

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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DEDICATION.

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

THE OUTLOOK.

Owing to the many interesting activities of the women during the past week we have found the greatest pressure upon our space, and, while several regular features of the paper have had to be omitted altogether, much of the actual work done has had to be chronicled exceedingly briefly. In the history of the W.S.P.U. there have been no greater occasions for rejoicing than those provided on Wednesday and Friday last by the release of the prisoners who had suffered three months in Holloway Gaol. The sympathy of the crowd was very noticeable, and was specially remarked by the correspondents of the *Times* and the *Telegraph*. At the breakfasts and at the reception on Friday night, which were very well attended, a rousing welcome was given, and the speeches of the prisoners were listened to with rapt attention.

A Mean Trick Foiled.

One of the most remarkable things which the prisoners had to relate was the determined effort on the part of Mr. Herbert

Gladstone to induce the prisoners to forget their honour, promise not to repeat their offence, and come out of prison. Scarcely a day passed during the three months in which some or all of the prisoners were not approached, directly or indirectly, by the authorities with this end in view. Friends of the prisoners were told that they would be given special permission to visit them provided they would try and persuade them to come out of prison; special methods of persuasion were actually recommended to the friends by the Home Office itself. Further than that, even the highest authorities in the prison did not scruple to misrepresent letters received from friends of the prisoners so as to induce a belief that they desired them to give the required promise and be released. These attempts, amounting in our view to a scandal of the first magnitude, would have been disgraceful had they been successful. As the women stood strong in their resolve, they are merely despicable; and while they show that other women must be prepared for the employment of the meanest artifices in future, they prove how much Mr. Gladstone fears the presence of women in prison.

Views of a Liberal Newspaper.

We are glad to notice that the *Daily News* is beginning to understand the Suffragette agitation, and the folly of the action of the Government. In a leading article on September 17 it says:—"We have always regarded as harsh the sentences of three months in the second division passed upon the five women for a political offence. The magistrate forgot that the repetition of a political offence does not make it in the least more heinous." In another leading article on September 22, an extract from which we give on page 473, the writer shows the valuable work done by the Suffragettes in revealing prison abuses.

At the By-election.

The campaign in Newcastle, which comes to a close to-day, has been remarkable during the past week for the extraordinary enthusiasm aroused by the women, and particularly by the ex-prisoners on their arrival from London. In spite of the statement of a Liberal member of Parliament, writing as a correspondent of a Liberal newspaper, that "the women's campaign does not seem to move the mass of the voters; neither side pay much attention to it either in Press or in speech" the exact contrary has been the fact, and is attested by the glowing reports which have appeared each day in the Newcastle papers. From these we give a few extracts on another page. Those who wish further information cannot do better than purchase the whole file of the local papers for the period during the election, from which they will find our statements amply corroborated.

On the Durdham Downs.

In yet another part of the country there has been a striking Suffragette demonstration. In Bristol last Saturday a large meeting on the Durdham Downs was attended by many thousand people, and the women's speeches were supported by the applause and vote of the audience. As in Newcastle, the local papers gave excellent and favourable reports, including two leading articles, short extracts of which we reproduce.

Progress of "Votes for Women."

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that the circulation of this paper continues to make rapid progress owing to the hearty support of the women, who have lost no opportunity of bringing it before the public. At the two "release" processions last week 600 and 750 copies of the paper were sold, thus introducing it to fresh readers, many of whom have since ordered the paper regularly. A striking testimony to the progress of the paper was given recently by one of the leading wholesale newsagents, who told our publisher that never in his experience had a new paper made such rapid strides in public esteem.

THE HISTORY OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

By SYLVIA PANKHURST. XXVI.—Parliament Uninfluenced by a Quarter of a Million Signatures.

After the loss of the Women's Suffrage Bill in 1892, and in view of the references then made by members of the Opposition Front Bench to the question of manhood suffrage, the women's societies determined that they would at once do something to prove that the demand for women's suffrage very far exceeded that for an extension of the franchise to men.

It was therefore decided to organise a great appeal from the women of the country, not to the Government alone, but to all the members of the House of Commons.

With this object a women's conference was called in the Westminster Town Hall in 1893, a special appeal committee was formed, and the help of 3,500 women was enlisted. The signatures were collected in little books, and were then cut out by the appeal committee, sorted into constituencies, pasted upon sheets, and bound up into county volumes.

Showing Numbers in 1894.

By 1894, 248,674 signatures had been collected. These were taken from almost every constituency in the Kingdom, for the effort had been rather to obtain a limited number of names representative of all classes and from every part of the country than to secure a great mass of signatures from any one locality. It was originally intended that the appeal should be presented in support of a resolution that duly qualified women might be registered as Parliamentary electors, which Viscount Wolmer had set down as an amendment to the Plural Voting Bill. The Bill was, however, withdrawn, and the appeal was held over until 1896, by which time the number of signatures had risen to 257,796.

In 1894, Mr. Speaker Peel had been asked to allow a deputation of women to present the appeal at the Bar of the House. This he had refused, on the ground that there was no precedent, but had agreed that the appeal should be placed in the tea-room of the House of Commons. In 1896 Mr. Speaker Gully withdrew the permission that had thus been granted by his predecessor, but it was finally decided that the appeal might be placed in the Westminster Hall, where the volumes in which it was contained were arranged upon long tables extending from the entrance end of the hall to the statue of James I.

This appeal is one of the greatest petitions or memorials ever presented to Parliament in support of any reform, but as it was not technically a petition it does not appear in the records of petitions in support of women's suffrage. It was thought that an appeal of this kind, which might be seen by all the Members of Parliament, and in which every Member might find the signatures of some of his own constituents, would be likely to have a very powerful effect, but it does not seem ever to have received the consideration it deserved.

In the Parliament elected in July, 1892, 229 members favourable to women's suffrage were returned—a falling off from the 343 of 1886—and during the three years of that Parliament there was no debate upon the question. In the General Election of 1895 the number of members supposed to be favourable had risen to 232, and in 1897,

owing partly, perhaps, to the recently presented appeal, the second reading of a Bill to give Parliamentary votes to women householders, owners, and occupiers, was carried by 228 votes to 157 on February 3. The Bill passed into committee on February 7, and was set down for progress on June 23. But this date was absorbed by the Jubilee celebrations, and the Bill was transferred to July 7.

The Government now announced their intention of confiscating all Wednesdays after July 7. Bills that had not passed through their final stages on that day would consequently fall to the ground and be lost for that session. The opponents of women's suffrage were thus presented with an easy opportunity of preventing the further progress of the Bill, and taking advantage of this they so prolonged the discussion upon the Plumbers' Registration and Verminous Persons Bills that the women's suffrage measure was entirely crowded out.

Down to the end of that Parliament in 1900 there was no further debate upon the question, for, though on several occasions places were obtained either for Bills or Resolutions, these were superseded in every case by Government or other business. In the General Election of October, 1900, 274 Members favourable to women's suffrage were returned, but it was not until March 16, 1904, that a vote was taken upon the question, and it came almost as a surprise when upon that date Sir Charles McLaren's Women's Suffrage Resolution was carried by a majority of 114.

During the few years that preceded the passing of this resolution, an agitation for the Parliamentary franchise had been carried on amongst the working women in the North of England, and especially amongst those employed in the textile trades. The initiation and direction of this campaign was mainly due to Miss Esther Roper, B.A., who had become secretary of the Manchester Women's Suffrage Committee in 1893, and Miss Eva Gore Booth and Mrs. Dickinson, co-secretaries of the Manchester Women's Trades Union Council.

Lancashire Women and the Suffrage.

As a result of their work, on March 18, 1901, a petition, signed by 29,359 women cotton operatives was carried to the House of Commons by a deputation of the women representatives from ten different Lancashire towns. In 1902 another petition was presented to Parliament from 33,184 women textile workers in Yorkshire and 4,292 in Cheshire, and this also was carried to London by a deputation of the women workers.

In connection with the visit of this deputation, a meeting was held in the Chelsea Town Hall, where the delegates were welcomed by Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Richard Bell. In moving the resolution, Mr. Keir Hardie said:—

My experience informs me that in all matters that appertain to the life of the community women, like men, are part of the human stock. No reason can be adduced which can justify the withholding from women of that political power that men have won for themselves. The question, I respectfully submit, is as much a man's question as a woman's question.

Soon after this petitions were signed by the 700 women members of the Wigan Weavers' Union and by 500 of the women workers in the Rossendale slipper factories. Therefore, during these two years no fewer than 68,035 women workers in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire had petitioned for the Parliamentary vote.

(To be continued.)

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

The next open-air demonstration of the N.W.S.P.U. will be held in St. George's-square, Huddersfield, on Sunday next, when there will be five platforms, and a large attendance of people from all the surrounding neighbourhoods is expected. Those who are willing to help in the organisation as stewards, &c., should communicate at once with Miss Adela Pankhurst, 61, Manningham-lane, Bradford, Yorks.

The At Homes.

On Monday next the Large Portman Rooms will be open for the last time for the At Homes of the Women's Social and Political Union from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. On the following week, October 5, and on all subsequent Mondays, the At Homes will be held in the large Queen's Hall, Langham-place, from 3 to 5. Readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN are reminded that these At Homes are open to the public, and that all those who are interested in the subject of Votes for Women are welcome to be present. Speeches are made by Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and by other speakers. Similar At Homes are held every Thursday evening in the Portman Rooms, Dorset-street, from 8 to 10 p.m.

The Caxton Hall Meeting.

As the date of the opening of Parliament comes nearer, added interest attaches to the special meetings on Tuesday evening, October 13. Women are invited to take tickets for the Caxton Hall, where the proceedings will begin at 7.30. Tickets, price 1s., reserved, and 6d., unreserved, can be obtained of the Ticket Secretary, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. Women willing to act as sellers are requested to write to Mrs. Drummond. The general public are being invited to assemble at the same time in Parliament-square, and handbills giving this invitation can be obtained from the office for circulation. It is the desire of the N.W.S.P.U. that a very large number of people may be present to support the women in their claim for enfranchisement. In order to arouse the interest of the general public of the metropolis, London has been divided into seven districts, and in each of these special meetings are being held every day. Those already arranged are announced in the programme, others are being planned out. Help in various ways is urgently required, particulars of which will be found on page 475.

The Albert Hall Meeting.

There are now only six weeks before the great Albert Hall meeting on Thursday, October 29. At the last meeting in the Albert Hall there was a full attendance, many people being turned away from the door. We are specially anxious that all members and friends of the N.W.S.P.U. should make this meeting well known amongst their acquaintances sufficiently early beforehand. We shall be glad to supply handbills, announcing the meeting, to any of those who wish to have them, and hope also that many of our friends will take out tickets on sale, which they will dispose of in the course of the next few weeks. The prices of the seats are 5s. for the stalls, 2s. 6d. for the arena, 1s. for the balcony and orchestra, and 6d. for gallery and upper orchestra. There are also boxes to be disposed of at various prices.

The meeting will provide an unique opportunity for listening to speeches from leaders of the women of the N.W.S.P.U., and one to which members will find it specially useful to call the attention of outsiders.

As on the last occasion, several hundred women will be required to act as stewards. Mrs. Drummond, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., will be pleased to know the names of any of those who are willing to take part in this way.

"Votes for Women" Bound Volume.

As with the current issue VOTES FOR WOMEN concludes the first year of its publication, arrangements are being made to bind the numbers into a volume. Particulars as to price and style will be given in next week's issue.

The Woman's Press.

The Woman's Press are preparing several Christmas publications of varied price to suit different requirements. Particulars of these we hope to be able to give next week.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Up to October 8 (as far as at present arranged).

