

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. VI. (New Series), No. 241.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1912.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)

## THE MIKADO RECALLED



**POOH BAH (Lord Haldane):** "Speaking as Lord Chancellor, I regard the income of a married woman as nearly as possible as that of an unmarried person; but, speaking on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I regard the woman and her income as the mere chattels of her husband."  
**KO KO (Mr. Wilks):** "That is extremely awkward."

### CONTENTS.

Car Cartoon .....	33	The Perfidy of Politicians. By F. W. Pethick Lawrence .....	40
The Outlook .....	34	The Conspiracy Trial of Her- nionne .....	41
Grave Statement by the Leaders .....	34	Something Wrong! By John Cameron Grant .....	41
Lines to Phyllis, a Suffragist. By a Man of the World .....	35	The Hollywood Campaign .....	42
Militancy at Home and Abroad .....	36	Miss Wylie in Canada .....	42
Mr. Lloyd George on Llunystumdwy .....	36	Mr. Lansbury's Resolution .....	42
Attitude of the Labour Party .....	37	The Case of Mr. Mark Wilks .....	43
A Woman Ruler .....	38	The Campaign Throughout the Country .....	43
New Fiction .....	39		

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

It is with profound regret that we place before our readers the grave statement which appears on the following page signed by Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst and by ourselves. Severe as is the shock which we know this will be to our readers, we can assure them that no pain which they suffer in consequence of it can possibly exceed the pain which

we feel ourselves in giving it publication, or the distress which we have experienced before deciding to take this course.

#### The Future of the Paper

Nevertheless, now that that course has definitely been taken, we look forward with confidence to the future. So far as this paper is concerned, for which alone we have now any right to speak, it is our intention to continue along the main lines which we have adopted since we founded it five years ago. It will advocate absolute political equality of status between men and women. It will consistently oppose every Government which refuses to give effect to this fundamental principle. It will show the futility of so-called constitutional methods while the only weapon which is really constitutional—the Parliamentary vote—is withheld from women.

#### The Position of the Government

The position of the Government is daily becoming more and more involved. With regard to the Suffrage Bill, they are already making another turn in their tortuous path. In the first place, it is now authoritatively stated that no progress will be made with this measure before Christmas. Secondly, the rumour that the Manhood Suffrage Bill is to be replaced by a Plural Voting Bill is being revived. The *Daily Citizen* credits Mr. Illingworth, the chief Liberal Whip, with an inferential statement to this

effect, and P. W. W. openly heads his column in the *Daily News* of Wednesday last with the words "Bills which must pass: Irish, Welsh, Plural Voting, and Labour." These expressions are probably in the nature of feelers to see whether a complete breach of the Prime Minister's promises in the letter as well as in the spirit would involve a depth of dishonour too shameful to be covered up with honeyed words in the Liberal Press. If this is found to be the case, the solemn farce of debating Woman Suffrage will be gone through, while the cards have been so arranged in advance that it will be defeated. As to the Irish imbroglio of the Government, it does not directly concern us, except to point out what cowards the Government have shown themselves to be. For while they vigorously prosecute women for conspiracy they fear to attack the far greater conspiracy of Sir Edward Carson. In common with others, we ask how the Government will have the courage to pass Home Rule if they have not the courage to take this preliminary step to suppress open revolt? And if they dare not pass Home Rule, how long will they stay in office?

#### The Labour Party and Woman Suffrage

Meanwhile the attitude of the Labour Party on Woman Suffrage goes from bad to worse. Mr. Lansbury's spirited challenge to his colleagues to come boldly out and fight definitely and consistently against the Government until they change their

policy on this question has met with opposition and disapproval. The *Labour Leader*, the official organ of the I.L.P., says frankly that it does not think the Labour Party could turn out the Government if it tried, and if it could it would be a mistake, for it would let the Tories in. Such pusillanimity destroys the whole basis on which the independent character of the Labour Party has been built up. If the Labour Party dare not oppose the Government, it may as well take the name "Liberal" without delay. At the great meeting on Friday last in the Royal Albert Hall, with Mr. Anderson, chairman of the I.L.P., in the chair, an attempt was made to obtain an answer to the plain question as to what the Labour Party intended to do in order to fulfil its pledges to women. No answer was given, the chairman refusing to answer questions, in the best approved Liberal manner. When, in addition to these facts, we know that some individual members of the Labour Party even go so far as to say that they will vote for the third reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill, whether

months upon her, stated that the imprisonment would be in the first division. Severe as is the sentence, we are glad that at least the political nature of the offence has been recognised by the division to which the prisoner is allocated.

#### What Justice is Coming To

There are to be no prosecutions at Llanystumdwy! That, in effect, is the answer which Mr. Ellis Griffith was put up on behalf of Mr. McKenna to give to Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons on Tuesday. It comes to this, then, that if a man or a woman lays a hand on Mr. Lloyd George to detain him while asking him a question, they are liable to a sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour. But if a woman is set upon, beaten, her hair torn out in handfuls and her clothes torn off her back, her assailants go scot free.

#### The Police Blamed

Of course, the Government have an excuse ready; and, as usual, they put the blame on their sub-

All we can say is that if there is no power in the State to compel the payment of damages to a working woman whose reputation has been seriously injured by a terrible charge, it is no wonder that militant Suffragists go to prison in their hundreds in order to obtain that power.

#### Property versus Human Life

Although militant Suffragists have suffered long terms of imprisonment, with hard labour and without the option of a fine, in many cases for breaking only a few shillingworth of glass, it appears from recent cases in the courts that quite a lot of human damage may be effected by enfranchised citizens with no fear of imprisonment at all. At York, last week, a woman summoned her husband for assault, and proved with the help of witnesses that he had struck her seven times, and the baby once by mistake. The Chairman of the Bench, according to the *Yorkshire Herald*, said "the magistrates had considered the case carefully, and the assault, which was a gross and aggravated one, would be met by a fine of ten shillings and costs." Presumably a man can strike his wife once for the trifling sum of one and three-sevenths of a shilling.

#### "If It Occurred Again!"

For thirty shillings a child can be the victim of even worse brutality. This was the fine imposed on a man of fifty, who, at Wallsend, recently committed an assault upon a little girl of five years old. A similar punishment was considered sufficient in another case, reported in the *Child's Guardian*. A little girl of eight, sent to buy a postal order, lost it on the way home. The money was found and taken to her home, but on the child's return, the father, taking off the leather strap he wore, and doubling it, hit her across the arms and shoulders; and then thrashed her unmercifully on the bare body.

"As defendant had been a very cruel father," said the Bench, "he would have to pay a fine of thirty shillings, inclusive. If it occurred again it would be imprisonment without the option of a fine."

It would be interesting to know why any penalty was inflicted at all, since no sanguine anticipations seemed to be entertained as to its having a deterrent effect.

We have pleasure in calling attention to the notice appearing on page 38 in which Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver point out that it was not by their wish that any writ was ever served upon the Editors of this paper in connection with the breakages of windows last March.



#### FASHIONABLE NECKWEAR.

We have now in stock a wonderful variety of fashionable Feather Neckwear, of which the garment sketched is a typical example. Some of the newest models are in rich full Marabout Feather with muffs to match.

#### MARABOUT CRAVAT AND MUFF.

A very handsome Set in extra-quality Marabout, in black, natural, and mole, finished with satin bow and lined with silk; very light and warm.

Price 39 6 the Set. Cravat only, 18 9

## Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore St. (Cavendish Sq.), London, W.  
Famous for over a Century for Taste, for Quality, for Value.

ordinates. The police, it is said, cannot identify the assailants. If this were really true, it would speak pretty badly for our police system. Here was a meeting at which Mr. Lloyd George and everyone else knew that women were likely to be present to put a few questions in the course of his speech. The experience of former Welsh meetings must have shown the authorities that brutal retaliation was likely; in fact, preparations for ducking the women had been openly made. Yet, in spite of these facts, we are told that not a single assailant can be identified. We are forced to the conclusion that subordinates have a wonderful way of not seeing things when it is in the interest of their superiors that they should not be seen.

#### Mr. Lloyd George Explains

Mr. Lloyd George has been making frantic efforts to get out of the ugly situation. In the first place, in the House of Commons, he has stated that nine-tenths of the incidents described did not take place. The answer to this is that he not only has against him the testimony of the women themselves and of several eye-witnesses, but of the representatives of the Press of the country. Does he really deny that women were beaten, that their clothes were torn off, that their hair was pulled out in handfuls? He can only deny these things by placing his solitary word against that of hundreds of others; we are afraid his veracity is not so unimpeachable as to bear the strain! In the second place, he has written a long letter to the *Standard* to tell how he pleaded with the audience to turn out the misguided women, but not to hurt them. We have no doubt that the gentleman who besought his hearers not to nail the ears of an offending citizen to the pump could have been equally emphatic in his protestations of kindness. But the man who at Swansea asked that the women should be "ruthlessly flung out," and who at Wrexham spoke of the desirability of having hazel sticks when interruptions were made, will not escape condemnation by these disingenuous subterfuges.

#### The Case of Miss Jessie Brown

Anti-Suffragists, comfortably hugging their belief that women's interests are protected by the elected representatives of men, should read the discussion in the House of Commons, last Tuesday, on the case of Miss Jessie Brown, who, as we related in VOTES FOR WOMEN for October 13, 1911, was wrongfully convicted of soliciting in Glasgow, on the evidence of two plain-clothes constables. With the aid of the Personal Rights' Association, Miss Brown proved her innocence, and got her conviction quashed on appeal, but was given no compensation, though, as Mr. Wedgwood pointed out in the House on Tuesday, the same two constables had been ordered to pay £40 damages for the illegal arrest of a man. The answers given by Mr. McKinnon Wood to the questions put by Mr. Wedgwood, Lord Robert Cecil, and others, were unsatisfactory to the last degree. "It was not a matter over which he had any control." "The magistrates were not called upon to explain their reasons for refusing to grant compensation." "There was no appeal from their decision," and so on, and so on.

#### GRAVE STATEMENT BY THE LEADERS

At the first re-union of the leaders after the enforced holiday, Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst outlined a new militant policy, which Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence found themselves altogether unable to approve.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst indicated that they were not prepared to modify their intentions, and recommended that Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence should resume control of the paper, VOTES FOR WOMEN, and should leave the Women's Social and Political Union.

Rather than make schism in the ranks of the Union, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence consented to take this course.

In these circumstances, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will not be present at the Meeting at the Royal Albert Hall on October 17.

**Emmeline Pankhurst**  
**Emmeline Pethick Lawrence**

**Christabel Pankhurst**  
**F. W. Pethick Lawrence**

women are included or not, it is surely extraordinary that a section of Woman Suffragists continue to trust blindly to the Labour Party.

#### The Sale of the Editors' House

The latest advice received from Holmwood is to the effect that the Government are taking the initial steps towards proceeding to extremities in the case of The Mascot, the residence of the Editors of this paper. We are informed that the bailiffs are taking an inventory of all the things in the house, and that the announcement of the date of the sale may be made at any moment. The announcement will be sent by us to the Woman's Platform in the *Standard*. We await this latest act of persecution on behalf of the Government in confidence that a large number of our friends will be present on that occasion to stand by us and to show the Government that by such actions it only hastens the day of the victory for women.

#### Mr. Wilks and the House of Lords

Mr. Wilks has not only beaten the Government, he has forced the House of Lords to debate the anomaly of the laws concerning the income of married women, and has drawn from the Lord Chancellor the admission that in this respect the law remains practically in the position that it did half a century ago, and that the present state of the law cannot be defended. We may add that under the laws of fifty years ago the married woman and her property were both regarded as the mere chattels of her husband.

#### Will the Law be Amended?

The Lord Chancellor threw out hopes that Mr. Lloyd George would be able to amend the law. But what women want to know is whether the law is going to be amended merely to protect husbands from going to prison, or whether the root of the wrong will be attacked; for though in the isolated case of Mr. Wilks it was the man who suffered, in the vast majority of cases it is the woman. Thus in the case of a man and wife whose joint income is below the exemption level the woman cannot recover her income tax forcibly exacted from her at the source; the law deprives her of that part of her separate income, and hands it to her husband. Again, where a man and his wife are separately in business, and the woman is making money and the husband losing it, she cannot set his losses against her gains, as he would be able to do in the reverse circumstances. These are merely examples of the antiquated and unjust condition of the law, which will continue until women are enfranchised.

