headed by mounted police, their sleek and well-groomed horses stepping to the music.

After the police will come the colours, then the principal band followed by one of the great banners, and after that more bands and more banners or standards. Above the marching processionists, indeed, will be a long line of waving colours.

A Moving Colour Scheme.

As many of the women will be in white, or, at any rate, light dresses with belts or scarves or ribbons of the Union colours, the effect will be a magnificent moving colour scheme never before seen in London's streets.

With each procession, too, will be a coach-and-four and a number of brakes, and perhaps some private carriages.

Before the first procession has reached the meeting-place others will be seen approaching, the air now filled with inspiring music and the gateways crowded with colours.

By Victoria Gate on the north side, by the west and east entrances at the Marble Arch, Grosvenor Gate in Park-lane, Hyde Park Corner, and the Albert and Alexandra Gates on the south side—by all these gates processions will enter.

Brake Passengers, Note!

Where possible, it is hoped that processionists will dismount from their brakes before the start of the procession, so that the actual march may be made to the Park on foot, a more impressive sight, as those who witnessed the procession on Saturday, June 13, will have noticed, than a mere driving procession. In all such cases the brakes will follow to Hyde Park, and will wait there to pick up passengers for the return journey.

All brakes, carriages, &c., will keep to the Park roads, and draw up in line along the avenue that runs north and south between the Marble Arch and Hyde Park Corner.

The Park Marshals will make simple but complete arrangements for the convenience of those who are returning by the brakes, and all brake passengers are asked to make sure that they understand these and abide by them.

The ring of platforms now becomes the centre of interest, the processionists forming up round these as rapidly as they arrive on the scene.

The Speakers.

On these platforms will be ranged the most remarkable gathering of women speakers ever known.

A number of the speakers are young women between twenty and thirty. Others are mothers of families, who—as one of them humorously puts it—have spent much of their time in rocking the proverbial cradle and sewing on the proverbial button.

One woman has been fighting for the suffrage all her life, and has at the same time brought up five fine sons, who have had brilliant scholastic careers, and have between them secured six school and university scholarships. One working-man's wife, who has brought up a family, says that she was converted to her present views by her husband!

Five of the speakers were educated in convent schools, eight in high schools, and several in board schools. There are graduates of Oxford, London, Leeds, St. Andrews, Manchester, Aberystwyth, and St. Petersburg Universities.

In addition to those speakers occupied in their home life, there will be teachers, mill and factory workers, sempstresses, novelists, journalists, painters, musicians, shop assistants, clerks, and women of independent means. There will be at least one doctor, one successful playwright, one bachelor-of-laws, one lady literate of Arts, one tailoress, and one nurse.

It should be noted that the platforms will represent not only the women of the Nation, but of the Empire, for among the speakers will be citizens of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.

The Bugles.

At 3.30 precisely the bugles will sound for the commencement of the meeting. The speaking will continue until 4.55, when the bugle will sound for the second time. Immediately at each platform the speaker will conclude, and the chairman will rise and make the final announcements. At five o'clock the bugle will sound again, and the chairman will put the resolution.

Then, for the fourth and last time, the bugle will be heard, and every voice will take up the cry, "One, Two, Three, Votes for Women, VOTES FOR WOMEN, VOTES FOR WOMEN."

Country Cousins, Please Note!

The orderly dispersal of such a large crowd will be much facilitated if those who are going out by the Marble Arch or Hyde Park Corner, instead of crowding along the narrow pathways leading directly to those exits, will make their way into the broad main avenue which connects the gates, and there disperse to north or south.

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THE SPEAKERS.

PLATFORM No. 1.

Chair:—Miss G. Brackenbury.

Miss Georgina Brackenbury, well known as a portrait painter, is a sister of Miss Marie Brackenbury, chairman of No. 9 platform. They are daughters of the late General Charles Brackenbury, living with their mother, sometimes in London and sometimes in a charming country cottage in Peaslake, Surrey. The two sisters have acted as becomes daughters and nieces of great soldiers, for General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbury, K.C.B., is their uncle. Miss Georgina Brackenbury "smelled powder" in February of this year. She was in the Women's Parliament, and with those who marched out upon the Men's Parliament House. Here she faced the enemy, was made prisoner, and so remained for six weeks. Since her release she has been a more active worker than ever.

Mrs. M. Clarke.

Mrs. Mary Clarke is a sister of Mrs. Pankhurst. The inspiration of the women's cause has stirred her to speech, as it has stirred so many others.

Miss N. Lightman.

Miss Nancy Lightman is one of the army of elementary school teachers. She was trained at Homerton College, Cambridge, and secured a first-class King's scholarship. Like her sister Hannah, Miss Nancy Lightman holds the cause of women as one of the best ends in life.

Mrs. Morris.

Mrs. Morris is one of the active Lancashire workers, and was particularly energetic in North-West Manchester by-election. She is a health visitor in an industrial district.

PLATFORM No. 2.

Chair:—Miss M. E. Gawthorpe.

Mary Gawthorpe is one of the most indefatigable of the N.W.S.P.U. organisers, and is a particularly well known figure at by-elections. She was well described by a northern newspaper as "small, brisk, and dainty." Miss Gawthorpe has lived a life crowded with work. Whilst occupied as a teacher she succeeded in winning her way by a King's scholarship to Leeds University, where she secured a double-first. For several years she took much active interest in social problems, working especially in the Labour movement. In 1906 she joined the N.W.S.P.U., and has enjoyed uncommon success as an organiser. In October, 1907, she had to serve two months' imprisonment for her part in the demonstration at the opening of Parliament.

Mrs. Hillier.

At three years old Mrs. E. Hillier made up her mind to be either a missionary or a dress-maker. She has realised both ambitions, and has followed eleven other professional careers as well! She is English-born, but was brought up in Spain and Newfoundland.

Mrs. E. L. Nourse.

Mrs. E. L. Nourse, the wife of Mr. Chichele Nourse, a London throat and ear specialist, cared nothing for politics until the militant movement awoke her interest in the great question of the day. She is proud of her descent from a long line of ancient Welsh heroes.

PLATFORM No. 3.

Chair:—Miss Annie Kenney.