Sept. 24	Westminster, Greycoat Place	Miss Jessie Kenney, Mrs. Nourse	1 p.m.
Thur. 24	Wolverhampton, The Baths	Miss Keevil, Mrs. Kerwood	3.30-5
	Stoke-on-Trent, At Home	Miss Keevil	
	West Kensington, 8, Edith Road	Mrs. McLeod	4-6
	Wolverhampton, Market Place	Dr. Helen Jones	7.30 p.m.
	London, Portman Rooms, At Home, Dorset Street	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	8 p.m.
	Huddersfield, Mechanics' Institute, Lindley	Miss Adela Pankhurst	
Fri. 25	Wolverhampton, E.C.C. Works	Miss Keevil	1.30 p.m.
	Leeds, At Home	Miss Adela Pankhurst	
	Lambeth, corner of Hercules Rd.	Miss J. Kenney, Mrs. Bartlett	7 p.m.
	London, Mount Pleasant	Mrs. Baldock, and others	7 p.m.
	Clifton, At Home, Hannah More Hall	Miss Annie Kenney, and others	7.30 p.m.
	Manchester, At Home, Onward Buildings	Manchester Members	8-10
	Bradford, Somerset Parlour	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8-10
Sat. 26	Manchester, Stevenson Square	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	3 p.m.
	London, Regency Place	Miss Jessie Kenney, Mrs. Nourse	7 p.m.
	Wolverhampton, St. James' Sq.	Miss Keevil	7.30 p.m.
Sun. 27	Birmingham, Small Heath Park	Dr. Helen Jones	3 p.m.
	Gates		
	Clapham Common	Miss Macaulay	3.30 p.m.
	Lancaster, Hippodrome	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	6-8
	Huddersfield, Demonstration, St. George's Square	Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Adela Pankhurst, and others	6-8
Mon. 28	Shepherd's Bush, Sulgrave Rd.	Mrs. Mosen, Mrs. Cullen, Miss R. Townsend	1 p.m.
	London, At Home, Portman Rooms, Baker Street	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	3-5
	Clifton, At Home, Victoria Rooms	Miss Annie Kenney, and others	3.30 p.m.
	Huddersfield, At Home	Mrs. Pankhurst	4-6.30
	Westminster, Millbank Estate	Miss J. Kenney, Mrs. Bartlett	7 p.m.
	Birmingham, At Home, 49, Bristol Street	Miss Keevil, Miss Law	7.30 p.m.
Tues. 29	London, Bartholomew Square	Mrs. Baldock, and others	1 p.m.
	Brook Green, Robertson's Factory	Mrs. Mosen, Mrs. Cullen, Miss R. Townsend	1 p.m.
	London, Vauxhall Bridge	Miss Jessie Kenney, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Miss Gove	1 p.m.
	Kennington, outside Theatre	Miss Jessie Kenney, and others	7 p.m.
	London, Queen's Square	Mrs. Baldock, and others	7 p.m.
	Wolverhampton, Leicester Sq.	Miss Keevil	7.0 p.m.
	Plymouth	Miss Annie Kenney, and others	7.30 p.m.
	Crouch End, Assembly Rooms	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	
	Huddersfield, Northumberland Street Schools	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.
Wed. 30	Hammersmith, Fuller's Chocolate Factory	Mrs. Mosen, and others	1 p.m.
	Kensington, Drawing-room Mtg.	Miss Conolan	4 p.m.
	Shepherd's Bush, Railway Approach, Goldhawk Road	Miss Jessie Kenney, and others	7 p.m.
	London, Bunhill Road	Mrs. Baldock, and others	7 p.m.
	Chiswick, Town Hall	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	8 p.m.
	Leeds, Arts Club	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.
	Manchester, 116, Portland Street	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	8 p.m.
October 1	Westminster, Greycoat Place	Miss Jessie Kenney, and others	1 p.m.
Thur. 1	Brook Green Laundry	Mrs. Mosen, Mrs. Cullen, Miss R. Townsend	1 p.m.
	London, Clerkenwell Green	Mrs. Baldock, and others	1 p.m.
	Wolverhampton, At Home	Miss Keevil	3.30 p.m.
	Wolverhampton, Market Place	Miss Keevil, Miss Brewster	7.30 p.m.
	Wolverhampton, The Baths	Mr. Pethick Lawrence	
	Manchester, Gaiety Theatre	Miss Mary Gawthorpe, & others	8 p.m.
	London, At Home, Portman Rooms, Dorset Street	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	8 p.m.
	Leeds, Constitutional Club, Roundhay Road	Miss Adela Pankhurst	
Fri. 2	Pimlico, Army and Navy Clothing Factory	Miss Jessie Kenney, and others	1 p.m.
	London, Woburn Place, Russell Square	Mrs. Baldock, and others	7 p.m.
	Clifton, Hannah More Hall	Miss Annie Kenney	7.30 p.m.
	Hammersmith, Town Hall	Miss Christabel Pankhurst and others	8 p.m.
	Leeds, Constitutional Club	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.
	Manchester, At Home, Onward Buildings	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	8-10
Sat. 3	Manchester, Stevenson Square	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	3 p.m.
	Leeds, At Home	Miss Adela Pankhurst	
	Westminster, Regency Place	Miss Jessie Kenney, and others	7 p.m.
	Wolverhampton, St. James' Sq.	Miss Keevil	7.30 p.m.
Mon. 5	London, At Home, Queen's Hall		3-5
	Clifton, Victoria Rooms	Miss Annie Kenney	3.30 p.m.
	Kensington, Town Hall	Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Flora Drummond, Chair: Miss Conolan	8 p.m.
	Preston, At Home	Manchester Members	8-10
	Birmingham, At Home, 69, Bristol Street	Miss Keevil, and others	7.30 p.m.
	Westminster, Millbank Estate	Mrs. Clarke	7 p.m.
	Bradford, Somerset Parlour	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.
Tues. 6	London, St. Bartholomew Sq.	Mrs. Baldock, and others	1 p.m.
	Vauxhall Bridge	Miss Jessie Kenney	1 p.m.
	Kennington, outside Theatre	Mrs. Clarke	7 p.m.
	Bristol, St. George's District Progressive League	Miss Annie Kenney	7.30 p.m.
Wed. 7	London, Brook Street	Mrs. Baldock, and others	7 p.m.
	London, Bedford Row	Mrs. Baldock, and others	7 p.m.
	Barnes, Byfield Hall	Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Evelyn Sharp—Chair, Mrs. Eates	8 p.m.
	Chelsea, Town Hall	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	
	Winscombe, At Home	Miss Annie Kenney	
	Kennington Cross, Sancroft St.	Miss Berlon	7 p.m.
Thur. 8	Leeds Arts Club	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.
	London, Guildford Street	Mrs. Baldock, and others	1 p.m.
	Westminster, Greycoat Place	Miss Jessie Kenney	1 p.m.
	Wolverhampton, Bath Assembly Rooms	Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Keevil, Dr. Jones	8 p.m.
	London, At Home, Portman Rooms, Dorset Street		8 p.m.
	Hampstead, Conservatoire	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	8 p.m.

IMPORTANT FUTURE EVENTS.

Caxton Hall (Women's Meeting)	Oct. 13
London, Albert Hall (Meeting)	Oct. 29

WELCOMING THE PRISONERS.

"I glory in their pluck. They deserve to get the vote, and I believe they will get it."

It was a working woman who spoke, somewhat shabbily dressed in faded brown, and she was trudging through the mud of Goodge-street on Wednesday morning in the wake of the procession of Suffragettes drawing the prisoners' carriage from Holloway to Queen's Hall.

"They certainly deserve it." Expressed in varying forms, vigorously by the British workman ("Blest if you didn't ought to get the vote!"), or in more cultured language, this was the general verdict of the spectators of Wednesday's demonstration when four more of Mr. Asquith's prisoners were released from Holloway. There was a friendly atmosphere about the streets. The large crowds outside Holloway gates or along the route—Camden-road, Hampstead-road, Tottenham Court-road, and Goodge-street to Langham-place, again from Langham-place along Oxford-street, Kingsway, and Strand to Clements Inn—were markedly sympathetic. Many, no doubt, looked on from mere curiosity, and once or twice the superior air with which an offer of "VOTES FOR WOMEN, one penny," was rejected was unintentionally amusing; but the keynote of the whole was sympathetic interest.

Sympathetic Crowds.

Along the route it was noticeable that men and women of all sorts were watching from windows of private houses and work-places ready to wave a welcome to the procession. Now it was a bakery, where the men were waving white aprons; now a place of business where the upper windows were filled with women; now a group of railway men outside the station, and always the Suffragettes responded by waving handkerchiefs of purple, white, and green, and calling for "Three cheers for the prisoners."

People going to their daily work on trams and omnibuses shed good wishes on the "team" marching through the muddy street, and hundreds of copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were bought by people on the pavements or in passing vehicles.

The proceedings throughout were of a most enthusiastic character. The four women who have served the longest and most severe sentence yet inflicted upon any of the Suffragists—Miss Haig, Miss Joachim, Miss Howey, and Miss Wentworth—were met as they emerged from the prison gates by Mrs. Pankhurst—whose arrival from Newcastle for the occasion was a great pleasure to all concerned—Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst. They were presented with bouquets in the colours of the N.W.S.P.U., and escorted, to the marshal strains of the band, to a carriage literally banked up with heather and purple and white flowers. They were cheered again and again by the crowd, which filled the entire street and blocked the pavements; and then, the horses being taken out of the shafts, 50 Suffragettes in full uniform harnessed themselves to the traces, Mrs. Mosen took the ribbons, "General" Drummond mounted to the box, called for "Three cheers for the prisoners," and gave the word to "Go!" The team started off in fine style, preceded by the band playing the "Marseillaise"; the other Suffragettes took their places behind the carriage, and the general public fell in at the rear.

Quite a unique feature of the demonstration was the "Press Cart," driven by Miss Helga Gill. The cart was stored with copies of the current number of VOTES FOR WOMEN, under the care of Mrs. Baldock, who supplied the volunteers, as they sold out, with fresh supplies. Behind came a banner with the words:

"Read our weekly paper, VOTES FOR WOMEN. Edited by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence; price one penny."

The beautiful silk banner presented by Mrs. Kerwood, and used in the Hyde Park Demonstration, followed; the design is the Pelican feeding its young, and the motto: "Strong souls live like fire-hearted suns to spend their strength." Another banner bore the words: "Freedom's wings in prison stronger grow;" and another, "We oppose the Government which has imprisoned over 300 women."

The accompanying crowds grew as the procession neared Queen's Hall, and Langham-place was filled with a concourse of people waiting to greet the ex-prisoners on their arrival.

The scene inside Queen's Hall was an intensely enthusiastic one. Mrs. Pankhurst, who presided, on rising was greeted with a perfect storm of applause. Pocket handkerchiefs and table-napkins were waved, and "For she's a jolly good fellow" sung again and again as the leaders and the four ex-prisoners rose to address the large audience.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, called upon for some announcements, said she had three special messages to give. The first was to the released women, and expressed as far as words could the joy felt by their friends at once more seeing their faces, and the knowledge that they had so pluckily borne the long and severe sentence inflicted upon them. The second was to the Government. They

had been worsted again. They thought to crush this agitation by the old principle of the torture-chamber. They had given the women a sentence of three months, with this proviso—which was a refinement of cruelty—that they had only to speak one word and the prison gates were open to them. If the Government thought they were going to break down this agitation by giving three months' sentences, they would find that they were mistaken.

To the world in general she had to announce that these four messengers of freedom, and the fifth who had not yet emerged from the darkness, came to herald a new and a better day for women, a day of freedom and new dignity which was going to bring good to the women of the whole country, and therefore to the human race.

Mrs. Pankhurst said she welcomed these women for her own sake, for theirs, and also on behalf of all the women in the movement. Women all over the country had been profoundly stirred by their self-sacrifice. From all over the country that morning had come telegrams far too numerous to deal with in detail, from Newcastle, Edinburgh, Manchester, and elsewhere. Only those who had been in prison could realise what it meant to go into the twilight and stay in the twilight, when all the time a signature would enable them to go out into the broad daylight again.

These women were to be congratulated upon the heroic way in which they had stood their test. In the meanwhile their friends outside had been doing their best to justify this imprisonment by working much harder for the cause. They had fought three by-elections during the time they had been in prison; public interest had been aroused, and a very marked advance had been made in public sympathy. All that remained now was to give that sympathy practical expression.

