

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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WHOSE BONE ?



THE WOMAN: Now then, "Peer" and "Premier," you'll have to do my bidding or you shan't have a bone to quarrel over.

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

THE OUTLOOK.

The House of Commons is now thoroughly immersed in the Veto Resolutions, and as Mr. Redmond and Mr. Barnes have both declared their intention of supporting the Government proposals it seems unlikely that anything of special moment will occur during the next two or three weeks. The interesting point will be reached when the Resolutions are finally disposed of and sent up to the House

of Lords. It is then that Mr. Asquith says he will re-introduce the Budget of 1909-10, and Mr. Redmond threatens to vote against the Government. If no compromise on this matter can be reached, it is likely that the Government will be defeated in the Commons and a dissolution forced before the end of April. If, on the other hand, a way of peace is found between the Irish and the Liberals the critical moment will be deferred until the Lords reject the Resolutions, which will probably be some two or three weeks later.

A Question to Mr. Lloyd George.

At the Queen's Hall meeting on Wednesday in last week, Mr. Lloyd George, after he had delivered his speech, was asked a question from a woman in the audience and a similar question by a man on behalf of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement. The question related to the intentions of the Government on Woman Suffrage. Mr. Lloyd George in his reply entirely evaded the real question at issue. He said that he fully recognised the fact that the ladies had "behaved very well," especially at the meetings held during the last two or three months, and he thought that if they had pursued that course a little earlier he would have been able to give a much more satisfactory answer. He proceeded to say that he had always been in favour of Woman Suffrage, and he was so still; nevertheless, he warned Woman Suffragists against arousing indignation by militant tactics. Provided they pursued their present course he believed that in a short time they would witness the triumph of what he regarded as a cause of justice.

Why Women will soon Succeed.

Of course we are quite aware that it is much nicer for Mr. Lloyd George and other members of the Government to be spared the militant tactics of the Suffragettes; but when he tells us that their cause would be further advanced if they had remained quiet, we are inclined to suggest that he should tell that story to the Horse Marines. He knows perfectly well that if Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney had consented to allow their question to go unanswered by Sir Edward Grey in 1905, and that if they had taken no steps to "go on pestering people" about it their cause would have remained in the same state as in the "good old days" when politicians were content to despise and ridicule it, nor would Mr. Lloyd George himself be taking the trouble to express even his vague sympathy with the proposition. But times are changed, and Mr. Lloyd George prophesies a not very distant success. His view coincides with our own; but we hold it because we know that the Suffragettes have militancy in reserve, and that politicians will probably prefer to do this measure of justice soon rather than face once again the ordeal of their militant opposition.

The Case of Jane Warton.

We publish in another column a letter from Lord Lytton dealing with the case of the imprisonment of his sister, Lady Constance. He indignantly casts back in the teeth of the Home Office the aspersions on her veracity which Viscount Gladstone did not hesitate to make. He points out that the main inconsistency of the prison authorities in

their differential treatment of Lady Constance Lytton and Miss Jane Warton cannot be denied. Finally he leaves to the arbitration of public opinion the alternative of believing the careful and restrained version of the facts stated by his sister and the version furnished by the Home Office, corroborated only by evidence of the prison officials (the persons whose conduct is under discussion) taken secretly, while a public investigation which was challenged has been refused.

Three Great Pieces of Work.

With Easter past, the three great pieces of work before members and friends of the Union are almost upon us. There is only a fortnight before the special VOTES FOR WOMEN week, April 15 to 22, when all members will concentrate their energies on bringing this paper to a still wider circle of readers, so that its circulation may increase in the same phenomenal manner as during the past few months. By selling the paper in the streets, by taking extra copies to send to friends, by visiting newagents, and by bringing home to advertisers the advantages of the paper as an advertising medium—in these and many other ways the women of the W.S.P.U. can give another great impetus to the increased circulation of the women's newspaper which is so essential a part of the onward march of the movement. In view of the interest concentrated on the paper during April, we are glad to announce several special articles from well-known writers, contributed as a mark of their sympathy with the cause. Next week's number will contain an article on "A Fair Wage for Women," by Lady Sybil Smith, the author of "For and Against," a book in which the case for woman suffrage is logically and forcibly put; while in the following numbers will be published special articles from Mr. Isaac Zangwill, Lady Constance Lytton, and Mr. Pett Ridge. The first week in May has been set aside as Self-Denial Week, and members will need no prompting as to the many different ways in which they can save and make money for the cause. Preparations are already well advanced for working up interest in the Metropolis and elsewhere in the great Demonstration of May 28. A preparatory campaign will begin on April 4, and all classes of women workers will be approached in order that they may take part and make this great procession the most effective practical demonstration that has yet been seen of the widespread demand for the vote.

Woman Suffrage and the Labour Party.

Profess are to be found at nearly every political conference nowadays that women are no longer content to work for parties that still deny them the rights of citizenship. At the annual conference of the Independent Labour Party, which was held last week, two members made a strong protest against the inaction of the Council with regard to women's enfranchisement. Mr. Keir Hardie spoke strongly on this subject, and said that question was one of those big issues which came to test such a movement as theirs, and he confessed he was sometimes alarmed to see the way the question was dealt with by people who professed to be Socialists. If they made it part of the propaganda work of the party he believed, from what he knew of the House of Commons, they could have this question settled amongst the earliest of the political questions which Parliament would be called upon to deal with. It would be fatal for them if by their inaction they drove the women from the party into a state of semi-antagonism. The Conference afterwards adopted a resolution demanding adult suffrage, and declaring in favour of the immediate extension of the franchise to women on the same terms as those on which it is granted to men. It is interesting to note that at the same meeting Mr. Jovett, M.P., the chairman, said in his opening speech that apart from representative institutions the people had no other means of expressing their will except by methods of violence.

Woman Suffrage in Practice.

An effective answer to the old objection that although woman suffrage may be just a measure of such importance cannot be passed hastily, is to be found in an interesting article on New Zealand published in a recent issue of the *Morning Post*. A correspondent points out that in that country woman suffrage was passed, practically by a single vote, before either the Premier or the public was quite ready for it, and he adds:—

"But, after the passing of the reform in this singular fashion, absolutely nothing has occurred to create any reaction or to do anything but dispel the doubts that had been previously entertained."

The writer also quotes as follows the *New Zealand Evening Post*, which is thoroughly representative of public opinion in that country:—

"Since their enfranchisement the women of New Zealand have exercised their political power in the same quiet and businesslike way in which they had agitated for it; and the result is that their fitness for the privilege is probably now admitted by a large majority of those who previously denied it, and the possibility of a reversal of the policy has never seriously engaged the attention even of the armchair critics."

In corroboration of this a correspondent has received a letter from the Editor of the *New Zealand Times*, who is entirely in sympathy not only with the movement here but with the forward methods. He concludes his letter: "I am convinced that nothing can be done in conservative England except by militant methods. Therefore I am with you all the way. Let the good work go on."

An All-night Sitting.

Another very puerile argument sometimes brought forward is that women would not be likely to stand the strain of prolonged Parliamentary sittings. It is hardly necessary to

point out that women are asking not for seats in Parliament, but for the right to elect men to sit there. Still, as it is sometimes urged that one step is likely to lead to the other, a practical instance is always useful, and last week's newspapers record with some surprise and much approval that the three ladies now on the London County Council sat right through the recent session of 17½ hours. Many men, we are told, had yielded to sleep, but "not so the ladies," and after a short interval they were back again for the next morning's business.

Release of Daisy Lord.

Hardly a week passes without bringing to light cases of infanticide. The absurd attitude of the law which makes a death sentence compulsory in such cases without the slightest intention of carrying it out is commented on in a recent issue of the *Law Times* in connection with the case of Daisy Lord, who has just been released after serving a sentence of eighteen months. It will be remembered that at her trial the death sentence was passed upon her, and afterwards this was commuted to penal servitude for life. The *Law Times* recalls the more humane attitude of the late Lord Brampton who in a similar case refused to put on the black cap, afterwards telling the story himself in the following words:—

"I was about to pronounce sentence in accordance with the law, which it was not possible for me to avoid, however much my mind was inclined to do so, when the pompous old High Sheriff, all importance and dignity, said: 'My Lord, are you not going to put on the black cap?' 'No,' I answered, 'I am not. I do not intend the poor creature to be hanged, and I am not going to frighten her to death.'"

Addressing her by name, I said: 'Don't pay any attention to what I am going to read. No harm will be done to you. I am sure you did not know in your great trouble and sorrow what you were doing, and I will take care to represent your case so that nothing will harm you in the way of punishment.' I then mumbled over the words of the sentence of death, taking care that the poor creature did not hear them, much, no doubt, to the chagrin of the High Sheriff and to the lowering of his high office and dignity. Nothing so enhances a sheriff's dignity as the gallows.

The journal goes on to point out the gross and vindictive attitude of the law towards women, and its criminal leniency towards men in such cases.

A Woman President of the N.U.T.

At a time when the position of married women teachers is so precarious, it is good news that for the first time a woman has been chosen as vice-president of the National Union of Teachers, which implies that she will next year be president. Miss Cleghorn, of Sheffield, who was elected by a majority of nearly 7,000 votes, has had a distinguished career, and has found time in the midst of her work at a council school in Sheffield, to do much public service for her country. For fifteen years she has been on the executive of the Union; she is a member of the Sheffield Education Committee, and of the Board of Education Consultative Committee. She is also a member of the Educational Settlement Committee, of the Council of the National Federation of Women Workers, and represents the teachers of Sheffield on the court of governors of Sheffield University. She has been chairman of the council of the Teachers' Benevolent and Orphan Fund.

Progress Abroad.

In America that most hopeful sign, the activity of the Anti-Suffragists, has been awakened as the result of the impetus given to the Suffrage movement there. A legislative committee on a Woman Suffrage Amendment has been sitting at Albany, New York, ready to hear the views of women. Mrs. Chapman Catt, the Rev. Anna Shaw, and 200 other well-known Suffragists have been pleading their cause, and it is amusing to learn that at the moment of their departure an anti-suffrage special train also left the station, bearing 100 passengers determined to prevent the passing of the Bill. The *New York Call* states that the movement is now becoming something more than a woman's battle for women, and that legislators are keenly interested in it. Meanwhile, in France, Madame Durand has been speaking to large audiences on the programme she will follow if elected to Parliament, and in Australia Miss Vida Goldstein is standing for the Senate. Her election address will be found on another page.

The Scottish Exhibition.

Very encouraging signs of the growing desire of women to take their share in the great movement for the uplifting of womanhood are to be found in the generous responses from all over the country to the appeal of the Scottish workers. The special object which they have set before themselves is to prove the strength of the movement beyond the border while at the same time adding to the war chest of the W.S.P.U. We commend the Scottish Exhibition to our readers, and would refer them for further information to the interesting article which appears on page 421.

Contents of this Issue.

"Road Building" is the title of an article by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, which will be found on page 425, while the critical political situation, which is full of interest for members of the Union, is dealt with in the leading article. We would draw the attention of our readers also to the interesting views on woman suffrage of the great French writer, Alexandre Dumas fils, which have been translated from an old pamphlet, and also to the press extracts on page 427, showing the profound impression produced by the publication of the striking figures contained in the fourth Annual Report of the W.S.P.U., and commenting on the new Prison Rules of Mr. Churchill. Mr. Pethick Lawrence deals with several well-known objections, giving special prominence to the time-honoured "physical force" fallacy. Mrs. Lawrence also writes a special review entitled "Morris On," and the views of Rev. G. E. Start-up are given in a report of one of his recent speeches.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Those members who are still enjoying Easter holidays are reminded of the great opportunities they possess for advancing the cause, and they are asked to lose no chance of inviting those with whom they come in contact to join the Women's Social and Political Union, or at any rate to allow their names and addresses to be added to the list of those wishing to be kept in touch with the movement. Another exceedingly useful piece of propaganda may be done by introducing into hotels and elsewhere the woman's newspaper, VOTES FOR WOMEN. New subscribers should be informed that it can be obtained either from the newspapers or direct from the publisher, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C. Members who take a number of copies for distribution each week are reminded that it is a good plan to double the number of these copies during the holidays. They are also requested to notify the publisher of their holiday address.

London Free Meetings.

Every week two free meetings are held in London, to which strangers as well as members of the W.S.P.U. are cordially invited. The first London free meeting after the holidays will be held by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Freeman, and Mrs. Cameron Swan. This will be held at St. James' Hall, Great Portland Street, next Thursday evening (April 7) at 8 p.m. The next Monday afternoon meeting after the holidays will be held at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., from 3 to 5 p.m. on April 11.

"Votes for Women" Week.

There could be no more certain proof of the immense strides made in the public estimation by the Suffrage movement than the way in which the newspaper VOTES FOR WOMEN has increased its circulation from 16,000 copies weekly to double that number in twelve months. This is largely due to the individual efforts of members, who, with whole-hearted zeal, have worked unsparringly to bring the paper to the notice of fresh subscribers. And now, during the week April 15th to 22nd, all their efforts will be concentrated on raising the circulation to a still higher level and putting before advertisers the fact that it offers the best means of reaching new and increasing circles of purchasers. Many novel plans are in preparation at Clements Inn and at the various centres throughout the country, of which a few may be mentioned:—Motor cars, decorated in the colours, will drive through London and the suburbs; there will be parades of various kinds, and special canvassing of shops and private houses will be undertaken. Will members able to lend motor cars place them at the disposal of the W.S.P.U., for at any rate one day (Monday 18th is suggested) during that week? Schemes will be further outlined next week, and meanwhile suggestions will be welcomed by Miss Ainsworth, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The Demonstration of May 28th.

Preparations have already been made for a great demonstration of women suffragists for Saturday, May 28. All evidence goes to show that this demonstration, though of a different character, will be as interesting and imposing as the great procession to Hyde Park in June of 1908. From every quarter of London women will flock to the Embankment, whence, at two o'clock, the procession, gay with the colours of the W.S.P.U. (purple, white, and green), will march up Northumberland-avenue, Cockspur-street, and along Piccadilly and Knightsbridge to the Albert Hall. Here a meeting will take place at 4 p.m., at which all the women processionists who can be accommodated will be present. On this occasion a "full lot" of the hall has been obtained, an arrangement which, owing to the Albert Hall regulations, prevents public sale of tickets to the general public, and it has accordingly been decided to open certain parts of the hall free to women. These seats will be unreserved, but preference will be given to those taking part in the procession, and to those particular seats men will not be admitted. For the convenience of W.S.P.U. members certain portions of the hall will be set aside for them and for their friends (both men and women), and for these seats numbered and reserved tickets can be purchased by members (this is permitted by the Albert Hall regulations). The London Local Unions have already taken the whole of the grand tier boxes, and as several other boxes have already been secured, and several hundred individual seats have been sold, those who wish to be present should not lose any time in securing tickets. These will be sold in order of application, and must be bought outright, i.e., not on sale or return. No tickets can be purchased at the Albert Hall on the day of the demonstration, and all applications must be made to the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. The prices are: stalls, 1s.; lower orchestra, 6d.; boxes, grand tier (for ten), £1 1s.; loggia (for eight), 15s.; 2nd tier (for five), 7s. 6d. A preparatory campaign will open next Monday, April 4; this will include special canvassing among women of various occupations with a view to securing their presence in the procession.

The Scottish Exhibition.

Only a month remains before the great Exhibition and Sale of Work in the Charing Cross Halls, Glasgow, and both Scottish and English women are hard at work in all parts of the country, preparing dainty and useful articles for sale, and carrying out the various schemes for entertainment during the three days the Exhibition is open, i.e., April 28, 29 and 30. Those who have not yet contributed either in money or work are invited to do so without delay. The Exhibition has two objects in view, i.e., to add to the war-chest of the W.S.P.U. and also to show the world at large the strength of the movement north of the Tweed. An interesting article in connection with this Exhibition appears on page 421, and those who would like to take their share in this splendid object lesson are asked to communicate with Mrs. Drummond, 502, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, or with Miss Frances McPhun, 141, Bath Street, Glasgow, or with Miss Geddes, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh.

SHOULD WOMEN VOTE?

By Alexandre Dumas (fils).

[A fragment of a dialogue between the illustrious author of "La Dame aux Camélias" and an anti-Suffragist, translated from a French pamphlet published thirty years ago.]

"What difference do you consider there is between men and women to justify our withholding the vote from the latter and giving it to the former? I say there is none."

"And the sex?"

"What sex?"

"The sex of women."

"What has woman's sex got to do with the matter? Nothing whatever. No more than ours has. Woman has not man's beard, but neither has a man a woman's hair. As for any other differences between them, they are all so much to woman's advantage that it will be prudent for us to say nothing about them."

"Let us treat a serious question seriously, please."

"I wish nothing better."

"It is not the physical sex of woman I was referring to; it is her moral sex."

"I don't follow you, I am afraid."

"It's simple enough, surely. By reason of her sex woman is weaker than man, as is sufficiently proved by the fact that man is continually called upon to defend her."

