

THE VOTE.
August 8, 1913.
ONE PENNY.

"MR. PEPPERCORN'S AWAKENING."

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1913.

Edited by C. DESPARD.

OBJECTS: To secure for Women the Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men ;
to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between
the sexes, and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community.



JOSEPHINE ROCHE :

The Woman Who Keeps the Peace at Denver, U.S.A.

[See page 242.]

OUR POINT OF VIEW.

International Congress of Medical Men.

An international congress is being held on the subject of Babies. It has been officially designated Infant Mortality; but that does not in any way alter the plain fact as stated above. The delegates for the huge majority are men; and we note with pleasure that that versatile genius, John Burns, has been giving one of his epoch-making addresses on this congenial subject. We do not know whether any mothers, or representatives of mothers, have been invited also to give addresses and to lay their difficulties and disabilities before a sympathetic audience, but we rather fancy not. Some few women there were, we do not doubt; but the masculine element has predominated, and mothers were censured, lectured, and hauled over the coals generally, and invited to increase their own burdens and duties and liabilities without anything to make it easier or pleasanter or more profitable, by the sex that has distinguished itself in the sphere of deserting and ignoring its offspring. If this does not rouse the average mother, it will be surprising. One may, however, hope for at least one thing. The recommendations of the Conference will in all probability leave us where they found us; but it is understood that the question of the gravest form of infectious and hereditary disease, in regard to which doctors have recently—and tardily—issued a manifesto, was to be discussed as a factor in the death-rate for the first time openly and in public.

The Whipping-Boy Again.

We will deal in our next issue with the debates at this and at the other medical conference, so flatteringly described by *The Daily Mail* in the headline, "All the World's Brains to be in London." At present we will only call attention to the fact—which we could have guessed with our eyes shut and our ears stuffed up—that these gatherings have provided fresh material for attacks on women, abuse of women, censure of women, and reminders of the responsibilities of women, without any corresponding attempt to enforce all this advice and reproof and responsibility on woman's fellow-culprit—man. If women are bad mothers, men are worse fathers; and attacks on "the unmotherly mother" come with singularly ill grace from the unfatherly fathers of the race.

Recruiting for the Traffic in Women.

How the traffic in women is fed from other sources we may judge by a case heard recently before Mr. Justice Pickford and a special jury, in which the terms of a theatrical contract were brought before the Court. The contract gave the engaged person no right to object to appear even in improper places, and gave the employer the right to hand over the person engaged to other persons who might employ her where they chose. It would be interesting to know if men, engaged in dramatic or variety companies, have to sign on with similar contracts.

Two cases of such contracts have come under our notice. One was that of some girls taken to Johannesburg by some Germans for purposes of profit. The entertainment was in no sense improper, and the girls—all under 17—in no way neglected; but when one of these girls ran away with a man of foully immoral character, what became apparent was the absolute proprietorship exercised over them by the managers of the entertainment. The police were sent for and the girl arrested and handed over to the manager, who took her away in custody. It was quite evident that had any of the girls left the company for any purpose, no matter how correct, these people had legal rights over them, which would have enabled them to exercise coercion, even had the reason been that they were to be driven into vice instead of saved from it.

Another case occurred in London. A gentleman called at THE VOTE office, informing us of a German couple who were collecting very young girls to take

abroad as "dancers"—the "training" they were getting being to the ridiculous extent of one hour a day! The contracts by which parents handed over their little girls to these exploiters gave complete control over the children's movements for three years, the parents to have 30s. a week paid them in respect of their services. The thing was so plainly improper that it was placed in the hands of the police authorities to be dealt with. Now, among the various measures brought forward this session, and cast aside for want of "time," was one to control the exploitation of infants in this reckless and disastrous fashion. Like most of the Bills that women think of importance, it has been sacrificed to the exigencies of party politics.

The Protected Sex.

Mr. McKenna's answers to Mr. Noel Buxton and Mr. Dickinson about the Piccadilly flat case will reassure nobody. We are quite prepared to accept his statement that the Home Office did not communicate with the Bench, and that he (Mr. McKenna) did not know the suppressed names until after the trial was over. The Crown, however, has other channels than the Home Office, and it was through the Crown's officers that the trial was brought—and the names suppressed. If the Home Office was not responsible, perhaps the Attorney-General was? We would point out once again that persons who support, finance, or use such establishments as those of Queenie Gerald are breaking the law just as much as she herself, and are accessories to all crimes there committed. We shall not rest until the names of the clients, and the names of those for whom Queenie Gerald was agent and tenant of the premises, are brought before the public; and without being able entirely to acquit *The Globe* of party bias in the action it has so unexpectedly taken, we are grateful for the support received from that organ in this most shameful and disgusting business.

"Partnership."

The death of one Margaret Nelles, who worked as a man on a wherry on the Tyne and who died as the result of injuries received at her work, caused some excitement some little time ago. The girl left two infant children, and a sequel to the tragedy was an action for compensation by her father (on behalf of the children) against the wherry-owner, with whom the deceased girl had lived. The judge found that the relation between the girl and the man for whom she worked admittedly for a wage, were those of partner, or joint venture, and disallowed the compensation.

Had there been no relations beyond those of wages between these people, it is inconceivable that "partnership" could have been supposed. But if there was a partnership or joint venture, how it is that there is no share in that venture due to the children? The man agreed to pay something as "an act of grace"; but what is really wanted is an act of justice. As a matter of fact married women who have put their money into their husbands' concerns have frequently been cheated out of it on the death of the husband intestate, and have been told that had they not been legal wives, they might have claimed their money back from the estate! It seems as if the unvarying rule between man and woman, under existing law, is: Heads he wins, tails she loses!

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WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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SCOTLAND AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The struggle for the emancipation of women political economic, and social, is as deep-rooted in Scotland as in England. The first Woman Suffrage Society was formed in Edinburgh in the year 1869 by the late Mrs. Priscilla McLaren, and if there be some who believe that men represent women, Mrs. McLaren was not of this opinion, for she, the most represented woman in the country—her husband, sons, two brothers, and nephews all being in Parliament at the same time—held that no woman was represented until she had some say in naming the men who make the laws which she was asked to obey, who imposed the taxes she had to pay.

Shortly after the founding of the Suffrage Society largely due to her influence, Mr. John Stuart Mill made his famous pilgrimage through the chief towns of Scotland, and so convinced the Scottish electorate of the justice of the claims of women that at the next General Election a large majority of Scottish Members were returned pledged to support Woman Suffrage. Be it noted these men redeemed their pledges at the first opportunity, and the Woman Suffrage Bill was lost owing to the timidity of the English and Welsh Members, who could not agree with their Scottish colleagues that to enfranchise women would be an act of justice to them and a benefit to the whole community. From that day onwards the question of Woman Suffrage has never been allowed to die down. Thirty years ago the first outdoor meetings were organised and held by a Dundee woman. We hear of her at large industrial centres and small country villages, eloquently pleading the cause of Woman Suffrage. Along with their English sisters, Scotswomen waged war for Municipal and School Board representation, and were equally successful.

When the question of women being admitted to the Universities was under discussion, another battle was fought and won, the Scottish Universities from the beginning conferring degrees upon the women who graduated from their doors. Scotland was the pioneer in medical training for women, and, as is well known, it was in Edinburgh University that Dr. Jex Blake was trained. To-day the Principal of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, Miss Frances Melville, is a D.D., and fully qualified to preach in any pulpit. To-day we have Scottish women qualified and qualifying for the Law, and there is, I understand, one firm in Edinburgh which bears the inscription, "McLaren and Daughter," instead of the usual "McLaren and Son." Of course, as in England, there are many industries largely run by women's labour, and, owing to the voteless condition of women, they are underpaid and overworked; but in late years a great deal of good work has been accomplished by organising women. The Co-operative Women's Guild, which started in Edinburgh in 1883 with seven members, has now a membership of 29,928. This Guild is actively employed in an agitation for a minimum wage for all co-operative employees, and takes an active part in the demand for the political enfranchisement of women. The question of Woman Suffrage is a living one in Scotland; it is no longer academic.

It is true that the great opposer of Woman Suffrage, Mr. Asquith, represents a Scottish constituency, but he is after all an Englishman, and speaks only for himself, not for his constituency. Were a Referendum taken of the men and women of the East Fife constituency as to whether they believed in Woman Suffrage or not, the "Ayes" would have it. Though there is a certain

amount of opposition throughout the country to Woman Suffrage, and more especially to the militants, there are very few who oppose the principle. There are, of course, a few old-fashioned, prejudiced people who repeat the platitudes upon which they were brought up, that woman's place is the home, but they are growing beautifully less. My experience in going about the country is that the majority of people are with us to-day and sympathise with our movement. Take our own League, and see how rapidly it is growing in Scotland. Besides its many active Branches and the two fine shops we keep in Edinburgh and Glasgow, we have run this summer two most successful campaigns—one on the East and one on the West Coast. Everywhere we met with friendliness and sympathy.

The sweated workers' exhibitions held lately in Glasgow and Edinburgh did much to awaken interest in the subject of Votes for Women. As one studied the exhibits, and read the disgraceful prices paid to the woman worker—often an indoor worker, who, sitting all day long in a badly ventilated, badly lit garret, thought herself fortunate if at the end of the week she had earned 7s., 8s. or 9s.—the impression deepened that it was only legislation which could remedy these evils, and legislation could not be effective unless women were consulted about it. Every day women are being forced more and more by excessive pressure to take an active interest in political questions, and they do not shirk the responsibility. All that they demand is the right to think for themselves and their sisters, to be able directly to influence legislation and to cease from influencing legislators. They ask the right to take a direct part in framing the laws which are responsible for the industrial and social conditions under which they live and work. E. G. M.

POLITICAL AND MILITANT. CHESTERFIELD BY-ELECTION.

Figures at the last election:—

December, 1910.		
J. Haslam (Lab.)	7,283
G. W. Radford (C.)	5,955
Labour majority	2,228

Candidates for August, 1913.

L.F. Lab.: Mr. Barnet Kenyon, agent to the Derbyshire Miners' Association.
Cons. and Un.: Mr. Edward Christie, of Henley and Knights-bridge.

Dear Comrades,—The vacancy at Chesterfield will bring about another by-election, and the Women's Freedom League will oppose the Government candidate. I purpose opening the campaign to-day and shall be grateful to any members of the League in or near the neighbourhood who will assist with information, addresses of sympathisers, or offers of personal assistance. Letters had better be addressed to Miss Boyle, Women's Freedom League, Post Office, Chesterfield.

C. NINA BOYLE.

POLITICAL NEWS.

