

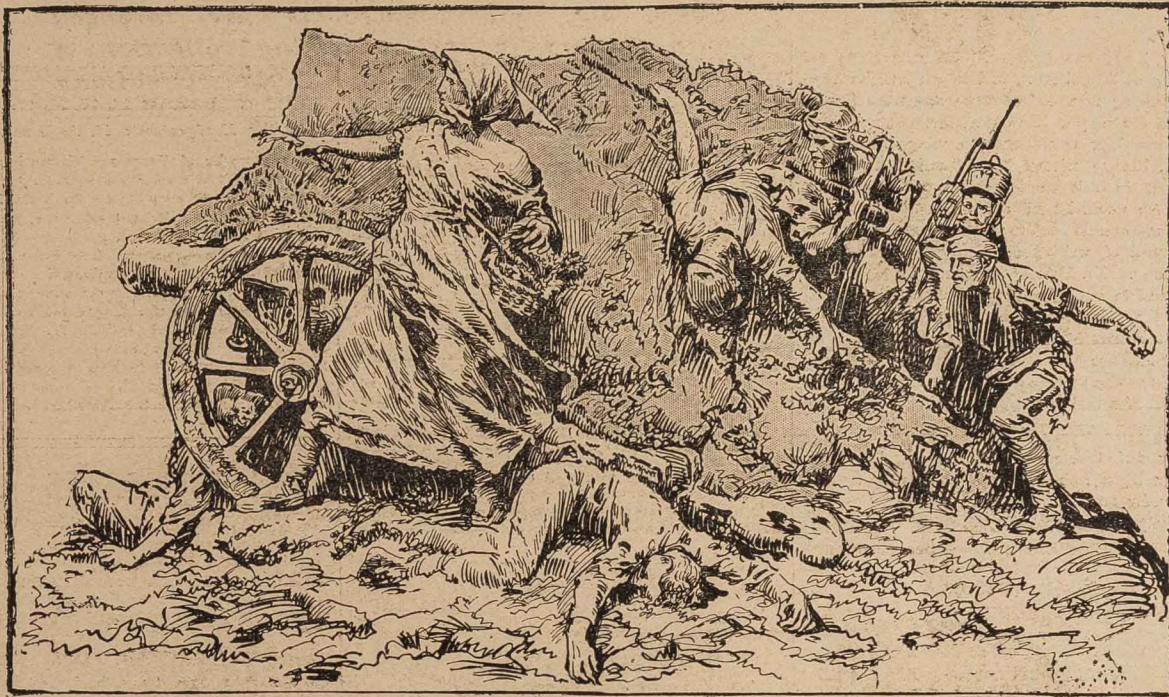
# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. IV. (New Series), No. 140.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1910.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)



Our illustration of M. Augustin Querol's beautiful design on the monument at Saragossa, commemorating the centenary of the Saragossan's struggle for freedom during the Peninsular War, has been so much appreciated by our readers that we give this week a drawing of the reverse side, where M. Querol shows the Maid of Saragossa (Agostina) at the moment when she seized the torch from her dead lover and fired the gun. The story is told by Miss Emily Davison in VOTES FOR WOMEN for November 4.

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without flinching; 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.

The impression prevailing at the moment of our going to press is that the parties to the Conference have not arrived at that measure of agreement which would enable them to submit jointly recommended proposals to the House of Commons. The inevitable consequence of this breakdown of negotiations seems to be a General Election in January. Discussing this prospect in the *Daily News* of Tuesday last, P.W.W. says:—

The only safe course for the Government to pursue, so it is agreed, should be a complete clearance of outstanding business in the Autumn sitting.

With these words women find themselves in hearty agreement, making the proviso that the complete clearance of outstanding business shall include the settlement of the long overdue question of Woman Suffrage. If, by the passage of the Conciliation Bill,

this end is attained, not only will women make their political position safe for all time, but the Government, having wiped out the unsatisfactory record of the past few years, will be able to face the country with their Veto proposals without laying themselves open to the reproach of insincerity and inconsistency which would fall upon them were they to attack the Lords veto when they themselves had vetoed and so destroyed the Woman Suffrage Bill.

### Strike of Welsh Liberal Women.

Welsh Liberal women have decided to take the first step in militancy with a view of compelling the Liberal Party to pass the Woman Suffrage Bill. At their Conference at Cardiff last week two resolutions were carried. The first, calling upon the Government to utilise the time of truce to give facilities to the Conciliation Bill introduced by Mr. Shaekleton, was carried unanimously. The second, which was carried with only three dissentients, was of a more drastic character. Its terms were as follows:—

Should the present Government fail to give a satisfactory reply to the application which the Conciliation Committee will make this Autumn for facilities for its Suffrage Bill, this Conference recommends all Liberal women to confine themselves to Suffrage work until the vote be won; and, in pursuit of this object, suggests that they shall support only those Liberal members who voted for the Bill, and shall refrain from opposing members of other parties who voted for it.

This resolution shows the direction in which Liberal women all over the country are moving. The Liberal Government will do well to take the lesson to heart before the strike becomes a revolt, and the revolt brings about the complete submergence of the Liberal Party.

### Conservative Women Determined.

The Countess of Selborne and other women of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association have sent a letter to Members of Parliament who voted for the second reading of the Conciliation Bill urging upon them to brook no delay in passing the

Bill into law. Hitherto, they remark, though the House of Commons has declared frequently that women ought to have the vote it seems to have found some difficulty in translating this conviction into an Act, yet the present is a time when it is of special necessity that women should have a voice in politics, seeing that laws are being passed regulating matters which are the special concern of women. "We will not accept," the letter concludes, "the interpretation that some of our opponents put upon your action—that you wish to deceive us, are telling us lies, in fact; we refuse this explanation, for you are honourable men, and what you say you mean, and so we confidently commit our cause to your hands."

### The Thin End of the Wedge.

A clever passage in the letter is that in which it deals with the argument about the "thin end of the wedge." "We beg that you will not be alarmed by those who tell you this is only the thin end of the wedge. The British Constitution is stuck full of the thin ends of wedges which do no harm because the common sense of the community refuses to drive them further." That passage exactly expresses the position. There is scarcely a measure which can be placed upon the Statute Book which is not regarded by some of its supporters and by some of its opponents as the thin end of the wedge which may lead to a much wider or more extreme proposition in the future; but there are others who recognise that it may lead to nothing of the kind, and therefore this fact does not prevent the passage of the moderate proposal which is admitted by the vast majority of the people to be sound. To-day the country and the members of Parliament are overwhelmingly in favour of giving the vote to women who pay rates and taxes, and therefore this measure ought to be carried into law, leaving to the future to decide

whether a Bill to extend the franchise to more men or to more women shall or shall not be carried later.

**Mr. Haldane at Oxford.**

When Mr. Haldane rose at the annual dinner of the Palmerston Club, Oxford, to reply to the toast of the Liberal Party, a member of the Men's Political Union for Woman's Enfranchisement said that he wanted to know what was going to be done with the Conciliation Bill for Woman Suffrage. He asked for a "direct answer." With surprising candour, Mr. Haldane replied that there were many questions to which hundreds of thousands of persons in the country wanted direct answers, but that they would not get them. Men may tolerate the refusal of direct answers to questions affecting matters of vital concern, but women are not so complaisant, and the Government will find that women will vigorously demand a direct answer on the subject of the Woman Suffrage Bill. Proceeding with his speech, Mr. Haldane delivered a warning to the Liberal Party which we hope will be taken seriously to heart by the Prime Minister. He referred to the awakening of King Demos, and to the determination of the working man to get more and more for the masses of the people. He was not, he said, apprehensive of anything revolutionary coming out of the tendency, but he wanted the Liberal Party to be in earnest in this matter and provide a safety valve which would let off the steam of the revolutionary movements before they caused an explosion, instead of waiting till they were forced into doing things. Mr. Haldane may not have intended this counsel to apply to the case of women's agitation for the vote, but it does apply, most precisely, and for the Government to sit on the safety valve by refusing facilities for the Conciliation Bill will necessarily produce a revolt amongst women even more widespread than that of the past.

**What Will The Colonies Say?**

A very unfortunate and ill-judged appointment is that of the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt to the office of Secretary for the Colonies. Keen resentment will be felt by the women of Australia and New Zealand—who enjoy the liberties of self-government equally with men—that their representatives should in future be obliged to deal in their relations with the Mother Country with an avowed opponent of women's political enfranchisement and a subscriber to the secret funds of the Anti-Suffrage League. The Government would have been better advised had they chosen for this office a man less tarred with the Anti-Suffrage brush. For the women in Australia and New Zealand have every right to protest against the affront that has been offered to them.