"So badly do we defend her that she is often obliged to defend herself with a revolver, and then, when she is charged with a crime, we realise we have taken so few precautions in her favour that our conscience compels us to acquit her."

"You are speaking about exceptional cases. It is notorious that, so far as her intelligence is concerned, woman is man's inferior. You yourself have written this."

"If ever I did write that, I wrote nonsense, and to-day I have changed my opinion. I would not be the first man who has written nonsense, nor the first who has changed his opinion. As a matter of fact, however, this particular bit of nonsense I never wrote at all. It has been attributed to me, I admit, but that is not quite the same thing, though very useful, perhaps, to bring forward in a discussion."

"If you really have not written—I will not say this nonsense, but this truth—you have done wrong, for it is set out and proved to demonstration in every work on religion, philosophy, and medicine."

"Our religious books assume that woman is responsible for man's losing Paradise; the matter is, perhaps, not very certain, but in any case it tends to prove that in the beginning woman was not merely not inferior to man, but actually his superior, since she could make him do as she liked. That, possibly, is the reason you refuse her a vote, lest she once again make us lose the Paradise we have regained possession of, and in which, as anybody may perceive, we are now living. But the religious books of the Hindus, anterior to ours by some seven or eight thousand years, maintain that Adam lost Paradise in spite of the advice of his wife, Eve, who did all she could to prevent him crossing the boundaries God had fixed to that Paradise. I find also in our own religious books, to come back to them, that woman will crush the serpent's head, and in the act be herself bitten on the heel. Have a care, therefore; your authorities do not apparently agree very well among themselves. In any case it appears from them that man is considerably inferior to woman. As for the philosophers, they recommend that we shun all intercourse with women, on the ground that these beings are so seductive that they tempt man to abandon his high destinies and dissolve his being in sentiment. Thus, the philosophers disclose not so much the certain inferiority of woman, as the possible weakness of man. Now for the medical works. In all these the fact is simply established that man and woman are two different beings with differing functions, each endowed with the necessary quality to accomplish their functions. These books further demonstrate that, while the muscular strength of man is greater than that of woman, woman's nervous force is, on the other hand, greater than man's. They prove, further, that if, as is believed to-day, the measure of human intelligence is to be found in the degree of development and in the weight of the cerebral matter, there is justification for declaring woman's intelligence to surpass that of man's, the largest and heaviest brain ever known being that of a woman. It weighed 2,200 grammes, 400 grammes more than Cuvier's brain. I admit, however, we are not told that this particular woman wrote the equivalent of Cuvier's work on fossils."

"But since, in order to cast a vote into a ballot-box, it is no more necessary to have invented gunpowder, or, as the English would say, to set the Thames on fire—as you will agree, I am sure, if you will think for a moment about the seven million or so of electors we have the privilege of possessing in France—than it is to be able to carry half a ton on one's back, I cannot for the life of me understand how this muscular inferiority of woman—leaving out of the discussion the women accustomed to carry heavy burdens in markets and elsewhere and female acrobats—I cannot for the life of me understand, I say, why woman's muscular inferiority should stand in the way of her having the vote. On the contrary, all sorts of reasons occur to me why it should be

just the other way about. Were Madame de Sevigné alive to-day, she would most assuredly not be able to score the maximum on one of those interesting strength-testing machines erected for the amusement of the yokels who frequent rustic fairs. Would you consider that a sufficient reason why Madame de Sevigné should not be allowed to vote? For it is certain she would not be allowed to vote, while Gaffer Paul, her gardener, would! Why? What obstacle do you say there is to a Madame de Sevigné voting as well as the labouring man she employs?"

"But Madame de Sevigné is also an exception. You surely do not suggest that the customs, the ideas, and the laws of a whole nation should be modified to suit exceptional cases."

"What about Madame de Sevigné's grandmother, Madame de Chantal? What about Madame de La Fayette? And Madame de Maintenon? And Madame Dacier? And Madame Guyon? And Madame de Longueville? And Madame de Châtelet? And Madame du Deffand? And Madame de Staël? And Madame Roland? And Madame Sand? And—"

"Everyone of these is an exception."

"Then I say that a sex which can furnish such exceptions has surely proved its capacity to give its opinion not merely about the nomination of municipal functionaries, but even on the nomination of such exalted personages as members of Parliament. Moreover, my exceptions do not end with the names of those I have cited. What do you say to Clothilde, who converted the Franks, and consequently us, to Christianity? Do you not suppose she possessed considerable influence over Clovis and over the destiny of our country? And Anne de Beaujeu, and Blanche of Castille, and Elizabeth of Hungary, and Elizabeth of England, and Catharine the Great, and Maria Theresa?"

"But these were all queens."

"That does not change their sex. By their intelligence and energy they proved that they could reign quite as well as men. Nothing will persuade me that women who, in spite of their sex, could be such queens as these, were not fit to be electors on account of their sex."

"Look here, you know there are not only women like that in the world. Think of the mass of women who have no ideas and no sense whatever of politics and government."

"A sense which cannot be very difficult to acquire if we may judge by many of the men who lay claim to possess it. Still I agree, there is the great mass of women, all those women of whom almost every man who has ever distinguished himself will say: 'It is to my mother, the cleverest and most upright woman in the world, I owe everything I may be to-day.' I really cannot see why all these women, obscure perhaps, but clever and upright, should not be trusted to vote quite as well as all the rogues and fools of the other sex."

"Did you yourself not say once that duties should be proportioned to rights? Women do not, and cannot, go to war as men do."

"What about Joan of France and Joan of Flanders, and Joan Hachette, to whom Louis XI. gave precedence over men for having defended Beauvais at the head of her fellow-townswomen against Charles the Bold? Finally, what have you to say about Joan of Arc? According to you, not one of these women, though she were to achieve to-day what she did in her own epoch, ought to be permitted to have any voice in electing the representatives of the country she had saved from destruction! To continue the argument further with you is really too ridiculous."

TO ONE WHO HESITATES.

"Rebellion against tyrants is obedience to God."

Bright eyes, that never looked on shame,
That scarce have known a tear,
Look now upon our sisters' wrongs,
Unheeded year by year.

Sweet voice, that ne'er was raised in strife,
Speak for our holy Cause;
Speak boldly for those speechless ones
Bowed down by man-made laws.

Pure heart, the throne of innocence,
Now nerve thee for the fight;
For justice is above man's laws,
Truth greater than his might!

O woman, to the waiting earth
God's last and loveliest gift!
He bids thee leave thy sheltered life
The wretched to uplift.

The danger faced, the hard way braved,
The cruel snare withstood,
High Heaven accepts thy sacrifice;
"She hath done what she could."

A. M. ELLIS.

WALLFLOWERS.

"Wallflowers, a penny! Only a penny a bunch!" That is the cry that tells the Cockney in court and alley that the blossoming of the year has reached high tide.

Once I was a prisoner of the city streets, and I remember how I waited every year for the day when the hawkers came round with their handbarrows, penetrating into the court of every "model dwelling," invading every blind alley with trucks loaded up with rich red and rusty brown sweet-smelling "gillies." Country folk call them gillies. Those red ones are the "bloody warriors" of west-country gardens. To the Cockney they are all "wallflowers." By any name they smell as sweet.

Never to this day can I resist the wallflowers in the shop windows. It is still some weeks before they will be sold at a penny a bunch on the barrows. They cost twopenny or threepenny in the shops. But was ever vision and remembrance and the sense of hot sunshine on fragrant nooks purchased so cheaply?

Wallflowers, I am told, are particularly fragrant and fine this year. But the early flower harvest has been phenomenal. Tons of blossoms have been shipped from Seilly, truck-loads have been entrained from the South of France. But every year the quantity of English-grown flowers increases.

I envy gardeners and florists their trade. The people who grow flowers should be the happiest in the world. The people who sell flowers should come next in the scale, and people who buy flowers should do so with joy in their own good luck. For surely the presence of this living and perfect beauty is a daily wonder and miracle in our midst. I marvel that human beings, so full of imperfection, should be allowed to handle these mysteries of purity and loveliness.

A visit to the florist's is one of the joys in a Londoner's life. And if the florist is a flower lover, and is not too busy to talk, the selection of flowers for the decoration of the home is a task that one would not willingly depute to anyone else. As a good and true Suffragette, of course, I go for all my flowers to Shearn's, 231 and 234, Tottenham Court Road, W., or to Cheesley's, 7, Harwood Place, Hanover square, W., or to Mrs. Stickland, 323, High Road, Chiswick. And if my conscience whispers an accusing word as to luxury and extravagance, I save it by the reminder that, while I am satisfying my own heart with beauty and fragrance, I am also in some measure supporting the Cause.

Of all the things in the world to tempt a mortal soul to extravagance, I know nothing so alluring as the Japanese dwarf tree that has come this year to England. One of these tiny trees is standing at this moment on my table. It is a double cherry. The tree trunk is about four inches high, the branches are laden with pink and white blossom. The sun plays upon it and the breezes scatter the petals upon the floor. With a living tree of double cherry blossom in my office, I envy none their domain, however fair and wide. I possess the spring, and hold in my heart the promise of the year.

JENNIFER.

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Feather Boas.

Our Stock contains an infinite variety of all the latest novelties in Feather Boas, of which this illustration is a typical example

REAL OSTRICH TUFTED BOA

(as sketch), made from selected feather, very reliable quality, in black, white, and all colours, extra full, 72 inches long.

15/9

SENT ON APPROVAL.



WOMEN'S FIGHT FOR THE VOTE.

By Frederick W. Pethick Lawrence.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Previous articles appeared in our issues of February 11, 25, March 4, 11, 18, and 25.

What women are asking for.—The demand which women are making is simply and solely that sex shall not of itself be a disqualification for the possession of the Parliamentary franchise. Women suffragists have accordingly drafted a Bill which they desire to see carried into law. It is known as the Women's Enfranchisement Bill, and reads as follows:—

That in all acts relating to the qualification and registration of voters or persons entitled or claiming to be registered and to vote in the election of Members of Parliament, wherever words occur which import the masculine gender the same shall be held to include women for all purposes connected with and inferring recourse to the right to be registered as voters, and to vote in such elections, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The effect of the passage of this Bill will be immediately to confer the franchise upon all those women who possess the qualifications which at present entitle men to vote, and subsequently to secure that if any extension be made in the franchise law it shall affect men and women alike. It is estimated that about a million-and-a-quarter women will be immediately enfranchised by it. As there are at present between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 male voters, this will mean that the female electorate will be about one-seventh of the whole.

The Meaning of the Parliamentary Vote.—The right to put a cross on a ballot paper which the possession of the Parliamentary vote confers is a symbolic act of citizenship. It is the means recognised by the law whereby the voter exercises his sovereign rights as one of the rulers of the country. Its immediate effect is to enable the voter to influence the selection of the man who is to represent his district in the House of Commons, and through him to control the legislation, taxation, and administration of the country. Though an isolated individual may not attach much importance to his own vote, it makes all the difference whether a whole class of individuals possesses the franchise or is excluded from it. What one single John Smith is unable to do, a whole class of John Smiths not only can but will do. As illustrations may be noted the Trades Disputes Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and Old Age Pensions, which would never have become law if the working class had not been enfranchised.

Why Women Want the Vote.—In the first place, they desire to play their part in the life of the nation and introduce their point of view, so long neglected, into the government of the country. Among the matters decided in Parliament are questions of education, infant mortality, sweated labour, the conditions of women's work, the housing of the poor, the treatment of the poor and of criminals. Women feel deeply on all these questions, and when they are voters candidates of all political parties will find that in order to win their support at the polls they will have to set these questions in the forefront of their programmes. In the second place, women know that the possession of the vote is necessary to safeguard the interests of women. No human being is good enough to be entrusted with absolute power over another human being, and no section or class of a community is good enough to be trusted with absolute power over another section or class. At present the male electorate controls the making and the administering of the laws, and as a result the law is not fair to women, and it is also administered to their disadvantage. Finally, the vote is the hall-mark of citizenship, and confers a status which those who are excluded from it cannot possess.

Where the Law is Unjust to Women.—Those who oppose the granting of the franchise to women do not rest in their claims that the place of women is in the home, yet it is precisely in the home that the rights of the man are by law entirely superior to those of the woman. The husband has the power to select where the home shall be and how it shall be conducted. In the eyes of the law he is the sole parent of the child so long as he is alive, and the decision as to the child's upbringing rests entirely with him. Whether the husband be good or bad, the wife is by law entirely subservient to him. She has no legal right to any share of the husband's income except in the case of actual desertion; and if, while continuing to live with her, he refuses to pay to her a single penny of his wages, she cannot obtain such payment except by breaking up her home and going into the workhouse. Short of this she and her children can starve, and yet she cannot claim the protection of the law to obtain maintenance from her husband. Finally, in the event of either party to the marriage being guilty of definite immorality, there is a total difference in the treatment accorded to husband and wife.

Women and the Administration.—In administering the country the Government has set up an entirely artificial differentiation between the sexes. In the first place, from a very large number of positions (including all the more important) women are excluded altogether, to the disadvantage of women, who are thus denied opportunities of well-paid employment, and to the disadvantage of the community, which is thus obliged to appoint a man where a woman might be more suitable, or have better qualifications. In the second place, where men and women are both employed, the woman receives a far smaller wage than the man for precisely the same work, as is the case with school inspectors, sanitary inspectors, post office employees, &c. Finally, the Government is one of the worst of weaklings in the wages it pays to women, either directly or through its subcontractors in its Army clothing works and other departments.

Answers to Anti-Suffrage Arguments.—Women have shown their demand for the vote by petitions, by great public meetings, and by willingness to undergo imprisonment for the sake of the cause. These are the only methods available for the unenfranchised. That woman suffrage is popular among the electors is shown by the way candidates for Parliament secretly hostile to it hedge on the subject when questioned at election time. Though man's principal work may lie in the workshop and woman's in the home, that does not prevent man and it should not prevent women from taking a reasonable interest in the affairs of the country, and from sparing that small amount of time required to cast a vote at elections, to attend an occasional political meeting, and to discuss the questions of the day with acquaintances. Common sense and the experience of countries where women vote combine to show that woman suffrage does not lead to dissensions in the home, nor to women being treated with less respect by men, but does lead to the enactment of beneficial laws which they have been for years asking for in vain. There is no ground for thinking that woman

suffrage will unduly strengthen any one of the present political parties at the expense of the others. Nor will it necessarily lead to adult suffrage or to women M.P.'s. After women have won the vote the male electorate will still outnumber the female electorate by about six or seven to one, and only those changes which are approved by the whole electorate will be made.

CHAPTER VI.—(continued). ANTI-SUFFRAGE ARGUMENTS.

In last week's issue I dealt with several of the arguments adduced by Anti-Suffragists; the remaining ones may be reduced to three, the first two of which are particularly important.

8. Women are too emotional, do not think impartially, and in other ways cannot be relied upon for that broad and stable judgment required in those in whose keeping the destiny of the country is to be entrusted. Consequently their enfranchisement would jeopardise the future of the country and would lower it in the eyes of our dependents and of the civilised world.

The last part of this argument is sometimes stated separately, and it is made to appear that even if woman suffrage would of itself strengthen the government of the country it should be avoided because it would lower the country in the eyes of the world; but this suggestion is so preposterous and shows such a poor spirit in those who make it, who confess themselves afraid to try an admittedly good experiment for fear of being laughed at, that I have purposely put the argument into its only reasonable form. It all comes back therefore to a question of whether women are or are not fitted to vote on the affairs of the country.

In dealing with this, it should be noted in the first place that a voter is not called upon to govern the country. A set of 20 women selected at random might not make a good Cabinet, nor a set of 670 a good House of Commons, but the same is equally true of a random selection of 20 or 670 men. As a matter of fact, however, the women who through an accident of birth have been called upon to exercise kingly functions have a record at least as good as that of men. Queen Boadicea, Queen Elizabeth, Queen Victoria, in our own country, Maria Theresa, the late Dowager Empress of China, the Begum of Bhopal, India are names that have only to be mentioned to command respect.

But such high functions are not demanded of the average voter. All he is asked to do is to vote for Mr. X or for Mr. Y, to say whether he prefers the general line of policy put forward by the party of Mr. X or by that of Mr. Y. On this women are inherently quite equally capable of forming a sound judgment as men. The universities have proved the intellectual equality of men and women. In business the comparatively few women who have actually come into the field have exhibited qualities of no mean order. Women are more law abiding, more sober, more conscientious than men. Where opportunity has offered they have shown themselves fully as alive to the demand for patriotism. They are admittedly more self-sacrificing.

It is true that up till recently only a few women had been trained in political outlook, but this is always so with an unenfranchised class, and to-day the number is rapidly increasing. It is true also that their point of view may be different from that of men, that their conclusions are sometimes arrived at by different means, but this is no reason whatever for excluding them from the vote. On the contrary it is on this account all the more important that their judgment should be taken conjointly with that of the male electors.

