

VOTES FOR WOMEN

VOL. V. (New Series), No. 224.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1912.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)

BOATS FOR WOMEN.



W.S.P.U.: But I want to go aboard now, at this landing-stage. The men passengers seem in no hurry!
BO'SUN ASQ...H: You won't even go aboard at the next (Committee) stage, unless the craft weathers the rapids.
W.S.P.U.: Then why pretend it's a boat for women?
1st MATE LL...D G...RGE: That was to keep you quiet. (Piping his eye). It kept the others quiet.
W.S.P.U.: What have I done—or left undone—to make you think I shall be quiet?
BO'SUN and 1st MATE (Shivering their timbers and everything else within reach): And that's all the gratitude we get for planning this beautiful voyage for her in our nice new ship that nobody wants!

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

THE OUTLOOK.

To the disgrace of England and the everlasting shame of Liberalism, the Government have forced the Suffragists in Holloway, as well as the three W.S.P.U. Leaders, to resort to the terrible weapon of the Hunger Strike. Ten days ago, Mr. McKenna was compelled by a universal outburst of public indignation to transfer the Leaders to the First Division. The demand, instantly made by the Women's Social and Political Union, that the same course should be followed with regard to all the other Suffragist prisoners, pending their release, at once met with a similar spontaneous support, shown by a great stir in the Press, huge demonstrations of protest, cables from all parts of the world, a Memorial of

M.P.'s and other manifestations of public feeling. The Home Secretary remained obdurate. Neither public opinion nor the call of common justice has any effect upon him where women political offenders are concerned. Up to the time of going to press, the Suffragist prisoners are still in the Second Division. We understand a strong question is to be put immediately to Mr. McKenna in the House of Commons by Mr. William Redmond.

The Hunger Strike.

There is only one course open to the brave members of the Union now in prison—the Hunger Strike. For the sake of the Cause for which they have already given the personal liberty so dear to them, they have determined to take this further step in order to secure the political recognition of themselves and their movement both in and out of prison. Mrs. Pankhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, firm in their resolve to accept no concessions that are withheld from the rank and file, will enter upon this terrible experience with them. Words cannot express our contempt and scorn for the Government that can force upon its prisoners of war an agony of suffering involving loss of health and possible loss of life, rather than give them the civilised treatment customary in all enlightened countries. We can only repeat how deep is our sorrowful admiration for those who will be undergoing this torture when these words appear in print, and wish them from our hearts—God speed!

The Reform Bill.

The Manhood Suffrage Bill is now before the House of Commons. The Bill simplifies the Registration machinery, reduces the qualifying period to six

months, abolishes the property qualification, plural voting, and University representation, and deals with other minor matters. Above all, it gives a vote to every person over twenty-one who happens to be a man. Every political privilege save one is by this Bill swept away. That one is the privilege of the male, which is, according to the Government's intention, to be increased and strengthened. To be a woman is to be henceforward the one ineffaceable political stigma, the one ineradicable shame. No woman will be deemed worthy of citizenship. No man, unless a lunatic under restraint, or a pauper, or a criminal in gaol, will be left outside the pale. Peers, if they be males, are to vote because they have, Mr. Pease tells us, asserted, since the passing of the Parliament Act, that they have even less voice in the permanent management of the affairs of the country than have their coachmen. "We wish," he added, "to redress that grievance." Even a youth under age is to begin to qualify for the Vote in his twentieth year, so that when his twenty-first birthday arrives he may enter at once into possession of the Vote.

The Wall of Manhood Suffrage.

"Domestic servants," we read in the report of Mr. Pease's speech, "will be qualified for the first time under the operation of our Bill." It was startling for the moment. The vast majority of domestic servants are women. Could this be Votes for Women by a side wind? No; it is only footmen and other male domestics who are to vote. But there are in fact no men, rich or poor, old or young, drunk or sober, literate or illiterate, wise or foolish, vicious or virtuous, to whom the Government will not give

MASS MEETING IN THE ALBERT HALL.

The W.S.P.U.'S Answer to the Government. Defiant Resolution—Stirring Messages from Suffragist Prisoners.

If, as a contemporary inadvertently announced in its list of the day's events on June 15, the great meeting in the Albert Hall had actually been convened by the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage, there would have been good reason for disbeliever in any Suffragist who might have strayed into it by mistake. The bravest soldier would not like to see a meeting like that, and to know that his enemy had been able to call it together.

It was not only the fighting speeches, not only the magnificent collection of the only defiant resolution, that helped to make up the answer that the Women's Social and Political Union sent on Saturday night to the Government who have imprisoned their leaders and their comrades. The feeling of the audience was part of that answer. We have known many Albert Hall W.S.P.U. audiences in the past few years; we do not remember one in which indignation was with such difficulty kept under restraint, in which feeling was so sensitive to the right word, enthusiasm so ready to take fire. Again, one would not like to have sat there in the middle of that seething cauldron of revolt, had one belonged to the enemy who had called that revolt into being.

Waves of feeling went over the Hall from time to time. Now it was a roar of welcome, as the speakers came on to the platform and stood, a little band of deputy warriors, in the places of those who had so often stood there before, who to-night were in the thoughts of every member of that vast audience. Now it was a fine blend of scorn and anger and approval, as the resolution was read from the chair; now, a shout of admiration and comradeship as the brave messages from the prisons were delivered, one by one; now again, a great storm of greeting and gratitude to the man who has defended Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and through her the actions of the W.S.P.U., at the Conspiracy Trial. It changed again, into an outburst of derision, triumph and joy at the announcement that the Union, since the efforts of the Government to suppress it, had grown too large for its present offices, and was trying to find premises spacious enough to hold it. Every raised voice of the prisoners, whether of those who had completed their sentences and sat behind the speakers, showing by every means at their command their readiness "to do it again," or of those who were still in prison cells, were greeted with applause, not the least of these spontaneous tributes being the one paid to the solitary man in Brixton Gaol who had given up his liberty for the sake of women's freedom.

When the last coin had been given, when the last word had been said, one came away glad to have been a unit in a movement that could inspire such a meeting—but sorry beyond words or power of expression for the unimaginative, unseeing little set of politicians who compose a Government that think to imprison what they cannot even see, to crush what they cannot feel, to destroy what they are unable even dimly to understand.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mrs. Tuke opened the proceedings by reading the resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting calls upon the Government to set at liberty the 78 Suffragist prisoners who have already suffered heavy punishment for acts which according to a jury of their countrymen were prompted by pure motives."

"The meeting further demands that pending their release these prisoners of conscience shall all be placed in the first division, and given every privilege due to them as political offenders."

Further:—"This meeting indignantly condemns the proposal of the Government to extend the Parliamentary franchise for the benefit of men only."

"The meeting regards the Government's suggestion that women shall depend for enfranchisement upon a private member's amendment as insulting and dishonest."

"And, finally, the meeting demands that the Government shall abandon the Manhood Suffrage Bill and shall in its stead introduce on Monday next, a measure giving equal voting rights to men and women."

THE SPEECHES.

Mrs. Tuke then said:—"It is with feelings of intense pride in our Union, and in the solidarity and unity of its members, that I preside over this great meeting to-night, and for two special reasons would very heartily thank all those members and friends who have spared neither time nor trouble nor energy in organising it so magnificently. The first reason is a political one, and it is this:—We are giving a very valuable and effective object lesson to the Government which has tried to cripple and destroy our Union, and through it to damage the whole Suffrage movement. We have dared them to do their worst, and what has their worst

amounted to? The honours of war are with the women, as they always have been and as they always will be in this fight. The net result is that we are more determined, more united, and in a stronger position than we have ever been before."

The second is a more personal reason. We know that nothing will so encourage and rouse the hearts and minds of our comrades in prison as the knowledge that all those who value the ideals for which our Union stands are talking to its standard in a time of crisis, and that many who recent events have made strong friends of Woman Suffrage are here to-night giving us practical proofs of their friendliness and their co-operation."

Much of vital importance and thrilling interest to us as a Union has taken place since the last great meeting held under the auspices of this Society in this hall. The trial and sentence of nine months' imprisonment in the Second Division—"Shame!"—passed upon the beloved and honoured Leaders of the Union has focussed world-wide attention on our cause, and raised an indignant storm of protest everywhere. The Home Secretary has had to bow to the storm. After consultation with the Judge, he decided that the Leaders should be transferred to the First Division. Since we learned the result of the agitation on their behalf, we have been doing everything in our power to ensure that other Suffragist prisoners shall be treated in the same way, and transferred also to the First Division pending their release. Up to this, the Home Secretary has refused to budge. If he still remains obdurate, I am authorised to tell this meeting that the prisoners will adopt the hunger strike and that the Leaders will adopt the Hunger Strike also, in order to back up their demand. Friends, it rests very largely with us to obviate the necessity for this terrible protest. We at Clement's Inn, for our part, are bringing every possible kind of pressure that we can upon the Home Office. You in your turn must do the same. Write to Mr. McKenna; inundate him with letters; let him down in them. Let him struggle and wriggle as he will; if we only bring sufficient pressure to bear, he must yield. This thing simply must not be. We pledge ourselves here and now to raise such a feeling in the country that he must give way."

I know that I am only voicing what you all feel, when I say with what joy we greet on our platform this evening some of our gallant comrades who have varying sentences for participating in the militant protest of last March. We assure them of our happiness that they are once again breathing the free air of heaven. On your behalf, as well as on my own, I extend to them the very heartiest greeting. It has been a matter of great joy that we have been able to get messages from the prisoners that still more glad to be a unit in the movement that could inspire such a meeting—but sorry beyond words or power of expression for the unimaginative, unseeing little set of politicians who compose a Government that think to imprison what they cannot even see, to crush what they cannot feel, to destroy what they are unable even dimly to understand."

What happened in regard to the Conciliation Bill would happen in regard to a private Member's amendment. It was said that it would mean a Cabinet split. The Cabinet ought to split if women did not get the Vote, and it would split if Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey were true to their principles. The women knew that the Cabinet would not split on the Suffrage. That was only one of the usual bogies. "Who is going to resign?" Miss Kenney asked, "and if they do, what harm will it do to the Cabinet?" Last year women were told that a Government measure could not be introduced, because Lord Loreburn and Mr. Lewis Harcourt would resign, and that this was fatal to the extension of the Royal Cabinet. Now Lord Loreburn had left the Cabinet, and nobody had turned a hair or shed a tear, and the Cabinet went calmly on existing. If they were to find him the encouragement that, however courageous and however great his soul may be, he needs because he is alone. We should like to tell him what we think of him, how magnificent he is, and how we are working with might and main for his release."

Mrs. Tuke then called upon Mrs. Mansell-Moulin to make a speech for the Treasurer.

Mrs. Mansell-Moulin said that, standing on the spot where that noble lady the beloved Honorary Treasurer had so often stood, and where her magnetic personality and her silver-voiced oratory had so often touched the hearts and loosened the purse-strings of the vast audience before her on so many occasions, she felt that she was standing on holy ground. In this Union the first thing women learnt was forgetfulness of self, and so when the call came to do any particular work at any particular moment they never paused to consider if they were equal to the task, or whether the work was congenial, they simply went and did it. They knew they were only frail instruments in a mighty cause, the greatest cause in the whole world—the cause of human freedom; and because their ideal was so lofty they had that enthusiasm which could overcome every obstacle. The awakening of women in the last fifty years was the greatest event in modern history, if not in the history of all time. It was world-wide, and fraught with consequences so stupendous that the mind was staggered at the thought of it. The agitation in this country had kindled a spark which had lighted a torch in every

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For the benefit of any Liberal ladies in the audience who did not take in Votes for Women, Mrs. Tuke explained that the Women's Social and Political Union refused to accept a private member's amendment, as set forth in our leading article last week. "The Liberal women," she proceeded, "should have learned the lesson of the Conciliation Bill. The Union said that that Bill would be defeated by 14, and it was defeated by 14. That is why the Government don't like our Leaders! They are too clever for them! The Liberal politicians told the country and the Liberal women, through its press, that they would support the Conciliation Bill, because it was a lie. We know that that was a lie. We know what defeated the Conciliation Bill, the Liberal Whip, against the Lobby, in a most secret way urging Members of Parliament (though it is against the customs of the House that this should happen) to vote against the Conciliation Bill. Let him struggle and wriggle as he will; if we only bring sufficient pressure to bear, he must yield. This thing simply must not be. We pledge ourselves here and now to raise such a feeling in the country that he must give way."