**Fair Treatment For The Discontented.**

"You may give the miners the following message from me. Their best friends are greatly distressed at the trouble which has broken out, and will do their best to help them to get fair treatment."

In these friendly and even affectionate terms has the Home Secretary addressed the riotous Welsh miners, who have created a reign of terror in the Rhondda Valley. How is it, we ask, that Suffragist militancy has not in the past been met by the Government in this same spirit of sweet reasonableness? Why do they deal out repression to women who actively express discontent, and offers of fair treatment to discontented men? It would be so easy for the Government to calm the women's rebellion by peaceful means, since they are themselves the cause of it and could immediately give the political fair play which women demand. In providing fair play for the Welsh miners, on the other hand, they have at their disposal only the indirect method of an appeal to the employers. Again, the deserts of women Suffragists, judged by their actions, are much greater than those of the miners.

**Women's Milder Methods.**

The women have contented themselves with protests which have caused no hurt to persons and virtually no injury to property. The Welsh miners have already caused injury to the police; they have doomed hundreds of horses to death by suffocation and starvation; they are doing serious damage to the mines; they are wrecking shops and other property belonging to private individuals. All this cruelty and destruction is being done in a cause of far less importance than that which women have at heart. For the miners are contending merely for a point in their Trade Union programme, while women are striving for the fundamental right of citizenship. In the light of these facts the differences between the Government's treatment of men and their treatment of women is truly amazing. But let us hope that Mr. Churchill's conciliatory message to the miners indicates that reform, not repression, is

now to be the policy of the Government in their dealings with men and women alike.

**Albert Hall Meeting.**

All the reserved tickets have been sold out for the great meeting of the W.S.P.U. which is taking place in the Albert Hall on Thursday after we have gone to press, and there is every promise that the meeting will surpass the successful gatherings which have been held in the hall on previous occasions.

**The Woman's Movement in Pageant.**

A delightful experience of what Suffragettes can do in other fields than those of direct politics was provided at Bristol on Saturday last, when an entertainment was given in aid of the funds of the W.S.P.U. at the Prince's Theatre. The programme included a beautiful exhibition of Morris dancing and performances of the play "How the Vote was Won" and of the "Pageant of Great Women." The theatre was crowded, and the hearty applause of the audience showed their appreciation not merely of the plays and the acting but also the political hits which were made. In one of the intervals Mrs. Pethick Lawrence came before the curtain and showed how with the woman's movement was linked up all the joy and health and vigour of the growing life of to-day.

**No Vote No Tax!**

In another part of the paper we report the case of Miss Ada Kent, of Stratford, who has made a splendid stand against the injustice of taxing women who are voteless. For the non-payment of poor and district rates amounting to about £10 she was sent to prison on Thursday, November 3, the committal being for twenty-one days on one count and fourteen days on another.

**Items of Interest.**

Bangor Town Council, as a matter of urgency, has passed a resolution calling on the Government, to grant facilities for the Conciliation Bill at an early date. The Mayor of Oldham has been offered to Mrs. Lees. Miss Gwendolin Philip Morgan has been nominated Mayor of Brecon. As a result of the municipal elections there are now altogether 16 women members of Town Councils. Other Suffrage Societies are holding a Special Suffrage Week; details of some of the meetings are given on other pages.

**THE DEPUTATION.**

Names are still coming in steadily for the deputation to the Prime Minister (should this be necessary). Volunteers should write at once to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Many who cannot themselves take part are sending contributions to the war chest. Another way of helping in London is extending hospitality to delegates from other parts of the country. They are asked to send in their names to the Hospitality Secretary, Miss Ellen Smith, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., who also will be glad to hear from delegates wanting hospitality. Tickets for the meeting at Caxton Hall on the evening of November 22 are now ready, and can be had, price 1s., from the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

"You want the deputation to go; you want the protest to be made; you don't want this Bill destroyed, but how can you expect other women to do anything if you do nothing yourselves? Who are you that you are privileged to stand aside and clap your hands at the sacrifices that others are making? Why is it more difficult for you to join this deputation than it is for others?" (Miss Pankhurst at Queen's Hall.)

**PROGRAMME  
MASS MEETING OF WOMEN**

AT THE  
**Royal Albert Hall,**

**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10th,**

At 8 o'clock,  
To demand the withdrawal of  
**The Government's Veto**

ON  
**The Woman Suffrage Bill**

NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

Chair: Mrs. PANKHURST.

Speakers:  
**ISRAEL ZANGWILL, Esq.**

RESOLUTION.

This meeting calls upon the Government to withdraw the veto which it has placed upon the Woman Suffrage Bill now before the House of Commons, and to leave the elected representatives of the people free to carry the Bill through its final stages during the present session of Parliament.

Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.  
[Collection: It is hoped to raise at least £6,000.]  
Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, L.L.B.

**SPECIAL EVENTS DURING NOVEMBER.**

**Friday, 11.**—Mrs. Pethick Lawrence at the Theatre Royal, Margate, 5 p.m.

**Monday, 14.**—Queen's Hall, Langham Place, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Evelyn Sharp, 3 p.m. Mrs. Pankhurst at Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, 8 p.m. Mrs. Massy and Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence at the Albert Hall, Portsmouth, 8 p.m.

**Tuesday, 15.**—Parliament recesses. Mrs. Pankhurst at the Town Hall, Birmingham, 8 p.m.

**Wednesday, 16.**—Mrs. Pankhurst at the Town Hall, Reading, 8 p.m. Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Sir John Rolleston, M.P., at the Albert Hall, Nottingham, 8 p.m.

**Thursday, 17.**—Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C., Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 8 p.m.

**Friday, 18.**—Miss Christabel Pankhurst at the Town Hall, Kensington, 5 p.m.

**Saturday, 19.**—Mrs. Pankhurst at the Palace Theatre, Southampton (afternoon).

**Monday, 21.**—Mrs. Pankhurst at the Town Hall, Hampstead, 8 p.m.

A full list of other meetings will be found on p. 90 et seq.

**SOUTHPORT EXHIBITION.**

December 14, 15, 16, 17.

Exhibition Headquarters: 13, Nevill Street, Southport.

If any reader of VOTES FOR WOMEN is under the impression that this Bazaar is a small local undertaking, let him or her immediately dismiss the illusion! On the contrary, it is a great National enterprise, and it must be supported Nationally, by all members of the Union working in hearty co-operation. The Union has never yet appealed to its members in vain, and we are sure that on this occasion, as on so many others, they will combine to break all previous records. The proceeds are to be devoted to a great extension of the W.S.P.U. Campaign in Lancashire. Every gift sent to the stalls, every purchase made, means something done to break the chains which keep women in subjection, and to better the conditions of the overworked and underpaid in the industrial world.

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**NEXT WEEK**

we shall publish an article by Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc., the celebrated Composer, entitled "Better Late than Never." Dr. Smyth, it will be remembered, is the composer of the opera, "The Wreckers," as well as numerous songs and operas.

**THE MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.**

By F. Sheehy Skeffington.

Until two years ago very little spade work, as compared with England, had been done by the older movement in Ireland. It is true that the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association (the Irish section of the N.U.W.S.S.) had been in existence for many years, and had industriously pursued its propaganda. But it failed entirely to awaken popular enthusiasm or sympathy, and the masses of the population never heard of it. When the beginning of the militant movement in England roused the younger women to a sense of its inertia and ineffectiveness they knowing how little interest was then taken in the question in Ireland, fearing the magnitude of the task before them, and, above all, restrained by personal respect for the veteran leader, Mrs. Haslam, took no steps towards the founding of a new organisation till 1908.

The determining factor that made action inevitable was undoubtedly the County Council Bill of 1907. By that Bill, a sop offered in the vain hope of placating the English Suffragettes, women were made eligible for membership of County and Borough Councils in England; Scotland was subsequently included, but Ireland was left out. There were curious rumours at the time, which have never been denied, as to the precise agency by which this exclusion was effected. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declared in the House that he was willing to include Irishwomen if there was any demand; and it was said that some of those who ought to have been foremost in pressing the claims of Irishwomen acted in a contrary direction. The general moral was plain. Englishwomen had secured this privilege because they had an active militant Suffrage agitation; Irishwomen had been denied it because they had not. This roused the younger Irish Suffragettes from their lethargy. "If," they reasoned, "a woman's suffrage bill were passed for England to-morrow, what guarantee have we that Irishwomen would not be similarly left out?" They realised that they had in effect been leaving the English Suffragettes to fight their battles for them, and assuming as a matter of course that Irishwomen would share the fruits of the victory. They now recognised that this assumption was unfounded, and that even if it were correct, it would be a disgrace to Irishwomen to be emancipated without having themselves taken an active part in the fight for freedom.