9. All government ultimately rests on a physical force basis; the vote is a civilised way of appealing to this potential physical force. Government will therefore only be stable so long as the units of equal voting power are at the same time units of equal physical force. Women are in general weaker physically than men, therefore to introduce them on equal terms with men as voters would be to put the Government of the country on an unstable foundation.

Powerfully as this argument appeals to a certain type of mind it is extraordinarily defective. Nearly every premiss is unsound, and is demonstrably so, not merely theoretically, but by the very widest experience of life.

Let us take them one at a time. Firstly, "Government ultimately rests on physical force." This is patently false. If it were true the government of the world would be in the hands of the most physically powerful. The elephant the rhinoceros, the tiger would lord it over the wolf, the snake, the bird, and even man himself. But it is not so and the simple reason is that forces other than the merely physical play at least an equally important part.

Even in the animal world the cunning of the serpent makes him more than a match for other far stronger beasts, the agility of the bird enables him to hold his own with the greatest of animals, the moral force of combination exhibited by the wolf gives him the advantage in deadly combat. In the human race these essential forces are still more important. The Zulus are far stronger physically than the white

races, but they are in subjection to them because the white men, through their intelligence, use their smaller physical force to much better advantage. And inside the limits of a single country, if it were possible to put on one side a number of men of great physical strength and comparatively small brain power, and on the other an equal number of men of less physical strength and greater brain power, the victory in a civil war would almost undoubtedly be with the latter. Moreover, still higher forces enter in and play their part—the moral forces which make for combination, which enable some men to face death that their comrades may be victorious—the spiritual forces which inspire and uplift beyond our finite understanding. Government does not rest ultimately on physical force; it rests on all the forces which go to make up the sum total of life.

But the argument of the anti-suffragist is not merely untrue in its major premiss; it is untrue also in its other premisses. The vote is not the civilised way of appealing to the physical force of the country. It has not been and is not the case in any country of the world. In most countries only a limited number of men possess the vote; the physical force of the remainder of the men (often among the bravest in the country), to say nothing of the women and children, is entirely unrepresented, while another section have two, three, or even ten or twenty votes apiece. In countries where adult male suffrage prevails, no attempt is made to distinguish between strong and weak men, or to take any account of the aggregate physical strength of the women. The nearest approach to accuracy is in the case of adult male and female suffrage, and this is the anti-suffragists' *bête noir*! The real fact is that the vote, instead of being the way of appealing to the physical force of the country, is the expression of the mature judgment of the individual, and that modern States have decided that in this way, by taking the judgments of the majority of responsible citizens, they are most likely to arrive at the best result.

Thirdly, the anti-suffragist argues that only those Governments will be stable which are voted into power by votes corresponding to equal units of physical force. He has against him the whole of human history. For despoticisms, aristocracies, and other forms of government based on totally different principles have not only existed for thousands of years, but have survived up to the present day.

Fourthly, the anti-suffragist asserts that women are physically weaker than men; in this his statement needs considerable modification. What he really means is that the average woman is slightly weaker than the average man, a totally different assertion, which would not it seems justify, even on his own grounds, the exclusion from the vote of that large section of women who are physically stronger than a great number of men.

Finally, he comes to his triumphant conclusion that for women to possess the vote would make the Government unstable. Having shown that every premiss and every step in the reasoning is false, it is not necessary to add anything to destroy the conclusion. The only real stability for Government lies in the inclusion of women among the electorate. For, without their help, the Government can neither go to war nor carry on the avocations of peace. It is dependent on them for the very personnel of which future generations of citizens are to be composed.

10. There is no precedent among important countries with imperial interests for granting the suffrage to women.

O Mr. Anti-suffragist, what a chicken-livered creature you are! Where would you be if our forefathers had hesitated to make precedents when precedents were required? What of Magna Charta? What of Britain's boast that she taught the world the meaning of Constitutional Government? What of the Mother of Parliaments? What of all our traditions of freedom and liberty? Go hide away in your primeval cave and trouble us no further!

(To be continued.)

W.S.P.U. MEMBERS' PLEDGE CARD.

Women of all shades of political opinion who are not as yet definitely enrolled as members of the Women's Social and Political Union are invited to sign the members' pledge card, which they can obtain from the offices, 4, Clements Inn, and apply for membership. The pledge is as follows:—

"I endorse the objects and methods of the Women's Social and Political Union, and I hereby undertake not to support the candidate of any political party at Parliamentary elections until women have obtained the Parliamentary vote."

There is an entrance fee of 1s. No definite subscription is fixed, as it is known that all members will give to the full extent of their ability to further the campaign funds of the Union.

A NEW LEAFLET.

Readers who enjoyed Mr. Penn Gaskell's letter to VOTES FOR WOMEN (Jan. 21, 1910) on militant methods, in which he put the case for the tactics of the W.S.P.U. with great clearness and logic, will be glad to know that his letter has been reprinted in the form of a leaflet, entitled "An Open Letter to one who Condemns Violence," and that it may be obtained from the Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., price 9d. per 100, 6s. per 1,000, post free.

THE REV. G. E. STARTUP ON MILITANT SUFFRAGISM.

Extracts from a Recent Speech.

I am here because I believe in the social and political enfranchisement of women; because I think that the Women's Social and Political Union has done more, very much more, than anybody else to bring that about; because it has already exerted a very great deal of influence for good upon our national life. As I have gone about amongst you, watching your movement for the last few months, I have been very much struck by the spirit of comradeship which seems to animate the Union, and which has done a very great deal to break down those barriers of caste and class for which, I venture to say, women are very largely responsible, and which I hope some day women will help to overthrow. But I am here perhaps even more because I feel that your movement is obscured by a great cloud of ignorance and prejudice in the minds of the people, and I think that members of this Union have been treated with a very great deal of injustice, and, I must add, with very much cruelty.

The object of the Union is to extend to women the Franchise on such terms as it is, or may be, granted to men. It does not pretend, as I understand, to say on what grounds the Franchise may be given; what it does say is this: "Along whatever avenue you approach the question of the Franchise for men, we, as women, claim to go side by side with you, and make precisely the same demands." Therefore, I think it would be pertinent to inquire what are the grounds upon which men demand the Vote. I do not think I have heard that men approach this question with the claim that they are entitled to the Vote because they fight their country's battles; nor because they are immune from that disease commonly known as political hysteria. I suppose almost the best example of political hysteria might be found in the conduct of men on the evening of the celebration of the relief of Mafeking; or in the conduct of the body of men who were thirsting for the blood of Lloyd George at Birmingham; or, in 1904, to take an up-to-date illustration, we might find it in those meetings where stewards are able to listen with perfect equanimity to anything about the Budget or the House of Lords, but where their nerves are in such a deplorable condition that this moment they hear the words "Votes for Women" they are convulsed with rage and become almost unrecognisable. No; these are not the grounds upon which men ask for the Vote for themselves. They approach this question from very different and far more worthy motives. A great many men to-day base their claim upon the principle that taxation and representation must accompany each other. That is all very well so far as it goes, but the idea that lies at the root of it is the idea of the value and importance of property. But the nation is beginning to be alive to the fact that there is something of greater value to the nation even than property, and that is human life. Some men base their claim, not on the payment directly or indirectly, of taxes, but they claim the Vote as their right, because they believe in constitutional government, because they believe that the people of the nation have the right to choose their own rulers, and to manage their own affairs, because they believe that the citizens of a very great nation are free men, and not serfs. They claim it because it is the birthright of a free people. And side by side with them are the women, who feel, "Very well, if on that ground you have the right to the Vote, on precisely the same ground we have too."

You will find men also putting forward their claim to the vote not as an abstract right merely, but as a great bulwark against all possible wrong. Will any man say that in any branch of industry women do not need protection as much, and even more, than men from injustice and oppression? Therefore I say that women on this ground ought to have the vote. If you would deny it to them, you do so on these two assumptions: either that you consider them incapable of exercising it adequately, or that you consider them subordinate beings who have no claim to comradeship with you.

There is another point that I would refer to, and it is this: we feel that the vote is a responsibility, a sacred and solemn trust. If you look round upon the state of the country—the misery, pain, and wretchedness, the waste of child-life, the ghastly lot of hopeless men, victims sometimes of their own faults, but very often of economic conditions—don't you think the time has come when men should say to their fellow women citizens, "Come in, and with your courage, sympathy, and faith, help us to sweep away these evils"?

I put it to you, do you think that men seriously think the women of this country incapable of discharging the duties of citizenship?

These political duties are not so very serious; they are not so heavy that women could not perform them. At any rate, after the experience they have had of the Women's Social and Political Union, I think nobody will have the audacity to say that women are not capable of looking after their own interests, and no one can say that they are unresponsive to the needs of their own fellow-creatures.

Then the other alternative—that they are a subordinate race of beings—well, a few of my friends hold that view, but I have given them up as hopeless. That view is a hundred years behind the times; it is too much out of date even for a Turkish harem, and I am very much mistaken if the modern woman of any civilised country is going to admit it.

That brings us also to this simple fact. The opposition to your Movement is the opposition that has always been made to any extension of the Franchise, and that is the reluctance of those who already possess it to admit others to any of their own privileges. The anti-Suffragists would say, "Oh, yes, our interests are safeguarded by members in the House of Commons, whose links with us are so close that they regard our interests as their own." But the Suffragists say, "We thank you for your good intentions; but human nature, with its bias of self-interest, is rather too much for you. We understand our own needs better than you can understand them for us. We want civic rights, our own individuality, and the right to work out our own salvation, and, in conjunction with you, to work out the welfare and the destinies of our own people."

People may say, "How is it that you, a minister of religion, can be in sympathy with a Union which uses such methods?" I am not prepared to endorse every act of any single individual in it, and I do not pretend to do so; but, on the other hand, I do not feel called upon to condemn any of them. If you tell me that these methods are shocking, I think the best reply to that is that they are what they are meant to be; they have achieved their purpose; they were meant to shock the Government out of their indifference to women. It is the crowning glory of this Movement—the supreme accomplishment—that it has at last won the ear of England. People are listening to-day who have never listened before. But there is another question. Is it violence that these critics object to, or is it violence used by women that they object to? I have not heard of any protests being made against the methods of violence used against the women—they are only shocked by the quarter from which violence comes. If, when I go home to-night, I were to find a ruffian at the street corner fighting and making a disturbance generally, I should conclude that he ought to be locked up; but if, when I got to the next corner, I saw the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Asquith hitting out, I should want to know what was the matter. I should conclude that they had taken the law into their own hands to remedy some wrong; so, when I see women like Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Leigh, and Lady Constance Lytton committing illegal acts, and being flung into prison like common felons charged with violence, I want to know a little bit more about it. I want to know what provocation they have had to make them use such violence. I feel certain that when all these questions have been answered in the full light of day, these women will come out of the ordeal, as they come out of prison, without a stain upon their character, to stand higher than ever in the affection and in the regard of the people.

The militant methods are largely the result of egging on by Liberal statesmen. What is to be said of statesmen who egg women on to certain action, and then when they commit technical illegalities sit quietly by and see them sent to prison? There is a great struggle ahead, and it will have one result—the realisation of the value of the vote, and the recognition of those rights which this Union is doing so much to win. Actions can only be judged in the dry light of history, and I venture to say that it will be found that the women of this Union possess some of the noblest attributes of womanhood, and amongst them the courage, the spirit of fair play, that their political opponents might very well have emulated.

THE LABOURS OF PROGRESS.

A Chapter from an Eternal Fairy Tale.

And the Spirit came to Progress and said, "Arise! There are evils to be conquered. They are great and powerful, and you cannot fight them alone. Therefore you must first free Woman, who lies bound with prejudices in a Fortress far away. To enter the Fortress you must get round the Stony Way, which lies in front, when you will meet a terrible Dragon with sixteen heads. And behind the Dragon stands a thick Wall. But once you have got round the Stony Way victory will be close at hand. For the Wall is dependent on the stones, and the Dragon is dependent on the Wall! Therefore haste you away, and free Woman, for with her you will triumph over all Evil!"

And Progress arose and journeyed to the Stony Way, and said, "I pray you let me pass, for I am Progress, and I have come to free Woman. Without Woman I cannot conquer Evil, and she lies bound in yonder fortress. Thanking you in anticipation And he took a step forward on to the stones.

But they were terribly sharp, and he leapt back with a cry of pain. And the stones laughed and said, "Nay, you must get round us."

So Progress, much perplexed, began to explore on either side, and after forty years he made a wonderful discovery. He found that the Stony Way entirely surrounded the Fortress, and that there was no way of getting round it. Then he wept tears of despair, saying, "Alas! how can I ever reach the Dragon and the Wall if I cannot get round the Stony Way?"

But the Spirit came and said, "Do not lose hope, for there is yet another way of reaching the Fortress. If you cannot get round the Stony Way, you must get over it." Then she gave him a pair of beautiful slippers, all woven in purple, white and green, and said, "Put these on your feet and you will be safe from the stones."

So Progress put on the slippers of purple, white and green, and stepped on to the Stony Way. And, although it was terribly sharp and cutting, he GOT OVER IT very quickly.

Then he walked boldly up to the Dragon, who was leaning comfortably against the Wall, blinking his thirty-two eyes, and said, "Good day. I am Progress, and I have come to free Woman, who lies bound and captive in the Fortress. Would you mind helping me over the Wall?"

"I don't think," said the Dragon, and spat fire at him with all its might. "Twelve of my heads are in favour of helping you, but four are against it. Besides, I am not sure that Woman wants to be free."

"I want her to be free," said Progress. "She has a duty to perform."

"Go away," said the Dragon. "There's no such thing as duty; you read Bernard Shaw." And he spat fire again, not from the four dissentient heads, but from all sixteen. But Progress did not go away, for (as we have seen) such a course was with him an impossibility. So he turned to the Wall, and said, "Oh, Wall, why do you support such a tyrant?"

And the Wall answered sadly, "I am only a Wall, and must support everything that leans against me. If you like to lean against me, I will support you with pleasure."

"How can I," said Progress, "when my way is barred by your confounded Dragon?"

At this moment the Spirit appeared on the scene. "It's all right," she said, cheerfully. "You've got the stones behind you now."

"Why, so I have," said Progress; "how silly of me to forget it! Come on, stones," he added, turning to them. "Down with the Dragon, or, rather, down with his support!"

And even as he spoke the wall began to tremble, for the stones were beginning to fall away from it. And the Dragon grew terribly alarmed, and spat fire harder than ever, saying (to himself), "I will destroy this impudent fellow, even if I have to fall myself. He shall not get Woman." But Progress only laughed.

And presently, amid the din, a weak, suffering voice arose from within the Fortress, crying, "Save me! save me!"

"Coming," said Progress.

And the wall began to totter.

H. F. RUBINSTEIN.

TO NEW SPEAKERS.

The trend of events in the political world points to another General Election within a very short time, and those women who are coming to realise the urgency of throwing in their individual lot with the large army of women already in the field are invited to take the opportunities offered of preliminary instruction in public speaking. Two Speakers' Classes are held regularly every week in London, and others are held in many centres throughout the country. In London, Miss Rosa Leo, the well-known elocutionist, most kindly instructs a class every Saturday afternoon at 2, New Road, Campden Hill (Notting Hill Gate Station), at 4 p.m., through the kindness of the Misses Brackenbury, who have lent their studio for the purpose. The nominal fee of 2d. per week is charged for admission. Through the generosity of Mrs. Morris, another class, organised by the Marylebone W.S.P.U., is held every Friday evening at 8 p.m., at 147, Harley Street.

SELF-DENIAL WEEK.

Members and friends are reminded that it has been arranged to set apart the first week in May (April 30 to May 7) as Self-Denial Week, and they are asked to make their arrangements for that week with this special object in view.

"TO-DAY."

Rise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armour,
And forth to the fight are gone.
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The past and the future are nothing,
In the face of the stern to-day.

Rise from your dreams of the future,
Of gaining some hard fought field,
Of storming some airy fortress,
Or bidding some giant yield.
Your future has deeds of glory,
Deeds of honour (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or the need so great as to-day.

Rise! for the day is passing,
The sound that you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle.
Rise, for the foe is here!
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last.
When, from dreams of a coming battle,
You may wake to find it past!

ADELAIDE PROCTOR.

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in the useful booklet issued by the manufacturers of PALMER tyres. It details a feature of PALMER'S which will appeal especially to ladies—the ease of their attachment and removal. This has always been considered a disagreeable and arduous task by cyclists of the fair sex, but in the case of PALMER'S no difficulty is experienced by the most inexpert. Other PALMER features are their long life, non-skidding and non-puncturing qualities. Send a postcard for booklet to

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It is responsible for the HOME RESTAURANT. It is organised and managed by women, and women do all the work. Dainty Luncheons and Afternoon Teas on Food Reform lines are the chief features.

Other specialities are Home Made Cakes iced in the colours of the W.S.P.U., Bottled Fruits of high quality, Pure Home-made Jams, made with Cane Sugar only, &c.