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Mrs. Tuke then called upon Mrs. Mansell-Moulin to make a speech for the Treasurer.

Mrs. Mansell-Moulin said that, standing on the spot where that noble lady the beloved Honorary Treasurer had so often stood, and where her magnetic personality and her silver-voiced oratory had so often touched the hearts and loosened the purse-strings of the vast audience before her on so many occasions, she felt that she was standing on holy ground. In this Union the first thing women learnt was forgetfulness of self, and so when the call came to do any particular work at any particular moment they never paused to consider if they were equal to the task, or whether the work was congenial, they simply went and did it. They knew they were only frail instruments in a mighty cause, the greatest cause in the whole world—the cause of human freedom; and because their ideal was so lofty they had that enthusiasm which could overcome every obstacle. The awakening of women in the last fifty years was the greatest event in modern history, if not in the history of all time. It was world-wide, and fraught with consequences so stupendous that the mind was staggered at the thought of it. The agitation in this country had kindled a spark which had lighted a torch in every

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River Coats.

Our sketch illustrates a handsome White Crash Coat called the "Sandow"; it is ornamented with large Lace Insertions and finished with Black Lapels and Cuffs. An excellent style for Boating. ... Special Price 52/6

River Hats.

A very becoming Linen Hat is illustrated above; it is lined with Straw of contrasting colour, and trimmed with wide Ribbon Velvet, and is available in all correct colours. Suitable alike for Tennis, River, and Seaside wear. Price 14/11

River Shoes.

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EVERYWOMAN.

Our best congratulations to Miss L. F. Nettlefold, a member of the W.S.P.U., who, in the Cambridge Law Tripos, placed second, and second in the First Class Honours List. Brilliant academic successes of this kind accentuate the injustice perpetuated at the two older Universities, where women are not allowed the recognition of a degree, however ably they may have qualified themselves for it, and for no other reason than that they did not happen to be born men. When women have won the Vote, it will be impossible for such inequality between men and women to exist, even at Oxford and Cambridge.

Interesting appointments of women continue to be made in various parts of the world. China has again beaten us, this time in Scotland, where Dr. Yamina Sen is the first woman to be admitted to the Fellowship of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. At Lincoln, Miss Winifred A. Todhunter has been appointed Principal of the Diocesan Training College in place of Canon Rowe. An opening of quite another kind has been found for women in the little German town of Wupp, where Frau Wernicke has been made a night watchman. A contemporary is pleased to be witty on the subject, wondering if it would be beneath the dignity or beyond the ability of English Suffragettes to accept a similar post. Certainly not! Suffragettes know better than anybody how great is the need for women police. As for the physical force side of the question, women who have seen a body of 6,000 police called out against thirteen Suffragettes in Parliament Square are not likely to attach undue importance to the physical superiority of the enfranchised half of the population.

What will Bohemia do in the case of Fru Vik-Kuneticka, who has just been elected a member of the Bohemian Diet by a large majority? It is reported that her election will not be held valid, though it is doubtful if there is anything actually in the written Constitution to make it illegal. Prejudice will no doubt militate strongly against her, though it is amusing to remember that in a Suffrage debate in the House of Commons, not long ago, that doughty Anti-Suffragist, Mr. Methuen Scott, declared that he would have no objection to the election of women members of Parliament. It is, of course, impossible to unravel the tangled web of Anti-Suffrage logic, so there is some chance for Fru Kuneticka!

The appointment of a woman, Miss Julia Lathrop, as chief of the Children's Bureau in San Francisco, with a salary of £1,000, is openly declared to be an electioneering "dodge" on the part of Mr. Taft, who is anxious to capture the woman's vote in those States where women enjoy the franchise. If so, it is a very good effect of the enfranchisement of women, for an institution that exists for the study of problems affecting the welfare of children should be by all the laws of reason have a woman at its head. It is in matters of this kind that the woman's sound common sense is needed as an antidote to the sentimentality that so often characterises the dealings of kind-hearted men with the children whom they do not really understand. Our own Children's Act is an example of this kind of sentimental legislation that sometimes works out extremely badly for the woman, whose point of view was not studied when the Act was drafted.

Only a few weeks ago, a shameful instance occurred of the working of this Act where women are concerned. At Rotherham, a man and a woman of the name of Taylor were summoned under the Children's Act for having failed to provide a fire-guard, in consequence of which a young child was burnt to death. The report of the case in the *Yorkshire Telegraph and Star* concluded as follows:—

Defendants pleaded poverty. The case against Harry Taylor was dismissed, and Caroline Taylor was fined 5s., including costs.

This is not the first time a mother has been penalised by the Children's Act while the father has been allowed to go free. Yet the father is the only legal parent of the child, and Anti-Suffragists tell us that wives are supported by their husbands!

The rapidly growing demand for the release of the Suffragist prisoners calls our attention once more to the severity of the sentences imposed upon these women for their trifling offences against property as compared with the penalties inflicted almost daily upon men for offences against persons. Contrast, for instance, the monstrous sentence of nine months passed on the W.S.P.U. Leaders, with

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

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TO SUFFRAGETTES—Save time and temper. Buy a good-fitting Smart Hat (made to order), from 6/11. Ready to wear, 4/11. Box sent on approval. Orders by post receive prompt attention. CLARA STRONG, 84, ELSPEY ROAD, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W.

A MEMORIAL MASS MEETING will be held on Wednesday, June 26, 1912, at 8 p.m., at the QUEEN'S HALL (Sole lessees: Messrs. Chappell & Co., Ltd., in memory of the late W. T. STEAD (who lost his life on the "Titanic"). A Resolution with regard to the WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC BILL will be put to the meeting. Miss Estelle Stead will recite. SPEAKERS—Lady Stout, Miss Emily Ford, Miss Lindal-Hageby, Miss Margaret McMillan, and Messrs. Noel Buxton, M.P., P. H. Booth, M.P., W. J. George, Dr. Hoston, R. T. Hawkins, George Lansbury, M.P., Stanley Lee, J. E. Millholland, J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., Dr. Saleeby, H. Snell, Josiah Wedgwood, M.P. Chair: HEBER STEAD, M.A. Tickets, 6d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. from all Women's Societies, the Hall, Stead's Publishing House, and THE INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 15, Adam St., Strand, W.C. Telephone: 5202 Gerrard. N.B.—Helpers urgently needed.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. (Opposite the Knightsbridge Tube Station). President—Mrs. Cecil Chapman.

On Tuesday, June 25th, the Marchioness of Downshire will open the Strawberry and Cream Tea at the Office, at 3.15 p.m. There will be Flowers, Fruit, Vegetables, Cakes, Butter, and Eggs, all straight from the country, and at reasonable prices, for members to buy, so they are urged, in their own interests, to attend and bring their friends.

On June 29, our Garden Fete will take place at Walpole House, Chiswick Mall, from 3 to 7 p.m., by kind permission of the Hon. Mrs. Goldman. There will be Morris Dancing, performed by children, arranged by Miss Plunkitt, a Performance of "The Man of Tan," also acted by children, Mrs. George Young and Mr. J. C. Meyer will appear in "The Constant Lover," and Miss Gwendoline Logan will recite to music. The "Mascotte" Ladies' Band will play during the afternoon. There will be several Palmists (including Mrs. Cecil Croft) and a Hoop-la, arranged by the Men's Political Union. The Men's Society for Women's Suffrage are also providing a Side Show, the details of which will be published later.

Walpole House is an old Jacobean residence, containing a fine Collection of Burne Jones Pictures, and is in itself well worth a visit. The Garden is charming, and no more pleasant spot could be found near London on a June afternoon.

The New Constitutional, which has always tried to promote unity among Suffrage Societies by joining with them whenever possible, hopes to welcome Suffragists belonging to all Societies on this festive occasion. Tickets, including Tea, 5s. (children half-price), admission of 10s., can be obtained from Miss Wright, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

London Society of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. 58, Victoria Street, S.W. Law-Abiding. Non-Party.

PUBLIC RECEPTION. EMPRESS ROOMS, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, Tuesday, June 25.

3.30 to 6.15. Chair: Miss Edith Dimock. SPEAKERS—Miss K. D. COURTNEY, Hon. Sec. N.U.W.S.S., Miss EDITH PALMER, Hon. Parliamentary Secretary, Mrs. F. T. SWANWICK, Editor "The Common Cause." Sale of Oriental Cloths and Antiques. Discussion invited.

VOTES FOR WOMEN 4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1912

AN INSULT TO WOMEN.

The Manhood Suffrage Bill has been introduced, and the Government's scheme for defrauding women of the Vote is laid open to our view.

The Manhood Suffrage Bill has been bad in anticipation; it is worse in its reality. No woman can read the Government's proposals without a burning sense of insult, and without a determination, as deep as her nature is deep, to resist and prevent this attempted degradation of herself and other women.

When, in November last, the Women's Social and Political Union made a declaration of war upon the Manhood Suffrage Bill and the Government responsible for it, some people accused the Union of acting in hot, reckless, and unthinking haste. What do these people say now, we wonder? The situation is to-day as clear to everyone as it was in November to the W.S.P.U. The Manhood Suffrage Bill was from the first intended as a weapon against Votes for Women. The "Amendment" scheme was a fraud, devised in order to deceive Suffragists, and to lull the militants to quiescence.

The Government have made up their mind that Woman Suffrage shall not be included in the Manhood Suffrage Bill. They intend to carry, as Gladstone did in 1884, a franchise measure for men only. The difference between the present Government and Mr. Gladstone is that what he did openly, they intend to do treacherously and by stealth. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George and the rest have introduced, as Gladstone introduced, a measure of Votes for Men. Gladstone publicly opposed a Woman Suffrage Amendment; Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George are secretly intriguing against a Woman Suffrage Amendment.

Mr. Lloyd George's public utterances do not deceive us for one moment. It is by his actions that we judge him. He has always been the enemy of the Votes for Women cause, and we know that he is its enemy still. He and Sir Edward Grey, who professed to constitute themselves the champions of this cause, have betrayed it at every point. The chief blame we lay upon the shoulders of Mr. Lloyd George. Sir Edward Grey, in the beginning, had possibly good intentions, but he belongs essentially to the order of broken reeds. At the time when the Manhood Suffrage plot was hatched between the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey was in need of Mr. Lloyd George's support for his foreign policy, then very unpopular with the more radical section of the Party. It is to be feared that in giving, as an equivalent for that support, his sanction to the Manhood Suffrage plot, he did not examine too carefully into its true nature. He cannot now be ignorant of it, but he has evidently thrown his Woman Suffrage principles overboard, and become entirely callous with regard to the breach of faith he has committed.

We have only to recall the history of the Conciliation Bill to understand the dishonest policy which Mr. Lloyd George has invented for the Government's use. What happened to the Conciliation Bill will, according to Mr. Lloyd George's calculations, happen to the Amendment.

That the defeat of the Conciliation Bill was directly due to Government action is well-known. The Master of Elibank, the chief Liberal Whip, secretly urged the Government's followers to vote against the Bill, on the ground that the passage of a Woman Suffrage measure would put the Cabinet in a difficulty. What the Master of Elibank did to defeat the Conciliation Bill, he will do to defeat a Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill. Thus are promises of Government neutrality performed! The fact is that Government neutrality upon this question is impossible. The Government must be either for or against Votes for Women. They have chosen to be against it.