**The Militant Spirit**

So in October, 1908, the Irish Women's Franchise League was founded in Dublin. The three main principles of the founders, adherence to which has secured the success of the League, were: (1) The spirit of the League should be that of the brave women who had faced prison and calumny for the sake of the cause; (2) the League must be an independent Irish organisation, working on Irish lines and with special reference to Irish conditions; (3) it must be entirely independent of all political parties within Ireland. Starting from these premises, the League found that in one respect, at any rate, it had an advantage over the workers across the Irish Sea. The native tradition of Ireland has always been to allow women a full share in all men's privileges and powers. Nearly every movement that started within Ireland has accorded women equal privileges as a matter of course. So that when the Irish Women's Franchise League set to work it found a great deal of ignorance and apathy, it is true, but little or no real hostility. Once the interest of the people was aroused and the facts of the women's claim explained to them, their sympathy was easily enlisted. A good many, therefore, of the preliminary hardships which beset the militant campaign in England have been spared the Irish workers.

But difficulties in other directions have not been wanting. Both political parties, of course, distrusted the new women's movement. Nationalists urged women to "wait till we get Home Rule," and trust to the chivalry of Irishmen to give them their rights then. But this facile postponement and easy trust was not to the taste of the new League. Other Nationalists condemned the League for seeking for a vote from the British Parliament—as if the vote were a purely English invention! Suggestions that the League was run from England were not wanting from the same quarters; while Unionists, on the other hand, accused the League of being Nationalist because of its very independence of the English societies and its insistence on Ireland's special conditions. These charges have been met one by one, answered, and lived down; and both friend and foe now recognise the League as being at once Irish and non-party.

The first winter's work was confined to Dublin and the immediate vicinity. Meetings were held frequently, in various buildings, the League having then no permanent premises except a small office. In the summer of 1909 regular weekly open-air propaganda began, and members on holidays carried news of the movement to remote parts of Ireland. The second winter commenced with the acquisition of permanent premises in Dublin, where weekly meetings were held and a vast amount of attention awakened. The work also spread to the provinces, as new workers came in and Dublin needed less attention from the leaders. The open-air campaign this summer was on a much more extensive scale than in 1909; Dublin may now be said to be thoroughly worked up, as evidenced by the recent unanimous vote of the City Council in favour of the Conciliation Bill. During the winter, special attention will be given to the provinces, and a number of new branches will be added to those already established. I should mention that in Belfast, an independent organisation, the

Irish Woman's Suffrage Society, which broke away from the older Association about the same time as the formation of the Irish Women's Franchise League, has been working on similar lines, though within a small area. The formation of a Dublin branch of the Conservative Women's Franchise Society, the greater activity shown by the older Association, and the foundation of the very useful Anti-Suffrage League in Dublin, are also direct results of the attention attracted by the new movement.

**The First Militant Step.**

From the beginning the Irish Women's Franchise League was in thorough sympathy with the militant tactics; it drew its inspiration from them; its first act, at its first meeting, was to send the militants a vote of solidarity; and its leaders have always contemplated the adoption of militant tactics by Irishwomen themselves. Educational propaganda had to come first, that militant action might not be taken without a consciousness of organised force behind it; but militancy was throughout the goal. On Oct. 21 the first act of militancy in Ireland took place. Mr. Birrell, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, having been asked to receive a joint deputation from the various Dublin Suffrage Societies, declined to do so on the plea of pressure of business. He was receiving a deputation of men almost daily, but he had no time to receive the women. As a consequence, some members of the Irish Women's Franchise League attended a meeting which he addressed in Dublin, and subjected him to some very effective heckling. A similar protest at Grosvenor a few days later, induced Mr. Birrell to surrender; he agreed to receive a deputation—from the militants only. It was a great surprise to Mr. Birrell, who doubtless thought that, as Irishwomen had not adopted these tactics in the past, he could count on immunity in the future; but he knows better now. Of course, there is comparatively little opportunity for this form of protest in Ireland, as the Chief Secretary seldom speaks there, and other Cabinet Ministers never; but the warning may prove useful. Finally, as a result of the enthusiasm generated by Mrs. Pankhurst's recent tour under the auspices of the League, a number of leading members have volunteered to take part in the next deputation to Westminster. This will be the first official representation of women in Ireland on these deputations, and for the first time a body of Irish women will cross the Irish Sea specially to represent their nation in the forefront of the fight. The devotion that makes this sacrifice is the crown of all the previous labours of the League.

**A TRUCE OF GOD.**

I have lately had a unique and wonderful experience. The whole manner of it I cannot tell, but this I know—that, going to my room on the night of the 12th of July in a state of unparalleled exaltation, I found myself aware, as dreams began to hover, that the sleep into which I was falling was not the ordinary sleep of oblivion, but a condition in which my spirit was awake and launching into space. Presently, as I rose above the earth, I came into a spiritual presence. I saw nothing, heard nothing, felt nothing, and yet I knew I was not alone. I knew the presence was a dual presence, tender and strong, and I knew it was there to help. Then, suddenly, with a thrill of awe, I knew that I was being led into another presence—into the presence of that Absolute Justice which determines the destinies of Mankind. The tribunal (to speak the language of earth) seemed to be composed of many presences, male and female. And yet not many, but one. And I was aware that there was debate among them, and that earth-messages were flashing in and out like bees in sunlight. And I noticed that debate was only for wisdom, and that in the end there was neither majority nor minority, but one accepted truth. Much was unintelligible to me, but some things, despite the perplexing rejection of certain time-honoured conclusions, I seemed to understand. I observed much humorous impatience (it is impossible to avoid the earth-words) with our human bickerings and with our self-inflicted inequalities, much also with many of our social palliatives. I seemed to understand that in that presence education, politics and religion are one—the art of the conduct of life. But most of all was I held by the debate on the relative spheres upon the earth of men and women, or, rather, on the claim of women for equal human recognition and men's denial of that claim. As the debate proceeded I was almost swept away by the myriads of messages flashed to the tribunal, and flashed out (as I thought) to myriads of individual souls. And yet in its course there was never a question of comparison—in that presence male and female are one—there was question only of how effective justice might most speedily be done, of how honourable, but apparently irreconcilable, antagonisms, each seeking to solve the supreme earth-problem in its own imperfect way, might be prompted to forget for a moment their differences, to acquiesce in some great Truce of God, and purge the world for ever of its darkest stain.

At last the harmonious fiat went forth: "It is decreed that whenever upon the earth the time is ripe, the secular strife of the Few and the Many shall cease till the co-equality of the two elements in humanity has been established, and Man begins to do unto Woman as Man would have Us do unto him." A decree issuing from that presence is resistless, and in the ecstasy of my privileged knowledge, I found myself flashing back to earth, where I awoke next morning from a refreshing sleep to a trim little tap at my door, and "Seven o'clock, Sir!" in a friendly woman's voice.

John Russell.

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## A MILITANT'S DIARY.

"You made others laugh with your little anecdotes, but I could not laugh, because there was a lump in my throat and tears in my eyes all the time, from the way you described the real meaning of the Woman's Movement." These words, spoken by a member of the first audience ever addressed by the writer of this most delicious little book, sum up the feelings of the reader too. No W.S.P.U. member can read the Diary without being profoundly moved. If one once began to quote, this review would take up the whole of VOTES FOR WOMEN, but one extract is irresistible.

"It is paralysis I am getting, gradually," she said quite unemotionally. "I have had treatment from several doctors, but they do not think anything can be done."

"What caused it?" I asked. "Nothing to do with being knocked about in this work, I hope."

"Yes," she said, "all the veivchrs of the spine were damaged in the first place, and since then I have been gradually getting worse."

"But how damaged?" I enquired. "From blows," she said, quietly.

"I felt my face getting hot. 'It was by mistake in the crowd,' I suggested, 'not blows given deliberately on purpose.'"

She smiled. "Yes, blows given deliberately, on purpose. Have you never interrupted a Cabinet Minister's meeting? If so, you must have seen it. Stewards deliberately hit us with their fists, or knock us down. Several kicked us while we were lying on the ground. People who were at the Albert Hall meeting, when Lloyd George spoke, have told me that they went home feeling sick at the sight of things done that night, and were powerless to stop it. A great many men joined the League for Women's Suffrage on the strength of it, because they realised for the first time what it means to be unfranchised in this country."

"I am so sorry about you," I said, "are you sure that nothing can be done?"

"It does not matter," said the Suffragette, gently, and her eyes shone. "I am glad to have had the privilege of fighting for such a Cause and for such women as the leaders of this movement. It would have been dreadful not to have been able to do anything."