The management invite a trial of their ability to cater for A-Homes, Picnics, &c.

Note the address:

THE HOME RESTAURANT,
31, Friday Street, London, E.C.
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 Militant Methods. By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B.
 My Faith in Woman Suffrage. By JOHN MASEFIELD.
 Old Fogies and Old Bogeys. By ISRAEL ZANGWILL.
 Prison Faces. By ANNIE KENNEDY.
 The Earl of Lytton on Votes for Women.
 The Emancipation of Women. By Rev. J. M. LLOYD, THOMAS.
 The Faith that is in us. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
 The Importance of the Vote. By Mrs. PANKHURST.
 The Meaning of the Woman's Movement. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
 The "Physical Force" Fallacy. By LAURENCE HOUSMAN.
 The Struggle for Political Liberty. By CRYSTAL MACMILLAN, M.A., B.Sc.
 The Trial of the Suffragette Leaders. Illustrated.
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 Woman's Franchise. By Mrs. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY.
 Women's Vote and Men. By H. W. NEVINSON.

The Reforming of Augustus: Text of the Play. By IRENE RUTHERFORD MCLEOD. Price 2d.

LEAFLETS.

- W.S.P.U. Election Address. (The General Election, 1910.)
 21. The Tactics of the Suffragettes. By Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.
 22. Why We Oppose the Liberal Government.
 24. Some Questions Answered. By Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.
 27. Why Women Want the Vote.
 33. What Conservative Prime Ministers Have Said.
 34. What Liberal Statesmen Say About Militant Action.
 42. Why I Went to Prison. By Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.
 43. The Opposition of the Liberal Government to Woman Suffrage. By F. W. Pethick Lawrence.
 44. The Signs of the Times. What Prison Means. By Elizabeth Robins.
 45. Hoarding Cabinet Ministers. By F. W. Pethick Lawrence.
 48. The Militant Methods. By Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.
 49. The Earl of Lytton on the Militant Methods of the W.S.P.U.
 50. A False Accusation.
 55. What Woman Suffrage Means in New Zealand. By Lady Stout.
 58. Mr. Asquith's "Pledge." By F. W. Pethick Lawrence.
 61. Woman This and Woman That.
 62. A Letter to Liberal Women. By Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.
 63. Militant Methods. By Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.
 64. Atrocities in an English Prison.
 65. A Reply to Mr. Gladstone.
 66. Women's Demand.

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E. P. L.

BOOK OF THE WEEK.

"Morris On."

"To set all England dancing." That was the wild and impossible dream that came to Miss Neal's mind when her attention was once turned to "the Morris."

Wild and impossible dreams sometimes come true. Their realisation depends upon the faith that dreamers have in their own vision, and upon the will and energy they bring to bear upon the fulfilment of their dreams. Miss Neal is one of the intrepid dreamers who are the essentially practical people in the world. Every day sees the revival of "the Morris," now in one county of England, now in another. And the fascination of "Constant Billy," "Country Gardens," "Jockey to the Fair," and the other dances is spreading—east, west, north, and south—throughout our native land.

The story of the discovery of these dances, and of the subsequent development of the movement for their revival is told in the Esperance Morris Book, which was published a few days ago by Messrs. Curwen & Sons, of 24, Berners Street, London, price 5s.

But the main purpose of the book is not to tell a story or to describe the growth of a new and interesting movement. It is written for ends much more practical and definite. The book is, above everything else, a manual for parents and teachers, and for those men and women in town or country whose goodwill and spirit of social fellowship make them natural leaders of young and old. The chapters include a detailed description of twelve Morris dances, an illustration of each of the steps, with elaborate instruction which, by reason of the absence of all technical expressions, is remarkably simple and can be understood by the merest novice. A selection of seven English folk-songs and a selection of seven sing-games for children are added to the book, and useful hints and suggestions as to costumes, gestures, size and arrangement of a platform are given, together with general advice with regard to the successful organising of an entertainment.

With such a book for guidance there is no reason at all why a performance of folk-dance and folk-song should not be given in the schoolroom of every village throughout the country. Such an entertainment should be not the end but the beginning of the revival of folk-music in the village, where once again should the sight be seen of children dancing "Shepherd's Aye" in the school playground and the young folks footing "Jockey to the Fair" upon the green. The labourer then would go singing behind the plough, and the precious inheritance of the English people, that wealth of native song-music that was faithfully handed down from generation to generation by the simple and the unlettered, would be once again in the possession of the people.

To think how nearly it was lost to us for ever! If it had not been for the enthusiasm and devotion of Mr. Cecil Sharp and others who have during recent years set themselves to the task of taking down these songs from the lips of the aged in the cottages, the almshouses and workhouses, and the taverns of the country-side, all would have been lost. The sooner these old songs are safely stored, not in books, but in the hearts of the rising generation, the better for the English-speaking people.

The recovery of the songs is one story. The recovery of the dances is another. Miss Neal, with the help of Mrs. Tuke, has recovered some old dances from Berkshire, which are published for the first time in the Esperance Morris Book. In a chapter called "Set to Music," in which she describes the effect of these songs and dances upon the members of a working girls' club, she says:—

"I know that folk-music has its roots deep, deep in the rhythm of earth and heaven and sea; that those who spin and weave have no tangled threads, no puckered cloth when the shuttle and the loom go with the rhythm of a song. I know that, as long ago the sailor worked to the sound of the 'chanty,' so all work, as well as play, may be set to a song. . . . A door has been opened away out into a new country which is yet as old as England itself, and we have learned something of that realm of imagination and beauty, of fear and of a sheltering power, which is all around us in our childhood and which comes again to us from the childhood of the world."

The folk-songs are full of the love of the land, the song of birds, the blossoming of flowers, the simple love-making of the country-side. They tell of adventure too, of pirates, of highwaymen, of press gangs, and battles on land and sea. Some with a rollicking chorus are the expression of exuberance of sheer jollity and reveling fun. The dances express the same spirit, which was the spirit of England before the development of towns and machinery. We cannot march backwards. There is no return to the simple life of the past. We must see to it that the present, as it emerges into the future, lays hold of all that was beautiful in the past and supreme and good. For then the present and the future will fulfil the past and enrich the heritage of the human family. To-day, the town is giving back to the country the old dances and the old songs. May the publication of the Esperance Morris Book give yet another stimulus to the spread of English folk-music throughout our native land, and help to make English boys and girls in city and hamlet what every lover of his country would like to see them—upstanding, clean living and joyous."

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THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

SSIAN WOMAN MARTYR.

In all the world this day there is no soul
freer than you, Breshkovskaya, as you stand
Facing the future in your narrow cell.
For you are free of self and free of fear.

Elsa Barker, in *The Call* (New York).

A martyr "self-made" is one of the terms that have been levelled at the Suffragettes who went to prison for the cause of freedom. Was there ever a martyr that was not self-made? The very meaning of martyrdom implies willingness to suffer for a cause and turn deliberately away from the easy path of expediency which is open to all of us. In this country the Suffrage movement has brought out a capacity for martyrdom which many people thought to be dead, although had they looked deeper, they might have known that the spirit which had made woman office herself for all these centuries, because she was taught that it was to the interest of the home, must still be alive and could be turned to greater issues should need arise.

As the women here have martyred themselves in order to gain freedom for womanhood all over the world, so there are women who have gone through awful horrors for love of freedom in their own country. One instance of indomitable courage and absolute self-forgetfulness is Katherine Breshkovsky. Her name is known only to the few in England although it is honoured all over Russia. Last week a telegram in the newspapers announced that after a trial at which M. Tchakowsky was acquitted, Madame Breshkovsky was sentenced to be exiled to Siberia. The woman whose concluding years (she is now 63) are thus doomed to a torture so terrible that death would be infinitely preferable, is one whose example will shine through centuries as that of a heroine, and one day, when Russia obtains the freedom for which she has fought so bitterly and so bloodily, the name of Katherine Breshkovsky will be celebrated all over the world. Liberty with her was not merely an ideal, but a passionate faith. Nor did she give herself to it only when the other great things of life had left her. She sacrificed all—love, leisure, liberty—for the sake of her country, and she has gone through sufferings that would be incredible did we not know that in Russia, unhappily, nothing is incredible.

The daughter of a nobleman of broad Liberal ideas, Madame Breshkovsky tried in early girlhood to help the peasants first by teaching them and then by appealing to the authorities. It was not long, however, before she saw that such efforts were useless. It was the system of corruption right through the country that was at fault and led to oppression, starvation, flogging, and torture. Soon she learnt the lesson of deeds, not words, that the Suffragettes have learnt in England. "There were two groups," she says—"one that believed in slowly educating the peasants, the second that believed in calling on them to rise for freedom at once." To the latter group she belonged. She was now twenty-six years old and married, but she could not let even love stand in the way of the great work before her. She says: "My husband, like me, had a whole life before him, and therefore I thought it only fair to speak frankly. I asked him if he were willing to suffer exile or death in this cause of freedom. He said that he was not. Then I left him."

The Hunger Strike.

For years she travelled among the people disguised as a peasant, building up a great revolutionary organisation, and often escaping literally with her life in her hands. At last treachery led to her imprisonment, and for twenty-three years she bore imprisonment and exile in Siberia. At one period she lived for three years without breathing outside air, in a small cell, full of vermin. In despair she and her comrades attempted the hunger strike, and carried it out for nine days, winning in the end some respite from outrage. She, too, endured forcible feeding, and was bound hand and foot while Cossacks tried to force food down her throat. For one attempt at escape she was sentenced to hard labour and to flogging. With the insight of a woman who fights for liberty, she was ready to offer herself to save others from suffering. She says: "Into my cell a physician came to see if I were strong enough to live through the agony. I saw at once that, afraid to flog a woman political without precedent, by this trick of declaring me too sick to be punished they wished to establish the precedent of the sentence in order that others might be flogged in future. I insisted that I was strong enough, and that the court had no right to record such a sentence unless they flogged me at once. The sentence was not carried out."

With the courage and determination that are inherent in woman she began her work again immediately on the expiration of her exile in 1896. For several years more she travelled the country, weaving the network of communication by which, in spite of the police surveillance, the Russian revolutionaries are bound together. Now, as an old woman, she is once more sent to a living death. It is unlikely that she will ever return. "She has played her game and lost," says an article in the *Daily News*, but those who understand know better. Her life work is not lost. She has been one of the leaders of that great movement for liberty which no oppression and no martyrdom can ever stop. In every corner of Russia where men and women are working and hoping her name is adored. The half-awakened peasants of Russia still dream and work for freedom, and in the solitude of her old age she knows that they will go on until they win.

S. B.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN
4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.
FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1910.

THE QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.
The Parliamentary Session of 1910 is remarkable for the complete suspension of all ordinary legislation. Not merely the Budget of 1910-11, but even the belated Budget of 1909-10 has been laid on one side, and is perhaps doomed to be entirely shelved during the present Parliament. We hear no more of the urgency of Temperance Reform, Education Reform, or Welsh Disestablishment. The Irish Party have decided not to press forward Home Rule, the Labour Party to keep back their Bill to deal with Unemployment, the private members, even including those on the Opposition benches, have consented to be robbed of all the time usually allotted to Private Members' Bills.
What is the reason for this extraordinary state of things? It is that members of Parliament have come to the conclusion that a constitutional issue once raised must take precedence, until it is settled one way or the other, of all other business. They realise that if the constitutional issue is to be decided in one way legislation and taxation will be passed of a certain colour, if the other way of a different colour, and that it is

accordingly waste of time to hurry through legislation which after a readjustment of the Constitution may have all to be speedily changed.
This is the fundamental principle for which the Women's Social and Political Union have been fighting during the past four years. Woman Suffrage, because it is a matter of constitutional reform, must take precedence, they have said, of all other matters, for it goes right down to the basis of representative institutions and upon it depends the character and personnel of the elected House. The exclusion of women from the Suffrage is a flaw in the Constitution, and as soon as this flaw is recognised it is no longer sound statecraft to attempt to carry new laws or to make Budgets, or to deal with the fiscal system of the country, for these laws will be made by an assembly not properly representative of the will of the people. For this reason the Women's Social and Political Union claimed that the extension of the Franchise to Women was bound to take precedence of such questions as Temperance Reform, Education Reform, and other matters which the Liberal Government endeavoured to embody in specific Acts of Parliament. Women said then and they say to-day that before these questions can be dealt with, the constitutional question of the inclusion of women among the electorate has to be settled.
Further, as between the two constitutional issues the right order of precedence is first the enfranchisement of women and second the conflict between the two Houses of Parliament. There are two reasons for this: firstly, the enfranchisement of duly qualified women has a far wider measure of support in the country than Mr. Asquith's Veto proposals, and even in the present House of Commons can count upon a much larger majority, and, secondly, by the exclusion of women from the electorate, the whole claim of the House of Commons to predominance over the House of Lords on the ground that it alone represents the will of the people is invalidated.
This being the right and proper order of procedure, what is the course which is being followed in Parliament? The conflict between the Commons and Lords is being allowed predominance not only over all ordinary legislation, but also over the question of Woman Suffrage. Further, if Mr. Redmond can be persuaded to allow it, the Budget of 1909-10 is to be the next order of the day after the House of Lords resolutions have been disposed of. With these two projects the time of the House of Commons is fully mapped out up till the moment of its almost certain dissolution.
And then, what is the prospect of the future? Mr. Lloyd George was interrogated on the subject after his recent speech in the Queen's Hall. He commenced by delivering a little homily on the virtue of ladylikeness, in the hope, no doubt, that his hearers would forget that it was after forty years of ladylike behaviour that two women, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney, were ejected with violence from a Liberal meeting for asking at question-time a question of the kind which Mr. Lloyd George now professes himself delighted to answer. He then proceeded to dilate upon his own sympathy with the Cause, and to hold out to them not a "pledge," not even an "intention" of the Government, but a pious opinion that in a short time women would win their enfranchisement.
Women have not the least use for pious opinions. The question they want answered by members of the present Government, not in their private capacity, but as responsible members of the Government, is whether if that Government is still in power after the General Election it will secure the enactment of a Woman Suffrage Bill, placing it not merely among their vague programme of reforms, but in the immediate front of that programme; whether they will give a pledge in unambiguous words that it shall take precedence not merely of ordinary items of legislation, but of all legislation.
The General Election is expected in May or June. When that is over and Parliament reassembles there will still be many weeks, perhaps several months, of Parliamentary time available in the present year. Are statesmen going to make use of that time for carrying a Woman Suffrage Bill, or are they going to procrastinate still further in the vain hope of wearing down the agitation? That is the problem with which they are faced, and the sooner they make up their minds to adopt the only sound, the only statesmanlike, policy, and announce their intention of doing so, the better it will be, not merely for them, but for the country whose interests they are expected to serve.
F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

ROAD BUILDING.