No Warrant for Sir Edward Carson.

Sir Edward Carson, addressing a large gathering at Portrush on August 4, referred to a rumour which had reached him that the Government was about to order his arrest.

"I suppose," he said, "I ought to be very thankful that I am

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allowed to be present here to-day. I see by an announcement in what is called 'the ordinary sources of information' that His Majesty's Government are reported to have issued a warrant for my arrest. (Laughter and voices, "Let them try it on," and "We are ready for them.") Well, it may be true; I know nothing about it and I care less. It may be true that they have issued a warrant, but one thing I feel certain of is they will never produce it, and they will never execute it. (Cheers.) I make the Government this offer, that I should be prepared at a few hours' notice to attend any place they please, so that they may execute the warrant, even if they arrange to arrest me at Lord Pirrie's office at Queen's Island."

The remainder of Sir Edward's speech was along familiar lines, the principal variation being a reference to "this wretched, rotten, discredited and hireling Government, which will accept any humiliation rather than consult the electors."

The *Daily Chronicle* observes that inquiries made by one of its representatives show that there is no prospect of Sir Edward Carson being arrested. Nothing was known of the matter in official circles in London, and it was considered to be in the last degree improbable that the Irish Government would take any such course.

After the Scotch Baillies, Suffragist Clergy.

History is repeating itself, as the accompanying correspondence shows—to the detriment of Mr. Asquith's reputation:—

The following letter was addressed to the Prime Minister, asking him to receive a deputation of clergymen with reference to the administration of the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act:—

"Dear Sir,—Much abhorrence has been felt by many of the clergy of the country at the present political situation with regard to the question of Women's Suffrage.

"In particular, the administration of the so-called 'Cat-and-Mouse' Act is in their opinion exciting much unrest and widespread indignation; it is, moreover, seriously endangering the moral standard of the nation, as well as the stability of the law and order in the State.

"They therefore desire to express in a public and constitutional way their opinions on this matter, and they respectfully ask you to receive a deputation of their representatives in order that they may place before you, from the point of view of humanity in a Christian country, the effect of the Government's treatment of the whole question, as they have met it in their own experience.

"That experience is necessarily of an extensive nature, and they, therefore, feel that its expression will be helpful in fur-

thering effort to put an end to the intolerable conditions that now prevail.

"As members of the deputation come from considerable distances it will help the leaders in their arrangements if you will kindly be good enough to reply at your earliest convenience and fix a time to receive them on Thursday, August 7.

"Amongst those who are supporting the deputation, and from whom its members will be chosen, are:—The Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Kensington, Canon Peter Green (Manchester), Canon Talbot (Bristol), Canon Davis (Hereford), Rev. A. E. Cornibee (Manchester), Rev. C. Baumgarten (London), Rev. P. G. F. Widdington (Coventry), Rev. John M. Tamplin (Portsmouth), Rev. E. A. Morgan (London), Rev. E. A. Moulton (Barrow-in-Furness), Rev. V. A. Boyle (Brighton), Rev. A. M. Mitchell (Newton-le-Willows), Rev. Bernard Heywood (Manchester), Rev. Bethune-Baker (Cambridge), Rev. Vibert Jackson (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) (Rev.) LEWIS F. DONALDSON
" (Organiser of the Deputation)."

The following reply was received:—

"10, Downing-street, July 29, 1913.—Dear Sir,—The Prime Minister desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, and to say that if you will submit the views of the members of the proposed deputation to him in writing he will give them his careful consideration. It does not, however, appear to him that any good object would be served by his receiving a deputation with reference to an Act which has so recently been passed into law, after full debate in Parliament, and he is, therefore, unable to accede to your request.—Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) F. W. LETHBRIDGE."

Mr. Donaldson's answer to the Prime Minister runs thus:—

"Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge your reply to our communication on July 28, and to express our great regret that you have chosen to refuse to see a widely representative deputation of the Church of England clergymen who desire, in a constitutional way, to obtain a hearing on a matter of urgent importance.

"We consider that your continued refusal to meet representative bodies of the citizens, at the head of whom you have been placed in a position of responsibility, is subversive of their own rights in the government of this country, and they find it hard to understand that any useful purpose can be served by such denial of access to those who, as Members of a democratic Government, are generally looked upon as representative of the people, and, therefore, as bound to use every reasonable means to obtain adequate knowledge of the opinions and feelings of the people.

"We therefore respectfully inform you that we consider it our plain duty to see you, and to express to you our views on the very serious conditions that now prevail as a result of the present cruel coercion of the Government in the course of their unsatisfactory treatment of the whole woman's question. It is our intention, therefore, to wait upon you on Thursday next, August 7, at 3.30 p.m.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

F. LEWIS DONALDSON,

"On behalf of the Members of the Deputation."

"No Good Object" Again.

The National Political League having addressed a memorial to the Prime Minister asking him to receive a deputation on the effect of the Government's treatment of the Woman Suffrage question, as their members have met it on their own experience, Mr. Asquith has directed the following reply:—

"The Prime Minister desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 29, and to say that if you will submit the views of the proposed deputation to him in writing he will give them his careful consideration. It does not, however, appear to him that any good object would be served by his receiving a deputation with reference to the Act which has so recently been passed into law after full debate in Parliament, and he is, therefore, unable to accede to the request."

Mr. McKenna Explains.

On July 30 Lord R. Cecil (Herts, Hitchin, Opp.) asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of the fact that Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Lady Sybil Smith had been released, he would advise the release of Mrs. Ryan, who was convicted of a less serious offence.

Mr. McKenna (Monmouth, N.).—I think the noble lord has founded his question upon a misapprehension. The Chief Magistrate on Friday last sentenced Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and her companions to fourteen days' imprisonment in default of finding sureties to keep the peace. On the same day, while the case was still within his jurisdiction, Mr. Muskett, who appeared on behalf of the police, represented to him that the women were not militants habitually engaged in the use of criminal methods, and he consented to reduce the imprisonment to four days. There is no analogy between these cases and that of Mrs. Mary Ryan, who was sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment in default of finding sureties, and whose offence, having regard to all the circumstances, was, in my judgment, more serious than that of the others.

Wives' Income Tax.

Mr. Snowden asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he will state why, in view of his statement on October 9, 1912, that he

would consider the question of amending the Income Tax law so as to obviate the necessity of imprisoning the husband for the non-payment of the tax on the wife's income, over which he has no control, and his further statement to a deputation on June 10 last that the present state of the law on the matter is a humiliation against which married women are entitled to protest, he has not dealt with the matter in the Revenue Bill?

Mr. Lloyd George: I have already indicated the reasons which have made it expedient to limit the scope of the present Revenue Bill. I hope it will be possible to deal with the position of married women as regards Income-tax in Committee on the Finance Bill.

The Only Way.

Ministers are piling up a big programme of complicated legislation for the next year's Session of Parliament. Unless all the "Bills" that have already been mentioned are forced through by the ramrod process they will have little chance. It is difficult to think, in fact, that Ministers are really serious in proposing so much legislation for a single year. But it would add much to the peace and quietness of the country if Ministers would find time for a small measure of a few lines extending the franchise to women on the same basis as men. There would be little difficulty in passing such a measure. The number of people who would object to it would be small, and if this were passed we should at once get rid of the agitation that is now going on all over the country in favour of votes for women. It must now be plain even to the dullest intelligence that there is only one way to stop this agitation, and that is by the extension of the franchise to women. The silly "Cat and Mouse" Act may be useful for torturing a few women, and even for killing two or three of them. But when this has been done we shall be no nearer the end of the nuisance. For every "martyr" who is killed or maimed two more will come forward anxious to immolate themselves, and in time the nation will get weary of the brutal proceeding and put a stop to it.—*Nottingham Guardian*.

Mr. George Lansbury Released under the Cat and Mouse Act.

On July 30 Mr. George Lansbury surrendered at Bow-street, and said he was not willing to find the two sureties of £500 in connection with speeches made or to enter into recognisances in £1,000 to keep the peace, on account of the suppression of evidence in the deplorable Piccadilly Flat case and because of the inciting speeches of certain Privy Councillors.

Sir John Dickinson sentenced Mr. Lansbury to three months' imprisonment, and as he left the dock his supporters cheered enthusiastically. He adopted the hunger strike immediately, and was released under the Cat-and-Mouse Bill in a very weak condition on Saturday evening. He was taken to the house of Mr. Joseph Fels, Regent's Park; his licence expires on August 11. There was great rejoicing in Bow and Bromley on receipt of the news.

The editor of *Reynolds*, commenting on August 3, on Mr. Lansbury's release, says:—

"All true Democrats cannot view with anything but sincere regret the fact that the brave-minded and large-hearted George Lansbury was sent to prison. We have no desire to go into the merits or demerits of Mr. Lansbury's alleged offence. All who know him will readily admit that whatever he has done was from a high, though it may be mistaken, sense of public duty. George Lansbury is not of the stuff that criminals are made of, and we earnestly hope that before Parliament adjourns Mr. McKenna will find a way whereby the ex-M.P. for Bow and Bromley will be restored to complete liberty."

Released and Escaped "Mice."

Mr. Chancellor (L. Haggerston) asked the Home Secretary how many prisoners have been released under the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act; how many have escaped from his jurisdiction; and what proportion of their respective sentences these escaped prisoners have served.

Mr. McKenna has replied: The total number of prisoners who have been released on temporary discharge under the Act is 31; 15 of these are at present liable to arrest for having failed to return to prison at the expiration of their period of discharge, and this liability they can escape only by leaving the United Kingdom; how many have so escaped I am unable to say.

Women Workers: Bailie Alston's Advice on Woman Suffrage.

Nearly one hundred representatives of more than fifty trades attended the seventh annual Delegate Conference of the National Federation of Women Workers at Glasgow on August 2. Miss Tuckwell, of London, presided. Bailie Alston, in the absence of the Lord Provost, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Glasgow Corporation, and expressed keen disappointment that the agenda contained no reference to the Suffrage question. Women required the vote both for their political and economic emancipation as much as men, and it was both a shame and a disgrace how certain women had been treated under the "Cat and Mouse" Act. No woman could have spoken from the Premier's doorstep as he did recently without being arrested. Miss Tuckwell assured Bailie Alston that the Conference had previously adopted resolutions favouring Adult Suffrage, and

perhaps they might do so again. In her presidential address, Miss Tuckwell warmly commended the work of the Trade Boards.

Dutch Women Suffragists' Appeal to British Government.