The great events of the militant agitation from February, 1909, to February of the present year, pass before us as if reflected in the clear bright surface of a mirror. And there are events that one who does not understand might call small. But we who know, know that the daily overcoming of self, the crushing down of reluctance to take the next militant step, is not small, but great. The leaders of the movement are here too—and others whom we think we recognise.

Christmas is coming, and on the breakfast table of every "Anti" in the land there should be a copy of Mrs. Roberts' little book. The price is only one shilling, and the book can be obtained from the publishers (The Garden City Press, Letchworth), or from the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

## "YOUTH, AND SPRING, AND MORNING."

Not many writers can tell the inner history of a schoolgirl's development in so absorbingly interesting a way as Mr. Henry Handel Richardson has done. In "The Getting of Wisdom" (Heinemann, 6s.) the heroine is nothing but a lanky, awkward schoolgirl, and we say good-bye to her while she is still at the lanky and awkward age. She has left school, indeed, but has no more idea what she is going to do with her life than a young bird that is pushed out of the nest by its little brothers and sisters. The final glimpse of Laura Rambotham is of a flying figure in white, "half-grown, and with a thick black plait of hair waving up and down" as she runs.

That is how the story ends, but that mad flight is typical of Laura's escape from the trammels of school and her rush into the unknown future. All through her school days she has been unfortunate. In the getting of wisdom she has got a good many hard knocks; she has been much misunderstood, and she has suffered, as only schoolgirls can suffer, from the persecution of girls of her own age. But she has had compensations also, and her innate talent for imaginative writing does struggle to the top at last. From one point of view this Australian story reminds one of Winston Churchill's "Modern Chronicle." It shows the ambitious woman-mind hurling itself against obstacles set up by a world that is hardly ready for it.

She could not know then that, even for the square peg, the right hole may ultimately be found; seeming useless proof to be only another aspect of a peculiar and special fitness. Many a day came and went before she grasped that, oftentimes, just those mortals who feel cramped and unsure in the conduct of everyday life will find themselves to rights with astounding ease in that freer, more spacious world, where no practical considerations hamper, and where the creatures that inhabit dance to their tune; the world where are stored up men's best thoughts, and hopes, and fancies; where the shadows is the substance, and the multitude of business pales before the dream.

One cannot help wanting to know what became of Laura after her stormy career at school. Perhaps Laura herself will tell the story. If not, we hope Mr. Richardson will, in a future volume. And it is not unnatural to want to know also who is the unnamed little collaborator who helped the author to get inside that region difficult to explore—a schoolgirl's heart.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

- "Woman's Inheritance." By O.H. Le Boesquet. London: Daniel, 2s. net.
- "Phases of Evolution and Heredity." By Dr. Barry Hart. London: Rebusman, 5s. net.
- "The Story of a Year." By Mrs. Molesworth. London: Macmillan and Co., 3s. 6d. net.
- "Italian Fantasies." By Israel Zangwill. London: Heinemann, 8s. 6d. net.
- "The Idealist and Mary Treherne." By Edith Mary Moore. London: Geo. Allen and Sons, 6s. net.

Owing to a misprint in last week's issue, the price of Mr. Maurice Hewlett's new book, "Rest Harrow," was wrongly announced; the price is 6s. The price of "The Charm of Womanhood," which was omitted, is 2s. 6d. net.

\* Pages from the Diary of a Militant Suffragette. By Katherine Roberts. Letchworth: Garden City Press, 1s. net.

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## WOMEN'S DEPUTATION, 1649. By Joseph Clayton.

Charles I. had died on the scaffold at Whitehall; Monarchy was formally abolished; the Commonwealth established; and Parliament was henceforth to be the supreme authority of the nation. So things were in England, March, 1649. Only to John Lilburne, and to a very considerable number of persons, it seemed at that time that in place of a dead King and his cavaliers there was a Parliamentary oligarchy, likely to end in military dictatorship, and that the will of the people was not by any means to prevail unless "All inhabitants who have not lost their birthright should have an equal voice in elections."

Hunger and destitution were here, and misery raised a cry for bread. Lilburne and his friends persisted in their question: "Was England to be governed by the sword and a mock Parliament, or by duly elected representatives of the people?" For it was plain that Cromwell's Council of State could not end the social distress, and would not share its responsibilities with those who were willing and anxious to fulfil the duties of citizenship.

There was only one reply to be made by Government to Lilburne and that was to throw him into prison. Accordingly, at the end of March, John Lilburne and three of his chief supporters Walwyn, Prince, and Overton were arrested as traitors and committed to the Tower to await trial. The people at once answered this by a huge petition signed by 80,000 persons for Lilburne's release. A fortnight later, April 18, and another petition was taken to the bar of the House of Commons. All that the House of Commons would promise was that in due time the prisoners should have a legal trial.

Then came the Women's Petition—"The Petition of Divers Well-affected Women," and subsequent Deputations. The petition can be read in full in the Lilburne pamphlets. It began by declaring that so great is our particular sorrow and affliction that with longer patience we are not able to undergo the woe and misery thereof, or sit in silence; for our oppressions are too many and great for us, we are not able to bear them and live; we are even distracted in ourselves, we know not which way to turn us; and if oppression make a wise man mad, how is it better to be expected from us?

Some sort of explanation was needed for the novelty of the proceeding.

It is not our custom to address ourselves in this House in the public behalf. Yet, considering that we have an equal share and interest with men in the Commonwealth, and it cannot be laid waste (as now it is) and we not be the greatest and most helpless sufferers therein.

"Poverty, misery and famine" were mentioned.

We are not able to see our children hang upon us, and cry out for bread, and are resolved to suffer and perish with husbands and sons.

The deeds of Deborah and Jael are recalled, and then the reminder to the Government.

Our husbands, ourselves and friends have done their best parts for you, and thought nothing too dear and precious in your behalf.

At the end of the Petition comes the summons to present it to Parliament.

All those Women that are Approvers hereof are desired to subscribe it, and to deliver in their subscriptions to the women which will be appointed in every Ward and Division to receive the same, and to meet at Westminster Hall upon Monday the 23rd of this instant April 1649, between eight and nine in the forenoon.

What happened to the famous women's deputation of April 23, 1649, may be learnt from another Lilburne pamphlet, "Mercurius Militaris, or the People's Scout."

This day, Monday, April 23, 1649, many hundreds of women waited upon the House with a Petition of about 10,000 hands to it, in the behalf of the Common right of the People, and particularly for the enlargement of Lieutenant Colonel Lilburne, Master Will Walwyn, Master Thomas Prince, and Master Richard Overton; and the soldiers were most uncivil and inhumane towards them, presented Pistols ready cocked at some of their breasts, and forced them downstairs with files of musketeers, and threw squibs amongst them.

Only 20 were admitted into the Lobby, and a member of the House coming out and demanding what the matter was with the women, the Gentlewoman that was to present their Petition answered they were come with a Petition.

He told her that it was not for women to Petition; they might stay at home to wash their dishes.

She answered, "Sir, we have scarce any dishes left us to wash, and those we have we are not able to keep them." Another member told her it was strange that women should petition. She answered, "Sir, that which is strange is not therefore unlawful; it was strange that you cut off the King's head, yet I suppose you will justify it."

And Cromwell coming out she took hold of his cloak, and told him there was many hundreds of them had a petition to deliver, and had waited upon them from morning to that present, "but they would not hear it; but time hath been when you would readily have given us the reading of Petitions, but that was when we had money, plate, rings and bodkins to give you: you think we have none now, but we have a little left, but not for you; and blood, too, which we shall spend against you."

He answered, "What would you have?" She replied, "Those rights and freedoms of the Nation that you promised us, and in particular the deliverance of our friends which you have imprisoned contrary to the form and method of Law; and, Sir, their Liberty we will have, or we will lose our lives."

Cromwell: "Well, well, there is Law for them."

Gentleman: "Law, Sir! They were contrary to Law imprisoned, and we desire their Liberty first, and then if there be aught against them, let them be tried by the due course and form of Law."

Cromwell: "There is an Ordinance of Parliament to try them by Law."

Gentleman: "Sir, if you take away their lives, or the lives of any contrary to Law, nothing shall satisfy us but the lives of them that do it; and, Sir, we shall have your life too if you take away theirs."

The narrative ends here abruptly, with the promise that "next week you shall have the perfect relation. But nothing more is told of the historic deputation, and there is no clue to the name of the Gentlewoman who withstood Cromwell to his face in the Lobby of the House of Commons. When at last Lilburne was brought to trial in the following October the jury, without hesitation, acquitted him.