In Newcastle very remarkable things were taking place; the situation was in itself remarkable. Many thousands of men, women, and children were engaged in industrial warfare, with the result that the experiences of the N.W.S.P.U. were different from any they had had before. In ordinary by-elections the great mass of the voters were engaged morning and evening in earning their daily bread. But in Newcastle at every street corner were crowds of people out of employment, and this not from the general industrial depression of which the Press constantly reminded us; these men were the flower and aristocracy of the working class, yet they were unemployed, and ready all day long to discuss politics. An entirely new feature in the work of the N.W.S.P.U. was that every morning one of the workers was addressing trade union meetings, the various groups competing for the honour of having a speaker. Nothing brought home the value of the by-election policy like these meetings, because the speaker, the only person there without a vote, realised so forcibly the importance and value of the franchise.

The Force of Militant Methods.

No more striking testimony to the force of the militant methods of the N.W.S.P.U. could possibly be forthcoming than the very remarkable pronouncement in a leading article in the *Liberal Newcastle Daily Chronicle* of September 15:—"Mr. Shortt will have a good deal more to fear from the confirmed 'agin the Government' attitude of Mrs. Pankhurst and her henchwomen than from the most earnest endeavours of Alderman Hartley."

Miss Haig said that Mr. Gladstone appeared to be very anxious that she should come out of Holloway. He had taken the trouble to write to her sister asking if she had thought of suggesting how much more useful the prisoner could be working for the cause outside. She had asked Mr. Gladstone what he would think of a soldier who, because he found himself in an uncomfortable place, was willing to give up the fight for a year. Referring to the conditions in Holloway, Miss Haig said:—"Some of you may think that the milk diet at Holloway is monotonous. Not at all! Holloway milk tastes of something different nearly every day. Every day it is like a new dish. First it would have a flavour of fish, then next day it would taste of something roast. Another time I would think, what is this horrible flavour? And it flashes across me, 'I believe I am swallowing soap.'"

Miss Joachim said the Government were never worse inspired than when they sent them to prison. If anyone entered Holloway half a Suffragette she came out a double-dyed one—in purple, white, and green, inside and out! There was no time to look back on any disagreeables—their faces were set forwards; they wanted to know what was the next thing to be done.

Miss Howey said that fresh reasons for going out were presented to her daily. She always met them with a hundred reasons why she should stay in. A prisoner had said: "I should think you will have had enough of women's rights?" She had answered: "No, I shall want more and more."

Miss Wentworth said now they would be able to fight on; the



Kindly lent by the Proprietors of the "Daily Graphic."
PRISONERS DRAWN BY THE SUFFRAGETTE TEAM FROM HOLLOWAY TO QUEEN'S HALL.
Fifty women took part in drawing the carriage on Wednesday morning, when Miss Haig, Miss Joachim, Miss Howey, and Miss Wentworth were released after three months' imprisonment in Holloway. Full uniform was worn, the traces were stamped with "Votes for Women," and the "horses" were supplied with handkerchiefs in the colours, which they waved as a greeting to sympathisers among the crowd. The picture shows some of the crowds which accompanied the procession all along the route.

worst of being in Holloway was that one felt as if so much time were wasted. But it was worth while; the other prisoners said things were so much better since the Suffragettes came.

The procession then re-formed, and proceeded to Clements Inn in the same order as before, at the rear being a hansom cab from the window of which two ladies displayed a banner: "Taxed but Voteless" on the one side, and "Votes for Women" on the other.

A GOOD PULL AND A STRONG PULL.

BY EVELYN SHARP.

"Makes you feel like a 'bus 'orse, don't it?" remarked the crowd, sympathetically.

It did. There were 50 of us to pull, all sporting the purple, white, and green; and there were only four released Suffragists in the carriage we drew, none of them too robust after three months of prison diet; so the drag on our tricoloured traces was not worth mentioning. But there is one occasion on which the Suffragette cannot run away with the bit between her teeth, and that is when she is behaving as an omnibus horse; so we had to put on the brake down every slope in the road from Holloway to Queen's Hall—and I have no doubt we all registered a vow never again to stop an omnibus on an awkward slope. We could go as fast as we liked uphill though, and this enabled us to gain on the band so unexpectedly at times, that we seriously hampered the free style of the big drum. Perhaps that was why the band made a bolt for it, whenever we gave it a chance of escape, and played as much of the "Marseillaise" as it could before we caught it up again.

Once the band led us astray up a side street. "It isn't often as you ladies take a wrong turning," observed the policeman who was alongside of us as we retraced our steps.

"It sometimes happens when we leave it to the men to show us the way," we pointed out to him sweetly. "Well, you don't seem downhearted anyhow," he admitted.

"Not but what I shouldn't be of your way of thinkin' myself if I was a lady," he added a few minutes later. As he spoke a camera covered him and the Suffragist he addressed, and he turned to her with a slightly anxious smile.

"I hope you don't mind being photographed with a policeman?" he suggested.

"Not in the least, thank you; it has often happened before," was the cheerful reply, and he looked swiftly round at her with the air of saying doubtfully—"Have I ever had the pleasure of arresting you?"

Instead, he remarked that it must be almost worth while to go to prison if this sort of reception awaited one's release. We felt inclined to agree with him as we pulled our released prisoners through Camden Town at an hour when the West-End would be just about having its tea in bed. You would not expect a man who is going to work, or a man who has no work to go to, or the mother who is getting the children off to school to do very much in the way of cheering a Suffrage procession at 8 o'clock in the morning. Yet they were all there, the men standing on the kerb to watch us pass, and the women leaning out of their windows; the men shouting, "Bravo, women! Stick to it!" and the women waving their babies at us. Better still was the approval of those who are working, like us, to take a little of the joy of life into the joyless quarters of the world. Those who may still think that all this going to prison is a mistaken sort of business that converts nobody to the women's cause should have seen the nurses who waved their handkerchiefs and cheered us from the windows of the Temperance Hospital, and the women who found time to throw us a greeting from the steps of the Y.W.C.A. and other institutes along the route that stand for social reform. It does not matter what a few of the rich and idle say about the limitation of woman's sphere to her own comfortable home, as long as the social reformer is on the side of the woman who has left hers in order to go to prison for the sake of the homeless.

Then there was the domestic servant. It was cheering to find that she never failed to applaud us and our carriage, whether she was cleaning the steps or getting up coal from the cellar, giving in either case an ironic answer to the doctrinaire anti-Suffragist who maintains that women should not have votes because it is men who do the hard physical work of the world. And a lighter touch was added by the brake full of French tourists, who pulled up at the side of the road and greeted us tempestuously in the language of the *entente*, accompanied by every Gallic gesture with which the traditional Frenchman is credited. It has been remarked before that it seems to be easier to applaud a struggle for freedom in another country than to be just towards the same struggle when it happens to be going on in your own country; so it is comforting to feel that when the doughty members of our Anti-Suffrage League go to Paris and meet the French feminists there, they will warmly repay the kind encouragement given to us over here by our French visitors.

Naturally, everybody was not with us on Wednesday morning. But one marked change has come over the street opponents to woman suffrage in the last few months—they are no longer proud of hearing their own voices. Only once in my hearing were we asked if we had done the washing before we came out; and when we politely informed our youthful questioner that we always washed on Mondays, but had done our housework before we came out, he seemed to have no spirit left in which to mention cooking the dinner. There was never an insult all along the route; and the nearest approach I saw to a banana skin was half a banana, a missile that suggested that the real sufferer was the person who had wasted it in a bad shot at the traffic beyond us. With this exception, any antagonism one was able to detect seemed entirely negative. It reminded me of the gloomy resignation in the attitude of the partisans of the losing team at a football match. They would like their own side to win, of course; but, as good sportsmen, they are obliged to admit that they are on the losing side. And it was distinctly on the losing side that any anti-Suffragist must have felt, if he stood in the crowd that cheered us when we drew our released prisoners from Holloway Gaol to Queen's Hall at 8 o'clock in the morning.

THE RELEASE OF MARY PHILLIPS.

On Friday morning the last of the prisoners—Miss Mary Phillips—was released from Holloway.

"At about half-past seven," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "a large crowd began to gather outside the prison, among them being French, Swiss, and Norwegian sympathisers, some of whom were holiday-making in this country, and had been caught in the vortex of the movement. A number of ladies wearing Scotch tartans and glengarry caps presently appeared, and took stock of the wagonette intended for the use of the released prisoner and her parents, which was a mass of purple heather and immense Scotch thistles. Miss Vera Wentworth, who was released two days ago, mounted the box-seat and gathered together the Scotch team, numbering twelve, all wearing different tartans, and watched for the approach of the heroine. The skirl of four bagpipes, played by pipers in full Highland costume, and a great waving of colours and cheering, marked the advent of the lady, who had delayed to don her glengarry and plaidie of Forbes tartan outside the walls, where she was met by a small contingent of Suffragists and her father and mother. A policeman made an avenue for her through the crowd, which had grown to a troublesome size, and was supplemented by some rough-looking customers, who also may not have been unacquainted with life on the other side of the gate. Macpherson's 'Farewell to Prison' was struck up, and, as the procession moved on, the care which had been taken in carrying out the Scottish idea was very evident.

Two little girls, dressed in kilts and plaids of the McLeod tartan, went first, carrying a new banner, with 'Avisé la Fin' (Keep the end in view), the motto of the Bargannie Kennedys, with a lion rampant. Behind came other banners with typical Suffragist mottoes, such as 'Vote against the Government which has imprisoned 300 women.' Miss Wentworth, on her box-seat, carried a small standard addressed to Mr. Asquith, 'Ye mauna tramp on the Scotch thistle, laddie.' After the carriage containing Miss Phillips, in which her father and mother were also seated, marched the bulk of the procession, in no particular order, and behind them the great banners and the Press cart, from which copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold. The hour's march by Camden Town and Hampstead-road to Langham-place was without any uncomplimentary disturbance. 'Lassie, but we lang tae see ye,' and the evergreen 'Scots wha hae' were sung and played, and the crowds who stood on the path occasionally joined in. At the London Temperance Hospital the nurses had turned out on their balconies to wave and cheer, and all along the route persons leaned out of open windows to see the ladies marching by. At Langham-place the pleasant aroma of bacon and eggs, and an immense crowd of sympathisers, cheering and waving, brought the march to an end."

The Speeches.

Mrs. Drummond said that women were supposed to be inconsistent, but the Government would find they were too consistent in their demand for the vote. English, Scotch, and Irish women must gather their forces to come to Parliament-square on October 13, and deal an effective blow at the Government, and show them that they were in earnest. When Scots women were roused there was no stopping them.

Miss Phillips, after thanking her friends for their most touching welcome, said she had been studying history in Holloway, and would strongly advise Mr. Asquith to do the same. If under similar circumstances it would do him no harm. When Wallace was asked by the English general to treat for peace, he replied that they were not there to treat for peace, but to fight for their liberty, and that was the message which, as a Scots woman, she wished to convey to the Government.

English, Scottish, and Irish women were prepared to suffer for the cause they held dear, just as their forefathers had done. She had also learnt that every great principle had had to be fought for; the price had had to be paid. In old days reformers paid the price of their lives at the stake; women to-day had only suffered imprisonment, and they must be grateful to those who had gone before, and made the fight more possible. Two days' solitary confinement for trying to write a note to her mother seemed a disproportionate sentence. Prisoners were forbidden, in the monthly letter which was all they were allowed to write, to discuss prison life or treatment; these letters were not only read, but discussed by the authorities, and it was very natural that she had taken the matter into her own hands. This splendid welcome, and the welcome of the people all along the streets, poor and rich alike, more than compensated for her disappointment, and she felt it had been quite worth while.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence regretted that she could not welcome Mary Phillips in the Scots tongue, but she would do her best to give her a real Cornish welcome, and say: "Aw Mary, my dear lill' maid, but we'm cruel glad for to have ee back 'long with us wance more?" These words had been singing in her ears: "Now we'll get our bonnie lass, our bonnie lass, our bonnie lass, to help us with our dancing." There was quite a nice lot of dancing to be done before Christmas! Mrs. Pethick Lawrence remarked, humorously, that it was not surprising that the Home Secretary should take a serious view of Mary Phillips' offence, which con-

THE RECEPTION AT PORTMAN ROOMS.

