

THE VOTE,  
June 19, 1914.  
ONE PENNY.

**ARREST OF OUR HON. TREASURER.**

# THE VOTE

**THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.**

VOL. X. No. 243.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1914.

20 PAGES.

Edited by C. DESPARD.

FOUR PAGES EXTRA.

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.

**WHY**

**WOMEN POLICE**

**ARE**

**URGENTLY NEEDED**

**CAR & GENERAL**

INSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED,

1, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C. 35 Branch Offices.



1914 **"ECLECTIC"** POLICY

RATES MUCH REDUCED.

Policy Simplified, Benefits Increased.

IRVING & CO. LONDON  
LÆSEFORENING



## OUR POINT OF VIEW.

### "Public Opinion."

We have received abundant evidence lately that the "public opinion" which the Press and politicians are telling us in strident tones is turning against Woman Suffrage is a public opinion that is of little account. The revived incitement to woman-baiting appeals not only to the worst type of hooligan, but to many young and irresponsible foreigners in our midst. Last Sunday, at our Hyde-park meeting, a gentleman in the audience put into the hand of one of our members a note saying that he had been sufficiently interested to see what happened to some of the young ruffians who had disturbed Suffrage meetings the previous week. At Marlborough Police-court, he said, four were dealt with and fined 10s. each. Two of them could not speak English and the evidence was translated into German for them; the inspector at the same time told the magistrate that the meetings were perfectly orderly. In other places where rowdyism has occurred there has been similar experience. We have no desire to lay entire blame upon foreigners, but facts must be made known. An American Suffragist, Mary Winsor, Pennsylvania Congressional Chairman of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, writes to give her experience in Hyde-park, and declares that she is willing to make an affidavit that most of the woman-baiting hooligans were intoxicated and should be charged as drunk and disorderly. She is here to study British institutions and is asking whether it is violence or the Suffrage Movement which the authorities are trying to suppress. In a letter to *The Manchester Guardian* she has shown that lynch law in the United States is directed against those who assault women, not against women carrying on a great struggle for freedom made necessary by the blindness of men. The country ought to be ashamed of the "public opinion" of hooligans and irresponsibles. To comfortable gentlemen inside or outside Parliament, who are afraid of the loss of chivalry and the coming of lynch law, we reiterate Miss Eunice Murray's invitation to have a week out with the Suffragists and see how the crowds listen. Those who have done nothing to help the constitutional work of Suffragists are the last people who ought to throw stones at the Militants.

### Women's Right of Entry into the Courts.

Barriers of prejudice are not easily broken down, and some women are still obedient to the order, "All women leave the court," when cases of indecent assault are to be tried, while idle and low-minded youths are allowed to enter. To such women in all parts of the country we say, Stand your ground! Our special representative in the courts, Edith M. Watson, gives us the following particulars of an experience which befel her at Clerkenwell Police-court this week. It will be an encouragement to others. She writes:—

On entering the court during the hearing of an indecent case, prosecuting counsel asked the judge, Mr. Laurie, if I could not be asked to leave. Mr. Laurie replied: "I cannot prevent people coming into court. I think this lady represents a particular newspaper which takes particular interest in cases of this sort." When I first started my work at Clerkenwell, she adds, I was told by everyone, "You will never get into Mr. Laurie's court." But perseverance has won and we have now another pronouncement from the Bench on the right of the public to enter public courts.

### An Intolerable Injustice.

We enter an emphatic protest against the action of the Westminster coroner at the inquest on Laura Grey in making the pathetic tragedy the occasion for a disgraceful tirade against Militant Suffragists. We are glad to note that the intolerable way in which he exceeded his duty has evoked widespread indignation. Many outside the ranks of Suffragists have strongly protested against blaming a Militant Suffrage society for a tragedy in which men are as much to blame as the woman. The coroner's action was the negation of his judicial duty; it was a gratuitous insult to the woman who had expected him to be "kindly," and a poignant

addition to the sorrow of her friends. No word of blame escaped his lips for the men who contributed to the degradation of the woman, yet the letters found in her flat gave ample evidence of their complicity. None were read; no names mentioned; but a letter, many months old, from the W.S.P.U., signed by a woman, was given in full. The coroner is the servant of the public, not its sermoniser: his sole duty is to discover the cause of death, not to seek to impose his views on morality upon them. The Suffrage movement is often blamed for developing women who are "neuter" and unattracted by men; it is now blamed for the downfall of a woman through sex instinct. Men cannot have it both ways. But in the midst of this tragedy we protest against the condemnation of the woman while the men implicated go scot free.

### The Coming Victory: How to Help.

At last there is wide recognition of the fact that the present "intolerable situation" cannot continue. We agree. At the same time we insist that there is only one way to peace and that is to redress the injustice to women of denying them the vote. Nothing is more irritating to women desperately in earnest over a great reform than the exhibition of futile quibbling such as the House of Commons indulged in last week. Politicians are willing to waste hours and hours of valuable time in trying to suppress symptoms instead of dealing with the causes of woman's rebellion. Taunts and coercion have always failed and will not now succeed in preventing the coming victory. The last fight is the hardest, and we make a special appeal to members and friends to shrink from no sacrifice in the final struggle. Our immediate need is for picketers to bring home to our male legislators women's protest against any alteration with the franchise laws till Woman Suffrage has had fair consideration. We look also for the co-operation of our readers in the Women's Reminder of the 700th anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta, which we shall celebrate in June, 1915, and urge all who are interested, and any who can give us special information about prominent women of that period, to communicate with the secretary at Headquarters. We need many helpers in this celebration, which will be an excellent way of educating the public and helping the victory of our Cause.

### Women Win.

The best evidence of the success of the work of the devoted women at the Women's Hospital for Children, 688, Harrow-road, was Miss Lena Ashwell's statement at the annual meeting last week that she had great difficulty in entering the hospital owing to the crowd of mothers with their babies awaiting admission. The Rev. Hugh Chapman put his finger on the spot when he insisted that women must have the power of legislating equally with men in matters that affect the well-being of the nation. The women of the hospital are a living reply to the prejudice which refuses them positions of equal responsibility in other hospitals. Their success foreshadows the greater victory over the prejudice which refuses them the full rights of wider service in the State as citizens.

### PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

OUR POINT OF VIEW.  
THE MILITANT POLICY OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.  
OUR PRESIDENT: THE BIRTHDAY PARTY.  
AT HEADQUARTERS.  
ARREST OF OUR HON. TREASURER.  
WOMEN POLICE OFFICIALS. MRS. NOTT BOWER.  
THE DEMORALISATION OF THE "ANTIS." C. NINA BOYLE.  
POLITICAL NEWS: DEBATE ON MILITANCY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
WOMAN'S PLACE IS THE HOME. S. CONVERSE.  
THE "PROTECTED" SEX.  
IS IT WAR? C. DESPARD.  
OUR INTERNATIONAL COLUMN.  
WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.  
WOMEN'S FREEDOM: FORESHADOWINGS IN FICTION. L. A. M.  
PRIESTLEY McCracken.  
SOUTH COAST CAMPAIGN.  
AN INVITATION TO CABINET MINISTERS.  
WITH THE CARAVAN.

## WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

Offices: 1, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI.  
Telegrams—"TACTICS, LONDON." Telephone—6146 CITY.  
Colours—GREEN, WHITE AND GOLD.  
President—Mrs. C. DESPARD. Hon. Treasurer—Dr. E. KNIGHT.  
Hon. Organising Secretary—Miss EUNICE MURRAY.  
Hon. Head of Merchandise Department—Mrs. SNOW.  
Head of Political and Militant Department—Miss C. NINA BOYLE.  
Secretary—Miss F. A. UNDERWOOD.  
Vote Street Sales Organiser—Miss P. LEAHY.

### MILITANT POLICY OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

The question is frequently asked, What is the actual policy of the Women's Freedom League, and how do we stand with regard to militancy? It may be well at this critical moment to make our position perfectly clear.

We are militant, and in so far our methods differ from those of the constitutional Suffragists. We believe that there have been moments in the history of every nation when laws had to be broken in order to prove that they harked behind the conscience of the people. That the law which prevents woman from taking her place as citizen is unjust and tyrannous we believe, and therefore we are in rebellion against a Government that refuses to give the nation an opportunity to redress that injustice. Therefore, we resist taxation, we refuse to submit to the Insurance Act, we make protests in public places against the orders of authorities; we do everything we can to emphasize our conviction that we are being treated as outlaws.

But we use no violence, and we do not, at any time or in any way, either damage private property or inflict suffering and loss on our fellow-citizens.

This, briefly, is our policy. I wish also to make it perfectly clear that it is adopted by the whole of the League, and has not been imposed upon it by its leaders. Over and over again, in our yearly conferences, two resolutions have been passed by large majorities—that we ourselves shall abstain from violence, and that we shall not criticise those who follow other methods.

C. DESPARD.

### OUR PRESIDENT.

We are very glad to say that our beloved president has this week made good progress towards recovery. We must, however, impress on all members and friends that it is still absolutely necessary for her "to hasten slowly."

Our members are aware that June 15 is Mrs. Despard's actual birthday, and they will be glad to know that on the morning of that day Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Fisher paid an unexpected visit to Brackenhill, laden with roses and lilies of the valley from the office staff. Miss Clara Lee, of Letchworth, also brought to the office for Mrs. Despard's birthday a lovely collection of the exquisite iris in the colours of the League which she grows so successfully in her garden; these, too, were taken by Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Fisher. The flowers gave Mrs. Despard great pleasure, and she sends her loving thanks to all who joined in the birthday remembrance. A laburnum tree is to be planted in the garden at Brackenhill to commemorate our president's seventieth birthday.

### The Birthday Party.

This year we are to have the great pleasure of holding the President's Birthday Party at Brackenhill, Bromley. Through the kindness of Mrs. Harvey it will take the form of an afternoon Garden Party on July 7, when Mrs. Despard will be "At Home" to all our members and friends. Particulars will be given next week. In view of this arrangement, the Caxton Hall evening meeting, already announced, will not be held.

E. KNIGHT.  
F. A. UNDERWOOD.

### AT HEADQUARTERS.

**Our Honorary Treasurer's Arrest.**—While Dr. Knight is in prison we intend to turn every in-door and out-door meeting that we hold into a Protest Meeting against the taxation of women while they are unrepresented in Parliament. Saturday afternoon, June 20, we shall hold a meeting outside Holloway Prison, at 3.30, our speakers being Miss Eunice Murray, Mrs. Tanner and Mrs. Mustard. Saturday afternoon, June 27, we shall hold a joint protest meeting with the Tax Resisters' League, further particulars of which will be announced in next week's VOTE. Thursday evening, July 16, the day after her release, we have arranged a reception to Dr. Knight at Caxton Hall. We rely on the support of our readers at all these meetings.

**Wednesday Afternoon Meetings at Caxton Hall.**—Next Wednesday we shall have the pleasure of listening to the Rev. Dr. W. A. Houston Collisson, who has chosen "Militancy" as his subject. Miss Nina Boyle

## Every Suffragist Should Get

THE  
Summer Double Number  
OF  
**'VOTES FOR WOMEN'**  
PRICE 2d.  
FRIDAY, JUNE 26th.

Literary Contributions and Illustrations by well-known  
AUTHORS AND ARTISTS,  
With a specially designed Coloured Cover.

### To avoid disappointment ORDER AT ONCE

From your newsagent, or direct from the publisher, "VOTES FOR WOMEN," 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet St., London, E.C.

BY APPOINTMENT,  
The  
**Goldsmiths & Silversmiths**  
Company Ltd.

EACH WATCH GUARANTEED. ILLUSTRATED LIST POST FREE.



18 carat Gold Keyless Lever Watch,  
Mounted on 15 carat Gold London-made  
Expanding Bracelet £10 0 0

ONLY ADDRESS 112, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

## MAUD BARHAM

(Late 186, Regent Street),  
33-34, HAYMARKET

### DRESSES

In Original Designs, from £4 4s.

### CLOAK

(As sketched)

Hand Embroidered £4 4s.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Estimates, Designs, etc., on application.





will also speak, and the chair will be taken by Mrs. de Vismes at 3.30. The following Wednesday, July 1, we shall be honoured by speeches from two foreign guests—Miss Rosika Schwimmer, the distinguished Hungarian Suffragist, who will speak on "What Finnish Women do for their Country," and Sister Henriette Arendt, of Stuttgart, the first woman policeman in Europe, who is well known for her detective work in connection with the international traffic in children. She will deal with this subject in her address. The chair will be taken by Miss A. A. Smith.

#### THE ARREST OF OUR HON. TREASURER!

On February 11 last our hon. treasurer, Dr. Elizabeth Knight, was sentenced at Hampstead to a fine of £20 and 19s. costs, for resisting the National Insurance Act with regard to two maids, and in default of payment or restraint on her goods, one month's imprisonment. No money being forthcoming, about the middle of May a warrant was issued for her arrest, but she was left alone until last Tuesday, June 16, at 9.30 a.m., when the police arrived at her house to escort her to Holloway Prison. On hearing the news, Miss Underwood and Mrs. Tippet went immediately to see Dr. Knight; Madame Putz, hon. secretary of the Hampstead Branch, also arrived, and all accompanied Dr. Knight to Holloway.

#### The Hon. Treasurer's Message.

In view of the special effort being made by the League to celebrate our president's seventieth birthday and her restoration to a good measure of health and strength, Dr. Knight's last message before the gates of Holloway closed upon her for a month was:—

I rely upon members and friends to do twice as much as they have already done or arranged to do to reach the £1,000 for this year's Birthday Fund.

We must not disappoint her—or ourselves. The £1,000 must be reached.

#### POLITICAL AND MILITANT.

##### Tribute to Portsmouth Police.

The campaign at the Dock Gates in Portsmouth, where many thousands of skilled workers pass daily, has been most successful. Huge crowds wait to hear our speakers, and in spite of the uproar created by the naval-cum-hooligan element (very few of whom are voters) in the Town Hall-square at night, no interruptions or rowdy scenes of any sort have occurred. The dock-workers are a thoroughly good-humoured and level-headed set of men, and are well representative of the majority of intelligent crowds to be met with in every centre of industry. Those who disagree with the suffrage propaganda do so sensibly and moderately, and the views advanced by disputants and questioners show that at least the position taken up by the women is understood, if not accepted. The disorderly element does not show itself at these meetings.

It would be difficult to express our sense of what we owe to the local police in the way of helpfulness and protection. It has seldom been our good fortune to come in contact with a finer body of men; and this appears to be the accepted opinion on all hands. A great deal of our time, through "circumstances over which we had no control," was necessarily spent in the police-station, where we received unstinted kindness and courtesy. The thanks of the Political and Militant Department are here tendered to Inspector Potter and his plucky colleagues, whose cool control of an exceptionally brutal and reckless element calls for the highest respect.

C. N. BOYLE.

##### Plural Voting Bill: Picketing Parliament.

In response to last week's appeal in THE VOTE, names of picketers are being sent in, but many more are needed. We require twenty to twenty-five women daily in order to arrange short periods of standing for each. We want 100 names without delay. This is a piece of work all can share, and the sharing of the many will make it easy for all. Remember how successful was our long picket of four years ago; and determine to make this one even more so. But realise this can only be if you take a part.

MARGUERITE A. SIDLEY.

Too GOOD TO MISS.—Miss Alix M. Clark, 11, Severn-street, Newtown, Montgomery Boroughs, has begun again to make the famous mayonnaise sauce, the sale of which last year added substantially to the Birthday Fund for our President. This year Miss Clark hopes to realise £15 from its sale. Will members send orders to her direct, enclosing postal order 1s. for 9d. jar, post free?

#### WOMEN POLICE OFFICIALS.

BY MRS. NOTT BOWER.

It is a curious thing that many people seem quite amused when the necessity for appointing women police is first suggested to them. Apparently the chief idea conveyed to their minds is one of stalwart Amazons in blue serge hauling drunken navvies to prison. It needs but a little reflection to show how far this picture is from the ideal in the minds of practical workers.

There are many reasons for desiring the co-operation of women in every department of the law-courts, and those who have most experience in police-courts are generally those who hope at some future time to see not only women police, but also women solicitors and barristers, and certainly women justices of the peace and women serving on juries. It may be well to remember that both of the latter offices were formerly open to women, and there are many recorded instances of their service in both capacities.