A little "tenter" in a spinning mill at ten, and a big "tenter" in a weaving factory at fourteen, Annie Kenney can speak to the working girls and women of the north with a force which her moving eloquence and beautifully simple diction make irresistible. Her love of good books, and her reflective mind, made the mill her high school, and the factory her university. Here above all she came to understand women's needs. She was one of the first of the Suffragettes, suffering imprisonment with Miss Pankhurst in October, 1905, for persisting in putting questions at Sir Edward Grey's Manchester meeting. In all she has suffered nearly five months' imprisonment in the women's cause, and is held in loving esteem by all her fellow workers.

Miss C. E. Mordan.

Miss Clara Evelyn Mordan is the founder of the Mordan Scholarship at St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford, a woman's college. Her father took her in 1868 to the first public meeting for women's suffrage ever held in London. For 13 years Miss Mordan was on the Executive of the Central Society for Women's Suffrage, and held office in other women's societies. She assisted greatly to secure the election of women as Poor-Law Guardians.

Mrs. L. C. Cullen.

Mrs. Cullen, to use her own words, "only began to live two years ago," when she joined this women's movement. The wife of a working man, it is due to his influence that she first took an interest in political matters. In Oct., 1906, she took part in the demonstration in the House of Commons.

Mrs. Cullen has also taken part in many protests at Cabinet Ministers' meetings, and was one in the famous pantomime, on February 11. She was sentenced to six weeks for trying to enter the House of Commons.

Miss Dorothy Pethick.

Miss Dorothy Pethick has always been greatly interested in social questions, and was the founder and manager of a boys' and girls' club in Weston-super-Mare. She has had a year's training in social science at University settlement, and just secured an important post of superintendent of girls' club work in Nottinghamshire. Quite recently she began to address public meetings, and has been most successful in holding open-air audiences in Portsmouth and Southampton.

PLATFORM No. 4.

Chair:—Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

The treasurer of the Union will preside at the fourth platform. Before she became one of its most active members Mrs. Pethick Lawrence had long been engaged in social work in London, was a school manager, and was known as a writer and speaker on social questions. She is still president of the Esperance Working Girls' Club, and close to her own house at Holmwood she has built a charming cottage—the Sundial—to which she invites parties of girls all through the summer.

In the autumn of 1906 she interviewed one of the Liberal Whips as to the Government's intentions with regard to Votes for Women, and received a message of "No hope." She assisted in the subsequent demonstration, was arrested for standing by Annie Kenney, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Her success as treasurer of the Union has been very remarkable. Two years ago, when

she took over the office, the funds stood at zero, but during that time she has raised no less than £15,000, enabling the work to proceed at a rapidly accelerating pace. As a speaker she possesses very great persuasive powers.

Miss Jennie Kenney.

Miss Jennie Kenney, like her sisters, an Oldham lass, was one of the first of the militants, and helped to build up the Manchester Union in its early days. She is a teacher and a member of the Teachers' Union.

Miss H. Lightman.

Miss Hannah Lightman says:—
"It was hatred of injustice in any form that made me champion the women's cause."

"It was the mounted police raid that made me long to take part in the present noble struggle of the weak against the strong. And here I am!"

PLATFORM No. 5.

Chair:—Mrs. Pankhurst.

At the fifth platform Mrs. Pankhurst, the founder of the Union, will preside. She was born on the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille and married to Dr. Pankhurst in 1879. She joined the Women's Suffrage Society Executive, and the committee for pushing the Married Woman's Property Bill, originally drafted by Dr. Pankhurst, which subsequently became law. She served the town in various public capacities, and after the death of her husband was appointed Registrar of Births and Deaths.

She founded the Women's Social and Political Union in 1903. In February she came forward to lead a deputation to the House of Commons, was arrested on a purely technical charge of obstruction, and given the option of being bound over or going to prison for six weeks. She chose the latter. Since her release she has spoken at the Albert Hall and in town halls all over the country.

Mrs. Chatterton.

Mrs. Chatterton is a racy and effective speaker with 20 years' experience of work among women from which to draw her arguments and illustrations. She joined the W.S.P.U. almost immediately on its initiation by Mrs. Pankhurst. Since then she has interviewed Ministers, been ejected from their meetings, done yeoman service at by-elections, and has served three terms of imprisonment, the last being a month without the option of a fine.

Mrs. E. Kerwood.

Mrs. Edith Kerwood is a Suffragist particularly in the interests of the mothers and children. Her own five sons have distinguished themselves as classical scholars, having between them obtained six public school and two university scholarships. She herself was educated in Edgbaston, and obtained the Higher Cambridge Certificate. In 1884 she married a professional man, and settled in the Midlands. In February she was arrested, together with Mrs. Pankhurst and others, and imprisoned for six weeks.

PLATFORM No. 6.

Chair:—Mrs. Massy.

Mrs. Massy, wife of Colonel P. H. H. Massy, formerly of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), has had a wide experience of travel, enabling her to examine and compare the position of women in various lands. Since 1898, owing to Colonel Massy holding Consular appointments under the Foreign Office,

Mrs. Massy has lived in Asia Minor, Turkey, and Bulgaria, and has visited Russia and every European country.

Mrs. Massy joined the Women's movement in September, 1906, since then working with the Union at many by-elections. She is a most effective speaker, and has also rendered great assistance in organisation.

Miss E. N. Howey.

Elsie Neville Howey was born in 1884, in a Yorkshire village, where her father was rector. Owing to his death her mother went to settle in a Herefordshire village. A few years ago, after spending two years at St. Andrews University, seeing the bright side of life, Miss Howey went to Germany, where she first had occasion to realise woman's position. Her enthusiasm was roused during the Herefordshire by-election, and she soon threw herself into the women's movement.

Miss K. Douglas Smith.

Miss Katherine Douglas Smith, until she became interested in the militant movement last year, had given her life mainly to music. At fifteen, when in the country, she lost both parents, and soon after she went to Dresden and spent five years as a student of music. She has taught the violin, but now confines herself to chamber music and orchestral playing. She has travelled much, and gone in a good deal for hockey, rowing, and climbing, but now prefers to spend her energies in working for the vote.

PLATFORM No. 7.

Chair:—Mrs. Martel.