The large Portman Room was crowded to its utmost capacity on Friday evening, and many were unable to obtain seats. Hospitality was kindly provided by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the reception being in honour of the five prisoners released on Wednesday and Friday. Amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm the chairman, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, presented to the ex-prisoners an illuminated address, designed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, of which the text is given on page 472.

Miss Haig said that the appointment of Dr. Mary Gordon marked a very great reform in prison life. She herself had suggested to the visiting magistrate that the women might be usefully employed in gardening; he hesitated for half-a-second, and the matron said "No." The magistrate then replied, "Of course, there are many things to be considered. No."

Miss Joachim said the more severe and long the sentences the greater the fighting strength of the movement became. The Home Secretary, who seemed so anxious directly he had got a woman into Holloway to get her out again, did not seem to realise, when proposing that she should bind herself to refrain from agitating for a year, that faith without works was dead. Associated labour was all very well as a general prison improvement, but as a sop to the Suffragettes it was the last insult. No one would think of offering it to men, and expecting gratitude from them. If the Suffragettes deserved to be put in the second division at all, they ought to be treated like the other prisoners. She had expressed her feelings on this point with such vigour as to bring upon her-



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MISS MARY PHILLIPS WITH "GENERAL" DRUMMOND AND THE SCOTS TEAM.

sisted in running down Palace-yard, and she advised Mr. Gladstone, as the head of the Police, to augment his forces, because Mary Phillips was coming again, and bringing a great many other women with her; he would have his work cut out. Nobody was afraid of men nowadays, but the Government had shown that they were afraid of the women who wanted the vote. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, far from holding their daughter back from this great fight, had given her gladly; they were true Scots, and knew what it meant to fight for liberty.

Mrs. Drummond read some of the congratulatory telegrams that had been received. One from Miss Mordan, Miss Heckels, and Miss Gray Allen read: "Welcome to another of Scotland's brave daughters." The Scottish W.S.P.U. sent hearty greetings; Hull members sent congratulations to Scotland's heroine, adding, "Hoos a' wi' ye"; and another read, "Guid luck aye work awa."

Miss Christabel Pankhurst said the Government must not imagine for a moment that the Suffragettes were repentant. They were very unrepentant. They were not going to fall below the splendid standard set by Mary Phillips and the rest. These women were magnificent. Two of those released on Wednesday had been carrying standards, and three of them were going to Newcastle immediately to help in the by-election there. She hoped these facts would carry conviction to the mind of Mr. Asquith.

The procession was then reformed, an "English lassie" leading with a standard, the Scottish lassies following; then came the pipers, and General Drummond marched alone at the head of the women. Then came Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the large silk banner, and the carriage drawn by the "team," while the Press cart and other banners and marchers brought up the rear.

self a day's solitary confinement and three days' chapel detention. Speaking in all soberness, and not in any spirit of bravado, to try and stop this agitation by sending women to prison was most futile. It was like taking them up on a high place and giving them a bird's-eye view of all the things they wanted to put right. She believed there were people who hoped the energies of the Suffragettes would be diverted to prison reform; they were mistaken. Even if pride and courage failed pity would still be strong enough to keep them true to their task, which, after all, was only preliminary to the work that had to be done. In the most horrible garments, with broad arrows freely scattered over them, there were yet moments when one felt "all glorious within" because a new and better era was dawning for women and therefore for men also. It had begun to dawn, and nothing now could stop it from spreading into the light of perfect day.

Miss Howey, in the course of a racy and amusing speech, said that she must always have been a Suffragette in spirit, for when asked at school why the Government of England was not truly representative, she replied, "Because women do not vote."

Miss Mary Phillips told how she had had the following conversation with the chaplain:—

"I hope you will not come back."

"I hope not, but you know it is not in my hands; it depends on the Government."

"You are not doing your cause any good by coming."

"Well, it is a singular coincidence that the cause has made so much progress since we began to go to prison."

All the disagreeables of prison were well worth while for the honour of having a small share in this wonderful movement.

Miss Wentworth was willing to go to prison again and again if things could be made better for the women there.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, in a stirring speech, invited all to take part in the next great event in the agitation for the vote—the meeting at Caxton Hall on October 13.

The National Women's Social & Political Union.

OFFICE:

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND, W.C.

Telegraphic Address—"WOSPOLU, LONDON." Telephone 5550 Holborn.

Mrs. PANKHURST,

Founder and Hon. Sec.

Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE,

Hon. Treasurer,

Mrs. TUKE,

Joint Hon. Sec.

Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST,

Organising Sec.

The Women's Social and Political Union are asking for votes for women on the *same terms* as they are possessed by men.

They are not asking for the vote for every woman, but that a woman shall not be refused a vote simply because she is a woman.

At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners, occupiers, lodgers, or have the service franchise, possess the Parliamentary vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise. This means that those women who pay taxes, and bear the responsibilities imposed upon men voters, will have the same political rights. Married women will obtain the vote, provided they possess the necessary qualifications; thus where a married woman, and not her husband, is the householder, or where a woman is in business on her own account, she will become a voter.

It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded about a million and a-half women will possess the vote, in addition to the seven and a-half million men who are at present enfranchised.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed this Session.

WHO FOLLOWS IN THEIR TRAIN?

TO FLORENCE HAIG, MAUD JOACHIM, ELSIE HOWEY, MARY PHILLIPS, AND VERA WENTWORTH.

On behalf of all women who will win freedom by the bondage which you have endured for their sake, and dignity by the humiliation which you have gladly suffered for the uplifting of our sex, we, the members of the Women's Social and Political Union, herewith express our deep sense of admiration for your courage in enduring a long period of privation and solitary confinement in prison for the "Votes for Women" Cause, also our thanks to you for the great service that you have thereby rendered to the women's movement. Inspired by your passion for freedom and right, may we, and the women who come after us, be ever ready to follow your example of self-forgetfulness and self-conquest, ever ready to obey the call of duty and to answer to the appeal of the needy and the oppressed.

Signed on behalf of the Women's Social and Political Union,
EMMELINE PANKHURST.

September 16, 1908.

Those of us who were present last Friday night in the Portman Rooms, when this address was presented to our brave comrades so recently released from prison, will not easily forget the impressions of that evening. We shall not forget the thrill that went through the crowded gathering when these five women mounted the platform, nor the outburst of spontaneous prolonged cheering that relieved our pent-up feelings. All that words could not say was expressed by that wild waving of handkerchiefs and by that shout of women, all the more overwhelming, because women have not been accustomed to this way of expressing their deep emotion.

As we saw them sitting there on the platform, just the gentle, refined, charming women, who in ordinary intercourse and conversation have made themselves dear to their circle of social acquaintances and friends, we were filled anew with horror at the thought of the terrible ordeal through which they had just passed. It almost seemed that we must have dreamed about them, a terrible, impossible dream. Then as we realised it was all too true that they had indeed voluntarily endured three months' imprisonment as common criminals, which at any moment they could have terminated by speaking one word, we were thrilled with admiration and love for those staunch souls who by their patience and endurance and courage had purchased victory for our cause, and had conferred new dignity upon womanhood. We were filled also with a new veneration for the human spirit and the human will which could overcome such great difficulties, and could pass through such severe tests to the achievement of its end. To these our comrades and to those who have given the same service, and have passed through the same ordeal, we have to bring not only love and thanks and honour, but a spirit to match their spirit, a new strength of determination, and a new capacity for resolute action equal to their own.

There are many women in this movement who, regardless of self, can show unflinching courage in a warfare for a cause which they believe to be the greatest in the world. There are strong souls who for the sake of liberty can go through the severest trial and test that the mind of the tyrant can devise. Let them come forward now; this movement has need of them.

Barely three weeks hence, on October 13, a deputation will once more attempt to carry to the Prime Minister a resolution passed by the meeting of women in the Caxton Hall. Mr. Asquith and his fellow-members in the Cabinet, though they occupy high and great positions, are, nevertheless, public servants, who have to render an account of their stewardship to the people of this country, both to men and to women. They have forgotten this relationship where women are concerned, and have usurped towards us the position of absolute dictators.

To venture into their presence and to attempt to obtain a hearing, when, as unrepresented citizens, we have grievances to lay before them, is a crime in the estimation of these potentates. And so for women to seek to obtain an interview with the Prime Minister in the People's House is as dangerous in these days as it would be to set out to meet a tiger in his jungle. Nevertheless, for the sake of all that is at stake, it has to be done.

Let those who are prepared to offer themselves begin now at once to make all necessary arrangements, so that they may be ready for whatever they may be called upon to do or to endure.

There are some in our ranks who with the greatest readiness and willingness to risk arrest and imprisonment in the performance of duty are debarred for many different reasons from this supreme act of devotion to our cause. They are not wanting in devotion or in courage, but are withheld by paramount duty or stringent necessity. There are other ways in which they may live up to the standard which has been set by our comrades, and may prove themselves worthy of this great movement. From this day to the all-important October 13, they can work with Mrs. Drummond and our London organisers to rouse the people of London to the understanding of the protest, which, as our duty, we have to make on that occasion. They will, I know, be ready to do their full part in bringing the multitudes into Parliament-square to support the women in their just claim and demand. This great task cannot be done except by a great number of willing and devoted workers.

And when October 13 is over, I know that they will shrink from no trouble and no labour, and I know that they will gladly take part in any new methods that can be devised of arousing public interest and attention in order to fill the great Albert Hall on October 29. That great meeting has to speak with no uncertain voice, and to tell the Government that the time has now come to conclude an honourable peace with women who demand only a restitution of their civil liberties as British subjects, which is the barest justice.

Thus, if we cannot all pay down with a piece of our very life the great price of Women's Emancipation, we can, every one of us, help to turn that great sacrifice made by others to the fullest possible account. So shall we not be ashamed when the great day dawns, of triumph for our cause.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

THE VALUE OF MILITANT METHODS.

Now that the last of the Suffragists imprisoned on July 1 have been released, and the opening of the Autumn Session is at hand, all our thoughts are given to preparations for the next stage in our conflict with the Government. The demand which we shall make of them this Autumn is that the Women's Enfranchisement Bill now before the House of Commons shall, without delay, be carried through its final stages. This demand we shall seek to enforce by the same active measures which have raised Woman Suffrage to the front rank of political questions.

Those who have any lingering doubt as to the effect of the militant methods may find enlightenment by pondering those instances of their successful use which current politics provide. Keeping at first to home affairs, they should notice the recent riot of the unemployed at Glasgow. The defiant action of these men, and their threats of worse things to come, moved the Provost to receive their deputation, and to assure them, with tearful earnestness, that something should be done, induced him to open a fund for the relief of distress, and caused the municipal authorities in Glasgow and elsewhere to set about providing help and employment for the workless. More than that, the Prime Minister himself informs the electors of Newcastle that the question of unemployment is now receiving the "earnest and anxious consideration of the Government, with a view to the framing and early presentation to Parliament of practical legislative proposals."

In Other Countries.

Looking further afield, the enquirer will find that the men of Turkey are now in possession of political liberty, solely because they were able to compel the Sultan to grant a Constitution. Menaced by the active displeasure of his subjects, the Sultan yielded to them the rights which, but for their militant action, he would have continued to withhold.

The situation in Persia affords a further significant illustration of the effectiveness of militant methods. The people of that country are making armed resistance to political subjection. The consequences of their action are widespread, and are felt by others than the parties to this quarrel. Russia and Great Britain are deeply affected. These Powers have in Persia very extensive commercial interests on which the persistent and growing anarchy in that country is necessarily inflicting serious injury. Again, both Powers have possessions adjoining Persia, and the present condition of affairs threatens the tranquillity of their borders. So serious have matters become that Great Britain and Russia have presented to the Shah an identical Note drawing his attention to the prevailing disturbance, and especially to the danger in which the lives and properties of foreigners stand, and urgently recommending him to issue the promised election proclamation as soon as possible, and to call the new Meljiss in the middle of November.

Now, foreign intervention is precisely what the Persian reformers desire. They recently threatened that if it proved impossible to overthrow the present despotism by other means, they would provoke the intervention of the Powers by the destruction of at least one foreign consulate; and the general opinion has been that the British Consulate would be chosen for attack.