The following appeal from the Dutch Women's Freedom Union has been sent to the Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet, members of Parliament, and the Press:—

"The Vrije Vrouwenvereeniging (Women's Freedom Union) licensed by royal warrant on March 3 and in assembly May, 1913, expresses its intense sorrow at the militant acts of the Suffragettes in the British Empire, and prays that the Government will put an end to them as soon as possible by granting women what they justly demand.

"The Vrije Vrouwenvereeniging is far from censuring the militant Suffragists, because it is convinced that they have been driven into this hard path and that upon themselves the greatest suffering has fallen; on the contrary it is filled with admiration for the heroism shown by the Suffragists in their terrible struggle for right and justice. It feels itself compelled to advise your Parliament of its views upon this matter: That the women have now been fighting for nearly half a century, and, except for the last few years, in a quiet and lawful way; that they have been driven by the Government itself into militant action which is as obnoxious to themselves—the Vrije Vrouwenvereeniging is as obnoxious to themselves—as it is to others; it demands that the English Government should no longer take upon itself the moral responsibility of ignoring the claims of the women.

"Since human lives are now in danger and we may soon have to deplore their sacrifice—by the militant acts of the Suffragists, the fury of the hooligans, or by the deaths of the Suffragist prisoners either directly through their treatment or as a result of their imprisonment—right and justice clearly demand that the Government should surrender their pretensions to decide the life of women without consulting them, seeing that it is wholly responsible for all the acts of the militants and for the loss of any life incurred thereby which may have to be deplored.

"The Vrije Vrouwenvereeniging considers that it is the duty of the Government to do everything possible to give votes to women in order that England may be reinstated among the leading civilised nations.—We are, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

W. DRUCKER, President of the Vrije Vrouwenvereeniging, Roelof Hartstraat 131, Amsterdam (Holland);
J. S. R. BAERVELDT-HAVER, Vice-President; A. M. F. DENIG-DE HAAN, 2e Secretary; C. M. BEYL-
LONSE-PEYRA, Treasurer; KOOYMAN-OOSTWOUDER."

Militant Women of Long Ago.

There were militant-minded women long ago. One lies in Henry VII's Chapel: Margaret Countess of Richmond, its builder's mother, with her brass effigy by Torrignano. She hated the Turk, and she made, as Camden reports, a sporting offer to the chivalrous of her day: "On the condition that princes of Christendom would combine themselves and march against the common enemy, the Turk, she would most willingly attend them, and be their laundress in the camp."

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are very glad to be able to inform our readers that Dr. Tudor, of whose work with the Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps during the Balkan war we have already published brief accounts, has promised to give us an address on "Women's Work in the Bulgarian Medical Department during the Recent War." The date fixed is Monday, November 3, 8 p.m., at Headquarters. We ask members to keep the date free and bring friends to hear a most interesting lecture. F. A. UNDERWOOD.

"A Festival of the Christmas Tree" will be held at Caxton Hall, on Wednesday, December 17. Full particulars will be given at the "At Home" on September 15. Meanwhile, note the date, and save your money! K. HARVEY (Hon. Hd. Int. Dept.).

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The Knight-Errant.

"Curiouser and curiouser," exclaimed the bewildered Alice, when her Wonderland neck and legs assumed abnormal proportions as the result of nibbling a bit of mushroom. Without emulating the "curiousness" of Alice's etymology, we may express our own feelings on the peculiar growth of Mr. Lloyd George's Liberalism, which savours more and more of Wonderland every day. It would be impossible not to appreciate Mr. George's noble efforts on behalf of Providence, whom he believes to be "held up" by wicked Toryism and only to be restored to action by the sturdy support of Mr. George himself. As the Knight-Errant of distressed Providence he cuts quite a figure. As a champion of Liberal principles he remains—Mr. George!

"I want to clear the way of the monopolies and privileges that beset it," cries this noble spirit. "No self-respecting country can tolerate any longer the arrogant claim of these peers that they have hereditary rights to fashion to their own tastes and ideas the laws under which 45 millions of people are governed." Mr. George ignores the monopoly of political power enjoyed and wielded by himself and his sex, whereby women are held in far more ignoble bondage than any exercised by the Peers against the Commons. If the Peers may not by hereditary right fashion laws for other millions, why may males? It is not only intolerable for a self-respecting country, but for a self-respecting sex. And when he cries again, "They have forgotten the history of their country, they have overlooked the daring and indomitable love of liberty which has inspired men of British blood throughout the ages," we think Mr. George has also forgotten something. He has forgotten that British women are of this blood, too, and that they share that "daring and indomitable love of liberty"; and that if "no man of spirit could endure tamely such a defiance of their fundamental liberties," women of spirit cannot endure it tamely either. Mr. George should not forget these little points, when he supports a Prime Minister whose offence against "the people" and whose opposition to the recorded conviction of the House cries aloud, and compared to which the offence of the Peers is "as moonlight unto sunlight, as water unto wine."

"The Beam that is in Thine Own Eye."

But there is a graver indictment yet to bring against Mr. George's Liberalism. He complains that the "Parliament Act is a statute of the realm, carried only three years ago. It is to be treated (by the Opposition) as if it were a dead letter already." What about another Act, carried only a few months ago; carried by the Government with great sound and fury and blowing of trumpets and pointing out how sacred to them were the interests of women? The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1912 is already a dead letter, by the action not of a hostile Opposition, but the very Government that tried to shut the accusing mouths of women by carrying it. The criminals against whom that Act was aimed are receiving Government assistance and protection; it would scarcely be too much to say patronage. Before Mr. George can move us with his indignation against the Lords and the Unionists and their contumacy, he must convince us that the mote in their eye is bigger than the beam in the eye of the Cabinet.

Pot and Kettle.

The *Westminster Gazette* comments sourly on the Unionist cry of referring matters to the country, and opines that "the Tory Party would not administer its own medicine to itself." The pot could not more impudently call the kettle black, for the last thing the Liberal Party could stomach would be its own democratic potion. Mr. George foreshadows the new and reformed Second Chamber as one "in which all parties, all sections, all creeds will have equal treatment," but he has not mentioned "both sexes" among the classes which are to receive that equal treatment. As usual, the sex which is asking for justice, equality, and

democratic recognition is treated with contempt, and its efforts to secure its fair share of the attention of both Houses with coercion. Yet the representatives of Irish militancy govern the country, and Sir Edward Carson is preparing to "govern" Ulster.

"The Great Day."

Carrying his "famous blackthorn" (we quote *The Morning Post*), Sir Edward reviewed his troops and instructed them in their "duty," talking of the Imperial Government as "the enemy," and exhorting them to prepare for "the Great Day." If Home Rule were put upon the Statute-book forty times by the Imperial Government, they would not submit. They were going to set up their own Government. If they resisted Home Rule they would be doing illegal acts; the more of them the better. And so on. And to give it all the spice which the Imperial Government's benign attitude robs it of, Sir Edward hinted at a warrant for his arrest which he says he knows of. No one else knows of it, but it will hearten up the sham-fighters quite a lot to think it is true. It must be humiliating for such a death-or-glory-boy to find himself considered not so dangerous as a Suffragette.

Sir Edward Carson is adding to the gaiety of nations. These are the pleasant little episodes that will make history readable for posterity. One touch of comedy makes all generations ring.

THE WOMAN WHO KEEPS THE PEACE IN DENVER, U.S.A.

The special interest of the following article is that it is written by George Creel, Police Commissioner of Denver, Colorado, United States of America, and that the fellow-policemen of Josephine Roche are amazed at her methods and success. The article appeared in the *Metropolitan Magazine*, and was quoted in *The Woman's Journal*, from which, with our sincerest appreciation, we take the following extracts:—

"The 'best man' on the Denver police force happens to be a woman. So says Felix O'Neill, and, since he is the Chief of the Department, he ought to know. Yet, at the time he pinned the shining star of authority upon Miss Josephine Roche, and vested this sweet-faced girl with full police power, this same O'Neill groaned aloud and piteously demanded to know what the world was coming to.

Nor was the idea of a "lady cop" much less of a shock to the people of Denver than to the tradition-loving Chief himself. In the first place, such a thing had never been heard of before, and, what was more, it was not a job for a woman, because, as everyone knows, the prime duty of a policeman is to arrest, to beat and to kill. How else than by force may the citizen be taught to love law and order?

The presence of this girl upon the police force has worked a practical revolution in police procedure. Emphasis is no longer laid on clubs, revolvers and arrests, and strange though it may seem to those who fear the worst from every new departure, the elimination of brutality, insolence and violence has resulted in a larger degree of peace and good order than Denver has ever known before.

It was in the summer of 1912 that Ben B. Lindsey, judge of the Juvenile Court, and George Creel, Police Commissioner, secured the adoption of an ordinance establishing the city's right to control and regulate dance-halls, moving-picture shows, skating-rinks and all other forms of commercialised amusement with respect to the greater protection of children. The selection of an inspector, therefore, became a matter of vital importance, and the framers of the ordinance breathed a sigh of relief when Josephine Roche, consented to give up her work in New York and become the "lady cop."

She was one who had done things—those inspiring things that are remote from personal benefit and concerned only with the common good. The daughter of well-to-do parents, eager for her to lead the usual life of the usual girl, Miss Roche had no greater need to toil and strive than the compulsion of her own desires, but it was enough. On the very day of her release



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HOW SOME MEN PROTECT WOMEN.

Our Criminal Courts.

The public generally have no idea of the percentage of indecent crimes that are committed. One may safely say that not one-half of these crimes are ever discovered, and that when discovered, magistrates are too frequently inclined to deal leniently with the offenders, only sending what they consider serious cases to the Criminal Courts. Not all these cases are reported in the press, and a week spent at any Criminal Sessions, would both shock and horrify all but the most case-hardened. These men, guilty of atrocious crimes, or of unspeakable indecency, are considered fit to vote providing they fulfil the necessary property qualification. Sunk below the level of any animal, they are held more fit and proper to select the men to govern us than the wisest, noblest women in the land. Because women have had to fight for the vote they have discovered that which otherwise would have remained hidden—that which force and interest combine to keep hidden. This column might well be called "deeds of darkness."

I give the numbers of indecent cases tried at the Old Bailey for the last three months. In the future I hope to be able to give verdicts and details of evidence.

Sessions commencing May 27:—

- (1) Rape—2 offences (same person).
- (2) Gross indecency—2 offences (same person).
- (3) Gross indecency—2 offences (same person).
- (4) Immoral relations with a girl under 16.

Sessions commencing June 2:—

- (1) Living on earnings of prostitution.
- (2) Immoral relations with a girl under 13.
- (3) Gross indecency with male person.
- (4) Gross indecency with male person.
- (5) Rape—2 offences.
- (6) Immoral relations with a girl under 16.
- (7) Immoral relations with a girl under 16.
- (8) Immoral relations with a girl under 16.
- (9) Immoral relations with a girl under 16.
- (10) Indecently assaulting male person.