The world's greatest fighters and conquerors were also the world's greatest road builders. In all the greatest military campaigns the work of destruction and the work of construction has been equally thorough. The same spirit of determination and of loyalty to the idea for which the warfare is waged is made manifest in both methods.
Militant Suffragists know that the only promise or guarantee of freedom is the capacity and readiness to fight for freedom if necessary. They smile at the folly of self-deluded people who profess to think that mere lapse of time would have brought women their enfranchisement. There is no greater delusion in the realm of politics. Unless women possessed the determination and readiness to carry this fight for freedom through to the end, no matter what the cost, they would never get the vote. Because they have this determination and readiness they will get it very soon.
After four years of fighting against "the strongest Government of modern times" (and the most tyrannical to women), militant Suffragists find themselves faced with a changed political situation. A new Parliament, a chastened Government are now on their trial. Will the Liberal Party, which lies apparently on its death bed, repent even now and put its dearest principles into practice? Will it prove to the world that its political faith is not an hypocrisy and a sham. Will the councils of peace prevail? If so, women will gladly make peace. They will turn the energy which they have used in fighting for their freedom into the endeavour to be good citizens and servants of the Commonwealth of which they will then be part.
If not, if there is no prospect of a satisfactory peace, militant Suffragists may again have to hold councils of war. At the appropriate time they will send out their heralds of revolt to call upon all the women of the country who put human above self-interest to rally to the standard of freedom, and wage a righteous war against the strongholds of injustice and tyranny.
In the meantime they have to use every available moment of the short interval in order to strengthen their position of advantage.
To the task of construction we must set ourselves for the next few weeks or months. We must build roads and bridges and aqueducts and fortifications. Great tasks are set before us, which can only be carried out successfully by great enthusiasm.
The first of these tasks is a determined and concerted effort on the part of every member of the Union to increase the steady sale of the paper and bring the permanent circulation up to 50,000. No piece of road and bridge building is more important than this. People who have had no opportunity of understanding our movement have to be brought into the fighting ranks. Outlying parts of the country have to be reached. That is the way we are going to get more soldiers for the army.
We think it is a great event when we hold a meeting of over 10,000 people. Week by week we hold a meeting of over 30,000 spirits and minds. The speeches are addressed to the audience in printers' type instead of the human voice. The people come together not in some great building, or around platforms in the open air; they meet in the compass of our VOTES FOR WOMEN paper. They are moved by the same thought, the same knowledge, the same inspiration.
I have under-estimated this meeting. There are at least three or four readers of every paper, and so the gathering will number not 30,000, but over 100,000. Do not let us be satisfied until we hold a mass meeting every week through our paper of a quarter of a million souls.
As a big step towards this end we must achieve a 50,000 circulation as the result of the special week which we devote to this purpose, the week which begins on April 15 and ends on April 22.
In the first place all the regular readers of the paper will enter into healthy competition with one another

to secure as many subscribers as possible by direct means. They will introduce it to the notice of their friends. They will get them to send orders for a regular supply from their newsagents. Then there will be great schemes of advertisement carried out every day in London and all over the country—not by the expensive means by which ordinary business advertisements are conducted, but by the human means which have proved so effectual in the past, and which women have shown themselves so well able to make use of. Then there will be corps of women who will visit the newsagents in the different localities, bringing the paper to their notice, and urging them to exhibit posters. These and a great number of other ideas will be carried out both individually and in conjunction with the special centres of the Women's Social and Political Union all over the country.
The Editorial staff meanwhile will be busier than ever. The size of the paper will be increased, and several special distinguished writers have already promised to contribute articles. Finally, our readers will remember, as they always do, that the backbone of every great movement is finance, and they will secure the continued financial position of the paper by making a special point of dealing with the firms that advertise in it.
This is the first great piece of road-building which we have set before us in the immediate future, and it is also one of the most important, because it opens up the country as it were with a great main artery through which alone the implements of warfare can be transported.
Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.
A MAN'S IMPRESSION.
Largely out of curiosity I attended the great meeting at the Albert Hall. It was the first meeting of the kind that I had ever attended, and as I listened to those cultured women, who, with melodious, far-reaching voices and rare eloquence pleaded their cause in that great assemblage, an entirely new and certain conviction grew within me that these women are indeed right, are justified beyond all manner of doubt, in fighting for a voice and a share in their country's welfare.
And with startling vividness I realised that it is just because we are leaving them out of our national councils that our country is threatened with individualistic selfishness and a growing lack of patriotism among its people.
I am convinced that just as in domestic life the one is necessary to the other, so in the national life this separation of common interests is unnatural and destructive of the body politic.
Woman has suffered throughout the ages and has been entirely subservient to the predominant partner; is it not time that we should take a step forward and pay heed to the sacred rights of our common humanity and take woman by the hand into the larger life which lies about us, so that we may benefit by her advice and thus build up a strong, unselfish race which, without her help, we shall never be entirely successful in doing?
I wish all men who now look askance at or deride this strong yearning on the part of our women towards political freedom would betake themselves to some of their more representative meetings and see the type of woman who is in the forefront of the struggle and hear what she has to say out of her own lips, and if they fail to catch something of her sublime enthusiasm and remain unconvinced of the logic of her contentions, then it must be written down that such men are indeed the blind enemies of their race.
Every woman loves her country, and her native instincts will guide her in throwing the weight of her opinion in directions most beneficial to the race. Just think, for instance, of the number of women of the upper middle class whose husbands and other male relatives are away from home in the service of their country, and who are dumb and unable to help, although they may very clearly see what course should be followed for the national security and welfare.
There is something pathetic in the struggle of these pioneers for their legitimate rights, which man has withheld from them throughout the ages.
The Government that concedes them the vote will be nothing less than the saviour of its country. Is this a melodramatic statement? No one will think so who looks deeply into it.
W. BEALE.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

The Union is to be congratulated on having put together a further sum of £500 to the Campaign Fund during the holiday week, bringing the total up to over £62,400—a formidable amount, as our adversaries well know.
All the pieces of self-sacrifice which members and friends of the Women's Social and Political Union make on behalf of the cause serve a double purpose; firstly, they achieve the specific object for which they are done, and secondly, they are a means of impressing the outside world with a sense of the sincerity and earnestness of women. In nothing is this more true than in the case of those whose self-sacrifice takes the form of contributions to the Campaign Fund. They achieve their prime object of supplying the sinews of war, without which the campaign could not be fought at all, but they achieve also a secondary purpose, for they present to the world the kind of argument which it understands—the argument of pounds, shillings, and pence. Many of the papers have been commenting lately upon our annual report, just issued; and the salient feature to which they draw the attention of their readers is the financial position of the Union. The *Liverpool Courier*, an extract from which is given on page 427 of this issue, says: "We hear it frequently said that the woman's cause is doomed to extinction, and that the Suffragettes themselves have doomed it; but how in all the world can our men of the shops, the mart, and the exchange offer such criticism of a Union of women who have an income of nearly thirty-four thousand pounds?" And this is the criticism of the man in the street, and the complete answer to such ridiculous and childish statements as that made by Mr. Lloyd George recently at the Queen's Hall.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

Week ending March 28.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Already acknowledged	£61,920 14 3		
Miss Lilian George	0 2 6	Per Miss Evans	0 10 0
Miss Helen Gye	0 5 0	Mrs. Ellis, Esq.	0 2 6
Miss Cicely B. Hale	2 10 0	Sale of Cakes	0 4 6
Ann (Victoria)	0 2 6	Miss Mannox	1 4 0
Hugh Gwyther, Esq.	0 2 0	Miss Midgeley	0 6 6
Miss Ethel Birmingh...	3 0 0	Mrs. Percy Stanbury	0 10 0
Mr. C. Herbert	1 0 0	Per Mrs. Kelly	1 0 0
Hon. Lady Gatacre	1 10 0	Mrs. Sykes	0 10 0
Paul Slesser, Esq.	1 10 0	Miss Lord	0 2 0
Miss F. M. Collier	5 0 0	Bank-South Pines	0 10 0
Mrs. and Miss Holiday	0 3 0	Per Miss A. Kenney	0 10 0
Miss Dall	0 10 0	Miss Tollemache	0 10 0
Commander Dugdale, R.N.	2 0 0	Per Mrs. Mendenhall	0 2 0
Wynham B. Hart, Esq.	10 10 0	Mrs. Furley	0 2 0
Miss Denny	5 0 0	Lecture Fee	0 10 6
Mrs. Mortimer Budgett	6 0 0	Per Mrs. M. Budgett	2 0 0
An Absentee	0 7 6	Miss Baker	0 2 0
Miss Heckle	5 0 0	Per Mrs. Phillips	0 2 6
Miss Gray Allen	5 0 0	Miss Harland	0 2 6
Dr. Helen B. Hanson	0 10 6	Miss Campbell	0 2 6
Miss G. Chappelow	5 0 0	Miss Cumlall	0 1 0
Mrs. Hall	1 5 0	Mrs. Hall	0 4 0
Mrs. Ethel M. Coomara-	0 2 0	Allerton Cong. De-	0 2 0
swamy	1 10 0	Salute Society	0 2 0
Mrs. Gladys Weller	2 0 0	Sale of Cakes, &c.	0 2 8
Miss G. Isabel Green	5 0 0	Miss F. Roberts	0 0 6
"A Strong Anti-Militar-	10 0 0	Miss Thornton	0 0 6
ist"	10 0 0	Per Mrs. Rose	0 10 0
Miss Emily C. Hope	1 10 0	Mrs. Cay	0 10 0
Miss Helen Lellan	0 2 6	Miss Phipps	0 10 0
Miss R. E. Hamilton	5 0 0	Mrs. C. A. G. G. G.	0 5 0
Miss Colson	0 1 0	Mrs. Ayton	0 2 6
"A Cripple"	0 1 0	Miss Colson	0 2 6
Hoverer	0 5 0	Mrs. Horsfield	0 2 6
Miss Minnie Herbert	0 10 0	Miss Block	0 2 6
Mrs. Everitt	1 10 0	Mrs. Givitt	0 2 6
Mrs. M. A. Jensen	0 2 10	Mrs. Denham	0 12 6
Miss R. C. Cuervo	0 2 6	Miss Fraser	0 1 0
Miss Emily Davidson	0 3 0	Miss Cranford	0 2 6
(damages for horsepiss	2 0 0	Mrs. Hockley	0 2 6
assault)	2 0 0	Mrs. Block	0 2 6
Mrs. Fraser, Esq.	2 0 0	Praser, Esq.	0 2 6
Mrs. C. Helen Matfield	2 2 0	Mrs. Job	0 2 6
Mrs. Emily Walton	5 0 0	Miss Marie Bracken-	0 10 0
Mrs. Nelly Neave	3 0 0	burg	0 2 6
Miss Peggy Perrott	0 5 0	Mrs. Hockley	0 2 6
Levy (Stewart's S.P.U.)	1 5 0	Miss Hockley	0 2 6
(for land expenses)	1 1 2	Miss L. Tyson	0 5 0
Miss C. B. Jordan	10 1 0	Miss Grace Roe	1 0 0
Miss Williams	1 0 0	Miss Williams	0 2 0
T. Okey, Esq.	0 2 6	Miss Paul	0 2 0
Dr. & Mrs. Chas. Love	0 2 6	Mrs. Arthur Turner	0 2 6
Grove	5 5 0	Mrs. Osborn	0 2 6
Miss A. Potter	2 0 0	Miss Walkius	0 2 6
Miss P. & Miss Townsend	1 2 0	Mrs. Pollitt	0 1 0
Mrs. A. N. Boves	0 2 6	Mrs. Pascock	0 1 0
Miss R. Brandon Gill	0 10 0	Miss McCallum	0 5 0
Mrs. Fiddian	2 0 0	Per Mrs. Alder	0 5 0
Mrs. Bertha Brewster	20 0 0	Miss E. Atkinson	0 5 0
The Misses Piza	2 2 0	Miss Handwick	0 2 6
Miss H. James	2 1 0	Mrs. Atkinson	0 10 0
Miss S. N. Samuels	0 1 0	Mrs. Hollenfer	0 10 0
Miss Jane Samuels	0 1 0	Mrs. Brown	0 2 6
Miss B. James	0 1 0	Miss N. Balls	0 1 8
A Colorado Woman	0 0 5	Miss N. Boves	0 2 6
Vote (additional)	1 10 0		
Miss Isabel Atkinson	1 4 6		
Miss Ivy C. Beach	0 10 6		
T. P. England, Esq.	0 10 6		
Miss Eleanor W. Allen	1 1 0		
James Hoggood Hart,	1 1 0	Per Mrs. Phillips	0 5 0
Esq.	1 1 0	Miss Ambler	0 5 0
An American Sym-	0 1 0	Mrs. Goodison	0 2 0
pathiser	0 1 0	Mrs. Knox	0 10 0
Mrs. P. Sping	2 2 0	Mrs. Bolton	0 10 0
Mrs. Julie Morris	1 1 0	Miss Lettice Floyd	3 0 0
Mrs. H. Cotter Lullay	1 1 0	Sale of Chairs	0 9 0
Extra on V. FOR W. (at	0 2 8	Miss M. Smith	0 2 6
Oxford Circus pitch)	0 2 8	Miss Subary	0 2 6
Per Mrs. Atkinson	0 5 0	Front, Esq.	0 2 6
Mrs. Mary Almond	0 5 0	Sale of Goods	1 15 1
Miss Holden (coll.)	0 3 6	Profit on V. FOR W.	1 11 2
Ann	0 3 6	Speakers' Class	0 3 8
Miss Martin	0 3 0	Miss C. Wilson	0 2 6
Per Mrs. Barrett	1 0 0		
Mrs. Jones	0 2 6	Membership Fees	7 1 0
Miss Stewart	0 2 6	Collections, &c.	89 0 6
Miss Greenless	1 1 0	Per Mrs. Alsworth	0 5 0
Miss Isabel Brown	0 3 0	Miss Barrett	0 2 6
Mrs. Chas. Wilson	2 0 0	Miss Burns	19 2 6
Per Mrs. Clark	0 1 0	Mrs. Clarke	3 2 6
Miss E. M. Bates	0 4 0	Miss Conrod	29 7 4
Miss Wilson	1 4 0	Miss Corson	0 13 0
Per Mrs. Conlin	2 0 0	Miss Evans	2 10 0
Ann	0 3 0	Miss Gurnell	0 5 7
Miss Pines (coll.)	0 4 6	Miss Hewitt	0 13 0
Mrs. Kator (coll.)	0 10 0	Miss Kelley	9 13 9
Mrs. Chas. Wilson	0 3 0	Miss Kelly	2 11 9
Miss E. Stewart	0 2 6	Miss Kenney	1 17 3
Miss C. H. Lindsay (coll.)	0 10 3	Miss Phyllis	14 12 0
Per Mrs. Corson	0 0 6	Miss Rose	0 19 0
Miss Daniel	0 0 6	Miss Williams	2 5 3
Miss Ashford	0 5 0		
Miss Green	0 0 6	Total	£62,438 18 0
Sale of Brooches	0 0 3		

THE SCOTTISH EXHIBITION.

Glasgow, April 28, 29, and 30.

From a Scottish town, whose name and fame will pass into history on account of its chivalrous championship of the woman's cause, come rumours of men working for the great suffrage bazaar—artist, joiner, cabinetmaker, each in his own sphere, doing his utmost to add yet another success to the long list of brilliant achievements which already stand to the credit of the Women's Social and Political Union. The organisers appeal to every man who reads the paper and sympathises with its aims, to follow this excellent example. If he cannot give us of the labour of his hands, he can, at least, give of his money—money which the nimble fingers of the work party can double and treble in a few hours. After all, thinking men know full well that whatever they do to help the movement is in the nature, not of a charity or a gift, but of a debt.

All down the ages women have sacrificed themselves—effaced themselves in the service of husband, father, or son. They have been taught to believe that this is their highest destiny, and that the desire for a fuller, wider life, for the realisation of their own individuality, is selfish, unwomanly, almost sinful. It is a curious myth—a myth which artist and poet have succeeded in making a thing of beauty. They have pointed to self-repression as the crown and climax of the woman's life. They have taught her to bring all her wonderful powers of mind and spirit, her intellectual fineness and subtlety, her idealism, to lay upon the altar of masculine superiority. Like the flower that is crushed for the sake of its perfume, the whole meaning and purpose of her life has seemed to be sacrifice, self-effacement. If it were possible to write a history of women, as apart from the history of the race, these words would be written in blood and tears across every page. It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that men are beginning to realise this—the tremendous debt accumulated throughout the ages which they owe to women.

Woman's Chivalry.

It was believed in the dark days of medievalism that certain ailments could only be cured by the sacrifice of human blood, and the legend has been handed down to us of a young and beautiful girl who came forward, unasked, to offer up her life in order to bring healing to a man suffering from a fatal disease. The story is the type and symbol of the woman's destiny. It is in illuminating flashes such as this old legend embodies, that we are enabled to see life and human nature as they really are, and not as the novelist and poet would have us believe them to be. They would like to assure us that chivalry is a quality inherent in man only, or, at least, mainly; any impartial reader of history must admit that it is a quality more often found in women than in men. Where, in history, is there to be found a more beautiful act of chivalrous devotion than that of Kate Barless, who thrust her arm, regardless of the terrible pain and mutilation, through the bar of a heavy oak door, using it as a bolt, in order to hold back, for a few minutes, the murderous Highlanders who sought the life of her sovereign?

Scottish history is, indeed, rich in every page with illustrations of women's chivalry. It was a woman, the Countess of Buchan, who crowned Robert the Bruce when no man dared, thereby risking life and all that life holds dear. The names of Flora MacDonald, Grizzell Ballie, the great Queen Margaret, stand for all that is best and purest in Scottish history. They are the real representatives of chivalry in the highest sense of the word. For, after all, where do we find a true picture of this much misunderstood thing—chivalry? Not in the spectacle of "the very perfect, gentle knight," prancing, gaily, forth on horseback, his lady's scarf pinned to his sleeve and fluttering picturesquely in the breeze; not in the Launcelots of legendary lore nor the Ivanhoses of the novelists' brain. To the modern mind there is a hint of theatrical lawlessness in such creations. Moreover, the distressed damsels whom they rescue are invariably "beautiful, exceedingly," and their valiant champions are amply rewarded for their pains. True chivalry means sacrifice without hope of reward; it means the giving lavishly, recklessly, without stint, of strength and means, of life itself, in the service of the weak and the oppressed.

This from the beginning of time has been the part played by the woman in the great human drama. To-day she is awakening to the fact that she cannot play her part well and effectively unless she herself be free. To the men of this generation is given the unique and glorious opportunity of acknowledging the

priceless treasure of woman's work and sacrifice by helping her to win her freedom, which alone gives dignity and value to her services. Let British men, mindful of the magnificent part played by their countrywomen in history, take note of this easy way of paying off, in some small measure, their debt to womanhood. M. MCP.

Exhibition Notes.