Evidence that our diagnosis of the situation is correct is offered by a leading article in the Daily News of June 18. This newspaper, which once declared that the fulfilment of our hopes was assured by the Government's offer, now confesses the ugly truth, though still it tries to adorn that truth with what we must be pardoned for calling canting hypocrisy. This mouthpiece of the Government in general, and of Mr. Lloyd George in particular, writes as follows:—

Mr. Pease said that the extension to women of the same franchise as that conceded to men would mean an addition of ten and a half million voters to the electorate. The fate of the Conciliation Bill does not justify much expectation that so vast a change will be incorporated in the Bill on the initiative of the House; but the proposal will have a strong backing, and, even if the Bill is passed without its inclusion, it will be upon the lines of adult suffrage for women that the propaganda will proceed to its inevitable climax. That it has suffered a severe check by such incidents as the last window smashing episode and the disgraceful attack on the Prime Minister at the India Office, is undeniable; but the fanatical folly of a few unbalanced men and women cannot destroy the validity of a claim which rests on the simple fact of a common citizenship and a common burden of duties, liabilities, and restraints. The claim may be resisted a little longer; but a resistance which has no basis except in the irrational prejudice of sex is doomed.

The criticism of militant methods, a criticism so inept in view of the revelation made in the preceding sentences, we pass over with the contempt it deserves.

The whole terms of the Manhood Suffrage Bill, and the speech in which it was recommended to the House, are an insult, and constitute an attack upon the woman's right to vote. Even the peers are to have votes, although they have already seats in the Upper House of Parliament. "The peers," said Mr. Pease, "can now vote for Local Government authorities, and we do not see why they should not have a grievance of which they complain redressed." We demand to know why, on this same principle, the Government do not redress the similar yet far greater grievance of which women complain! The enfranchisement of the peers will mean that with the exception of criminals and lunatics, women are the only political outcasts in the State.

The root principle of the Bill is that every man, provided he be twenty-one, shall vote, and that all women, because they are women, shall be kept outside the pale of citizenship and shall be treated as though they were an inferior and sub-human race. In short, we are now face to face with the political enslavement of women in its most acute form. Unless this Manhood Suffrage plot is defeated, things are going to be worse for women hereafter than they have been in the past. Women have painfully, and with immense toil and sacrifice, forged their way upwards out of subjection and ignorance and oppression of every kind. The old evils may not recur in precisely the same form, but if Manhood Suffrage is established, if every boy of twenty-one is made the political master of his mother, if male-nepotism, rather than humanity, is thus flagrantly and completely established in power, then a hideous reaction will inevitably take place, and wrongs will be done to women—some deliberately, and some in ignorance of their needs—that can only be wiped out at the price of tragedy.

How are we to rouse the country to prevent this sin against civilisation, to forbid this descent into barbarism? By doing our own duty, each and every one of us! Let every woman who reads these words swear to herself that she will fight, though she fights alone, against this threatened outrage!

To any woman who cares for the liberty of women, and for what that liberty represents and promises to the world, the crisis of her life has come. It is not the members of the Women's Social and Political Union who will fail at such a time as this.

We have written plainly about the situation, because we believe that illusions are dangerous. We have not written in the spirit of doubt or despair. On the contrary, we are convinced that women are now strong enough to win their freedom though all the politicians should unite against them. It only needs that we should first resolve upon the right policy of holding the Government responsible for giving Votes to Women, and that then we should put behind this policy all the driving force that women's skill, energy, determination, enthusiasm—heroism if need be—can supply.

"A SPECIOUS AND CONTINUOUS HYPOCRISY."

Speech by Mr. Tim Healy, K.C., M.P., in the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday, June 15.

It seems to me that it would take the sound of a thunderbolt to fill this hall, and a telescope to see the faces of the ladies at the other end!

Mrs. Tuke, from the Chair, has thanked me for defending Mrs. Lawrence. I can only say I did not defend her from my brief; I defended her from my heart. And I am here to-night, standing for the first time after over thirty years in Parliament upon a platform not immediately connected with the affairs of my country, because I feel that an act of reparation and an act of admiration will become me—an act of reparation for those fifteen of my countrymen who turned their coats on the women's movement, and an act of admiration for the prisoners whom I saw, whose devotion, whose purity of motive, whose spirit of sacrifice equals that in any movement I have ever known or ever read of. And I conceive that whatever may be the views of those who witnessed the impeachment of these prisoners at the Old Bailey, after the Trial was over every man—from the judge who sentenced them to the jury who condemned them—must have admired their courage, their devotion, and their spirit of sacrifice. Accordingly, when I was asked to attend here to-night to express my opinions upon the question of Woman Suffrage, I rejoiced at the opportunity of aligning myself with those spirits who from their cells to-night sent you a message of hope and of determination. And when we think that within the last three or four years, no less than 1,000 women have gone cheerfully to gaol in connection with this movement, I challenge any period of the history of this country, or of any other country, to show an equal measure of pluck, an equal measure of devotion.

Sometimes you hear, in preambles to Bills, That whereas discontent prevails amongst large classes of His Majesty's subjects, it is the duty of Parliament to remove these discontents.

Instead, as this movement proceeded, of any measure being taken to remove that discontent, it seems to me that every step of those whose duty it was to compose ill-feeling and to create content amongst the people has been taken to exasperate and to provoke the women of the country, and by a mingled system of contempt and of torture to stir up further bitterness in connection with this struggle. So here to-night we are assembled to give the mind of the Government a little taste of forcible feeding ourselves.

We are met upon the eve of the introduction of a further measure of Franchise Reform. What have the young men done to deserve this vote at twenty-one years of age? Well, they graciously condescended to be born! They condescended to have mothers, and they are to get the vote, and the mothers who bore them are to be refused it. So it is that we tell the Government to-night that all these promises which have been held out—first as to the Conciliation Bill, and second as to this measure of Manhood Suffrage bringing alleviation to the minds of those who desire Votes for Women—we believe that their promises and their performances are of a specious and continuous hypocrisy.

"Scuttled!"

First you were promised, if you moderated your demand, that you would get the Conciliation Bill. Steps were taken to destroy that measure, and a Minister amongst the Ministry who had promised something like assistance towards it went down to Bath and boasted of having torpedoed it. I think he might have used another word, signifying something with less fair play about it; he might have said it had been scuttled, because its fate was deliberately planned by its pretended friends. And now you are told that if you behave properly, a Private Member will bring in a motion which will give you the Suffrage on the incoming Bill. Now, don't be humbugged into believing anything of that. Women will get no relief and no consideration upon the Manhood Suffrage Bill, and I am amazed that a man of the penetration and skill of Mr. Lloyd George should have consented to tell an audience of his countrymen that the reason he did not support the Conciliation Bill was that it was a measure for duchesses, but that he was going to give the vote to the working women, the mass of the toiling families of the country. (A voice: "They are still waiting for it.") And you will find when this Suffrage Bill has gone through—if it ever goes through—that women will be left by the Cabinet in the same forlorn condition as they were left at the defeat of the Conciliation Bill. Accordingly, I have come to the conclusion—and I think it is right to say so—that just as with very many of the large questions connected with the social life of this country, though supported originally by Liberals, in the end your triumph will come only from a Conservative Government.

And I wish for myself to say this, that I believe that never was there a time in the history of this country when it was more desirable or more necessary that women should enjoy the Vote than at the beginning of this century which we are entering upon. You are all familiar with the controversy and with the arguments upon this question, but I should like to give in a few words my reasons for the strength of my feeling in reference to this question. In the first place, Parliament has settled very many of the great questions which engaged the minds of mankind in the nineteenth century, and we are now entering largely upon questions of social reform. Take the Insurance Bill. Is it not monstrous to propose to tax the working women of this country and give them no voice on the special questions connected with their employment, and connected with their interests touched and covered by that measure? Take even such a question as that of the Eight Hours Bill for miners. Did anybody think last year, or the year before, when they were passing eight hours for miners, that where the husband and a couple of sons came up from the pit in the three shifts which were created, instead of women having to prepare three meals, it meant that they should prepare nine? (A voice: "That was the fault of the employers.") It is not the women's fault, anyhow. And therefore I ask myself: Has the world, has Parliament, shown itself so wise for hundreds of years past that we should now be afraid to temper our institutions with a little of the wit and a little of the common sense which belongs to the women of the country?

Engines of Taxation.

Why, take the Governments of Europe. Do you feel any reason to take special pride in them? If you want a touch of comedy, you mention the Czar of Russia, or the Sultan of Turkey, or the Khedive of Egypt, or the Shah of Persia, or the Yakund of Swat! You have a condition of affairs whereby government no longer affects the liberties of men and women as to their minds or limbs in those islands, but as to their pockets. Government all over the world is now becoming a mere engine of taxation. They take your money, and they refuse you votes. And therefore anybody who looks with impartiality upon the question must see that, however you may have handled mankind in times past, you can no longer suppress the wishes, the voices, the convenience, and the temperament of the women of the world.

There is another question keenly affecting us in which I think women are entitled to a special voice. I refer to the question of Education. The children are theirs. And I think, if there was no other reason, the fact that the mothers of the country are entitled to consideration in respect of the upbringing and education of their children alone gives them a title to say what Members of Parliament they shall send to the House of Commons.

Another matter. What is it that divides the great English Parties at the present time? If you had the Vote, what choice would you have in its exercise? You would have at the present moment to choose between Mr. Asquith and his policy and Mr. Bonar Law and his policy. And what divides them? Why, they are all for the honour of England! They are all for the Army and the Navy; they are all for the Empire! But the immediate question which affects them, and which at the polls is made the moot of on both sides, is a question which nobody seems to think keenly affects women, namely, the question of Tariff Reform and the question of Free Trade. It means to you a question of whether every article which you consume, which women have to purchase, and upon which they have to feed their children, is to be freely imported, or whether it is to bear a tariff which may or may not injure or benefit the families in respect of whom that tariff is imposed. Accordingly, when it is declared that women have no special interest which entitles them to a special representation, I maintain that women above all are most keenly interested in the legislation of the future.

"The Babies of Twenty-One."

They say women don't want the Vote. Do the babies of twenty-one who are to get it on Monday next want the Vote? Did it come to them in their feeding-bottles? No; in my opinion, if ever there was a question upon which women are entitled to show themselves determined and in earnest, it is this question.

Now, it is said that Mr. Lloyd George is going to introduce eight million women voters into this new Bill, but if you believe another of his colleagues, Mr. Hobhouse, he has hinted that unless you burn down palaces and tear down park railings no woman should get the Suffrage! And I have only to say, when the temper shown recently on the part of disappointed and waiting women has been condemned, that I have never known in my political life so plain an incitement to violence by a responsible statesman. And then, when his

challenge was taken up, they get the Attorney-General to work to punish the women, who were told that unless they showed themselves in earnest the mind of Mr. Hobhouse would not be penetrated. And, living in a time when you have a Government which permits threats of outrage and violence by strike leaders because they don't get their way, threats to shoot noble lords, threats to pull up the King's highway, threats to throttle the Port of London so that supplies can only be brought from it under the protection of military and police forces, and when you find that Government not daring to prosecute a single man, it is only then that you discover what a talismanic influence a man possesses simply because he enjoys the Vote. Do you suppose that Mr. Asquith is in love with strike leaders? Do you imagine he enjoys the yoke of the Labour Members? Do you suppose for a moment that if he could he would not get rid of their domination? And if you find this power vested in a small party of forty or fifty men, commanding perhaps half a million of votes or a million throughout the three Kingdoms, exercising such control over the Executive, may you not well augur to yourselves beneficent changes in legislation if a few million women enjoy the franchise? You may be sure that if you merely simmer and look pretty you will never get it. The Labour Party don't simmer; Keir Hardie does not "look pretty." And where was Ireland until it formed a Party under the extended franchise? We waited 150 years for emancipation. I don't think you will wait so long! And I ask, can anyone be astonished that having regard to that vast range of social questions which are now confronting the world, educated women, uneducated women, tax-paying women, working women, should join in a solid phalanx, and determine to assert themselves, and bring pressure to bear in a Constitutional and Parliamentary manner?