Sessions commencing July 14:—

- (1) Rape—2 offences.
- (2) Rape.
- (3) Rape and murder.
- (4) Incest with sister aged 13.
- (5) Gross indecency.
- (6) Gross indecency.
- (7) Indecent assault.
- (8) Attempting to procure for gross indecency.
- (9) Attempting to procure for gross indecency.
- (10) Attempting to procure for gross indecency.
- (11) Gross indecency.
- (12) Gross indecency.

E. M. W.

Killed.

Mr. Frederick Herbert Gallon, brother of Mr. Tom Gallon, novelist, shot his wife, his son aged five, and turned the weapon on himself on July 28, at their home, The Hut, Little King's Hill, Buckinghamshire.

Assaults on Children.

For indecently assaulting a little girl at Attercliffe, July 28, William Sweeney, a labourer of no fixed abode, was fined £3 by the stipendiary magistrate.—*Sheffield, July 29.*

Criminal Assault.

A terrible story has been brought to our notice by a Manchester member, who has been giving the case her attention and care through other channels than Suffrage. A man, feeble-minded, brutalised, or degenerate, according to differing accounts—had two daughters. The elder, aged 17, had for some time been living with an elderly married man of brutal tastes and habits. The mother was removed to hospital for an operation for cancer, and the father, apparently to avoid the trouble of providing for his family, invited the daughters' lover to share the establishment, sleeping in the bed with the two daughters, the younger being eleven. Immoral intercourse with both girls took place, the father conniving. Both men were sentenced to 15 months' hard labour by Mr. Justice Bailhache. The father appealed, and got his sentence reduced to 9 months. The Justices who heard the appeal appearing to consider that the crime of the father did not deserve a severe sentence. Both girls are said to be soaked in immorality and almost irreclaimable, the family history containing even worse cases among the relations.

We thank our able, fighting contemporary, *The Irish Citizen*, for its appreciation of this column, and its recommendation of it as "an example to be followed."

Loyal Ulster.

"At Castledawson, co. Derry, a party of excursionists from Queen's Island, Belfast, attacked the Hibernian Hall, and destroyed the drums and banners there. Twenty-two houses occupied by Catholics were wrecked, and revolver shots were fired. Extra police had been drafted into the town, but at the time of the occurrence they were on duty guarding the railway line between Castledawson and Toome, revolver shots having been fired from a train on the journey down."

—From the *Daily Press*.

from a fashionable finishing school she plunged into the very heart of New York's distress and became a settlement worker.

From the start, Miss Roche was an amazing sort of "cop," for all her energies were devoted to avoiding all necessity for arrests. When she made the rounds of the amusement places she didn't say, "Do so-and-so or I'll lock you up." What she did was to talk long and quietly with every sullen, resentful man, citing instances of assault and seduction growing out of the nightly swarming of mere children about rink and show and hall, showing the stain of shame and tears on many a dime, and appealing to their sense of decency and love of family.

Wholesale arrests would have only accentuated ugliness and perpetuated opposition. Miss Roche's policy turned every proprietor into an active supporter of the ordinance, and girls and boys under sixteen, unless accompanied by parents, are no longer seen in the dance-halls, skating-rinks and moving-picture shows of Denver.

Nor was her handling of the city's gangs any the less skilful and successful. She saw in them the expression of a perfectly natural boyish instinct, and instead of seeking to crush the spirit, merely diverted it into good, clean channels. She made the acquaintance of every gang leader in Denver, and these hooligans, so long the terror of the police, now form a sort of pretorian guard for Miss Roche on her nightly rounds.

She astounded the police by refusing to consider these boys as criminals, and believers in the gun and club as the proper sources of police authority were still more astounded when the young ruffians promptly responded to her appeals to their chivalry. In the first days of the ordinance, for instance, before Miss Roche had fully established her rule, a belligerent and abusive officer injected himself into a dance. Some young Irishmen present objected to being humiliated before their best girls, and one of them struck the officer on the nose and a fight ensued. When Miss Roche appeared upon the scene she stopped the fight with a stern word, received the abject apologies of the boys, and then escorted the bruised officer to a street car. Since that incident, fears for her safety have largely abated.

In addition to her "amusement inspection," Miss Roche finds time to look after the proper operation of the mothers' compensation act and the eight-hour law for women, two measures written into law by the people of Colorado at the last election.

"It was when I decided to abolish commercialised vice," writes George Creel, "and commenced to sequester the diseased in hospitals as a precedent to abolition, that Miss Roche really found use for those idle hours that others generally spend in sleeping and eating. It was wonderful to watch her work. Our idea was that, in order that disease might not be scattered throughout the community, or merely transferred to some other city, the victims should all be placed in hospitals prior to the issuance of the closing order. To make the women understand that it was not arrest, not a crusade, and to make them feel the deep and tender intent of the whole movement, was Miss Roche's work, and she did it well. Many, found free from disease, were restored to home or friends, and others were brought to a belief that after the hospital there might open to them a new and happier life.

Even as she worked among the individual victims of ancient lies and modern wrongs, so did this young girl toil with the community itself, combating the doctrine of 'necessary evil' and making people think. She swept through the cloisters of the women's clubs like an inspiring wind, and wherever a group of mothers could be gathered she talked the New Idea at them and into them.

"It's not the easiest subject in the world to handle. For years we have gone upon the assumption that 'nice people' didn't mention it, and in addition to this, it is hard indeed to get parents to take it home to themselves, and to admit that what happens to 'other folks' girls' might happen to their own. More than any other, Josephine Roche claimed the attention and aroused the passion of the community, and started the movement that resulted in placing Denver in the list of cities that has said, 'Commercialised vice is not a necessary evil!'

"Big work for a girl! Big work for anybody! And all done in a job that most uplifters would consider small. And there's a bully element of humour in it, too. This is the attitude of the other policemen—her fellow cops. They look and look at the things she does—her disdain for clubs and revolvers and arrests—and for the life of them they can't see how 'she gets away with it.'"

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THE VOTE.

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FRIDAY, Aug. 8, 1913.

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THE FIERY CROSS.

Holiday is in the air. All who can are taking a spell of rest on seashore, moor or mountain. Business in the House of Commons is being hurried through before, or soon after, the historic Twelfth, so that a tired Government, worn out by what one of its organs calls "the trying ordeal" of "marking time," may put up its shutters for the season. That the great mass of those whom they rule can take no holiday; that strikes, stormy protests against injustice, bitter discontent and political imprisonments and piteous waste of life should be going on throughout the country is of no importance. Ministers are not responsible. They have done their best. The Opposition, with the House of Lords behind it, will not suffer them to bring to fruition their great schemes for the regeneration of society.

So says Mr. George, the Chancellor, lifting up his Fiery Cross before a crowd of devotees in his native Wales, and letting them know why the country is suffering and how it can obtain release.

As we follow his whirling words a feeling of bewilderment seizes us. For some considerable time we have been complaining of the Democracy that both our political parties praise. It has a foreign taste. It does not seem like the real thing. Apparently we have been wrong; the true reason for its failure is that we have not had enough of it; or, to speak quite candidly, there is no Democracy at all, because the People are not represented. We wish, by the bye, that Mr. George or someone else would tell us the meaning of that word. But whatever it may be, it can rejoice. The bells of another Joy-day are ringing out upon the air. Mr. Asquith has a scheme. No longer will he consent to mark time at the bidding of a haughty Second Chamber. The Parliament Act has failed. It was a temporary expedient to give the Lords time for reformation. They have not taken advantage of his clemency, therefore he will reform them out of existence. With the help of the fiery Chancellor he will replace them by a Second Chamber "responsible to the people, reflecting its best intellect, and representative of all its classes, politics and creeds." With the establishment of such a Chamber, says jubilant Mr. George, "the victory of representative government will be complete."

And what will follow? In a flight of poetic imagination which must have deeply impressed his compatriots, he outlined his own position and filled in a picture of the blessed future which awaits Democracy, if it will only be true to itself and its leaders. He felt, standing there before them at Carnarvon, like "a petrel who has been breasting the waves of an angry sea, and riding on the wind through a fierce tempest, just come down to rest a foot," &c. What Welsh heart could resist that? And when he went on to proclaim his intentions: "I want to clear the way of the monopolies, and the privileges that beset and block it, so that Providence shall have a free road to carry its treasures of light, air, sustenance and hope to the door of every cottage in the land"—we wonder that the

roof of the building in which he spoke did not rise with the applause. Omnipotent Mr. George, for whose helping hand even Providence is waiting—how touching, how beautiful, how sublime is his mission!

But let us venture to analyse, to ask a question. "Victory is in sight," says the Chancellor. For whom? This, after all, is the crux of the matter. For the people, he tells us; for Democracy, for "every cottage in the land." Those who have to spend their lives in the cottages—mostly women—can have no great faith in a Providence backed up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They may feel that, since he and his colleagues gained direction of affairs their burdens have been increased rather than lightened. Like the old farmer in Jessop's Wessex stories, who complained "That the'er ould Providence hev' bin awful against me; but there's an A'mighty above Him as'll see me righted," they may be feeling that there is deception somewhere. "Once bitten is twice shy." Some of them, awakened by the agitation that has been going on throughout the country, may find contradiction and confusion in the Chancellor's remarks and in the comments made upon them by the Liberal papers. It may seem to them that what is joyfully anticipated is the triumph not of the People but of a Party. And that, again, narrows itself down, for the Party has given itself over, bound hand and foot to a little group of men, who for various reasons—certainly not on account of their genius—have come to the front and who, by permission of the other little group who lead what is called the Opposition, keep the People and their representatives in check.

Actions speak louder than words. Let us consider what is happening, and then determine whether to such persons as these we should give away our liberties.

The people are being silenced. While men like Curzon and Carson flaunt insurrection in the face of the Government, George Lansbury, the pure-souled and large-hearted man whose life has been given to the people, was placed under lock and key until fear of the people released him, and John Scurr may soon follow him. Voteless women seek access as petitioners to Prime Minister or Home Secretary, and are arrested. Measures to which one man in the Cabinet objects, because that man is able to hold the Party together and is subtle enough to make them believe that he is necessary to their success, have not the faintest chance of being fairly considered. Men like Outhwaite, Wedgwood, and Keir Hardie—earnest, compassionate, and strong, not being in the Ring—are listened to with alternate patience and scorn; and when there looms ahead the possibility of revelations that might throw discredit on any Member of the Ring, they are carefully withheld.