Their menacing action is already having its effect. That nothing short of militant measures and threats thereof would have produced the Note to the Shah is

obvious. Neither the British nor Russian Governments are lovers of liberty for its own sake. Both are engaged in conflict with those of their own subjects who demand political rights. Had it not been for the pressure exerted upon them, as upon the Shah himself, by revolutionary methods, the world would not have witnessed the remarkable spectacle of the Czar and Mr. Asquith, who frown on liberty at home, posing as champions of political freedom in a land other than their own. These domestic tyrants have, by showing themselves sensitive to pressure exerted in Persia, given the reformers of their own nation one more reason for the belief that it is only by aggressive measures that justice can be won from them.

Another lesson is afforded by the present situation in our Indian Empire. Here also an agitation for wider political rights is in progress. That agitation is marked by acts of violence and lawlessness, and the Government of India finds itself in a serious difficulty. There is a growing feeling in this country that the Indian revolt can only be settled by making concessions more or less substantial to the demands of the Indian agitators. Nor is this conviction held by members of one party alone. It is shared by people of all political views. For example, the *Morning Post*, in a recent leading article, asks what the managing-directors of the British Empire are going to decide with regard to India, and, after pointing out that discontent with the Government is rife among the population and finds expression in a series of violent and unlawful actions, proceeds to argue that this difficulty can be met only by the adoption of a standard conforming to native ideals, and advises that steps should be taken to bring popular sentiment on to the side of the Government rather than against the Government.

All this reveals the fact that militant methods are having their effect. Before their adoption, the average politician knew and thought little whether the Indian people were satisfied with our method of governing them or not. Now, the comfortable assumption that, as they did not cry out against it, they were contented with the present régime, has gone for ever, and not only so, but the most moderate among politicians are coming to the conclusion that something, if not all of what the Indian natives desire, must be given to them.

These lessons are not lost on the women of this country; they realise that though the Government may still for a time seek to resist their enfranchisement, their opposition must yield before long to the militant methods of determined women.

Christabel Pankhurst.

PRISON REFORM.

The *Daily News*, in a leading article of September 22, has the following interesting paragraph on the subject of prison reform:—

It is an amazing thing that up to last April there was no lady inspector of prisons, in spite of the thousands of women who are shut up in our gaols every year. It is the militant suffragists who have made the change, and if they had accomplished nothing else their movement would have been worth the pains. It was only by their own imprisonment that they discovered the unspeakable indignities to which women prisoners were subjected, owing to carelessness or ignorance under the established rules which there was no educated woman with authority to criticise or check. The appointment of Dr. Mary Gordon as the first Lady Inspector marks the end of an almost incredible disgrace upon the system. While we are on the subject, we may urge upon the prison authorities another suggestion of the imprisoned suffragists—that each prisoner have a copy of the prison rules put up in the cell, so that all may know what is expected of them. As it is, all but the hardened offenders are continually breaking rules unawares."

THE NEWCASTLE BY-ELECTION.

Unionist Mr. George Renwick.
 Liberal Mr. Edward Shortt.
 Social Democrat Alderman E. R. Hartley.

The figures of the last election were as follows:—Mr. W. Hudson (Lab.), 18,869; Mr. Thomas Cairns (Lib.), 18,423; Sir W. R. Plummer (Con.), 11,942; Mr. G. Renwick (Con.), 11,223.

Polling Day: Thursday, September 24.
 Committee Rooms: 416, Scotswood Road.

With the last week of the by-election campaign the activity of the women has been increased, and the enthusiasm aroused has surpassed everything that has previously been manifested. Every day meetings are being held outside the Commercial Exchange, outside the Corn Market, outside the Cattle Market, and at a great many other large works during the dinner hour. Mrs. Martel has addressed crowded audiences, dealing effectively with hecklers, one of whom was no other than Mr. Shortt himself. In addition to this, there have been special meetings for engineers at the East-End and the West-End, and even at midnight the women have been active in addressing meetings of the tram-car men and railway men and the postmen.

Meanwhile, large indoor meetings are not being neglected. On Friday last the Town Hall was crowded, both afternoon and evening, when leading speakers of the Women's Social and Political Union set forth their case. In the afternoon the chair was taken by the Hon. Mrs. Parsons, supported by Mrs. Taylor, Miss Violet Taylor, Miss Mary Neal, Mrs. Atkinson, and Mrs. Pankhurst. A further £10 was subscribed to the cause, and the speeches were received with enthusiasm. In the evening the hall was packed again, and Mrs. Pankhurst received a splendid ovation on rising to address the crowd. The Newcastle Daily Chronicle concludes with the words:—"The resolution was carried with enthusiasm, with only one dissident. The collection totalled over £6."

On Saturday took place a great demonstration on the town moor, which was attended by thousands of people, in support of the women's agitation. This was followed by what may be described as the *pièce de résistance* of the campaign, the arrival of the ex-prisoners in the constituency. This made in Newcastle, as elsewhere, a profound impression, which cannot fail to tell seriously against the Government when the day of polling arrives. We give below the account of this welcome, both from our special correspondent and from extracts from the local Press.

The magic lantern has been the means of drawing an interested audience. The slides originally kindly lent by Miss Berlon have been supplemented by a further supply, showing recent scenes in which the women have taken part.

The correspondent of the Times notes with interest the adaptation by the Suffragettes of the well-known poem, to be sung to the tune of "Keel Row," as follows:—

As I came thro' Scotswood, thro' Scotswood, thro' Scotswood,
 As I came thro' Scotswood, I heard the lassies shout,
 Vote for the women, the women, the women,
 Vote for the women, and keep the Liberal out.
 We're wearing their colours, the green, white, and purple,
 We're wearing their colours, we're joining in the shout.
 Vote for the women, the women, the women,
 Vote for the women, and keep the Liberal out.

The same writer remarks upon the "unusual cordiality with which the woman suffragists are everywhere received now by the workmen, who present them sometimes with flowers, and contribute to the collections which are made at their meetings." And he adds, "a significant incident, I think, is the fact that a body of workmen at Parson's works sent yesterday a request that Mrs. Pankhurst should come and address them at a meeting."

On Monday, a meeting was held at the Cordwainers' Hall, and a large audience was attracted. Earlier in the day Mrs. Pankhurst had addressed a special meeting of business men outside the Exchange. In the course of her remarks Mrs. Pankhurst said that in these days businesses were being organised, financed, and worked by women. Important commercial concerns were owned by women, and in the service of business firms there were women as well as men.

Marriage Not the Only Pursuit.

She wanted to put it to the business man who had daughters as well as sons—Was not the problem of how to keep and provide for their daughters as difficult as that of how to provide for their sons? Very often they had more capacity and ambition in their daughters than in their sons. Marriage in itself was not the only pursuit for a woman to adopt. Yet even where a girl received a good education she still found that all the best-paid positions were closed to her. Mothers had a right to be consulted as to the training of their children, and business and professional women had a right to have a voice in the making of the laws which governed business life.

Everybody agreed that it was only fair, only right and only

civilised that those who contributed to the rates and taxes should have a voice in the choosing of those who had the spending of those taxes. (Hear, hear.) The country was practically converted to that. Now, Mr. Asquith was a Liberal, or said he was, but actions spoke louder than words. (Laughter and applause.) He belonged to a party which believed in majority rule, but though the majority of the House of Commons and the majority of the Cabinet wanted to give women the vote, he insisted on a small minority of three old-fashioned Whigs ruling the country. (Laughter.) Mr. Asquith, the Earl of Crewe, and Mr. "Lulu" Harcourt were the trio of graces who refused to put the wishes of the country into effect. Mr. Asquith was now in the last ditch of opposition.

A resolution calling on the Government to enfranchise women during the autumn session was carried with only three dissentients.

As we go to press meetings are being held in the Central Hall, in the Drawing Room Café, and at the Circus. Miss Christabel Pankhurst is joining the fighting force at Newcastle, and is addressing the later meetings.

Whatever may be the result of the struggle—and the Liberal chances seem to grow less every day—every Newcastle man and woman knows that the Suffragettes have played an important part in reducing the number of votes cast for the Government candidate.

A ROYAL ENTRANCE AND A POPULAR WELCOME.

This is literally what was accorded to the recently released prisoners on their arrival at Newcastle to help to demonstrate to the electors of that city what those who ask for political liberty have to expect at the hands of the Liberal Government.

And surely even the obtuseness of that Government must be penetrated by now if any sort of accurate account is reaching it of the march of events in Newcastle. In the few days during which I have been here I have seen the miracle grow, from the first meeting held by Mrs. Pankhurst, when she was interrupted, and had some little difficulty with her audience, until yesterday, when the town was one teeming mass of men and women, bent on giving a real North Country welcome to the prisoners who arrived from London. On Saturday afternoon, after an attentive and enthusiastic meeting on the moor, the whole crowd, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, marched to the station, gathering volume as it went. Here we found arrangements made to allow us the use of the entrance reserved for Royalties and other distinguished visitors to the city, and into this we took a carriage, gaily decorated in the now well-known colours, carried out in ribbons and flowers, and awaited the coming of our friends.

On the arrival of the train, the ex-prisoners were speedily escorted to the carriage, from which the horse had been taken. Following what has become the custom of the Union, the carriage was drawn to the hotel by a team of girls, all wearing the colours.

I have never in my life seen anything like that progress through the streets, and I am quite unable to compute the numbers who followed or who waited to cheer the carriage with its occupants. Windows were crowded; people left shops and offices; it was all the police could do to clear the way, and three dejected-looking people stood at the door of the Liberal committee room and watched us go by!

Arrived at the hotel, the crowd filled the street, and called for speeches. The police, with smiling faces, allowed the crowd to stay while each prisoner before getting out of the carriage stood up and made a little speech, punctuated by rousing cheers from the assembled throng. At last they went into the hotel, and when the wagonette, from the box-seat of which I had been watching the scene, followed, the crowd yelled out even to me for a speech.

I was too hoarse with the afternoon's meeting to do more than call out, "Show you mean your welcome, and vote against the Liberal!"

That very many will do this as a direct result of the work of the Women's Social and Political Union in Newcastle no one who has seen and heard what I have done could possibly doubt.
 MARY NEAL.

Press Extracts.

"THE MORNING POST," September 22.

The women suffragists are undoubtedly influencing a good many against the Liberal cause.

"THE NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE," September 19.
 It may be granted that curiosity was an important factor in drawing people to these gatherings to begin with, but it has gradually come to be recognised that these women have something to say which ought to be heard.

The propaganda work of the Suffragists continues to receive

widespread recognition and support.

Whatever the Liberal Party may do it is quite apparent that the feeling of the electorate is gradually turning in favour of the claims of the Suffragists.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH," September 22. THE THREE GRACES.

While Mr. Renwick was speaking Mrs. Pankhurst drove up, but instead of commencing her meeting at once, she courteously waited till the candidate had finished. This, she said, was the first gathering she had addressed of business men, and she explained that just as the women in the lower ranks of society were competing with men and underselling their labour, so exactly the same thing was happening in the middle classes. Big commercial concerns were now managed and financed by women. A man had now not only to equip his sons, but also his daughters, and often there was more capacity and ambition in the daughters than the sons. Whether it was right or not, marriage was no longer the only pursuit for a girl, and she had to be considered in the commercial and industrial world. Why, then, if a woman was compelled to work and to pay the same rates and taxes as men, should she not have the same voting power? Mr. Asquith claimed to be a Liberal, and in favour of rule by the majority, but the majority of members in the House and in the Cabinet were in favour of giving women the franchise. So many people had come to their way of thinking that there were now opposed to them only "the three graces, those three old-fashioned Whigs—Mr. Asquith, Lord Crewe, and Mr. Lulu Harcourt."

Before a vote was taken upon a resolution in favour of the franchise being extended to women, Mrs. Pankhurst appealed to everyone to vote. "We don't mind your opposition," she said, "but we object to you refraining from voting." In the whole crowd, which included a majority of business men, who had listened to Mr. Renwick, there were only three dissentients.

"THE NORTH MAIL," September 21. SUFFRAGETTES' DAY OF TRIUMPH.