#### Two Important Precedents

We have to record two important precedents which have been made at Hertford Quarter Sessions, where Miss Jane Shortt, a Suffragist, has been tried for breaking a window at Baldock as a protest against the Government. In the first place one of the jurors, Mr. Price, took the manly course of refusing to serve on the jury to try a woman under these circumstances; he was allowed to go. In the second place the Chairman, in passing sentence of three

## LINES TO PHYLLIS, A SUFFRAGIST

By a Man of the World

Come, Phyllis, let us have it out;  
We find so much to talk about;  
You see your way so clear, and I  
See it so dimly—let me try  
To flood thought's jungle dark and dense  
With the same light of common-sense.  
You are too little and too frail,  
Too young to guess the ills that ail  
Our cynical old world; it stands  
With sword and bank-book in its hands,  
And mocks you. Oh, before you start  
Against the world to bruise your heart,  
Take counsel for a moment—gauged  
The powers that rule our brazen age—  
Think what the force that governs men is—  
Back to your dances and your tennis!  
Turn, turn those pitiful clear looks  
On etchings, opera-scores and books;  
Where morning glimmers green and gold,  
Forget how quick the world grows old,  
And where gay lamps by night are swung,  
Only remember you are young!—  
I would not have your hopes debarred  
From any effort not too hard;  
You cannot come, I think, to harm,  
If, with your basket on your arm,  
From grateful villagers you cull  
The name of Lady Bountiful;  
Don't leave your vicar in the lurch,  
But help to decorate the church;  
Take part—and earn no human strictures—  
For charity, in living pictures,  
Or modestly, behind the scenes,  
Hand tea and coffee, by all means;  
And if there chance to come your way  
(You're pretty—that's the card to play)  
Comfort—and income—of a man,  
Take them, and thank your stars you can!  
So shall your traffic with your kind  
Be comfortable, sweet, and blind;  
Which, in a world so bitter bad,  
Is far the best that can be had.  
For think—what folly if you choose  
To put your peace away, to bruise  
Hands, heart, and all of that weak frame  
Against the strength of sin and shame,  
To venture in your cockle-boat  
Where the grey navies lie afloat,  
To pit against those loaded dice  
The luck of mere self-sacrifice,  
Against gold's glitter and steel's gleam  
One lost and high and hopeless dream,  
One lonely spear, one quivering light,  
Against the nations and the night!—  
Let's put aside whatever beast  
Lurks in recesses of the East,  
And with its chilly, changeless gaze  
Threatens our occidental days:  
Let's not consider what they do  
In Argentina or Peru—  
Let's be contented not to think  
Of that intolerable stink  
Which, where the Grand Dukes sit to sup,  
Siberia's prisons offer up:  
Let's leave the future and the past,  
And, for one moment—one, the last—  
Reckon just only, now and here,  
What strengths against your strength appear—  
Greed, of the purse and of the senses,  
Prejudice, backstairs influences,  
Lethargy, sodden, sunken, base,  
Corruption of the bloated face  
And hasty fingers and puffed eyes  
And mouth and gesture gross with lies,  
Comfort that snuggles into bed  
When night with signal-fires is red,  
And lust that 'mid the modern méléé  
Goes serpent-like upon its belly,

Or rears aloft its signs obscene—  
Ah, Phyllis, guess not what they mean,  
Nor understand the tale that speaks  
From tired eyes and painted cheeks!—  
Think of the folk who bar your way;  
Half stupid and half bad are they,  
And wholly set to turn your name  
Into a butt for jests of shame—  
The business-men, who call it silly  
To try to sweeten Piccadilly—  
Perhaps because their cash smells sweet  
Between Bond Street and Regent Street!—  
The lawyers, who reject the need  
That happy women have to plead  
For their unhappy sisters—then  
The chivalrous poetic men,  
Who dread lest women should be marred  
By action, and fight for them, hard—  
So long, of course, as women too  
Do only what they ought to do—  
So long, that is, as wickedness  
Triumphs, and women acquiesce!—  
Think of the liars of the Press!—  
Think of the youths who up and down  
In taxis go about the town,  
The colours of whose socks are blent  
To fit them for enfranchisement,  
Whose locks are greased, whose manly breasts  
Are fancy-vested interests—  
Think of the candidate whose smile  
Is surely feminine for guile,  
Who round his little finger twists  
Distinguished lady-novelists—  
Think of the minister whose sneer  
Earns him five thousand pounds a year,  
Wrung from the sorry poor for whom  
His legislation finds no room—  
Think of Proconsuls, and the yet  
Less liberal Liberal Cabinet,  
Who lie, and cringe, and boast, and turn  
Coats that like Nessus' shirt should burn,  
And, by the tricks they're smart and slim in,  
Cause other men to torture women!  
Think of the Church, the Bench, the Bar,  
Smugly upholding things that are,  
Taking their pay and preaching calm—  
The wisdom of the itching palm!  
Think how the doctor sells his honour  
To bind a girl and put upon her  
Foul outrage, for a payment dirty  
As once were the Iscariot's thirty  
Pieces of silver—Phyllis, Phyllis,  
That was the cost then, and it still is!  
Think of all this, and if all fails  
To crush and sicken, think of Wales!  
King Arthur sojourned there, we know,  
And his pure knights went to and fro  
To succour ladies in distress;  
But now in Wales they rend the dress  
And tear the hair and smash the face  
Of them that carry light and grace;  
In a queer trembling kind of lust  
They trample women in the dust;  
They disestablish word and deed  
Of all God taught them for a creed;  
Revivalists of some base strain,  
They crucify their Lord again:  
Alas, how cheap Christ's limbs are priced  
In Wales, that brags of serving Christ!—  
Dear, trust me, in the way of what  
You hold so sacred, unforgot,  
Untarnished, in your bosom pure,  
Stand all the forces that endure—  
Inertia, and cash, and sin:  
Accept the fact, and so give in!  
Be sane, be practical—forget  
You ever were a Suffragette!  
That's common-sense!

And yet—and yet—  
Since you remind me, it is true  
You have strong friends that fight for you;  
The naked sands and the stark stones  
Where Freedom's soldiers left their bones  
Have not forgotten; still there rings

A true note at the heart of things;  
Out of the squalor and the dust  
Rise presences austere, august;  
And History perhaps has scope  
Not for shame only, but for hope.  
Like a clear lamp in windy dark  
Burns on the name of Joan of Arc,  
And hardly shall the armies fail  
That follow Florence Nightingale  
The peace, the courage that endures,  
These are not weak, and these are yours;  
The saints and saviours from of old  
Die, but they live with you enrolled;  
And dimly seen, but surely there,  
Behind the noble and the fair  
Who through the centuries have spent  
Their lives for liberty, content  
With the great freedom death allows—  
Behind those pale and laureled brows  
We, of the present, half-desecry  
The Power that cannot trick nor lie,  
That changes not, that perseveres  
Sublime through ignominious years,  
That burns for ever with the splendour  
Our hearts find terrible and tender,  
That makes no claim, that wails no woe,  
That is the single good we know:  
And, as we watch it, on our sense  
Prevails the soul's omnipotence;  
The music of the coming light  
Thunders and flames for sound and sight;  
The hosts of Freedom on the march  
Have Heav'n for their triumphal arch;  
The voices of their song arise  
As morning shouts along the skies;  
From rank to rank the orders run,  
The flags flung forward take the sun,  
The cymbals and the fife begin—

God bless you, Phyllis. You will win.

**Dickins & Jones**

**STYLISH MILLINERY.**

"THIRSK"  
Firm but Pliable  
Felt Hat, trimmed  
with Cord Ribbon  
and Mount.  
Leather lined.  
Suitable for  
Riding, Driving,  
Country & Sea-  
side wear. 14/6  
Purple, Navy, Mole,  
Tobacco and Black.

Large Felt Hat, bound and trimmed  
with Moire Ribbon,  
in Navy trimmed Purple, Black trimmed  
White or Cherry, & self Purple, Navy, Saxe,  
Grey or Black. 10/9

**DICKINS & JONES** Regent Street,  
London, W.

# MILITANCY AT HOME AND ABROAD

## FIRST DIVISION FOR MISS SHEET

At Hertford Quarter Sessions on Monday last Miss Jane Shortt, of Letchworth, was convicted of breaking three plate-glass windows at Baldock post-office with stones on July 19 and doing damage to the amount of five guineas.

Miss Shortt made a statement in which she explained that she broke the windows as a protest against the Government for not giving votes to women.

The Chairman said the Court was willing to discharge the defendant if she would undertake not to repeat her conduct, and be bound over for twelve months.

Miss Shortt refused to give such an undertaking, and was sent to prison for three months in the first division. The Chairman said this was a course which had not so far been adopted by any other Court.

An important precedent was set up by the release from service of Mr. C. Price, a grand juror who had already stated that he had a conscientious objection against women being tried by men.

Mr. Price attended the court, having been informed by the Sheriff's Officer that he could not be excused. His name was not read from the grand jury list. After the other jurors had been sworn Mr. Price remained standing among them. He was twice requested by an usher to be seated, and upon his refusing, the Clerk of the Court was consulted.

An usher having been sent with the message, "You are at liberty to go," Mr. Price left the court.

It is thought that the precedent thus established will be widely copied in other parts of the kingdom by men of similar convictions.

## TRIAL OF MISS CRAIGS

The trial of Miss Helen Craigs, which, it will be remembered, was postponed to the October Sessions, opens at Oxford to-day, Friday, October 18, at eleven o'clock, before Mr. Justice Ridley. The case for the defence will be Mr. Cecil Walsh. Miss Craigs was indicted on July 20 with "being found at one a.m. on July 13 upon the garden in the occupation of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., for an unlawful purpose, to wit, to commit the felony of unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to a house and building belonging to Mr. Harcourt."

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND LLANYSTUDWY

In the House of Commons on Thursday night, during the discussion on the allocation of time for the Home Rule Bill, Mr. Lloyd George, referring to Ulster, said:—

"No man has any right to just at the honest convictions any man. I belong to a small nationality myself, the smallest nationality in this kingdom and a nationality which for its size—(An Hon. Member: "Which pulls women's hair out.") That, just like a good many things which I have heard, is an utter falsehood.

Lord Hugh Cecil: Is the right hon. gentleman entitled to say an observation falling from another hon. Member of this House is a falsehood?

Mr. Speaker: I really do not know what the truth is about this matter. Certain facts were recorded in the newspapers. The hon. Member for Warrington (Mr. Harold Smith) has taken one view, and the right hon. gentleman who was present denies that view to be correct.

Mr. Harold Smith: If the right hon. Gentleman disagrees with or wishes to deny a statement of an hon. Member, is he in order in saying that statement is an utter falsehood?

Mr. Speaker: The statement repeated by the hon. Member for Warrington must have been taken from the newspaper. I understand the Chancellor of the Exchequer was denying that statement, and when he said it was falsehood he meant the statement which had appeared in the newspapers was a falsehood.

Mr. Lloyd George: If the hon. member has been present and had said he had seen it with his own eyes, I agree it would have been very different. Let me say that the whole of that story is not merely grossly exaggerated, but nine-tenths of it is an unutterable falsehood. I was present, and saw the whole thing. I do not want, however, to be drawn aside into a controversy about that. I only want to say this: I am the last man in this House to ridicule the passions, the feelings, the sympathies, and even the prejudices of a small nationality.

Mr. Ronald M'Neil: You try to, but nobody minds.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PROTEST

The following appeared in the *Standard* of Wednesday, October 16:—

To the Editor of the *Standard*.  
Sir,—My attention has been called to a very excited article written by Mr. Morley Roberts in your issue of Friday referring to the unfortunate incidents which occurred in connection with the election of Suffragists from a meeting at Llanystudwy. In the course of his observations he seeks to cast the blame for those incidents—grossly exaggerated as they have been—entirely upon me. He says:—

Had he (meaning myself) said when he commenced his speech that any violence to interrupters, or anything more than their immediate and quiet removal, would meet with his displeasure, seeing that it would do him grave political damage, no such shameful incident would have disgraced Wales or its patron saint.

If Mr. Roberts had taken the slightest trouble to acquaint himself with the facts he would have known not merely that I had repeatedly made that appeal to the audience, but that I actually commenced my address with such an appeal. My very first sentence was an entreaty to the people not to do any harm to these misguided ladies. Unfortunately, that sentence was never concluded, because one of them chose to interrupt it and to create a scene before I had time to convey my sincere wish to the assembled crowd. As soon as the interrupter had been removed, I renewed my appeal. Several times in the course of the proceedings I urged the audience not to do any harm to the women. I will quote from the *Manchester Guardian* a report of what actually took place:—

"His first words were in Welsh: 'If there is anyone here prepared to make a disturbance'—and he had only said this when a woman's voice was heard calling out 'Votes for women!' She was instantly observed on the right side of the platform, was pounced upon and swiftly ejected from the field. Cries of 'Down to the river with her!' were raised. Calm being restored, Mr. Lloyd George said: 'I was going to make an appeal to you. I felt tolerably certain that there would be somebody here, and I was going to make an appeal to my fellow-countrymen that, whatever happened, they should not do them any harm. If you like to remove them, by all means do so, but don't harm them. They are misguided, and they are doing damage upon their own cause which it will take years to repair.'"

I quote further from the *Cambrian News*, which has a fuller report of the proceedings:—

The second Suffragist and a third and fourth were ejected in the next few minutes amid wild scenes, and the Chancellor, who shortly afterwards appeared again to do them harm, remarked to those on the platform, "I am doing my best to save their lives, but I cannot be responsible for what happens if these interruptions continue." I assume that Mr. Morley Roberts is not deliberately suppressing these facts. He has simply not taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the facts as reported. Now that he knows what took place, if he is a gentleman he will apologise. If he is not, it makes no difference to anyone whether he apologises or not.—Yours faithfully, D. D. LLOYD GEORGE, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

October 15, 1912.

The substance of the article by the well-known writer, Mr. Morley Roberts, referred to by Mr. Lloyd George is as follows:—

Mr. Asquith and Mr. George—to say nothing of others, or of the Liberals as a party—have treated the Suffrage movement in the most treacherous and cowardly way. Forcible feeding is at once a disgrace to the unfortunately constituted medical men who undertake it and to the Government; but what is it compared with these outrages in Wales? For these Mr. George should be held politically and personally responsible.

That a mob can be brutal and cowardly no student of humanity has to learn, but what a student of the meanest aspects of political humanity may still wonder at is conduct like that of the great Welsh leader in the one place in his own country where he is lord of all he looks upon. It was in Llanystudwy an understood thing that any interruption by women was to be met by the extreme measures. This was known to everybody. It was expected even by those who did not know how far brutality had already been carried in other places. If it was known and looked for, by whom should it have been better known than by Mr. George himself?

In most parts of his own country Mr. George's word is law with the over classes. In this particular place, whatever he said would have been accepted simply and acted upon without any demur. This he cannot deny, and now no one would accept his pledged word to the contrary if he offered it. Nevertheless, he did not do what any gentleman would have done. This would have astonished nobody if it had been a less serious case. Had he said when he commenced his speech that any violence to interrupters, or anything more than their immediate and quiet removal, would meet with his displeasure, seeing that it would do him grave political damage, no such shameful incident would have disgraced Wales or its patron saint.

I am certain that many thousands of Englishmen must feel as I do, or I should not write. If their enforced absence from the polls on a point of personal honour should presently result in a return of the Conservatives to power, they will be consoled by the reflection that Mr. Arthur Balfour, let us say, Lord Hugh or Lord Robert Cecil, would be incapable of acting, either by commission or calculated omission, as Mr. Lloyd George has done to his eternal dishonour.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT THE HOTEL CECIL

The National Union of Journalists held their annual banquet at the Hotel Cecil on the evening of October 12, when the guest of the evening was the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George. A long list of well-known artists had been prevailed upon to contribute towards the entertainment to follow, and if there were some unexpected items surely the management should be obliged to those who gave their assistance unasked and unthanked!

After dessert had been served and short speeches had been made by Mr. Sanders and Mr. J. O'Donovan, the Chancellor rose to reply to the toast of "The Imperial Parliament." At the same time a Suffragist present stood up, and in a loud voice cried: "Mr. Lloyd George, why did you permit such disgusting violence to be used to the women at your Welsh meeting?" He was not allowed to finish his speech, but was persuaded by half a dozen men to leave the hall. Mr. Lloyd George then put on his Political and Suffrage smile, and, referring to the interruption, said: "You know, I should have thought there was something wrong if—"

"At this point I rose also, and continued his sentence: 'You are right, there is something wrong. We must have a Government measure for Votes for Women.' I should have added 'this Session,' but time pressed, and the unsmiling emerald of a large wooden screen rather spoilt the conclusion of my remarks." F.