It is in the face of such facts as these that a romance-loving Chancellor promises a Second Chamber, whose advent will bring with it the final and complete victory of representative government.

Were such a Second Chamber as Mr. Asquith and the Chancellor forecast created, were it possible, given things as they are in the House of Commons and the electorate, to create one, the present Government might find itself strangely disappointed. But that, after all, is not a question for us. We leave it in the hands of party-politicians. What concerns us is the people, the true people, irrespective of sex, class, creed, ancient tradition and political party. That is being deceived and dominated. No one can have watched our Parliamentary history during the last seven years since the women and the workers, gravely betrayed by those who pretended to be their friends, entered upon their latest agitation without noticing that while they are asking for human rights and equal representation, efforts are being made subtly to filch from them, one after the other, the privileges which their forefathers won.

So we in our turn uplift the fiery cross. We are under no illusions. We know that it is a crucial moment in our life as a nation. If the powers that be succeed in their sinister purpose; if justice continues to be

partially administered; if the voices of brave men and women, who presume to assert that life is more sacred than property, are illegally silenced, and their goods illegally taken; if the Cabinet of the day is allowed to pass hasty laws to suit their own convenience, through a subservient House, the end is certain. That will happen to us that has happened to other nations before us.

The people will become mere machines for the manufacture of wealth; the electorate, kept in ignorance by party papers and blatant rhetoricians, will record their votes to order; women, worthy of the name, will refuse to bear children at all, and the puny, submissive slave will become the mother of slaves, even punier and more submissive than herself.

Rome fell because she had not men enough to fight hardy Barbarians, the sons of true mothers. Britain will fall if she does not now awake to a sense of her peril. We protest; but mere protest is not enough. George, McKenna, Harcourt and their chief, must be made to understand that the passionate indignation, which is being felt all over the country at their latest injustices, has behind it the note of reality.

C. DESPARD.

MR. PEPPERCORN'S AWAKENING.

II.—THE VISION.

[Music of "The Awakening" very softly.]

MR. PEPPERCORN asleep. SPIRIT OF THE AGE.
SPIRIT OF THE AGE:

Man, who know'st not that most women
Live a life of constant toil,
Whether household duties claim them,
Or the factory's loud turmoil.
Too long have thine eyes been blinded!
For thy wife's and daughter's sake
I this night shall strive to open
These closed orbs. In Dreamland wake!

MR. PEPPERCORN: Who are you?
SPIRIT: I'm the Spirit of the Age.
MR. PEPPERCORN: Why come here?
SPIRIT: It is my pleasure

War 'gainst Prejudice to wage.
MR. PEPPERCORN: Excuse me if I cannot continue to converse in this highflown style, but permit me to observe that it would be much more becoming that you should go upstairs and visit my daughter—and as for prejudice, your work's cut out for you there. She's actually prejudiced against her proper life-work as a woman—the work of the home. Can you conceive such a preposterous state of affairs?

SPIRIT:
Nay, by prejudice thou'rt blinded,
Blinded to the simple truth
Of the life that's lived around thee.
Clearer see the eyes of youth!
I might show thee in a vision
Olden days, before the Flood,
When the cave-man clubbed his woman,
Waged great wars, and shed much blood
One by one, from that day onward
Pictures I might show to thee,
Proving how the race strives upward,
Strives for ever to be free.
And to-day, so strive the women,
Strives thy daughter with the rest;
For within their hearts they feel it.
Freedom, too, for them is best!
So, in place of history's pictures,
I shall summon modern folk—
Common-place, hard-working women,
Cheerful under labour's yoke.
First, Teacher, thee I summon.

TEACHER:
Thou' civilisation does "git forrit,"
As the poet says.
Sometimes upon a powder-cart,
Yet there are other ways.
Thus, there is the spread of knowledge—
Slow, but very sure;
The implanting of ideals
Purer and more pure.
Mine it is to spread that knowledge
Over many lands,
The plastic years of childhood
Are giv'n into my hands.
For that task I with my brothers
Side by side prepare:
University or College?
We are equal there.

But if woman needs protection,
I would ask you, sir,
Why, when there does come a difference
'Tis unfair to her?
And if she gets two-thirds payment,
When her work's the same,
If she thinks it queer protection,
Is she much to blame?

SPIRIT: Maid of All Work, come forth!

MAID OF ALL WORK:

My sphere's the home, beyond a doubt
If you were me, you'd soon find out!
You'd think a washing no great joke,
Or proving how the milk-jug broke!
Protected sex! Oh, my word, master!
With missus crying, "Get on faster!"
When you're a-waiting for your dinner,
No wonder I am growing thinner!
When next you are inclined to prate,
Remember old John Grumble's fate!

SPIRIT: Now, Typist, 'tis thy turn.

TYPIST:

The scribe of olden times laborious drew,
Each letter singly, each day but a few.
But other methods other times demand:
Now I'm the scribe, and mine the ready hand
That with the spoken word, be 't ere so quick,
Keeps pace—click-click, click-click, cli-eli-eli-eli.
You'd rather have me on pianos play?
Yes, so would I, perhaps, but would it pay?
I work because I must, and I desire
To be a labourer worthy of my hire.

SPIRIT: Sturdy Fishwife, now appear.

FISHWIFE:

Ma certy, ye're nae blate, ma mannie
That says that weemen fowk leeve cannie.
Oor men dae battle wi' the billows,
But when they've filled thae woven willows,
Wha is't that comes tae Embro' toon,
Cries "Caller herr'n," an' gets prigged doon?
Juist try the wecht o' that bray creel,
An' then ye'll realise fu' weel
A fisher's wife's his partner true.
An' warstles mony a lang day thro'.
Ma sphere's no aye the hame, A's warrant,
You an' yer sphere, ye're fair auld farrant
Tak' the advice o' yer weel-wishers
An' share yer labours, like the fishers!

SPIRIT: Now, Matchbox-Maker, thee I call.

MATCHBOX-MAKER:

Matches, three boxes a penny!
Think, man, what that implies
Of the sweated work of women,
Of the hungry children's cries
It is I who make these boxes
For a pittance, and I know
They are far too cheap,
For it's flesh and blood
That to their making go.
Fold, and paste, and paper
Far, far into the night;
Paper, and paste, and fold,
Till the dawning of the light.
Oh, men of Imperial Britain!
How, how shall I make it clear,
That matches, three boxes a penny,
Are costing you far too dear!

SPIRIT:

ARTIST:

When of old the trumpet sounded,
And in tourney knights were bold,
Each did serve his Queen of Beauty,
Fought her honour to uphold.
Brush and palette are the weapons
Of my peaceful fight;
Canvas is my battlefield,
Colour, shade and light
All are pressed into my warfare.
And there ne'er was knight, I weer,
Served with greater zest his mistress,
Beauty I, too, hail as Queen.
And there is not so much beauty
In this "man-made world" of ours,
That, because I am a woman,
Thou should'st seek to curb my powers.

SPIRIT: Farm Servant, now appear.

FARM SERVANT:

A'm no that glaikit hussie,
The milkmaid o' romance,
But just a fermer's servant-lass
Wi' little time tae dance.
A'm up wi' the screech o' mornin'
For the milkin' o' the kye;
A' thin the neeps, an' work the hey,
An' help the hairst-time by.
There's nae demaun' for idlers

At ony ferm-toon,
An' a'm thinkin', ma bonnie mannie,
Ye'd be but a feckless loon
Tae set tae dae the darg that A' dae:
Sae dinna' craw sae crouse!
There's plenty o' wark for weemen,
Tho' the men-fowk hae their use!
SPIRIT: Now, Nurse, I summon thee.

NURSE:
When pain and weariness hold sway,
My task, to charm the pain away,
The weary soul to cheer.
Mid battle's din, in every camp
I am the "lady with the lamp"
To all the land most dear.
And when no battle glory shines,
Quietly I toil, where childhood pines,
In slumland's foulest dens.
I war 'gainst sickness, want and woe,
And much of healing art I know.
Say, are these duties men's?

SPIRIT: Brave Mill Lassie, now appear.

MILL WORKER:
Click-clack, goes the merry mill wheel,
But the merry mill wheel's not the kind I know,
Nor is the spinning-wheel in the chimney-corner,
But out into the factory I day by day must go.
I am free and independent since I earn an honest living,
The whirring of machinery's the music of my sphere.
But if I calmly sat at home awaiting man's protection
Then by Tweed and Tay and Mersey there'd be ructions,
never fear!

SPIRIT: Chain-Maker, on thee I call.

CHAIN-MAKER:
Under the spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
No chestnut tree could bloom, I ween,
In all the barren lands
Of England's drear, Black Country,
With its gloomy, smoky pall,
Where stands the forge I work at,
Making fetters for one and all.
Fetters that bind me to the toil
Till life's brief day shall fade;
Fetters for all who profit
By work that is underpaid.
Fetters that bind our people down
Beneath their cruel weight—
That may be given asunder
One day in a spasm of hate!
Ah! wait not for Revolution,
But make the women free!
And the women, who know what the wrong hath been,
Shall strive for the right with thee!

SPIRIT: Now, Doctor, thee I bid come forth.

DOCTOR:
Remember 'gainst what waves of opposition
They struggled in past years who won for me
My right to minister to all afflicted,
Who sick in body or mind may be.
Ah, such as thou had shut the gates of learning
Upon Jex Blake and her brave pioneers,
But that no human hand can stay the progress
Of those who overcome all craven fears.
"Unwomanly!" "Unsexed!" they, too, were taunted
With words like these; all honour to them, then,
That now I practise, without fear or favour,
The Doctor's art, so long reserved for men

SPIRIT: Shop Assistant, thee I summon now.

SHOP ASSISTANT:
With patience inexhaustible,
A bright and ready smile,
Polite replies for everyone,
And many a winning wile,
I stand behind the counter
Selling boots, or tape, or cheese;
Or pace like any duchess
Fashion's votaries to please.
When I'd fain have higher wages,
Shorter hours, or better cheer,
'Tis a poor, poor consolation
To be told the home's my sphere!

SPIRIT: Lastly, a Singer shall I summon forth.

SINGER:
When thou'rt uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And seekest pleasure in thine hours of ease,
Music has charms to soothe thy savage breast,
And sweetly, then, I sing at thy behest.
'Tis no mean province of my glorious art
Such innocent enjoyment to impart.
But too long has that province claimed her all,
And held her sov'reign powers in pleasure's thrall
Music—and womanhood!—they must be free!
Only in freedom can they prove to thee
All that they mean; and, list'ning to my song,
Thou shalt be roused to challenge ancient wrong.
To know how things might be, and how they are,

To see in vision, dim and distant far
Yet not fantastic, how the race shall rise
By slow, sure progress, to be pure and wise
Until the music of that time shall swell
Triumphant harmonies, and all be well!