For the present, however, it may be well to dwell specially on the quite definite and urgent reasons for desiring the appointment of women police officials in every large police-court throughout the country. The first point is the necessity of having a woman to take depositions and receive the complaints of women and girls with reference to sexual offences.

Few members of the ordinary public realise what are the present conditions in such cases. Supposing the case be one of incest, or rape, or criminal assault upon a little girl, the whole story of the case in its fullest and most revolting detail must be taken down from the lips of the girl by two male officers. Often she is absolutely alone in their company. In a case of incest, within my own experience, it was obviously a matter of some surprise to the officers that I was not willing to leave the girl, who was scarcely seventeen years old, alone for such an ordeal. That interview left me doubtful whether the deliberate judicial investigation of the details of such a case by two male officers were not a more cold-blooded outrage on the feelings of the girl than even the original offence. The men performed their painful duty kindly and with consideration, but it is not difficult to imagine what such an ordeal might become in the hands of coarse or unsympathetic officers, especially without the restraining influence of another woman.

We ought to realise that in cases of incest or criminal assault upon a child we are dealing with quite innocent victims of most cruel wrong, and therefore it is doubly incumbent upon the community to do nothing to add to their suffering, and, above all, nothing that may further add to the original outrage by deepening its impression on a young mind.

It is the sad experience of many social workers that the most depraved women have been outraged children. It is more than possible that our present method of procedure adds to these ranks by deadening what remains of natural modesty, whereas a more enlightened system that provided womanly care might save and restore these little ones, instead of further degrading them in the presence of men.

It is worth noticing that "in Dresden the woman police assistant must be present at the taking of the deposition of all girls brought in by the police for the first time, and she is responsible that in the interrogation there shall be no offence against propriety. If for any reason (for instance, the extreme youth of the accused) she considers men should not conduct the inquiry, she is empowered to do it herself."

There is another point that must not be overlooked in pressing for the appointment of women police. The fact that complaints concerning sexual offences must be taken to men alone undoubtedly prevents many women and young girls from giving information to the police in such cases. This unwillingness to complain is traced

\* Miss Tite's Address to Criminal Law Amendment Conference, 1913.

upon by those degenerates who amuse themselves by soliciting and annoying women, and there is evidence that often they deliberately add some loathsome indecency to the original offence, so as to make sure that no complaint will be made to the police.

There are other strong reasons for the appointment of women police in work outside the police-court. Few people realise the scandalous indecency involved by sending young officers to collect information in such cases as concealment of birth, or abortion, or cases of similar nature that involve intimate personal investigation.

The need for women to patrol streets, parks, open spaces and railway stations has been so long recognised by philanthropic societies that many have for years privately employed women workers for this purpose. They can and do give great assistance to girls in danger; but it is clear that while they may save the innocent, it is no part of their work to bring the guilty to justice, and the "power of arrest" which can only be granted to women officially appointed would greatly add to their efficiency.

There is another department of police-court work in which it is clear that women would be of practical use. At present the cells at night are often supervised by male officers only. Under Mr. McKenna's Bill (on Administration of Criminal Justice) it is suggested that power should be given to detain a prisoner in the police-court premises for four days. If this is passed into law it would make the necessity for a woman official on night duty to superintend the women prisoners even more urgent than at present. Clearly the possibility of supervision or inspection of prisoners in cells at any moment must exist, but it is contrary to decency that such a power should be in the hands and at the discretion only of young men where women and girls are concerned.

This brings us to a point concerning the appointment of women police, which needs to be approached with the utmost caution, but which cannot be overlooked if we are to consider the question in all its bearings, and that is the possibility of the abuse of their powers by individual policemen where women are concerned.

Inquiries amongst social workers will generally elicit a tribute to the high standard extant in our police force, but there are few workers who have not had some experience, or at least some complaints, which seem to indicate that there are, at any rate, great possibilities of abuse by individual policemen under the present conditions.

It is well known that many prostitutes believe that there are certain areas in London where they cannot ply their trade without "paying their footing." It was publicly stated at a meeting in London not long ago that a rescue worker had actually seen money handed over on two occasions by a woman to a policeman, and most of us have from time to time received complaints of conduct even more objectionable towards these women by members of the force.

Let us admit that such complaints should be received with the utmost caution considering the character of both parties. Very few will be ready to take the word of an abandoned woman against that of a respectable constable; but it is in that very position that the grave danger lies. The man is well aware that no one will believe a word the woman says, and if he is unscrupulous he must know that he can take horrible advantage of this immunity.

Surely it would remove a peril that, though it may be small, is nevertheless a very grave one if as far as possible women were dealt with by members of their own sex. The decent men might well be thankful to be freed from the danger of false charges while the community at large would be glad to know that all possible ground for such charges had been removed.

Year by year the feeling spreads in favour of wider co-operation between men and women in all social work. The Insurance Act and the Act dealing with Mental Deficiency have demanded a substantial

D. H. Evans & Co.  
290 to 322, Oxford Street,  
London, W.

#### THE VOGUE OF THE CAPE.



No. 21 MSW. — The "Longchamp" Cape for Race and smart occasions. In Taffeta, Collar and Flounce of Black Panne. The above can be had in Black and Colours.

PRICE

4 guineas.

SUMMER  
FASHION  
BOOK  
Sent Post  
Free on  
Request.

Carriage Paid in  
Great Britain.

share of woman's help both in the paid and unpaid departments.

Surely the institution of a reasonable staff of women police of definite official standing would be a wise addition to Mr. McKenna's Bill for the Administration of Criminal Justice and one that would be cordially welcomed by the all thoughtful men and women.

#### CAXTON HALL "WEDNESDAYS."

Mrs. Nevinson's address on June 10 on the New Poor Law Orders was exceedingly interesting. Though they made, she said, for greater humanity, there were many people who were impatient that the workhouse system had not been entirely swept away, as it was condemned by the majority and minority reports of the recent Commission on the Poor Law. She admitted that there were difficulties in the way, as this country has become accustomed to the "workhouse habit," and every kind of difficulty—from drunkards to babies discovered anywhere, also people, even millionaires, taken ill in the street—was swept into the workhouse, which had become the "parish dust-shoot." Each workhouse is now to make its own rules and submit them to the authorities for approval. She told how, in her capacity as guardian, she had helped to divide the inmates into A, B, C and D. A for the Angels, D for the very bad characters, who might only sit for rest in the wood-shed; yet the wood-shed attracted many others "for company."

As they affect women, the most important point in the new orders is that the right of habeas corpus is restored. Since 1842 no married woman could leave the workhouse unless her husband agreed; the Jackson case of 1891 was quoted, and the anger of the men when the decision went in the favour of the woman.

Mrs. Cobden Sanderson spoke on several important points arising out of Mrs. Nevinson's address, and on the question of the constant inspection of the homes in which foster children are placed, a member of the audience said that it was badly wanted in many country places, which were quite unvisited.

Mrs. Tanner, in a fine speech, showed the necessity for Woman Suffrage, and insisted that there should be no change in the franchise laws till Woman Suffrage had been fairly dealt with. Miss Underwood presided, and in reviewing the political situation said, there was only one answer: Votes for Women



### THE DEMORALISATION OF THE "ANTIS."

The dismay with which any fresh evidence of the determination of women to secure civil and political rights strikes the great interests which are arranged against us, is plainly shown by the orgy of hysterical and slanderous abuse in which the Press, and that portion of the public concerned in its base profits, is now indulging. The undisguised terror is purely comic; the hypocrisy, the untruthfulness, the meanness are more than a trifle loathsome and make one's gorge rise in disgust. On the various savage outbursts of unmanly and diseased beastliness we can look with greater calm; it is long since we have plumbed these foul depths, and we know to what evil conditions and traditions their foulness is due. Pity for the disease outbids disgust for its symptoms. But for the calculated, educated, trained appeals, from "leading" editors and journalists, publicists of all kinds, and profit-mongers in divers vile traffics, to the base instincts which all civilisation has been aiming at suppressing, there is no condemnation commensurate. The fate of the Cities of the Plains is the only fitting retribution for these infamies.

Beyond a doubt, the traffic in women is the tender point; without the bogus advertisements for the trapping of girls and the advertisements of houses whose entertainments are solely devised as concomitants of the traffic, a huge revenue would be lacking. In a pamphlet issued by our League, attention is drawn to this fact and to the fact that persons connected with an infamous miscarriage of justice have since been prominently and editorially concerned with the Anti-suffrage Press in London. We can well understand that these mongers in vice do not desire the enfranchisement of women; the only thing that takes one aback is the openness with which they display their motive and make their appeal to the vicious.

"Nothing sadder," writes one paper, "has been heard than the tale of Laura Grey." We marvel that so much sympathy could not ensure to her harrowed family a little less of totally unnecessary publicity! The poor soul who, driven by economic and entirely preventable causes some few weeks ago to suicide and the murder of her little babies, occupied a brief paragraph. The little girls, debauched and exploited at the notorious Piccadilly flat, got none of this overflowing compassion. They were "old in vice" at sixteen; the men responsible were carefully shielded by this same pitiful Press. And "nothing sadder," we venture to say, has ever been seen, and nothing viler has ever besmirched the record of the British Press, than this endeavour to foist on the militant movement the responsibility for the night life which it is the object of militant women to destroy in its present blighting form for ever. And if, in all the militant ranks, it is a matter for so much agitation to find *one* debauched woman, that columns of canting and lying trash must signal this unique discovery, it is open evidence of a movement more morally and ethically pure than any known before. We trust that for the future, Suffragist papers will advertise all Society scandals as "Anti-suffrage" scandals, or Unionist and Liberal scandals.

**THE FLORISTS.**  
**ALEXANDER & CO.,**  
Court Florists,  
16, Brook Street, London, W.  
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, PLANTS, &c.

A Special Offer of 5% allowed to readers of "The Vote."

Telephone: 5355 MAYFAIR.

We shall then see whose record is the cleanest; and from the methods which Anti-suffragists have been driven to adopt, as well as from the result of the futile debate on militancy in the House, we may gauge the extent of the dismay and the demoralisation of the "Antis."

At Portsmouth, during the Freedom League Campaign there, the baser elements of the mob ruled supreme, to the delight of the London and the grave concern of the local Press. A sharp line divided the two, and the welcome distinction was gratifying. It is an amusing coincidence that, while at Portsmouth Lord Charles Beresford's supporters were chivvying the Freedom League speakers and forcing them to seek police protection, Lord Charles Beresford himself and his fellow male rebels were enjoying the same pleasing experience at Leeds. Having "held up" the police in Ulster, they had to have recourse to police protection in England—exactly the same situation as that with which the women rebels are so constantly twitted! It is a distressing matter to find that in the mobbing of defenceless women, and the brutal treatment of them where possible, the seamen and marines play a conspicuously forward part. We should advise prominent anti-suffragists like Mr. Kipling and Lord Roberts, who are always extolling the manly virtues of these classes, to take some steps to moderate the ardour in woman-baiting of their friends and followers. It will not encourage patriotic feeling among women, nor is it any evidence of real valour. To excuse one's self for lack of manliness by the silly tag "these aren't women," is as childish as it is untruthful, and has the painful result of painting what passes for "chivalry" in its true colours—a bargain to be enforced and not a free tribute.

The matters to be discussed by Parliament, apart from the wearisome Home Rule squabble, which winds its tedious way between rows of sullen and snarling protagonists, each afraid to take the responsibility of attack—exemplify still further the need of Votes for Women. Mr. John Burns is going to take charge of an amendment to the Unemployment Section of the Insurance Act. Only men's trades are provided for in this section. There is no effort to include any women's trade or to find out if any women's trade would like to be included. Mr. McKenna is going to attend to the needs of the Metropolitan Police—the price, we suppose, of their undertaking not to organise under ex-inspector Syme's banner. Mr. Samuels is taking charge of the Minimum Wage for Agricultural Labourers. Not a single thing is being done for women. The female workers in the Government clothing works are still to be under a *maximum* wage lower than *minimum* wage for the male workers; the women teachers are still under-paid and overworked. A male Government responsible to men only has no interest whatever in questions outside the scope of male requirements.

C. NINA BOYLE.

**A BOON TO HOUSEWIVES.**—Anyone who wishes to find excellent suggestions as to dainty and appetising dishes for the summer should write to Messrs. Brown & Polson for their useful booklet telling how savouries, jellies, fruit ices, and many other dishes may be made. It is worth while; when the booklet arrives your only regret will be that you did not write sooner.

## YOU KNOW "The Daily Herald"

Is the ONLY DAILY PAPER that wholeheartedly Supports in fair and in foul weather All Suffrage Women in their Splendid Fight. .. THEN

**Buy it Every Day  
AND GET YOUR FRIENDS TO DO SO.**

### POLITICAL NEWS.

#### Mr. McKenna's Defence of the Cat and Mouse Act.

On June 11 the House of Commons spent a considerable time in discussing Suffrage militancy. Lord Robert Cecil, a strong supporter of the Women's Cause, opened the debate. He drew a curious difference between militant women and militant men. The Suffragettes, he said, are out for anarchy, which is never justifiable, but there are circumstances in which rebellion ["Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right" are familiar words] is justifiable. Lord Robert, however, knows that the great question of votes for women can only be settled in one way. In the course of his speech he said:—

"It had been suggested that the Suffragist supporters in this House should announce that they would abandon all attempts to procure the vote for women until outrages ceased. That would be a grossly unjust and wholly futile proceeding. That a small band of women had done terrible acts was no reason why the great number of other women who honestly desired the vote and had pressed for it for forty years should lose the support of their friends in this House. On the contrary, the events of the last few months and years showed the enormous importance of treating the question with absolute fairness and candour. There was no more essential duty than that Members should say nothing which they were not prepared to carry out to the letter. He was still of opinion that their object should be to remove these women from the scene of their crimes. What ought to be done was to prevent them from committing crimes, and the only way to do that was by deportation."

"He was glad that the Government contemplated an attack upon the funds of the Society but could not imagine, if this could be done now, why it was not done long ago. If the Government had not the necessary power to act as they proposed they ought to obtain it by legislation."

From Mr. McKenna's speech we take the following extracts:—  
"We have to deal with a phenomenon which is, I believe, absolutely without precedent in our history. We have amongst us a number of women who commit crime, not with the ordinary objects or ordinary motives of criminals, but with the intention of advertising a political cause or of forcing the public to grant their demands. The number of women who are actually engaged in perpetrating crime is comparatively small. I do not refer to such offences as obstructing the police—I refer to crime which begins with the breaking of windows and proceeds to arson. As I have said, the number of women who commit crimes of that kind is extremely small, but the number of those who sympathise with them is extremely large. Let me give the House some figures showing the number of women who have been committed to prison for offences since the beginning of the militant agitation in 1906. In that year the total number of commitments to prison was 31, all the persons charged being women. In 1909 the figures rose to 156; in 1911 to 188 (182 women and six men); and in 1912 to 290 (288 women and two men). In 1913 the number dropped to 183, and so far this year it has dropped to 108. These figures include all commitments to prison and rearrests under the Cat and Mouse Act. What is the obvious lesson to be drawn? Up to 1912 the number of offences committed for which imprisonment was the punishment was steadily increasing, but since the beginning of last year—that is to say, since the new Act came into force—the number of individual offences has been very greatly reduced. On the other hand, we see that the seriousness of the offences is much greater."

#### THE RIGHT OF THE SUBJECT.

"The Suffragettes allege that all their gross misbehaviour in the presence of the King is due to what they describe as His Majesty's unconstitutional action in refusing to receive a deputation. All subjects of the King have the right of petitioning his Majesty provided the petition is couched in respectful terms, but there is no right on the part of the subjects generally to personal audience for the purpose of the presentation of the petition or otherwise. It is the duty of the Home Secretary to submit to his Majesty every respectfully worded petition which is sent for that purpose, and he does not refuse to present a petition even if the request which it contains is for action which would be illegal, unconstitutional, or impracticable. It is also the duty of the Home Secretary to advise his Majesty what action should or should not be taken on the petition which he submits, or to what officer or Department it should be referred for consideration. . . . No action has been so fruitful of advertisement as the recent absurdities which they have perpetrated in relation to the King."