What have men to fear from extending this Suffrage to their fellow citizens? I see no cause for fear.

Look at the past. I think the finest thing that was ever said of any person was what Louis Kossuth said of Joan of Arc:

"Never," said he, "in the history of the world, until her time, had you a captain of armies and a generalissimo of forces at eighteen years of age."

The Roll of Sacrifice.

And where the roll of sacrifice is counted the names of women stand high. And in this movement to-day, having some experience of movements which call for the exercise of courage, of judgment, of intrepidity, I wish to add my humble testimony to the sex of those who now fill so many of His Majesty's gaols, and who will mightily ornament His Majesty's Councils. Women like Mrs. Pankhurst, women like Mrs. Lawrence, have but to breathe to make you feel that a better and purer influence surrounds you in the sphere in which they move. Such women are a power not for evil but for good. I am satisfied that in this movement they will typify their sex; and I believe that by doing honour to women, by extending to them the advantage of a common vote, men will but improve the government of the country and conserve those interests they esteem so highly.

As for the pretence that this movement is unwomanly, that voting, forsooth, is unladylike—the answer to that might come in the words of the late Mr. Henley, who used to say:

When I have no longer an argument to urge on such matters, I shall lie on my back and cry, "Fudge!"

To drop a piece of paper once in five years in a little tin box is "unwomanly"—if it is done for a Member of Parliament; but you may do it twelve months in the year for a County Councillor! Unladylike to vote for a Member of Parliament—angel-like to vote for a vestryman!

Accordingly, the feeling that my presence may in some degree show those ladies who are engaged in this movement that all those who are Nationalists are not traitors to a cause which ought to be sacred, I to-night by my presence, if not by my arguments, wish to send those women who are in prison a message of hope, of confidence, and of success. As for the men who imprison them, and who apply to them the term of "Suffragette"—as a word of reproach, I would only say they have made it a word of glory. I would rather be a Suffragette than a gaolerette!

Your opponents no doubt—I feel sure—conscientiously discharge their duty, as they believe, in sending you to gaol. I think they would be well advised to pause, if meetings like this—great, vast, unanimous—represent the spirit of the country! You have to-night given a demonstration which will react behind the prison bars. You have shown your appreciation of the services and the sacrifices of those who have stood by the poor and the oppressed. Listening to them as they spoke from the dock, I felt that they spoke for all humanity—and I prophesy to-night that they spoke for all futurity.

OPEN-AIR CAMPAIGN.

Great Demonstrations and Street Corner Meetings.

WAT TYLER: A PARALLEL.

On the eve of the fourth Reform Bill's introduction, voteless women, whom the Government still ignores, could scarcely have chosen a better meeting place than Blackheath. The ground is associated with no sham partisan struggle for minor administrative reforms, so many of which found place even in the Chartist programme, but with the elemental demand for human freedom voiced, not by professional politicians, but by plain men who had learnt the evils of slavery in the bitter school of experience. Here it was that Wat Tyler and the people's priest, John Ball, met together with 60,000 men who had marched from all the towns and hamlets a hundred miles around to demand the abolition of serfdom and the right, for every man and woman, to be free.

Their arguments, as Froissart gives them, contained strangely familiar phrases. They declared that in the beginning of the world there were no bondmen, and protested that they ought not to be bond, for they were "neither lords nor serfs, but men." The words remind us of Mrs. Rowe's speech to the jury at the Sessions, when she said, "We are tired of being treated either as lords or as serfs, but we will win and labour that they may spend." They held in reverence *anciens nos seigneurs*, and we were vested with poor cloth.

How the words bring back to us the scene at the Old Bailey! The judge in his brilliant scarlet with the pink silk on his sleeves, the old men in their blue robes and their red robes fringed with fur and with heavy chains about their necks, the under-Sheriffs with their white lace ruffles, the bouquets of flowers on the benches to ward off jail fever, flowers that none of the prisoners may carry—and all the while official world within which boundary no woman is allowed to tread.

They have their wives, spies, and good bread and we have rye and bread and drink water; they dwell in fair houses, and we have the rain and travail, rain and wind in the fields; and by that that cometh of our labours they keep and maintain their estates.

What a picture this also conjures up for us to-day! London, the great rich city, with its fine shops and business houses; precisely, and with much more moving crowds and glossy horses trotting with dainty hoofs. Against these the sweated women workers, at home, toiling in dingy hovels, stitching away at furs and beading lacy shoes; and after which, in the streets, standing long hours behind their counters; overworked, half-starved mothers, with pain and travail, bringing unwaked little ones into the world; and the potato pickers, poor hopeless broken creatures, stooping and bending, stooping and bending out in the wind and rain. Behind all these the Government, those who are responsible for the condition of these worlds of rich and poor; the sculptured walls of the Parliament Houses, and the clock tower with its shining gilded points; the House of Commons, the best club in London—with its six hundred and thirty Members, each of them drawing his £400 a year; the Cabinet Ministers in their velvet coats and gold lace, their salaries only paid in thousands; the Peers in their gorgeous robes.

And by that that cometh of our labours they keep and maintain their estates! And without we do them service readily we are punished. Yes, if we do not obey their laws or pay their taxes, to-day also, we must go to prison. There is no relief from that for voteless women.

And we have no Sovereign to whom we may complain, nor that will hear us nor do us right. Is that true also? Is this extension of the franchise for which they have not asked, to be granted to men alone, while women have toiled and suffered for it for half a century—in 1915 it will be fifty years?

Wat Tyler and his sixty thousand men (it was 60,000 Suffragists who last summer marched through the London streets) ran down the hill from Blackheath to the Thames' edge as the King came sailing towards them in a considerable time, but when he would not hear them, and turned away.

Wat Tyler and his men then marched on towards London. There were no windows to break in those days; they used more forcible means. We are told that they "beat down and burnt" abbeyes and houses of advocates and men of the Court, and especially that they broke the King's prisons, the Marshalsea and others, and delivered out all the prisoners that were within.

They robbed and burnt the Savoy, where lived the Duke of Lancaster; and they went from street to street and robbed and

slew those rich merchants, the Flemings and the Lombards. When they had come to the gates of London Bridge, which had been barred against them, the common people within had chosen a better meeting place than Blackheath. The ground is associated with no sham partisan struggle for minor administrative reforms, so many of which found place even in the Chartist programme, but with the elemental demand for human freedom voiced, not by professional politicians, but by plain men who had learnt the evils of slavery in the bitter school of experience. Here it was that Wat Tyler and the people's priest, John Ball, met together with 60,000 men who had marched from all the towns and hamlets a hundred miles around to demand the abolition of serfdom and the right, for every man and woman, to be free.

Why do we not let these good people enter into the City? They are our fellows, and what they do is for us.

(May the day come soon when the mass of the women in London will act as they did, and stand on the Suffragette prisoners also. "What they do is for us," will help to unbar the gate of liberty for us all.)

When the people of London opened the gates and welcomed Wat Tyler and his following, and "made them good cheer," giving them whatever they wanted of food and drink.

When it was seen that the rebels were carrying all before them, the King agreed to speak with them at Mile End, and he was so full of fear that he had agreed to all that they asked. He gave them letters of freedom to take back with them to their homes, and sent his banners before them into their villages, in token of good faith.

But when the greater part of the people were dispersed Wat Tyler was slain by strategy, and John Ball and Jack Straw were killed also. Then the King, with a company of men-at-arms, rode around to all the little scattered towns and villages, whence the rebels had come and took back by force the letters of freedom and the banners of good faith that he had given them. Then the ringleaders in every village were punished, and their followers were made to swear never to rebel again. More than fifteen hundred men were hanged, as now more than fifteen hundred women have been to prison. By this much has our civilisation grown!

Wat Tyler and his men were defeated by fraud. They went home too soon. We women must continue to demonstrate until the charter of our freedom is on the Statute Book.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

It was a grim day last Sunday for our demonstration. The sky lowered, and the dark, angry clouds were broken with streaks of yellow light. The wind blew gustily, of fell, leaving the air almost naturally still. Blackheath, the village houses round it, seemed still a wild place, harsh and rugged.

Panting we climbed up a steep hill to reach it, and we were met in many a hazy patch before we gained the meeting-place. On the highest part of the heath is a great, almost circular depression, like a basin. It may be that Wat Tyler and his men excavated it to serve as their campment. This was the patch that we had chosen for our meeting.

We were to begin at half-past six, and half an hour before this time several thousands of men and women had gathered and stood about watching for the speakers to mount the five platforms. From every side the people were to be seen coming, first in little straggling groups, but these seemed to grow and quicken until there were several quite solid processions streaming up.

At last the whole great basin was tightly packed with human beings, and a fringe of people stood on the high land around the edge. Some of our local friends feared that the meeting would be disturbed by the students from Guy's Hospital, who are noted for their rowdy behaviour on such occasions, and had openly said that they intended to make trouble for the Suffragettes. Having been warned of this intention, I was not surprised to see some hundreds of young men, most of them wearing white straw hats, standing in a compact mess, I was to speak. As soon as Mrs. Bouvier, who took the chair, began her first sentence these prospective new voters began to shout and sing and roar incessantly, with all the force of their vigorous young lungs.

I knew that one of our platforms was poorly staffed with speakers, owing to an unexpected defection, and so I slipped quietly down from my own lorry and left the people who were determined to drown every word that I might utter, in order to speak to those who wanted to hear what I had to say, whilst Mrs. Bouvier plodded bravely on in the absolutely impossible task of surmounting the din.

At my own platform absolute peace reigned for a considerable time, but when, in the original place, a local speaker followed after Mrs. Bouvier, instead of Miss S. Pankhurst, for whose whereabouts I had anxiously inquired, the students realised that they had been tricked. About a third of their number ceased yelling, turned round, and started pushing their way by main force towards me through the dense crowd that extended from platform to platform. They thrust aside all who impeded them, quite heedless of trampling others under foot. Several children were in danger of being hurt, but men and women hastily caught them up out of harm's way.

Happily, the gang of noisy youngsters were not able, in spite of their roughness, to place themselves close around the platform as they had done before, but stood in a solid phalanx at one side. Happily also, they had worn off much of their energy by now, so that though they did their worst, they had to pause for breath fairly frequently, and I think most of what I said was heard. Three platforms they left unmolested, and at these, where Miss Brackenbury, Miss Naylor, and Miss Tyson were the principal speakers, overwhelming majorities voted for the resolution demanding that the Government shall make its Reform Bill a real charter of freedom by extending to women equal voting rights with men. At my platform also, in spite of the rowdies—who, of course, voted against it—the resolution was also carried by a substantial majority. At the fifth platform—the one which I had left, and where, I imagine, nothing but the din of the students had been heard during the whole meeting—the majority of the crowd did not vote, and, as far as I could see, the resolution was not carried.

The number of people at the great Blackheath Demonstration has been estimated as being at least 30,000. The gathering was certainly a tremendous success, and our friends of the Greenwich, Deptford, Lewisham, and Woolwich Local Unions who organised it have every reason to be congratulated themselves on the result of their earnest work. We well know that had this been a Liberal or a Conservative meeting the newspapers would have given column-long reports to it.

E. S. P.



F. Kerkhahn & Co.

A Street Corner Meeting.

STREET CORNER MEETINGS.

Organiser: Miss Pridden, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

CHALKING BRIGADE.