SPIRIT:
Man, who knew'st not that most women
Live a life of constant toil,
Whether household duties claim them
Or the factory's loud turmoil,
Or who, knowing, realised not
Woman's share in this world's work,
See'st thou now aught of the danger
That in ignorance may lurk?
I have shown the types of women,
Trained and untrained, bond and free—
For the untrained is the sweated,
Which would'st have thy daughter be?

[CURTAIN.]

III THE AWAKENING.

(MR. PEPPERCORN still seated. Enter BEATRICE MARY.)

BEATRICE: Awake, dad? I thought you were having forty winks.

MR. PEPPERCORN: I think I did sleep, but I'm not quite sure. Anyhow, I had rather a funny experience. Where are the others? We'd better have them all in. I'm inclined to think that we'd better discuss that idea of yours a little.

BEATRICE: Hurrah, hurrah! Mother! Auntie! They're just coming.

(Enter Mrs. PEPPERCORN and AUNT ELIZA.)

Now, do tell us your experience. Did you dream that you were kidnapped, too?

MR. PEPPERCORN: Not kidnapped, but sort of taken possession of, you know.

MRS. PEPPERCORN: How very terrible, dear!

AUNT ELIZA: Surely those awful women have not penetrated here, Augustus?

MR. PEPPERCORN: No, no! Calm yourself, Eliza. (ADOLPHUS strolls in.)

It wasn't exactly terrible, but I have been seeing things I didn't quite realise before, though I suppose I must have known them. A lot of very decent women work, after all; some of them have rather an awful time of it, poor souls!

ADOLPHUS: Typist in our office has a jolly good time, any way!

MR. PEPPERCORN: She does her work, I suppose, at least as well as you! Indeed, if she doesn't put a little more energy into it, sir, than you do into most of your actions, the firm is to be pitied. Will you take your hands out of your pockets?

ADOLPHUS: Oh, energy! It makes me tired to look at her sometimes!

BEATRICE: Then you should look at your own work for a change. But the story, the adventure, dad, and my idea?

MRS. PEPPERCORN: It will be so nice if you're giving in to Beatrice Mary. It will save me such a lot of bother, for I know I can't stop her!

AUNT ELIZA: Really, Louisa, I am surprised at you!

MR. PEPPERCORN: Humph! Well, it was a kind of vision, I suppose—a sort of procession of women who ramm'd down my throat facts about their position. If those Suffragettes are wise, they'll just turn their women on one by one to Lloyd George and Asquith! They'll not stand that long—especially if they talk what I suppose is meant for poetry! Poetry, bah!

ADOLPHUS: Good idea, that! Think I'll send it to the Suffragette headquarters, eh? "Mr. Peppercorn, senior, presents his compliments, and begs to suggest—"

MR. PEPPERCORN: You'll do nothing of the sort, sir. Mr. Bodkin might get hold of it!

BEATRICE: But I thought you were convinced a bit by the procession you saw, father?

MR. PEPPERCORN: I saw that if a woman has to work she should be trained for it; and there wouldn't be all those women working, I must admit, if there were no need for it. That is all the length I am willing to go.

AUNT ELIZA: And a great deal too far, Augustus; a great deal too far!

ADOLPHUS: I don't think so, auntie. After all, we're not millionaires, and we wouldn't like to think of our Bea' as a charlady, eh, mother?

MRS. PEPPERCORN: Of course not! The girl of to-day is a bit startling to old fogeys like us, but she does have a better time. I sometimes wish I had learned more when I was younger.

AUNT ELIZA: You, too, Louisa! Am I alone left in this house to uphold the ideals of dear Queen Victoria and Mrs. Humphrey Ward?

MR. PEPPERCORN: One never knows, Eliza. While there's life there's hope! We may have you kidnapping dear Mr. Churchill yet!

(AUNT ELIZA leaves the room in dignified disgust.)

BEATRICE: Poor, dear auntie!

MR. PEPPERCORN: Well, well, I'll raise no more objections to your training, Beatrice. I'm not such an old fogey after all. I saw women trained and untrained, and she asked me: "Which would'st have thy daughter be?"

MRS. PEPPERCORN, BEATRICE and ADOLPHUS: She? Why, who?

MR. PEPPERCORN: The one that called herself the "Spirit

of the Age." She brought the others—Nurse, Fishwife, Matchbox-maker, Teacher, and so on.

BEATRICE: Oh, I wish I had seen them! Why, there's music I seem to recognise!

(Music of "The Awakening" very softly.)

MR. PEPPERCORN: It's the music I heard in my dream, or vision, or whatever it was.

BEATRICE: I know it now—I know it! It's "The Awakening," dad. "The Awakening!"

(Music swells louder.)

MR. PEPPERCORN: "The Awakening," indeed!

[CURTAIN.]

(Final Tableau: Types grouped about the SPIRIT, receiving into their midst BEATRICE MARY. The singer sings "The Awakening," all joining in the chorus.)

THE HOME SECRETARY AND THE PICCADILLY FLAT CASE.

The following questions have been asked in the House of Commons; Mr. Keir Hardie is to continue the question for information:—

Viscount Wolmer asked the Home Secretary whether he is aware that a woman named Queenie Gerald, recently convicted of keeping a brothel, was sentenced to only three months' imprisonment in the second division, whereas a sentence of six months' imprisonment in the third division was passed on Miss Agnes Lake for being concerned with the printing of *The Suffragette* newspaper and the management of its advertisement columns; and whether he proposes to mitigate in any way the severity of the latter sentence?

Mr. McKenna: I have no power to increase sentences, and I cannot discuss the question whether the sentence imposed by the court in the first case mentioned by the noble lord was adequate or not. That question can have no bearing on the question whether the prerogative of mercy should be exercised in the case of Miss Lake. All I can say regarding Miss Lake is that she was convicted after full trial of conspiring to commit outrages, that she did not appeal, and that no grounds have yet been shown which would justify me in advising a reduction of her sentence.

Viscount Wolmer: Does the right hon. gentleman think those two sentences represent equal justice?

Mr. McKenna: As I have endeavoured to explain, I have no power to increase sentences.

Mr. Wedgwood: May I ask whether the prisoner, Queenie Gerald, is still in prison or has she been let out?

Mr. McKenna: So far as I know the three months have not expired yet.

Mr. Noel Buxton asked the Home Secretary whether, in the prosecution of Miss Queenie Gerald at the London Sessions on the 10th ult., the Crown accepted the plea of guilty on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and did not proceed with a more serious charge.

Mr. Dickinson asked the right hon. gentleman if he would state under what Acts, and in respect of what offences, Queenie Gerald was charged at the London Sessions on July 10; what was the maximum penalty which can be imposed in respect of each of such offences; upon which charge was she found guilty; what was her punishment; whether any and which charges were withdrawn; and, if so, for what reason.

Mr. McKenna replied that the indictment included three counts under Section 7, Sub-section 4, of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1912, for exercising control for the purpose of gain over the movements of unfortunates, and three counts under Section 1 of the Vagrancy Act of 1898. Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1912 prohibited the living in part on the immoral earnings of women. The maximum penalty for these offences was two years' imprisonment. There was also a count of keeping a disorderly house—an offence under the common law punishable by fine or imprisonment. The Crown proceeded with all the charges, none were withdrawn, and the prisoner pleaded guilty to all the counts in the indictment. The Deputy-Chairman informed him that in the absence of any evidence of procuration in the ordinary sense and the girls, who were the principal witnesses, having both admitted they were loose characters before they came under the prisoner's influence, he felt he would not be justified in passing a more severe sentence than three months in the second division.

In view of the statements made in the press, he thought it necessary to add that no communication had been made to the Deputy-Chairman by or on behalf of the Home Office or the police bearing on this case. The case was open, and there was no suppression or withdrawal of evidence by the police throughout the proceedings.

Mr. Wedgwood: Why were the names of people suppressed?

Mr. McKenna: I can only say that there was no suppression of names. It is quite true that there were certain names in a diary which was found on the premises, but those names could not and would not have been relevant to the charge. I should like to add, as far as I am concerned in regard to the charge made against me personally, that I was unaware of any of the names until after the trial was over.

The Anti-Suffragists say we are trying to revolutionise the Government. On the contrary, we are trying to prevent a revolution by evolution.—Dr. Anna Shaw.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Fabian Census of Women Breadwinners.

Why are not women paid the same wages as men? The old question is being investigated by the Fabian Women's Group. "When we advocate 'equal pay for equal work' for men and women we are constantly met with the objection that women have only themselves to support," Miss Ellen Smith, organiser of the work of investigation, explained to a *Daily News* representative.

"We have now set ourselves to find out what the facts really are. The results tabulated so far have been surprising."

These results deal with the replies sent in by a thousand women workers to five plain questions, of which the chief are:—

Do your earnings maintain you without assistance?

Have you any persons entirely dependent on you for support?

Do you make any contribution to the support of any other person or the upkeep of any household over and above the cost of your own board and lodging?

The preliminary analysis shows that no fewer than 49.1 per cent. of the women either wholly or partially support others. In the case of 29 laundresses the percentage rose to 86.2, and in the case of 266 teachers it fell as low as 38.7.

"It is generally noticeable," Miss Smith observed, "that as the income increases the dependants become fewer. That is probably due to the fact that where a good deal has been spent on a girl's education the family is in a position not to require her help when she goes out to work."

"Of course, it is difficult to get any figures that can be compared straight away with those relating to men. For instance, if a woman goes out to work she often has to get another woman into the house—perhaps her sister—to whom she makes some payment. That other woman we don't reckon as a 'dependant.' In a man's case the woman doing the same housework is nearly always his wife, and therefore a 'dependant.'"

The greatest possible care has been taken to secure accuracy and impartiality in the returns. Between two and three thousand more replies are awaiting analysis, and if sufficient money and help can be obtained the area of the inquiry will be very largely extended.

Women Chain-makers at 2½d. an Hour.

A White Paper, relating to the working of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, gives the following delightful table as showing in summary form the miserable minimum time-rates of wages which have been fixed for workers other than learners in the trades to which the Act at present applies:—

Trade.	Women.		Men.
	d. per Hour.	d. per Hour.	
Chain-making	2½	5-7	
Lace-finishing	2½	—	
Box-making—			
Great Britain	3	6	
Ireland	2½	6	
Tailoring—			
Great Britain	3½	6	
Ireland		Not yet fixed.	