#### APPEAL TO THE PRESS.

"I hope that the Press of all parties might be induced not to give headline to these matters, and if possible not to report them at all. . . I do not say that their reasonable actions, that their meetings, their speeches, and their arguments when conducted in a legal way, should not get a full share of advertisement in the Press; but I must say I regret it extremely to take up paper after paper and to notice that two or three columns are devoted simply to the advertisements of militancy; thereby carrying out for the women one of the main objects which they have in view in the commission of crime."

#### ALTERNATIVES.

"What are the alternative methods which have been suggested for dealing with the Suffragettes? I mean methods alternative to those now pursued by the Government. So far

as I am aware these are four, and four only in number. I have had unlimited correspondence from every section of the public who have been good enough to advise me as to what I ought to do. Among them all I have not been able to discover more than four alternative methods. The first is to let them die. That is, I should say, at the present moment the most popular. The second is to deport them. The third is to treat them as lunatics. And the fourth is to give them the franchise.

"I would fight to the end those who would adopt as their policy to let the prisoners die. So far from putting an end to militancy, I believe it would be the greatest incentive to militancy which could ever happen. For every woman who dies, there would be scores of women who would come forward for the honour, as they would deem it, of earning the crown of martyrdom."

"Deportation is only putting the difficulty at a distance. If they hunger-strike in London they will hunger and thirst strike in St. Kilda. I should be in precisely the same difficulty at St. Kilda as I am in at Holloway. Whether people should be treated as lunatics or not is a medical question. I could never come down to this House and ask Parliament to sanction an Act expressly defining people as lunatics who had not been so certified by medical experts. I have here an analysis of all the prisoners who have been discharged under the Temporary Discharge Act. The total number has been 83. Seven of these are now in prison. Eight have served out their sentences or paid their fines. Fifteen have abandoned militancy, and it is not proposed to rearrest them. Of the rest, six have fled the country and are living abroad. Twenty are in hiding. The remainder, consisting chiefly of women under short sentences for taking part in the recent disturbance at Buckingham Palace, are at addresses known to the police, and can be arrested if they come out. Some of these are still legally at large under their licences. The Cat and Mouse Act, therefore, so far from being completely ineffective, has had several effects. First of all, it has operated in inducing 15 out of 83 to give up militancy. Secondly, it has caused six at least to fly the country. How many of the 20 who are in hiding may be abroad we do not know—perhaps the whole of them."

"The same medical expert whom I quoted before I quote again in regard to the class of women who had committed offences prior to the Act. He says: 'The class of women that is now coming to prison is in many instances very different from the original type. They are now more highly nervous, and many are physically degenerate. There is clear evidence of prearrangement that physically defective women should undertake militant work which may entail imprisonment. Recently a fair proportion of the prisoners have been either cripples, persons with heart or lung disease, epileptic, or otherwise defective.'"

#### HOW TO SUCCEED.

"Whatever feeling we may have against the wretched women who for 30s. and £2 a week go about the country burning and destroying, what must our feelings be for the women who give their money to induce the perpetration of these crimes and leave their sisters to undergo the punishment while they live in luxury? If we can succeed against them we will spare no pains. If the action is successful in the total destruction of the means of revenue of the Women's Social and Political Union I think we shall see the last of the power of Mrs. Pankhurst and her friends."

#### HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

From *The Westminster Gazette's* summary of the rest of the debate we take the following—with the final comment.

Mr. Cave declared that:—"The country would never be intimidated into taking any political course whatever. If ever the House," he added, "was induced to give way to crime or to concede anything to violence, the franchise would no longer be worth having."

"Mr. Keir Hardie drew precisely the opposite moral, that militancy would go on until the women obtained justice. All the Unionist speakers talked as if their support of militancy in Ulster had had no influence on the Suffrage movement, and as if their hands were quite clean and they were the only party of law and order. It was an amusing instance of political hypocrisy that deceived no one. The nail was hit on the head by Mr. Wedgwood when he maintained that the Tory leaders in Ulster had carried militancy to far greater lengths than the Suffragettes. Why had the people who had preached rebellion in Ireland not been prosecuted like the militant Suffragettes? There may be reasons for the difference in the treatment awarded to Covenanters and Suffragettes, but there is no doubt that Mr. Wedgwood voiced the feeling of a great many people in his speech. There is something incongruous, as every Liberal feels, in proceeding against women militants and leaving the men militants to preach rebellion and threaten civil war. And it was perhaps this reflection that made the Tory speeches sound hypocritical, and the Liberals appear a trifle shamefaced in discussing measures for the suppression of Suffragettes."

#### Women Liberals and Suffrage.

At the annual meeting in London of the Council of the Women's Liberal Federation on June 10, the following resolution, submitted by the president, Lady Carlisle, was carried unanimously:—

"This Council reiterates its strongest condemnation of militancy, and calls upon the Government to devise without delay some means whereby militant disorder may be suppressed, seeing that the progress of a great constitutional reform is being



grievously injured and retarded by these crimes, and a disastrous example of unchecked violence is injuring the moral fibre of a considerable number of men and women of this country."

A good fight was made by Miss Alison Garland and Mrs. Corbett Ashby to carry a resolution, urging women Liberals to support any Suffrage candidates. It was defeated by 450 to 400 votes. Miss Eva McLaren has resigned office in the Federation for freedom's sake.

#### Deputation of Irishwomen.

A deputation of Irishwomen (most of whom had come over from Ireland for the purpose) went to the House of Commons on June 11, to urge upon Mr. Redmond and Mr. Asquith the necessity of including in the amending Home Rule Bill a clause enfranchising Irish women on the Local Government basis. Neither gentleman would consent to receive the deputation. Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington and Mrs. McCoubrey made a protest in the lobby against this discourteous treatment, and were escorted from the House by the police. I am glad to say that no violence or roughness was used against the ladies. In the days of the Land League, Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington's father was arrested almost on the spot where his daughter protested against the action of the Nationalist leader! K. S. T.

#### "WOMAN'S PLACE IS THE HOME."

If the Anti-Suffragists who talk so glibly about woman's place being in the home would take the trouble to look into some of these homes, we might hear something to the point. The word "home" has a pleasant sound, and conjures up an agreeable picture. But only a certain number of persons actually enjoy such a luxury, compared with those to whom it merely exists as a flight of the imagination. To hear people say "woman's place is in the home" one might think that it were the place *par excellence*, where she is safe and protected. Some women are thus cared for, but not all by any means—there are homes and homes.

How many people are aware that in the slums of large cities like London, New York, and Paris, incest cannot be called exceptional, especially when the mother dies, and the daughter of a certain age remains in charge of her father's house? Jane Addams tells us that an inquiry made among 130 girls of a sordid

## QUEEN'S HALL, W.

(CHAPPELL & CO., Sole Lessees.)

LECTURE BY

# Mrs. ANNIE BESANT

Tuesday, June 23rd,

8.30 p.m.

## "WOMEN & POLITICS,"

How to Solve the Present Difficulty.

TICKETS:

5s., 3s., 2s. (numbered) ; 1s. & 6d. unreserved.

All applications for Tickets must be accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope.

Apply to The Theosophical Publishing Society, 161, New Bond Street, W.; The Theosophical Society, 19, Tavistock Square, W.C.; The Order of the Star in the East, 290, Regent Street, W.; or, The Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.

red-light district in Chicago, disclosed the fact that a majority had been despoiled by the men of their own families, at an average age of eight years. Many other persons who have studied the question of prostitution attribute the subsequent life of immoral women to the evil influences of their early homes. Thirty-seven per cent. of assaults upon little children in England are incestuous. What protection does this kind of home offer to children?

The home is meant primarily to protect the interests of the children, at least while they are young. But in thousands of cases among the poor it fails utterly to do so under present conditions—economic and moral. It is begging the question to ask, what is the mother doing in these homes, why is she not looking after her children? Often the mother is dead, and the father takes advantage of his daughter—whom he ought to protect. In cases where the mother is alive, we should not put all the responsibility upon her, if we realised the innumerable demands made upon her time. Think of all the work expected of the mother of a poor family, and the little time or opportunity left her to guard her daughters against the evil influences of their brothers or father.

An English weekly, THE VOTE, publishes a column entitled "The 'Protected' Sex," recording cases of ill-treatment to women and children that are carried into police courts. It speaks eloquently for the "protection" extended to the working woman, both in her home and before the law. Some of the punishments for grave offences are so trivial that they can scarcely be expected to serve as a deterrent in the future, and it is difficult to take them seriously. I have been reading this column for five months, and a large number of these offences are committed in the "home."

It is just these so-called homes of the poor whose condition the vote would better, and it is the lack of protection this dependent class of woman receives that makes almost any place safer for her than her home. The truth of the matter is, that the protection women receive is due more to the length of the family purse and the shelter of the family name, than to any real chivalry as such from man to woman. Certainly the poor woman is less protected than the rich, and the rich sister owes her security in many respects to the bulwark of social custom, not to the strong arm of the law. When the poor woman carries her grievances into court she finds that "chivalry," "protection," and "home," are merely words which bring with them no application to the solution of her problems. Therefore it is clear that this class of woman needs the vote to change her status in the eyes of her husband and brothers and before the law; and to counterbalance her intrinsic disabilities which are due largely to economic dependence. Without the vote how are the conditions of her daily life to be improved? Except for a few philanthropists, only the poor woman herself is interested in the solution of the many problems that would tend to better her position. The question of bad housing, as against big profits, has no importance to the average male voter; and yet bad housing and its concomitant overcrowding, mean immorality, crime, and misery.

When "Votes for Women" are proposed as a possible solution of some of these questions we are told by the Anti-Suffragists that women should bring their indirect influence to bear upon the men of their families, who will legislate for them. The indirect influence of the woman upon the man, in the majority of cases, is as much a fallacy as the protection she receives in the home.

Because some women are happy in their homes, and, either through position or money, succeed in having their rights respected, it is no reason for decreeing that all women should be satisfied with their lot, no matter what it happens to be. And if that satisfied portion of womanhood cannot be aroused to a sense of responsibility towards its more unfortunate sisters, let the cry then be: "Indirect influence for the Rich and the Courtesan," and "Votes for the Poor but Honest." S. CONVERSE.

SUPPORT THOSE ADVERTISERS WHO SUPPORT US.

#### ON OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"Shakespeare's Stories." By Constance and Mary Maud. (Edward Arnold. 5s. net.)

More than a hundred years ago a famous brother and sister submitted to the public their "Tales from Shakespeare." Though the sister wrote fourteen of the tales, and the brother only six, neither upon title-page nor in the modest preface, did the sister's name appear.

The omission is partly explained, we think, by the sentiment of the times that made appropriate these prefatorial words: "Instead of recommending these tales to the perusal of young gentlemen who can read them so much better in the originals, I must rather beg their kind assistance in explaining to their sisters such parts as are hardest for them to understand."

In those days, the tendency was to regard the offspring of woman's brain as illegitimate, something to hide and to be ashamed of and unless adopted by a foster father it had little chance of life.

Sex prejudice is not dead yet. It is hard to kill, because its roots lie deep—reaching down to all that is lowest in human nature. Perhaps woman has to win the vote for herself in order to prove how false are the popular notions concerning her and her powers, and to bring into strong relief the qualities now differentiating men from women. Perhaps only the struggle for the vote could contain in it elements to reach and rouse all classes, all conditions. Every individual in every class, whether apathetic or alert, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, is affected, because the question not only appeals to the reason, but touches all human relationships. And the struggle will continue until the death of sex prejudice and sex antagonism, proved by tradition and literature to have existed from the earliest times.

A glance at the daily papers provides illustrations of sex prejudice galore. Here is an amusing one in connection with this year's Royal Academy pictures: "the watercolours, mostly masterpieces in insipidity by young ladies who are not yet married." A rather good example this, because it exhibits a favourite if clumsy method of trying to kill one bird with two stones—one stone being aimed at the work, the other at the sex.

Many women believe they can override the prejudice, but again many use means to outwit it. Some favour the harmless pseudonym, others, less scrupulous, take refuge from sex prejudice in sex prejudices. We must all have met the type of woman who, in every book she writes, belauds the intelligence of man and belittles the intelligence of woman.

Although certain prejudices still prevail, there is, no one will deny, a marked change in public opinion since the days of Charles and Mary Lamb, and nowhere is the alteration more apparent than in the change of attitude to the woman writer. Anyone may estimate the difference by comparing conditions under which the two prose versions of Shakespeare's plays saw the light—Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare" and the "Shakespeare's Stories" of Miss Constance and Miss Mary Maud.

We do not mean to suggest a general consensus of opinion has declared the pen to be mightier than the needle, but a woman author has now a recognised claim to the child of her brain, and provided it toddles along lines laid down for it by convention, the author of its being may reckon upon a far greater amount of fair play for it all round than could her sisters of the pen expect for their productions a hundred years ago.

Both for man and woman it is a risky thing to challenge comparison with a classic, but wisdom is justified of her children, and "Shakespeare's Stories" are beautifully told. There are nine of them: *As You Like It, Romeo and Juliet, Twelfth Night, Macbeth, The Tempest, King Lear, A Midsummer Night's Dream, The Merchant of Venice, Hamlet.*

The authors of "Shakespeare's Stories" allow a larger number of actors upon their stage than did the Lambs. In *Twelfth Night*, for instance, Malvolio and Maria appear and the yellow stockings (we may trust the creator of "Le P'tit Chou" not wantonly to sacrifice any of the fun and frolic of the plays). The subsidiary characters, when introduced, are so skilfully treated that they do not obtrude, nor do they in any way obscure the main argument. Certainly the greater variety of character and incident adds to the stories interest and charm, and presents a side one rather misses in the "Tales." Shakespeare's own words seem to have been used whenever possible, so that the volume has, among its other attractions, value as a collection of many of the well-known sayings that have become current coin of the realm of letters.

These "Shakespeare's Stories" are really delightful, and if appreciated as they deserve to be, will run into many editions.

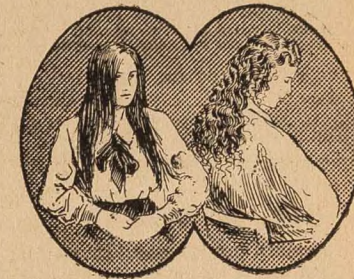
A. W. L.

"Women of the Cell and Cloister." By Ethel Rolt-Wheeler. (Methuen and Co., Ltd.)

Among the many books in these days dealing specially with the ideas, conditions, and occupations of women, this volume, concerned with the spiritual life, unobtrusively deserves the attention of thoughtful readers. In the past, when women, partly owing to continual wars and tumults, and partly owing to lack of the necessary education and equipment, were barred out from that larger life of the world which is now being thrown open to them in more civilised conditions, there was one avenue which was always available to them in the Christian nations, and that was the cloister. The book shows how far from useless, how far

## THE NESTLE PERMANENT HAIRWAVE

(PATENTED IN ENGLAND.)



This is a scientific treatment by which straight hair on the human head is made naturally wavy in one sitting.

Apply for descriptive booklet and list of country licence-holders to

C. NESTLE & CO., LTD.,

48, South Molton Street, W. (tel. 2986 Mayfair).  
44, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W. (tel. 1934 Regent).

from producing sterility of life, and weakness, how positive in good for themselves and others, were at times the lives of some of those who entered it.

Miss Rolt-Wheeler has selected a few of the most prominent, among which Saint Teresa of Spain is perhaps the most remarkable, from the fact that she was a great reformer and a strong soul. She beheld with pain the errors and worldliness of the Church, the corruptions of religious houses, the waste of life, the contentions she saw around her, and with a burning inspiration she devoted her life to reformation. In the Carmelite convent which she joined, she found the world was as persistent as it was outside its walls—as full of distractions and vanities. Without external guidance she sought the way of meditation and prayer, and discovered an entrance to that pathway by which, through all the ages, the most advanced souls have passed to an eternal victory. But though she became a mystic on the one hand, she retained on the other wonderful administrative capacities which served her Cause well. Her vision was an illumination which no doubts or opposition on the part of others could shake. "It was granted me to perceive in one instant how all things are seen and contained in God." She had discovered the "divine spark" through which man becomes a part of God. The opposition to her reforms was great, and brought down upon her the anger of prominent ecclesiastics; her convent was persecuted, herself and the nuns excommunicated; the Pope, the Vicar-General, the powerful order of Carmelites, all were ranged against her. Yet the voice of this one woman prevailed; in the midst of the hard conflict she remained full of tranquillity and peace, and yet, as the author observes, "her activities embraced the smallest details of life. Nothing was too minute, too trivial for the attention of this 'undaunted daughter of desires.'" And at last the Church discerned that a saint had dwelt in her midst. It was a wonderful life.