Mrs. Martel, though born in England, is an Australian, and already possesses the Parliamentary vote in her own country. She is one of those who fought hard in New South Wales from 1899 to August, 1902, to win the vote, and was for eight years the hon. receiving secretary for petitions. In 1900 she was unanimously elected president of the Women's Progressive Association, and later the president of the Liberal and Reform Association of New South Wales. She was nominated for Senatorship of the Commonwealth Parliament, and obtained over 19,000 votes. She came to England in May, 1905, and has since devoted her life to the woman's cause in this country. Her experience and great force make her a valuable speaker.

Mrs. Baldock.

Mrs. Baldock, as a working woman, knows the difficulties and sorrows of their lives, and has now given up all other work to fight for political power for women. She brings to her work the experience gained as a Poor Law Guardian and by work in the I.L.P., on District Committees, &c. Mrs. Baldock was one of the first of the militant Suffragettes in London, heckling Mr. Asquith at his Queen's Hall meeting in December, 1905, and holding up the banner at the Albert Hall meeting. In October, 1906, and again in February, 1908, she suffered imprisonment for her enthusiasm.

Miss U. S. Dugdale.

Miss Una Stratford Dugdale is the eldest daughter of Capt. E. Stratford Dugdale, R.N., a niece of Viscount Peel, and a descendant of Sir William Dugdale, the historian, Garter-King-at-Arms to Charles I. Miss Dugdale has always taken great interest in the improvement of the condition of the people, and especially of the position of women. Her own school course was for three years in Hanover, afterwards at Cheltenham College, where she was elected a prefect, and later went to Paris for two years to study singing.

PLATFORM No. 8.

Chair:—Miss Christabel Pankhurst, I.L.B.

Presiding over the eighth platform will be Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the organising secretary of the Union, and originator of its present political tactics.

Before she was twenty Miss Pankhurst commenced working for the extension of the suffrage to women, and for several years accepted the leadership and methods of those already at work. In 1905 she obtained the prize for international law at Victoria University, Owens College, Manchester, and in 1906 she took her LL.B., obtaining honours and being bracketed at the head of the list with one man.

While still reading for her degree she had seen the uselessness of the old method of fighting for the vote, and she accordingly initiated the militant tactics of the Union by going to Sir Edward Grey's meeting in October, 1905, and insisting on making a protest when his question as to the attitude of the Liberals to Woman's Suffrage was left unanswered. For this she suffered one week's imprisonment in Strangeways Gaol. She suffered a further imprisonment of one fortnight in February, 1907, for leading a deputation to the House of Commons. Among her recent triumphs has been the defeat of Mr. Winston Churchill in North-West Manchester.

Mrs. A. Montague.

Mrs. Amy Montague, wife of Leopold Montague, J.P., of Crediton, Devon, comes on her mother's side of old Huguenot stock, which had suffered for the cause of religious freedom. Her father was a Mutiny veteran, who fought at Delhi, and commanded a troop of irregular cavalry. She has travelled in Morocco, Holland, France, Italy, and Norway. She has been an active woman Suffragist for several years.

Miss Joan Dugdale.

Miss Joan Dugdale, writer of short stories and sketches, is a daughter of Capt. E. Stratford Dugdale, R.N., and descendant of the celebrated antiquarian and historian, Sir William Dugdale, Garter-King-at-Arms under Charles I. One of his best known works has been quoted by Mrs. C. C. Stopes in support of women's claims. Miss Dugdale was educated at Sacré Cœur Convent, Paris, which she left with five prizes, also at Cheltenham Ladies' College, Notting Hill High School, and King's College, Kensington-square.

PLATFORM No. 9.

Chair:—Miss M. Brackenbury.

The chairman of the ninth platform will be Miss Marie Brackenbury, sister of Miss Georgina Brackenbury, who takes the chair at platform No. 1.

She also is an artist, but while her sister has devoted special attention to portrait painting, Miss Marie Brackenbury's work has been that of landscape painting. Like her sister, she took part in the demonstration on February 11, was also arrested, and on refusing to consider the option of being bound over to keep the peace, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. She is an enthusiastic worker on behalf of the Union.

Miss F. E. M. Macaulay.

Miss Flora Macaulay, born in 1862, has done "every kind of teaching" for 20 years past, ending up with six weeks as second mistress at Great Yarmouth High School. Her own school course, hampered by want of means, included some tuition in Germany, an exhibition at Somerville, Oxford, and other scholarships. Her education and her experience have alike impressed her as to the difficulties and disabilities of women.

Miss Vera Wentworth.

"For nearly two years I have been a shop assistant. During that time I have seen that the conditions of shop assistants are bad, and that they want improving, and have realised that votes for women is the only remedy for these evils. In February, 1907, I threw my whole heart and soul into the movement, and exactly a year after having joined the Union I served a sentence of six weeks in Holloway."

Miss Ogston, B.Sc.

Miss Helen D. Ogston is a daughter of Professor Ogston, of Aberdeen University. She was educated in London, and took her B.Sc. degree at Aberdeen University, after which she came to London and qualified as a sanitary inspector. She hopes to devote herself to Sociological work.

PLATFORM No. 10.

Chair:—Miss Adela Pankhurst.

In January, 1906, when Mr. Winston Churchill came to take Manchester by storm, there was one irreconcilable and disturbing element, Miss Adela Pankhurst, whose presence became the stormy petrel of the young Minister's meetings. A few months later, when but just 21, she protested at a meeting of Mr. John Burns in Manchester, and for that suffered a week's imprisonment. In the following October, at the opening of Parliament demonstrations, she was again arrested, and imprisoned until November.

Miss Adela Pankhurst was educated at Manchester High School and in Switzerland, and became a teacher, first in a country higher grade school, and then in a Manchester elementary school. This work she resigned in 1906 for the women's work, and now makes Yorkshire her special field.

Miss E. Berlon.

Miss Eda Berlon, who is one of the "suffragette nurses," has been strengthened in her views by learning from experience and observation how seldom women's labour, whether of body or brain, finds adequate recompense for what is demanded. She was born in Yorkshire in 1871, and began to earn her living at 16. When 21 her father died, leaving a widow and six children, and 45. Since 1896 she has been working in different branches of the nursing profession.

Miss Frances M. Parker.

In February Miss Frances M. Parker was sent to Holloway for taking too great an interest in the struggle of English women to obtain the political freedom that New Zealand women already possess. Miss Parker had graduated at Newnham College, and afterwards taught for a year in a French Ecole Normale, but she is still a citizen of New Zealand, the land of her birth.