The Trade Board have also fixed special minimum piece-rates to apply as respects match-box makers employed by certain firms in the East-End of London. The report states further: "It is difficult to give a reliable estimate of the number of work people engaged in the trades at present within the scope of the Act, but it is believed that roughly about 200,000 persons are covered, of whom about 70 per cent. are women and girls."

The Provisional Order Bill introduced on May 1, 1913, proposes to extend the application of the Act to the following five trades: Sugar confectionery and food preserving, shirt-making, hollow-ware making (including the making of tin boxes and canisters), linen and cotton embroidery, calendering and machine ironing in steam laundries.

It is estimated that roughly between 150,000 and 200,000 additional persons would be brought under the Act by the proposed extension, of whom the vast majority would be women and girls.

OUR TREASURY.
PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY FUND.

Second Year.
Second List of Contributions.

Amount previously ac- knowledged	£ s. d.		Mrs. Watson	£ s. d.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
.. 311 9 1			..	0	14 6
Branches—			Lowestoft Women's	..	0 10 0
Bowes Park	0	13 0	Suffrage Society	..	0 10 0
Chester	2	0 0	Miss Constance Maud	..	0 5 0
Croydon	10	11 11	Miss Le Croissette	..	0 5 0
Hampstead	21	8 0	Miss Light	..	0 5 0
Highbury (additional)	4	6 6	Miss Marguerite Penrose	..	0 5 0
Middlesbrough	3	0 0	Mrs. Saul Solomon	..	0 4 8
Portsmouth and Gos- port	7	0 0	Miss Isaacs	..	0 2 0
Scottish Scattered	20	0 0	Miss A. McKinley	..	0 1 1
Sheffield	3	10 0	Mme. Kubler	..	—
					£392 5 9

Cheques to be made payable to Mrs. C. Merivale Mayor of Western Bank, Ltd.

IMPORTANT.

To all Members of the Women's Freedom League

A DRAMATIC VERSION

(by K. HARVEY)

will be given of

Longfellow's 'Hiawatha'

In aid of "THE VOTE."

The principal parts, including SONGS and NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN DANCES, will be taken by friends who helped with the DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS and DANCES at the INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE FAIR in November, 1912.

The Scenes will be connected by RECITATIONS, which will be illustrated by MOVING TABLEAUX.

**For further particulars see next week's
"VOTE."**

W.F.L. HOLIDAY CAMPAIGNS.

In Devonshire.

In charge: Miss C. ANDREWS, 5, Wellswood-park, Torquay. Our most successful meetings this week have been held in Paignton. Here we are always sure of a good audience, which begins to gather as soon as our flag is displayed. It is also a fruitful ground for the sale of THE VOTE, and we find many more copies are sold now the policy of our League is understood. Mrs. Smith and her daughter have helped us very much, and other friends have rallied to our assistance. Mrs. Hyde and Miss Andrews are listened to with growing attention, and are beginning to feel that they have made headway with the crowds who had but a very superficial knowledge of our movement. The character of the questions is changing, and we are finding sympathisers and friends, and making new members. We have two parties of canvassers; at present we have found this uphill work in Torquay, as many women householders profess to be too shocked by militant tactics to discuss the matter. But we intend to persevere, especially as we constantly find fruitful soil. We have been requested to hold evening meetings at Babbacombe, so that the working men may be able to be present. Our meetings at Torquay are well attended, in spite of various counter attractions, and here, too, the tone of the audience has distinctly improved. We have many expenses, and shall be glad of contributions. We thankfully acknowledge: Miss Gore Browne, 2s.; Mrs. Carey, 10s.

Kent Campaign.

With the view of being in the very midst of Bank Holidayists, we moved our quarters from Tankerton to Herne Bay on July 30, and started upon a series of meetings the following morning upon the East Cliff, Miss L. B. Shakspeare then being the speaker. On August 1 we welcomed Miss Boyle, whose splendid speeches, two, three, and even four times a day, became quite a feature of the town, and we announced each meeting by a march with the colours through High-street and along the front. We believe a lasting impression has been made on many who attended meeting after meeting, asking intelligent questions and seeking private conversation afterwards. Once it was a party of schoolboys, attended by a master, who stopped for information which they had been too shy to ask for in front of the crowd! Bystanders rebuked us for "wasting our time on youngsters," but we do not doubt that the seed will bear lasting fruit when, as voters, they may be called to stand up for the rights of their sisters. The rowdy element was present also on some occasions, demonstrating against women's militancy by means of their own militant words and actions; and then we hear of man's logic and woman's lack of it!

We went over to Whitstable and Tankerton and held meetings, in the town, on the beach, and in the *elite* corner as well; at the latter especially we had a splendid reception.

THE VOTE has sold well all the time, and on the whole collections have been good. On one occasion a slip of paper containing half a crown was found in the box, bearing the words: "A mark of a working woman's appreciation of Miss Nina Boyle's splendid work on our behalf at Herne Bay."

Appended is a letter which has been received, the spirit of which is manifest in others of our regular listeners:—

"Madam,—Recently staying at Herne Bay for a few days, and having had the advantage of hearing Miss Boyle of the Freedom League speak on behalf of Woman's Suffrage, I feel bound in common gratitude to testify to the splendid work done by the League through such speeches as hers. They are at once an education and inspiration. The brave way she stood her ground, her fund of information readily placed at the disposal of questioners, impressed many of us who have hitherto been indifferent. Good luck to the Freedom League and its mission! We workers want such leaders to point out the way."

"ONE OF THE DAILY CROWD."

In conclusion, sincere thanks to all who have given of their holiday time to help us in selling, collecting and canvassing, both at Tankerton and during the last few days at Herne Bay. M. KATHARINE TROTT.

Wales: Montgomery Boroughs; Aberystwyth.

On July 28 the campaign was carried to Newtown, where, as in the previous towns and villages, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held. Miss Alice Clark presided, as at most of the other meetings, explaining the aims, objects, and methods of the League. Miss Anna Munro followed with a general exposition of the movement. At the close questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of the listeners. Next day a

"THE KEystone OF HEALTH."

It is undoubtedly a fact that the mineral water treatment of rheumatism, gout, gouty eczema, gravel and other uric acid troubles, is most efficacious.

You should therefore try "Vitaregis Aperient Water," which contains "Sulphur" in the most palatable form yet discovered, and is endorsed by the medical profession.

It is used in the leading Hydros, and has the decided advantage of being quite odourless, as well as palatable, and is also a mild and effective Aperient.

Half a tumblerful taken before breakfast, once or twice a week, will make you fit and keep you well.

Excellent for the Complexion. An ideal Aperient. Of all Chemists, or The Vitaregis Water Co., 39, Aldermanbury, E.C., price 1s. 3d. per large bottle.—[Advrt.]

dinner-hour meeting was held in the Fair, where again we had a large and attentive audience. One old Welshman was so convinced of the righteousness of our cause that he made a short speech, quoting Scripture in our favour. In the evening we carried our message to the little village of Caersws. Much amusement was caused at question time by an old man who objected to Miss Munro designating Asquith in relation to the Reform Bill and the Women's Amendments, either a knave or a fool. He was not a fool, vigorously protested the old man, though he might have been a knave—evidently not understanding the meaning of the word.

Oswestry we took by storm on Wednesday during its Fair, one of the most encouraging features in the town being the interest displayed by the women who heard us. In the evening we visited Llansaintfrad, where Miss Kate Evans presided and made a most instructive speech on the difference between the Women's Freedom League policy and militancy and that of the W.S.P.U. Here as in Caersws the member of Parliament is anti-suffrage. There is no doubt, however, that the majority of the inhabitants do not share his views.

On Thursday, at Llanfyllin, where a market was being held, we had an encounter with a china seller, who declared we interfered with his business. We moved our pitch, Miss Clark hauling the waggonette to another open space, where the farmers, drovers, and the countrywomen demonstrated their sympathy and appreciation by applause, contributions, and purchases of THE VOTE. The county newspapers have given very favourable notices of our meetings.

Saturday morning witnessed the start of our campaign at Aberystwyth. Armed with a little folding stool as a platform and two flags of the Women's Freedom League colours, we took up our position on the beach. A large and orderly crowd quickly assembled, both on the beach and above on the promenade, where it was quite easy to hear Miss Clark and Miss Munro. In the evening the Territorials turned up in force. There are about 16,000 camped near the town. Miss Munro had a comparatively quiet hearing for some time, then the remainder of the meeting was a compromise—the Territorials singing for five minutes, then Miss Munro speaking or answering questions. Many questions were put, but in the course of the evening one of the flags disappeared—we hope only temporarily. At the close a clear road through the crowd was made for us, our friends preventing anyone following. Through the week meetings will be held two or three times a day on the beach at Aberystwyth. On Saturday we go further up the coast to Barmouth and Aberdovey. This week Mrs. Brickhill (hon. secretary of Manchester Garden City Branch) is kindly helping us, but further assistance is necessary, so members spending their holidays on the Welsh coast are asked to write to P.O., Aberdovey, as soon as possible.

Scotland: Gourock and Neighbourhood.

Organiser: Miss A. BROUGHTON.

On Saturday, July 26, an attempt was made to hold open-air meetings on the foreshore at Gourock. The meetings were advertised, and a considerable crowd had gathered to hear the speakers, Miss Madge Turner, who took the chair, and Miss Ada Broughton. The meeting had not been in progress for more than twenty minutes when a man, in company with a policeman, interfered, saying that he was the manager of a troupe of minstrels, and had bought from the town council for £10 the exclusive right to the foreshore. On this account all meetings were prohibited, unless a permit to hold them had been obtained. The audience considered this arbitrary procedure of the council an infringement on their rights and an endeavour to crush free speech, and sympathised with the Suffragists. An evening meeting was held by the new Picture Palace; the proximity of a public-house brought "the drunks" into evidence, and there were several attempts to break up the meeting.

During the week four splendid meetings were held at Helens-

“KRASKA”
The
PERFECT LIQUID
NAIL POLISH



KRASKA gives a high polish and rosy tint, protects surface, strengthens and makes the nail firm.

KRASKA is unaffected by soap and water, or even acid. See directions for use and testimonials enclosed in bottle. Prices, 1/-, 1/6, 2/6.