Organiser: Miss Dorothy Startup, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

The out-door campaign is now in full swing. Though more helpers are still needed if the Women's Social and Political Union is to carry out all that yet remains to be done, those who have come forward in response to the appeal have rendered valiant service up and down the metropolis, and numbers of meetings have been held every night. But the more workers there are, the more meetings may be held! Miss Pridden reports:—

Our veterans are still to the fore. Miss Brackenbury, popular as ever, only a few nights ago held a large crowd in Hyde Park enthralled under her oratory for the space of two hours, as she demonstrated beyond all dispute the justice of our demand for the immediate release of the prisoners and the granting of Votes to Women this Session, and triumphantly carried the resolution calling upon the Government to give effect to the same.

Over in the East End as well as in the West, our speakers have been hailed with interest and enthusiasm. And in Bermondsey, too, where only last summer the sweated women of the factories came out on strike, and at the same time began to realise that the ends for which they were willing and ready to suffer were also the ends for which the women of the W.S.P.U. were willing and ready to suffer—through our advent is cordially welcomed, and our story received with more than interest. Little wonder is it that in districts such as this the great need for Votes for Women should be felt and understood, and that the meetings which during the

past week have been held there should prove such a great success.

The Golden Statue is a fitting spot from which to appeal for political freedom and justice, in view of the great fight for justice and right carried through by that great statesman, and there Suffragette speakers are to be found most frequently. Magnificent meetings have been held, and the way in which the men and women are responding, and showing their disapprobation of the attitude adopted by the Government, not only by carrying the resolution—in most cases almost unanimously—but also by the purchase of our literature, is most gratifying and encouraging. Into how many homes has Votes for Women found its way during the past week, there to carry our message, perchance for the first time, to many of those who, through indifference rather than active antipathy, have hitherto classed themselves among the opponents of our cause, and our "accusers"!

There is so much to be done. There are many lories that might be hired, many banners in Clement's Inn that might be attached to these, and so many street corners at which they might take up their abode, if still more speakers would take their courage into their hands and come forth to make use of them. There are so many papers that might be sold if some sellers would put aside their personal pleasures yet a little more, and come out to spread the glad tidings contained therein. There are so many pavements that might be chalked if a few more people would dig the conventions,

Lord Amphil, who was in the chair, asked the lady whether she wished to disturb the meeting further by being removed. She explained that it was no wish of hers to upset the meeting, but she must insist upon getting a more satisfactory answer from Mr. Harcourt. He then sat down, intending to put another question later on. Princess Henry turned round to look at the interruptor.

Mr. Harcourt resumed, but he had only uttered a few words when the other lady rose to address the speaker, who was then telling the audience that their funds only amounted to £400, but he knew of no organisation that made better use of every penny. She told him that he must have forgotten the W.S.P.U., whose every penny went towards the uplifting of humanity, and was spent to a far more definite end. Humanly needed more help than this Association could give; the enfranchisement of women could help in this. Mr. Harcourt continued to address the meeting all the time this lady spoke, though his words could not be heard, and she was speaking. The Duchess of Devonshire then left her seat, and asked both ladies kindly to go out with her. This they eventually did. As the interruptor passed out of the room a lady near the door hissed to him: "One of the two turned round and said gently, 'It is most un ladylike to hiss.'"

It was noticeable that the audience listened intently to what the other lady had spoken by these two, and it is to be hoped that some of the people present will have realised that such protests are only made because the cause of Women's Franchise is so urgent, and because reforms now solely dealt with by men will never be perfect until the opinion of women is consulted equally with that of men.

THE RESOLUTION.

(To be put at all these Meetings.)
That this meeting calls upon the Government to put an end to the militant Suffrage agitation by releasing the Suffragist prisoners and introducing and carrying through the House of Commons this Session a measure giving votes to women on the same terms as men. Further, the meeting demands that, pending the release of the Suffragist prisoners, they be recognised as political offenders, and immediately transferred to the first division.

The Procession and Demonstration in Gladstone Park next Sunday, June 23, promises to be another magnificent success. Here is the list of those who are invited to join the procession, bringing their banners. Other demonstrations are: Peckham Rye on Sunday, June 30; on Clapham Common on July 7; and the great joint Demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday, July 14. Mrs. Pankhurst's birthday, and the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

COMING DEMONSTRATIONS.

On several occasions during the last few days women and men have remained (Cabinet Ministers) that the demand for the enfranchisement of women will brook no further delay. On Thursday in last week the *Pall Mall Gazette* appeared with a poster, "Suffragette Scene at Devonshire House." The scene is described below:—

BRAVE PROTESTS AGAINST MANHOOD SUFFRAGE BILL

At Devonshire House and at the India Office.

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AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

There was a large and fashionable audience at Devonshire House on Thursday, June 13, to hear the reading of the annual report of the Colonial Nursing Association. The Princess Henry of Battenberg, who is Patroness, was present; beside her sat the Duchess of Devonshire, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain and Mrs. Harcourt and many other distinguished women and men were present. Two members of the Women's Social and Political Union also attended the meeting, in order to bring forward their view to the position of women in their voteless condition. When the Princess was escorted into the room at the beginning of the meeting these two women rose with the others out of respect for Royalty. The second time they rose it was out of respect for womanhood. Lord Amphil, as chairman, made a short speech, and introduced Mr. Lewis Harcourt.

Mr. Harcourt moved the adoption of the annual report, and was commenting upon the splendid work which was being done by the nurses of the Association when one of the two ladies, who sat immediately behind Princess Henry of Battenberg, got up and said: "Since women are called upon to render such a splendid service in this country, work which requires great capacity and endurance, would Mr. Harcourt see to it that the present Government enfranchised the women of England?" Mr. Harcourt, who looked very excited, replied, saying that they were dealing with nursing, not with franchise, and he was not sure that the subject in hand was not of more importance to humanity than that.

The lady said that since all great subjects dealing with humanity lay behind the vote, and could only probably be dealt with through it, she was making it upon carrying her message to the House. Lord Amphil, who was in the chair, asked the lady whether she wished to disturb the meeting further by being removed. She explained that it was no wish of hers to upset the meeting, but she must insist upon getting a more satisfactory answer from Mr. Harcourt. He then sat down, intending to put another question later on. Princess Henry turned round to look at the interruptor.

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ENCOUNTER WITH MR. BURNS.

"If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain." Mr. John Burns refuses to meet Suffragettes on his own terms; it is the all-important question of Votes for Women; so Suffragettes must needs go to meet him. The Liberal reception at the India Office afforded a good opportunity. It was good to look down upon those ill-fated Ministers receiving their guests far below us, it seemed so suitable! Mr. Burns, however, aspired to higher honours, and ascended to our level. There, in a corner, alas, I met him. Greeting him as a liberal worker of past years, I pointed out how he had refused to put his principles into practice, and reminded him of his consequent responsibility for our misdeeds. This made him completely lose his self-control. "I won't stand any more of this!" he shouted, to the amazement of those around. Flushing my arms behind me, I called out, "Get out of the way, clear the path there!" But the guests were unused to such commands, and did not move, so Mr. Burns used me as a wedge to clear a path through the crowd. A shout of cheering greeted me as I cleared the way; doubling his fist, the irate Minister gave him a resounding thump on the back. He turned then, quickly enough, to pour his outraged wrath upon the

court-yard was reached. The Prime Minister, Mrs. Asquith and Miss Violet Asquith received the brilliant throng of guests on the steps above the marble pavement which was covered with rich Indian carpets. Mr. Asquith was in uniform; Mrs. Asquith wore a gown of black chiffon; her jewels were diamonds. Miss Asquith was in pink diaphanous. At continuous throng of well-known personages streamed down the steps—dukes and lords, counts and countesses, actors and actresses of renown, authors and authors, men from the legal profession, bishops, nonconformists and so forth.

All at once there was a great commotion. A lady was seen to shake hands with the Premier; and at the same time she seized hold of him by the shoulder very firmly, and looked him straight in the face, saying something in a very serious manner—what could it be? Evidently she was saying, "A Suffragette!" People rushed from all directions towards the group on the stairs, and the lady was roughly removed from the reception room; she had scarcely gone, however, when a gentleman who was with her took hold of Mr. Asquith's hand and said something in a loud voice. All I could hear was "I desire to discuss it." Miss Violet Asquith helped to free her father's arm from the gentleman's grasp, and some men ejected him with extreme roughness.

So great is this demand; that these women do not shrink from assault; their courage is great enough to face abuse, ridicule, and all that must shock conventional ideas. I myself am most sincere in my desire to discuss it, and I would impress a few Cabinet Ministers with the importance of this demand for the Enfranchisement of Women. Mr. Churchill rose to discuss it, and I went along, Mr. John Burns came upon the scene. I took sufficient courage to approach him and said: "Mr. John Burns, will you see to it that women get a Government measure this Session?"

My words were hardly out when he retorted in a most furious manner, saying he would answer no question of mine, that his business was private, &c. I replied that it belonged to the women and men of the country, and they equally paid for its upkeep; but if he preferred to speak with me outside, I was quite willing to do so. He said that he would give me no answer. His anger was now beyond description. He informed me that eight women had already been turned out for misbehaving themselves, and he would have me turned out too; indeed, he would do so himself!

I told him that if that was his answer to women of the Liberal party, when a polite and legitimate question was asked of a Minister who is supposed to hold a dignified post in the Cabinet, I would see to it that all the world should hear of the brutal way in which he had treated the question and myself. As to turning me out for asking him this polite question, I dared him to carry out his threat—and with that I left him. Many people were standing near, and the remarks that reached my ears were not favourable to this representative of our so-called "democratic" Government. I left him in as dignified a manner as that in which I had approached him.

It can be easily understood why women in these days do battle against the Government, for nothing but insult, abuse, ill-treatment, has been offered them when they have asked a question about their enfranchisement. Let the Government remember that such suffering as has been undergone, and is being undergone by noble spirits now in prison, and alas! by those who are in the workhouse, will never recover from the consequences of their suffering, will be avenged. And the members of the Cabinet shall have no peace until the women of England obtain their just demand. A. K. W.

PREMIER'S RECEPTION AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

My motor-car wended its way smoothly towards Parliament Street, and my destination was the India Office. My numbers among the 7,000 guests that had been invited to the Premier's reception on Friday, June 14. Before my chauffeur was allowed to enter the street, an inspector asked for the colour of my ticket, and when he had directed himself that it was all correct he directed us to the entrance. It was a beautiful and enchanting picture that presented itself to my eyes when we arrived; the grand staircase was a blaze of beautiful colours—women in lovely gowns, men in splendid uniforms. Everybody was talking, each upon a favourite topic. The Government Bill, Reform Bill, yes, and Suffrage for Women was evidently remembered by some.

"Did anybody say 'Christabel'?" I overheard one lady say to a fine looking man, who replied: "Who knows? She might even dare to come here!" Slowly the crowd moved along a wide, beautifully-decorated corridor until the

offender; but my captor rushed heedless on, to stumble in ungraceful haste over a lady's train. A lady who was watching, gasped, "Is he mad?" He was taking me down a corridor when a waiter said I was no good going down there, as there was no door. "I will go," said Mr. Burns; "there shall be a door." He took me down the corridor, and not finding one, he went back to bring me back. On we rushed, heedless of directions given us as to the way out, until, at last, breathless and heated, I was given into the charge of two policemen far more polite than the Cabinet Minister whom they were forced to obey. G. R.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

Having been asked to attend the brilliant reception at the India Office last Friday night as one of the guests, I Asquith endeavoured to take no notice of the woman's question before the Cabinet Ministers who were to be present. From the gallery which surrounds the court I watched the Premier, and holding his coat, I was suddenly brought to my feet by the woman's question before the Cabinet Ministers who were to be present. From the gallery which surrounds the court I watched the Premier, and holding his coat, I was suddenly brought to my feet by the woman's question before the Cabinet Ministers who were to be present.