Miss Rosa Newton.

Miss Rosa Newton, after four years as a pupil teacher, went to Leeds University, obtained the teacher's certificate, and returned to teach in a Bradford elementary school. This she left to go to an Ecole Normale in Normandy. Returning home, she took an appointment as French mistress in a Bradford boys' secondary school, where she is now engaged.

PLATFORM No. 11.

Chair:—Miss Nell Kenney.

Miss Nell Kenney, born at Lees, near Oldham, began work at the age of ten as a half-timer in a cotton mill. At 24 she left the mill through ill-health, and became a shop assistant, soon being put in charge of two of her firm's shops.

As a Trade Unionist she had previously been interested in politics, but when the militant agitation for votes for women commenced in Manchester, she began to do very active work. In February, 1907, she led a deputation to the House of Commons, was arrested and sentenced. On her release from Holloway Gaol she was appointed an organiser for the Union. Her energies are devoted more especially to work on the North-East Coast, the Midlands, and Plymouth, where she is very popular.

Miss L. H. Higgins.

Miss Louise Haskell Higgins was educated at the Princess Helena College, Ealing, and afterwards at the Colegio de la Divina Pastora in Llanes, Asturias, Spain, and at the Convent of Notre Dame in Paris.

Miss Higgins lived for five years in Spain. Since her return to England about a year ago she has been working eagerly in support of the women's movement.

Miss G. H. Brook.

Miss Gertrude Brook, as becomes a Yorkshire woman and the daughter of an ardent Liberal reformer, has always been prepared to fight for her views. In March, 1907, she was arrested and imprisoned for trying to present a petition to the Prime Minister, and since then has been more determined in political independence, and more active in the cause of women than ever.

PLATFORM No. 12.

Chair:—Miss M. Naylor.

Miss Marie Naylor is one of the artist-Suffragettes of London, having been a student at the Royal Academy Schools, and afterwards in Paris. She has had pictures in the Salon, Royal Academy, and principal exhibitions in this country.

As a member of the old Suffrage Society, Miss Naylor had often longed for some fresher spirits to step out and take bolder and more effective action. At a meeting in Suffolk-street Galleries she met the leaders of the Union, her heart went out to them, and, in her own words, she felt that she "could follow these women to prison or to death."

Miss Jessie Kenney.

Miss Jessie Kenney is one of the many young speakers and writers developed by the needs of the women's movement. She was born in 1887 at Lees, near Oldham, and at 13 went to work in a cotton factory, meanwhile attending evening classes at night schools and devoting her spare time to the village Sunday School. At 19 she came to London, and has been private secretary to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence ever since.

Miss M. Phillips.

Miss Mary Phillips went to prison for six weeks in February last because she believes that the militant policy is the only one which can possibly succeed. Prior to that she had been for three years organiser to the Glasgow Suffrage Association, and had come to recognise the failure of "constitutional" agitation.

Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Scott is well known as a capable speaker and hard worker in the Manchester district. She was one of the earliest members of the Union in 1903, and its first Manchester secretary.

PLATFORM No. 13.

Chair:—Miss Nelly Crocker.

Although born in a little Somersetshire village, where her father was some years medical practitioner, Miss Crocker lays claim to Devonshire and Cornish descent. For some

years she has lived at the family home at Wellington.

At the General Election Miss Crocker, as hon. secretary of the local Women's Liberal Association, was working ardently for her party, but on coming into touch with the N.W.S.P.U. last autumn, a new perspective of the position and possibilities of womanhood opened out to her, and determined her to throw up all political work except for the women's party.

Mrs. J. A. Bouvier.

Mrs. J. A. Bouvier has been known for some years as a friend of Russian freedom. She was herself born in St. Petersburg in 1865, and secured the diploma of St. Petersburg University. Mrs. Bouvier is the widow of M. Bouvier, French master at the King's College and City of London Schools. She joined the Union in March, 1907, and with Mrs. McLeod founded the Lewisham W.S.P.U.

Miss P. Woodlock.

Miss Patricia Woodlock has been three times in prison. When she came out after her second term she was only free for two or three days before she was again arrested, and sentenced this time to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine. She has been a great trial to Cabinet Ministers.

Mrs. Leigh.

Mrs. Leigh became well known at the Earl's Court Exhibition women's stall, of which she had charge. Her work for the Union includes considerable activity at by-elections and much recent work in procession organising. She suffered a fortnight in Holloway.

PLATFORM No. 14.

Chair:—Miss Lina Lambert.

Miss Lina Lambert, who is only 22 years of age, having been born in Newcastle in 1886, has had a varied experience.

After a High School education, she studied classics and higher mathematics under tutors, afterwards taking 1st London matriculation. She had then to give up her studies owing to considerations of health. Since then she has had two years' business experience in the West-End of London. Miss Lambert has known what it is to live in the West-End on 10s. a week, and understands well the helpless and hopeless position of so many girls in business.

Mrs. Bonwick.

Mrs. Bonwick has been a strong temperance advocate and active Liberal, but is now firmly convinced of the wisdom of the independent policy.

Mrs. Eates.

Mrs. Eates first began public work after her marriage to Dr. A. R. Eates in 1901, when she joined the Women's Industrial Council, and began investigating women's trades under the late Mrs. Oakeshott. Among other work, she lectured for the Council, and acted as hon. secretary of its investigation committee. The experience thus gained served her well in her work for the W.S.P.U. Mrs. Eates is hon. secretary of the Kensington Union.

Miss M. Keegan.

Miss Mary Keegan is one of our new playwrights, although she works under a *nom de plume*. She was born and bred in Ontario, and educated at a convent school there and at Sacré Cœur, Montreal. Later she went to Paris, and afterwards travelled in the East. After a short career on the London stage, she took to play-writing. She went to prison in February with Mrs. Pankhurst.

PLATFORM No. 15.

(Scottish Platform.)

Chair:—Mrs. Drummond.

Since her appointment as General Officer of the Union's field forces, the title of "General" Drummond has become her most familiar *soubriquet*, although the Hyde Park crowds persist in their good-natured nickname of "Bluebell."

Mrs. Drummond, although a native of Manchester, was educated at a Highland school. Later she became a girl telegraphist, was trained for postmistress, and passed all her examinations, but a new regulation as to height disqualified her. For seven years she worked in a Manchester office. On Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney being imprisoned she became an active supporter of the new Union. Mrs. Drummond has been twice arrested, and sent to prison.