Saturday was the Suffragettes' success. To them it was a day of triumph, and Newcastle was with them. Mere man's pleasures and political meetings paled before the stirring events of the afternoon.

The Town Moor demonstration was a success. The triumphal tour of the returned prisoners from Holloway was more. The released militants journeyed North, and arrived in the Central Station shortly before 5.30.

The thousands of people cheered as the procession—two other carriages containing Suffragettes joined—came into sight. The spectacle was pretty and effective. The reception by the assemblage was sincere. The cheers rolled along Neville-street, gaining in volume until they burst in a mighty roar as the procession turned into Grainger-street.

The Turk's Head Hotel was reached, where a crowd of 8,000 people had gathered. "Speech! speech!" cried the crowd, and Miss Wentworth promptly spoke. "Friends," she said, "on Wednesday we came out of Holloway Prison after serving three months."

"Shame!" cried the crowd.
 "One of our ladies," added Miss Wentworth, "walked across Palace Yard—it was well guarded with policemen—and for that terrible crime received three months."

"A disgrace!" sang out an interrupter.
 "I tried to climb some railings to make a speech," continued Miss Wentworth. "'Friends,' I said, 'we are here.' A policeman said, 'No, you are not,' and I was not for long. I found myself in Cannon-row Police-station. However, we are pleased and proud that we have been to Holloway."

The crowd cheered, and cried again "Speech!" Miss Elsie Howey expressed her pride at having been to prison, and her statement that she is a Northumbrian made her the favourite.

"THE NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE," September 21. REMARKABLE SCENES IN THE CITY.

The progress through the streets of Newcastle on Saturday afternoon of three of the five women who were released on Wednesday from Holloway Gaol, after three months' imprisonment for their share in the agitation for the enfranchisement of women, afforded another very remarkable manifestation of the change which has come about in public opinion in Newcastle towards this question

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and its advocates. The arrival of the prisoners followed a meeting on the Town Moor, at which a crowd numbering 3,000 people listened with the most evident sympathy to forceful and convincing speeches, of which the keynote was renunciation of the Government for its inaction regarding this pressing issue.

Before the gates of the station there was gathered at 5 o'clock a crowd which one could estimate roughly at 5,000, and when there emerged from the gates two girls barely out of their teens and a woman a few years older, a great cry of welcome was raised and sustained until the ladies, after short and spirited addresses in Grey-street, left the cheering crowd and entered their hotel. They had been triumphantly charioted from the station by a team of the younger members of the Union, who pulled the vehicle through the intervening thoroughfares, and Newcastle had given them a welcome which was a worthy tribute to their self-sacrifice, endurance, courage, and devotion to the cause. The events of the afternoon in the suffrage campaign formed quite a crescendo of enthusiasm.

The whole-hearted cheer which had been given when the ladies emerged was renewed again and again as they passed through the crowd towards Grainger-street. Here and there some discreditable boing was heard, but it was almost inaudible in the general chorus of warm appreciation of the ladies' unshrinking devotion to their cause. Through Grainger-street and Market-street the cheering became more and more vigorous and cordial. Casual spectators of the scene first looked in astonishment at the team of young women, who, headed by Mrs. Baines, were pulling the landau up the hill. Then realising the nature of the occasion, they joined heartily in the chorus of "Hurrahs."

THE CAMPAIGN IN LONDON.

The past week has been largely taken up with preparations for welcoming the released prisoners, and, many speakers being on active duty in Newcastle, it has been impossible to hold a large number of meetings in the metropolis. Among those which were held was a very successful dinner-hour meeting in Bartholomew Square, E.C., on Tuesday, when from 400 to 500 persons were present, and many questions were asked. Mrs. Baldock and Miss Naylor were the speakers, and they had the assistance of an American lady, Mrs. Waterman, of Cleveland, Ohio. Next week a number of dinner hour and street meetings will be addressed by Mrs. Drummond, Miss Jessie Kenney, Mrs. Baldock, and others, a list of which will be found in the Programme of Events (p. 467).

How Women May Help.

1. By lending a horse and trap, in which the speakers will drive to the various pitches, giving 20 minutes' address, then going on to the next meeting. In this way a considerable saving of time will be effected. The trap is needed at once, so that speakers may get to work without delay.

2. Accompanying speakers to outdoor meetings.
3. Acting as chairman to introduce the speakers.
4. Selling literature at meetings.
5. Carrying membership cards and enrolling members at meetings.
6. Taking the collection at meetings.
7. Selling VOTES FOR WOMEN on Thursday mornings.

Women who can help in any of the above ways should call at the N.W.S.P.U. offices, 4, Clements Inn, at 10.30 a.m. any morning, or write to Mrs. Drummond at the same address, stating in what way they will help. Those who cannot give personal service are reminded that financial help is very valuable; one lady, unable to help in any other way, has sent a donation of £3 to Mrs. Drummond.

The two London At Homes, on Thursday and Monday at the Portman Rooms, were marked by a spirit of great enthusiasm, and it was evident that the women were determined to make October 13 an epoch-marking date in the Suffragette Calendar. On Monday afternoon Miss Christabel Pankhurst made a special appeal for the horse and trap mentioned above, the loan of which is an absolute necessity if the work in London is to be effectively carried out in the time—barely three weeks—which remains before October 13.

London representatives meet every Tuesday evening at the offices of the N.W.S.P.U. at 8 o'clock to arrange details of work.

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THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN BRISTOL.

(By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

"A huge and successful demonstration in furtherance of the votes for women movement was held on Durham Downs on Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the National Women's Social and Political Union. There was speaking from seven platforms, and a resolution was put to upwards of 10,000 people, only a small minority of whom voted to the contrary."

In these words the "Bristol Daily Mercury" commenced a full and interesting description of the great demonstration held last Saturday in the outskirts of Bristol. The meeting was in every way a success. Beautiful weather prevailed, and the crowds who attended were evidently greatly impressed by what they had seen and heard, and large quantities of literature were eagerly bought at the close of the meeting.

By arrangement with the secretaries of the football teams who frequent the Downs on a Saturday afternoon a special portion had been reserved for the demonstration, and on this spot seven platforms had been arranged, the speakers upon which were as follows:—

- No. 1 Platform—Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Miss Millicent Brown.
- No. 2—Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Nancy Lightman.
- No. 3—Miss Annie Kenney and Miss Lillian Williamson.
- No. 4—Miss New and Miss Dorothy Pethick.
- No. 5—Miss Christabel Pankhurst.
- No. 6—Miss Brackenbury and Miss Jessie Kenney.
- No. 7—Miss Gladice Kesvil.

From three to four the Apollo Band gave selections of music. Meanwhile, the people were assembling in large numbers, and as soon as the speaking began distributed themselves about equally round the seven platforms. The speakers were, for the most part, listened to with great attention, only a few rowdy boys attempting to make a disturbance, and with very little success.

At the close of the meeting questions were invited from each platform, and the audience stayed for a long time discussing the points with the speakers.

At Platform No. 2, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence replied to a number of questions before the resolution was read and put to the meeting. One questioner wanted to know why they did not go in for justice—that was, adult suffrage. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence said it was woman's place now to fight for equal laws with man, not to fight for a change of the franchise. Man made the franchise laws, and if they were not satisfied with them they must amend them. Their Bill was not a limited Bill, but one to sweep away set limitation. In reply to other questions, the speaker said that by far the greater number of women who would be enfranchised by their Bill would be working women. As to whether they wanted to go into Parliament, they were not asking for that. (Laughter.) They could not go into Parliament by wanting to go, but only when the people of the country wanted them to go. If the will of the people wanted women to go into the House of Parliament, why should not the will of the people be obeyed in that matter as well as in others? "If the Liberal Party don't give you the vote the Conservative Party never will," said another man in the audience, to whom Mrs. Lawrence replied, "Don't you make too sure."

At Platform 5, Miss Pankhurst dealt effectively with a number of interruptions. Replying to a comment by a member of the audience as to their methods, Miss Pankhurst asked—What about the men's methods at the time of the Bristol riots? Men to-day were proud of their forefathers, who by lawbreaking got the vote for them. Women had been quiet in the past, but their reward had been that men merely said they did not want a vote, and now they would try the men's methods of obtaining the suffrage. All must admit that the suffragettes' methods had been justified by their extraordinary success. The only mistake they had made in the past was in being too quiet. (Laughter, and a voice: "It is not too late.") She hoped women in Bristol would let Mr. Birrell know they wanted votes. (Applause.) Men did not want them in their meetings now, but when they had votes they would coax them in. They should remember that for doing what Mr. Asquith was doing to-day in regard to women's suffrage, men beheaded Charles I. In concluding her speech, Miss Pankhurst spoke of the effect of women's work at recent by-elections.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the resolution, calling upon the Government to give Votes to Women without delay, was put to the meeting from the various platforms and carried, with a few dissentients, in each case.

Press Extracts

"THE BRISTOL DAILY MERCURY."

The Suffragist demonstration on the Downs on Saturday afternoon attracted a considerable number of people, including, as was perhaps inevitable, a few who, not having found salvation, nor being anxious inquirers, came to scoff, and did so. Most of the

disturbers, however, were far from being well-versed politicians, and when they succeeded in becoming articulate the ladies made short work of them. There were present the most experienced campaigners of the Women's Social and Political Union—veterans in every sense except the one in which it would be ungentle to use the term. Heroines capable of chaining themselves to area railings in order to resist removal by the minions of a man-made law, or of "leaving" a brick through a Premier's parlour window, were not likely to be daunted by such antics as those which a few of our callow youth indulged in on Saturday. The speeches of the ladies were uncommonly direct, and pleasantly lacking in that diffuseness which is frequently associated with male oratory in the open air. Nobody, however prejudiced as to the main question, could deny that these women, at any rate, were fully qualified to vote. In fact the contrast between the close reasoners on the platforms and some of the immature lords of creation who interrupted them was in itself a terrible *reductio ad absurdum*. We do not dispute the justice of the women's claim.

The paper proceeds to criticise the character of the franchise demanded by the W.S.P.U., and to recommend them to accept the "offer" which it alleges Mr. Asquith to have made.

"THE WESTERN DAILY PRESS."

At the close of the speeches questions were invited, and then some pleasant banter was indulged in, but those who were venturesome enough to try and "take a rise" out of the ladies, in every case had the laugh turned against them, and the *apropos* rejoinders and ready wit were keenly appreciated by the crowd.

"THE BRISTOL TIMES AND MIRROR."

"The Merry Widow" at one of the Bristol theatres on Saturday had a formidable rival in "The Militant Maids" on the Downs. There were ten or a dozen of them, and they had fairly big, and more than fairly good-humoured, crowds to listen to their blandishments. The crowds were chiefly, but by no means wholly, of their own sex. Curiosity was at least as manifest as sympathy. The free entertainment was, fortunately, in an ample open-air arena. A desire to see "Miss Christabel," or "the one that broke Mr. Asquith's window," or some other who had specially gained notoriety and covered herself with "glory," had a good deal to do with the peripatetic habits of the audience, as they wandered o'er the Downs from platform to platform. The speaking was, as a rule, good and fluent. If talking governed the world the "suffragettes" would be equal to their share. A few of those who spoke on Saturday could give some of our Bristol M.P.'s "points and a beating" in the matter of oratory. A journalist who for two or three decades has suffered much at the hands of "mere man" politicians is almost glad of the "suffragette" for a change.

WEST OF ENGLAND.

Shop and Committee Rooms: 33, Queen's-road (opposite Art Gallery), Clifton. Open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

We are delighted with the splendid success of our demonstration on Saturday, and the At Home on Monday. The demonstration is being described elsewhere, and I shall write more fully about the At Home next week, but I think readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN will like to know that the ground floor of the large Victoria Rooms was filled to overflowing, and the people streamed into the gallery. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who took the place of Mrs. Pankhurst, gave a splendid address, which was received with tremendous enthusiasm, and over £70 was subscribed on the spot to further the campaign.

We have sent the resolution carried on Saturday both to Mr. Asquith and to Mr. Birrell, who, as member for Bristol, will realise that the women are pressing their claim home. The success of the demonstration on Saturday and the splendid reports of the Bristol papers are making a great impression here, and are a good augury for what we are going to do.