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

As we go to press we hear that Mr. Lloyd George was leaving the Caxton Hall on Wednesday afternoon he was encountered by two ladies, said to be Suffragettes, who at once addressed him. The Chancellor adopted his customary procedure of refusing to answer their questions, and, assisted by the police, made his escape in a taxi-cab. The two women were detained for a short time by the police, and then allowed to go free.

SELL THE PAPER.

Another Answer to the Government. Every reader who helps to spread the sale of Votes for Women will rejoice to hear that the circulation is going up steadily. This advance must at all costs be maintained. The Government have removed the Editors from active service; they would like to remove the paper too. The "Anti" of every age abhors the printed word. It is better, said the distasteful, slow-moving gentleman who is contented dumb." Neither their nor our could reaction have its way; and Votes for Women, with its increasing circulation, is another defiant answer to the Government, Suffragette movement.

My escort once more, and this time more hurriedly, regained possession of me, and we reached the cloak room without further adventures. L. W.

FROM A MAN SUFFRAGIST.

On entering the India Office, we proceeded up the staircase, at the top of which we were received by Mrs. McKenna and then passed into the gallery overlooking the great reception hall. Having walked through the various corridors and admired the splendid building as well as the floral decorations, we left the gallery to join the long queue of persons slowly passing into the hall, and gradually making our way to the Prime Minister. The lady I was accompanying preceded me down the steps, and on being presented to Mr. Asquith made her protest in a splendid and most plucky manner, and was borne back up the steps by the small crowd of men who immediately surrounded her.

The way thus being opened, I was presented to Mr. Asquith, and holding his hand firmly with one hand, I clutched his uniform with the other and cried—"Mr. Asquith, we must have a Government Measure for Women this Session." Mr. Asquith endeavoured to take no notice of my remark, and I was proceeding to repeat it when Mrs. Asquith ejaculated—"Oh, there's a man too!" as she tried to remove my hand from the Prime Minister's coat. This effectively prevented Mr. Asquith from appearing oblivious to the proceedings; and at the same time sundry gentlemen attached themselves to my person and propelled me across the hall until Mr. John Ward appeared on the scene. About this encounter the newspapers seem to be considerably at variance, and those printing reports of my interview with the minister, M.P. are especially amusing. The many different and unscientific ways in which Mr. John Ward is supposed to have gripped me so that I was powerless, incapable of violence and, according to one report, had "to go forward as fast as he liked to propel me" are nearly as cheerfully asserted as the various ages as appearances with which I am credited in the different accounts. What really happened was that Mr. John Ward took hold of one of my arms and walked behind me along a corridor until we entered the street, and then I was allowed to be presented. He then made one or two silly remarks, and hustled the other guests rather more than he did me. They did not seem to mind, however, when I asked the public question, and Mr. Ward did not seem to appear to entertain the idea of doing so. He then handed me into the care of a freeman, saying that I was to be sent out of the building, and on the man asking by whose authority he was to do it, declared himself homistically to be "John Ward, M.P."

I was then taken to the cloak room to secure my hat and coat, after which a kind of M.C. accompanied me to the door, and I went home.

A l'Éditeur du VOTES FOR WOMEN. Monsieur, —En me trouvant l'autre jour à la réception de l'Inde Office, j'ai été surpris, ainsi que tous les gens qui m'entouraient, de la façon grossière dont un de vos ministres répondait à une dame. Celle-ci s'était approchée de lui avec beaucoup de politesse. Elle fut accueillie par un langage d'insultes et de menaces grossières de la mettre à la porte, faites sur le ton le plus odieux du monde. Qu'un homme qui tient une place aussi importante dans le Gouvernement Anglais que John Burns, se permette de parler de cette façon en public, sans provocations aucune, cela ne s'est certes jamais vu dans aucun pays. BLANCHE DE CORNAZ.

As we go to press we hear that Mr. Lloyd George was leaving the Caxton Hall on Wednesday afternoon he was encountered by two ladies, said to be Suffragettes, who at once addressed him. The Chancellor adopted his customary procedure of refusing to answer their questions, and, assisted by the police, made his escape in a taxi-cab. The two women were detained for a short time by the police, and then allowed to go free.

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FIRST MILITANT ACTION BY WOMEN IN DUBLIN.

Irishmen have reason to know the necessity for militant methods, and it is not surprising that when the women of the country have been goaded, by an insulting disregard of their rights, to take decisive action, the men should understand and sympathise. On Thursday of last week eight Dublin Suffragettes smashed about fifty windows in public offices, and on Saturday, in Phoenix Park, some of those on bail spoke to a crowd of over a thousand people, who were all in absolute sympathy with the speakers.

Irishwomen have been outraged by their exclusion from the Home Rule Bill, and when the Irish Women's Franchise League wrote to the Prime Minister asking him to receive a deputation on the subject their appeal was refused. As a protest, the women were driven, in England, to militant action. Early in the morning some fifty panes were broken by the women with stones and sticks at the Custom House, the Post Office, the Police Barracks, and the Land Commission Office. Eight women were arrested: Mrs. Hannah Sheehy Skeffington, Miss Margaret Murphy, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Jane Murphy, Miss Hilda Webb, Miss Maud Lloyd, Miss Marjorie Haslar, and Miss Kathleen Houston. They were refused bail, and kept in custody till the afternoon.

A TRIBUTE TO IRISH PRESS AND PUBLIC.

A member of the Irish Women's Franchise League writes to us as follows: "I am glad to be able to tell you that we have made a very effective protest against the Government's treatment of Irish women in the Home Rule Bill. This morning eight of our members accounted splendidly for themselves in smashing Government glass, and a large number of others painted 'Votes for Irish Women' in white on the red pillar-boxes all through the city, and chalked the pavements similarly. We are delighted with the reception given our raid by the Dublin Press and the public—no real hostility, a great understanding of it on the whole, and plenty of interest shown. At the Courts to-day, crammed with men who turned in just out of interest and curiosity, there

was splendid feeling; and when Miss Webb and Miss Lloyd were breaking the Custom House windows, twenty or thirty dock labourers, watching them, gave them every encouragement, even going so far as to say: 'Be sure and keep one (stone) for Asquith, Miss.' We have been specially helped by the way all the papers reported our Mass Meeting with its resolutions, also our letter asking for a deputation to Mr. Asquith.

A Press Account.

The substance of the evidence of various police officers is that between five and six o'clock on Thursday morning, windows of the General Post Office, the Custom House, the local office of the Marine Department, Board of Trade, and Land Commission Office, at 23, Upper Merion Street, and the military barracks in Ship Street, were smashed by stones. The ladies appear to have "hunted in couples," for—still following the police account—two were found at the General Post Office, two at the Land Commission, two at Ship Street, and two at the Marine official's office on Eden Quay, these last being also associated in the police charge with the damage at the Custom House. All, except Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, who was armed with a stick, carried bags of stones. The Government departments whose official notice has thus been attracted to the women are the Post Office, the Land Commission, the War Office, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, and the Inland Revenue Department. During the day a large number of people amused themselves by making a personal inspection of the damage done at the various buildings. That at the Post Office appeared to be the most serious, for four of the large plate-glass windows there were injured. One of them was that which protects the large clock, and one of the stores (says the *Irish Times*) nearly registered a "bull's-eye" there, if the centre of the clock be regarded as "a spot." The number of panes—all small ones—broken at the Custom House, on the side facing the Transport Workers' offices, is estimated at fifty, though Miss Webb said she did not think they had broken so many. According to an expert valuer, the total damage represents a sum well over £30. Mr. Macinerney sent forward for trial at the City Sessions the four defendants in the Northern Court; in the Southern Court, Mr. Swiftie granted remands in the cases which came before him.—*Irish Times*.

Committed for Trial.

At the Northern Police Court, Miss Houston, Miss Haslar, Miss Webb, and Miss Lloyd were charged before Mr. Macinerney. The police evidence was not very clear, but eventually all four were allowed bail in £25, and as the damage was great, committed to the City Sessions, on July 10. When the police solicitor went on to say that an undertaking should be given not to repeat this conduct, Mr. Macinerney demurred. "I don't think," he said, "I have any right to exact such an undertaking, if they repeat the offence, you can bring them up again." Professor Houston, of the Royal College of Science, was security for bail.

Remanded.

The other four prisoners were charged at the Southern Court, and to enable them to take legal advice the cases were adjourned for a week. Mr. Bannister and Mr. Sheehy Skeffington went bail for the prisoners. The sympathetic attitude of the public in the Courts was very marked, and it was evident that the political motive was understood and appreciated.

In Phoenix Park.

On Saturday Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington spoke to a friendly gathering in Phoenix Park. Mrs. Palmer said they had broken windows to bring the claims of women to the vote under the notice of the Government. Home Rule would not be acceptable to the Irish people unless it gave votes to women. Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington said they were prepared to play the game, and to go to gaol for their cause. If Wolfe Tone, Emmet, and Davitt had not stood in the dock and suffered death and imprisonment, those at the meeting might not be present that day, but very likely would be in the Colonies. Mr. Asquith had announced his intention to speak in Dublin in July. He refused to receive a deputation of Irish women. If Mr. Asquith refused to receive the deputation, then he must take the consequences. If she had to go to Mountjoy Gaol she was exceedingly proud, for her father had been in Mountjoy Gaol before her, and her uncle was the first priest who was sent to Mountjoy Gaol in the Land League days for Irish freedom. Whatever might be her fate within the next few weeks, the Suffragettes' cause would proceed to success.

NATIONALISTS AND HOME RULE.

To the Editors of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. Dear Editors,—Hitherto I had always associated the Irish National cause with a love for freedom, a sense of honour, and a proud protest against injustice. Because of this I was always a passionate advocate of Home Rule. Now everything is different. The fact that my countrymen have bought one step in the Home Rule advance by sacrificing justice to political expediency fills me with a sense of personal dishonour. My joy in the irresistible aspiration of my race will evermore be clouded by the memory of the humiliating political tactics which the Irish Nationalists adopted in connection with the enfranchisement of women.—Yours, &c., AGNES G. MURPHY, 747, Malvern Road, Toorak, Melbourne.

A BY-ELECTION ECHO.

The Rev. Anthony F. Fenn (Rural Dean) wrote as follows to one of the W.S.P.U. organisers immediately after the N.W. Norfolk By-Election:—"Many of us are most thankful for the opportunity and privilege we had in coming into contact with your cause at first hand. I feel we—the public—have been tricked for years, and are still being tricked by the Press. Why could we not read Mrs. Pankhurst's magnificent defence in the daily papers? It is a shame to our manhood and womanhood to think of that lady being in prison. I feel ashamed of every laugh and joke I have indulged in in the past with regard to this movement, and I humbly and heartily confess it. I enjoyed Miss Brackenbury's stirring speech in Fakenham Market Place, and many others felt the same. I have today sent my name in to the C.L.W.S. for enrolment. "Again I thank you and all who were with you most heartily for the great service you rendered to us. I shall always think of the W.S.P.U. sympathetically and prayerfully. May God speed your cause, our cause, for I believe, as Lord Salisbury did, that it will be ever found on the side of morality and religion. I am going to take in your paper."

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE

And the Reform Bill.

In view of the importance of the political situation, the Actresses' Franchise League wrote to the Prime Minister asking him to receive a deputation in order that they might learn his intentions with regard to woman suffrage and electoral reform. Mr. Asquith replied that he was too much occupied to see the deputation, but that he would be pleased if the League would lay their views before him in writing. The following letter was accordingly sent:—

To the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C. Sir.—In response to your request that we should lay before you our views, we would say that we desired to discuss with you the fulfilment of the pledge which on November 17 last you made on behalf of the Government to the Actresses' Franchise League and to several other suffrage societies.