Miss Helen Fraser.

Miss Helen Fraser, who has given up art work to become an organiser for the Scottish W.S.P.U., was born in Yorkshire of Scottish parents in 1881. Educated in Glasgow, she there took a studio for black and white work, also embroidery, and later painting from life. In August, 1906, she became hon. treasurer of the Glasgow W.S.P.U. Her work has been chiefly in Scotland, especially in the recent by-elections.

Mrs. A. E. Robinson, LL.A.

Mrs. Annett Robinson led the recent attempt to hang a Votes for Women banner on the Queen's statue in Manchester, which made such a good advertisement for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting. She comes from a family well known on the East Coast of Scotland and amongst teachers. After taking her LL.A. degree she settled down to teaching. Mrs. Robinson was the first secretary of the Dundee N.W.S.P.U. On her marriage, early this year, she went to Manchester, and was appointed an organiser of the Union. She served six weeks in Holloway for her part in the "furniture van raid."

Mrs. L. S. Mosen.

Mrs. Lily Simpson Mosen was well known as a speaker and representative of the Postal Telegraphists, and especially as a strong opponent of Lord Stanley's scheme. Mrs. Mosen was born in the North of Ireland in 1880, but was educated in Glasgow. She entered the Civil Service at 17, and resigned upon her marriage two years ago, about the same time that she joined the N.W.S.P.U.

PLATFORM No. 16.

Chair:—Miss Gertrude Conolan.

Miss Gertrude Conolan was born in Cheshire, and educated at St. Margaret's Convent, East Grinstead, at the Kindergarten Training College, and at Paris. For some time she carried on a school at Hampstead on co-educational lines, followed by a year's study at the Sorbonne, Paris, and a tour of visits to French schools and colleges to study the various educational systems. On returning to England Miss Conolan held a post at the Highbury and Islington High School, and also engaged in social work in different parts of the country.

Miss Conolan comes of a political family. Both her grandfathers were members of Parliament; Sir Oswald Mosley being member for Burton-on-Trent and Major Chetwynd for Stafford. She joined the W.S.P.U. in 1906, becoming treasurer of the Kensington Union, and has worked hard at many by-elections.

Miss T. Bonwick.

Miss Theodora Bonwick, like her mother, was an enthusiastic Liberal and temperance

worker and Sunday-school teacher, but she has now given up all this, as well as music and other claims on her leisure time, in order to devote herself to the advancement of a greater cause.

Miss Bonwick is a teacher in a Secondary School, having been trained at Stockwell College, and having taken her arts degree at London University.

Mrs. Roe.

Mrs. Roe as a tailoress knows the hardships of working women's lives at first hand, and has always been an ardent Suffragist. She was one of the first promoters of the W.S.P.U. in London. The last great demonstration was organised in her house in Chelsea, and Mrs. Roe and her husband made hundreds of flags and banners.

PLATFORM No. 17.

Chair:—Dr. Jones.

The seventeenth platform will be presided over by a member of the profession earliest brought into conflict with the popular prejudice against the development of women—that of medicine.

Dr. H. G. Jones is a native of Conway, in North Wales. At eighteen she entered a Church of England sisterhood, and for four years worked in Mrs. Meredith's prison mission, both amongst discharged prisoners and amongst the children of criminals in the Cottage Homes at Addlestone.

She left this work to study for the medical profession in 1895, gaining a London degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery in 1901. She was then for a year medical officer in a lunatic asylum, and for the last five years she has been resident medical officer at Greenwich Infirmary, but now has a new appointment as medical officer to King's Norton Education Board.

Dr. Jones has been for a long time an active supporter of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has had a distinguished career in the field of art. She was a student at the Manchester Art School, passing from one scholarship to another. Among other successes, she won the Travelling Scholarship to Venice, and there won the College of Art Diploma, and later a National Scholarship at South Kensington. She was secretary of the Union in London in the early days of the fight, and since then has been twice in prison.

Miss W. Auld.

Miss Winifred Auld is London born, and of Irish and Scotch descent. As her mother and father were both ardent Suffragists before her, it is not surprising that she should be found fighting the same battle. Miss Auld is a musician, and one of her chief treasures is a beautiful silver-mounted violin bow given her by Wilhelmj, the great violinist, just before his death. She joined the W.S.P.U. in 1906, and in the summer of the same year spoke for the first time—in Hyde Park.

Mrs. McLeod.

Mrs. McLeod comes to us from Basel, Switzerland, where she was born and edu-

cated. She was trained as a teacher. Since her marriage she has led a quiet home life, rocking the proverbial cradle and sewing on the proverbial buttons. One day she listened to a lecture on the enfranchisement of women, and has ever since been a devoted worker in the women's cause.

PLATFORM No. 18.

Chair:—Mrs. Jennie Baines.

At eleven years of age Jennie Baines was already working for her living. This was in Birmingham, where she was born in 1866. While quite a girl she became deeply interested in temperance reform, and before she was twenty was appointed missionary in Bolton. Later Mrs. Baines became an active worker for the Independent Labour Party, and for two years was a member of the Stockport Unemployed Committee.

At that time she came to realise that women must have the vote in order to force legislation, and when Miss Pankhurst was arrested in 1905 Mrs. Baines became a member of the W.S.P.U., and began to work voluntarily for the Union, later becoming appointed as an organiser, in which capacity she has shown her power of holding large audiences.

Miss Evelyn Sharp.

Miss Evelyn Sharp is well known as a writer of children's stories and fairy tales, and recently as a novelist. More than anything else Miss Evelyn Sharp was made a Suffragist through the condition of the children in Hoxton and Lambeth and other places, where she went about telling fairy stories or organising play hours. Formerly Miss Sharp had worked among children and young people in Buckingham villages.

Miss M. J. Cameron.

Miss Margaret J. Cameron was born in the West Highlands, and educated almost entirely at home. She has always been deeply interested in politics, and on coming up to London a few years ago worked for the Women's Suffrage, acting as Secretary for the London Society in Chelsea.

PLATFORM No. 19.

Chair:—Miss Gladice Keevil.