I want to thank all those ladies and gentlemen who helped in making the demonstration a success. Miss Clara Codd took charge of all the details of the work, Miss Blathway organised the literature sellers, and Miss Enid St. John the collectors. How much the splendid result is due to all of these and to everyone else who helped us only those who have organised such a demonstration will ever adequately realise.

We had splendid At Homes on Monday afternoon and Friday evening last week, when Miss Brackenbury came down to address us. Next week we start our regular Monday afternoon At Homes in the Victoria Rooms from 3.30 to 6.30. These are open to the public, but special At Home cards as a reminder can be had from me, 78, Alma-road, Clifton.

We mean to use these At Homes to work up the great Colston Hall meeting of November 20, when Mrs. Pankhurst will be in the chair. Tickets are now on sale, price 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. It is very important that we should get these tickets sold as soon

HARROGATE.

In consequence of the success of the special week in Harrogate—as reported in our last issue—the campaign has been extended. Open-air meetings have taken place every afternoon on the Stray, addressed by Miss Gawthorpe, Miss Patricia Woodlock, and Miss Bromley.

In response to a general appeal for an indoor meeting in the evening to enable those to attend who could not do so during the day, the Friendly Societies Hall was taken for Friday night. Although we had only twenty-four hours in which to make this meeting known, the doors had to be closed and "House full" announced before the hour announced for beginning.

Miss Gawthorpe and Miss P. Woodlock were the speakers, and Miss Bromley occupied the chair. The meeting was a great success. As we go to press we are working hard to make Tuesday's meeting in the Kursaal, at which Miss Christabel Pankhurst is the speaker, equally successful.

The Kursaal, besides being the finest building in Harrogate, and the municipal one to boot, is a most exclusive hall, and it is a great thing in our favour that the authorities not only allow us to hold our great demonstration there, but have made arrangements for the Kursaal orchestra (Mr. Julian Clifford's) to play from 3 to 3.30, the hour at which the meeting begins.

In order to advertise our meetings and push the sale of our literature, a committee-room has been opened. Owing to the generosity of a Harrogate sympathiser we have been enabled to take a large shop in the Station-square, at a junction where four roads meet, quite the best position in Harrogate. Our announcement in the window causes much amusement to passers-by. It is: "Walk in and ask questions; you won't get thrown out." We have also pasted on the windows accounts and pictures from the newspapers of the release of the prisoners last week which keep a constant crowd of gazers in front of our window.

CONSTANCE BROMLEY.

MIDLANDS.

At Homes.

Birmingham, Monday, 7.30 to 9 p.m. :—19, Bristol Street.
Wolverhampton, Thursday, 3.30 to 5 p.m. :—The Baths Assembly Rooms.

Though most of our energies until Thursday, October 8, when Mrs. Pankhurst is coming, will be expended in Wolverhampton, the work in Birmingham will be continued. Last Sunday the open-air meeting at the Small Heath Park Gates was held as usual, Dr. Jones and Miss Neale addressing a sympathetic audience. Open-air meetings have also been held at Handsworth and Salfley, Miss Burkett and Mrs. Bessie Smith being responsible for the speaking. Miss Noblett and other members had charge of the literature. We have also acceded to requests to take part in debates. The At Home at No. 49, Bristol-street was a complete success.

A new pitch in Wolverhampton was tried on Tuesday evening, when Miss Aimée Law and myself were the speakers. In spite of the damp and cold a large number of people had gathered to hear us explain the need for women's enfranchisement. A poorly clad woman, with a spiritless face, said she just wanted to ask one question, and it was this: "After women got the vote as they were makin' such a talk about, would it make it any better for them wives as worked hard all day, while their husbands just loafed about doing nothin'?" "Yes," I replied, "it will help to change all that." "Very well," she said, "then I'm with ye, and may yer get it soon."

Our Thursday afternoon At Home in Wolverhampton was an unqualified success; more than treble the number of women attended than on the previous occasion, and we quite filled the room we had engaged at the Baths Assembly Hall. Mrs. Sherman Sibthorp, of London, very kindly gave us a most inspiring address. Next Thursday we shall have the pleasure of listening to an address by Mrs. Kerwood, and the following week by Mr. Pethick Lawrence.

The request which I made last week for a room for our weekly At Homes has met with a most generous response from a kind friend, who has given us the use of a room for meeting whenever we require it; this will be invaluable to the Wolverhampton members. The evening meeting on the Market-place, addressed by Dr. Jones, was very large, and gave evidence of the great interest in the forthcoming meeting on October 8. Though we had been unable to work up our Dudley meeting, we had a most successful one, selling all our literature, and accepting an invitation to lead a debate later on in that town.

This week I have much pleasure in sending up the following sums to our treasurer:—Mrs. Brewster (Droitwich), 13s.; Mrs. Ethel Davies (Salfley), 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Burman (Four Oaks), 5s.; Mrs. Kerwood (Barnet Green), £1; Miss Richmond (Sparkhill), 13s.; and Miss Saxelby (Hall Green), £3 15s. 6d. These amounts are for the office guarantee. I have also received a further donation of £2 from Miss Lettice Floyd, of Berkswell, and 10s. from Mrs. Brewster.

The Wolverhampton campaign is not yet self-supporting; I am very anxious that it should become so, and shall be very glad to receive subscriptions towards the work in this town. Please address all communications to me at No. 49, Bristol-street, Birmingham.

GLADICE G. KEEVIL.

MANCHESTER.

At Homes.—Fridays, 8 to 10.—Onward-buildings, Deansgate.

Miss Constance Bromley having promised to send in a report as to our Harrogate doings, and further activities of the forthcoming week in connection with Miss Christabel Pankhurst's visit to the Kursaal, all that remains to me to tell is of the splendid way in which Manchester has kept the flag flying in my absence. From one source I learn that the first N.W.S.P.U. visit to the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday was an unqualified success. Members to the number of upwards of 30 attended, wearing regalia and colours, and were the cynosure of all eyes. The public is getting more keenly interested in this kind of importunity every day, and when the meaning of the colours is explained they are sympathetic too.

As I had to make the long journey south to Bristol on Saturday, for Annie Kenney's splendidly organised demonstration, I was unable to be present at the weekly Manchester At Home, and Dr. Letitia Fairfield took my place. Miss Fairfield, who has now returned to her duties after spending her holiday in furthering the cause in Harrogate, spoke with great success to a large and warmly sympathetic audience. I was glad to hear that members are availing themselves of the unique opportunity which the At Home affords of bringing friends to meet and talk with the Manchester members.

After the Kursaal meeting, Miss Pankhurst and I go to Newcastle for the end of the campaign. I shall be with the Manchester members again next Friday in time for the At Home. May I ask for a great rally on that night, as I shall have matters of primary importance to speak of. An attendance at 7 p.m. is requested on the part of members in preparation for this.

MARY E. GAWTHORPE.

YORKSHIRE.

At Homes.

Monday, 4 to 6.30 :—Somerset Parlour, Godwin-street, Bradford.
Tuesday, 8 to 10 :—Northumberland-street Schools, Huddersfield.
Wednesday, 8 to 10 :—Arts Club, Leeds.

Important Events.

Sunday, September 27 :—Demonstration in St. George's-square, Huddersfield.
Monday, September 28, 3.30 :—Parochial Hall, Huddersfield, Mrs. Pankhurst.
October 26 :—St. George's Hall, Bradford, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.
December 15 :—Coliseum, Leeds, Mrs. Pankhurst.

Excellent meetings have been held in Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield this week, and 250 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN have been sold. On Monday we held the first of a series of out-door meetings at Duckworth-lane, Bradford. We hope to hold these every fine Monday at 7.30 p.m. Tuesday's At Home in Huddersfield was crowded and enthusiastic. We had a good gathering in Leeds on Wednesday night in the Arts Club, and arrangements were made for a stirring campaign to work up the meeting in the Coliseum on December 15. Miss Constance Bromley took the chair, and made an excellent speech on the general position and aims of the women's movement.

The Leeds workers report an excellent meeting at the Holbeck Feast on Sunday, where Miss Bromley and Mrs. Swales spoke, and there were good sales of literature. On Tuesday Miss Foster and Mrs. Swales spoke at Hunslet Hall, South Leeds, and the work they and other members have been doing led up to a splendid meeting in the Rowland-road Schools on Thursday night, where I spoke to an enthusiastic audience in a crowded room.

Literature stalls have begun with great effect in Bradford and Huddersfield. Mrs. Brook, Mrs. Blamires, and Mrs. Norton took charge of the Bradford stall, Miss Hartland, Miss Roberts, Miss Hall, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Morton and others of the Huddersfield one. The sales were very good in both places.

The "picture gallery," described last week, was displayed in Huddersfield, and Miss Roberts is preparing two additions, Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. John Burns. On October 3, a special afternoon At Home is to be held in Leeds, when the speakers will be Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Constance Bromley, and myself.

Next Friday an At Home to teachers is being held in Somerset Parlour, Godwin-street, Bradford, at 8 p.m.

ADELA PANKHURST.

LOCAL NOTES.

Battersea W.S.P.U.—Arrangements are being made to work up Battersea for the demonstration in Parliament-square on October 13, when we hope a large number of Battersea friends will turn out to support the women. A public meeting will be held in the Battersea Town Hall on October 9, when Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond are coming to speak. In connection with the latter workers' meeting will be held at 26, Franconia-road (Miss Russell), on Monday, 28, at 7.30 p.m. We hope that all willing to help will be present. A series of open air meetings will be arranged during the fortnight before the 13th. Speakers are much needed, also volunteers to distribute bills, chalk the pavements, and act as stewards at the large meeting. A social evening will be held in a room in the Free Library, Lavender-hill, on Wednesday, September 30, at 7.30 p.m. It is hoped that Miss Haig, lately released from Holloway, will come over from Chelsea to speak. All members and friends interested are cordially invited. We look forward to seeing a large number of women that evening, and hereby extend a hearty invitation to the Clapham women to join us. MARGARET G. CAMERON.

Brighton and Hove W.S.P.U.—This union held its first autumn open-air meeting on September 20, at the Level. Mrs. Baldock gave us a most spirited speech which was well received by an appreciative audience of about 200 people. We are arranging for a public meeting in the Dome on Friday, October 30, when Mrs. Pankhurst is coming down to speak for us. Our members are doing their best to make the meeting a big success. J. G. McKEOWN.

Chiswick W.S.P.U.—Our autumn campaign has commenced in earnest. On Saturday mornings a little band of workers, wearing the regalia, goes on to the High-road to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN, and to invite women to the At Homes. Nearly all the newspapers on the High-road order several copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN weekly, and we gladly help those who have not sold out by Saturday. We find we sell the paper quite readily. We hope in a few weeks our help will not be needed. Open air meetings have begun again, and we are looking forward to making a great success of the large meeting in the Town Hall, on September 30, when Miss Christabel Pankhurst is the speaker. C. M. C. COOMBS.

Forest Gate and Wanstead W.S.P.U.—We are starting work again with renewed energy and determination. Our first meeting after the holidays was very encouraging. Miss Sharp gave a most interesting address, and three new members joined us, bringing our number up to 70. We all enjoyed Mrs. Baldock's remarks as usual, and everybody was interested in a copy of the "prison dress" which she had with her. There were nearly 100 people present, and the collection amounted to 19s. We all feel very pleased and hopeful about the Local Union started at Ilford, of which Miss Bishop, one of our Ilford members, has consented to be the secretary. M. E. SLEIGHT.

Hammersmith W.S.P.U.—Miss Naylor was the speaker at the usual Wednesday meeting at Down-place. She had a very attentive audience. VOTES FOR WOMEN sold well. Next Saturday, September 26, we are holding a rummage sale in order to raise funds for our autumn campaign. It will take place in Victoria Hall, Becklow-road (off Askew-road), Shepherd's Bush, at 3 p.m. Helpers on the day of sale are needed, and if any who can come will send their names to Miss C. S. Howse, 50, Duke's-avenue, Chiswick, they will receive full particulars. It is not too late to send parcels of left-off things for the sale. They should be sent carriage paid to W.S.P.U. secretary, care of Mrs. Haarbleicher, 32, Phoenix Lodge-mansions, Brook Green, W. We are now working up the town hall meeting for October 2. A meeting for members and friends will be held at Mrs. Maund's, 8, Edith-road, West Kensington, on Thursday, 24, at 4.30, when plans for the next week's meeting, will be discussed. We appeal to all who can to come and help as stewards on Oct. 2nd, names to be sent as soon as possible to Mrs. Cullen, assistant hon. secretary, 1, Halatow-road, Kensal Green, W. L. C. CULLEN.