The date of the Exhibition is drawing near. It is the first Suffrage Exhibition ever held in Scotland and it must surpass all expectations. It will be looked upon as a test of the strength of the movement in Scotland, and will in this way be the object of much criticism. Members are therefore urged to do their utmost in these last few weeks to make it a brilliant success. Members in England are reminded that it is a National Exhibition, and the organisers confidently expect the support of every hand in the country. Glasgow has promised to try to raise £900 worth of goods. In order that the committee may know how near Glasgow is likely to approach this sum, would members and friends please send a postcard to Exhibition Secretary, 141, Bath-street, stating the approximate value of the contribution they hope to send.

All goods sent in should be priced, and it should be stated for which stall they are intended. The Art and Curio Stall will be one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition. It will contain some valuable gifts. Mrs. Carl Armbruster and Mr. Hubert Armbruster (H.M. Administration-British Central Africa) have sent some beautiful ivory carvings from Lake Nyassa, "Livingstone's country." Amongst many other interesting things will be four antique Majolica plates, the gift of Lady Knvrett to the London Exhibition, and two old Assyrian swords from Mrs. Allan, Helensburgh. A conspicuous place will be given to the exhibition of hats. Mrs. McDonald, London, is working ardently to make this a success. Miss Jape Allan, Mrs. Hector, and the Misses Hopkins have secured promises of millinery, and many more could be obtained if more members would interest themselves in this part of the exhibition. The convenor of the Produce Stall is Mrs. Gillies, Edington Mills, Chirnside, Berwick. Mrs. Gillies is relying upon the support of members throughout the country. She has been working hard and has secured many promises, but requires still more. All sorts of produce are acceptable. Mrs. Dickinson, a Berwick member, made 15s. for the stall by giving a Farm Produce Tea.

Members are reminded of the Bazaar Fund. It is especially designed for those who cannot help through want of time. Subscribers have been received from many who are also giving work. The following sums are gratefully acknowledged: 5s. from Miss Muir (per Miss Logan); £1. 9s. 6d. from the Misses Hopkins (sale of marmalade); 6s. 4d. from Miss Grace Paterson; Anon. (per Miss M'Phun), 2s.; Mr. Shepherd (per Miss M'Phun), 10s. 6d. The Jubilee Sale is to take place on April 15 and 16. Contributions to be sent to 502, Sauchiehall Street; a cart will call for heavy parcels on the 13th or 14th.

Rallying the Forces.

In response to the circulars sent out to the secretaries of the various Unions throughout the country, contributions have arrived from Haddon, Edinburgh, Y.H.B., Bristol, and London City Unions. It is hoped the other Unions will follow suit. Contributions have also been received from Miss J. Gibson, £2 worth; Miss Levy, £1 10s. worth; Mrs. Cross, £2 2s.; Miss Grievie, water colour sketch, £5; Miss B. A. Smith, Russian goods, £1 10s. in value. Promises of goods: Mrs. Turner, £7; Miss Logan, £4; Mrs. Darbour, £2; Mrs. Wright, £3; Mrs. Mahon, 15s.

For West of Scotland Stall: Mrs. Gordon Lennox and Miss McNaughton, £5; Mrs. MacLachlan, £2 10s.; Miss Hill, 10s. The convenors of this stall are working splendidly. Mrs. Allan, who promised to raise goods to the value of £50 in Helensburgh, finds that she has already exceeded this amount. Amongst other articles, she has £14 6s. 8d. in the shape of antiques. The Secretary, Miss R. M'Phun, wishes to draw the attention of members to the 100th coupon kindly presented by Messrs. Annan. These coupons cost 10s. 6d. each and entitle the holder to three cabinet portraits. The entire proceeds go to the Exhibition Fund. About £22 worth have been sold, but £28 worth have still to be disposed of. Unless members make a point of helping to sell these coupons the greater part of Messrs. Annan's generous gift will be lost to us. Would members please call or write for a supply of competition cards. Cards have been printed with the following words:—"Name in order of merit the six best drawn female characters in prose fiction of the 19th century." Entrance fee, 6d. If each member would take upon herself to dispose of half-a-dozen of these cards, a substantial sum would be made for the Exhibition Fund.

Other competitions are:—Daintiest work bag (materials), cut 5s.; prettiest blouse (materials), 2s. 6d.; any article made from 1s. Entrance fee, in all cases, 6d.

FIGHTING THE GOVERNMENT.

Mid-Glamorgan By-Election.
Polling Day: March 31.
Candidates:—P. W. Gibbins (L.), V. Harshora (Lab.)
W.S.P.U. Organiser: Miss Rachel Barrett.
W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms: 13, St. Michael's Road, Maesteg.

The figures at the General Election, 1906, were: Sir S. T. Evans, 12,172; G. H. Williams (L.), 8,382.—Lab. Maj. 9,732.
Work has been strenuous during the few days between the announcement of the contest and the polling. Welsh audiences are well known to be most responsive to the "spoken word," and at all the mining villages where the Suffragettes addressed one outdoor meeting after another, the people were most interested and sympathetic. They seemed to grasp at once all that the suffrage question meant, and also its relationship to the present political situation. It was fortunate that Miss Barrett, who was in charge of the campaign, is Welsh by birth, and was able to make short speeches to the people in their own language to their great delight and interest.

For the first few days a tremendous number of outdoor meetings were held, and everywhere the women met with a splendid reception. On Thursday of last week Mrs. Pankhurst came down to fight the Liberal, and great indoor meetings were held, such as have never been known before in the district. On Friday afternoon the Town Hall at Maesteg was crowded. On Friday evening at Pontycymmer, an important centre in the constituency, the large Public Hall was packed to overflowing and crowds were turned away. The meeting was very enthusiastic. At question time the political situation was well thrashed out to the satisfaction of the audience, and the discomfort of the Liberal hecklers. On Saturday afternoon a very good meeting with a very sympathetic audience was held at Abergwynn, and in the evening Mrs. Pankhurst addressed an immense audience in the Workmen's Hall at Nantmoel. This was the largest political meeting ever held in the Ogmore Valley. Both candidates evidently realised the importance of the question, and advocated woman suffrage in their election addresses.

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LADY CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE.

Manifesto by Miss Vida Goldstein to the Electors of Victoria.

Miss Vida Goldstein is now standing a second time for election to the Senate of Victoria, Australia. The following are extracts from her election address:—

Fellow Citizens,—For the second time I have accepted nomination by the Women's Political Association as a candidate for the Senate. At the election of 1903 I obtained 51,497 votes—33,153 in the country and 18,344 in the metropolitan area. I spoke nineteen times in the country and only five times in and around Melbourne. The larger vote polled in the country proved that where people had an opportunity of hearing the case stated for a woman going into Parliament they admitted the justice of the claim and their willingness to respond to it. Had I spoken as often in metropolitan as in country towns, I should have polled about 103,000 votes—52,000 more than the candidate who headed the poll.

I ask you to support my candidature for the following reasons:—
1. Because even the men most sympathetic towards women's interests cannot represent Home, Children, and Women Workers as a woman can.
2. Because it is desirable, it is necessary, that Parliament should reflect the opinions of women as well as those of men.
3. Because the Home System of Government is the best system—the co-operation of men and women for the general good.
4. Because the Non-party attitude towards legislation is entitled to representation. Party adherents, Conservative, Liberal and Labour, have 58 representatives in the Senate; Non-party adherents are entitled to at least one vote in National Affairs.
5. Because the Women's Political Association is working for a Federal Equal Marriage and Divorce Law, Equal Parental Rights over Children, Equal Pay for Equal Work, and Equal Opportunities for Women under Public Service and Industrial Laws, and it is essential that a woman should be in Parliament to protect the interests of women under such laws.
6. Because Australia led the way in granting National Suffrage to Women, and it should not lag behind Europe and America in recognizing the justice of women having indirect Parliamentary representation.

Whithall, Bank Place, Melbourne.
Vida Goldstein.

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

We are asked to announce that a meeting will be held this afternoon in the Grand Hall of the Criterion at 3 p.m.

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Mrs. Garvey Kelley, who was arrested in Dublin on March 10 for chalking announcements of Miss Christabel Pankhurst's Rotunda meeting, will be defended by Mr. Tim Healy. The case has been adjourned in order that Mr. Healy may appear.

TEACHERS AT PLYMOUTH.

A vigorous W.S.P.U. campaign among the women teachers assembled for the N.U.T. conference at Plymouth is being carried out by Miss Mary Gawthorpe, with the help of Miss Bortha Lee and others. Miss Gawthorpe addressed a meeting in the Regent Street School last night. Further details will appear next week.

EARL LYTON'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

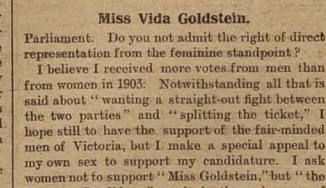
The story of how Lady Constance Lytton, disguised as a working woman, was able to show up in their true colours the methods of the late Home Secretary (now Lord Gladstone) with regard to the treatment of the imprisoned Suffragettes, is by now familiar to all the world. Since her release from Walton Gaol on January 23rd Lady Constance has been very ill. Her brother, the Earl of Lytton, has now taken up the charge of untruthfulness brought against her by the Home Office, and has sent us the following letter for publication:—
"On February 10th a letter was sent to the Press by Sir Edward Troup, relative to a statement made by my sister, Lady Constance Lytton, regarding her treatment in Liverpool prison, in which he declared on behalf of the Home Secretary that there was no foundation for any of the charges which she had made. I am anxious to explain why this official imputation of untruthfulness has hitherto remained unswayed.
"Lady Constance was seriously ill at the time as the result of her prison experiences and unable to defend herself. Therefore I undertook the task of vindicating her veracity. Before making any public statement on her behalf I was anxious to find out what steps had been taken by the Home Office to investigate the matters referred to in her statement, and I hoped by a friendly intervention to secure a full and impartial enquiry into all the circumstances of her treatment by the prison officials.
"I have had several communications with the Home Office on the subject, but owing to the retirement of Mr. Gladstone and the appointment of a New Home Secretary they have necessarily been protracted over a considerable period. My attitude throughout has been entirely conciliatory, and the only claim which I have made was that in the interests of justice charges of this nature should be submitted to a full and impartial enquiry, which would, of course, involve a separate examination of both the parties concerned. This claim has been refused by the Home Office on the grounds that the prison officials have been closely interrogated and that as they deny entirely every one of the charges made 'no useful purpose would be served' by granting my request.
"In the absence of such an enquiry as I asked for the matter must be left to the opinions of unbiased minds. I desire, however, to say that nothing which I have been able to learn has in any way shaken my belief in the substantial accuracy of my sister's account. The idea that her charges can be disposed of by the bare denial of the persons against whom they are made is not likely to commend itself to anyone outside the Home Office, and no amount of denial can get over the following facts:—
"1. Lady Constance Lytton when imprisoned in Newcastle after refusing to answer the medical questions put to her and adopting the hunger strike received a careful and thorough medical examination, which disclosed symptoms of 'serious heart disease,' and on these grounds she was released as unfit to submit to forcible feeding.
"2. Three months later 'Jane Warton' when imprisoned at Liverpool also refused to answer medical questions or to take prison food. On this occasion she was entered in the prison books as having refused medical examination and was forcibly fed eight times. Such medical examinations of 'serious heart disease,' and on these grounds she was eventually released on the grounds of loss of weight and general physical weakness.
"These facts are incontrovertible, and though the Home Office is quite satisfied that in both cases the prison officials performed their duty in the most exemplary fashion, your readers will form their own opinions of the justice of a Government Department which brings accusations of untruthfulness against an individual whilst refusing to open up the records which the truth can be established."

The State Debts.
I believe in the Commonwealth taking over the State Debts, and that no financial agreement should be entered into until this question is settled.

The Northern Territory.
I am in favour of the acquisition of the Northern Territory, the building of trans-continental railways, and the general opening up of the interior. There is no reason why the so-called "desert" of Australia should not be made to blossom like the rose, and thus prevent the congestion of the population on the coastal fringe of this vast continent.

I take the democratic progressive view on all political questions. I aim at protecting the interests of Women and Children and Workers of both sexes—the three sections of the community who suffer most from bad legislation or administration.

Even if you do not approve of my political views, I claim one of your three votes—because the women's point of view should be voiced in Parliament. The most fair-minded, sympathetic man in the world cannot speak for women, home, and children as a woman can. You admit the right of many masculine opinions—manufacturing, pastoral, labour, etc.—to direct representation in



Parliament. Do you not admit the right of direct representation from the feminine standpoint? I believe I received more votes from men than from women in 1903. Notwithstanding all that is said about "wanting a straight-out fight between the two parties" and "splitting the ticket," I hope still to have the support of the fair-minded men of Victoria, but I make a special appeal to my own sex to support my candidature. I ask women not to support "Miss Goldstein," but "the Woman Candidate," as it is the only way of publicly demonstrating the loyalty of women to form their own opinions of the justice of a Government Department which brings accusations of untruthfulness against an individual whilst refusing to open up the records which the truth can be established."

THE CHANCELLOR AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A question relating to Woman Suffrage was put by a woman and by several members of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement at the Gladstone League meeting addressed by Mr. Lloyd George, in the Queen's Hall, last Wednesday. The question was:—"In order not to have the Suffragettes working against us at the election, and to avoid the recurrence of militant methods, will the Government give a more satisfactory pledge than has hitherto been given of their intentions in regard to Women's Enfranchisement?" In reply, the Chancellor said: "I am pleased to answer the question, inasmuch as I fully recognise the fact that ladies have behaved very well at meetings for the last two or three months. And I think if they had pursued this course a little earlier I should have been able to give a much more satisfactory answer to the lady. I have always been in favour of the extension of the vote to women. I have always voted for it. Nothing that has happened since can alter my convictions on the subject, because I do not consider that the vast majority of women in this country are in the slightest degree responsible for the tactics of a small minority, and I do not think they ought to be held responsible. I have never been able

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE COUNTRY.

From the reports which follow it is abundantly evident that even the Easter holidays have caused little cessation in the active propaganda work going on all over the country. One of the most useful methods of propaganda is the holding of drawing-room meetings, and among a large number held recently may be mentioned one at Pollokshields on March 15, when, through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. William Reid, of Brunswick House, Mrs. Brailsford addressed a large number of guests, the meeting being presided over by the Rev. David Graham, of St. Gilbert's.

Further offers of drawing-rooms for meetings will be welcomed by any of the W.S.P.U. organisers whose names appear below. Other centres where the W.S.P.U. has offices and organisers, but from which no report appears, will be found under the various main divisions.

Home Counties.

CANTERBURY AND THANET.
Organiser—Miss F. E. M. Macaulay, 5, The Paragon, Ramsgate, and care of Miss Kate Simmons, 3, Cliff Terrace, Margate, 8 p.m.; Friday April 22nd, Theatre Royal, Margate, 8 p.m. (Special care of Mrs. Tomkins, County Hotel, Canterbury).

Tables, chairs, benches, &c., are urgently needed for the new office at Ramsgate, which must be ready for Mrs. Pankhurst's inspection at the end of April. Miss Davies has led the way with a treble table, and further offers will gladly be received by the organiser, who will also help in the shape of voluntary attendance when the office is opened. Mrs. Hales and Miss Garrod have already promised to give some of their spare time to this useful work, and they have also volunteered (together with Miss Brown of Westbere, Sturry) to help the Misses Stiel with their valuable paper-selling propaganda. The Misses Stiel have made a most satisfactory beginning at Sandwich, and they also had another successful day in Canterbury, Miss M. Wightwick and Miss Purley selling in the shops at the same time. Mrs. Brown is arranging a drawing-room meeting at Westbere on Tuesday, April 5, while on the morning of that day Miss Wightwick is collecting the stewards to inform them of the arrangements for the St. Margaret's Hall meeting. Workers are delighted to have Miss Selma Martin with them, and trust that the kind care of Miss Davies and the wonderful Margate air will soon restore her to health again. Friends are urgently reminded that only three weeks remain to prepare for Mrs. Pankhurst's visit. All who can help in any way to advertise the three meetings are asked to communicate at once with the Organiser. Mrs. Pankhurst's meetings are:—Thursday, April 21, St. Margaret's Hall, Canterbury, 3 p.m.; and Royal Victoria Pavilion, Ramsgate, 8 p.m.; Friday April 22nd, Theatre Royal, Margate, 8 p.m.; Thursday, April 7th.—Town Hall, Sandwich 8 p.m., Miss Macaulay; Chair, A. Greig, Esq., Peterhouse, Cambridge.

READING.
Organiser—Miss Margesson, 7, Lorne Street. Preparations are being made for thorough house to house canvassing in order to make known Miss Pankhurst's meeting on April 22. Volunteers are wanted for this and for ticket selling. Will any in the town apply to the organiser for handbills and distribute them among their friends? Readers are also reminded that the first fortnightly At Home will be held on April 6 at 3.30 in the small room of the Palmer Hall. Lady Isabel Margesson is the speaker. Admission is free. Tickets for Miss Pankhurst's meeting will be on sale.

Will all those in Newbury who are interested in Votes for Women communicate with Miss Danks, Digby, Newbury.