Like other of the N.W.S.P.U. organisers, Miss Gladice Keevil came from the teaching profession. She was born in London in 1884, and educated at the Frances Mary Buss School and Lambeth Art School. Later she spent a year and a-half in France and America as a governess. It was on her return that she joined the Women's Union, and for some months did active work in the country. The committee appointed her as an organiser in the spring of this year, and from that time she has worked at various by-elections, and has been universally liked. In February she accompanied Mrs. Pankhurst on the famous deputation, which resulted in her arrest and imprisonment for six weeks.

Mrs. A. Hawkins.

Besides bringing up a family of six children, Mrs. Hawkins, who is a working woman, has found time to take a prominent part in social and political movements. She is honorary president of the women's section of the Boot and Shoe Trade Union, and has

twice served upon the executive of the Leicester Trades Council. She began work in a shoe factory at 13, and has worked hard, and agitated ever since. In February, 1908, she received 14 days' imprisonment for demonstration at the House of Commons.

Miss Aeta Lamb.

In 1890, as a tiny girl, Miss Aeta Lamb came to England from Georgetown, Demerara. After going through her high school course and private teaching she joined the Union in 1907, and was appointed an organiser in October last.

Miss A. C. Law.

Miss Amee C. Law, who is 23, went to France and Spain to finish her education. Last year, when in Spain, an English doctor told her of the English women's movement. Last November, on returning to England, she went to a debate at Birmingham University, joined the Union, and has been working ever since in Birmingham and Wolverhampton or at by-elections.

PLATFORM No. 20.

Chair:—Miss Edith New.

Miss Edith New is best known for her protest at No. 10, Downing-street, where she chained herself to the railings, but she was interested actively in the women's movement from the autumn of 1906. In March, 1907, she suffered two weeks' imprisonment for an attempt to get to the House of Commons, and again in January received "three weeks" for the demonstration outside Downing-street.

Miss New has been a teacher, having secured her parchment certificate from Stockwell College. After some work in Swindon, where she was born in 1877, Miss New taught in the poorer schools of East Greenwich and Deptford until January, when she became an organiser of the Union.

Mrs. Lorisignol.

Mrs. B. Lorisignol, formerly an elementary teacher, first took an active interest in the women's movement in 1903, when she heard Mrs. Pember Reeves speak on the practical and educative value of the vote in New Zealand. She gives to the movement what time she can spare from her home and children, because she believes that the qualities necessary to the home are equally necessary to the State.

Miss Jessie Stephenson.

Despite her parents' rigid views that woman's sphere must be limited to domesticity, Miss Jessie Stephenson gained their consent to spend two years in Germany and afterwards six months in France, earning her home in these lands by teaching English. Subsequently she acted as secretary to the late Mrs. Josephine Butler.

As soon as Miss Stephenson heard women had been sent to prison for asking for political emancipation she went to Holloway to see them, since when her time, energy, and what means she has been able to spare have been at their service.

Miss Rose.

Miss Rose is a member of the Manchester Union, and one of the large body of Lancashire women speakers.

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £20,000 FUND.

June 10 to June 16.		June 17 to June 18.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Already acknowledged	12,197 18 8		
Miss Newstead (Hyde Park)	0 2 6	Mrs. Turner (Hyde Park)	1 1 0
Miss N. E. Smith	2 10 0	Miss V. M. Taylor (Hyde Park)	3 0 0
Miss C. M. Glubb (Hyde Park brake)	1 1 0	Miss J. McLeod	0 1 0
P. Brewster, Esq. (Hyde Park banner)	0 16 0	Miss Allan	10 0 0
Massacre School, National Hospital, per Mrs. Hawkins (Hyde Park brake)	1 1 0	Mrs. M. Davison (Hyde Park brake)	1 1 0
Miss Carter	0 5 0	Miss M. Lawrence (Hyde Park)	5 0 0
Miss W. F. Buckley (Hyde Park brake)	1 1 0	Miss Phyllis Snowman (children's banner)	0 0 6
Copyright of Official Programme of Hyde Park Demonstration	0 10 6	Miss E. Hughes (Hyde Park banner)	0 16 0
Miss Woolheim	1 0 0	Mrs. J. E. Strickland (Hyde Park)	0 3 0
Mrs. M. Franklin (Hyde Park banner)	0 8 6	Barfoot	0 2 6
P. C. Edwards, Esq.	0 10 0	Master H. K. Turner (children's banner)	0 0 6
Mrs. Washing	0 1 4	Mrs. J. Morrison	0 10 0
Mrs. Mary Gillies (Hyde Park brake)	1 1 0	Miss D. Lawrence	5 0 0
"A Band in Harmony" (Hyde Park band)	5 0 0	Miss Hoag	0 6 0
Hon. Mrs. E. A. Gordon (Hyde Park)	5 0 0	Miss Wallace Dunlop (Hyde Park banner)	0 8 6
Miss Frances Ward (collected) (Hyde Park banner)	0 16 0	Miss Spang (Hyde Park banner)	0 8 6
Mrs. M. Pease	1 1 0	Mrs. E. M. Ward (Hyde Park)	1 0 0
Miss C. Pankhurst (Hyde Park)	3 12 0	Mrs. G. M. Smith (Hyde Park)	0 5 0
Fabian Women's Group (Hyde Park banner)	0 1 0	Mrs. L. Gardner (Hyde Park)	5 0 0
Forest Gate W.S.P.U. (profit on meeting)	0 13 2	Mrs. M. B. Curry (Hyde Park)	5 0 0
Miss N. O'Flynn and friend (children's banner)	0 1 0	Miss E. M. Chesson (Hyde Park)	0 1 6
Mrs. F. T. Ivory (Hyde Park)	25 0 0	Miss von Donop (Hyde Park)	0 5 0
Mrs. Casher (Hyde Park banner)	0 16 0	Mrs. A. Powell (Hyde Park)	0 5 0
Nurses of Camberwell House (Hyde Park banner)	0 16 0	Mrs. E. K. Dowling (Hyde Park)	0 5 0
Mrs. Pegge and Mrs. C. Bastian (Hyde Park band)	5 0 0	Miss M. Joachim (Hyde Park)	3 6 0
Mrs. A. E. Winterne (Hyde Park brake)	1 1 0	Mrs. E. Pankhurst (Hyde Park)	15 0 0
Mrs. Le J. Edwards (Hyde Park)	5 0 0	Miss L. L. Pendered (Hyde Park)	0 6 0
Miss F. A. Cronin (Hyde Park)	0 5 0	Per Miss M. Green (Collected at garden meeting)	0 15 0
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Peithick (Hyde Park)	100 0 0	Miss S. Hume (Hyde Park)	1 0 0
Mrs. M. Patterson (Hyde Park)	1 0 0	Mrs. M. Crosbie-Hill (Hyde Park)	0 6 0
Miss E. Lacey	0 2 0	Miss P. Lawrence (Hyde Park)	5 0 0
Mrs. A. M. Shillington (Hyde Park)	1 0 0	Mrs. Harrison Broadley (Hyde Park)	1 1 0
Hon. Mrs. Wilkinson (Hyde Park)	0 15 0	Miss E. S. Korison	1 0 0
A. G. Sayers, Esq. (Hyde Park)	1 1 0	Miss J. Green (Hyde Park)	5 0 0
Mrs. A. Montague	2 2 0	Miss C. Napier (Hyde Park)	5 0 0
Mrs. E. Barnett (Hyde Park)	0 6 0	Anonymous (Hyde Park banner)	0 16 0
Miss E. S. Howey (Hyde Park banner)	0 16 0	Mrs. P. Stansfield (Hyde Park)	2 0 0
Mrs. E. Allen (collected) (Hyde Park banner)	0 16 0	Mrs. J. Singer (8s. 6d. for banner)	10 8 6
Anon.	40 0 0	Miss A. Lamb (Hyde Park)	2 0 0
Miss M. H. Newstead (Hyde Park)	0 6 0	C. Greenidge, Esq.	0 2 6
Mrs. E. Penn Gaskell	1 1 0	Mrs. Homersham	0 1 0
—Gaskell, Esq.	2 2 0	Miss E. Herrick (banner, poles, &c.)	0 9 0
Miss U. Dugdale (Hyde Park banner poles)	0 7 0	Mrs. Taylor (Hyde Park)	10 0 0
Miss A. Hughes (Hyde Park banner poles)	0 7 0	Miss A. J. Smith	5 0 0
Miss V. M. and F. C. Alcock (Hyde Park)	1 2 0	"A Member" (Hyde Park)	5 0 0
Miss P. Hull (Hyde Park)	2 0 0	Mrs. R. Ferguson (Hyde Park)	3 0 0
Miss E. M. Dobbs	0 12 6	Miss M. M. Le Lacheur (Hyde Park)	5 0 0
Miss E. O. E. Somerville (Hyde Park)	1 1 0	Miss D. de J. Le Lacheur (Hyde Park)	10 0 0
Misses Edith and Ellen Beck (Hyde Park)	2 2 0	Miss M. Murray	1 1 0
Anon.	2 2 0	Mrs. Erilberg Reid (banner pole, &c.)	0 1 6
		Membership postage fees	1 3 0
		Collections, &c.	44 9 4
		Total	12,766 15 6