Miss Rolt-Wheeler gives us the portraits of other well-known saints, including Saint Catherine of Siena, and the Mere Angelique, but Saint Teresa seems to have been the strongest personality. In these days when the rush of the world's activities is so great, and almost distracting, when so many women are sharing those outer activities, and compassing intellectual and practical triumphs which were only open to them in limited degrees or in restricted areas in the past, it is well for us to spend an hour or two in meditation on such lives as these, which show that never at any time where religion was a powerful force, and never since the Christian religion was established in the Western world, were women shut out from that achievement which is the greatest of all in man—the conquest of the soul over the outer world, and the expansion of the spiritual life to a plane of eternal perfection, and freedom, and victory. S. E. GAY.



## THE VOTE.

Proprietors—THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Secretary—Miss H. HOLMAN.

FRIDAY, June 19, 1914.

NOTICE.—Letters relating to editorial and business matters should be addressed to THE EDITOR and SECRETARY respectively. Applications for advertising spaces to be made to the ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER.

Offices: 2, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

### EDITORIAL.

The Editor is responsible for unsigned articles only. Articles, paragraphs or cuttings dealing with matters of interest to women generally will be welcomed. Every effort will be made to return unsuitable MSS. if a stamped addressed envelope be enclosed, but the Editor cannot be responsible in case of loss.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

At Home and Abroad ... 6/6 per annum, post free.  
"THE VOTE" may be obtained through all Newsagents and at the Book-stalls of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.

## IS IT WAR?

No one can possibly justify war. It may be excused; it may be written down as inevitable; some may even say that, though terrible in its immediate effects, its eventual results have in some cases been for good. But whether or no it be admitted as a necessity, men, unblinded by prejudice or unallured by self-interest, must dread and loathe it. For no one knows to what the opening of the floodgates of war may lead. When sleeping forces of unutterable malignity are unchained, when the anti-social spirits of antagonism and recklessness are set free, when deeds that, in times of peace would make the whole world shudder are committed in cold blood, Humanity itself takes a different aspect. Within the man we find the fiend.

Such is the record of history, which, like the journalism of to-day, takes more note of battle and destruction than of the quiet triumphs of peace.

The wars of history were between rival nations and races. All were terrible; all were destructive to happiness and wasteful of life. The modern wars, which are mostly commercial, miss their aim. This has been recently shown with considerable force in "The Great Illusion." War, it would seem, is not disastrous only; it is futile.

This is generally conceded; yet few realise that we, as a nation, are threatened to-day with a war, which if allowed to take form, will exceed all that have gone before in disaster and ignominy. Civil war has its special horrors. The intimacy in which the combatants have lived makes conflict between them peculiarly painful. When father and son, brother and brother may be called upon to harry, to rob, even to kill one another, war takes on an inconceivable horror. The war which, we begin to fear may be coming, will, in its essential elements, be worse than civil strife. Sex-war—men and women who came into being to be the complement one of the other; men and women without whose joint work, different but equally necessary, the world could not go on; men and women, comrades, mates, bound together in the sacred intimacies of home, to be in deadly opposition—that is almost unthinkable.

Yet it is, we believe, this peril that is facing us. By slow and gruesome steps it advances; a phantom to-day, an awful reality to-morrow. If those upon whom responsibility rests do not presently read the signs of the times, the threatened danger, which wisdom on the one hand and patience on the other might have averted, will have us by the throat. Let the sex-antagonism which is slowly growing up ripen into hatred; let women all over the country recognise their value to the State and their position within the State, and there will be kindled a flame of indignation which men will find it hard to extinguish.

The life of woman is surrender. But for her glad and ready sacrifice of herself for the race which is so un-

utterably dear to her the wheels of the world would cease to move; stagnation would descend and remain where life and action had been. Men know this perfectly well. Without the co-operation of women, as they are well aware, their world would stop, their cherished schemes would lack fulfilment. But, knowing this, they are not wise, and to their unwisdom, the present intolerable *impasse* is due.

We are not of those who advocate destruction. Human labour and human genius are sacred to us. They mark our kinship with the Divine. "My father worketh hitherto and I work," said the greatest of the Masters.

But we understand how the bitterness which makes these wild deeds of destruction possible has arisen. It exists; it is growing intenser; and we now warn those who, by their indifference, their deception and their injustice, have goaded woman into the present disorders, alien as they are to her character and nature, that she has other weapons in her armoury. The burning, the bomb-planting, the stone-throwing are nothing in comparison with what women may do when they completely realise their own power.

Let it be clearly understood! There are weapons which are not material, which the law cannot confiscate. In the sex-war that may come—nay, that will come, if a stop is not put speedily to the present injustice—women need only cease in great numbers to serve man as they have hitherto done, to amuse him, to comfort him, to obey his laws, to pay the taxes he imposes, to marry him, to bear and bring up his children, and he will soon reconsider his ways.

Unnatural, some may say. Neither men nor women, in any great numbers will go against Nature. Alas! have we not long since gone against Nature? Is not the life of our great cities, with their brothels, their night-clubs, their sordid luxury, and their selfish indifference to the misery in their streets, hideously unnatural? Before we appeal to Nature we should see Society as it is. Natural, in the highest sense are the men and women who, having seen its rottenness, are seeking its regeneration.

Is it war? we ask. Earnestly do we hope that it may not be. But let those in authority know things cannot go on as they are—the eyes of thousands of women and men are opened. Knowing what they know, they can tolerate no longer the evasions and subterfuges of those who profess to rule them for their own good. Their desire is for peace, for harmony, for regeneration. They desire strongly, passionately. However difficult to themselves the path that leads that way, they will follow to the death. If the blind and deaf politicians who cannot see beyond their noses, proceed on their present course, the rebellion that now they are helpless to put down will assume another and a much more menacing form.

Some time ago, one of the Bishops of our Church called for a truce that, on the one hand, militancy should cease, and that, on the other, guarantees of fair dealing should be given by the Government.

We echo his demand. We, as workers and mothers, are truly citizens of a nation that was great in the past, that may again be great in the future. We ask of our fellow-citizens in the House of Commons fairness, consideration, time.

So only can the impending sex-war be averted.

C. DESPARD.

"The women's point of view has been ignored in the making of our laws, and that is why we have such gross injustice in laws relating to women. Do you think if women had been consulted in framing the laws that a woman's virtue would be held at the same value as a tree or shrub growing in a public park or garden, and valued at five dollars? Yet in our laws of Manitoba to-day it is so regarded. The abduction of a young girl is punishable by five years' imprisonment; but the stealing of a cow is punished by a fourteen year sentence. Property has ever been held dearer than flesh and blood when the flesh and blood are woman's."—Mrs. McClung.

## OUR INTERNATIONAL COLUMN.

### "The Jane Addams of the South" Explains the Situation in the Southern States of America.

Miss Kate M. Gordon, of New Orleans, President of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, who is called "The Jane Addams of the South," and is a worker of many years' standing in the Suffrage and other progressive Causes, kindly sends us the following article, dealing with the attitude of Southern Suffragists towards the movement for enfranchising women by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

#### SOUTHERN STATES WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE.

The latest Suffrage activity in the United States is the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference. Its purpose to make unnecessary an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to enfranchise women.

There are two methods of conferring Suffrage in the United States. Through State Legislatures submitting to their respective voters amendments for adoption, or for the National Congress to submit an amendment to the Constitution to the State Legislatures, which in turn must be ratified by three-fourths of them. Obviously, the latter method would seem to be the line of least resistance, but thereby hangs a tale.

Woven into the very fabric of the American Constitution is the policy of a State's right to self-government as opposed to federal control. In the gradual extension of the Suffrage right to the men of the United States, with one exception, it has always been attained by party influence through State adoption; each State preserving thereby the inalienable right to place such restrictions on the qualifications of the voters as would best conserve the interests of the State.

The one exception—the enfranchisement of the negro by National amendment. This act clothed with citizenship a horde of ignorant negroes just out of bondage, and had for its motive the humiliation of the South and the creation of a class of voters to insure a party supremacy. It initiated an orgy of political corruption which makes the memories of reconstruction a dark page in the country's annals. Its effect was to make of the Southern States a democratic stronghold—a solid South—in which every other issue becomes subservient to maintaining a white supremacy.

With the lapse of time the calmer judgment of the nation has asserted itself, and the crime of the war amendments has been atoned for by allowing States affected to take refuge in subterfuges that permit white men to vote while debarring negroes. This failure in National Suffrage Legislation, achieved by fraud and evaded by fraud, has made the National representatives loath to submit another Suffrage amendment, burdened with similar objections. Hence, they take refuge in declaring Suffrage a State and not a Federal right.

The recent activity on behalf of a National Amendment and the fact that the question cannot much longer be parried by a policy of inaction, has fairly made the ghost of reconstruction stalk in the old South. It has created a Suffrage point of vantage of which the Southern Suffragists have not been slow to avail themselves. They have fairly thrown the gauntlet to the Democratic Party—the States Rights Party—in a one party territory for responsibility if a National amendment is necessary.

The challenge amounts to this. Woman Suffrage is no longer a theory to be debated, but a condition to be met. While as Southerners they wish to see the power of the State retained, as women they are equally determined to secure as of paramount importance the right which is the birthright of an American citizen. Failing to accomplish this through State enactment, the onus of responsibility will rest on the men of the South and the Democratic Party in particular, if Southern women must appeal to men of other sections for their enfranchisement by National Amendment, weighted with the same objections as the fifteenth amendment.

Headquarters have been opened in New Orleans, and an active Press service inaugurated as the initial step in making the National Democratic Convention in 1916 write a "Votes for Women" plank in the next party platform. A whirlwind campaign has been planned, and it is safely prophesied that the solid South, with the same old issue uppermost, the maintenance of a white supremacy, will enter the field with a landslide of State Rights Suffrage States that will make a National Amendment forever unnecessary.

KATE M. GORDON.

### Swiss Woman Solicitor.

Another new profession has been opened to women in Switzerland after a test case which passed through several courts. The cantonal authorities of St. Gall refused to allow Mlle. Bament, though qualified for the profession, to practise as a solicitor, in spite of the fact that women may be barristers in this canton. Mlle. Bament eventually took the case up to the Federal Tribunal, which has just decided that the decision of the St. Gall authorities is unconstitutional and has quashed the judgment. In Switzerland there are already practising women doctors, dentists, chemists, engineers, barristers, and one architect.—Standard

## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

### Queens of Industry.

One of New York's foremost architects and builders is Miss Alice Durkin, "a woman who can build churches or theatres, hospitals, railroad bridges or dig tunnels."

While other girls in the office in which she was engaged were engrossed with matinees and chocolates Miss Durkin revelled in plans, specifications and contracts, and to-day there are great public schools up and down the island of Manhattan that are her handiwork.

### Woman Contractor.

Another notable Queen of Industry is Miss Josephine Chapman, a contractor, who has built quite a number of New York's skyscrapers. She started, Mr. Hungerford tells us, at the very bottom of the ladder—as an apprentice in an architect's office. After a time she declared her intention of building houses and leaving her impress on the homes of America.

And so saying, she began to turn out colonial houses, renaissance houses, Spanish houses, although she will tell you that she would rather design for you the long, low rambling dwellings of brick, half-timber, many-gabled, thick-roofed, that are so dear to the English heart."

Miss Chapman has a keen rival in Miss Fay Kellogg. One of the most distinguished of all the public buildings of Manhattan—the Hall of Records—was largely designed by her.

### Meteoritic Success.

No woman in the business world has made the meteoric success of Miss Elsie de Wolfe. When she decided to leave the stage and go into the business of interior decorating, her friends shook their heads dubiously.

"But Elsie de Wolfe knew herself better than her friends knew her. . . . Half a dozen years from the back of the footlights and Elsie de Wolfe had her own shop and the best clientele in the country, with a net income from her business of 75,000 dols. a year."

Bessie Marbury is a marvellously clever woman, who "is the head and inspiration of the big play-brokerage business over which she presides. . . . She conducts a big establishment having branches in nearly a dozen European cities."

### The Catalogue Girl.

"Rose Lorenz—the catalogue girl—is one of the important figures in the art world. . . . The greatest of the American millionaire collectors of America to-day rely upon Miss Lorenz's judgment. She is reported to be one of the highest-salaried women in the world. It is said that on the twentieth anniversary of her engagement as a catalogue girl the directors of the art galleries presented her with 20,000 dollars."

New York has not a monopoly of the leaders of the feminine movement. One of the biggest departmental stores in Chicago is conducted and owned by Mollie Netcher. Mollie is known as the merchant princess of Chicago. She started as a shop girl in the store she now owns, and which earns for her half a million dollars a year.

Even the little town of Kentucky boasts a woman merchant. She is Mrs. A. H. Taylor, and she earns, it is said, more than 50,000 dollars a year.

Munsey's Magazine.

### Woman Workers in Japan.

Japanese life contains quite as many problems as that of any country, and one of the most serious is the relations of capital and labour. In no other country in the world does a larger percentage of women participate in wage earnings. In the United States for every 86 male wage earners there are 14 females. In Great Britain it is 75 to 25, in Germany 80 to 20, in Italy 78 to 22; in Japan there are nearly twice as many women as men on the pay-rolls of the country. It is the testimony of all large employers that the women are the industrial backbone of the country. The employment of women and children is the secret of the competitive power of the Japanese textile and other light handicraft industries, and it is for this reason, says *The Century*, that the possible operation of a law enforcing sanitary provisions, and even the common decencies of humanity in factory life, is viewed with alarm by the manufacturers in their necessarily strenuous competition for foreign trade. The new law limits the hours of employment, forbids the use of children under certain ages, and the employment of women at night and in dangerous occupations. It can be understood, therefore, whence comes the delay in even promulgating a law which takes effect fifteen years after its promulgation. The moneyed classes and the "interests" necessarily control a legislative body like the Japanese Diet, many members of which are elected by a most amazing and open system of corruption and vote-buying.

### An Uncrowded Profession for Educated Women.

Few people, in preparing a list of possible professions for educated women, would include the teaching of horseriding. Though Miss Eva Christy has been teaching riding in Hampstead for years past, the profession remains uncrowded. Miss Christy has been highly successful as a riding mistress, and is enthusiastic over the prospects offered to educated women who take up the work professionally.

Miss Eva Christy herself invented the Christy patent safety stirrup, and is the author of "Modern Side Saddle Riding." The success which has attended her pioneer work as a riding mistress makes it very plain that for the right woman, who adopts the right methods, there is great scope in this uncrowded career.



# THOMPSONS

YOU ARE INVITED TO WRITE FOR PATTERNS OF A NEW MATERIAL

## "Tarantulle"

FOR DAINTY HOME SEWN LINGERIE.

Thoroughly Dependable in Wash and Wear.

40 INCHES WIDE.

SOLD IN THREE QUALITIES.

Standard Weight	- -	9d. per yard.
Fine	" - -	1/- "
Superfine	" - -	1/3 "

THOMPSONS, LTD., Tottenham Court Rd.  
(NEAR MAPLES) LONDON, . . W

## WILLIAM OWEN WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

### NOTICE.

For everything William Owen, Ltd., deal<sup>o</sup> in, the price is the lowest obtainable.

GENERAL DRAPERS,  
SILK MERCERS &  
HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WILLIAM OWEN, Ltd., Westbourne Grove, London.

### WOMEN'S FREEDOM: FORESHADINGS IN FICTION.

By L. A. M. PRIESTLEY, Author of "Love Stories of Eminent Women," &c.