## MR. URE AT HALIFAX

On Friday, October 11, Mr. Ure visited Halifax, and was questioned by women Suffragists as to the Government's action in regard to the Reform Bill. The *Halifax Guardian* says:—

"The fierce resentment shown by a student of the University of Edinburgh at last night's meeting occurred in the same hall in the past. We seem to remember an occasion when Lord Camperdown visited Halifax, and was not heckled, but refused the chance of any sort of hearing. The infuriated Liberals of Halifax actually stamped him down. Several men last night made interjections, one of which, uttered by Alderman Smith, was personal and abusive, but no attempt was made to interfere with him or any other man whose voice was heard in opposition. That being the case, the women's mild interposition towards the class of a woman's speech might have been passed over with more credit to the chivalry of the Liberal party in Halifax. Instead of which there were stern and angry shouts of 'Turn them out!'"

Montenegrin women in large numbers are aiding the men to put the road from Andrijevitsa to the frontier in condition to permit the transport of artillery.—*The Times*.

## AN ECHO OF SIR RUFUS ISAACS MEETING AT EDINBURGH

A correspondent visiting Scotland from South Africa writes:—

The pluck of these women was something magnificent, for the crowd was equal in its yell, and the expression on quite decent-looking men's faces was horrible. I wonder how they can believe their sex to be superior to ours, and how many of them would have risen alone and unsupported in the face of such hostility? It was not like advancing in a body; each woman alone, and loneliness is a horrible thing to most of us civilised and bred people. How much easier it is to do a brave deed in company, cheered on and helped by the consciousness of sympathy and support surrounding you; even women who turned the women out did not act alone. They were shot out like arrows from the crowd, with one poor woman for a target, but they will not be like the arrow in the song, for who shall fathom the effect of those darts? They have started waves of influence, which will increase as waves do, and increasing, bear all before them. Already their influence is telling. Trembling, angry individuals rushed from that room. A perfect storm of abuse has fallen upon the perpetrators of that evening's outrage, and everyone is asking, "Why are women mishandled and treated worse than men? Why are their questions ignored? Why are they driven to behave as tradition and circumstances have taught them to hate to behave as women get the same reply, "Because they don't count; they have not got the vote." I cannot vouch for others, but I know that the right of our friends, and their wonderful pluck at that meeting converted me from disapproval to ardent support of the fighting tactics.

Since Florence Nightingale organised the women of England as efficient military nurses during the Crimean war, every civilised country has started nursing corps and recognised the right of women to take their share in the dangers and hardships of the battlefield, where their presence may mean life instead of death to hundreds and thousands of wounded men. And in the Balkans patriotism is a heroic thing. The women are not only nurses but soldiers. The fervent patriotism of the women of Serbia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria, who can all handle a rifle as easily and familiarly as a saucepan, brings to mind many an historical instance of military heroines.—S. R. Church (In an article in the *Daily Express* on "Women and War.")

London Women Graduates and Home Rule.

The following resolution has been passed unanimously by the committee of the London Graduates' Union for Women's Suffrage, and has been forwarded to members of the Cabinet and other prominent members of the House of Commons: "That this committee protests against the enactment of a Home Rule Bill for Ireland which does not enfranchise women."

Women's Part in the War.

The First Woman War Correspondent.

The war in the Balkans has produced in Miss Mary Durham the first woman war

correspondent, who is watching the campaign in Montenegro on behalf of the *Daily Chronicle*. Miss Durham is admirably fitted for the position, as she has lived twelve years in the country, and is one of the best living authorities on the Near East. Two of her most widely-read books are "The Burden of the Balkans" and "High Albania." The committee of the London District of the Institute of Journalists has sent her a telegram of congratulation.

Mr. George R. Sims, in his "Mustard and Cress" in the "Referee," writes: "War News, the *Daily Chronicle* scores a Hit with a Miss. 'Hearty congratulations to its lady War Correspondent, Miss Mary Durham, who is with the Montenegrins. None but the Brave deserve the Fair.'"

Our enterprising contemporary, the *Daily Chronicle*, must be congratulated on the way it has got ahead of all its rivals this morning with a full account of the recent fighting near Podgoritz. Moreover, the telegram is signed by Miss Mary Durham, who is, we believe, the first lady war correspondent accredited to a responsible newspaper. Miss Durham's feat is all the more remarkable since not only is she acting as war correspondent for the *Chronicle*, but she is also engaged in helping to tend the sick and wounded.—*The Globe*.

How the Women are Helping.

Many Turkish ladies seem to be abandoning the attitude of strict separation from men which is the traditional position of women in the Turkish Empire. They are asking to be sent to the front in order to serve under the Red Crescent. This means a great step forward in the emancipation of the Turkish women.—*Dr. Sandow in the "Daily Chronicle"*.

The Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the signatories thereto, I beg to draw your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to Mr. J. R. MacDonald, M.P. On Thursday night (10th inst.) the original was posted to his private address, and a copy was also sent to the House of Commons. Another copy was expressed from the G.P.O. just before 6 p.m. on Friday evening (11th inst.), addressed to "The Chairman presiding at the 'War against Poverty' Meeting, Royal Albert Hall, Friday, 11th, 1912. In the absence of Mr. J. R. MacDonald—acting on his doctor's instructions—the chair was taken by Mr. W. C. Anderson, Chairman of the Independent Labour Party. On the chairman alleging that he had received the letter addressed to him several times, Mr. W. C. Anderson, although apparently unpleasable to him, he promised to answer

the "War against Poverty" meeting at the Albert Hall on Friday, 11th inst., Mr. W. C. Anderson presided in the Chair for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who was prevented from attending the meeting by the advice of his doctor (sic).

A question was handed to him by one of the Suffragists present, and this he promised to answer at the end of the meeting if order were preserved. Having heard this kind of promise before, I asked him if he were "on the Square," and he said that he doubted whether I should regard anything he said as being square. He may now cease from worrying on this point.

At the conclusion of the meeting he pronounced it to be at an end without alluding to our question about the position of the Labour Party, and saying that he evidently intended this to be dropped, I made my way to the platform, and asked him if I might take his conduct to be a typical specimen of Socialistic squareness. In reply to further questions, he was good enough to explain as follows:—

1. That he was not acting in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's stead.
2. That there was nobody there who could answer our question.
3. That this question had already been answered by Mr. Sidney Webb.

In reference to No. 3 I might point out that Mr. Sidney Webb alluded to our question in his speech in a manner implying both frivolity and insult, which I should be sorry to accept as an authoritative representation of the attitude of the Labour Party. B. F.



Miss Mary Durham



Miss Mary Durham

correspondent, who is watching the campaign in Montenegro on behalf of the *Daily Chronicle*. Miss Durham is admirably fitted for the position, as she has lived twelve years in the country, and is one of the best living authorities on the Near East. Two of her most widely-read books are "The Burden of the Balkans" and "High Albania." The committee of the London District of the Institute of Journalists has sent her a telegram of congratulation.

After dessert had been served and short speeches had been made by Mr. Sanders and Mr. J. O'Donovan, the Chancellor rose to reply to the toast of "The Imperial Parliament." At the same time a Suffragist present stood up, and in a loud voice cried: "Mr. Lloyd George, why did you permit such disgusting violence to be used to the women at your Welsh meeting?" He was not allowed to finish his speech, but was persuaded by half a dozen men to leave the hall. Mr. Lloyd George then put on his Political and Suffrage smile, and, referring to the interruption, said: "You know, I should have thought there was something wrong if—"

"At this point I rose also, and continued his sentence: 'You are right, there is something wrong. We must have a Government measure for Votes for Women.' I should have added 'this Session,' but time pressed, and the unsmiling emerald of a large wooden screen rather spoilt the conclusion of my remarks." F.

# THE ATTITUDE OF THE LABOUR PARTY

(From a Correspondent.)

At the "War against Poverty" meeting at the Albert Hall on Friday, 11th inst., Mr. W. C. Anderson presided in the Chair for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who was prevented from attending the meeting by the advice of his doctor (sic).

A question was handed to him by one of the Suffragists present, and this he promised to answer at the end of the meeting if order were preserved. Having heard this kind of promise before, I asked him if he were "on the Square," and he said that he doubted whether I should regard anything he said as being square. He may now cease from worrying on this point.

At the conclusion of the meeting he pronounced it to be at an end without alluding to our question about the position of the Labour Party, and saying that he evidently intended this to be dropped, I made my way to the platform, and asked him if I might take his conduct to be a typical specimen of Socialistic squareness. In reply to further questions, he was good enough to explain as follows:—

1. That he was not acting in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's stead.
2. That there was nobody there who could answer our question.
3. That this question had already been answered by Mr. Sidney Webb.

In reference to No. 3 I might point out that Mr. Sidney Webb alluded to our question in his speech in a manner implying both frivolity and insult, which I should be sorry to accept as an authoritative representation of the attitude of the Labour Party. B. F.

The following is the letter referred to:—

Dear Comrade,—In view of the various interpretations by the Press of your answer, "Certainly, certainly," to the question, "Will you turn out the Government?" which was publicly put to you during your speech at the Albert Hall on February 13 last, we feel, as members of the I.L.P. that we are only voicing the opinion of a large number of its members in now requesting you, in a spirit of comradeship, to make a public announcement, prior to your opening speech at to-morrow's demonstration at the Albert Hall, as to your position, by answering the following questions:—

1. When are you going (1) to give effect to the resolution enthusiastically passed at the Albert Hall meeting on February 13 last, and (2) to redress the pledge given by you on the same occasion, as Chairman of the Labour Party, to "turn out the Government" should it fail to give, this session, citizen rights, on equal terms, to men and women?
2. As Women Suffrage would be the most powerful weapon with which to "War against Poverty," we hope that you will see the reasonableness of our request, and the immediate need of complying with it.—Yours fraternally (Signed),

FRIDERIK E. MATZEN (Brixton Branch, Hon. Sec.), 7, Roslyn Avenue, Camberwell.

GEORGE ALINGBARTH (Finsbury Branch), 94, Rossbery Avenue, E.C.

W. G. DENNELL (Bermondsey Branch), 15, Beechdale Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

A. D. MACHESON (Westminster Branch), LESLIE DIBBEN (Surrey Branch), Val-Kyrie Park Avenue, Surbiton.

WILLIAM BOWEN (N. Lambeth Branch, Hon. Sec.), 35, Royal Street, Lambeth.

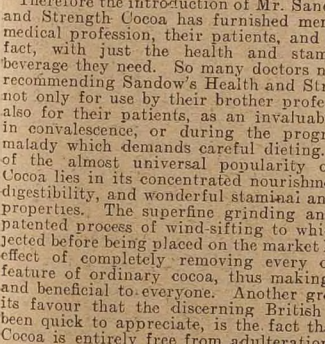
Do doctors catch patients' complaints? In many cases, yes, they do. Generally it is due to the low state of bodily vitality and power of resisting illnesses which the arduous nature of their duties has been responsible for, or else simply by the fact that the illness or complaint is of an infectious or contagious character, and proper precautions have not been taken for the safety of the doctor while attending this particular patient. The life of a doctor must necessarily be an irregular one. There must be a continuous expenditure of vitality, and doctors are invariably obliged to resort to some kind of stimulant in order to preserve their mental and bodily energies.

Therefore the introduction of Mr. Sandow's Health and Strength Cocoa has furnished members of the medical profession, their patients, and everyone, in fact, with just the health and stamina-creating beverage they need. So many doctors nowadays are recommending Sandow's Health and Strength Cocoa not only for use by their brother professionals, but also for their patients, as an invaluable assistance in convalescence, during the progress of some malady which demands careful dieting. The secret of the almost universal popularity of extreme digestibility, and wonderful stimulant and refreshing properties. The superfine grinding and the secret patented process of wind-sifting to which it is subjected before being placed on the market have had the effect of completely removing every objectionable feature of ordinary cocoa, thus making it suitable and beneficial to everyone. Another great point in its favour that the discerning British Public has been quick to appreciate, is the fact that Sandow's Cocoa is entirely free from adulteration of any description. Packets and tins can be obtained at grocers, chemists, and stores everywhere at 3d., 4d., 7d., and 1s. 3d.

## DOCTORS WHO CATCH PATIENTS' COMPLAINTS.

Do doctors catch patients' complaints? In many cases, yes, they do. Generally it is due to the low state of bodily vitality and power of resisting illnesses which the arduous nature of their duties has been responsible for, or else simply by the fact that the illness or complaint is of an infectious or contagious character, and proper precautions have not been taken for the safety of the doctor while attending this particular patient. The life of a doctor must necessarily be an irregular one. There must be a continuous expenditure of vitality, and doctors are invariably obliged to resort to some kind of stimulant in order to preserve their mental and bodily energies.

Therefore the introduction of Mr. Sandow's Health and Strength Cocoa has furnished members of the medical profession, their patients, and everyone, in fact, with just the health and stamina-creating beverage they need. So many doctors nowadays are recommending Sandow's Health and Strength Cocoa not only for use by their brother professionals, but also for their patients, as an invaluable assistance in convalescence, during the progress of some malady which demands careful dieting. The secret of the almost universal popularity of extreme digestibility, and wonderful stimulant and refreshing properties. The superfine grinding and the secret patented process of wind-sifting to which it is subjected before being placed on the market have had the effect of completely removing every objectionable feature of ordinary cocoa, thus making it suitable and beneficial to everyone. Another great point in its favour that the discerning British Public has been quick to appreciate, is the fact that Sandow's Cocoa is entirely free from adulteration of any description. Packets and tins can be obtained at grocers, chemists, and stores everywhere at 3d., 4d., 7d., and 1s. 3d.



Flako is the purest form of soap. It is invaluable for all kinds of skin diseases and for the treatment of all kinds of skin ailments. It is also a most effective disinfectant and antiseptic. It is sold in packets and tins, and is available at all grocers, chemists, and stores everywhere.

## DIMOLINE PIANO CO.

Special Sale of Pianos. Cheap. All Makers. SILENCING STOP PIANOS from 20 gns. cash. PLAYER PIANOS. SIMPLEX PLAYERS. Special Terms to Members W.S.P.U. Manager: MRS. DIMOLINE 11, E. Chiswick Road, HOLLOWAY (Private House). Furniture, &c. Grace Jones.

after the speeches. Notwithstanding the repeated requests to him to take questions at the end, he peremptorily closed the meeting. Naturally, this unpardonable affront to the rank and file of the I.L.P. presented to a great uproar. A perusal of the letter will clearly show you that the signatories were only actuated by an earnest desire to ascertain from or through Mr. J. R. MacDonald the attitude of the Labour Party regarding Women's Suffrage this session. As we feel—apart from the discourteous treatment by our chairman—that the honour of the Labour Party is at stake, we think every publicity should be given to the facts relating to last Friday's proceedings.—Yours, &c.,

FRIDERIK E. MATZEN.