PUDSEY.

Conservative **Mr. James Oddy.**
Liberal **Mr. Fred Ogden.**
Labour **Mr. J. W. Benson.**

The figures at the last election were:—G. Whiteley (Lib.), 7,043; Col. C. Ford (Cons.), 3,541. Liberal majority, 3,502.

Committee Rooms: 34, Church-lane, Pudsey.

Staff: Mrs. Massy, Miss Davis-Lamb, Miss Elsa Gye, Miss Joachim.

The election is drawing to a close. On Saturday, the 20th, the day before our great demonstration in Hyde Park, the votes will be recorded and the result announced.

The candidates and their supporters slackened their efforts during the Whitsuntide holidays, but we of the W.S.P.U. held meetings, and continued our work of conversion and education. Our meetings continue to be the largest and most orderly of any that are held. We were told that it would not be safe to hold a meeting at Dudley Hill, where there are many miners. Naturally we at once arranged two meetings, both of which were most successful, the evening meeting being very large indeed, and most sympathetic. At Churwell we had the largest meeting that has ever been held in the village, and great indignation was expressed there and elsewhere that the Press do not report our work fairly.

We are working under special difficulties in this election, for almost all our most prominent speakers are engaged in preparing for the great Hyde Park Demonstration, and we are only a small band in a large and difficult constituency. The Liberal majority is a very large one, and the Liberal candidate, a well-known local man with great influence. In spite of these difficulties we are making great headway and gaining much support from both women and men. I am writing this report after a magnificent open-air demonstration in the market-place in Pudsey, the centre of the constituency, where Miss Davis and I have been listened to without a single interruption and with much enthusiastic approval. At the close of the speeches most intelligent questions were asked as to our policy of opposition to the Government, and the replies were received with every sign of approval. The meeting was held after every service in the churches and chapels, and was largely attended by members of the congregations. We have every reason to hope that the result of the election will greatly assist to bring the necessary pressure to bear upon the Government.

EMMELINE PANKHURST.

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A campaign was started in Midlothian on Thursday, June 11, by a meeting held in the Town Hall of Musselburgh, at which Miss E. Cotton Haig was chairman and the speakers Miss Esson Maule and Miss Fraser.

Mr. John Sinclair found on Friday, June 5, that "Suffragettes" had found their way to his meeting as far North as Wick. During his speech several relevant interjections were made, all of which the audience seemed to enjoy. At the end of the meeting questions were asked, and the chairman invited Miss Fraser to go on to the platform to ask them. The first question concerned the industrial condition of women, and arose out of Mr. Sinclair's speech. The second question was: Would Mr. Sinclair state what right a Government had to call itself Liberal while it denied representation for taxation? Mr. Sinclair replied "that he was afraid he could not answer that on the ground of right. The Liberal Government was not perfect, but Mr. Asquith had made a clear and explicit statement."

Afterwards Miss Fraser held a meeting outside, and had a sympathetic hearing.

Hyde Park Demonstration.

This week all our interest is centred on the coming demonstration in Hyde Park. At headquarters in London everyone is working at high pressure, and everything is being done to make the demonstration convince the public that women are *in earnest* in their demand to win their right of citizenship. We in Scotland feel a little "out of" the excitement which is felt in the South, but nevertheless, although our Scottish members cannot, on account of distance, be there in great numbers, yet those not present in body will be there in spirit.