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Will be given by the Actresses' Franchise League and the Women Writers' Suffrage League. On FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, at 2.30 p.m.

A new Play by GEORGE PASTON The Pageant of Great Women and a new Play by CICELY HAMILTON.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1910.

THE BILL THIS SESSION.

The moment is at hand at which we look to have the Prime Minister's final answer to the demand that the House of Commons be left free to carry the Conciliation Bill into law this Session.

Although the Government have as yet made no definite, final, and considered statement, there have been forebodings by certain Ministers the two excuses upon which a refusal to grant facilities for the Bill in the present Session would be based.

The first is that the Conciliation Bill does not deal with the whole question of Woman Suffrage, and is incapable of such amendment as shall make it democratic enough to suit the taste of certain members of the Government.

as to make an amendment in order provided that time for the discussion of the Bill is given, and this fact goes to prove that they are opposed to Woman Suffrage on any terms, and not merely to the particular measure now before the House.

I am prepared for the complaint that this is not a complete Bill for the question, "Why don't you introduce a complete Bill?"

Mr. Gladstone then addressed an appeal to the professing friends of reform, which we should like Mr. Lloyd George and others to take seriously to heart.

I have the strongest appeal to make to friends. I entreat them not to endanger the Bill by additions. This Bill is in no danger from direct opposition.

In conformity with Gladstone's doctrine that Parliament will not and cannot deal with a complete Bill on the subject of electoral reform, the Conciliation Bill was drafted in a form which, as the Welsh Liberal women declared the other day, is moderate, equitable, and democratic.

The second excuse for refusing the necessary facilities is that the Autumn Session is to last only from November 15 to December 15, and that therefore time is lacking for carrying the remaining stages of the Bill.

It is many weeks since the Prime Minister knew that women expected him to provide time for the passage of the Suffrage Bill. Why, then, did he not make some economy of time earlier in the Session instead of allowing the House to rise at an unusually early hour night after night?

The amount of time needed to complete the final stages of the Bill is in truth very small. It is remarkable with what speed Parliament can perform its business when so inclined.

The contractor shall, under the penalty of a fine or otherwise, pay rates of wages and observe hours of labour not less favourable than those commonly recognised by employers and trade societies.

Now the men employees of the sub-contractors are almost entirely employed at work for which there is a recognised standard rate of wages, therefore in their case the clause is operative.

As the hon. member is no doubt aware, the clothing industry is very imperfectly organised, and the consequent absence of any recognised or prevailing rates for any given work tends to weaken the effect of the Fair Wages Clause.

Christabel Pankhurst.

WOMEN'S VOTES AND WAGES.

By F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Statement of the Problem.—The grinding poverty under which many women live, the miserably low wages that they receive, make their more fortunate sisters determined to find a means to put an end to this blot on civilisation; and with the view of winning power to effect this many women are working for the vote.

Supply and Demand.—It is quite true that wages are determined mainly by the law of supply and demand; but both the supply of women's labour and the demand for women's labour can be altered by means of the vote, and therefore the vote, acting through supply and demand, can alter wages.

The Exclusion of Women from Employment.—The vote will also enable women to increase the demand for women's labour by breaking down the exclusive traditions which prevail in the lowest fraction of the population.

Chap. IV.—The Underpayment of Women by the Government.

It is always a mystery to me how anybody can stand up and deny the potentiality of the vote to alter wages when it must be perfectly clear to anyone that a decision of the House of Commons would compel the Government directly to raise the wages of its own women employees.

The teachers are directly employed by the local authorities, but the Board of Education supplies from the national exchequer a large part of the funds, and has wide powers of control.

Government has been compelled to insert a "fair wages clause" into the contracts it makes with sub-contractors. Theoretically this applies both to men and women employees, but practically it only applies to men.

Thus, in consequence of the increased and improved demand for women's labour, there will be a tendency to improve the wages of women, not merely in one trade or calling, but in all.

I shall conclude this series of articles in a final chapter next week, in which I shall deal with the forces outside the ordinary realm of political economy.

(To be continued)

had established a minimum wage, but he hoped the most from the creation of Wages Boards.

The Wages Boards (themselves the result of Parliamentary action) may achieve something, but a still more direct method might be employed.

A Living Example. On Monday, April 26, 1909, a woman was brought before the magistrate charged with attempting suicide.

Next day Mr. Guildford Lewis, solicitor, asked to be allowed to make a statement in court on behalf of his clients, the contractors.

What a comment this is on the theory that the vote has no effect on wages! I have now shown that the wages of women who are (1) direct employees of the Government, (2) school teachers, or (3) employees of Government sub-contractors, may all be altered by the power that the vote gives.

The two main changes with which I have dealt last week and this week, viz., (a) opening up of new well-paid employment to women; (b) increasing the wages of women at present employed directly or indirectly by the Government, will operate in fact upon the labour market somewhat in the following way.

How it Operates. The two main changes with which I have dealt last week and this week, viz., (a) opening up of new well-paid employment to women; (b) increasing the wages of women at present employed directly or indirectly by the Government, will operate in fact upon the labour market somewhat in the following way.

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(To be continued)

THE TREASURER'S NOTE.

This week sees us with another task accomplished. We have reached the completion of the £77,000 in the specified time, and have started for the 78th thousand. We shall probably never see in these columns the figures 78 denoting thousands of pounds.

This List of Contributions which is published week by week, represents devotion, enthusiasm, altruism, and strenuous endeavour coined into pounds and shillings and pence.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND. October 31 to November 5.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the £100,000 fund. Includes names like Alice Hinton, Mrs. M. G. Burns, Mrs. L. S. Dixon, etc., and amounts in pounds and shillings.

OUR POST BOX.

SUFFRAGE STAMPS. To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—I was delighted with the suggestion made in the paper this week that the Suffrage seals should be used to stamp all communications with advertisers, all invoices, bills, etc., and I have adopted the plan within the last few days. I am quite sure from my own experience that a great deal of very successful work can be done in this way; not only by showing the advertising managers that they do well to place their advertisements in our paper, but also in creating interest amongst the young ladies who serve in the shops.

Yours, etc., A WORKER. November 4, 1910. To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—I think "Chancellor of the Exchequer's" suggestion excellent, and I shall adopt it at once, and have sent for a supply of "Suffrage Stamps" to use on all my letters, both private and business correspondence. I always wear my W.S.P.U. badge in a conspicuous position, and find it acts as a thorn in the flesh" to the anti-suffragists—a source of strength to the wobblers, a bond of sympathy to fellow-workers for Votes for Women, and it is always a scatterer of seed for propaganda.—Yours, etc., E. KATHARINE TODD, Fellingham, Lincolnshire.

MRS. PANKHURST IN IRELAND. To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—Mrs. Pankhurst's visit was a great treat for us all and has proved a very helpful stimulus. I expect we shall send 10 volunteers for active service if necessary in November. Yours, etc., MARGARET E. COUSINS.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION. To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—I think your correspondent "M.D." [see VOTES FOR WOMEN, Oct. 28] belabours Mrs. Sidney Webb for a point which she does not deal in her article in VOTES FOR WOMEN, Oct. 7. It is more than probable that Mrs. Webb is also indignant at the way degenerate men force unwelcomed offspring on their helpless and neglected wives. But she is not speaking of that; she is speaking of the law, made ostensibly to help the mother, being framed that though the woman has often no power to help in the hour of her need. The law is well put by Eric Evans, M.D., in a recent number of the British Medical Journal: (a) Law increasingly deprives married women of the power to undertake remunerative work that they may save for their own expenses. (b) Lord Beauchamp says that whatever the condition of the mother "there is no obligation to send for the doctor." (c) A medical correspondent writes blaming the mother for not making provision, and says Mrs. Webb's sympathies are wasted, (d) and yet, Dr. Eric Evans concludes, "People are wondering at the declining birth rate."

"NAGGING." To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—It has ever struck me with amazement, each time the occasion arises, that whichever line the women take to obtain their freedom they are always met with the answer that they are going the wrong way about it. I need only quote Mr. Haldane's most recent utterance about the methods of the women in their fight for liberty to prove that once more, according to custom, we are on the wrong track. Speaking at East Linton, he says: "The women must work and influence public opinion," and goes on to say that he is sometimes asked how that is to be done. Taking the line of least resistance, he proceeds to say how it is not to be done, and the sum and total of his advice is that they are not to "nag." Would it be very unreasonable to ask the exact meaning of the word "nag"? Is it "nagging" for a woman and "heckling" for a man? Mr. Haldane must know, as nearly every thinking man and woman knows, that the unfortunate widow won her cause by "wearying" the unjust judge. . . . And so it has been through all time and history. All liberty and reform, without exception, have been won right down the ages by first "wearying" the unjust judges and then, while the door was still closed against the people and their masters, came the women who, with all its attendant miseries. Yet shall any one to-day who has not the slave and serf blood in his veins, hesitate to choose the side of liberty and freedom? Who is there at this hour that would not in his secret heart stand with the barons rather than with King John? Or by the side of John Hampden than by that of his opponent? No because the causes were successful, but because they were then, and are to-day, and will be to-morrow, the causes of liberty and right and justice.