#### III.

It has been given to a man writer to probe and analyse with marvellous understanding and sympathy the mystery of birth as it affects the Mother. No woman, not even one who has passed through the crucial ordeal of maternity, has translated into living words the baffling, conflicting, insurgent moods of mind and soul and body of the expectant mother with deeper, truer insight, than he who called himself Fiona McLeod. The dual personality of this author—if we may so term it—puzzled for a long time the reading public. William Sharp was a man, and of course in the opinion of the discerning reader, thought and wrote as a man. But Fiona McLeod was equally, of course, a woman, and wrote and thought as a woman. When it became known beyond all possible doubt that William Sharp and Fiona McLeod were one and the same individual, there was astonishment, coupled with that sense of satisfaction which goes with gratified curiosity. Perhaps the fact that escaped general notice or comment was the supremely interesting one that this writer had in his work gone far to prove the theory that genius, in its best and highest manifestations, is sexless. However that may be, the following passage is unsurpassed in its searching revelation of the thoughts and fears and feelings that enshroud the mother-heart whose pulsations carry with them the message and the mystery of a double life.

Alan revolved other thoughts than those of love only. . . . Passing strange, passing strange, this mystery of motherhood over which he brooded obscurely. And truly who can know the long bitter travail of the spirit, as well as the pangs of the body, which many women endure—except just such a woman suffering in just that way? Can any man know? Hardly can it be so. For though a man can understand the agony of birth, and even the long ache and strain of the double life, can he comprehend the baffled sense of over-mastering weakness, the vague informulate cry against all powers that be—Man overlord of the womb; God overlord of men? How many women have prayed not to Him but to the one Pontiff before whom all thoughts bow down worshipping in dread, to that shadowy Lord of the veiled face whom some call Death, that Woman of the compassionate eyes whom others call Oblivion because of the puffed draught she gives the weary to drink and the quiet glooms of rest which she holds in the hollow of her hand and the hushed breath of her that is Forgetfulness?

No, he knew: never again could he listen to men jeering at birth. He, though he had come to her virginal—pure, yet feared Sorcha's eyes at times because—though not knowing for what it was—of the deep buried spiritual anathema which, in the gaze of the purest and noblest women, affronts the chained brute that is in the man.

Ah! Do men know, do men know? many a woman cries in her heart. Do men know that a woman with child dies daily; that she wakes up to die, and that she lies down to die; and that as hourly she dies so hourly does the child inherit life?

Do they know that her body is the temple of a new soul? What men are they in any land who profane the sacred altars? Death was of old the just penalty of those who defiled the holy place—where godhood stood revealed in stone or wood or living Bread; shall they go free who defile the temple of the human soul?\*

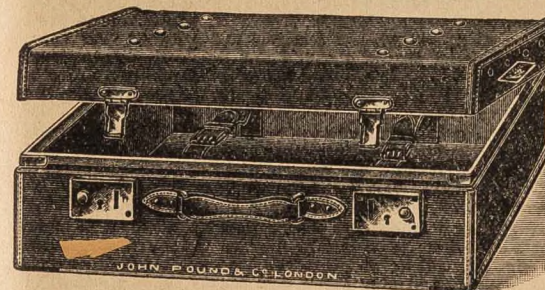
Another side of the mother and of maternal feeling is given by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. It is the picture of a girl-wife divorced by her elderly husband because youth and passion had held her for a brief mad space of time, and who on the eve of the decree being made absolute is drawn by sheer mother-love to plead to be taken back for the children's sake.

By the way, would Flossy still be their mamma after the decree had been made absolute? So Mr. Tapster now suddenly asked himself. He hesitated, perplexed. But yes, the decree being made absolute would not undo or even efface that fact. The more so—or surely here James Tapster showed himself less logical than usual—the more so that Flossy, in spite of what Maud had always said about her, had been a loving, and in her own light-hearted way a careful mother. But though Flossy would remain the mother of his children—odd that the Law hadn't provided for that contingency—she would soon be absolutely nothing, and less than nothing, to him, the father of these children. Mr. Tapster was a great believer in the infallibility

\* "The Mountain Lovers," by Fiona McLeod.

# John POUND & Co.

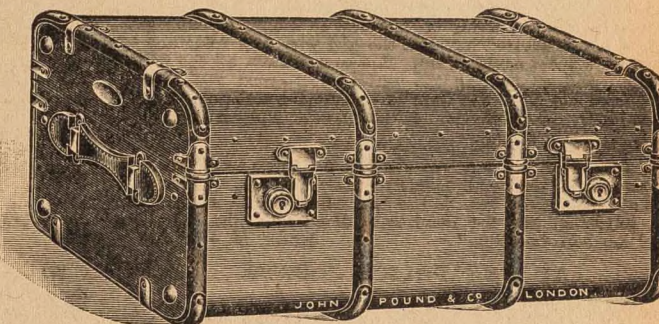
## ACTUAL MAKERS



B122. Three-Ply VENEER Cabin Trunk, covered green proof canvas, hard wood hoops, strong locks and tray.

28 x 20 x 13	30 x 20 x 13	32 x 21 x 13
23/6	25/-	26/6
34 x 21 x 13	36 x 22 x 13	
28/-	29/6	

Best Value in London.



Ladies' Visiting Case, made of BEST [COMPRESSED] FIBRE, covered brown painted flax canvas, nickelled steel frame, two double-action locks. (Light Weight.)

20 x 14 1/2 x 6 1/2	22 x 14 x 7 1/2	24 x 14 1/2 x 8	27 x 15 x 8 1/2
21/6	24/6	27/6	31/6

BEST COMPRESSED CANE, style as above.

26/6	28/6	31/6	35/6
------	------	------	------

268-270, OXFORD STREET, W.  
187, REGENT ST., W. 243, BROMPTON RD., S.W. 67, PICCADILLY, W. 177-178, TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.  
81-84, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

of the Law, and he subscribed wholeheartedly to the new reading, "What Law has put asunder, let no man join together." . . . With sudden soreness Mr. Tapster now recalled the one letter Flossy had written to him just before the actual hearing of the divorce suit.

It had been a wild, oddly-worded appeal to him to take her back not because she was sorry for the terrible thing she had done, but simply because she was beginning to hanker after her children. . . . Mr. Tapster frowned and stared gloomily into the fire; then he suddenly pulled himself together rather sharply, for the door behind him had slowly swung open. There stood close to him, so close he could almost have touched her, Flossy his wife, or rather the woman who, though no longer his wife, had still, as he had been informed to his discomfiture, the right to bear his name. . . . "I must request you," he said, in a voice which even to himself sounded harsh and needlessly loud, "to give up those keys which you hold in your hand. I cannot believe, that you have taken advantage of my having overlooked them, and that you have even before to-night forced yourself into this house. Still less can I believe that you have taught our—my—children to deceive their father!"

"You are right," she cried passionately. "I have not taught the children to deceive you! I have never come into this house until I felt sure that they were asleep and alone, though I've often wondered that they never woke up and knew that their own mother was there! But more than once, James, I've felt like going after that Society which looks after badly-treated children—for the last nurse you had for them was so cruel! If she hadn't left you soon I should have had to do something. I used to feel desperate when I saw her shake baby in her pram. Why, one day in the Enclosure, a lady spoke to her about it, and threatened to tell her—her mistress."

Flossy's voice sank to a shamed whisper. The tears were rolling down her cheeks. "That is why," she went on, "that is why I have, as you say, forced myself into your house, and why, too, I have now come here to ask you to forgive me—to take me back—just for the sake of the children."

"Whatever made you behave so?" he asked in a low voice. "I wasn't unkind to you, was I? You had a nice comfortable home, hadn't you?"

"I was mad," she answered, with a touch of sharp weariness. "I don't suppose I could ever make you understand, and yet"—she looked at him deprecatingly—"I suppose, James, that you too were young once, and—and—mad?"

There was a long, tense silence between them. Then Mr. Tapster slowly rose from his armchair and faced his wife.

"No," he said. "No, Flossy. It would not be right for me to take you back. It wouldn't do."

"Wouldn't it?" she asked piteously. "Oh, James, don't say 'no' like that, all at once! People do forgive each other sometimes. I don't ask you to be as kind to me as you were before; only to let me come home and see after the children!"

But Mr. Tapster shook his head. The children! Always the children! He noticed even now that she didn't say a word of wanting to come back to him.

"And am I never to see the children again?" she asked. "No, it wouldn't be right for me to let you do so." He hesitated, then added, "They don't miss you any more now." With no unkindly intent he concluded, "Soon they'll have forgotten you altogether."

And then, just as Mr. Tapster was hesitating, seeking for a suitable and not unkindly sentence of farewell, he saw a very strange, almost a desperate look come over Flossy's face, and, to his surprise, she suddenly turned and left the room, closing the door very carefully behind her.

He heard her go upstairs to the sleeping children, then come down and slam the front door behind her. The wretched mother goes out and flings herself into a ornamental stream in the gardens opposite her old home. She is carried in dead, and her husband greatly moved, nerves himself to look at the dripping burden, the men have put down on his dining room sofa.

Her fair hair had all come down, and hung in pale gold wisps about the face already fixed in the soft dignity which seems so soon to drape the features of those who die by drowning. Her widely opened eyes were now wholly emptied of the anguish with which they had gazed on Mr. Tapster in this very room less than an hour ago. Her mean brown serge gown, from which the water was still dripping, clung closely to her limbs, revealing the slender body which had four times endured, on behalf of Mr. Tapster, the greatest of woman's natural ordeals. But the thought, it is scarcely necessary to say, did not come to add an extra pang to those which that unfortunate man was now suffering; for Mr. Tapster naturally thought maternity was in every married woman's day's work—and pleasure.\*

(To be continued.)

\* "The Decree Made Absolute," by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes.

PLEASE MENTION "THE VOTE" WHEN ORDERING GOODS.



### THE "PROTECTED" SEX. AT THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

**Clerkenwell.** BEFORE MR. JUSTICE LAURIE.

On June 11, JOHN COOPER, thirty-five, was found guilty of indecent assault on Alice Bragg, aged 7½. The child had to give such revolting details that the jury interrupted and asked if the cross-examination could not cease. Mr. Laurie said "No," but it could be seen that the sympathies of the jury were entirely with the child. **Twelve months' hard labour.**

WILLIAM BROMHEAD, eighteen, charged with indecency, was stated by a doctor to be mentally affected. On promising to enter a mental home until cured, prisoner was **bound over in £25.**

GEORGE COLE, forty-five, was charged with indecency towards young girls in Ravenscourt Park-road. The case was fully heard, but the jury failed to agree and he will be tried again next sessions.

ELIZABETH MILLS, thirty-two, soliciting. **Bound over** to go to a home for twelve months.

ELLEN BEAUCHAMP, sixty-nine, begging. **Three months.**

ANNIE BURROWS, thirty-two, soliciting. **Three months.**

ALICE CARTER, thirty-two, soliciting. **Six months.**

EMILY LLEVELLYNS, thirty-six, soliciting. **Six months.**

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WALLACE.

EDWARD J. WRIGHT, fifty-four, engine-driver, pleaded guilty to indecently assaulting two little girls, aged about eight, in Battersea Park. **Three months' hard labour.**

WILLIAM MORRIS, living on immoral earnings of young girl. He had not ill-treated her and the girl was very reluctant to appear as witness against him. She contradicted all the police evidence, and on hearing the sentence screamed and had to be led from court. There were two previous convictions against Morris for the same offence. **Fifteen months and twenty lashes.**

**At Bow-street.** BEFORE MR. HOPKINS.

On June 9, a German was charged on police evidence with indecent behaviour and soliciting male persons. There was more evidence given than in the case when women are charged with soliciting, but the magistrate discharged him, as there was "no corroboration." EDITH M. WATSON.

### AT THE POLICE COURTS.

#### Brutal Assaults.

Ethel Smith, Luton, charged at Bedfordshire Assizes with stabbing Thomas Holt, with whom she was living. On March 28 he committed a violent assault on her when he was drunk, striking her and knocking her against a copper boiler, and in the struggle she picked up a knife. The girl was expecting the birth of a child of which Holt was the father. He acknowledged that she acted in self-defence and she was discharged. Note that no action is taken against the man for his brutal treatment of a woman in her condition.

Margaret Eyton, Llanelly, when entering her house assaulted by man who threw a cloak over her head. Tried to strangle her. She escaped after a desperate struggle, and the man, whose face she had not seen, brandished a poker and joined in pursuit of himself. Was subsequently identified. Mrs. Eyton, who is aged and feeble, is dangerously ill from shock and violence. At Carmarthen Assizes the man was sentenced to **nine months' hard labour, not for the assault, but for housebreaking!** (Julia Decies, for murderous assault under deepest provocation, seven years.)

Mrs. Evans, Carmarthen, aged 70, evicted by police from her house, which she owns, but is too poor to repair as ordered. Three constables put her goods in the street and carried her out and locked her out in the street. **Punished for being poor.**—*Daily Mail*, June 2.

Gertrude Banton, aged twenty-one, married a year, Chesterfield, applied for a separation order. Her husband was twenty.

Applicant said she left her husband last week after he had struck her on the face and put her out. He thrashed her every other day and had threatened to put a piece of cold lead through her. He regularly came home drunk, and had been drinking in the house with another woman while she had been in bed.

Mrs. Hannah Morris, a next-door neighbour, described Banton as a brute, whose talk was too disgusting for any human being to hear. She had seen him thrash his wife, whom he had

**The BRODERIE RUSSE**  
289, Regent Street, W.

SPECIALISE IN  
**TAPESTRY, FILET, BARO,**  
and all White Embroideries.

TRACED & COMMENCED WORK.  
LESSONS GIVEN.

forbidden to speak to the neighbours. Mrs. Louisa Barnes, twenty-two, Long-row, stated that when the child was a month old, the defendant turned mother and baby out in the pouring rain. He had thrashed his wife nearly every day and had called witness "Mrs. Maybrick." Witness had heard him talk big about razors and say his wife was not plucky enough to cut her own throat. "He is the dirtiest-mouthed man that ever walked on God's earth," declared witness.

"Defendant said the trouble started through his wife picking up and cuddling the baby after he had 'tapped' the child. The Mayor (Alderman E. Shentall) said the Bench were loth to separate so young a couple, and referred the parties to the police-court missioner. Mr. Carr, however, was unable to effect a reconciliation, and when the couple had returned into court, the wife declared that she would not live with her husband again. Reluctantly, the Bench granted a separation order of 10s. per week."—*Reynold's*, June 7. **No punishment** for the ruffian's conduct.

(The amazing frame of mind in which men can coolly expect a young girl to return to face such risks is one which women will never understand. We wonder whether these magistrates, on ethical grounds, would return to place themselves in the power of persons who had so brutally ill-used them?)

Mary Hockley, Holloway, alleges that she maintained John Strong on her immoral earnings for two years. Had tried to shake him off, and he had come to her room, in the presence of two women, and struck her and kicked her on the head until unconscious. Prisoner denies charges and has been committed for trial. Woman was taken, covered with blood, by a constable to hospital.—*Reynold's*, June 7.

Dolly Gould, Lambeth, charged man of colour, Robert Scanlon, with living on her immoral earnings. Had promised, she alleged, to marry her and had preyed on her, following her about, taking money from her by force and by fraud, kicking her and knocking her about when she refused him supplies. Mr. Horace Smith, Lambeth, ordered a remand.—*Morning Advertiser*.

### WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Wherever there is a Conference or any gathering of importance at the present time, there also is suffrage—women's suffrage, which has come to mean so much more than the mere attaining of the Parliamentary Vote. So it came to pass that the Women's Freedom League sent a delegate to the Peace Conference, which was held in Liverpool from June 9 to 12. Suffrage from within is more effective than suffrage from without, as an outside interruption showed. It had its value, too, in showing up the temper of the Conference. Miss Andrews, as the delegate of the Women's Freedom League, managed to get in two short speeches; the suffrage resolution sent had been rejected as not bearing on the question of peace. Miss Andrews remarked in regard to this that she was bewildered as to the line which the Peace Conference was taking in effecting its purpose. Whilst papers were read on subjects which presented only a side issue to the cause of peace, the question of Women's Suffrage was ruled out; this subject she contended was a short cut to peace, as there would be no peace till women had votes, and the question of peace and war affected women most intimately. On Thursday, just before Miss Andrews spoke, a Suffragette had asked the Conference to put a stop to forcible feeding; she was at once ruled out of order. This incident afforded a study in the temper of some of the delegates, for their faces were by no means peaceful. When Miss Andrews rose and spoke, from a Suffrage point of view, the chairman, evidently being rather nervous of the Suffragettes, rang his bell, but she claimed she had a right to speak, and was speaking to the subject under discussion, which was International Industrial Legislation. The Women's Freedom League, she said, protested against all legislation which affected women until they had a voice in the regulation of that legislation. She appealed to the members to listen to the woman's point of view, when it was legitimately put, and remarked, "We don't want to see in the faces of men, as I did just now, the animal passion and temper aroused when they are upset." The delegates laughed heartily, and then cheered this rebuke. Many delegates interested in the Suffrage thanked Miss Andrews for having brought the question prominently forward at the Conference, and it was evident that there was a strong Suffrage bias, although, as is usual at all conventional Conferences, the members as a body preferred to ruminate in peace over their own particular interests. They may be able to do this more easily when the women's demand is granted, and it is hoped that the Peace delegates will see to it that they do their part to bring about this measure of justice.