The promise you made was that the Government were prepared, subject to a certain condition, to unite as a Government in carrying a measure of woman suffrage in the present session of Parliament. The condition you laid down was that the House of Commons should carry an unofficial Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Government's Reform Bill. It has become apparent to all of us that the condition cannot be fulfilled, and that therefore we are sure you will feel in honour bound to waive that condition and to introduce a woman suffrage measure without waiting for the House of Commons to carry an unofficial Bill or Amendment. The reason the condition cannot be fulfilled has nothing to do with the merits of the case for woman suffrage. It does not mean—and we wish to lay great stress on this point—it does not mean that the House of Commons is not in favour of the principle of woman suffrage. It is because of certain political circumstances over which we, as women, have no control, that the condition you laid down for our performance cannot in fact be performed. If we take the division on the Conciliation Bill, we see that these circumstances are. They are due to all kinds of motives working in the minds of various sections in the House of Commons. There are the Nationalists, who are afraid of their own shadow, and have convinced themselves that every other cause is a danger to their own cause, and that if a Woman Suffrage Bill is pushed forward this will in some way imperil Home Rule. Then there were the Miners, who found they had some other business that prevented them from recording a vote in favour of their woman suffrage principles. Then there were Liberals, who had not given so much attention to your woman suffrage pledges as we have done, and therefore thought they could not vote for our cause without being disloyal to you, their leader. Then there were other Liberal suffragists who were so anxious to punish the militants that they forgot they were also punishing those women who were innocent of militancy. But these considerations, which prevented the Conciliation Bill getting a majority, and would equally prevent an unofficial amendment from getting a majority, have nothing to do with the principle of woman suffrage, which is now (as for many years past) supported by a majority of the House of Commons. The impossibility of carrying an unofficial proposal is due simply and solely to the absence of the guiding hand and firm pressure of the Government, which are always so necessary to make a Parliamentary majority effective. That is why we have come to demand that a Government measure of woman suffrage be immediately introduced. Some suffragists, as you know, declared from the first that the Government, by making their support of woman suffrage contingent upon the carrying of a private member's proposal, were stooping to trickery. Other suffragists were reluctant, without further evidence, to share that unfavourable view. We shall, however, all be compelled to accuse the Government of bad faith if you, as Prime Minister, still declare that you will not carry out your pledge of Government support for woman suffrage until we have performed a condition which, as you well know, is outside our power to perform. That we cannot carry an unofficial amendment is not due to any fault of our own. The difficulties we have indicated cannot be overcome by any amount of hard work on our part. If we actually had the vote, the case would be otherwise, but, voteless as we are, we have no constitutional means of counteracting the faith of the Nationalists and the pull of party ties. Therefore, there can be no further question of an amendment, which you, with your wider knowledge, know even better than we do, to be quite impracticable.

We call upon you and your Government to fulfil your promise to us in the spirit as well as in the letter, by introducing a

Woman Suffrage Bill. You have told us that you are prepared, upon the carrying of an amendment, to fight woman suffrage through the House of Commons and through the House of Lords as a Government measure. Now that the amendment condition has been swept off the board, the only way in which you can fulfil your promise is to introduce and carry a Government measure giving votes to women.

It cannot be said that this will be acting contrary to your principles, because you have for a long time past been ready to make yourself responsible for carrying a Woman Suffrage Bill through every one of its stages except just the very earliest stages. There is, from your point of view, really no difference in principle between this and actually introducing the Bill. Neither can it be said that to introduce a Government measure for woman suffrage will split the Cabinet, because the Cabinet as a whole has already agreed to cooperate with you in carrying such a measure through the third reading in the House of Commons, and through every stage in the House of Lords. If the Cabinet did not split in consequence of your promise to us, given on November 17, it will not split if a Government Bill for Woman Suffrage is now introduced in accordance with the demand we make of you to-day, because from their point of view the difference between introducing such woman suffrage measure and adopting it in Committee, is absolutely immaterial, and no Cabinet of intelligent men would split on so fine a point as that. If it should really be true that the Cabinet, while endorsing the offer you made to us on November 17, would split rather than consent to the introduction of a Government Bill, that would be clear proof that the offer made to us on November 17 was known by the Cabinet (by whom, in our suffrage members and its anti-suffragist members) to be not a bona-fide one.

The reason why we demand a Government measure is a very practical one. It is that for such a measure the coalition will vote solid. The Nationalists will forget all their imaginary fears and terrors which caused them to oppose the Conciliation Bill, when they realise that the fate of the Government, and consequently, the fate of Home Rule, depends upon the passage of the Woman Suffrage Bill. The miners and all other M.P.'s will arrange that their other engagements shall not conflict with their Parliamentary duty of voting for the Bill. Liberal M.P.'s will find that loyalty to their chief and the party is at last reconciled with loyalty to their faith in woman suffrage. As a result, the real opinion of the House of Commons will be manifested in the shape of a substantial majority for votes for women.

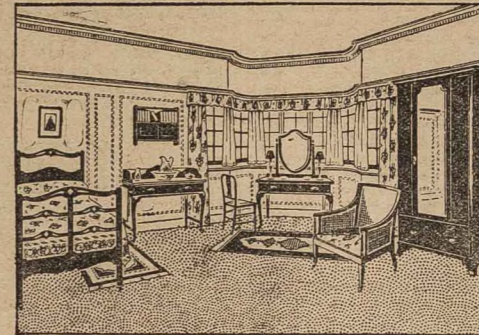
This, then, is our demand—that the Government of which you are the head shall introduce and carry in the present session of Parliament a measure giving votes to women on the same terms as men. As we have said, our contention is that in carrying this Bill you will be doing no more than fulfilling your pledge given in November. But if you deny that you are committed by that pledge to do what we ask of you, then we would ask of you here and now a new pledge. We are taxpayers, and we are self-supporting working women. We believe that we have as strong a claim to the Government's good offices as have the coal-miners or the strikers on Tower Hill. The Government are enquiring into the causes of Labour unrest, and are prepared to legislate for the removal of those causes. There is unrest amongst women, and especially amongst working women like ourselves. You do not need to spend any time in enquiring into the cause of our unrest and our discontent. We have told you what it is. We want the vote, and we look to you to play a statesman's part, and, putting prejudice aside, to grant us the citizen right we claim.—We are, your obedient servants,

ADELINE BOURNE (Hon. Sec.),
CECELIE FORBES ROBERTSON,
LENA ARBELL,
VIOLET VANBRUGH,
IRENE VANBRUGH,
EVA MOORE.

AT EARL'S COURT.

To the Editors of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. Dear Editor,—Some days ago I visited "Shakespeare's England," in company with two friends. We approached the Anti-Suffrage Stall with much curiosity, and yearning for enlightenment, and we got it! One of the ladies assured us that men were better fitted and more capable of legislating, and so on. "What about the Criminal Law Amendment Act?" I inquired. One of the other Anti-suffragists near by quickly interposed, "That is not a subject for young girls to discuss." (I may mention that I am thirty-one, and both my friends a year or two younger.) One of my friends retorted, "That is no argument"; but both ladies promptly retired. I am thinking of returning for an answer to my question, attired in widow's weeds and a grey wig, on, &c., &c. A MEMBER AND CONSTANT READER. (Card enclosed.)

A CHIPPENDALE BEDROOM.



In this mahogany bedroom suite Heal and Son have reproduced and adapted the more pleasing characteristics of Chippendale's work. The Suite, comprising 3 ft. Hanging Wardrobe, 3 ft. Toilet Table, 3 ft. Washstand with marble top and 2 chairs, costs £16.0.0.

The Bedstead to match costs £2 10s. 0d., and the Bergere Easy Chair, with cushion covered in velveteen, £3 18s. 6d.

The Booklet "Bedroom Suites" will be sent free on request to all "Votes for Women" readers.

HEAL & SON
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

HOLMFIRTH.
Polling Day, Thursday, June 20.
W.S.P.U. Rooms: Peninsula, 51, Church Street.
W.S.P.U. Organiser: Miss Laura Ainsworth.

CANDIDATES.
Mr. Geoffrey Ellis (C).
Mr. W. Lacey (Lab.).
Mr. Arnold (L).

Don't in December. 1912—H. J. Wilson (L) Unopposed.
Polling took place on Thursday after a day had gone to press. Whatever the result there is no doubt that the constituency is most friendly to Woman Suffrage, and that it particularly appreciates the militant women. Our correspondent writes: "Tuesday, June 18. The meetings are just as splendid as ever, and there is a great deal of enthusiasm. To-morrow evening (the eve of the poll) we are having as many as eighteen meetings in the constituency, and we have regularly been holding ten or twelve. Yesterday in Penistone we had a gorgeous meeting, and had to take two halls. Invitations to revisit the villages and towns have been received again and again. Every village in the constituency has been visited. The meetings have been most enthusiastic; it is generally admitted that the Suffragettes have drawn the largest crowds, and speakers of all other parties have had to withdraw when the Suffragettes have appeared! At Holmfirth the largest hall was packed to overflowing, and a huge overflow meeting was held in addition. There were addresses by Miss Violet Taylor, Mrs. Bartlett, and Miss Laura Ainsworth. On Sunday a splendid Demonstration was held at Wetherby Bridge, when the speakers (Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Violet Taylor and Miss Laura Ainsworth) had most appreciative audiences. New members have been made; good collections have been taken; and the sales of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* have been grand. During the last days Miss Georgina Brackenbury addressed meetings, and the decorated motor and traps were cheered and cheered again as they drove through the pretty Yorkshire villages.

ILKESTON.
Polling Day, Monday, July 1.
CANDIDATES.
Col. E. B. Seely.
Mr. William Freeman.

W.S.P.U. Committees Rooms: The Institute, Market Place, Ilkeston.
W.S.P.U. Organiser: Miss E. A. Flatman.
Result in 1907: 2,100—Col. E. B. Seely (L) 9,500; Mr. Freeman (C) 5,945; Lab. Maj. 4,004.
Owing to the appointment of Col. Seely as Minister of War, a by-election has been rendered necessary in the Ilkeston Division. The W.S.P.U. is in the field, and a vigorous Anti-Government campaign is being conducted.

The *Times* is officially informed that the Women's Liberal Federation have decided not to send assistance to Colonel Seely in support of his candidature for the Ilkeston Division, owing to his declared opposition to Women's Suffrage.

Our correspondent writes:—
A fierce fight is being carried on in Ilkeston against the return of Col. Seely, the Anti-Suffragist Cabinet Minister, to his "safe" seat. The W.S.P.U. were the means of unseating him in the Abercrombie division of Liverpool, and every effort will be made as they are to achieve the same result in Ilkeston. We want scores of speakers and helpers all next week—the most important time—ending with a great open-air demonstration. It is proposed to start at seven o'clock, and all members from Derby and Nottingham are urged to join so as to make a monster procession on the eve of the poll. Please consult next week's *Votes for Women* for full programme. To enable the Organiser to have a successful campaign funds are urgently needed. Who will send donations towards the £50 required?
Fri. June 21.—Heanor, 8 p.m.; Ripley, 8 p.m.
Sat. June 22.—Long Eaton, 8 p.m.
Mon. June 24.—Codnor, 8 p.m.; Sandiacre, 8 p.m.; Stanton Colliery, 12.30 p.m.
Tues. June 25.—Heanor, 8 p.m.; Long Eaton, 8 p.m.; Ripley, 8 p.m.; Shipley Colliery, 12.30 p.m.
Wed. June 26.—Codnor, 8 p.m.; Sandiacre, 8 p.m.; Stanton Colliery, 12.30 p.m.
Thurs. June 27.—Heanor, 8 p.m.; Lewis Factory, 12.30 p.m.; Long Eaton, 8 p.m.; Ripley, 8 p.m.; Shipley Colliery, 12.30 p.m.
Fri. June 28.—Long Eaton, Demonstration, 8 p.m. In addition to the above, meetings are held every evening in the Market Square, Ilkeston, at 8 o'clock.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A Reuter's message from Oyster Bay, dated June 12, states that—"Mr. Roosevelt has announced through Judge Lindsay, of Denver, that he is in favour of Women's Suffrage in this country, and that the platform which he will submit to the Chicago Convention will contain an unequivocal declaration to that effect. Judge Lindsay, in communicating the above statement, added that Mr. Roosevelt had been induced to take this definite stand by what the women voters had done in opposition to the bosses in Colorado, Washington, California, and other Western States. He was convinced from this record that an advantage to the country would be gained by placing the ballot in the hands of women."