The Scottish contingent will join Procession C—Victoria-embankment—and will form up at 12.30 on Victoria-embankment, east of Westminster Bridge. Start 1.30 p.m.

Route: Victoria-street, Grosvenor-place, Hyde Park Corner. Scotch members and friends who are in London are requested to meet here and walk together to Hyde Park.

Negotiations are going on by which VOTES FOR WOMEN will be sold at every bookstall on every station in Scotland. Members are requested to note this, as it will be of great service to be able to buy copies at the station bookstalls. It is hoped that every member will take in the paper weekly, as it is our intention to make it a means of giving our members all information about our Scottish work.

As we are in need of money to carry on our work, we shall be glad to receive help from Scotch members for work North of the Tweed. Subscriptions to be sent to our treasurer, Miss Burnet, 2, St. James-place, Glasgow.

LOCAL NOTES.

Brixton and Streatham W.S.P.U.—An open-air meeting was held at Streatham on Thursday evening last. Madame Fontaineau was in the chair, and an address was given by Miss Nellie Smith. The audience gave the speaker an attentive hearing. The meeting was the first open-air one in Streatham on behalf of votes for women. The second of a series of open-air gatherings was held on Sunday afternoon, in Brockwell Park. Several other meetings were in progress in the Park at the same time, but that for votes for women had by far the largest attendance. It is computed that at least a thousand people faced the speakers. The crowd was both orderly and sympathetic. In the course of the proceedings two unknown men volunteered to assist in distributing bills among the audience, announcing the Hyde Park Demonstration. This was of considerable assistance. The meeting was presided over by Miss McArthur, who spoke on the tactics of the Union.

Brighton and Hove N.W.S.P.U.—The Brighton and Hove contingent for Hyde Park will be headed by a banner in the Union colours, beautifully designed and embroidered by members with the arms of Brighton. The distribution of handbills is being actively carried on. One of the members attended the local theatre, where Cicely Hamilton's play, "Diana of Dobson's" was on the boards, and distributed bills, which were eagerly taken by the audience. A local grocer, who displayed a large Demonstration Bill in his window, had to take it down, as customers said they would not patronise his shop if the bill remained. Two lady friends are giving us contributions of money to enable working women to go up to the Demonstration. One of our members has been doing

useful work by contributing to the "Brighton Herald" articles on "Women's Suffrage: Its Historical Aspect," and "Votes for Men: How Men Got the Franchise." The second open-air meeting on the Level, on 11th inst., was very successful; many men in the audience declaring they got the vote by constitutional means, and strongly advising us to do the same. We urged everybody to come to Hyde Park, and see what the movement really meant.

T. G. MCKEOWN.

Chiswick W.S.P.U.—Our preparations for June 21 are going ahead. We find our audiences sympathetic, and quite surprised that we are not asking for the moon itself. "Why," they say, "if the Government knew you only wanted votes for the women, as the men have them now they would have given in to you long ago." We had a very successful meeting at Kew on Sunday afternoon. The crowds come to hear, and, what is more, will hear; interrupters, whether old or young, are soon silenced, and our meetings are marked by good order, some fun, and fair play. Mrs. East is working up Acton, and we trust the laundresses will come in force. It is hoped our last little reminder will be a drum and fife band on the morning of June 21, accompanied by a few girls and boys giving away handbills. The pavements will be chalked in the Union's colours in the early morning of Saturday, 20th, to surprise the people as they step out to their morning's business or Saturday shopping. People going by train and bus are asked to start at 12.30. The brakes, which will be at the end of the procession, leave Turnham Green at 10 o'clock sharp.

C. M. A. COOMBS.

Kensington W.S.P.U.—From June 9 to 12 we were able to hold six open-air meetings in Kensington, and to provide speakers for nine meetings in other parts of our procession area, which extends from Hammersmith to Ealing. On Thursday Miss M. Brackenbury and Mrs. East addressed the employees of the Standard Laundry, S. Acton, in the dinner-hour. The manager kindly allowed them to speak in the grounds, and had placed a van from which to speak at their service. At first the girls treated the subject as a huge joke, but very soon became intensely interested, and promised to come to Hyde Park on the 21st. They asked them "to come again soon, and tell them some more." On Saturday evening Miss Brackenbury addressed a large audience in Acton, just off the High-road. Some helpers distributed literature and notices of Hyde Park Demonstration among the crowd, which were taken eagerly. Miss Brackenbury was asked if she would come again to the same place on Thursday evening, which she promised to do. All the speakers connected with this Union—the Misses Brackenbury, Miss Conolan, Mrs. Eates, Miss Macaulay, and Miss Evelyn Sharp—have generously placed all their free time at the disposal of the committee, which, with the help of Mrs. Juson Kerr, Miss Van Sandau, Miss Morrison, and Miss Crickmay, has enabled us to arrange for twelve meetings in Kensington and to send speakers to sixteen meetings in the procession area between June 15 and 20. Miss Morrison is arranging a wide distribution of bills at the churches and gatherings in the neighbourhood. We think everybody will know about our procession when we man the coach for a final announcement on Saturday. Twenty of our members have promised to take charge of banners and groups, and we hope to have twenty more promises by Wednesday.

Mrs. Jopling Rowe and Miss Postlethwaite are organising an artists' section, for which the former is presenting a beautiful banner. Mrs. Juson Kerr and Miss Evelyn Sharp are gathering a writers' contingent, Miss Gibbs is approaching the teachers, and Miss Bertha Sharp the nurses.

LOUISE M. EATES.

London City W.S.P.U.—Members and friends of the London City Union are urged to take their places under their own banner, which will be near to the head of the Embankment Procession at Westminster Bridge. Those who wish to go in brakes can do so by applying for tickets (1s.) to Miss Kerr, 4, Clements Inn. Up to the present £9 has been received towards the cost of our banner.

JESSIE KENNEY.

Lewisham W.S.P.U.—On Whit Monday six of our members held little impromptu meetings, gave away handbills, and sold badges to the holiday crowds on Blackheath. On Tuesday, meeting at Catford; immense and interested crowd. Speaker, Mrs. Leigh, myself in the chair. On Thursday we held our first open-air meeting in Brockley; speaker, Mrs. Leigh, myself in the chair. It was very successful. A notice of it appeared in a local paper, and Brockley has been talking "Suffrage" ever since.

T. A. BOUVIER.

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