WALLINGTON.
Hon. Sec., Mrs. De Vere Mathew, Dinham, Hillaide Gardens. An excellent meeting was held at Hillcrest Hall on Thursday, March 17, when Miss Green and Miss Leslie Hall spoke, the latter giving an account of her prison experiences. Mrs. Whitehead presided. Will residents in Carshalton and Wallington who are advocates of the cause kindly communicate with the Hon. Sec. as above?

(Other centres in the Home Counties are: Bedford (Hon. Sec., Miss O. Billingham, 16, Grove Place); Brighton (Office, 8, North Street, Quad, ran); Organs, Mrs. Clarke); Rayleigh (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Warren, B.A., The White Cottage); Redhill (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Richmond, Sangate House.)

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.
Office—33, Paradise Street, Tel. 143 Midland. Organiser—Miss Dorothy Evans. The attention of all interested in the movement in the Midlands is drawn to the following arrangements:—
Friday, April 1st.—Factory Meeting, Mrs. Bessie Smith, 1 p.m.; Bull Ring, Dr. Helena Jones, 7 p.m.; Cycle Parade to Sparkbrook, Moseley and King's Heath, 11 a.m.; Edgbaston and Harborne, 2.30 p.m.
Saturday, April 2nd.—Cycle Parade to Handsworth, 11 a.m.; Yardley and Stechford, 2.30 p.m.
Monday, April 4th.—Cycle Parade to Salfley and Washwood Heath, 11 a.m.; Hockley and Washwood Heath, 2.30 p.m.; Factory Meeting, Mrs. Bessie Smith, 7 p.m.

NOTTINGHAM.
Office—6, Carlton Street, Tel. 4511. Organisers—Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts. Volunteers are coming forward well for the Votes for Women Poster Parade on April 15th, but as this is to be continued through the week more names and promises are needed. Sellers are wanted at the usual Market Place pitches while the Parade is in progress. Will helpers send offers of service to the above address. The first speakers' class in view of the General Election will be held at the shop on Tuesday, April 12th at 7.45 p.m. Members willing to take part either as speakers, questioners, or hecklers, ready to lead in debate, or take part in open discussion, are asked to be present without fail. For Self-Denial Week, gifts in kind will be received on sale at the shop during this week. Home made sweets, jams, cakes, pickles, or any saleable handwork will be welcome. Fresh ideas or suggestions will be valued. [The report from Leicester Office, 14, Bowling Green Street; Organisers, Miss D. Pethick, Miss D. A. Bowker] is held over.]

West of England.

BRISTOL AND DISTRICT.
Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton, Tel. 1343. Organiser—Miss Annie Kenney. The report is held over, but friends are asked to make known the following meeting: Monday, April 4th.—Victoria Rooms, At Home, Miss Naylor, 3.30 p.m.
NEWPORT (MON.).
Office—46, Clarence Place. Organisers—Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc., and Miss G. Jeffery. Work is recommencing after the holidays, and the weekly At Homes at the Savoy will be resumed on April 7th, with Miss Naylor as speaker. There will also be a Women's meeting in the Clytha Club Schools the same evening. The following Thursday afternoon, April 14th, Mr. H. W. Nevinson will speak at the Temperance Hall. The meeting is free, but there are a few reserved seats at 1s. Members and friends are asked to make the meeting known and to assist in selling tickets, which can be had at the shop. Thursday, April 7th.—Savoy Hotel, at Home, Miss Naylor, Miss Barrett, 3.30; Clytha Club School, Miss Naylor, Miss Barrett, 7.30 p.m.

Eastern Counties.

BOSTON.
Hon. Sec., Miss E. A. Wright, Vauxhall House. The Easter holiday campaign was eminently successful, and there is a very marked improvement in the general attitude towards Votes for Women since the last meeting held here. The indoor meeting on Saturday afternoon was well attended, and the audience was most sympathetic and appreciative. Miss A. M. Wright was in the Chair, and her appeal for help in working up the movement in Boston met with a generous response. Dr. Letitia Fairfield won all hearts by her clear and convincing addresses, both in the afternoon and again in the evening in the market-place, the rapt attention of the large audience being very marked. There was a good collection, and a large number of Votes for Women was sold. At the next meeting (see next page

EARL LYTON'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

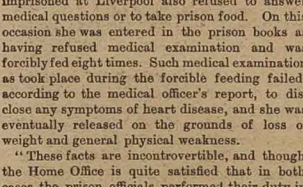
The story of how Lady Constance Lytton, disguised as a working woman, was able to show up in their true colours the methods of the late Home Secretary (now Lord Gladstone) with regard to the treatment of the imprisoned Suffragettes, is by now familiar to all the world. Since her release from Walton Gaol on January 23rd Lady Constance has been very ill. Her brother, the Earl of Lytton, has now taken up the charge of untruthfulness brought against her by the Home Office, and has sent us the following letter for publication:—
"On February 10th a letter was sent to the Press by Sir Edward Troup, relative to a statement made by my sister, Lady Constance Lytton, regarding her treatment in Liverpool prison, in which he declared on behalf of the Home Secretary that there was no foundation for any of the charges which she had made. I am anxious to explain why this official imputation of untruthfulness has hitherto remained unswayed.
"Lady Constance was seriously ill at the time as the result of her prison experiences and unable to defend herself. Therefore I undertook the task of vindicating her veracity. Before making any public statement on her behalf I was anxious to find out what steps had been taken by the Home Office to investigate the matters referred to in her statement, and I hoped by a friendly intervention to secure a full and impartial enquiry into all the circumstances of her treatment by the prison officials.
"I have had several communications with the Home Office on the subject, but owing to the retirement of Mr. Gladstone and the appointment of a New Home Secretary they have necessarily been protracted over a considerable period. My attitude throughout has been entirely conciliatory, and the only claim which I have made was that in the interests of justice charges of this nature should be submitted to a full and impartial enquiry, which would, of course, involve a separate examination of both the parties concerned. This claim has been refused by the Home Office on the grounds that the prison officials have been closely interrogated and that as they deny entirely every one of the charges made 'no useful purpose would be served' by granting my request.
"In the absence of such an enquiry as I asked for the matter must be left to the opinions of unbiased minds. I desire, however, to say that nothing which I have been able to learn has in any way shaken my belief in the substantial accuracy of my sister's account. The idea that her charges can be disposed of by the bare denial of the persons against whom they are made is not likely to commend itself to anyone outside the Home Office, and no amount of denial can get over the following facts:—
"1. Lady Constance Lytton when imprisoned in Newcastle after refusing to answer the medical questions put to her and adopting the hunger strike received a careful and thorough medical examination, which disclosed symptoms of 'serious heart disease,' and on these grounds she was released as unfit to submit to forcible feeding.
"2. Three months later 'Jane Warton' when imprisoned at Liverpool also refused to answer medical questions or to take prison food. On this occasion she was entered in the prison books as having refused medical examination and was forcibly fed eight times. Such medical examinations of 'serious heart disease,' and on these grounds she was eventually released on the grounds of loss of weight and general physical weakness.
"These facts are incontrovertible, and though the Home Office is quite satisfied that in both cases the prison officials performed their duty in the most exemplary fashion, your readers will form their own opinions of the justice of a Government Department which brings accusations of untruthfulness against an individual whilst refusing to open up the records which the truth can be established."

The State Debts.
I believe in the Commonwealth taking over the State Debts, and that no financial agreement should be entered into until this question is settled.

The Northern Territory.
I am in favour of the acquisition of the Northern Territory, the building of trans-continental railways, and the general opening up of the interior. There is no reason why the so-called "desert" of Australia should not be made to blossom like the rose, and thus prevent the congestion of the population on the coastal fringe of this vast continent.

I take the democratic progressive view on all political questions. I aim at protecting the interests of Women and Children and Workers of both sexes—the three sections of the community who suffer most from bad legislation or administration.

Even if you do not approve of my political views, I claim one of your three votes—because the women's point of view should be voiced in Parliament. The most fair-minded, sympathetic man in the world cannot speak for women, home, and children as a woman can. You admit the right of many masculine opinions—manufacturing, pastoral, labour, etc.—to direct representation in



Parliament. Do you not admit the right of direct representation from the feminine standpoint? I believe I received more votes from men than from women in 1903. Notwithstanding all that is said about "wanting a straight-out fight between the two parties" and "splitting the ticket," I hope still to have the support of the fair-minded men of Victoria, but I make a special appeal to my own sex to support my candidature. I ask women not to support "Miss Goldstein," but "the Woman Candidate," as it is the only way of publicly demonstrating the loyalty of women to form their own opinions of the justice of a Government Department which brings accusations of untruthfulness against an individual whilst refusing to open up the records which the truth can be established."

THE CHANCELLOR AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A question relating to Woman Suffrage was put by a woman and by several members of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement at the Gladstone League meeting addressed by Mr. Lloyd George, in the Queen's Hall, last Wednesday. The question was:—"In order not to have the Suffragettes working against us at the election, and to avoid the recurrence of militant methods, will the Government give a more satisfactory pledge than has hitherto been given of their intentions in regard to Women's Enfranchisement?" In reply, the Chancellor said: "I am pleased to answer the question, inasmuch as I fully recognise the fact that ladies have behaved very well at meetings for the last two or three months. And I think if they had pursued this course a little earlier I should have been able to give a much more satisfactory answer to the lady. I have always been in favour of the extension of the vote to women. I have always voted for it. Nothing that has happened since can alter my convictions on the subject, because I do not consider that the vast majority of women in this country are in the slightest degree responsible for the tactics of a small minority, and I do not think they ought to be held responsible. I have never been able

to appreciate the strength of the arguments against women's suffrage, and as a Liberal I believe that the presence of women on the register of electors would be an enormous advantage in the solution of every great problem that affects the lives and homes and condition of the people. I have always been in favour of it, and I believe that the question would have been further advanced now if the last Parliament had had a fair opportunity given it to carry out the convictions of the members there. But no Parliament likes to be hounded. It never got a real chance, and I would warn the friends of women's suffrage, from what has happened at this meeting, as to the strength of the feeling which they are rousing, not against themselves personally but against what they consider as far more important, the cause for which they are prepared to devote their lives. They are rousing a real feeling of indignation and anger. They are rousing a temper which makes it difficult to convince people, and I do not entertain them as a sincere friend who can do anything for the community or society according to its ability to make hard cash. We hear it frequently said that the woman's cause is doomed to extinction, and that the Suffragettes themselves have doomed it; but how in all the world can our men of the shops, the mart, and the exchange offer such criticisms of a union of women who have an income of nearly thirty-four thousand pounds? Every charity meeting which has been reported from January until now bears with it an appeal for funds. Here is a society, not charitable, and progressing swiftly towards that high day when charity shall be no longer wanted, which takes with it the whole sympathies of the mass of the people. Our men of business may be surprised to know that this organisation is worked and controlled by women. The astonishing thing in the statement is the salaries' list. Not quite five thousand pounds is allowed for staff and organisers throughout the country. When we remember that over three-fourths of the money of a sorely-taxed land is used in the administration of the Poor Law, who shall say that the women do not teach us a great lesson?
Governments, and communities less great, less powerful, make errors of judgment at all times. Isn't it true enough that people who do not make mistakes never make anything else? But this mistake of the Government in refusing votes to women is one of the things whose results are irremediable and unending. They have given time and reason for women to band themselves into unions, to make civil war, to become learned in the way of party politics, to maintain political papers, edited and controlled and written by women. Then, when the vote is grudgingly conferred—yes, conferred; there's no other word for it—we shall see another party added to the number of parties within the State, and that will be the Woman's Party. In the Colonies, in Norway and Finland, their Governments were wiser, more chivalrous, because younger, and more in touch with the new day. The women got their vote before they had time to feel a grievance or to realise what they wanted. Declining marriages and falling birth-rates occupy the minds of sociologists. Why don't they understand that work is the great enemy of love—that all this warfare, all this unionism, is opening up the wide immensity of the world to women? It is become a world to be conquered, not in the ancient way, behind "the sheltering heads of children," but singly and "à l'outrance." I would say in the name of the nation, dismiss the time-server, the seeker of office, the hunter of money and power and fame from Parliament, and send a few patriots and sociologists in their place; but that you cannot undo the mischief the Government has done.
—Liverpool Courier.

Mr. Winston Churchill's first public official act as Home Secretary was very happy. No doubt there is a fine magnanimity in making concessions to Suffragists—including the lady of the dog-whip—when they are no longer required, but Mr. Churchill's efforts to find some general principle upon which he could provide special treatment for Suffragists without admitting their plea of "political motives" are really a little ludicrous. He forbids the prison authorities to consider the question of motive, but advises them that they may make special allowances in cases where the "motives" are of a special nature. This is dishonour. How the unhappy prison authorities are to settle that delicate ethical point without considering "motives" he does not say. He also commits himself to the dangerous suggestion that breaches of the peace and assaults on the police are not acts of "serious violence."
—The World.

The recent boycott of our prisons by the Suffragettes has had its effect. The Home Secretary now announces that he has made arrangements for additional comforts for them.
—Punch.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE COUNTRY.

From the reports which follow it is abundantly evident that even the Easter holidays have caused little cessation in the active propaganda work going on all over the country

Miss Pagan, M.A., Headmistress of the High School, Skegness, will be the speaker. Friday, April 8th.—Spain Lane Schoolroom, Miss Pagan, M.A., 8 p.m.

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT. Organiser—Miss Grace Ros, care of Miss Brett, Northgate House, All Saints Road, Ipswich.

Little more than a month remains before Miss Christabel Pankhurst will visit Ipswich, and Miss Roe makes a special appeal to members and friends to do all the canvassing possible during the next fortnight, as from April 15th to 22nd, Votes for Women Week, all time must be devoted to forwarding the sale of the paper. Miss Ridley has very kindly offered to pay for a small hall in Ipswich for a free meeting for women only to be held on Wednesday, April 13th, at 8 p.m. This meeting is being specially advertised among business women, and Mrs. Mansel will speak on "Why women want the vote." Miss Ridley's kindness is greatly appreciated, and the organiser will be very glad if other members and friends will come forward with offers of this kind, especially during Votes for Women Week. Mrs. Mansel will visit Ipswich between April 11 and 16, and already every possible effort has been made to secure her presence. Mrs. Egan Edwards, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Palmer, and Miss Fraser are kindly arranging drawing-room meetings, and Mrs. Mansel will also address the municipal voters of the Middle Ipswich Ward on April 14 (afternoon and evening). The organiser gratefully acknowledges—Mrs. Cranfield, 25; Mrs. Douglas Reid, 26; Miss B. Ridley, 21; Miss C. W. 108; Mrs. Hokey, 2a, 6d.; and Miss Lily Roe, 2a, 6d. Thursday, April 7th.—Debenhams, Foresters' Hall, Rev. Dr. Cobb, 8 p.m.

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT. Office—68, Manningham Lane, Tel. 4035. Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.

Plans are now well forward for Votes for Women Week. Members have set themselves to reach the total of 500 copies, and in order to dispose of these many have already promised to buy a certain number of copies—six, twelve, or more—for sale or distribution amongst their friends. Miss Wilson is starting a street pitch, which it is hoped to make a permanent weekly feature if sufficient helpers come forward. Some have already sent their names in, and others are asked to do so as soon as possible. Miss Harland is organising house-to-house sales, and open-air meetings will be held principally in the outlying districts. Further particulars of all these schemes will be announced next week, meanwhile it is not too soon for workers to be making up their minds how they can help and letting Miss Phillips have offers or suggestions. At Miss Charlotte Marsh's welcome, the Cake and Candy Sale promises to be most entertaining as well as interesting function. Cake-baking and weight-guessing competitions will be among the attractions, chief of which, of course, is the presence of Miss Marsh. Members in each district are asked to make themselves responsible for getting as many contributions from their friends as they can. Some have already promised to canvass their neighbourhoods as far as possible with this object. Mrs. Behrens is in charge of the cake and preserve stall; Mrs. Beldon of the sweet stall; Miss Hewitt of the competitions; Mrs. Child of the tea and coffee. Further particulars of this also will appear next week, or can be had on application at the office. Thanks are due to the Misses Newton, who have originated the splendid plan of asking all sympathisers for monthly subscriptions to the cause. They have now made themselves entirely responsible for collecting and handing to the organiser at the end of each month a sum amounting to over £40 a year. The fact that much of this money is in small sums, and represents real sacrifice on the part of the givers, not only greatly enhances its value, but adds considerably to the work involved in collecting. Anyone else who would care to join in this scheme is asked to communicate with Miss Newton at the office.

Will the member, recently removed from London, who handed the organiser a promise of cakes, &c. for the sale, enclosed in an envelope at Mrs. Pankhurst's At Home, kindly send her name and address to the office?

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT. Office—77, Blackett Street. Organiser—Miss A. Williams, 201, Westgate Road.