MRS. MARGUERITE BLANCHE PALMER.

MISS MAUD LLOYD.

MISS MAGGIE MURPHY.

MISS JANE MURPHY.

MISS HILDA WEBB.

MISS MARJORIE HASLAR.

MISS KATHLEEN HOUSTON.

MRS. SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less, 2s. 1d. per word for every additional word. (Four insertions for the price of three.)

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

FOUND at Albert Hall Meeting, June 15. Umbrella, small folding fan, and gold safety pin—Apply Miss Kerr, &c. GIVEN FOR SELF-DENIAL FUND.—We are anxious to sell the following articles in order to add to the amount raised to the total of the Self-Denial Fund:—

Gold and pearl lace brooch, with two safety chains and pins set paste, in the form of tortoiseshell. 21 1 0 Handsome silk tea or dinner jacket (genuine Chinese). 2 2 0

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc. ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement.—At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, cleanest, cosiest quarters.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitudinal) 6000 ft.—Dean Forest, Severn and Way Valleys, England's finest forest and river scenery.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, Etc. superior, from 30s. Close Baker Street Underground and Tube. Bed and breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day.

BRACING HUNSTANTON.—Delightful holiday party; vegetarian diet; July 27 to August 31, 30s. weekly. Write for particulars to Miss Edith Sutcliffe, 100, Newington Causeway, London.

BRIGHTON—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Tupper Road, Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, Continental society. Terms, 25s. to 50s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE for Business Travellers. Teachers, Clergymen (founded by the late Lady Kinnaird); convenient terms, omnibuses; terms from 18s. 6d.; stamp—Miss Taylor, St. John's Hostel, Westbourne Park, London.

CROMER.—First-rate Apartments, good cooking and good sea view; terms moderate. Apply Dawson, Balmoral, Collyer Road, Cromer.

DEYON.—Lady and Gentleman receive 2 or 3 guests in pretty private home. House on hill, facing south; verandah, large garden; buscases Miles cooking in kitchen; situated in quiet couple; private sitting-room.—Mrs. Smith, Ridgway, Dartmouth.

FOLKESTONE.—Trevarra, Bourverie Road West, Board-residence. Excellent location, close to sea, Leas, and theatre. Separate tables. From two guineas.—Proprietress, Miss Key W.S.P.U.

HAMPSTEAD.—Board and Residence offered to Lady or Gentleman with private family; near bus, tube, and stations; telephone.—Address, "Poplar" 4, Clarendon, W.C.

HARLECH, WALES.—Furnished or Apartments; 2 sitting 4 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.); sea and mountain breeze, golf, piano; near church and post.—Williams, "Collyer," Collyer, Harlech.—(Furnished Apartments); 4 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.); magnificent view; near sea, mountains, and golf; very moderate; July and September.—Beyers, Trumartin.

HOTEL CAMPBELL, 33, Bedford Place, W. Russell Square.—High-class Residential Hotel; most central position; within 15 min. walk of all the principal theatres and railway stations; newly decorated throughout; terms from 6s. per day.

SKEGNESS.—Vegetarian; Board-Residence situated amidst fields, ten minutes from sea and links; good cooking and liberal catering by earnest vegetarian; suffragettes warmly welcomed.—Leonora Cohen, "Gorchien," Windthorpe, Skegness.

SUFFRAGETTES, spend your Holidays with Miss Turner, 11, "Sea View," Victoria Road, Brighton, Nat. Tel. 1702. Out-door sleeping accommodation. Meals in garden when weather permits. 1 guinea moderate.

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

TELEPHONE, Electric Light, Free Baths, Hot-Heating Stoves, Co-operative Residence and International Ladies' Club, Extension of premises, 7 and 9, Millman Street, Great Ormond Street, W.C.

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

WEST HEATH HOSTEL.—Two or three rooms vacant end of June.—Mrs. Errol Bayd, 25, Ferncroft Avenue, Hampstead.

TO LET AND SOLD. A RY FURNISHED FLAT.—From July 15, 10 rooms; sitting, 2 bedrooms (with beds), kitchen, bathroom; gas throughout.—93, Victoria Mansions, South Lambeth Road, S.W.

A LADY will let her convenient Furnished Flat, accommodation for two; good maid will remain.—Miss Fitzgerald, 67, George Street, Portman Square.

A NICE Little Bed-sitting-room, furnished, 76d. per week.—Mrs. Winter, 32, Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.

BEDDENEN, KENT.—Charming Tudor Cottage to let; 5 rooms, bathroom; pure bracing air; good water; lovely country; rent for July, 25s. weekly.—August, 36s.—Address, E. A., 28, Edwards' Square, Kensington.

CHARMING detached Cottages and Houses, built in historic park of 500 acres, adjoining magnificent golf course, 25 minutes from City; good gardens; prices from £375 to £1,000; rents from £24.—Write (or call) to-day for free illustrated descriptive booklet, Home and Cottage Department, Gidea Park, Ltd., 25, Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.

EXCELLENT ROOM for Meetings, Salies, &c.; inexpensive, cool, light; seats over 100.—Apply Strand Lecture Room, 15, Adam Street, Strand. Phone: Gérard, 5322.

FURNISHED FLAT; end July, 1 sitting, 1 bedroom (2 beds), kitchen, bathroom (hot water); 20s. per week.—McCombe, 27, Waldemar Avenue Mansions, Fulham.

FURNISHED FLATS.—1 sitting, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, geyser, bath.—Furnished maisonette, sitting, 2 bedrooms, piano, kitchen, geyser, bath.—First-floor Offices.—Goodhart, 39, Great Queen Street, Kingsway.

FURNISHED HOUSE to let at Westgate House, 5 bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen, scullery, bath (h. and c.), and all conveniences. July, 22 weekly.—Apply Miss Anne Mulk, 74b, Portico Road, London W.

HAMPSTEAD.—Part of Furnished Flat. Separate kitchen, bath, electric light, gas above. Near tube.—Box 275, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

KENSINGTON.—Self-contained four-roomed flat, unfurnished; modern, convenient; bath, electric light, gas; pleasure gardens, tennis lawns; moderate rental.—Box 910, VOTES FOR WOMEN.

LADY wants to let two or three rooms and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished, to ladies or couple who will pay small rent and give service to lady and husband.—Box 906, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

DRAWING AND PAINTING CLASSES. Two lessons weekly, of 2 hours, for term of 10 weeks, 10 guineas.—L., Studio, 1, Eldon Road, Kensington.

LADIES suffering from neglected education, writing, letter-writing, general knowledge, etc.—Miss A., 21, Compton Road, Winchester Hill.

GOD'S WORD TO WOMEN has never been so widely read as now. The Bible contains the development of woman and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings to the contrary. Do you wish to know WHERE and HOW they misread and misrepresent it? Send 7d. for 101 Questions Answered, a Woman's Catechism, prepared purposely to solve your perplexities.—Katharine Bushnell, Hawarden, Chester.

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

PRIVATE PAINTING.—Personal and Correspondence Lessons given by the Misses Figaro, 5, Hanover Street, London. Materials and specimen work on view. No previous knowledge of painting necessary.

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

PRIVATE NURSING HOME, Central London; medical, surgical, and maternity; fully-trained nurses. References and particulars on application. Personally attended by Mrs. Pankhurst. There is also a vacancy for a permanent patient. Terms by arrangement.—Box 340, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

THE HEALTH CENTRE, 122, Victoria Street, S.W.—Perfect health by natural means through vital electricity. Hours: 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays excepted. Physical Diagnosis by Qualified Medical Men, and Diagnosis by Mrs. Mary Davies. Enquiries relating to treatment and fees in German, English, or stamped envelope if written reply required. Lectures, Physical Culture, and Concentration Classes held at the Health Centre.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desiring of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Eglon Avenue, W. Separately enclosed Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall whilst my voice carried to every part of the hall."

BUSINESS, Etc. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in all PUBLICATIONS: HOME COLONY, at lowest office list rates.—THROWER, ADVERTISING AGENT, 20, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CLIFF, LONDON, E.C.4. at this office nearly 30 years. Phone: 562 Central.

MOVING PICTURES.—Lady Suffragette partner, with small capital, could join a party of ladies in Germany, France, or elsewhere, successfully established; studio, producer, operator, artists, complete; all details open to applicants with dramatic or technical experience, unnecessary.—69, Selgeford Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

SITUATIONS WANTED. AUSTRIAN LADY, Suffragette, certified teacher, fluent English, best references, desires position in English family, from July to October, in part or German, conversational or help in Suffragette work; country preferred.—E. K., VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

A lady with a young girl in a situation. A requires a post as Cook/Housekeeper or Cook where she could have her child with her; excellent references from present employer (who is going abroad) from former employer.—Apply first to Mrs. Oppenheimer, 25, York Terrace, Regent's Park. LADY qualified, wants engagements; lady plain cook, could train maid or would take orders; home-made cakes; lists; prices forwarded.—Bullock, Jesus Lane, Cambridge.

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WANTED.—Holiday engagement for August by lady member W.S.P.U. would take duties and need during owner's absence.—Box 915, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

SITUATIONS VACANT. LEADING Life Assurance Society has a vacancy for an outdoor-Lady Representative; remuneration by salary and commission. Applicant should be a lady of good personal connections, initiative, and also have good personal connections.—Applications to be sent to Box 886, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

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

LADIES' Costumes, Blouses, Underclothes, &c., wanted.—Utmost value given for all parcels received.—Miss Tolkein, Dress Exchange, 1, Station Buildings, W. Croydon.

MILINERY.—To Ladies, Hats and Toupes renovated from 5s. Great reductions in season's millinery.—Miss Angus, at Roberts and Green, 4, Conduit Street, W.

MAISON Rêmond, Ladies' Tailors, 11, Pollen Street, Hanover Square, W. Recommends his latest Paris styles in costumes from 23 up. Remodelling of old costumes, for moderate charges. Send a card for his Paris models and patterns.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West End and Paris styles, from 5 guineas. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—H. Nelissen, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Waring's).

SKETCHING, Walking, Pleasure Tours. Holland, Rhine, Switzerland, Normandy; three weeks, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Russia; 10 guineas; parties of 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Apply to Mrs. E. W. Lummis, 15, Green Street, Cambridge.

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

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HAIR DESTROYER.—James' Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, 30 pence receipt of postal order for 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., or 5s.—Mrs. V. James, 268, Falcon Road, London, N.

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2 English Spring Chickens 6 0
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1 Guinea Fowl and 2 Partridges 5 0
1 English Duck and 1 Guinea Fowl 5 0
1 Pheasant and 2 White Grouse 5 6
1 Guinea Fowl and 2 Partridges 5 6
2 English Ducks 5 0

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THE HON. E. HAVERFIELD hopes all members and friends in Paddington District will get their milk from Mrs. Gudgeon, 190, Westbourne Grove, in future.

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MISCELLANEOUS. BLOUSES. BLOUSES, BLOUSES. BLOUSES.—Any number of Cast-off Blouses wanted. The extreme value returned.—Miss Kate Cullen, 28, Sunninghill Road, St. John's, Lewisham.

BRONWOOD, good tone, perfect condition; 10 guineas; Kirkman, fine tone, 12 guineas; Jackson, 8 guineas; roomy, wide; also Old Spinnet.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

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FISH. The Quality Fish Supply Co. (Dept. F.), Aberdeen, will send by rail or post carriage paid. Prepared for Cooking, 6lb (or larger quantities at proportionate prices), of the Finest, Freshest, Most Nutritious Fish, on receipt of postal order for 2s.