A VERY USEFUL PAMPHLET.—Miss Winifred Holiday has done the Suffrage Cause good service by giving, in pamphlet form, the record of the Liberal Government's treatment of women. The pamphlet is entitled "Woman under a Liberal Government, 1906-1914," and is published by the New Constitutional Society, price 2d. It deals, among other questions, with the Government as employer of women, the divorce commission, the taxation of women, the Insurance Act, White Slave Traffic, and coercion. Readers will be grateful to Miss Holiday for putting the facts in this concise and appealing form.

SUPPORT THOSE ADVERTISERS WHO SUPPORT US.

### A WEEK OUT WITH THE FREEDOM LEAGUE.

#### AN INVITATION TO CABINET MINISTERS.

Miss Eunice G. Murray, writing of Scotland, gives the following interesting facts about the friendly hearing accorded to Suffrage speakers, and invites Cabinet Ministers to try a week out with the Freedom League and face the facts:—

In this part of the world we read with amusement of the men in Parliament who are afraid of the "multitudes turning upon the women" and of "lynch law." Most kind and considerate of these gentlemen, to be sure! Instead of talking nonsense in Parliament, they should come out into the world, take part in Suffrage meetings and witness for themselves the behaviour of the crowd. This week I have addressed meetings in several of our large industrial centres: Dumbarton, Renfrew, Glasgow, Paisley, Clydebank, and Kilmarnock. I have never spoken to larger or more sympathetic audiences. In the week I have sold 149 VOTES and 463 pamphlets; in every case I have received good collections, and I have always been asked, "When are you coming back?"

Frequently I have been told "We like the Suffragettes." And why do they like us? Because they hear the truth from us; because they recognise that our cause stands for justice and better conditions. At one large meeting we carried with acclamation the following resolution:—

"That Mr. McKenna, instead of wasting time in trying to suppress Suffrage societies, either retires or makes his Government introduce a Woman Suffrage Bill." They have no time to do this, anything so wise, only time to spend in folly.

Whatever the policy of any Suffrage society, it is unsurpassable. The women's spirit is unconquerable. Suppression, imprisonment, coercion, and torture have never yet killed a movement, nor will they now. The indomitable will of woman is stronger than the folly, cowardice, caprice, and weakness of the Government. Mr. Winston Churchill spoke truth when he said, "There is rarely violence without cause. . . . When the cause is abated the violence and ugly symptoms will disappear."

Mr. McKenna's insulting method of alluding to the paid organisers of the movement is beneath contempt. The organisers of all Suffrage societies have the Cause at heart. Many of us can work without pay, many of us cannot, and to question the devotion and sincerity of women who receive pay for their work is indeed contemptible. The labourer is worthy of his hire. Mr. McKenna speaks of paid agents; he himself is a paid agent, and highly paid too; every member of Parliament is a paid agent, and paid by women as well as men. Every Nationalist member—Mr. McKenna's colleagues, without whom the Government could not keep in power—is a paid agent; every one has countenanced and taken part in militancy of a worse character than any indulged in by women.

I should like to invite every Cabinet Minister to spend a week with the Women's Freedom League, to listen to their speakers, and then judge whether the multitudes are with us or with the Government. These gentlemen would get a surprise.

Here in Scotland the movement is growing on all hands, but we want more speakers and organisers. Wherever we go we are well received and pressed to come again. So I earnestly appeal to every Scottish woman to help just now either with service or with money. We want a Branch of the W.F.L. in every town in Scotland; we can easily have this if we get the necessary helpers. Also I should like to appeal to our Scottish members to double the sale of THE VOTE in the next three months. Let us each take two instead of one, and let us each get at least one new subscriber. It is by spreading our literature and carrying our gospel right into the houses that victory will come.

#### SOUTH COAST CAMPAIGN.

The South Coast Campaign inaugurated to coincide with the Royal Counties Agricultural Show and the Conference for the Abolition of State-Regulated Vice at Portsmouth, opened at Portsmouth on June 10. Miss Trott and Mrs. Whetton had held a series of well-attended and successful meetings in the Town Hall-square during May, and had met with an enthusiastic reception. Miss Boyle arrived on Tuesday night, just when the excitement about the W.S.P.U. protests was at its height; and as a "militant from London" her well-advertised arrival created a considerable sensation. Meetings have been held every day since then (a) at the dinner-hour, Unicorn-road dock-gates; (b) afternoon, South Parade, Southsea; (c) Town Hall-square, at 8 o'clock.

The dock-gate meetings have been uniformly successful and sympathetic. Some 12,000 men are employed at the docks, and the greater number of them understand the Suffrage movement and are to a certain degree in sympathy. Large crowds gather daily, and have given our speakers a hearty and encouraging—and without exception a courteous—hearing. On Saturday they were joined by a large number of the sailors who had taken part in the Town Hall-square disorders; but their attitude in the dock-gate crowd was very different and quite friendly.

On the South Parade the reception at first was hostile. Each day the crowd has been larger and more friendly; and numbers of small boys showed an extraordinary interest in the proceed-



**GRANT Bros.**  
GREAT  
**Summer Sale**

COMMENCES

JUNE

22

MONDAY.

**GRANT BROS.** For QUALITY, STYLE  
and VALUE.

Costumiers, Milliners, General & Fancy Drapers,  
LONDON HOUSE, HIGH ST., CROYDON.



**MEDHURST**  
**BLOUSE**  
**VALUES**

BETTY.—Dainty  
Blouse in White  
Voile, embroidered  
front, high collar  
and cuffs of Valen-  
ciennes lace, front  
and back nicely  
tucked, trimmed  
coloured ball buttons  
on front. Price

7/11

Money refunded  
if not approved.

We pay carriage  
throughout the  
United Kingdom.

**F. MEDHURST, Ltd.**  
High St., BROMLEY, KENT.

PLEASE MENTION "THE VOTE" WHEN ORDERING GOODS.



ings, refraining from all noise or interruption. Our last meeting there was a complete triumph.

The Town Hall-square from the first was a scene of fierce disorder. Miss Boyle's first meeting went on well for about an hour, in spite of the interruptions of a disreputable and intoxicated old man. A determined rush was made later by a gang of sailors and others who had joined the crowd at question-time. The platform was overturned, and the Freedom Leaguers were rescued by the police and taken to the adjoining police-station until the crowd had dispersed. Next night a huge and riotous crowd was waiting, and gave no opportunity for speech. The meeting lasted for five minutes; some of the police were nastily injured, and the speakers were detained until very late at the police-station, having finally to leave in a taxi. Next night the scene was even more uproarious, and the police were nearly overpowered. The Chief Constable then intervened, forbidding any more meetings on the Town Hall-square, and demanding from Miss Boyle an undertaking that she would hold no more. This Miss Boyle refused to give, in spite of the threat held out by the Chief Constable that he might find it necessary to arrest and charge her if she did hold them. Saturday night was impossible; but a further attempt is to be made even if it ends in arrest.

It would be impossible to pay too high a tribute to the patience and kindness of the men and officers of the Portsmouth and Southsea police forces, who appear to be of a very superior type.

The Press has treated us with great courtesy, in spite of the inevitable confusion between the different sections of "militant" workers. The local *Evening News* has given long and detailed accounts of our meetings, has published our statement with accuracy and fairness, and has also issued a sane and straightforward statement on the situation.

The entire responsibility for all the disorder appears to be laid, not on the militant "outrages," but on Miss Boyle herself. We are greatly pleased at the sensation caused by our campaign, and believe that before we leave we shall have a successful meeting on the Town Hall-square.

Mrs. Whetton very courageously supported us at all the meetings; and other members who came to the Town Hall-square include Mrs. Speck, Mrs. White, Miss Fraser, and Mr. Thompson.

Other arrangements include, in addition to an open-air meeting and evening social at Brighton, on Wednesday; Southampton: Friday, dinner-hour meeting for the men at the railway works; afternoon and evening meetings at the Clock and on the Common; Winchester: Saturday, afternoon and evening meetings, at the West Gate and King Alfred's Statue.

WITH THE CARAVAN.

On Monday last we reluctantly took leave of our many kind friends in Hitchin, and sallied forth to the unknown. As we approached Biggleswade it became obvious that our fame had preceded us, and the police and the populace were awaiting us. The inspector very kindly sent a constable with us to find the camping ground, and to the general satisfaction of an enormous crowd of children we were soon safely installed. We appeared to have a perfectly fascinating effect on the younger generation of Biggleswade, and Mrs. Tippett and myself felt the Pied Piper would have to take a second place while we were around. The trouble here was that no one could be persuaded into lending us either a cart or a chair for love or money; they were all apparently fearing that they would be smashed. However, we were determined to hold a meeting, and so we bought a chair which now goes along with the van. On Monday and Tuesday nights we held splendid meetings in the Market-square, although it was very wet on each occasion. To the intense astonishment of the police, and apparently of the townsfolk, there was not even a single interruption, and although we had been warned that it was a most "anti" town, we were asked by several people to stay a week.

But the road from London to Edinburgh is a long one, and we had to leave on Wednesday, for St. Neots. Before we entered the town we were met by a constable who, looking very apologetic, stated that he had been sent out to meet us and protect the van. Accordingly we all got out and left it in his charge while we went off to find a camping ground. We were told everywhere that we could not hold meetings in St. Neots, as several others had been utterly broken up. "Dare to be Free!" we replied, and eventually we secured a very good camping ground on the Common. The first night the meeting was most orderly and every one listened with great attention to Mrs. Tippett's splendid speech; but the second night the rowdy element in the town had heard of our arrival and there was a good deal of interruption, but when it came to question time peace was again restored and a great many questions were asked and answered. Friday and Saturday there was again a good deal of rowdyism and eggs were thrown about freely, but it was entirely caused by a few, the main body of the audience being quiet and attentive. After each meeting the whole crowd returned and surrounded the van. In the present disturbed state of the country it is more than ever important that we should hold meetings and explain our point of view, but our members and friends must realise that the risk to the van is heavy (on Sunday the windows were

again smashed), and while camping fees and all expenses are greatly increased, we cannot hope to often get a good collection. Therefore we must appeal for a special collection from those of us who are determined to keep our flag flying in spite of determined opposition. MARGARET HUNTSMAN.

IN PUBLIC PLACES.

Hyde Park.

When the W. F. L. van made its appearance the people poured from all directions, and in a few minutes a record crowd had gathered. The chairman, Mrs. Hyde, explained the policy and methods of the W.F.L., and was attentively heard. Mrs. Merrivale Mayer, who is always a favourite in Hyde Park, gave a brief history of the Suffrage movement, and quoted Lord Macaulay's famous speech of 1831, as being peculiarly applicable to the present time, and was warmly applauded by the majority of the audience. There were, of course, some interruptions from supporters as well as opponents, one ardent supporter in front shouting, "Shut up, hooligan!" every time a feeble interruption was made. It is interesting to note that with the exception of the one or two hecklers always to be noticed at all our gatherings, a large majority of the hooligans who attempt to smash up the Suffrage meetings are extremely youthful foreigners, and it would be illuminating if those who assert that the treatment of Suffragist speakers are receiving is a proof that "public opinion" is against us, would come to our meetings and see the kind of "public opinion" it is.

It is gratifying to note the number of men who listen attentively to our speakers each week, and who are always ready to protect them when it is necessary. We are glad to acknowledge the courteous and splendid behaviour of the police, who were present in force with superior officers, and effectively prevented any disorder.

Regent's Park.

Again Mrs. Tanner was the speaker in Regent's Park last Sunday, when the Mid-London Branch held its weekly meeting. As soon as the platform was placed the audience gathered round, but unfortunately were compelled to disperse because of the rain; they were, however, so anxious to hear the end of Mrs. Tanner's address that the moment the weather cleared they sent an emissary to remind her they were waiting. Mrs. Hyde, who was chairman, explained what had taken place in Hyde Park on the previous Sunday, and drew a lesson from the fact that *The Times* had refused to print a letter from her on the subject.

Clapham Common.

As our cart did not arrive last Sunday evening, the Clapham Branch of the I.L.P. kindly lent us a chair, and in a short time we secured a good crowd to listen to speeches on Votes for Women. Miss Underwood briefly explained the objects, methods and policy of the Women's Freedom League, and Mrs. Tanner dealt specially with the reasons why women needed the Parliamentary vote. From beginning to end of the meeting the audience was extremely sympathetic, and heartily applauded Mrs. Tanner at the close of her speech. Many questions were asked and answered, a collection was taken, and *THE VOTE* and our literature sold. The speaker next week will be Miss Nina Boyle, and the chair will be taken by Miss W. St. Clair at 6 p.m.

"VOTE" BRIGADE.

*THE VOTE* sales are increasing every week, but we need many more sellers. There are certain pitches we wish to keep going constantly and we hope all who have a few hours to spare will send in their names as willing to help in this way.

The Fund to advertise *THE VOTE* is still open to contributions. Will all who come to the office remember the box, which is mainly supported by coppers, and is to be found on my table?

An Invitation to Tea.

Mrs. Walter Carey extends an invitation to tea on Thursdays in Room 29, from 4.30—5.30 p.m., to all who are helping with the sale of *THE VOTE* and subscribers to the Library. She is wishful that many more members should avail themselves of the advantages of the Library, which contains standard Suffrage books, also novels and books of reference. New volumes are constantly being added. The subscription is 1s. per annum and 1d. per week per volume. P. LEAHY.

WAVY HAIR A BIRTHRIGHT.—Those who lament their straight hair have just reason to do so, for, according to Mr. Nestlé, of 48, South Molton Street and 44, Dover Street, Piccadilly, London, wavy hair is our birthright. It is only untoward circumstances which have robbed us of it. How that birthright may be restored is Mr. Nestlé's secret, discovered after long scientific research, but his method of restoration is available to all. To the incredulous a perusal of his booklet, sent free on application, brings hope, which may be put to the test in one sitting by the application of his method. Those who are unable to visit the London establishments will find in the booklets a list of hair-dressers in the country who are licensed to use the Nestlé process.

BRANCH NOTES.  
NATIONAL OFFICES, LONDON, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.  
LONDON AND SUBURBS.—Croydon.—Office, 32a, The Arcade, High-street.

Nine members have responded to Miss Boyle's request for picketer and we hope many more willing to assist will send in their names. Our first meeting at the new pitch, on June 11, was very successful. Miss MacLennan presided and spoke of the necessity of political freedom for the sweated worker. Mrs. Tanner's of men, listened attentively that the gathering, which consisted mostly of men, listened attentively to every word and continuously expressed approval. Miss Cooke and Miss Jesset sold copies of *THE VOTE*. On June 12, Dr. W. M. Weston gave an excellent address on "The Superfluous Woman" at our afternoon meeting, and a discussion followed. The attendance was very good. Our thanks are due to the speaker for his able address. To Miss Becher, who presided, and to Mrs. M. Holmes, who acted as hostess.

We thank Mr. and Mrs. Myers most heartily for the garden party which they so generously gave on June 13. Various games were organised and much amusement provoked by the coconut "shies," more especially when Miss Underwood's first shy brought "Lloyd George" to the ground. A delightful concert was given in the drawing-room; everyone was charmed with the exceptionally talented artistes. Madame Minnie Price, Madame Carola, Miss Hilda Campbell, the Misses Connie and Elsie Dickson sang; Miss Mary Pearson recited. A dance by Mrs. Myers' little daughter was clever and graceful, and the violin solo by the youngest son was greatly appreciated. Our best thanks to all members who contributed to refreshments, &c. Mrs. Davidson's clever "character readings" were remarkably good. Those who are competing in the "Geographical Motor Drive" should send in their papers to Miss Foster at once.