**SOLD EVERYWHERE, OR DIRECT FROM
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Fri., Aug. 8.—THORNTON HEATH CLOCK, 7.30. Open-air Meeting.
Sun., Aug. 10.—HYDE PARK, noon. Mrs. Bracher, Mrs. Nourse.
Mon., Aug. 11.—CORNER PORTOBELLO-ROAD AND BLENHEIM-CRESCENT, Kensington 8 p.m. Miss Boyle.
Sun., Aug. 17.—REGENT'S PARK, noon. Mrs. Bracher.
Sun., Aug. 24.—HYDE PARK, noon. Miss Hare.
Mon., Aug. 25.—CORNER PORTOBELLO-ROAD AND BLENHEIM-CRESCENT, Kensington, 8 p.m. Mr. H. Bostock.
Tues., Aug. 26.—CORNER BLACKBURN-ROAD, West End-lane (close West Hampstead Station, Met.), 8.15 p.m.
Thurs., Aug. 28.—HIGHBURY CORNER, 8 p.m. Miss H. Normanton.
Sun., Aug. 31.—REGENT'S PARK, noon. Miss Hare. BROCKWELL PARK, 11.30 a.m. Mr. J. Y. Kennedy.
Tues., Sept. 2.—Mid-London Branch Members' Meeting, 1, ROBERT-STREET, 8 p.m.
Sun., Sept. 7.—HYDE PARK, noon. Miss Normanton.
Sun., Sept. 14.—REGENT'S PARK, noon. Mrs. Despard and Miss Husband.
Mon., Sept. 15.—W.F.L. Rennie, Caxton Hall, Westminster, 8 p.m. Short Speeches, Music, Refreshments. Admission Free.
Sun., Sept. 21.—HYDE PARK, noon. Miss Boyle.
Wed., September 24.—Caxton Hall Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Laurence Housman, Esq., on "The Rights of Majorities."
Sun., Sept. 28.—REGENT'S PARK, noon. Mrs. Mustard.

DARE TO BE FREE.

BY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN.
 Chesterfield.—In charge: Miss C. Nina Boyle.
W.F.L. HOLIDAY CAMPAIGNS.
 Devonshire.—Meetings daily in TORQUAY, BARRACOMBE, PAIGINTON and DISTRICT. *Speaker:* Miss Andrews. Headquarters: 5, Wellswood-park, Torquay.
 North Wales Campaign.
 AUGUST.—ABERYSTWYTH, BORTH, ABERAVON, NEW QUAY, LAMPETER.
Speaker: Miss Anna Munro. *Organiser:* Miss Alix M. Clark.
 Clyde Coast Campaign, August.—ROTHESAY, LARGS, DUNOON Meetings daily. *Speaker:* Miss Alison Neilans. Headquarters, 11, Mount Pleasant-road, Rothestay.

W.F.L. HOLIDAY CAMPAIGNS—(Continued from p. 249.)

burgh. On each occasion Miss Paterson, of Brechin, took the chair for the speaker, Miss Broughton and Miss MacHaffie superintended the selling of THE VOTE and other Suffrage literature with excellent results. Miss Broughton presided, on Wednesday afternoon, over a meeting at Rothestay, and Miss Eunice Murray spoke. The audience was most attentive, and showed their appreciation by contributing generously to the collection. Other successful meetings were held at Kelchattan Bay and Port Bannatayne.

SUCCESSFUL GARDEN PARTY AT THORNTON HEATH.

On Saturday last, at the kind invitation of Mrs. Pyart, a garden party was held at 7, Osborne-road, Thornton Heath, to extend the membership and provide funds for our new branch in that district. Tea was provided by Mrs. Pyart and the guests amused themselves with various competitions, under the direction of Mr. Pyart, in the intervals of the musical and dramatic programme. Heartiest thanks are due to Madame Annie Ballard, Miss Milbane, and Miss M. Harwood whose songs were much appreciated, and also to Miss St. Clair who, with the able assistance of Miss Harwood and Mr. Lambie, gave a most versatile dramatic entertainment. Scenes were staged from the *School for Scandal*, the *Hunchback*, *Twelfth Night*, *Money*, and an extract from Dickens, together with a humorous farce. Miss Harwood made a charming Olivia, whilst Miss St. Clair and Mr. Lambie were possibly at their best as Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, although their rendering of their scene from *Money* ran the other close as the best of an exceptionally varied and well-executed entertainment. W. U. S.

THE MARCHERS' "QUI VIVE" CORPS.
 Horsham to Cowdray Park.

In response to the kind invitation of the Lady Cowdray, of Midhurst, on Friday last, the Marchers left Horsham en route for Cowdray Park, where Lady Cowdray was "At Home" to the corps and many friends in Midhurst and neighbourhood. On Friday evening a halt was made at Pulborough, and a most successful and crowded meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms, where Mrs. Francis and Mrs. Kerr spoke, and at 9 a.m., on Saturday morning, the journey was resumed. Lord and Lady Cowdray gave the Marchers a royal reception, and nothing could exceed the delightful time spent amid the beautiful scenery of this medieval spot, listening to the eloquent and impressive speeches from Mrs. Cecil Chapman, President of the N.C.S.W.S., and Mrs. Francis of the C.L.W.S., Brighton. The chair was taken by Mrs. de Fonblanque, the leader of the corps, who in her most witty and vivacious mood made many home thrusts, which the audience did not fail to appreciate.

BRANCH NOTES.

Will Branch Secretaries kindly write their reports very distinctly and briefly ON ONE SIDE of a sheet of paper, leaving a margin on the left, and address them to the Editor, THE VOTE Office, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C. A halfpenny stamp is sufficient; the flap of the envelope should be tucked inside. All reports must reach the office on or before the first post on Monday mornings.

NATIONAL OFFICES, LONDON, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.—Anerley and Crystal Palace.

A committee meeting was held at "The Hermitage" on Friday, August 1. It was decided to hold a jumble sale early in the autumn. Will members and friends kindly bear this in mind, as we want to make a good amount, some of which will be sent to the Birthday Fund. The hon. sec. asked for help in selling THE VOTE at our pitch in Upper Norwood during August, and also urged the members to get new subscribers.

Kensington.

The open-air meeting last week was attended by even larger crowds than usual. Miss Reeves acted as chairman, and the speaker, Miss E. J. Read, held the attention of the audience for over an hour, and was then kept busy answering questions until nearly 10 o'clock. Each meeting this year has been better attended and more sympathetic than the last, and it seems evident that among the working people there is growing a better understanding of, and sympathy with, the Woman's Suffrage movement. Every copy of THE VOTE was quickly sold, and the women crowded round to speak to us and shake hands. Next Monday, August 11, at 8 p.m., the speaker will be Miss Boyle. Will every Branch member then in London please make a point of coming, as on that occasion we are anxious to sell a record number of VOTES. This depends entirely on the number of helpers present.

Thornton Heath.

A very good meeting was held at the Clock Tower last Friday. We are most grateful to Mrs. Cobden Sanderson for her splendid speech. The Branch meeting arranged for Thursday last was postponed owing to the illness of our good friend and treasurer, Mrs. Morrison. A garden social was held at 7, Osborne-road (by kind permission of Mrs. Pyart), on Saturday, August 2. The attendance was not so large as we should have liked, owing to the absence of so many of our members and friends on holiday. Our best thanks are given to Miss Winifred St. Clair and all who assisted her in giving such a splendid entertainment.

PROVINCES.—Portsmouth and Gosport.

The last open-air meeting before the holidays was held on Southsea-common on Monday, July 28. As the chairman failed at the last minute, Mrs. Whetton took the whole meeting. The crowd was the most orderly and sympathetic of any during our series of meetings. We hope to resume activities after the holidays.

SCOTLAND.—Scottish Scattered Members.

I have held several meetings this week. At the end of one of them a Canadian lady told me how interested she had been in what was said. She is sailing for home shortly, and bought up my entire stock of literature; she has since written for more, as she means to distribute it in her own country. At another meeting a Spanish lady told me she wished to join the Women's Freedom League. She is returning to Madrid soon, and will do her utmost there to arouse the enthusiasm of Spanish women for the Cause of "Votes for Women."—E. G. M.

Significant.

The Woman Suffrage movement has spread to one of the Indian tribes of Canada. Some of the younger squaws who have been to school have asked for a voice in the triennial election of a chief for the Fort William band of Chippewa Indians. So far the male members of the tribe have ignored the demand.—Standard.

UNLESS I am prepared to advocate the disfranchisement of men, I must advocate the enfranchisement of women.—H. Cranville Barker.

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Brought forward July.				89	2	3
Per Miss Ada Broughton—Collections				3	12	1
Donations				0	7	6
Per Miss Jack—Miss Ireland	0	1	0			
The Misses Lawson	0	1	0			
Miss Davidson	0	3	6			
Miss M. McLachlan	0	1	0			
Mrs. Dodds	0	5	0			
Anonymous	0	2	0			
Miss L. Jack	0	2	6			
Mrs. J. Dobbie	0	5	0			
Mrs. Stoddart	0	2	6			
Mrs. Wilson	0	2	6			
Mrs. Paterson	0	10	0			
A Friend	0	5	0			
Collected	0	1	6			
				2	2	6
Per Miss Eunice G. Murray—Mrs. Julia Wood	5	0	0			
Mrs. Frances Murray	1	1	0			
Miss Eunice G. Murray	1	1	0			
Mrs. Scott	1	0	0			
Mrs. Dixon	0	2	6			
Mrs. Andrew Black	0	5	0			
Mrs. Snell Anderson	1	0	0			
Mrs. Courage	0	2	6			
Mrs. Eleanor F. Church	0	10	0			
Collections at meetings	4	3	6			
				14	5	6
Per Miss Alison Neilans—Collections				21	13	8
Donations				6	12	6
Members' Subscriptions				0	16	0
Rent				1	8	0
				140	0	0

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Holiday books for the children. A special show of children's picture books with illustrations by Cecil Aldin, and also a selection of tiny children's books from 6d. each may be seen at the offices Women's Freedom League, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C., any day between 10 and 5 o'clock; Saturdays, 10-1 p.m.

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AN APPEAL.

"THE VOTE" ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT (Extract from the Report of the Directors.)

AN examination of the details of the Trading Account has shown that a fairly creditable average has been maintained in the Advertisement Department, but in order that the accounts may be held and increased, it is necessary that the Advertisers shall be well patronised, and the Directors appeal to all members to support those firms who support the paper, to regard the Advertiser not merely as an ordinary trader knocking at the door of the consumer, but as one of the most important factors in building up "THE VOTE."



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SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

We accept Announcements of Suffrage and kindred Meetings for this Column at the rate per single insertion of 2s. for 24 words, 1d. every additional word; four insertions at the price of three. All Announcements must be Prepaid, and, to ensure insertion, should reach the ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, VOTE Office, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, by the *First Post on Tuesday Morning.*

THE WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE wish to announce that their OFFICES WILL NOT BE CLOSED this year during August as previously, but only from FRIDAY, AUGUST 1st, to WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6th.

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