The following is the letter referred to:—

Dear Comrade,—In view of the various interpretations by the Press of your answer, "Certainly, certainly," to the question, "Will you turn out the Government?" which was publicly put to you during your speech at the Albert Hall on February 13 last, we feel, as members of the I.L.P. that we are only voicing the opinion of a large number of its members in now requesting you, in a spirit of comradeship, to make a public announcement, prior to your opening speech at to-morrow's demonstration at the Albert Hall, as to your position, by answering the following questions:—

1. When are you going (1) to give effect to the resolution enthusiastically passed at the Albert Hall meeting on February 13 last, and (2) to redress the pledge given by you on the same occasion, as Chairman of the Labour Party, to "turn out the Government" should it fail to give, this session, citizen rights, on equal terms, to men and women?
2. As Women Suffrage would be the most powerful weapon with which to "War against Poverty," we hope that you will see the reasonableness of our request, and the immediate need of complying with it.—Yours fraternally (Signed),

FRIDERIK E. MATZEN (Brixton Branch, Hon. Sec.), 7, Roslyn Avenue, Camberwell.

GEORGE ALINGBARTH (Finsbury Branch), 94, Rossbery Avenue, E.C.

W. G. DENNELL (Bermondsey Branch), 15, Beechdale Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

A. D. MACHESON (Westminster Branch), LESLIE DIBBEN (Surrey Branch), Val-Kyrie Park Avenue, Surbiton.

WILLIAM BOWEN (N. Lambeth Branch, Hon. Sec.), 35, Royal Street, Lambeth.

Do doctors catch patients' complaints? In many cases, yes, they do. Generally it is due to the low state of bodily vitality and power of resisting illnesses which the arduous nature of their duties has been responsible for, or else simply by the fact that the illness or complaint is of an infectious or contagious character, and proper precautions have not been taken for the safety of the doctor while attending this particular patient. The life of a doctor must necessarily be an irregular one. There must be a continuous expenditure of vitality, and doctors are invariably obliged to resort to some kind of stimulant in order to preserve their mental and bodily energies.

Therefore the introduction of Mr. Sandow's Health and Strength Cocoa has furnished members of the medical profession, their patients, and everyone, in fact, with just the health and stamina-creating beverage they need. So many doctors nowadays are recommending Sandow's Health and Strength Cocoa not only for use by their brother professionals, but also for their patients, as an invaluable assistance in convalescence, during the progress of some malady which demands careful dieting. The secret of the almost universal popularity of extreme digestibility, and wonderful stimulant and refreshing properties. The superfine grinding and the secret patented process of wind-sifting to which it is subjected before being placed on the market have had the effect of completely removing every objectionable feature of ordinary cocoa, thus making it suitable and beneficial to everyone. Another great point in its favour that the discerning British Public has been quick to appreciate, is the fact that Sandow's Cocoa is entirely free from adulteration of any description. Packets and tins can be obtained at grocers, chemists, and stores everywhere at 3d., 4d., 7d., and 1s. 3d.

## MR. SNOWDEN AT MANCHESTER

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—The present attitude of the Labour Party towards Votes for Women does not seem very encouraging. I was present at the Joint Demonstration of the N.U.W.S.S. and other societies held at the Albert Hall, Manchester, on Thursday last. Mr. Snowden's speech was all right as a general sort of exposition of the movement, but he had nothing definite to say as to what tactics might be expected from the Labour Party. Among other things, he suggested such hard and sustained effort on the part of Suffragists for the next few months as they had never shown before. I sent you a question saying that in view of his statement to this effect, did not he think it would be good for the Labour Party to begin now, and, by opposition of the Government, to "force the Government to bring in a measure for Votes for Women. When his time came to answer questions, Mr. Snowden said: "I have received a lot of questions, mostly in the same handwriting, having reference to the policy of the Labour Party. I do not keep the conscience of the Labour Party; I am merely here to give my own views." He then went on to answer general questions. I suppose my question must have come in the category to which Mr. Snowden referred, as it was the only reference he made to it.—Yours in the cause,

STEVENS FORBES.

45, Grosvenor Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir,—The following questions were sent to Mr. Snowden after his speech in the Albert Hall, Manchester, on Thursday last. The Chairman invited questions to be sent up in writing. It seemed to me these questions had a real bearing upon the subject matter of Mr. Snowden's very eloquent speech, and I venture to think many besides myself would have been deeply interested in Mr. Snowden's replies. No replies were given. Verily, say—Yours, &c. (By) A. E. CORNIBER.

Sacred Trinity Rectory, 27, Blackfriars Road, Salford, Manchester.

The Questions.

In view of the *Daily Citizen's* frank admission of the expected collapse of the Reform Bill is not Mr. Snowden now convinced that the only way to secure Votes for Women is by compelling the Government to introduce a measure enfranchising them on the same terms as men?

The prospects for women under the

Reform Bill being so nebulous will Mr. Snowden tell us what steps he proposes to take in order to give effect to the pledge of his Party, and especially of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald?

Our Bradford Correspondent writes:—

On Sunday, at Stanningley, Mrs. Norton tackled Mr. Ramsay MacDonald after his meeting, asking what he had to say to the women. Ascertaining that she represented the W.S.P.U., he replied: "Nothing!" Mrs. Norton reminded him that he owed his present position in a large measure to the work of women.

A CONTRADICTION.

Under the heading of "Remarkable Anti-Semitic Outburst," the *Jewish Chronicle* recently published a report of a speech made by Mrs. Drummond, in which she is alleged to have said:—

The Jews were dominating the country in the persons of Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Herbert Samuel, and the women now emphatically protested against the intention of making their laws. If they were not, it would not be so much matter, but they were not. This was one of the principal reasons why women wanted the vote.

Mrs. Drummond asks us to publish the following contradiction:—

"I can only say that this is an entire misrepresentation of my remarks. I said, as is a well-known historical fact, that both the Jews and the Roman Catholics, until comparatively recent times, were barred out, as women still are, from taking any part in the government of their country, and that both Jewish and Catholic emancipation had only been achieved after a long and difficult struggle. I said that it was, in view of this, especially sad to find that men like Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Herbert Samuel should join with the other members of the Government to which they belong, in using coercive measures towards the women who are fighting to throw off the yoke of subjection from which the men of their own race have recently emancipated themselves."

"I could never say that 'if the Government were composed entirely of Englishmen it would not do so much matter that the women had not the vote.' For all women, like men, need and should have a voice in the making of the laws which govern them, to whatever race or creed either they or the governors of their country may belong. Moreover, the Women's Social and Political Union welcomes women of all nations, races, and creeds to join its membership, and many of its most valued workers and speakers are Jewesses."

FRANK CLAYTON, Ladies' Tailor.

GOWNS IN EXCLUSIVE MATERIALS.

FROM 2½ Gns.

EVERY GARMENT CUT, FITTED, AND MADE ON THE PREMISES BY MEN TAILORS ONLY.

85, NOTTING HILL GATE, W. (OUTSIDE MET. RLY. STATION OPPOSITE TUBE STATION.) 15 Bus Routes Pass the Doors. 1910-11 1391 WORKERS.

Telephone: 822 Chiswick.

THE LAVENDER LAUNDRY

Stratford Road Acton, W.

We solicit the Custom of all who believe in supporting Women's labour, and who appreciate having their Linen washed in honest, wholesome fashion without the aid of chemicals.

Excellent Testimonials.

Phone or write for Price List.

Our own Vans collect and deliver daily in London. Special Department for Country orders.

JOHN KNIGHT, LTD., Soapmakers by Appointment to H.M. KING GEORGE V.

The Royal Primrose Soap Works, LONDON, E.

# NOTICE

**I**n last week's issue of this paper a statement appeared in connection with the service of Writs upon Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

This statement has been wrongly interpreted to mean that we personally served such Writs, but such is not the case.

The facts of the case are that we were not personally responsible, but that owing to the conditions of our Insurance policy, we had no option in the matter and were unable to prevent our name being used.

## ROBINSON & CLEAVER

LINEN & HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURERS,

REGENT ST., LONDON, W.

### A WOMAN RULER.

A good deal of interest was aroused at the present King's Coronation Durbar by the actual presence of the veiled Begam of Bhopal. Many will no doubt welcome the opportunity of coming into touch with this interesting personality through the exceedingly fascinating account of her life written by herself, the English translation of which has just been published.\*

Situated in the middle of Central India, the small state of Bhopal has for the last three generations been governed by women rulers. The present ruler, Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, who came to the throne in the same year as the late King Edward, was born in 1858, thus first seeing the light while the terrible effects of the recent Mutiny were still very much in evidence. The birth of a female heir to the throne did not cause the disappointment usually common in Mussulman families. The author, writing of her grandmother, the ruler at the time of her birth, says:

The Begam showed none of the regret which the birth of a girl might naturally have been expected to cause; and as soon as she saw me she clasped me in her arms and said, "Thank God, I am not one of those about whom it is written, 'and when one of them is told of the birth of a female his face becometh black and he is deeply afflicted' (Koran). The child is dearer to me than seven sons."

From her earliest years the present Begam was educated under the care of her grandmother with a view to fitting her well for the exalted position she was one day to occupy. It seems strange and almost cruel to Western readers that at five years old she began work at 5 a.m. (which it is interesting to note included lessons in riding and fencing), and that with the exception of one hour for recreation, lessons went on till 6 p.m. Already at the attainment of her seventh year negotiations were set on foot for her marriage, and a boy a few years her senior was brought to the Court of Bhopal and shared in the whole life and studies of his future wife. This manner of preparing the children for their after life seems to have been entirely successful, for the marriage, which took place when Sultan Jahan Begam was fifteen, was a very happy one. In her husband she had a faithful comrade and adviser, and great was her grief and loss at his death a few years after she became the ruler.

The Begam devotes the first half of her book to describing the public and private events which took place during her long years of heir-apparanship. A great deal of space is devoted to descriptions of ceremonial at state functions and to reproduction of formal letters which passed between the rulers of Bhopal and the supreme Government. To Western ideas, perhaps, they may seem somewhat superfluous and tiresome, but they are, nevertheless, interesting, for they give an insight into Eastern modes of thought.

In the year 1888 the Begam lost her elder daughter, who, had she lived, would have one day become the ruler. It is noteworthy and of interest in this Mohammedan State the first-born, irrespective of sex (for the little girl had two younger brothers), should be the heir-apparent. We would commend Sultan Jahan Begam's reflections on this to the notice of Christian and Western nations, who in this respect have much to learn from this Mohammedan country. The Begam writes:—

The Sahibzadi's death caused widespread grief. To the people of Bhopal she had been dear, not only on account of her loving disposition, but because they had looked upon her as the future ruler of the State, and one who would secure for them a continuance of those special blessings they had so long enjoyed under a woman's rule.

In 1901 the author became ruler owing to the death of her mother, and at once set about improvements and reforms in all the various state departments. One of the Begam's chief interests was education, particularly, too, the education of girls. She decided, therefore, to open and patronise personally a girls' school. The education of the girls of Bhopal was chiefly limited to a study of the Koran and the rudiments of the Urdu language, with here and there some slight knowledge of writing learnt from fathers and brothers. But their attendance at schools and their advancement in general knowledge was looked upon as a dangerous innovation. The Begam comments upon these ideas in the following vigorous and thoughtful manner:—

With ideas of this description I have no sympathy whatever, for I believe a half-educated person is often in a worse case than one who remains altogether ignorant.

The author closes her book with the year 1904, after giving a clear and concise account of her efforts to bring about the reforms and improvements already referred to, and her struggles to make her simple and often ignorant people submit to proper precautions during the terrible visitation of the plague.

The book reveals to us a remarkable and vigorous personality, one who, in spite of purdah and the many troublesome restrictions for women entailed by the Mohammedan religion, has done, and is doing, much to prove how suitable and capable is her sex to occupy exalted positions of authority and trust. Women, by their very nature, bring to such positions a greater idea of service towards those who, in the trustful language of the simple peasant of Bhopal, may look upon them as "Our Mother."

In conclusion, a word of praise must be said for Mr. C. H. Payne's obviously excellent translation from the original Urdu, a labour which must have been of considerable difficulty when one remembers how far apart are Western and Eastern methods of thought and expression. K. D. S.

\*"An Account of My Life." By Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, C.C.S.I., G.S.I.E., Ruler of Bhopal. Translated by C. H. Payne, M.A., late Educational Adviser to the Begam. (London: John Murray.) Price 15s. net.

*Peter Robinson's*  
of Regent Street

AT our REGENT STREET House a great speciality is made of **BLOUSES**

—the newest and daintiest Styles are always to be found in the large and varied assortments, and the values, as our regular customers know, are unapproachable.



R.S. 224.—Dainty blouse in two soft shades of Ninon between which a dainty punched lace is effectively arranged, finished in front with soft satin bow to tone, neck finished with row of needle-stitching, sleeves with fold of Ninon; in a variety of colourings, i.e., grey over saze blue, purple over cerise, navy over emerald; in three sizes, 20/-



R.S. 225.—Smart Blouse of tucked Ninon over imitation crocheted Net, ornamented in front with Guipure motif and tiny silk buttons and embroidery trimmings. A fold of Ninon in contrasting colour finishes the collar and sleeves. In Royal Ninon, trimmed cerise or grey Ninon, trimmed soft blue, and many other combinations of colours; in three sizes, 20/-



R.S. 212.—Smart, well-cut, Tailor-made Shirt, back and front ornamented with silk stitching, nicely fitting low collar. (The extra Sizes 13 to 14.) In good quality Japanese Silk, 17/9  
Crem or Black Deiane ... 10/6  
Coloured Stripe Flannel ... 11/6  
Creme de Chine, made to order, 22/9  
Black Silk Merv. or Taffeta, made to order, 21/6

Orders by post receive special attention.

*Peter Robinson's*  
of Regent Street

# THE URBITOR BURBERRY

serves a dual purpose. As a fine-weather Overcoat it is becoming and comfortable; whilst as a Weatherproof it supplants Macintosh, with great advantages.