East London.

A Branch meeting was held at Bow on June 11. It was decided to hold a special members' meeting to hear about the Protest against the Plural Voting Bill, on Monday, June 22, at 37, Wellington-buildings, Bow, by kind invitation of Miss Adams. Final arrangements were made for the ramble and picnic on Sunday, June 21, to which members and friends are cordially invited. Meet Loughton Station at 1.41. Long or short walk as preferred. Picnic tea. Shelter in case of rain.

Tottenham and Stamford Hill.

All members are urged to make a special effort to be present at our next Branch meeting, on Friday, June 19, at seven o'clock, to be held at 91, Mount Pleasant-road, Tottenham. We have most important business to discuss in view of the fact that the Plural Voting Bill will be shortly before the House of Commons for its third reading. A member of the Political and Militant Department will address us on this subject, so we hope to see a full meeting.

PROVINCES.—Bournemouth.

A splendidly attended meeting was held on June 8, at Dene Hill, Poole Hill, to hear Mrs. Mustard, of London. Some of the men had evidently come to criticise militant tactics, but were ably answered by Mrs. Hull, who was excellent and efficient in the chair. After explaining the objects and purpose of the League, Mrs. Hull criticised the Government for their futile attempts to suppress militant methods. Mrs. Mustard was accorded a splendid reception, and at once attracted the audience by her quiet and earnest manner. She has the women and children at heart, and pleaded eloquently for their betterment in physical, educational and moral life. It is a subject Mrs. Mustard has made her own, and she brought home convincingly to her audience the injustice of keeping women from their rights of the franchise and showed the middle men had inevitably made of legislation for children. Hearty applause proved how well she had stated the case and carried conviction. Miss Trott, who had worked hard to ensure the success of the meeting, sang charmingly "The Women of England," the chorus being taken up by the audience. The questions put were solely upon militant tactics and were ably answered by Mrs. Mustard and Mrs. Hull. A hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Mustard was proposed and seconded by two gentlemen present and carried with acclamation, thus bringing a very successful meeting to a close.

Ipswich.

Instead of our ordinary Branch meeting we had a "President's Birthday Party," on June 9, at 49, Berners-street. Mrs. Long sang, and her beautiful voice and clear enunciation were much enjoyed. Miss Rosamund Kerr accompanied and also played two piano solos in a manner which showed her to possess talent unusual in one so young, and which will no doubt be considerably developed. Mrs. Hossack touched on the present aspects of the movement. Some amusing competitions were entered into with great zest. We expect to have a good addition to our Birthday Fund as the result of this effort.

Middlesbrough.

A business meeting was held, on June 8, at Hinton's Café. Members were urged to do their utmost to increase the sale of *THE VOTE* and different ways of doing this were discussed. It was agreed to hold an open-air meeting at Stokesley on Saturday, June 20. Mrs. Schofield Coates will speak, and all members are invited to be present to help to sell *THE VOTE*. Mrs. Barrett gave the treasurer's report. Madame Richardson gave a report of the educational tutorial meeting, when a discussion was held on "Women and Industry." Mrs. Schofield Coates reported on the Housing Council meetings. It was decided to postpone the Cake and Candy sale till the autumn and that a further business meeting be held to discuss the garden party and anti-sweating exhibition.

The second joint discussion between women and men on women's subjects has been fixed by the Workers' Educational and Tutorial Club for Saturday, June 27, at Ormesby. Tea will be provided at Ormesby Bungalow at a charge of 6d.

Portsmouth and Gosport.

The fortnightly work party will be held, by kind invitation of Mrs. (Continued on page 151.)

Summer Sale  
at COZENS.

NOW IN PROGRESS

Prices have been cut down remorselessly in every department, and if an early visit is impossible the bargains should be secured by post without delay.



Catalogue of all goods Post Free.

Ladies' Smart Knitted Sports Coats in all leading shades. Strap at back. Post free.

The "KINGSTON," Choice Robe, in the New Crepe Cloth. Latest Style. Fastened front, perfect fitting. In Saxe, Pink, Sky, Grey, Tango, Navy, Rose, Brown and Ivory. Worth 15/11. Special Sale Price 12/6

Also in mercerised effects. Sale price 4/9, 6/6 & 9/11.

REMNANT DAY EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Special Purchase of too Model Costumes.—Variety of smart up-to-date styles, in Velours, Corduroys, Venetians, and all the latest materials and colours. Coats lined, some in Satin, others in Glace. Usual price 3/ to 5 gns. Special Sale Price 39/-

G. COZENS & Co., Ltd., MARBLE ARCH, Edgware Road, London W

HALL & SONS, Ltd.,

Tel: 2425 Regent. 370, STRAND,

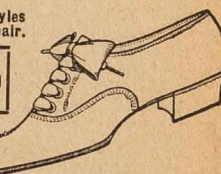
Supply Shoes that Last and Look well to the Last. Write for Catalogue

Smart Walking Shoe in black Glace Kid, 14/6; patent, 16/6.

All Shapes and All Styles stocked from 10/6 pair.

Agents for NORVIC, LOTUS and DELTA Footwear.

No more hot and burning feet From 4/6 pair



Comfortable Walking Shoe of Hygienic shape in black glace kid, 14/6, post free.

Relief for Tired Feet!!! Scholl's Footteazer gives instant relief to flat feet, bridges the weight of body from heel to toe.

HALL & SONS specialise in non-leather Footwear for Vegetarians and Humanitarians, also Sandals and Sandal-Form Boots and Shoes which are made to the natural lines of the foot; they register all sizes for future reference.

JANE HARDING, 10, Hanover Street, W., BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HER SUMMER SALE

will commence on MONDAY, JUNE 22nd, when all FRENCH MODEL HATS AND GOWNS will be sold at half-price. Genuine Bargains in Blouses, etc., etc.

MADAME HARDING begs to thank her fellow Members for their kind support, which she trusts will be continued.



## FORTH COMING EVENTS: W.F.L.

## LONDON AND SUBURBS.

**Fri., June 19.**—CLAPHAM, 1, Imperial-man-sions, Bromells-road, Branch Meeting, 8 p.m. *Speaker:* Dr. Helen Bouchier.

**Sat., June 20.**—Protest Meeting Outside Holloway Prison, 3.30 p.m. *Speakers:* Miss Eunice Murray, Mrs. Mustard, Mrs. Tanner, and others. *Foster Parades* each afternoon during week to protest against Dr. Knight's imprisonment, leaving office 8 o'clock.

**Sun., June 21.**—REGENT'S PARK, noon. Miss Eunice Murray, HYDE PARK (near Marble Arch), 6 p.m. Mrs. Merivale Mayer, CLAPHAM COMMON, 6 p.m. Miss Nina Boyle and Miss W. St. Clair.

DARE TO BE FREE.

**Mon., June 22.**—HARROW, "Rions," Northwick-park-road, Garden Party. *Speakers:* Mr. Laurence Housman and Miss C. Nina Boyle. KENSINGTON, corner Portobello-road and Blenheim-crescent, 8 p.m. *The Rev. W. J. Piggott.*

**Tues., June 23.**—TOTTENHAM, Open-air Meeting, 8 p.m.

**Wed., June 24.**—CAXTON HALL, Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. *Speakers:* Rev. Dr. W. A. Houston Collisson. *Subject:* "Militancy," and Miss Nina Boyle. *Chair:* Mrs. de Vismes.

**Thurs., June 25.**—HIGHBURY CORNER, 8 p.m. Mrs. Tanner, W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C. *Speakers' Class,* 7 p.m. ADDISCOMBE, "The Black Horse," Open-air Meeting, 8 p.m. *Speaker:* Miss Rushbrooke.

**Fri., June 26.**—CROYDON OFFICE, 32A, The Arcade, Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. *Speaker:* Mrs. Baillie, B.Sc. *Chair:* Mrs. Ridley. *Hostess:* Mrs. Wilkinson.

**Sat., June 27.**—JOINT DEMONSTRATION WITH TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

**Sun., June 28.**—REGENT'S PARK, noon. Mrs. Mustard and Miss Le Croisette. CLAPHAM COMMON, 6 p.m. Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Sutcliffe.

**Mon., June 29.**—KENSINGTON, corner Portobello-road and Blenheim-crescent, 8 p.m. Miss Rushbrooke.

**Tues., June 30.**—STAMFORD HILL, Amhurst Park-road, Open-air Meeting, 8 p.m.

**Wed., July 1.**—CAXTON HALL, Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Miss Rosika Schwimmer, "What Finnish Women do for their Country," and Sister Henriette Arendt. *Chair:* Miss A. A. Smith.

**Thurs., July 2.**—W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, Robert-street, *Speakers' Class,* 7 p.m. HIGHBURY CORNER, 8 p.m. W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, Robert-street, Mid-London Branch Meeting, 7.30 p.m. CLAPHAM BRANCH, Garden Party, at 23, Albert-road, Peckham (by kind permission of Mrs. Pickering), 3.30-7 p.m. ADDISCOMBE, Open-air Meeting, 8 p.m. "The Blackhorse," *Speaker:* Miss Price.

**Sun., July 5.**—REGENT'S PARK, noon. Miss Eunice Murray, CLAPHAM COMMON, 6 p.m. Miss Eunice Murray and Mrs. Tippett.

**Mon., July 6.**—KENSINGTON, corner Portobello-road and Blenheim-crescent, 8 p.m. Miss Nina Boyle.

**Tues., July 7.**—Bromley, "Brackenhill," Highland-road. Mrs. Despard "At Home," to members and friends, 8.30 p.m.

**Thurs., July 9.**—HIGHBURY CORNER, Open-air Meeting, 8 p.m. Mrs. Mustard. W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, Robert-street, *Speakers' Class,* 7 p.m.

**Sun., July 12.**—REGENT'S PARK, noon. CLAPHAM COMMON, 6 p.m. **Mon., July 13.**—KENSINGTON, corner Portobello-road and Blenheim-crescent, 8 p.m.

**Thurs., July 16.**—CAXTON HALL, Public Welcome to Dr. Knight, 8 p.m.

## PROVINCES.

**Fri., June 19.**—Reading, Cork-street, Open-air Meeting, 7.30 p.m. Miss Anna Munro. Southampton, Open-air Meetings, Clock Tower 3 p.m., The Common 7.30. *Speakers:* Miss Nina Boyle, Miss Trotter, and Mrs. Whetton.

**Sat., June 20.**—Sale, "Thornlea," Wardle-road, Garden Party, 3 p.m. Winchester, Open-air Meetings: Broadway, 3 p.m.; Westgate, 7 p.m. Miss C. Nina Boyle. Stokesley, Open-air Meeting, 6 p.m. (organised by Middlesbrough Branch).

**Mon., June 22.**—Middlesbrough, corner of Borough-road and Linthorpe-road, 7.30 p.m.

**Tues., June 23.**—Southsea, Castle Tea Rooms, Gt. Southsea-street, Members' Meeting, 7.30 p.m.

**Wed., June 24.**—Southsea, 17, Duncan-road, Work Party, 3 p.m. *Hostess:* Mrs. Speck.

**Thurs., June 25.**—Ipswich, 22, Queen-street. Miss Bobby, "Life in Scotland."

**Mon., July 6.**—Middlesbrough, Open-air Meeting. *Speaker:* Rev. A. Scruton.

**Mon., July 13.**—Middlesbrough, Open-air Meeting. *Speaker:* Rev. T. C. Gobat.

## SCOTLAND.

**Sat., June 20.**—Renfrew, Open-air Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Miss Shennan. Clydebank, Open-air Meeting, 7.30 p.m. Miss Shennan.

## OTHER SOCIETIES.

**Sun., June 21.**—KINGSTON HUMANITARIAN SOCIETY, Fifo Hall, Fifo-road, 7 p.m. *Speaker:* Miss Underwood. *Subject:* "Women and Independence."

## LONDON BRANCHES COUNCIL.

A jumble sale is being held early in July and contributions are coming in very slowly. The Council can have few sources of income, and we rely upon our jumble sales largely to replenish the exchequer, which is now rather low. Will members and friends do all they can to send, and get others to send, parcels? Articles of any kind are welcome—furniture, utensils, &c., but especially clothing. Parcels may be sent now to Mrs. Fisher, at 1, Robert-street, Adelphi.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE has organised a procession from the Embankment (Waterloo Bridge), to Hyde Park on Thursday, June 25, to join in the United Demonstration of the Religious Leagues. All sympathisers are invited to join at 6 p.m.; start at 6.30 p.m.; demonstration in the Park at 8 p.m.



## Enjoy Summer.

For health in summer—light fare is the right fare.

Cheese Soufflé Creamed Fish Savoury Sardine Cornish Pasty and other light savouries are reasonable and dainty. To make them perfectly

## Brown &amp; Polson's

"Patent" Corn Flour

is needed: ordinary flour will not do. For the sweet course make

Fresh Fruit Jellies  
Custard Shape  
Home-made Fruit Ices  
Fruit Blancmange



Send postcard for "Summer Dishes," free, Brown & Polson, Paisley.

## The Women's Freedom League

HOLDS

### PUBLIC MEETINGS AT CAXTON HALL

#### Every Wednesday Afternoon

at 3.30.

JUNE 24th, 1914.

Speakers:

The Rev. Dr. W. A. HOUSTON COLLISON, "Militancy."

Miss C. NINA BOYLE.

Chair: Mrs. DE VISMES.

ADMISSION FREE. COLLECTION.

Telephone No. 3025 Kensington (4 Lines).

Cooper & Co.'s Stores, 68 to 74, Brompton Rd., London, S.W.

DEPARTMENTS.  
Teas and Coffees. Bakery. Confections. Hardware.  
Groceries. Fish. Patent Medicines. Stationery.  
Provisions. Meat. Perfumery, &c. Wines and Spirits.  
Cooked Meats. Fruit and Flowers. Brushes. Tobaccos, &c.  
Poultry and Game. Vegetables. Turnery. Coal, &c., &c.  
LUNCH ORDERS A SPECIALITY.  
FAMILIES WAITED ON DAILY FOR ORDERS.

MAKE THE HOME BRIGHT by using  
**William Clarke & Son's**  
**COAL.**

Silkstone .. 26/6	Best Nuts .. 24/-	Stove Coal .. 20/6
Best Household 25/-	Roaster Nuts 22/-	Anthracite Nuts 39/-
Special House 24/6	Large Kitchen 22/-	
	Coke 15/6 per Chaldron.	

341, Gray's Inn Rd., King's Cross, W.C. 'Phone 366 North.

## BRANCH NOTES (continued from p. 149).

Speck, at 17, Duncan-road, on Wednesday, June 24, at 3 p.m. On Tuesday, June 23, at 7.30 p.m., a members' meeting will be held at "The Castle" Tea Rooms, Great Southsea-street. This is an important meeting and members are urged to attend. A full report of Miss Boyle's campaign in Portsmouth is given in another column.

**Southampton.**  
A very successful jumble sale was held on May 29, at Nicholls Hall, Northam. Miss Gore Browne very kindly sent us £1, the proceeds of a small sale at Fawley, which brought our profit up to 24. The small waterside town of Hythe was awakened from its usual sleepiness on Wednesday evening, June 10, by a Suffrage meeting—the first ever held there—arranged by the Southampton Branch. Mrs. Leigh Rothwell spoke first in the Square, and afterwards, by request, held another meeting at the Pier Gates to a very attentive and interested audience. Many copies of THE VOTE were sold.

## SCOTLAND.—Clydebank.

Great interest and sympathy have been shown towards the Women's Movement throughout the campaign. Very successful meetings have been held in Clydebank during the last week. On Tuesday, a large audience listened attentively to Miss Semple, of Glasgow, who gave a most interesting address on the Suffrage Movement, whilst Miss Broughton presided and spoke on the policy of the League. On Wednesday, a splendid meeting was held at Paisley, at which Miss Barrs presided and Miss Broughton gave a most effective address, showing how the vote would affect the position of women in industry. Dinner-hour meetings have been held both at Singer's and the shipbuilding yards at Dalnair, and in each case the workers showed keen appreciation of Miss Broughton's address. On Friday evening a magnificent meeting was again held in Clydebank, at which Miss Barrs presided for Miss Eunice Murray. A large crowd very quickly gathered and remained solid until the close of the meeting. Questions were very ably answered by Miss Murray. A large number of votes and much other literature were disposed of, and many invitations to "Come again!" were given by the audience.