Promise unfulfilled and pledges broken are no longer of any use to the great army of women who fighting blood is roused, and who would rather stand or fall by their flag than sit resignedly amongst the chains of their slavery and bondage. Even if it were a forlorn hope, they would be prouder to lead it than, placidly and without a murmur, to take their hands from the plough. By this is no forlorn hope we lead! Within the hearts of each one of us there is the undying fire and enthusiasm and hope of the glorious dawn. We see the rift in the dark gloom and the azure blue beyond—once no larger than a man's hand, to-day, to those whose eyes are no longer hidden by prejudice and cant, a stretch of blue sky grows more expansive every hour, and the warm sun of ultimate success dawns on us, upward and onward. Thus we answer the accusers who lay at our door the charge of "nagging." If it be "nagging" to stand shoulder to shoulder and to break the chains of servitude from our necks, then are we not ashamed, but glorified! —Yours, etc., NORA DACE FOX.

UNREPRESENTED TEACHERS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. DEAR SIR,—The plight of the unrepresented Women Teachers is certainly worse than that of Mr. Osborne, but it ought not to be difficult to secure redress in a similar manner. The N.U.T. annual subscription is due this month, and the time for taking exception to this deduction of 2s. for Parliamentary representation, is particularly opportune. May I suggest that new members tender the subscription minus the 2s., and that the Suffragist members of the N.U.T. bring this matter forward, with-out delay, at the quarterly meetings of their local associations. I would further suggest that at public meetings, by letter, and by deputation, Dr. Macnamara and Sir James Yoxall be urged to press the Prime Minister for time for third-reading of the Conciliation Bill. Yours, etc., TAXED BUT VOTERLESS TEACHER.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. DEAR SIR,—I have recently spoken to several of Dr. Macnamara's supporters respecting his vote at the second reading of the Conciliation Bill, and have pointed out that the 35,000 women teachers, whose money was largely used to enable this gentleman to attain his present position, have a right to look for some proof of his sincerity. The reply has invariably been: "Dr. Macnamara does not now represent the teachers." I cannot say if this be true, as the working of the N.U.T. Parliamentary Committee is apparently secret; but whether, or no, I fail to see that such a plea relieves Dr. Macnamara of an actual and moral responsibility to women teachers, and think he should be pressed to secure full opportunity for the enfranchisement of those women who have financed and supported him. Yours, etc., ONE OF THE 35,000.

THE DEPUTATION.

Letters from women all over the country who are eager to join the deputation to the Prime Minister (should one be necessary) are pouring in daily to Clements Inn. A few extracts follow—"I am so glad to think the Government is to be again reminded that we women are in downright desperate earnest." "I should love to go, but as I am a working woman I cannot, but I wish you all success in the grand work you are doing!" "It seems so hard that those who have gone through so much should again be called upon to sacrifice themselves; but for some of us it is absolutely impossible, and, unfortunately, I belong to the 'impossibles.' We shall never be able to thank those who have gone on this deputation sufficiently."

"After a campaign of 40 years in all parts of the country, one has to be careful in winter. Alas! How many of my comrades have passed away. It rejoices me, however, to know that our great and most just cause is being more vigorously carried on than ever." "I have had so many obstacles to surmount, but now I am very pleased to say I will join you in the deputation, and shall deem it a great honour to follow where you lead." The last extract comes from a schoolmistress, who will probably have to "face the music" when the events which may happen in November are over. She writes—"I shall be very glad if you will let me be amongst the number. Many times during the last three or four years I would have volunteered in the front rank had I consulted my own desires, but until lately I have had claims upon which which I could not honourably ignore. It has always been very difficult to refrain from joining in the militant work, and I welcome the opportunity. After holding up to admiration in school the patriots who have shown courage, honour and sincerity in the past, nothing could be more logical than to press home the lessons by actual example. This is a supreme moment for women."

Miss Margaret McMillan, who is so well-known in connection with educational work in Bradford and elsewhere, is about to start on a lecturing tour in America. She has undertaken to distribute W.S.P.U. leaflets, and to bring the Suffrage question to the fore on every possible occasion. Had it not been for this engagement, Miss McMillan would have formed one of the deputation to the Prime Minister in November.

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Two immediate duties—(1) Tell every one about the Deputation, and explain its meaning. (2) Sell VOTES FOR WOMEN.

General Offices: W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

If there must be a deputation all London must be told the reason why, and to this end a great outdoor campaign is being started immediately. This will take the form of open-air meetings (see programme) held in the heart of each one of us there is the undying fire and enthusiasm and hope of the glorious dawn. We see the rift in the dark gloom and the azure blue beyond—once no larger than a man's hand, to-day, to those whose eyes are no longer hidden by prejudice and cant, a stretch of blue sky grows more expansive every hour, and the warm sun of ultimate success dawns on us, upward and onward. Thus we answer the accusers who lay at our door the charge of "nagging." If it be "nagging" to stand shoulder to shoulder and to break the chains of servitude from our necks, then are we not ashamed, but glorified! —Yours, etc., NORA DACE FOX.

CHISWICK. Hon. Sec.—Miss C. M. Coombes, 95, Sutton Court Road. Office—46, High Road. The third of the Friday evening meetings was held in the office last week when Miss Richards gave an interesting address. Local sympathisers are cordially invited to these meetings. At the open-air meeting on Saturday last a working woman in the crowd secured the resolution which was carried unanimously.

CAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM. Hon. Sec.—Miss Hefford, 84, Barry Road, East Dulwich. Will members please do their utmost to make the Whist Drive on Nov. 19 a great success? No tickets issued, but subscriptions, 1s. 6d. each, will be collected.

CLAPHAM. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Strong. On Sunday last a very successful sale was attracted by the forcible speech made by Miss Nancy Lightman. The resolution was carried by a large majority. Papers sold well, and a good collection was taken.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

Table listing London meetings for the forthcoming week, including dates, times, and locations for various groups like Army Clothing Factory, Special Outdoor Campaign, and various local branches.

NOVEMBER 11, 1910.

CROYDON. Office—2, Station Buildings, West Croydon. Tel. 560 Croydon. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cameron-Swan, 79, Mayfield Road, Sandstead, Surrey, and Miss Leila Hall.

CHelsea, KENSAL TOWN, AND BATTERSEA. Shop and Office—308, King's Road. Hon. Secs.—Miss Haig and Miss Blacklock. Mrs. Bouvier, with Miss Ellison in chair, held a successful open-air meeting at World's Road. Members are especially invited to be present at the next Wednesday. Many thanks to Miss Stratton for her subscription of 4s. towards general expenses, and to Mrs. Mousk Mason for pretty Xmas things for the shop. Will others follow this good example?

FOREST GATE. Hon. Sec.—Miss Heasley, 329, High Street, East Ham. Members are urgently wanted to bring more friends to the Eastham Hall meetings. See programme. Mrs. Gurney is gratefully thanked for kind donation.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD. Hon. Sec.—Miss Milngarth. Office—7, Oakcroft Road, Deptford, S.E. Enthusiastic outdoor meetings have been held at Broadway, Deptford, on Wednesday, October 26. Mrs. Bowen Smith, Mrs. A. H. H. (Mrs. Leigh) held the attention of a large crowd, and the resolution was carried with only one dissentient. On November 1st, Mrs. Milngarth and Mrs. Leigh addressed a large and sympathetic crowd in East Greenwich from a decorated trap. The resolution was again carried with only one dissentient. Also on Wednesday the resolution was carried unanimously at Blackheath Hill, when Miss Coombes and Mrs. Hope, Miss Cox, and Miss Wilson re-united with the local group. Mrs. Lorington gave an address on The Life and Work of Josephine Butler. Miss Hope, Miss Cox, and Miss Wilson contributed some musical items. Many useful household necessities were sold, and a good collection taken. Will members and friends send jumble sale parcels as soon as possible to the Hon. Sec? More helpers for paper selling and canvassing are needed.