**AN URBITOR** saves expense—expense of overcoat plus macintosh. It is built from fine English wool coatings, especially woven to ensure lasting and efficient weather-resisting powers.

**BURBERRY-PROOFED** from core to surface each fibre of every strand woven into the cloth has given to it a nature antipathous to every kind of moisture.

**BURBERRY-PROOF** prevents saturation, but does not tamper with the interstices formed in the process of weaving; thus the air warmed by the body is retained no longer than is beneficial.

Macintosh has two serious failings—  
1. It soaks up moisture and becomes sodden and heavy.  
2. It unobtrusively conducts heat within, so that after what artificial ventilating is resorted to.

**THE URBITOR** with natural ventilating properties, and airy lightness, ensures health, whilst it engenders a feeling of intense comfort.

**BURBERRYS** Haymarket, S.W., LONDON; 8 and 10, Boulevard Malesherbes, PARIS; Basingstoke; and Appointed Agents in Provincial Towns.



The Book of the Urbitor, together with patterns, will be sent on request.



**Cosy-Comfort in Chilly Autumn.**  
The most sensible and comfortable novelty of many years is the **JAEGER** Pure Wool

**MUFF-SCARF.** (Registered No. 575714), combining in one handy and convenient garment a Muff and a Scarf. Nothing is more popular this year than these Jaeger Muff-Scarves, in various fashionable shades of "Fleecy-finish" Jaeger Knit. There is hardly an outdoor occasion for which they are not suitable, and cosy comfortable. Prices, 6/11 & 8/11. Smaller size for children. Prices, 3/11 & 4/11. For Children the small Jaeger Muff-Scarf is splendid as a protection for throat, hands and lungs. Sold at the Agencies with the Blue and Green Jaeger Sign. London—126, Regent Street.

### NEW FICTION

Mr. Temple Thurston is a perplexing writer. Within certain limits his view of human nature is a sound one, is certainly an interesting one; but the limits are rather serious ones. He can present, almost with poignancy, the sufferings of the artist who has got to live with the wrong person; and he has rather a rare appreciation of the pathos of the commonplace person who has got to live with the artist. Where he goes wrong is in the curious uncertainty of his touch when he brings women into his scheme. He can write in his latest novel, "The Antagonists," a passage like the following, for instance:—

He believed in the popular convention that no man really quite understands a woman, not grasping the fact that it is often because they are so concerned with the understanding of themselves—

Which tallies with a remark made by one of his characters, Mr. Hollom:—

"I wonder whom the world needs most, the woman who makes for the man who's made. I suppose it is the proverbial six of one to the old half-dozen of the other."

Both these extracts show at least a normal healthy view of the place of men and women in the scheme of existence. So does Mr. Thurston's treatment of the character of Christina, which is done with a real appreciation of what a sensitive woman may endure if she is married to a man who, although good and worthy, is emphatically the wrong man. Christina, too, is an artist, and the part of her that makes her a musician is the part of her that Mr. Thurston understands best, though he elaborates far more carefully the mother side of her and does not make it ring quite true. As a matter of fact, he has got away far enough from the old limited view of women to be able to see something of what many women have to endure in their relation to men, but not far enough to see that there may be another happiness for women than that which is dependent upon their love for some man. He shows with great force and clearness how Dickie's love and Dickie's art are two distinct things in his life, of which the latter is the greater. His whole study of Dickie is admirable. But he never suggests in his study of the girl Dorothy that her purely animal love for Dickie is so far from being typical as to be a little abnormal, or that there could be a woman somewhere whose love would be an inspiration and not a clog to her husband's ambition. Dorothy, as a study of a certain kind of woman—not the best kind—is well drawn. Dorothy as Woman is a gross travesty. We should not think Mr. Thurston guilty of meaning her to represent normal woman, were it not for passages like the following, which presumably reflect his own opinions:—

The moment a girl becomes a woman, her development is complete. She can become no more. . . . In the development of purpose in her soul, the journey of a woman's life finds its completion when love comes knocking at her heart, &c.

This is really simple nonsense, and we believe the writer agrees with us. Otherwise he could not have drawn Christina so sympathetically. But, in that case, why does he get his proportions wrong by laying undue stress in his book upon the merely material side of human love and passion? We should not give so much space to the discussion of a book in which there are many passages that we deprecate strongly, were it not for the very clever study both of the boy Dickie and of his parents. Mr. Thurston, as we began by saying, is a perplexing writer.

\*"The Antagonists." By E. Temple Thurston. (Chapman and Hall. 6s.)

It is a little difficult to define exactly in what Miss Sidgwick's new book\* is lacking, but we must confess it is a disappointment from the author of "Promise." In no one place can it be said that it approaches to the earlier work. Harriet Clench, "Herself," at seventeen behaves, thinks, and speaks more like a woman of thirty than a mere girl yet in her teens, and it is owing greatly to this fact no doubt that we find the book unconvincing. On the other hand, the story is not dull, and Miss Sidgwick's peculiar gift for brilliant dialogue comes out more than once, and particularly in the chapter where Madeleine, the schoolgirl with the manners and air of a grande dame, leaves her school life. The sentimental, yet human, personality, of Fraulein Lindt is very well drawn, and one is tempted to regret that she is not more of a personality in the book. Meanwhile, we still await the child of "Promise."

\*"Herself." By E. Sidgwick. (London: Sidgwick and Jackson. 6s.)

"Valerine," by the author of that charming book, "Marie Claire," the story of a working woman's childhood, is an outline of a few weeks of a girl's life, which we are told is intended to be worked up into a longer story. There are also a few slight sketches, written before the book "Marie Claire," which brought fame to the French sempstress who wrote it. These show, too, the wonderful style, with never a superfluous word, by which this artist paints her little life pictures. The stories are given in both English and French.

\*"Valerine." By Marguerite Audoux. (Chapman and Hall. 6s.)

### BOOKS RECEIVED

"John of Jingalo." By Lawrence Housman. (London: Chapman and Hall. Price 6s.)  
"Adam and Eve." By Margaret Eleanor Thompson. (Printed by the Garden City Press, Letchworth. Price 2d.)  
"Woman and Womanhood." By C. W. Saleeby. (London: Wm. Heinemann. Price 10s. net.)

October 7 to October 12

Already acknowledged	October 7 to October 12	Total
Mrs. M. S. Bennett ... 0 10 6	Mrs. Taylor ... 200 0 0	
Mrs. Ellen Barcroft ... 0 5 0	Mrs. Vera Wentworth (D.K. Ward) ... 0 0 6	
Mrs. Annie Menzies ... 1 1 0	Mrs. Edith Murray-Rust ... 1 1 0	
Miss M. E. Kendall ... 0 2 0	Extra on "N.W." at Charing Cross Path ... 0 10 11	
Geo. E. Boxall, Esq. ... 1 0 0	Mrs. A. J. Webb ... 10 0 0	
Mrs. Vans-Agnew Corbett ... 3 0 0	Colonel E. (per Mrs. A. J. Webb) ... 0 2 6	
Mrs. M. E. Anderson ... 0 15 0	Miss Stewart (Glasg.) ... 0 1 0	
Mrs. Marion Ferguson ... 3 0 0	Sylvan Debating Club (Lecture Fee) ... 1 1 0	
Birmingham Prisoners ... 0 10 0	Per Mrs. E. Billing ... 0 1 0	
Miss Annie C. Hill ... 1 6 0	Gillingham W.S.P.U. Amos ... 0 2 0	
Mrs. Diplock (walnuts sold) ... 0 15 6	Per Mrs. Mansel ... 1 6 3	
Mrs. R. A. Billinghurst (tk. resold) ... 0 2 0	Mrs. Butlerwick ... 0 0 6	
Mrs. Rosabel E. Cottingham ... 0 1 4	Miss C. M. Strangways ... 0 10 0	
Miss E. B. Ross ... 10 0 0	Sale of flags, &c. ... 4 14 6	
Mrs. M. D. Macdonald ... 5 0 0	Membership Fees ... 1 8 0	
From American Friends, 15 dollars, per Mrs. Pethick Lawrence ... 3 1 3	Collections, Tickets, &c. ... 35 15 0	
Julius Singer, Esq. ... 1 1 0	London ... 35 15 0	
Miss Lillie Wilkinson ... 1 0 0	Per Miss E. Billing ... 0 3 2	
Mrs. E. Slater ... 1 1 0		
Miss Helen M. Walton ... 1 1 0		
Mr. Percy Slesare, Esq. ... 15 0 0		
		<b>Total £134,624 17 8</b>

# WILLIAM OWEN

## BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS



BERENICE.

Natural Grey Siberian Squirrel Coats as sketch  
**16 Guineas.**  
Also in finer quality dark natural skins,  
**20 Guineas.**

**WILLIAM OWEN, Ltd.,**  
WESTBOURNE GRO VE, LONDON.

By Royal Warrant.

THE GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY, LTD.

FAMOUS FOR THEIR GEM JEWELLERY, GOLD & SILVER PLATE AND WATCHES.

The Public supplied direct at Manufacturers' Cash Prices.

112, REGENT STREET, W.

A SOCIAL CLUB FOR MEN AND WOMEN

interested in the Suffrage Movement has now been formed, and premises have been taken at 3, YORK STREET, ST. JAMES', S.W.

Early application is advisable. Letters only for the present.

FLOWERS OF A MYSTIC GARDEN

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF JOHN RUTENFRONK. TRANSLATED BY C. E. S. "Masterlinck writes of Rutenfronk as 'one of the greatest thinkers in the world'...

THE TRENDS OF PHYSICAL RESEARCH

By H. A. DALLAS. Boards, 8vo. pp. 30. Price 2/- net, post free 2/3.

PLIOTINUS ON THE BEAUTIFUL

By STEPHEN MACKENNA. Edition limited to 510 copies. Artistically bound and beautifully printed on handmade paper.

THE WAY TO CHRIST

DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING TREATISES: OF TRUE REPENTANCE—OF THE RESURRECTION—OF THE SUPERNATURAL LIFE—OF REGENERATION. By JACOB BOHME.

CREATIVE THOUGHT

By SIR WILLIAM BARRETT, F.R.S. Catalogues free on application. JOHN WALKER, 21, CECIL COURT, CHANCERY CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

THE WOMEN TAXPAYERS AGENCY

Recovers all Income-tax Overpaid since the 5th of April, 1909. Secures Abatement and Exemptions. Prepares Accounts for Super-tax and Income-tax. Conducts Appeals before the Commissioners.

Learn to Write Advertisements

More Dixon Institute trained women needed in this well paid profession. Our course embraces all branches of advertising. Graduates helped to obtain positions of home work. Letters and references prove this. Lessons by correspondence. Why not train for advertising? Send now for free prospectus.

THACKERAY HOTEL

Great Russell Street, London. This large and well-appointed TEMPERANCE HOTEL has Passenger Lift, Electric Light throughout, Billiards in every floor, Spacious Dining, Drawing, Reading and Smoking Rooms. Pigeon Lofts. Perfect Sanitation. Telephone.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

HOLDS PUBLIC MEETINGS AT CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, 3.30 TO 5.30.

Speakers, OCTOBER 25th: LAURENCE HOUSMAN, Esq., and MISS NINA BOYLE. Chairman: MRS. MUSTARD.

COURT. TO-DAY (OCTOBER 18), at 2.30, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS NEXT WEEK. LEIGH LOVELL and OCTAVIA KENMORE in IBSEN'S Play, A DOLL'S HOUSE.

Subscriptions and Orders for the Paper should be sent to The Publisher, VOTES FOR WOMEN, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. The terms are, post free, 6s. 6d. annual subscription, 3s. 3d. for six months inside the United Kingdom, 8s. 8d. (\$2.25c.) and 4s. 4d. (\$1.15c.) abroad, payable in advance.

All Correspondence concerning Advertisements must be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1912.

THE PERFDY OF POLITICIANS

Nearly a twelvemonth has elapsed since Mr. Asquith, at the instigation of Mr. Lloyd George, announced the intention of the Government to introduce during the Session of 1912 a Bill to confer full Suffrage rights upon every male adult in the country. When that statement was first made, this paper immediately recognised the perfidy which was implied. We announced that it was nothing other than a deliberate and wicked manoeuvre to render null and void the spirit of Mr. Asquith's pledge which had been accepted in good faith by every Suffrage society throughout the country.

Had the woman Suffragists of the country taken a united stand along these lines, had they, even while differing entirely in their methods, made a united protest against such perfidy, we believe that Mr. Asquith would have been forced to withdraw his proposal and to keep his original promise in the spirit as well as in the letter. But against this forecast of events the army of constitutional Suffragists, supported by the Manchester Guardian and by the honorary secretary of the Conciliation Committee, threw the whole weight of their influence and prestige. They told us that we were too hasty in our judgment, that we were too fond of being distrustful, that Mr. Lloyd George was at heart a good friend of the cause. At the critical juncture they threw dust in the eyes of the public and lulled the woman Suffragists into a false security, while they allowed the devices of Mr. Asquith and the counterfeit coin of Mr. Lloyd George to go unchallenged.

And now that the Conciliation Bill has been done to death and that the whole official weight of the Liberal Party is being concentrated on preventing the passage of any Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill they are beginning to realise how they have been gulled. Speaking at Man-

chester last Friday, Mrs. Fawcett said that Mr. Asquith, in spirit at any rate, had gone back on his promises, he had not put an honourable interpretation on his pledges. "I feel convinced," she proceeded, "that pledge or no pledge, Mr. Asquith will leave no stone unturned to defeat the Woman Suffrage Amendments." Writing in the Standard on Tuesday last she dots the i's and crosses the t's of this assertion. She contrasts Mr. Asquith's statement of November 17, 1911, when in reply to the question, "Would the Government undertake not to oppose the Woman Suffrage Amendments to the Reform Bill?" he said "Certainly," without any qualification whatever, with his statement on July 12, 1912, when, speaking on the second reading debate on this Bill, Mr. Asquith said, referring to the exclusion of women from the Bill:—

I dismiss at this moment as altogether improbable the hypothesis that the House of Commons is likely to stultify itself by reversing in the same session the considered judgment at which it has already arrived. She might have added other equally cogent proofs—Mr. Lloyd George's hilarity at having "torpedoed" the Conciliation Bill, the round robin of his Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Crawshaw Williams, urging M.P.'s to vote against it, the manipulation by the Government of the Irish vote, the appeal of the Master of Elibank to Liberal Members to be loyal to their chief, and many other evidences to the same effect.