## Glasgow.—Suffrage Shop: 70, St. George's-road.

The Sale of Work Committee met on Friday to report progress and draw up a list of stallholders and assistants. Arrangements are now well advanced, and the event promises to be highly satisfactory. It is suggested that every member should devote some of her holiday leisure to working for this effort to raise money for the Cause. Much can be done in odd minutes on the sands or the garden seat. Much interest has been manifested in our display in the shop window of a poster setting forth the history of THE STANDARD'S suppression of Miss Underwood's reply to that paper's mean attempt to create hostility between our League and the W.S.P.U. It is believed that the circulation of THE VOTE in Glasgow could be doubled if only more members would come forward prepared to sell it in the streets and public places; the paper is one of the most effective means of propaganda.

**Paisley.**  
We held an excellent meeting on Saturday afternoon. Miss Dorothy Bains in the chair and Miss Eunice Murray spoke. We took a good collection and sold ninety-seven VOTES and forty-five pamphlets, "Liberal Cant" and the "Illogical Sex" being in great demand.

## PROGRESS AT GRAVESEND.

Our Gravesend Branch Secretary writes: "Last week we had the pleasure of a visit from Miss Anna Munro who, on four consecutive evenings, addressed a large crowd in the open air. Her logical arguments and convincing eloquence aroused great interest in the Cause in spite of the 'rotten' arguments composed of banana skins, &c., advanced by the small boys of the town. An afternoon invitation meeting was held on June 9, for women only, which was ably presided over by Mrs. Taplin. Miss Munro's speech made a deep impression on those present and a vote of thanks was accorded her at the end of the meeting. Miss Munro also addressed an afternoon women's meeting on June 10, in connection with Wycliff Chapel, Perry-street, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Stevens.

The week's campaign culminated in a public meeting in St. James's Institute, on Friday evening, June 12, when, in addition to Miss Munro, we were fortunate enough to secure such an able exponent of the Women's Movement as Mr. Laurence Housman who, in a comprehensive lecture, pointed out the various causes which had led to the women being forced to adopt militancy. Mr. J. E. Tunsted, of Grays, presided."

## OTHER SOCIETIES.

## Churchwomen's Protest Committee.

Referring to the refusal of the Prime Minister to receive a deputation of East-End women, and in view of Miss Sylvia Fankhurst's decision not to take food or water until the deputation is received, the following letter has been sent by the Suffragist Churchwomen's Protest Committee to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London:—

"The Suffragist Churchwomen's Protest Committee desires to call the attention of His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of London to the critical situation that has arisen, owing largely to the servile attitude of the heads of Church towards an unjust and irresponsible Government—a

## ARTHUR'S STORES, 114 to 120, Westbourne Grove, W.

FOR GENERAL PROVISIONS AND HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.

All cakes and pastries made of the finest ingredients by our own bakers. **Trial Earnestly Solicited.**  
Our Motors deliver daily in the following neighbourhoods:—Hampstead, Golder's Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Garden City, Hampstead, Cannon's Park, Putney, Barnes, Kew and Bedford Park.

Government which has met women's demand for enfranchisement with alternate levity and savage persecution. Owing to the neglect of the Bishops to authorise national prayer for God's guidance at such a momentous time, they have obviously failed, with a few recent exceptions, to receive such guidance. Hence the servile acquiescence of the Lords Spiritual when the iniquitous 'Cat-and-Mouse' Act passed the House of Lords without a division. Had the responsible leaders of the Church protested boldly and publicly against the substitution, in a Christian country, of repression for justice, the present dangerous situation might by their influence have been averted. The Prime Minister's insolent refusal to receive a deputation of East-End working women—a refusal which is likely to end in a terrible tragedy—is the logical outcome of the encouragement given to State tyranny by the State Church. The Committee urges the Lords Spiritual to use the whole of their influence to induce the Prime Minister to receive the deputation of working women. The just indignation of women at the treatment they have received has now become a serious menace to the Church as well as to the stability of government. Every fresh act of repression adds to the danger of the situation and helps to spread rebellion among women. The Bishops would do well to remember that they, equally with the Government, will be held responsible for the deaths of any women who die under the provisions of the 'Cat-and-Mouse' Act or as a consequence of the Prime Minister's attitude."

## Women's Tax Resistance League.

## FORTHCOMING SALES.

**Friday, June 19.**—Miss Maud Roll will have goods sold for Tax Resistance at 3 p.m. in the Assembly Rooms, Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells. Protest meeting after sale on the Common. *Speakers:* Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. Kineton Parkes.

## London Graduates' Union for Women's Suffrage.

An important letter has recently been sent from the committee to members of the Cabinet, leaders of the Labour Party and of the Opposition, protesting against the passing of the Plural Voting Bill, having regard to (1) The unfulfilled pledge of the Prime Minister concerning the inclusion of Women's Suffrage in the original Franchise Bill of which the present Plural Voting Bill is a remnant; (2) The urgent demand and great need for the enfranchisement of women, which should take precedence of any other franchise reform. It is signed by H. C. J. Gwynne-Vaughan (chairman), Adeline M. Roberts (vice-chairman), Marian Busk (hon. treasurer) and Harriette Chick (hon. secretary).

## The Federated Council of Suffrage Societies.

Resolutions have been passed protesting against the conduct of the Government in opposing the exercise, on the part of unfranchised women, of the ancient constitutional right of the people of this realm of presenting a petition to the King and the lawless way in which the police violently repelled and assaulted the women who came to present their petition, instead of immediately arresting them if guilty of any offence against the law; also protesting against Mr. Hopkins, the police magistrate, declaring that "some day the exasperated crowd will break into a procession of militants, and then what will happen to you women nobody knows," as being an encouragement to the lowest men in the crowd to indulge in acts of lynch law; the Federated Council include in their protest Mr. Lister Drummond for dismissing the charge against the men who attempted to throw women into the pond at Streatham Common. The council note that the Press have eagerly followed the lead of the magistrates and are daily multiplying this dangerous palliation of mob violence.

## NEXT STEPS IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS CONFERENCE.

The arrangements for the Conference to be held at the London University, Imperial Institute, South Kensington (by kind permission of the authorities), on June 18, 19 and 20, are now completed, and many aspects of educational work will be dealt with by experts. On Friday morning (June 19) the discussion on Sex Instruction will be begun by Dr. Letitia Fairfield, of the L.C.C. School Medical Service, and Mr. J. L. A. Paton, Headmaster of Manchester Grammar School, and continued by Mr. R. B. Henderson, Headmaster Strand School, London, and Miss Nora March. The proceedings of the Conference will be published shortly after its conclusion. Admission is free, and all interested in education are invited. Programmes and tickets for reserved seats and further information can be obtained from the secretary, Dr. L. Haden Guest, 16a, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

## DO YOU WANT GOOD VALUE FOR MONEY

If so, do your shopping with the firms that advertise in "THE VOTE." You help them, they help us; everybody is satisfied. **ALSO:** Tell them you support them because they support "THE VOTE," and send your receipts, or the amount spent, to the Advertisement Manager, "THE VOTE," 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

## Holland House Laundry,

BURMESTER ROAD, LOWER TOOTING.  
Mrs. PIPER, Proprietress. Telephone: Wimbledon 504.  
A FAMILY LAUNDRY, under Distinguished Patronage.  
MY PRICES ARE MODERATE.  
Customers of over 20 years' standing.



ONE  
PENNY]

# THE VOTE

[WEEKLY

Organ of the Women's Freedom League.

**Women who work** **MAPLETON'S**  
with hand or head need in their food the maximum of nourishment with the minimum of trouble. Send for our new list, with food tables, &c., post free on request from (Mention this paper.)

**MAPLETON'S, GARSTON, LIVERPOOL.**

**NUT FOODS**

**Islington Dental Surgery.**

69, UPPER STREET, N.

**Mr. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,**  
Mr. Fredk. G. Boucher, Assistant Dental Surgeon.  
Established 55 Years.

Gas Administered Daily by qualified Medical Man, Fee 7s. 6d. Nurse in attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches. Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No Show-case at door. **CONSULTATION FREE.** Tel. 3795 North.

## SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

**COSTUME DINNER AND PAGEANT.**—Famous Men and Women, B.C. 7000 to A.D. 2014. **HOTEL CECIL, Monday, June 29, 1914.** Among those who will be present are Lady Mur Mackenzie, Lady Strachey, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Miss Lena Ashwell, &c. Tickets for Dinner and Pageant, including Buffet, 10s. 6d. For Entertainment and Pageant, including Buffet, 5s. Full particulars and tickets from The Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C., and the Women Writers' Suffrage League, Goschen-buildings, 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.

## DRESSMAKING.

**MORA PUCKLE, 399, Oxford-street,** (opposite *Times* Book Club). **MODERN ARTISTIC DRESS.** Also Embroidered Djibbabs, Coats, and Skirts. (Entrance Gilbert-street.)

**JAEGER**  
*Fine Pure Wool*  
**The Overknicker.**



Being made of a fine close knitting, it clings perfectly to the figure.

An ideal garment for comfort with the present fashions.

To be seen at Jaeger Depots:  
126, Regent St., W.  
456, Strand, W.C.  
70, Sloane St., S.W.  
102, Kensington High St. W.  
115, Victoria St., S.W.  
85 & 86, Cheapside, E.C.

A Jaeger Agent in every important town. Address on request.  
Illustrated List and Dr. Jaeger's "Heath Culture" post free on request.  
From 6/9.

**THE ONLY PERFECT COFFEE MAKER**

IS THE  
**CAFFETA**

MAKES A USEFUL PRESENT.

Place water and coffee together, light the lamp, and **WAIT FOR THE WHISTLE TO BLOW—THAT'S ALL.**



SIZE:  
4 Cups. **15/6**  
6 Cups. 8 Cups. **21/- 25/-**

Plated or Copper. Obtainable from all the leading Stores and Silversmiths.

In case of difficulty, write the Manufacturer:

**L. WIENER,**  
Patent No. 9621/10. 1a, Fore Street, London.

## MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

For insertion in the next week's issue, copy must be sent in by **Monday morning** to **THE ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER,** 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

### CHARGES:

Change of Air .....	FIRST 15 words, 1s.
Educational .....	Each additional 7 words,
Boarding Houses and .....	or part of 7 words, 6d.
Pensions .....	Four consecutive inser-
Houses and Flats .....	tions for the price of
Professional .....	three, if prepaid.
Ladies' Businesses & .....	
Partnerships .....	
Exchange and Sale .....	FIRST 15 words,
Home Produce & Domestic Pets .....	6d.
Employment .....	Each additional
Recommended Servants .....	7 words, or part
Governesses, Companions, and .....	of 7 words, 6d.
Lady Helps .....	

### BOARD-RESIDENCE.

**Rooms, Holiday Homes, &c.**  
**AT THE STRAND IMPERIAL HOTEL,** opposite Gaiety Theatre, Strand, London.—Absolute Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement.—Ladies will find the freshest, warmest, daintiest, cosiest quarters. Sumptuous Bedroom with h. and c. water fitted, Breakfast, Bath, Attendance and Lights, from 5s. 6d. En pension, 9s. For long stays special terms. Finest English provisions.—**MANAGERESS, 4788 Gerrard.**

**HOLIDAYS AT BRIGHTON.**—If desired, Vegetarian diet. Garden. Bedrooms.—Miss TURNER, Sea View, Victoria-road, Tel. 1702.

**LOWESTOFT.—THE DAGMAR.** Recommended by Members. Minute sea. Liberal table; good cooking. Moderate.

**PAYING GUEST.** Beautiful moorland district. Old-fashioned house. Large gardens, tennis and croquet lawns.—Box 1, c.o. THE VOTE, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.

**WESTOLFF.—"CANNONSLEIGH PENSION."** 9, Westcliff-parade. Ideal position, top cliff, facing sea and bandstand. Near 2 stations and pier. Good tables. Terms from 25s. 6d. weekly; 5s. 6d. per day. Book early for Whitsuntide.

### TO LET.

**FURNISHED SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS.** Central, quiet. Newly decorated.—22, Old Burlington-street, Gerrard 3101.

**TO LET, on the Pantisson Estate,** situated in beautiful country with sea and mountain air (1½ miles from magnificent sea cliffs), 3 **DETACHED COTTAGES,** close to Home Farm. Rents from £4 to £8 per annum.—Apply Mrs. JAMES, Pantisson, near Cardigan.

**TO LET (Furnished), DETACHED COTTAGE.** Dining-room, drawing-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Gas and every convenience. Adjoining West Essex Golf Links. 15 minutes from Chingford Station. For month of August, 2½ guineas.—Apply The Cottage, Sewardstonebury, Chingford.

### WANTED.

**THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD.,** are **REQUIRING SIX COPIES** of the following numbers of **THE VOTE:** 33, 48, 68, 133, 205.

**UNDERCLOTHING** (by hand or machine), **BLOUSES, etc.,** properly and strongly **MADE** at Most Reasonable Prices. Ladies' Own Material Made Up, or patterns submitted. All kinds of mending undertaken.—Mrs. S., care of **THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD.,** 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.

## BUSINESS, &c.

**MRS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A.,** recovers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances or Annuities, mortgages, loans on reversions, or any business of a legal or financial nature.—Hampton House, 3, Kingsway. Phone, 6049 Central.

## BOOKS.

**"IF IT WERE TRUE."** Explaining Spiritual Meaning of Women's Militancy. Obtainable, 7s. 6d. per 1,000, 10d. per 100 leaflets, from M.W.V.S., 26, Grand-parade, Brighton.

**"PERSONAL MAGNETISM."** By Mrs A. B. KNOWLES. 4s. 1d., post free, from Miss L. MURRAY, 40, Hereford-road, Bayswater, W.

**"SOCIAL CHAOS AND THE WAY OUT."** By ALFRED BAKER READ. Price 7s. 6d. Of vital interest to all who are fighting for the freedom of women.—Send for particulars (post free) to HENDERSON'S, 66, Charing Cross-road, London.

**64-PAGE BOOK ABOUT HERBS AND HOW TO USE THEM,** free. Send for one.—TRIMNELL, The Herbalist, 144, Richmond-road, Cardiff. Established 1879.

## LITERARY.

**PLAYS, DUOLOGUES, MONOLOGUES,** dealing with all phases of the Woman's Movement, 3d. and 6d. For Drawing-rooms, Platforms or Stage purposes. Descriptive List (2d.) post free on application.—**ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi.**

## MASSAGE.

**SCIENTIFIC HEAD AND FACE MASSAGE.** Electrical Hair treatment. Lessons given. Special terms to Nurses, Teachers, etc.—Miss L. MURRAY, 40, Hereford-road, Bayswater, W. "Luxur" Hair Tonic, 1s. 1d., post free.

## EDUCATIONAL.

**SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, EXETER HOUSE, WORTHY-ROAD, WINCHESTER.** Excellent Modern Education. Facilities for Music, Art and Languages. Detached house. Good class-rooms. Garden. Vegetarian food if required. Terms on application to PRINCIPAL.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BONELESS CORSETS.**—New invention, unbreakable. List free.—**KNITTED CORSET CO., Nottingham.**

**BREAKFAST CLOTHS** of Genuine Irish Cream Damask, with pretty shamrock centre, 40 in. square, only 1s.; postage 3d. extra. Extraordinary Bargain. Write for Free Catalogue.—**HUTTON'S, 166, Lame, Ireland.**

**SAFETY AT LAST!!** Ask for "Veroid" non-inflammable Ladies' Fancy Combs, plain or jewelled. Recommended and Sold by **HARROD'S STORES, Hairdressing and Haby, Depts.**

**SELFRIDGE AND CO., LTD.,** Hairdressing Dept. **DEBENHAM & FREEBODY (Fancy Department).** In Scotland: **P. S. F. TENSFELDT, 122, Princes-street, Edinburgh.**

See that every article is stamped as this:—**VEROID \* Non-Inflammable, in a small circle. REFUSE ALL SIMILAR NAMES.** For Shipping and Wholesale only: **THE VEROID AND CO., 17, WELL STREET, LONDON, E.C.**