HAMMERSMITH. Shop and Office—109, Hammersmith Road. Organising Sec.—Mrs. E. L. Butler. On Tuesday evening Miss Alice Wright gave an interesting speech at the members' meeting. Many thanks to all who kindly sent jumble sale parcels. The sale was a great success, nearly 400 profit being made. Thanks to Miss Mackay and Miss Hunt, and all helpers who so generously gave up their time to help. Will members please note that now the open-air meetings have ceased for the winter, the jumble sale should be worked up. Charming Christmas novelties, suitable for presents, on sale at the office.

HAMPSTEAD. Shop and Office—89, Heath Street. Organising Sec.—Miss M. Rowland. A very successful drawing-room meeting was held at Lenton, Platt's Lane (by kind permission of Mrs. Blincoe) on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 10. The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Miss Canning. The speakers were reminded that there is very little time now before Mrs. Pankhurst's departure for New Zealand. They called at the shop and help to distribute bills, etc. Gratefully acknowledged—Mrs. Williams 1s., Mrs. Rose 5s. towards jumble sale parcels, and Mrs. Haverfield, 4s. 6d. for the Hamptead.

ILFORD. Hon. Sec.—Miss E. C. Haslam, 48, Cranbrook Road. Meetings were held in North Woodleigh and Ilford, and splendid audiences assembled in both cases. On Saturday Ilford had a very large meeting at the Albert Hall demonstration. The lanterns, which were afterwards being used for the jumble sale, were in purple, white, and green, and were the work of Miss Harvey. Members are reminded that the Coal Hall must be full on December 1st, the date of the jumble sale concert. Gratefully acknowledged—Mrs. Miller 6s., Miss Regan 1s.

ISLINGTON. Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Casserly, 33, Church Crescent, Muswell Hill, N. Will all those who are not able to attend the members' meeting please send a letter of 4s. with a surplus of assets over liabilities of 25s. 17s. and the contribution of 4s. 7s. 10d. to the management of the fund of loyal workers as well as to the management of this new promise generally, and immediately a special meeting will be held on the 17th. Mrs. Wolstenholme Bliny Ford, Jumble Sale preparations have kept everyone at work. Thanks to Miss W. Hesketh for the pretty stationery and to Mrs. Hesketh for parcels. Will stewards be in their places on 20th sharp to arrive on Saturday. Mrs. Bates gave an interesting address on Votes and Work at the weekly evening at Home, and a good collection was made. The members' meeting on the 20th of the week, and Albert Hall tickets were in request.

KENSINGTON. Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel. 210 Westbury. Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Wrenham, 7, Wrenham Avenue, Willesden, and Miss Morrison, B.A. The November 11th home for which Miss Brockbury so kindly lent her studio was well attended. Mrs. Lawrence's speech was most interesting. Members are urged to concentrate their attention upon the Town Hall Meeting on the afternoon of November 18. Voluntary help will be needed in bill distributing, and for sandwich parcels. Tickets (2s. 6d., 1s. and 6d.) for this meeting, at which Miss Christabel Pankhurst will be the speaker, may be obtained from the shop. Members who will shortly be making their Christmas purchases, etc., are begged to remember that such goods command a ready sale at the shop and that gifts of the same will be very welcome. Thanks to the following for contributions to the Jumble Sale—Mrs. Hartley Withers, Miss A. E. Wilson, Miss C. Newman, Miss Violet Hunt, Mrs. Slingsby, Mrs. Kralic, Mrs. Fadden, Miss Esther Grey, Mrs. Bernastie, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. H. Silver.

LAMBETH. Organising Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Dreynead Road, Streatham. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Barlett, 21, Acadia Grove, Dulwich. Two very successful drawing-room meetings were held at the home of Miss Tyson on Wednesday. The first took place on Wednesday, at 29, Thurston Avenue, Streatham Hill, by the kind assistance of Mrs. Krueger, who herself introduced the speaker, and a house in Herne Hill. Dr. Rose Ford took the chair. Many new members were made, the remaining Albert Hall tickets were sold, and a good deal of literature was disposed of. Who will volunteer to arrange the next? Mrs. Lamartine Yates' lecture on Mrs. Wolstenholme was most delightful, and greatly appreciated by all.

LEWISHAM. Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham. Shop hours, 2 to 8 p.m. Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier, 32, Beaumont Road. The Hilly Fields Sunday meetings have become quite an institution, and a crowd of ladies received a reception accorded by Mrs. Bouvier's account of the representative deputation of Lewisham women to the Lewisham Market Place on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Members and friends please come in full force to the first Public At Home of the season on Tuesday next, can be obtained at the shop. A White Drive, Dec. 7, tickets, 1s., can also be obtained at the shop. Christmas presents on view at the shop and at the At Home, inspection invited. Thanks to the local group, who has joined the list of contributors to the shop. More parcels for the jumble sale will be most welcome. Will members of other local unions and members of headquarters help?

NOVEMBER 11, 1910.

NORTH ISLINGTON. Hon. Sec.—Miss Clara Browne, 11, Gladsmuir Road, Highgate. In the unavoidable absence of Miss Herbert at Hersey Road last Friday, Miss Kendall, who was to have chaired, took the meeting and did well. Miss Kendall spoke to a large crowd at Gladsmuir Road last Saturday, and the resolution was passed with a good majority. Members and friends are cordially invited to the At Home next Thursday (see programme).

N.W. LONDON. Shop and Office—215, High Road, Kilburn, Tel. 1183 Hampstead. Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Fann Gwallow, 12, Nicoll Road, Willesden. If members will call at the shop they will be delighted to see the beautiful bound volume of VOTES FOR WOMEN, with a most kind inscription by Mrs. and Mrs. Pettick Lawrence, sent by them as a prize to the Union for coming in second in the VOTES FOR WOMEN selling competition. The shop has had wonderful sales during the week, the new stock carried, gratefully acknowledged. Outdoor meetings have been good, and the resolution invariably well carried. Gratefully acknowledged—Mrs. Auerbach 1s., Mrs. A. J. Webb 5s., Miss Miss Myers 5s., Mrs. Penn Gaskell 5s., Anonymous 5s., Mrs. Snowman 2s., Miss Wilson 2s., Mrs. A. Martin 5s., Mrs. Oregan 1s.

PADDINGTON AND MARLBORNE. Shop and Office—30, Praed Street, W. Hon. Sec.—Hon. Mrs. Haverfield. The shop is doing very well; each month the profits are increasing. Mrs. Morgan Brown held an informal meeting of shop girls at her home, 105, Gower Street, Terrace, where she dispensed hospitality and gave an account of the work of the shop. Will friends kindly remember that any articles suitable for the Christmas will be gratefully accepted? Always welcome to the shop, where tea at 3d. a head can be had every afternoon.

PUTNEY AND FULHAM. Shop—925, Fulham Road. Hon. Secs.—Miss Cullen, 37, Parson's Green, S.W., and Mrs. H. Roberts. The whist-drive was very successful. Many thanks to Mrs. Moore who gave two handsome prizes, Miss M. Smith and others for so kindly providing an abundant and excellent supply of refreshments. Members and workers are urged to send jumble sale parcels (see programme) to Miss West. Admission free. Tickets 2s., tickets to be obtained at the shop. On Thursday, November 17, the jumble sale meeting at the shop will be inaugurated. Tea will be served from 7 to 7.30. There will be no speeches. Will teachers and civil servants please call in the morning? Mrs. Oliver-Watts has kindly promised to act as hostess. Gratefully acknowledged—Miss Gillatt 5s., Mrs. Moore, 1s., Mrs. Oliver-Watts 2s., towards shop fund, special cards sold 41s. 6d., 41s. 6d., 41s. 6d., 41s. 6d., 41s. 6d.

RICHMOND AND KEW. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Clayton, Glemgarrif, Kew Road. Last Saturday at the Richmond Fine Station, Miss Jacobs had a capital meeting. Many questions were asked, and Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. M. Armit, and Mrs. M. Armit were in the chair. The usual members' meeting will be held on November 7, when arrangements for the present month were discussed.

WIMBLEDON. Shop—6, Victoria Road, Broadway. Tel. 1022 P.O. Wimbledon. The week has been a busy one. The annual general meeting, held too late to be more than mentioned in last week's report, elected a new committee of 12, and the ever-increasing developments of the local work. One unsavoury episode has been recorded with deep regret. Mrs. Lorington is leaving the neighbourhood, and therefore obliged to relinquish her office of hon. secretary. Members wish her and her husband success in their new sphere of work. The committee have asked Mrs. Lamartine Yates to take the double office of organising secretary and treasurer, with Mrs. Michael and Miss H. Biggar as assistants in the respective departments. Mrs. Begle remains chief shop steward. The year's report showed a turnover of 420s. with a surplus of assets over liabilities of 25s. 17s. and the contribution of 4s. 7s. 10d. to the management of the fund of loyal workers as well as to the management of this new promise generally, and immediately a special meeting will be held on the 17th. Mrs. Wolstenholme Bliny Ford, Jumble Sale preparations have kept everyone at work. Thanks to Miss W. Hesketh for the pretty stationery and to Mrs. Hesketh for parcels. Will stewards be in their places on 20th sharp to arrive on Saturday. Mrs. Bates gave an interesting address on Votes and Work at the weekly evening at Home, and a good collection was made. The members' meeting on the 20th of the week, and Albert Hall tickets were in request.