But the Constitutional Suffragists will perhaps say that all these things have happened since. To that we answer that all these individual perfidies were implied in the great perfidy of November last. Moreover, great intellects must be held to have foreseen and intended the consequences of their own decisions; when Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George made up their minds to take a certain course with regard to Woman Suffrage last year, is it to be supposed that the events which actually followed have taken them by surprise? No such suggestion can be seriously maintained. The embryo of all the falsity which has aroused the just indignation of Mrs. Fawcett lay in the statement which Mr. Asquith made in November and which was immediately shown up by us.

Now mark what happened because the Constitutional Suffragists and their Liberal allies refused to recognise the facts when they were presented to them in November last. In the first place Mr. Lloyd George's ruse succeeded; one half of the Suffrage army was decoyed away from the other half. In the second place, the people of the country were in a large measure deceived, so that when the great and necessary protests were made by the militant army in November and March they were thought by many, who would otherwise have understood them, to be signs of unaccountable madness instead of righteous indignation against a wanton betrayal. Just to the extent that the Constitutional party were successful in imposing their mistaken view upon the community as a whole, to that extent the sacrifices made by those who lifted the banner of protest and revolt have been rendered of less avail.

We have spoken very plainly concerning the past because a true discernment of what has gone before alone can enable anyone to make a satisfactory choice for the future. Merely to cry "We told you so!" would be both banal and unmannerly. But are not the Constitutional Suffragists repeating to-day in another form the same blunder that they made eleven months ago? When they ask their followers to "trust MacDonal and the Labour Party" in spite of the clear evidences of intended breach of faith, are they not once more treading the same path of unwarranted confidence as when they bade them trust the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George? Is it not their obvious duty either to force the Labour Party to put its principles into practice by disentangling itself from the Liberal alliance or to withdraw from it all support and encouragement?

Finally, if the militant party of Suffragists, recognising the necessity of forcing the pace, repeat again on the same or a bigger scale the demonstration of March last, are the Constitutional party going to diminish the value of that protest by criticism directed against the women, or are they going for the first time to put the blame on the right shoulders? Are they going to say that it is the perfidy and dishonour of the Government that has brought things to this pass, and that constitutionally-minded and peace-loving as they are, the time is not far off when they too will be roused to strike a blow for the freedom of their sex?

F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL OF HERMIONE

(Our Critic's impression of the play now running at the Savoy Theatre.)

By an accident, arising partly out of our late arrival at the theatre and partly out of our having so much to talk about on our way there, I knew nothing, not even the name, of the new play at the Savoy when I was taken to it by a friend, just after my return to town, this autumn. I was not sorry. It was quite interesting, for once, to stumble to one's seat in the darkened theatre, without a programme, filled with pleasant curiosity as to whether the play that was going on down there within a plain white frame would turn out to be by Shaw or Shakespeare or Euripides or Piner. The title, however, did not trouble me long. If it was not called "The Conspiracy Trial of Hermione," that was the name for that would naturally suggest itself to any militant Suffragist. Its authorship was less easy to settle. I found, because the internal evidence was so conflicting as to the date of its composition. It was certainly too modern in some parts to be ranked among the classics—the mockery of the trial in the police court, for instance, and the refusal of political privileges to Hermione in prison, pointed to a date certainly later than 1905. On the other hand, the general attitude towards women of the men in the play seemed to put the whole thing back in the Dark Ages that preceded the Women's Renaissance of seven years ago. No one, writing later than 1905, could have conceived the scene between Leontes and the members of his Cabinet, in which they all vow to visit Hermione's guilt on their wives and daughters, but no one proposes that the guilt of Polixenes, her male partner in misdoing, should be visited on themselves and their sons.

have her burnt for her defiance of the law might have been said in the dock at Bow Street:—

I care not: It is an heretic that makes the fire, Not she which burns in it.

And the temper of the interrupted Cabinet Minister is in the King's sneer of "He dreads his wife," when Paulina's husband declines to rebuke her, adding that, "When she will take the rein," he lets her run, and "she'll not stumble."

The trial scene is most poignant of all to the militant women who have passed through the dock in England since 1905. Hermione's fine defence is too long to quote in full; it is the defence of wronged womanhood throughout the ages, when arraigned before prejudice and jealousy and want of understanding. She knows her word will not be believed:

It shall scarce boot me To say "not guilty"; mine integrity, Being counted falsehood, shall, as I express it, Be so received.

She holds her life as nothing, compared with honour:

For life, I prize it As I weigh grief, which I would spare: for honour, 'Tis a derivative from me to mine, And only that I stand for.

The parallel continues throughout the trial scene, even to the Bench's refusal to accept the evidence for the defence. "The sessions shall proceed: this is mere falsehood," says Leontes when the oracle pronounces Hermione innocent. Many a Suffragette, her word scorned, has been hurried from Bow Street to Holloway with this insult ringing in her ears.

SOMETHING WRONG!

By John Cameron Grant

If the women of a nation have any real and serious grievances or disability, you may be very sure that the men will suffer from its effects in almost equal measure, though at the same time they may be in complete ignorance of the real causes of their suffering. The most formidable factor, so far as regards the vast body of men in their persistent denial of a measure of votes for women is—ignorance.

One comes in contact with it everywhere in matters concerning Votes for Women, but nowhere so much as in dealing with some of the economic questions of the movement. Were this ignorance once removed, almost the greatest obstacle to women gaining the franchise would be thrust to one side, for one of the strongest influences that move men, namely, selfishness, would be brought into play on behalf of this step in the direction of justice instead of in opposition to it. I am moved to these words by the frequent occurrence of incidents, all having the same mistaken root idea. The sort of thing one often hears or reads of, is as follows:—

At the — Borough Council, or — Meeting, a resolution to employ women as — was opposed, or was rescinded, or ordered to stand over, it being contended that male labour should not be displaced by female labour while hundreds of men were walking about the streets unemployed.

How different would be the attitude taken up by many of our authorities if they were only convinced that it was the very want of the vote that caused this displacement of male labour by female labour, and that so long as women are not given the protection of the Suffrage, so long will this displacement of the dear man by the cheap woman continue, and that to do away with this terrible economic evil by artificial restrictions of trade is as vain as to endeavour to keep back the tide of the sea by spurious resolutions and offerings to the water gods.

"Numbers and Hunger"

There are two natural factors stronger than any artificial obstructions that men or men's councils in their wisdom can devise, and these two are numbers and hunger.

The intelligent of all ranks and classes are beginning to have some glimmerings of this truth, and we should all be thankful to know that among our working classes the glimmer has developed into a steady glow.

In large numbers of industries the cheap woman, unprotected as to her wage value by the power of the vote, has practically, and indeed, against her will, displaced her brother. It is not to be wondered at that her brother, sore, hungry, and indignant at the displacement—the real cause of which he does not understand—should himself, with his friends and comrades, bitterly oppose what he considers the "blackleg" entry of women into his sphere of labour, and strive to use his power of the vote ever to close fresh and fresh avenues of work to those whom he considers his industrial enemies.

It is hopeless, under the condition of things as they exist in this country, to reach any satisfactory solution or find any equilibrium in regard to the wage question, when one has millions of labouring women to draw upon who are unprotected by the vote and ready to take almost any wage that will save them from starvation or the streets. Alas! The wages given frequently do not deliver them from the latter alternative, for to-day we have always with us the

Indeed, up to the end of the third act, the play appeared to me to have been almost re-written after the rise of the militant movement. The very care taken by the author not to portray any one Cabinet Minister in particular lends colour to this theory. At one moment Leontes, summoning his followers with the words, "We are to speak in public; for this business will raise us all," seems to be heading straight for Limehouse. At another, Paulina's interruption of the Cabinet Council with her—"You that are thus tender of his follies, will never do him good, not one of you!" suggests a Prime Minister backed up in his prejudices by colleagues who mistake sacrifice of principle and love of office for loyalty to a chief. And if my theory seems to break down with Paulina's sudden recantation in the face of the King's remorse, it must be admitted that Leontes paid an immediate tribute to militancy by declaring his preference for her previous defiance of him.

The rest of the play did not interest me so much, being obviously left as originally written in the nineties. All the modern interpolations seemed to me to cease after Hermione's death. Her return to life and the love story of Perdita and Florizel, very pretty in themselves, therefore lacked coherence and reminded me vaguely of something I had seen before. In parts it was almost Elizabethan. I said so to my friend as we came out into the noise and glitter of the Strand, and caught the words, "Winter's Tale," in her reply.

Of course! That was the play I had been reminded of. But the unknown author of "The Conspiracy Trial of Hermione" owed very little to the Shakespeare play, I reflected as I went home. In the main, mine was the best play that had yet been written on the wonderful period of transition, 1900-1910, and I determined to tell every Suffragette I knew to go and see it.

cannot exist or woman forced into vice because she cannot child be a nation line.

The pity of the thing from an economic point of view is that until the cause is removed, the evil must increase in an ever widening and vicious circle. One gets cheap women into the labour market; their advent puts men out of work; the men being put out of work, their homes have either to be broken up or their own womenfolk have to go out themselves and work for what wages they can get. The result is that more women, and ever more women, come into the labour market, and more and more men get turned out to the road; and how weary is that tramp, and how heart-breaking those men's experience, can only be really understood by those who have themselves seen a few months of it. Still, wonder that their fellow-men, seeing their condition, and jumping blindly to conclusions as to the cause of it, attack women by such measures and means as I have referred to at the beginning of this article.

What is the Cure?

What, it may be asked, is the cure for this condition? Well, it would be difficult, if not entirely impracticable, to suggest a panacea for the whole economic troubles of labour; but the granting of the Parliamentary franchise on equal terms to women with men would go a long way towards removing much of the present hardship and trouble that has fallen upon the workers in a very large number of industries in this country.

If women had the vote, the power of their Unions, working in conjunction with the men's Unions, would equalise payments for the same amount and quality of work, and would prevent the terrible and often almost unconscious undercutting that is going on everywhere to-day around us. As a nation we have no right to place our employers in the terrible position of having to do an economic wrong in order that they may exist. As a nation we have no right to place the vast body of our female workers in the position of slaves; for any man or woman is a slave who has to sell his or her labour, not at its real market value, but at what is really an artificial market value. As a nation, we have no business to allow things to continue as they are, with the result that deep down in the hearts of large bodies of our fellow-countrymen there is a bitter feeling against those of his mother's and sister's sex as being in a very real, though unaccountable form, his economic enemies. You cannot have even a few members of the whole social body existing under morbid conditions without the whole body suffering. The fact that woman, from the duchess to the mill-hand, does not possess the power of the vote, is an evil; one that does not, perhaps, in the case of the duchess, make itself very apparent or much felt, but which certainly, in the case of the mill-hand, is a very serious and practical disability.

To return, however, to the economic question, it is my firm belief, and one not arrived at without good reason, that the granting of the Parliamentary franchise to women upon the same terms as it is or may be granted to men, would have a very strong stabilising tendency in the matter of wages, would practically abolish the sweating that goes on in a number of our present industries, and—most important of all—would man's point of view—tend to put back into work thousands of men who have now been thrown out of it, by recalling to their homes thousands of women who have only been forced out of them through not having in their hands the conserving power of the Parliamentary vote.

It was the setting of the play that helped me finally towards its date. Ever since I read my Hans Andersen I have wanted the Sandman to come and open his umbrella over me, that magic umbrella that enables sleepy children to step inside the pictures in a book. At the Savoy Theatre, directly I looked into the white frame of the stage beyond the stalls, I knew that this magic job was mine. At first I could not remember what book it was that I had stepped into. Then I remembered. It was the Yellow Book, that fantastic quarterly of the nineties in which decorative art ran amok in every known period and every known country, from ancient Greece to new Japan. It was very clever of Mr. Granville Barker, I thought, to present a play of the nineties, not in the dress of the nineties, but in the dress of its most characteristic picture-book. For the play was emphatically a play of the nineties, no matter by whom written, though for fun one could call it the work of Max Beerholm, with illustrations by Aubrey Beardsley—but emphatically of the nineties, and written by one or more of that group of young writers who, at the extreme end of the nineteenth century, held advanced views about everything, except about women. The more modern touches in which the woman's point of view was presented rightly, though from the standpoint, I thought, rather of an observer than a sympathiser, were evidently later interpolations, perhaps from another pen. The whole character of Paulina, for instance, could have been written in after 1905, by someone who had just come in contact with the militant Suffrage movement. These later interpolations would be therefore the most interesting portion of the play to militant Suffragists. Hermione, admirably played and with real understanding by Miss Lillah McCarthy, goes to prison to await her trial—she is refused bail, of course—like any member of the W.S.P.U. "Do not weep for me, good fools," she says, There is no cause: when you shall know your mistress Has deserved prison, then abound in tears As I come out: this action I now go on Is for my better grace. While on remand, she is visited in prison by that delightful Suffragette of the play, Paulina, whose militant spirit has been well rendered by Miss Esma Beringer. Waiting in the ante-room to see the Governor, and filled, as so many of us have been at the gates of Holloway since 1905, with a sense of the irony of such imprisonments, she exclaims:— Good lady, No court in Europe is too good for thee, What dost thou then in prison? And later, in the same vein:— Here's such ado to make no stain a stain As passes colouring. And, evidently on discovering that the prisoner is not in the first division:— Here's ado, To lack up honesty and honour from The access of gentle visitors! It is interesting too, to find that Hermione has no more faith in petitioning the Home Secretary than any prisoner of war under a modern Liberal Government. We are told that she— But to-day hammered of this design, But durst not tempt a minister of honour, Let she should be denied. Paulina's answer to the King when he threatens to

THE HOLMWOOD CAMPAIGN

Convened by the Women's Social and Political Union a meeting was held at the Public Hall on Wednesday evening in last week, "to protest against the threatened sale of furniture at the 'Marcot,' the residence of the Editors of Votes for Women."

Miss C. A. L. Marsh, who presided, referred to the strenuous campaign which had been proceeding in the district during several weeks past. Referring to a rumour which she understood had been going round Dorset to the effect that if a sale took place at the "Marcot" the Suffragettes would immediately break the windows of the Dorset tradesmen, Miss Marsh said they could take it from her that they had no intention of committing such damage, and that their object was merely to convert the people in the district to the Votes for Women movement, to make them understand the reasons for their militancy, and in addition to arouse their indignation with regard to the seizure of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence's house at Holmwood.

The members of the Women's Social and Political Union had been out upon the warpath for the past five or six years, and because they were convinced of the justice of their cause they were going on to work and to fight for it until they won it.

Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc., said she thought it was a great shame that in the twentieth century women should have to be out on the warpath for five years in order to get what every reasonable person thought they ought to have. Women were subject to the laws of the country, and it was only common sense that they should be made to pay the salaries of members of Parliament, whom women were not considered good enough to vote for. It was not considered a very honourable thing for women to live on the money, and she did not know how these men felt when they drew their money from the women taxpayers. She was not going to deal with their methods, but before they could understand why they were doing things they were doing, why they suffered the things they had suffered, they had to be made to realise that the women who were engaged in this movement were not in any sense of the word exceptional women.

Why was it then that these quite ordinary women were prepared to do the things they had done? It was not very pleasant to go to prison; it was not very pleasant to go to the hunger strike; and there were a great many other things connected with the movement which women must find rather unpleasant, painful, and difficult.

After speaking of the low wages paid to women, Miss Barrett proceeded:— "If anything justified the women in fighting for the vote it was what was known as the white slave traffic. No Bill would finally put an end to that traffic, but what would put an end to it was when they arrived at the time when the white slave traffic would cease because there were no white slaves to buy. (Hear, hear.) The victims were drawn from the sweated and underpaid women of this country. As she concluded, having put their hand to the plough, would not draw back, and having started on this fight, realising, as they did, the issue underlying it, they would see that it was a fight to a finish."

Miss Annie Kenney pointed out that no reform worthy of the name had been won without human sacrifice and sometimes human life. The women had shown that they had the courage of their convictions. They were not going to be taken in any longer; they were playing the political game. She believed they had the trump card in their hand, and that they were going to defeat their political opponents. If they disapproved of some of the methods the women had adopted in order to get the vote, she asked women, what else could they have done after fifty years of quiet agitation? Following a little interruption at the back of the hall, Miss Kenney said: "I suppose you are afraid that in asking for the vote we shall get a seat in Parliament. Let me tell you in confidence: We know some women in the country who would make much better politicians than many of the men you have here at the present time. No one could say that the country would not be better and happier if the women, side by side with the men, were able to deal with social and other matters of the country, and that they were dealing with by one-half only of the human nation. Wherever women had been given the vote they had done a great deal to purify and improve the conditions of life for the women and children, and indirectly the men had benefited also."

Miss Barrett, in reply to a question, said she considered that the action of the Government in trying to recover the costs of the late prosecution by attacking the property of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, was only a means of trying to defeat an agitation which was extremely inconvenient to them. The Government

imposed a very long sentence on Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (nine months), and in addition to that they wanted them to pay the costs of the prosecution. This was a most unheard-of thing, and in this the Government had shown the same vindictiveness as they had shown since the agitation was started. It was nothing but persecution on the part of the Government.

Open-air meetings are being held. Speakers have included Mr. and Mrs. Cather, Miss Kelly, and Miss Isabel Green. A meeting in the Public Hall, Dorset, on Wednesday, October 9, was most successful. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Woods, 10s. 6d.; Collection (Public Hall), £1 5s. 1d. The organisers are Miss C. A. L. Marsh and Miss H. Gordon Liddle, 43, Howard Road, Dorset.

MISS WYLIE IN CANADA

Miss Barbara Wylie's visit to Canada has aroused a great deal of interest, and we have received a sheaf of press cuttings which show that the most extraordinary ideas as to her personality prevailed. "Not like a Dangerous Woman" is one headline, while another announces, "Miss Wylie does not carry a poker." The Montreal Daily Witness grasps the true significance of her visit when it says: "Miss Wylie is here to join Canadian Suffragists in asking votes for women." It says: "Anyone who had anticipated meeting a muscular, coaching, fierce-looking lady armed with hatchets, brick-bats, &c., would certainly have been astonished." "In appearance," says the Montreal Star, "Miss Wylie hardly suggests the militant Suffragette. She is distinctly the intellectual type of champion to the cause. At first sight one would hardly think she was capable of addressing a crowd, or of breaking the law with violence, but it is impossible to talk to her long before realising that she is both sincere in her convictions and has the courage of those convictions. Kindly and refined she certainly is, but there is also an air of determination about her."

As Miss Wylie explained the object of her visit, she simply came to Canada as a woman from one part of the Empire to another with the intention of helping Canadian women reach the same place in this country that their sisters have in New Zealand and Australia.

"Miss Wylie writes from Montreal:— "The passage was of such a kind as prevented my holding a meeting on board ship, but of course Votes for Women was not forgotten, and a copy of the paper was pinned in a prominent position on the promenade deck. Pressmen were eagerly awaiting my arrival, and the visit of one of the militants appeared to have caused an enormous amount of interest. Naturally every interview turned on militant methods, which here, as elsewhere, have awakened a live curiosity, and a desire to know the earnestly stated. I held a drawing-room meeting to-day (Tuesday, October 1), and this will I think result in the organising of further public meetings."

Canadian women are beginning to feel the pressure of the rush to the cities, and the attendant evils of overcrowding and sweating, and are firmly determined to get the vote in order to cope with the situation before it is too late. I hear from the pressmen that women are constantly going into the newspaper offices, and asking when and where there is to be a meeting; so before going to Toronto I propose holding at least one public meeting here. All the Votes I took to the meeting to-day were sold, and three ladies took an annual subscription. Miss Lynch, shared with the order of Nurses, has invited me to go to the Institute and address to them there, and I hope to address the women students at McGill University.

"Next mail I hope to be able to give you further details of forthcoming meetings. So far I have met with nothing but a spirit of comradeship, and a desire to help the cause along from men and women, and I am sure our forward policy" will have a large number of ardent supporters. I am very grateful to Mrs. Weller for so kindly giving the meeting to-day at such short notice."

AT THE LONDON PAVILION

The usual weekly at Home of the Women's Social and Political Union was well attended last Monday afternoon. Miss Evelyn Sharp, from the chair, after apologizing for the unavoidable absence of Miss Annie Kenney and Miss Brackenbury, drew a parallel between the cause that led to the war in the Near East and those which had produced the militant movement in Great Britain. In answer to the question, "What is the cause of the war?" she did not hold good because the horrors of war were greater than the horrors of militancy, the speaker went on to show that the object of militancy, freedom for women, was if anything, a bigger one than that of freedom for certain States, and that the sufferings involved in any struggle for freedom could only be estimated by the standard of civilisation in the country where it took place. Comparing this standard in Great Britain and in Turkey, she could only say that the treatment of the Suffragists at Llanystumdwy was an outrage probably as great.

REAL EIDERDOWNS
The real old-fashioned Eiderdown quilt was made of the genuine down of the Eider duck, exquisitely light and beautifully warm.
There are many quilts made of so-called "Eiderdown," which may be goose-down or even vegetable down, but it is only the soft brown down of the Eider that gives the most luxurious warmth with the least weight of any known substance.
And in Heal & Son's Price List of "Quilts," which will be sent free to "Votes for Women" readers, "Eiderdown" means the down of the Eider duck. The term is not a mere figure of speech.
HEAL & SON
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W.

IRISHWOMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR SECURING VOTES UNDER THE HOME RULE BILL

During the past week anti-committees have been busy. Members of Parliament have been approached with regard to gaining support for Mr. Snowden's Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Home Rule Bill, and several replies have been most satisfactory. As this amendment is likely to come on about the thirteenth day of the Committee stage (probably October 30) very little time is left. Irish women, like their English sisters, have the greatest difficulty in bringing home to their Members of Parliament the extent of the women's demand; Irish Members of Parliament, in company with their English colleagues, seem to be entirely out of touch with the great agitation raging round them. It is therefore the duty of all Irish Suffragists to strain every effort to bring home to them the real feeling of Irishwomen on this matter. Volunteers are wanted every evening from now up to October 30 for the purpose of lobbying members of the House of Commons. Names should be sent in to the Hon. Sec., who will also be glad to know that Irishwomen throughout the country are writing to their Members of Parliament and getting others to write to them, asking them to support this amendment. Funds for this campaign are needed. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Kelly, 6s.; M.S., 5s. The latter subscriber writes saying she is sending in her resignation to the Women's Liberal Association because they are not active enough on the matter of Woman Suffrage.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Aileen Connor Smith, Miss L. Geraldine Lennox, 43, Kempford Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.)

MR. LANSBURY'S RESOLUTION

One Branch of the —, being determined that the political enfranchisement of the women workers shall be granted without delay, condemns the Government for introducing a Franchise Bill for men only, popularises the sham pledges by which the Government are trying to trick the advocates of Votes for Women, protests against the Government which is guilty of such a policy being kept in power by the aid of Labour Votes, and finally calls upon the Labour Members of Parliament to vote constantly and relentlessly against the Government from now onwards until they have either driven them from office or compelled them to introduce and carry a proposal giving votes to women on equal terms with men.

MR. HARRY MOSEN

Our readers will learn with great regret of the death of Mr. Harry Mosen from consumption. Mr. and Mrs. Mosen, both keen Suffragists, were connected with the movement in London almost from the beginning of militant tactics; they left this country for Australia on account of Mr. Mosen's health, and Mrs. Mosen was fortunate in obtaining a good appointment in the Post Office, which enabled her to provide for her husband the careful nursing which the nature of his illness required. Our sympathy and that of all our readers goes out to Mrs. Mosen, through the medium of Votes for Women, which, we are glad to know, reaches her regularly from London.

THE CASE OF MR. MARK WILKS

In the House of Commons
On Wednesday, October 9, in reply to Mr. George Lansbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: Mr. Wilks was imprisoned under a writ of the High Court, executed by direction of the Board of Inland Revenue in consequence of his failure to pay Income Tax and costs due from him under a judgment of the Court. The tax was payable for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11 in respect of the income of his wife, which, under the Income Tax Act, is deemed to be his income and the tax thereon is recoverable from him. Previously to 1909-10 tax was recovered by distraint, but it was subsequently claimed that the goods on which distraint was made belonged to Mrs. Wilks. Mr. Wilks was released by order of the Board of Inland Revenue. The tax has not yet been paid. No further action is being taken in respect of the sums comprised in the judgment. I am not aware of any previous instance in which it has been necessary to have recourse to the ultimate remedy of imprisonment in such a case. I will consider the imprisonment and the law so as to obviate the necessity for such action, but in the meantime I am certainly not prepared to instruct the Revenue authorities to refrain from administering the law as it stands.

WOMEN'S MARCH

From Edinburgh to London
The march of women organised by Mrs. do Bonlangue began on Saturday last, after a large meeting in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. Thousands of spectators lined Princes Street, and looked on from hotel windows, giving the women a hearty welcome and cheering them on their way. Three meetings were held at Musselburgh, and at ten o'clock on Monday morning the members started again for the South. At Traquair a meeting of miners was held. A visitor from South Africa thus describes the start:— "The enthusiasm was great. I watched the crowd intently. There were about half a dozen roughs who tried to be funny, but the speakers never noticed them, and all the decent men in that vast crowd seemed to be entirely with them. The procession had a great swell as far as an audience was concerned. There was a solid wall of people from Charlotte Square all along the route for miles. Windows, balconies, terraces, were all packed with spectators, and if they did not sympathise, at any rate, they knew, and will remember for some time to come, that when millions of women are needing a thing which is bound to be a stir, and something must happen."

HAMPSTEAD FAIR AND FETE

The Hampstead W.S.P.U. is to be congratulated on the success of the Fete and Fair held in the Town Hall on October 11 and 12. A great many friends managed to find their way to the Hall in spite of the fog, and were well rewarded by the attractive programme provided. The secretaries state that a profit of over £100 will be made after paying all expenses.

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND

Hon. Treasurer: Miss Goodliffe, 62, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.
The Hon. Treasurer asks us to insert the following:— "It is good to know the splendid spirit of loyalty and comradeship which the Government is doing so much to rouse in women by their treatment of the prisoners. Among many letters this week is one enclosing a cheque from a woman in India, who is reading with deep indignation of the treatment of the women in England. It is a wonderful proof of sympathy and admiration to the women who are engaged in this great struggle for liberty, she registers her determination 'to help to fight this brutal Government.' All are thinking of Miss Grogan in her coming trial, and wishing her good luck. Already acknowledged, £196 5s. 2d.; Mrs. Lang, 2s. 6d.; Oxford W.S.P.U. (per Mrs. Rowbottom), 15s.; Mrs. Massey, 10s.; Miss L. E. Wylie, 10s.; 'A Rebel in India,' £1; Mrs. Rowe, £1; Mrs. Vans Agnew Corbett, 2s.; total, £207 3s. 8d.

THE AYLESBURY PURSE.

To the Editors of Votes for Women.
Dear Sir:—I have received the following contributions for this purpose to be presented at the Albert Hall Meeting:— Already acknowledged: £4 11s.; Miss E. Wylie, 10s.; Miss B. Wylie, 10s.; Miss A. Connor-Smith, £3; Miss C. A. L. Marsh, £1; Miss E. Gibb, £5; Miss B. Stacey, 7s. 6d.; Miss Bland, 1s.; Miss Hicks, £2; Dr. Edie, £2; Mrs. De Roxo, 2s.; Miss E. Fussell, £10; A Friend, 5s.; Miss A. Hutchinson, 15s.; Miss F. Wairo and Friends, £1 11s.; Mrs. Branson, £1; total, £32 12s. 6d.—Yours, &c., C. A. L. MARSHE.

INTERVIEW WITH LABOUR M.P.

In an interview with the organising secretary of the Halifax W.S.P.U., on Saturday, October 6, Mr. Parker, M.P. (Lab.) stated that he would refrain from voting for the Third Reading of the Reform Bill if it did not enfranchise women. He would not promise to vote

NOW I SEE THINGS IN A BETTER LIGHT
For young sight or old sight, electric light is best when the lamps you use are BRIMSDOWN WIRUM
Stocked by all Stores and Contractors
THE BRIMSDOWN LAMPS WORKS LTD
Dept. B., Kingsway House, London, W.C.
Image of a woman sitting at a desk with a lamp.