Lewisham W.S.P.U.—On Sunday we held two open air meetings, one at 3 p.m. on Blackheath, where Mrs. Leigh and myself were the speakers, and the other at the Triangle, in Peckham, where Miss U. K. Smith (of Streatham Hill) and Mrs. Leigh spoke and I took the chair. The Blackheath meeting was very orderly and sympathetic, and gave Mrs. Leigh, who dealt principally with prison experiences, a very good reception. She answered a great many questions. In Peckham the crowd was very interested in Miss Smith's clever and fluent address, dealing principally with the economic and industrial side of our movement. All the speakers made strong appeals for active help on October 13. Dr. Rose will speak on Blackheath next Sunday at 3 p.m., and Miss Nancy Lightman in Catford and Lewisham on Friday next at 7 p.m. During my fortnight's holiday Miss Billinghurst superintended two meetings on Blackheath and one in Peckham, where Miss Naylor and Miss Macaulay were the speakers. J. A. BOUVIER.

Stoke-on-Trent W.S.P.U.—It is a real pleasure to be able to report the great success of our weekly open-air meeting, held on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. From 200 to 300 people were present, the teachers being well represented. We felt that every man and woman present, if not absolutely converted, was intensely interested and friendly to the cause. At the conclusion of the meeting Mrs. Lawton invited questions in the usual way. We like people to put as many questions as they feel prompted to ask. As Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has promised to speak next week, and we understand that Miss Gladice Kevill, the Midlands organiser, will also address the meeting, we hope the people will come in great numbers. We have taken a room at the Working Men's Club, where we shall be able to have our indoor meetings, and hope to make new members. We purpose holding At Homes later on. Every week our ground gets firmer, and I would ask that all friends and sympathisers will also help us financially, seeing that each local union must be self-supporting. If every person present would contribute only a penny to the collection, it would materially assist our work. (MRS.) ADELINE REDFERN-WILDE.

Streatham W.S.P.U.—Although only started a few weeks ago our membership is steadily rising. I shall be pleased to receive the names of women wishing to join, or who would like to have further particulars. We hold our meetings every week at the Fountain, Streatham, at 7.30 p.m. Last Thursday Miss Evelyn Sharp kindly spoke for us; we had a large and attentive audience and an urgent appeal was made to all present to help the women in Parliament-square, on October 13. Next Friday, September 25, Mrs. Drummond will be our speaker. N. E. SMITH.

At Wolverhampton, on Saturday, Miss Lily Freeth, Miss Jessie Law and Miss Aimée Law chalked the town in purple, white, and green, to the effect that, a boat would be at Newbridge from 3.30 to 5 p.m., selling tickets for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting on October 8, as well as copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN. It was a great success. We exhibited posters on the mast, gave away free literature, sold many copies of the paper, and distributed handbills about the meeting. Newbridge is a particularly busy centre on Saturday afternoons, and the majority of the football clubs pass that way. Miss Freeth and Miss Jessie Law also went to the various matches and distributed handbills. This will be continued every Saturday till the great meeting on October 8. The boat has been photographed and put on postcards. AIMEE LAW.

SCOTTISH W.S.P.U.

Office: 147, Bath-street, Glasgow. Telegraphic Address: Suffrage, Glasgow. Miss Burnet, Hon. Treas. Miss Underwood, Hon. Sec.

Our first At Home was held on Saturday, September 19. We opened quietly, intending to reserve our big At Home for a later occasion. We had a most enjoyable afternoon, and the spirit of enthusiasm shown, and the desire which was expressed to do something for the cause, augurs well for our winter's work. The secretary will be very glad to have the names of friends whom she could call upon to help with meetings, distributing bills, selling literature, At Homes, &c. Literature, and VOTES FOR WOMEN can be purchased at the office.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Visit.

Mrs. Pankhurst has arranged to visit Scotland from October 20 to October 27. The following meetings have been definitely arranged:—

Wednesday, October 21, 8 p.m., Victoria Hall, Helensburgh.
Thursday, October 22, Edinburgh Women Students.
Friday, October 23, 8 p.m., Queen's Hall, Edinburgh.

Other meetings have yet to be fixed.

Funds.

We intend to have on Saturday, November 7, a sale of cakes, sweets, and work for our funds. We rely on our members to help the committee to make this a success.



The Disappearing Undershirt.

Mr. Brown—"What have you done to this undershirt, Mary? Look at it! 'Tisn't half as big as it was the last time I wore it."

Mrs. Brown—"Woolens will shrink, my dear, no matter how carefully you wash them."

Anty Drudge—"Nonsense! Try the Fels-Naptha way. It will bring the dirt out in a jiffy. Not even a single rub on the washboard is necessary. Just a few rinsings and a loose wringing by hand. The woolens won't shrink or roughen either."

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will do it. Isn't it worth trying?

TREASURER'S NOTE.

We set out in the May of last year to raise a Campaign Fund of £20,000. Let us imagine ourselves as golfers who are playing on a 20-hole golf course. Last week we got the 17th hole beautifully. This week we have done a magnificent "drive." In one stroke we have cleared half the distance to the next hole. If we can only get on the "putting green" next week, and hole out the week after, we shall have "beaten bogey." We have learnt that nothing is too much to expect from ourselves. Play up, members and friends of the Women's Social and Political Union!

Had it not been for a few most welcome windfalls during the past week, we should not have had sufficient money in the bank to meet our current expenses. But it always happens like that. When need is urgent then the right person, the timely help comes along.

Next week I shall announce the various sums raised during the month of September from our centres in the provinces—from Newcastle, Birmingham, Manchester, Bradford, Bristol, and the Rossendale Valley. E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £20,000 FUND.

September 16 to September 22.		September 16 to September 22.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Already acknowledged	17,048 13 4	Anon.	0 2 6
Miss K. Patterson	0 10 0	Miss Alice N. E. Hart	0 5 0
Miss Hilda K. Morgan-Browne	1 0 0	Miss B. Morgan Browne	0 5 0
Mrs. Mary Aldham	0 2 6	Miss Janet S. Wilson (Newcastle By-election)	1 0 0
Miss Kate Clark	0 1 0	Anon. (Newcastle By-election)	0 2 6
M. A. J. (per Annie Kenney)	2 2 0	Mrs. Shillington	1 1 0
Miss Millicent M. Falk (per Annie Kenney)	0 10 0	Miss Evelyn Sharp	2 5 0
E. B. C. (per Annie Kenney)	1 0 0	Mrs. Kenyon Slaney (Newcastle By-election)	5 0 0
Mrs. Barrett (per Annie Kenney)	1 0 0	"An Indignant Catholic Lady" (Newcastle By-election)	2 0 0
Mrs. Willock	3 3 0	Hon. Mrs. Parsons (Newcastle By-election)	10 0 0
Mrs. L. Calway (per Gladice Kevill)	2 10 0	Anon. (Newcastle By-election)	1 0 0
Dr. Helena Jones (per Gladice Kevill)	0 13 0	Miss E. Hughes	0 3 3
Mrs. Brewster (per Gladice Kevill)	0 13 6	Brighton W.S.P.U. (traveling expenses)	0 16 10
Miss Ralph (per Gladice Kevill)	0 6 6	Miss Williams (collected per A. Kenney)	0 3 0
Miss Neale (per Gladice Kevill)	0 3 6	Miss M. (collected per A. Kenney)	0 1 6
G. G. K. (per Gladice Kevill)	1 0 0	Miss Rodgers (collected per A. Kenney)	0 2 3
Chas. J. Willock, Esq.	2 2 0	Miss E. St. John (collected per A. Kenney)	0 9 6
Miss Doyle (per Mary Gawthorpe)	0 2 0	Miss I. Heppell (collected per A. Kenney)	1 10 6
Mrs. Ada K. Stephens	0 1 0	Miss H. Preston (collected per A. Kenney)	0 2 8
Miss Violet Taylor (Newcastle by-election)	10 0 0	Miss Bradfield (collected per A. Kenney)	0 3 6
Miss Lucy Whitehead (collected by)	0 4 0	Miss Elsworth (collected per A. Kenney)	0 4 0
Miss Gwyneth M. Keys	0 2 6	Mrs. Darley (collected per A. Kenney)	0 5 0
Mrs. Zephie E. Muntz	3 0 0	Miss James (collected per A. Kenney)	0 5 0
Anon. (per Mrs. Baldock)	0 1 0	Miss Tyreman (collected per A. Kenney)	0 8 6
Miss Juliette Heale (by-election)	1 1 0	Miss Richardson (collected per A. Kenney)	0 8 6
Mrs. Taylor (by-election)	50 0 0	Miss Berry Smith (collected per A. Kenney)	0 13 0
Mrs. G. Turner-Farley (by-election)	10 0 0	Teignmouth Members (collected per A. Kenney)	0 10 0
"M."	250 0 0	Miss Keys (collected per A. Kenney)	0 10 0
Henry Holiday, Esq.	1 1 0	Miss P. Medway (per A. Kenney)	0 2 2
Kingston Infirmary Nurses' League	1 1 0	Miss D. Smith (per A. Kenney)	0 1 6
Miss E. K. Le Lacheur (£5 for each week of prisoners' three months' sentences)	60 0 0	Miss Jessie Smith (per A. Kenney)	0 2 6
Miss Jeanne Nautet (per A. Kenney)	0 2 6	Miss Wickham (per A. Kenney)	0 2 0
Mrs. Clement	0 5 0	Miss King (per A. Kenney)	0 3 0
T. Boswall Williams, Esq.	1 0 0	Miss Whitten (per A. Kenney)	0 2 6
Miss C. A. L. Marsh (By-election)	2 0 0	Miss J. C. Methven	5 0 0
"Friend," per Mrs. Curtis	1 0 0	Miss Mary Phillips	2 2 0
Mrs. M. M. Shirreff	0 5 0	Miss Mary Phillips (earned in prison)	0 2 1
Miss Reynolds (collected per A. Kenney)	0 5 0	Mrs. D. A. Thomas	15 0 0
Miss Walters (collected per A. Kenney)	0 10 0	Membership Postage Fees	2 17 0
Mrs. Blight (collected per A. Kenney)	0 2 3	Collections, &c.	81 0 0
Miss Bather	0 6 6	Total	£17,599 6 4
Paid in the street for one copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN	0 10 0		
Miss J. M. Cornwell	0 10 0		
Miss Christabel Miller	1 1 0		
Lower Edmonton Independent Church Young People's Association, per Miss H. Lightman	0 10 6		
Miss Laura Richardson	2 2 0		

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This Week's Issue of the CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH

(Every Wednesday, One Penny) Is of Special Interest to all who are working in the VOTES FOR WOMEN CRUSADE. No Member of the W.S.P.U. should miss it. The Contents include:—

Three Months in Holloway.

BY VERA WENTWORTH. Miss Wentworth writes, in her own eloquent way, of the Abuses of the Present Prison System, and graphically pictures her own experiences.

THE WOMEN'S PAGEANT AFTER GLADSTONE'S PRISON.

BY A. FENNER BROCKWAY. A special descriptive account of the release of Miss Wentworth, Miss Haig, Miss Joachim, Miss Howey, and Miss Phillips from Holloway Gaol.

SHOULD WE ACCEPT THE LIMITED BILL?

BY PRISCILLA E. MOULDER. Miss Moulder discusses the question whether Votes for Women on the present franchise basis are desirable.

NOTE—A very impressive article by Miss Vera Wentworth appeared in last week's "Christian Commonwealth" under the title "Should Christian Women Demand the Vote?" Miss Wentworth deals with the moral side of the question in a splendidly frank and strong manner, and in a beautiful poem justifies unwomanly tactics when "a thousand weak voices are calling for aid."

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