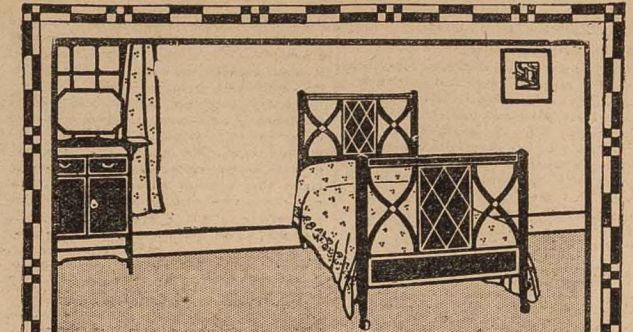
CANTERBURY AND EAST KENT. READING. Shop and Office—33, West Street. Organiser—Miss F. M. Macaulay. Mrs. Pettick Lawrence's meeting this afternoon at Margate is the event of the week. Suffragists are urged to bring as many strangers as possible, so that the eloquent speaker may reach numbers of those still outside the movement. Mrs. Lawrence will be able to describe the great Albert Hall meeting of the night before, and to give an account of events in London during this stirring week. Miss Whitford Jones made a charming little speech at the Margate. The meeting will be held at the Newbury Meeting, wishing to secure good seats should procure them from the shop. Tickets for the Newbury Meeting will be had through Digby, Newbury. 7.30 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 16.—Reading Town Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst's 6 p.m.

Home Counties. BARNET. Hon. Sec.—Miss Susan Watt, 13, Stratford Road. Members and friends are urged to attend the meeting next Monday. Monday, Nov. 14.—National School, Wood Street, Miss Margaret West, 8 p.m. BEDFORD. Hon. Sec.—Miss Billinghurst, 45, Tavistock Place. Now Miss Joachim and Miss Douglas Smith have left, members are asked to help to keep up the interest that has been aroused. The drawing-room meeting held in St. Michael's School Hall on Wednesday, by the kind assistance of Miss Taylor, was most successful. Collection amounted to 18s. 4d. Members and friends are urged to send jumble sale parcels (see programme) to Mrs. Smith, 22, Goldington Avenue, Bedford. Mrs. Smith has been very successful in the very good of subscriptions to the local funds. The members' meeting will be held on December 12, when Mrs. Williams will be the speaker. Mrs. Williams will be the speaker. Mrs. Williams will be the speaker. Mrs. Williams will be the speaker.

OXFORD. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. E. F. Richards, 202, Woodstock Road. Shop—18, High Street. The event of the week has been the Committee's decision to accept an offer for a shop as temporary premises. Members are asked to make this step known, and to their utmost to render the shop a success. Already the street sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN on Friday and Saturday has been very successful, and is increasingly successful in regard to the number sold. An informal but enjoyable At Home was held at Miss Bingham's on Thursday, Nov. 10, when Mrs. Haverfield addressed an open-air meeting at the Plain on Friday evening.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON. Organiser—Miss A. E. Lygon, 7, Craneswater and Little Common, W. Avenue, Portsmouth. Members are requested to wear short skirts and small hats or post-hat parcels, returns without fail on or before Thursday, November 17, to Miss Marsh at 25, Livingstone Road, where they are asked to wear white, if possible. Ribbon in the colours of the Union Jack.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT. Office—97, John Bright Street, Tel. 1443 Midland. Organiser—Miss Dorothy Evans. The new office is now ready for inspection, and the organiser wishes to thank all those who have worked so hard to get them in order, as well as those who have so kindly subscribed to cover expenses. A private meeting of the work for the Northern Exhibition still will be held on Friday, Dec. 9, at 3 and 5. Will members please send in goods before that date? Members are asked to note the special parcels arranged to be sent in the week before that date, as it may not fall too heavily on a few workers. Chalking special bill distributing will be done on Monday, Nov. 14. Helpers are also needed for this. A decorate



EXQUISITE TASTE is the dominating factor in all Heal productions. Refinement and simplicity in design, combined with sound workmanship are the characteristics of the work produced by Heal's century-old establishment. The above mahogany bedstead on Sheraton lines with satinwood inlay costs £5 5 0. Write for Catalogue "Wood Bedsteads." HEAL & SON, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.

ROCHESTER AND CHATHAM. Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Gandy, 32, Stuart Road, Gillingham. Several of the local newspapers are now displaying posters regularly, and the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN continues good. A few of the local members recently interviewed Mr. Hoher, the member for Chatham. He declared himself to be strongly in favour of the matter, and promised to introduce a bill in the House of Commons. Signatures are coming in rapidly for the petition, and it is hoped to arrange some plans for future work. SOUTHWEST AND WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA. Hon. Sec.—Miss Ord, Seacroft, The Cliffs, Westcliff-on-Sea. A successful social meeting was held on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the Cottage Tea Rooms. Miss Robb gave an interesting address on the legal, social, and economic conditions of women; an animated discussion was raised on several points, and a collection was taken which defrayed expenses. BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT. Office—97, John Bright Street, Tel. 1443 Midland. Organiser—Miss Dorothy Evans. The new office is now ready for inspection, and the organiser wishes to thank all those who have worked so hard to get them in order, as well as those who have so kindly subscribed to cover expenses. A private meeting of the work for the Northern Exhibition still will be held on Friday, Dec. 9, at 3 and 5. Will members please send in goods before that date? Members are asked to note the special parcels arranged to be sent in the week before that date, as it may not fall too heavily on a few workers. Chalking special bill distributing will be done on Monday, Nov. 14. Helpers are also needed for this. A decorate







# Extraordinary Sale of French Blouses on November 15 and following days at **DERRY & TOMS,** KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, W.

*Our buyer has just returned from Paris with a large Stock of delightful French Blouses, which we are offering at remarkably low prices. The bargains comprise some of the most Chic Parisian Styles and Effects, and are to be seen in our Spacious and Fully Equipped Blouse Department on the First Floor*



Handsome Lace Blouse, trimmed Guipure. Motifs threaded through with Satin Ribbon. Dainty Yoke and Undersleeves of fine Val Lace. We have only four of these beautiful models. Usual price, 29/11. Special Price, 15/11.



Dainty Ninon Overslip, made kimono shape, and prettily trimmed with Silk Russia Braid. This charming model can be had in all the leading shades. 18/11.



Pretty Semi-Evening Blouse in Ninon, veiled in two colours as Sax over Apricot, Navy and Emerald, Mauve, etc. Round Yoke and Undersleeves of fine Ecru lace. 25/9.



Jap Silk Slip, Dainty Blouse in heavy Jap Silk. Yoke of fine Val and Handsome Silk Embroidery. Front and Sleeves nicely tucked and finished. Special Price, 12/9. Other designs also in stock. Also Tailor-made Jap Silk Shirts at same price.

## Blouse Bargains

In Silk, Voile de Soir, Lace, and Crêpe de Chine. All this season's productions at Half Price.

Also a stock of Blouse and Tailor-made Shirts in Taffeta, Jap Silk, striped English Silk, Fancy Silks, and Delaines. Usual prices 12/9 and 15/9. Special price during Sale, 7/11.



Smart Tucked Crêpe de Chine Blouse. Yoke and Cuffs of Ecru Lace, trimmed Silk Russia Braid, in the following shades:—Vieux Rose, Prunella, Lilac, Violet, Myrtle, Grey, Mole, Turquoise, Saxe, Navy, Ivory, and Black. 12/9.



Handsome Black Silk Blouse. Nicely tucked. Trimmed Silk Guipure down the front, and finished Black Val. Two designs only. 7/11.



This Season's Fashion. Smart Magyar Blouse in fine quality Silk Crepon. Black only. Lined throughout. Collar and Cuffs in accordion-pleated Black Net, having a Peter Pan effect. 7/11.



Jap Slip. Useful morning Blouse in Jap Silk, trimmed Silk Russia Braid and Piped Satin, in either Cream or Prune, and finished with Fancy Silk Row on the Collar. 7/11.

**Our Showrooms are in direct communication, under cover, with Kensington High Street Station, and our lifts will take you up to the Blouse Department.**