W.S.P.U. CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

BALHAM AND TOTTING.
Miss Gargett addressed last Friday's meeting at Canon Road, Balham. Members please attend tonight to sell papers (see programme).—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cooleidge, 12, Foxbourne Road, Balham, S.W.)
BARNET.
A public meeting will be held Edmondoe Co-operative Rooms, High Barnet, Wednesday, October 30, 8 p.m. Miss Richard will speak, and Joseph Clayton, Esq., will preside. With members and friends please do their utmost to make this meeting a great success. Tickets (admission free) and handbills from Secretary. Best thanks to Mrs. Spanton (E1) and to those who have responded to Treasurer's notices.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Maud Mac, Selborne, Hatley.)
BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT.
Members and friends urged to attend 'Friends and Neighbours' meeting on Friday, October 19, 8 p.m., at the Bowes Park Club, to help Housewarming Sale. The Organiser would be glad to have any idea of schemes for helping the cause.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Hilda Gargett, 4, Stenard Road, Palmer's Green, N.)
CHELSEA.
Gratefully acknowledged: Library Committee, Chelsea W.S.P.U., £5; and a donation from Miss F. White towards East End expenses. All members who can spare any time at all please call at office.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Hilda Mac Blacklock, Olden, 308, King's Road, S.W.)
CLAPHAM.
Last Friday's South-Eastern Star contained good report of reception. Papers/sellers badly wanted. Several articles, including a pretty doll, are still on sale, and can be seen at office. Meetings very successful, papers continually being sold out. Gratefully acknowledged towards Victoria Park Band Fund, Misses Russell, 5s.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Strong, Office—84, Elsieph Road, S.W.)
CROYDON.
Dance has been held for Friday, November 22, 7.30-11.30. Tickets, 2s. 6d. A splendid selection of autumn and winter blouses and robes on sale at shop for a few days only, beginning to-day (Friday). Exceptionally low prices. A series of Members' Bazaar, to be held at the Victoria Park Band Fund, High Street, 8 p.m., every Monday (except dates for which local meetings are arranged), beginning next Monday's meeting. Mrs. Cameron-Swan; games and short account of Pavilion meeting. Mr. George Green is thanked for cost of telegram. Miss Stacey has kindly presented handsome photograph of Mrs. Pankhurst to shop. Gratefully acknowledged:—For Albert Hall Purse, Mr. and Mrs. Green, 5s.; Miss C. Browne, 5s.; Mr. Inglis, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Armes, 1s.; Miss Edell, 1s.; Mrs. Burford, 1s.; Miss E. Giddon, 1s.; Miss G. Giddon, 1s.; L. W. 2s.; for Shop Fund, Mrs. White, 6d.; Mrs. Heaman, 6s.; Miss L. Inglis, 5s.; Miss Walter and Miss Cooleidge, 10s.; Miss J. Smith, 10s.; Miss L. Green, 2s.; Mrs. W. 10s.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cameron-Swan, Shop—50, High Street.)
EALING.
Enthusiastic meeting held on Common last Sunday. Mr. Tom Norris presided, and Mrs. Tidwell spoke. Papers sold out. Mrs. Drummond has promised to speak at drawing-room meeting at Ealing on Saturday, October 20, 8 p.m. Members asked to work hard to make it a great success. Jubilee Sale will take place second week in November. All parents to send either Mr. or Mrs. Treasurer, 23, Churchfield Road, W. Ealing, or to

Next week's "Votes for Women" will contain full reports of the speeches at the Albert Hall on Thursday, October 17.









No. 1. The new Tam O'Shanter crown, with lovely Ostrich Feather, chic and becoming 4/6 gns.

No. 2. Smart Moire Silk Hat, trimmed with pheasant tails .. 12/9

No. 3. Smart Hat in a black and white effect, or in any of the leading shades... 12/9

No. 4. Stylish Hat in Beaver Cloth, with black velvet underbrim and uncurled feather mount .. 18/11

No. 5. The new shape, with white beaver cloth crown and black velvet underbrim .. 12/9

# DERRY & TOMS

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

## Superb array of Exquisite Autumn Millinery

For the convenience of visitors our extensive Window Exhibition of delightful Autumn Hats and Toques has now been transferred to the spacious Millinery Salon on ground floor. This display has no parallel and is well worthy of a visit. We illustrate 5 typical examples of the value to be obtained.

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

**A WOMAN DENTIST** (qualified) has vacancy for Pupils; London, could board.—Box 186, Votes for Women, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

**LADY GARDENER** has vacancies for pupils, or lady interested in gardening. Large garden, sandy soil, bracing; terms moderate.—Miss N. Lucas, F.R.H.S., Hale, Farnham.

### GARDENING.

**DAFFODILS**—Suffragette offers Mixed Bulbs, 2s. 6d. per 100, 5d. for 1s. 6d. post paid. Friends of the Cause please buy.—Mrs. Rowe, Pardestone Cottage, Holford, Bridgewater.

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

**HELEN COLT**, the Specialist in Town and Suburban Gardening—Regular care of gardens undertaken, also roof and window gardens attractively arranged. Advisory work in town and country.—3, Temple Fortune Lane, Hampstead Garden Suburb. Telephone, Finchley 1262.

### DRESSMAKING, Etc.

**ARTISTIC MILLINERY**—Marie Rochford, 34, Baker Street, W., makes smart and artistic hats and toques at moderate charges; comfort and lightness studied; renovations a speciality.

**AUTUMN COSTUMES**, absolutely Tailor-made; London styles, lowest prices, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s.

**LADIES** requiring Smart Coats and Skirts, chic Day and Evening Gowns, at moderate prices should visit Madame Casey, 12, Cannon Place, De Vere Gardens, Kensington.

**MILLINERY**—Hats, Toques, renovated from 5s.; Fur Toques a speciality. Good selection of models at moderate prices.—Miss Angus, Bohemia and Queen, 4, Conduit Street, W.

**MAISON REMOND**, Ladies' Tailors, 11, Mullen Street, Hanover Square, W. Recommends his latest Paris styles in costumes from 25 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, at moderate prices. 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).

**SUFFRAGETTE**, with wide experience in Cutting and Fitting, will attend ladies' residences in Liverpool during November; terms 7s. 6d. day; highest testimonials.—Apply, Box 226, Votes for Women, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

### LAUNDRY.

**A LADY** recommends good Laundress. Shirts, nightdresses, 5d.; sheets, tablecloths, 2d. and 3d.; towels, dusters, napkins, 8d. dozen; chemise and drawers, 1d. each; neckerchiefs, 1s. 3d. each. Linen returned Fridays.—Manageress, 33, Osborne Road, Acton.

**OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY**, 3, Bloemfontein Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W. Tel: 494 Chiswick.

**NEW UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.**  
"Putman Square, March 14, 1912.  
"The Baroness is very pleased with the way you are doing and getting up the linen."  
"Kensington, October 14, 1912.  
"Your work has given the greatest satisfaction."  
"Eaton Terrace, S.W., September 22, 1912.  
"Your laundry has always given satisfaction, and we are glad to continue to deal with it."  
Originals forwarded if required.

### ELECTROLYSIS, Etc.

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

**ELECTROLYSIS and Face Massage** skillfully performed; also expert Lessons. Certificates given. Special terms to nurses.—Address, Miss Theakston, 54, Devonshire Street, Gt. Portland Street, W.

**HAIR DESTROYER**—James' Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, post free on receipt of postal order for 1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., or 5s.—Mrs. V. James, 268, Caledonian Road, London, N.

### JEWELLERY.

**Why Keep Useless Jewellery?** The large London market enables Robinson Brothers, of 5, Hampstead Road, London, W., and 127, Finchurch Street, E.C., to give the best prices for Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Silver Plate, Antiques, Old Teeth, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity; licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone: 2056 North. All parcels offer or cash by return of post.

### POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

**EDITH WOOLLAN'S** Home-made Cakes and Chocolates—Orange Cake 1s. 6d., Ginger Sponge 1s. 4d., Christmas Cake 2s. 6d.; Assorted Chocolates 1lb 2s., 1lb 3s. 9d. Post free receipt P.O.—125, Walm Lane, Cricklewood.

**FRESH FISH, DIRECT FROM THE STEAMER**, sent off immediately after being landed; dressed for cooking, carriage paid; special terms to Schools, Convents, and Institutions. Choice parcels, value 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., and upwards.—Write for circular to SECRETARY, ENTERPRISE FISHING CO. (DEPT. G), ABERDEEN.

**HONEY**—English, pure and delicious flavour, 4lb tins, 2s. 5d.; 7lb, 5s. 6d.; carriage paid, cash with order.—Brooks, Ashington Apiary, Rochford, Essex.

**POULTRY and GAME BARGAINS**.—All goods sent carriage paid throughout the Kingdom. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
2 Partridges and 3 Fat Plover ..... 5s.  
2 Fat Wild Duck and 2 Plover ..... 5s.  
1 English Chicken and 2 Partridges ..... 5s.  
1 Young Pheasant and 1 Fat Wild Duck ..... 5s.  
2 Choice Young Pheasants ..... 5s. 6d.  
3 English Chickens ..... 5s. 6d.  
1 Young Pheasant and 1 English Leveret ..... 5s. 6d.  
2 Fat Wild Duck and 1 Plover ..... 5s. 6d.

**SHAW and SON, POULTRY SPECIALISTS.** 80, MARCHMONT STREET, LONDON, W.C.

**SPLENDID ROASTING FOWLS** and Ducklings, 4s. pair; Boiling Fowls, 3s. 6d.; Fat Geese, 4s. 6d. each; Turkey Turkeys, 5s. 6d. each; trussed, post paid.—Mollie O'Donoghue, Poulterer, Rosscarbery, Cork.

### TOILET REQUISITES.

#### CULTO CULTO CULTO

For Three Penny Shampoos we post you sufficient Japanese "Unrivaled" Finger Nail Polish to last two months. Please give us a trial. You will never regret it. It is hygienic and necessary for anyone who has the least pretension to good taste and cultured hands. USED BY ROYALTY. Only "CULTO" and your two hands necessary. We want every customer to try it.—BELVOIR AND CO., 1, NEW SOUTHGATE, N.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**A SYMPATHISER** has for Disposal few Nainsook Nightdresses, 3s. each; Chemises, 1s. 10d.; Knickers, 1s. 6d.; Camisoles, 1s. 4d.; white Underskirts, 3s. 11d.; prettily trimmed, unworn; approval.—Mrs. Burley, 157, Strand, London.

**ANTIQUES**.—A Member of the W.S.P.U. wishes to furnish her house with old things, and would be glad to purchase old furniture, china, silver, and other household requisites from sympathisers of the movement.—Write K.Y.Z., Votes for Women, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

**A Gentleman's Boots, Underlinen, Smart Costumes, Frocks, Blouses, and Trousers** bought. Utmost value returned.—Suffragette, Dress Agency, 165, Battersea Rise.

**A THEENIC UNDERWEAR**, Soft and Fleecy, yet guaranteed Unshrinkable. We offer far greater choice of quality and size than shops. Write for patterns direct to Dept. S., Athenic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

**BECHSTEIN Upright Grand Piano**, also Simplex piano-player, like new, together or separate, two pier glasses and old spirit, great bargains.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

**COMBINGS**—Ladies' Combing bought, 4d. per oz.; no tails.—Thompson, 436, Wandsworth Road, S.W.

**CORSETS**—New form, low top, long over hips, from 12s. 6d.; personal attention.—Madame Emilie, 15 and 17, Burlington Arcade, W.

**DRINK SALUARIUS**, Health-giving and Digestible Water. Distilled. Absolutely pure and free from all microbes; Aerated or Still. Unrivaled for gout and rheumatism. Ask your grocer or write Saluarius Company, 236, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advert.)

**GENUINE SCOTCH WHISKEY**, superior of charming Winter Blouse material; warm, light, guaranteed unshrinkable wool; many new attractive designs, new season's shades; absolutely free.—Hutton's 167, Leam, Ireland.

**KNITTED CORSETS**.—New invention, Unbreakable. Lists free.—Write, Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

**LADY**, qualified Cook, Member W.S.P.U., wants orders for home-made cakes; prices forwarded on application.—V. Bullock, Jesus Lane, Cambridge.

**LETTERING and ILLUMINATION** in gold and colours; individual designs for favourite quotations undertaken, forming unique Christmas presents; also EMBROIDERY, children's bonnets, parasols, boots, &c.—Box 222, Votes for Women, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

**MRS. PARK**, Wardrobe Dealer, 17, St. Adelphi, Preston.—Ladies', Gents', and Children's cast-off clothing purchased, prompt cash for parcels. Ladies called on within 30 miles.

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

**PEACH'S CURTAINS**.—Autumn Window Drapery. Loom Prices. Ask for Catalogue No. 271. Over 600 Illustrations. Free. Serges, Tapestries, Cretonnes, Gasement Cloths, Muslins, Roller Blinds, Samples Free. Laces, Hosiery, Linens.—Sam'l. Peach and Sons, The Looms, Nottingham.

**PEARLS**—Wanted to purchase immediately, a string of pearls, or pearl necklaces and ornaments.—"D.", Votes for Women, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

**SILVER**.—A Collector (member W.S.P.U.) wishes to purchase pieces of old silver. Write "Confidential," Votes for Women, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

**SUFFRAGETTE** wants to buy Muff and Stole in good condition; ermine, mole, or squirrel, or cheap fur coat.—Apply, Box 228, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

**THE WOMEN'S TEA CO.**, 9, Mincing Lane, E.C. (Gibbons Sisters), are prepared to send to all Bazaars or Meetings, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolates.

**TWO Pure-Bred Persian Kittens**; orange and cream, males, five months, 15s. each.—Miss S. Barker, The Old Rectory, Baronstow, Dundalk, Ireland.

**TYPEWRITER**—No. 3 Oliver Visable, in quite new condition, 25, cost 222, with base board and metal cover; sent approval.—British Imperial Tea Co., 42, Mansion House Chambers.

**TYPEWRITING and TRANSLATIONS**.—Literary and Dramatic work a speciality. Best work. Special terms to members W.S.P.U.—Mrs. Marks, The Mortgage Typewriting Co., 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Tel.: 5538 London Wall.

**TYPEWRITERS**—Remingtons, Nos. 7 and 8, late models, in new and perfect condition, 25 each.—Miss D. 58, Tulsehurst Road, W. Norwood, S.E.

**WANTED**, ladies' left-off costumes, blouses, &c. Best value given for all parcels received.—Miss Tolkein, Dress Exchange, 1, Station Buildings, West Croydon.

**WOMAN'S INHERITANCE**, by Mrs. C. Le Bosquet. A remarkable and daring contribution to the psychology of the woman question. Post Free 1s. 3d. Woman in the Ministry, by Hatty Baker. A book to make men reflect and women aspire. Post Free 7d. An interesting catalogue of advanced literature sent with all orders.—S. Potter, Reform Bookeller, 46, North Park, Letchworth, Herts.

Telephone: **4430.**

**THE MAYFAIR WINDOW CLEANING** Staff in Uniform.

Company and Customers fully covered by Insurance.

25, Market Street, Mayfair, W. **CO., LTD.**