The open-air campaign will begin almost immediately, the meeting at Gateshead on the 21st being the last for the time in connection with the mission to women. The organiser will, however, be very glad to address any indoor meetings for women which members or sympathisers may arrange for her. Will members make a special effort to attend the At Home at 77, Blackett Street, on Wednesday, the 6th, at 7.30 p.m. The Speakers' class will be held as usual on Friday, April 8, at 7.30 p.m.

SHEFFIELD. Office—43, Marlborough Road. Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst, c/o Mrs. Daniel Evans, 457, Crookes Moor Road.

Excellent educational work can be done by means of lantern lectures, and all arrangements are now complete for Miss Adela Pankhurst's lecture in Montgomery Hall. The object is to show why women need the Parliamentary vote, and there will be pictures of various industries (giving rates of pay) and an explanation of the effect of enfranchisement on wages, as well as pictures illustrating various educational and economic aspects of the question. Some sides of the militant tactics will also be shown. Tickets

(6d. and 3d.) can be had at Messrs. Wilson and Peck, and all who desire information can obtain it of Miss Hitch, 3, Clarke Grove Road, Sheffield. [Other centres in the North Eastern Counties are: Leeds (Office, 114, Albion Street.); Scarborough (Hon. Sec. Miss Suffield 25, Barwick Street.)]

North-Western Counties.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT. Central Office—164, Oxford Road, Manchester. Tel: 3821 Manchester City. Organisers—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Rosa Robinson.

Much time during the week has been devoted to canvassing and selling Votes for Women. On Saturday afternoon, March 19, Mr. Winston Churchill paid a visit to Manchester. Everyone seemed to understand the meaning of the visit, and the only reminder Mr. Churchill had of the Suffragettes was a frequent view of the newspaper, Votes for Women, and the W.S.P.U. sellers, whose presence was evidently felt, for several men were heard to pass the remark, "I see you are much in evidence to-day!" One man coming out of the meeting remarked, "I have seen more enthusiasm at a little Suffragette meeting than has been shown this afternoon." All members, new and old, will be welcomed at the office on Wednesday, April 6, from 7 to 10 p.m.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT. Office—28, Berry Street, Tel. 5761. Organiser—Miss S. Ada Plattman.

Now that the Easter recess is over, and the warmer weather coming, special efforts are being made to extend the sale of Votes for Women. Mrs. Avery appeals for more street sellers to help her, and others are wanted to canvass streets. Miss Lupton finds this a most successful way of quickly disposing of two dozen copies, and asks those who for various reasons cannot sell in the streets to adopt this plan. Stewards for the Sun Hall meeting on April 15 are asked to send in their names, also members under eighteen are asked to communicate at once, if they would like to take part in a special scheme being planned for the same day: names must reach the office not later than April 6th. Much interest has been aroused, especially among the many strangers present, by the spirited address given by the Rev. Harry Goulden at the weekly meeting. Members and friends are now looking forward to the lecture by Mr. John Edwards on April 5.

Friday, April 1st.—Votes Sale, 4 p.m. Saturday, April 2nd.—Votes Sale, 12 noon and 2 p.m. Tuesday, April 5th.—48, Mount Pleasant, Mr. John Edwards, 8 p.m.

BOLTON, BURY, AND DISTRICT. Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth, 1, Myrtle Street, Bolton.

The open-air campaign, which will be started immediately, will extend into all the outlying districts, and, as part of the scheme, Saturday afternoon parties will be organised, either cycling or walking. Arrangements are now ready for Votes for Women week, and it is hoped that Bolton will not be behind other centres in this very important work. Members will be delighted to hear that Miss Lillian Williamson will be the speaker at the next At Home on April 7. As this will be the first of the season, will everyone make it as widely known as possible? Weekly meetings will be held in Bury in the Y.M.C.A. No. 3 Room, the first being held on April 13, at 7.30. The success of Mrs. Pankhurst's meetings is the present aim of the Bolton and Bury members, and every member is called upon to do her very best to ensure this. Mrs. Pilkington has kindly offered to lend her drawing-room, and other offers will be gladly received by the organiser, as this is a splendid means of bringing in fresh circles. Attention is called to the speakers' class on Tuesday evening, April 5, at 7.30. Members are reminded that, with the General Election in sight, new speakers will be in great demand.

Tuesday, April 5th.—Bolton, 1, Myrtle Street, Miss Laura Ainsworth; Speakers' class, 7.30 p.m. Thursday, April 7th.—Bolton, Talbot's Restaurant, Deansgate, 7.30 p.m.

SOUTHPORT. Office—26, Neville Street. Organiser—Miss Dora Marland.

Extensive canvassing for selling Votes for Women is being planned, and captains have been chosen as follows: Lord Street and London Street, Miss Jessie; Manchester Road, Park Road, and Park Crescent, Miss Felton; Lancaster Road, Lutworth Road, and Grosvenor Road, Mrs. Forrer; Trafalgar Road and York Road, Mrs. Cooke and Miss Middleton; Crosly, Miss Dixon and Mrs. Cairns; Churchtown, Miss Brighton; Crossam, Miss Norman and Miss Barker.

Miss Marsden addressed an excellent meeting of the Accredited Social Democratic Party last Sunday. No members' meeting was held last Wednesday, and members will be notified of the next meeting. Votes for Women sellers are reminded that they will get their supply of copies each week at 14, Queen's Road. Offers in connection with the Pagent are coming in, and Mrs. Cairns has contributed one guinea to the Pagent Fund.

[The report from Preston (Organiser, Miss M. Hewitt, 41, Glover's Court) is held over.]

Scotland.

DUNDEE. Office—61, Netherhall. Organiser—Miss R. Lean.

The weekly meeting was held as usual on Wednesday, 22nd, when Mrs. Bony presented

THERE IS NO SECRET

about our low-charges for Dry Cleaning; they arise, naturally, from our method of business.

Whilst other firms have a very expensive system of collection, highly rented receiving offices, van collection, attendants' and branch managers' salaries, agents' commission, etc., all of which have to be paid by YOU, we DEAL DIRECT. Our only expense is postage, and we are therefore enabled to quote lower charges than are possible to others.

Our charges are fixed, so that you know exactly how much you will have to pay, and our 112 years' reputation for excellence is sufficient guarantee of the quality of our work.

BLOUSES - - Dry Cleaned for 1/3 fixed charge. DRESSES - - " " 4/- " GENTS' SUITS " " 4/- "

Carpets, Curtains, Covers, Blinds, etc., cleaned at equally low rates.

POSTAGE PAID ONE WAY ON EVERYTHING.

CLARK & CO., The Cleaners, 14, Hallcroft Road, RETFORD.

The next meeting will be on Wednesday, April 6, at the office, when a large attendance of members is requested, to discuss the summer work, Votes for Women week, and to make final arrangements for the Jubilee Sale.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND. Office—8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street. Tel: 6182 Central. Organiser—Miss Burns.

Women are being drawn daily into the movement in Edinburgh. At the At Home, in the Edinburgh Café, on March 23, Miss M'Farlane, who occupied the chair, reported that the membership was increasing every week. In the previous week fifteen new members joined, the week before twelve, and the week after Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was in Edinburgh twenty names were sent to London. Miss Fraser Smith, M.A. gave a most interesting and encouraging address.

The work parties in connection with the Scottish Exhibition are well attended three each week: Monday, 10.30 a.m.; Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.; and Friday, 7.30 p.m. Miss H. M. Logan would gladly welcome new-comers. There is much yet to be done and Edinburgh wants to do a fair share. A very useful department at 8, Melville Place is the library. Originally started to add somewhat to the funds of the Union, and also to make Suffrage literature available, the library is proving a great success. The books are given out at the Thursday evening At Home, and one penny, paid in advance, is charged weekly. Even the pessimists who prophesied that the library would only be an added expense are now convinced that it is



The "Votes for Women" Press Cart on Boat Race Day.

an excellent investment. Thanks to the members, over 50 books bearing more or less on the Suffrage question are available, including bound volumes of Votes for Women, "Marriage as a Trade," "Work and Wages," etc. Miss Methven has kindly given about half the library, and other members have contributed money or books.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND. Shop and Office—502, Sauchiehall Street. Tel: 615 Charing Cross. Organiser—Miss G. Condon.

Following on the splendid work done in Stirling (and reported last week), it now remains for Paisley and Helensburgh, where several new members have recently been welcomed, to follow the splendid lead given them by Stirling. Mrs. Pankhurst will speak in the Paisley Town Hall on Tuesday, April 26, and in the Victoria Hall, Helensburgh, on Wednesday, April 27. Miss Condon would be glad if all those who can help in any way to make these meetings known would communicate with her or with the local secretaries.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE METROPOLIS.

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

During the brief pause of the Easter holidays members have been scattered in various directions, and those who are still on their holidays are reminded that no opportunity should be lost of introducing the claims of the W.S.P.U. to fresh circles. Change of address should be notified at once to the Publisher, Votes for Women, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., and new subscribers to the paper should be informed that they may obtain their copies from local newspapers or direct from Clements Inn.

Votes for Women week (April 15-22) is imminent, and during that time members will devote themselves especially to still further increasing the circulation of the woman's newspaper. Miss Ainsworth (W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.) will welcome workers; the schemes are ready, and only need human agents to carry them out. Will every London member of the Union give at least one day to help? Members are reminded that the Poster Parade takes place as usual to-day (April 1). Several new pitches are in view and waiting volunteers as captains. Now that the warmer weather is with us, selling in the streets is very pleasant work, and with so many strangers in London, very valuable propaganda work can be done in this way.

Another event of supreme interest and importance is also being actively prepared for. This is the great demonstration on Saturday, May 28. A preparatory campaign will begin next Monday, April 4, and will include the working-up of the London districts and special canvassing of women engaged in various occupations with a view to securing their presence in the Procession. Volunteers for all work connected with the Procession arrangements should write at once to one of the officials at 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Members are also reminded of Self-Denial Week (April 30 to May 7), when they are asked to make all their arrangements with a view to this special object.

With a view to preparing speakers for the next General Election, two Speakers' classes are held weekly in London. One, by the kindness of the Misses Brackenbury, is held at 2, New Road, Campden Hill, on Saturdays at 4 p.m., when Miss Rosa Leo very kindly gives instruction. Members only are eligible, and an admission fee of 2d. is charged weekly. The other class is held by the kindness of Mrs. Morris at 147, Harley Street, on Fridays at 8 p.m., in connection with the Marylebone Union.

Reports from some of the London districts follow. Sympathisers in the following localities are asked to communicate with the Hon. Secs.: Battersea—Hon Secs.: Miss Hudson, 80, Albert Palace Mansions, Battersea Park; Miss Dutton, 36, Albert Bridge Road, Battersea; Bowes Park—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Neal, 63, Goring Road; Camberwell—Hon. Sec.: Miss Dawson, Red House, Newlands, Peckham Rye; Hammersmith—Shop and Office, 100, Hammersmith Road—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Rowe, 15, Hammersmith Terrace; Hendon—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Noble, 27, Sunway Gardens, N.W.; Hornsey—Hon. Sec.: Miss Claire Browne, 11, Gladsmire Road, Highgate; Marylebone—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Nurse, 20, Weymouth Street, W.

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that in the list of Unions with shops, printed in the Annual Report, Chelsea and Chiswick were accidentally omitted. Readers are reminded that these Unions have excellent premises at 278, King's Road, Chelsea, and 476, High Road, Chiswick, respectively.

London Meetings for the Forthcoming Week.

Table listing various meetings for the week of April 1st to 8th, including dates, times, and organizers. Meetings are held in various locations such as Brompton, Chelsea, and St. James's Hall.

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Advertisement for Nemo Triple Strip corsets. Features a woman in a corset and text: 'PERFECT SYMMETRICAL FIGURES WITH SUPPORT AND FREEDOM. ASSURED TO LADIES BY WEARING THE Nemo TRIPLE STRIP SELF-REDUCING CORSET WITH RELIEF STRAP.'

HAMPSTEAD.

Organiser—Miss Helen Craggs. Shop and Office—164, Finchley Road.

Great interest is being aroused by the active propaganda work now being carried on, and now that the Easter holidays are over more workers are urgently needed, especially for canvassing and paper selling. The organiser gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions—Miss Wilson, 2s.; Miss Gratton, 2s. 6d.; Miss Venning, 5s.; Mrs. Brindley, 2s. 6d.; Miss Dobie, 5s.; Miss Collier, 2s.; Miss E. Collier, 2s.; Mrs. Pam, 1s.; Miss Pam, 1s.; Miss M. Pam, 1s.; Miss Bangor, 1s.; Miss J. Craggs, 1s.; Dr. McCombie, 1s.; Miss H. Craggs, 1s.; also Mrs. George Gullich, The Miser Vibert, Miss A. Smith, and Miss M. Smith, 1s. per week towards the rent of the shop.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Ethel Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road.

Ilford continues to extend to other districts, and a meeting was held in Seven Kings last week, when Miss Bonwick so interested her audience that the entire stock of Votes for Women was sold out. Mrs. Dearden and Mrs. Whitten were so successful with their Dance that they are arranging a Whist Drive for April 22nd at the Cecil Hall, Coventry Road; tickets 1s. 6d. Several delightful water-colour drawings have been presented as prizes. Miss Harvey is thanked for her contribution for the Scottish Exhibition and Miss Mand Harvey for the tickets for the Whist Drive.

LAMBETH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bartals, 23, Acadia Grove, Dulwich. Organising Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Brunel Road, Streatham.

The work goes ahead most encouragingly. The weekly At Home at the Raleigh College Hall on March 22nd, at which Mrs. Aubrey spoke, was well attended. Several new members were made, the paper sold well, and questions followed the speeches. On

Large advertisement for Sunbeam cycle pictures. Text: 'A real Cycle Picture. Those contemplating the purchase of a first-class cycle, should first obtain the beautiful large photo-gravure reproduction of the "ALL-BLACK" SUNBEAM. The picture illustrates an entirely new style of cycle finish. It is sent, post free, on application to J. MARSTON, LTD. (Dept. No. 27), Sunbeamland, Wolverhampton.'

Advertisement for Sunbeam Ltd. Text: 'J. MARSTON, LTD. (Dept. No. 27), Sunbeamland, Wolverhampton.'

the same afternoon Mrs. Cyril Hill arranged a charming meeting in her drawing-room, the result of which was most encouraging. A great deal of interest was aroused through the speech delivered by Miss L. Tyson, many papers, pamphlets, and colours were sold, and Mrs. Hill herself enrolled as a member of the Lambeth Union. Members are looking forward to making next Wednesday's At Home (April 6th) a special success, as Miss Morlan is to be the speaker and Mrs. Hartha Ayrton has very kindly consented to act as hostess. Tea will be provided at the close of the speeches at a nominal charge of 3d. a head, and this Miss Richardson has generously undertaken to provide. It is hoped that other members will be found to emulate Miss Richardson's excellent example at future At Home. Who will come forward on April 13th?

The Sunday afternoon meetings will commence on April 10th, when Mrs. Brasford and Miss Tyson will speak on Streatham Common and Miss Blay Myers and Miss L. Tyson in Brockwell Park at 3 p.m. Will members please attend and take their share of the work by selling papers, etc.?

LEWISHAM.
Shop and Offices—107, High Street, Lewisham.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier.

Will members and friends do their utmost to make the monthly Public At Home (Friday, April 8th) widely known? Miss Jean Dugdale will give some Suffrage recitations, and it is hoped to have a member of the Men's Political Union for Woman Suffrage as principal speaker. At Home cards can be obtained at the shop. A very appreciative audience listened to Miss Graham's address at the local Clarion Club on Sunday, March 29th. A good number of Votes for Women and pamphlets were sold, and the speaker was asked to come again. The committee will meet to-morrow to plan out a special campaign in connection with the Procession of May 28th. Parcels for the Jubilee Sale will be gratefully received at the shop.

N.W. LONDON.
Shop and Office—215, High Road, Kilburn. Tel. 1183
Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell.

With the exception of two days' holiday (Good Friday and Easter Monday) outdoor meetings and other work have been going on busily as usual, and that all sorts and conditions of people are reached there is plenty of evidence. "Please will you put this in the box for me, I can't leave the 'pram,'" said a little twelve year old girl of the working classes, hardly higher than the pram she was wheeling, sliding a halfpenny into the hand of the Hon. Secretary when she was about to enter the shop the other day. "I get such a little money," she went on, "but I always save all I can to bring here." Her keen, intelligent little face flushed with joy when a badge was pinned on her dress. And "Please where does the next meeting take place?" is a constant enquiry—the lady selling papers at Kilburn Station has been talking to me. "If only members realised the good work a paper seller can do, surely more would come forward and offer their services. Papers and pitches are ready, but more sellers are wanted. Will members and others interested in the N.W. London Union bear in mind the very important meeting to take place in the Committee Room on April 12 at 7.30, to which it is hoped they will all come? To add to the attractiveness of the At Home a piano is much needed. Will any kind friend lend or give one?"

PUTENEY AND FULHAM.
Shop—905, Fulham Road. Hon. Secs.—Mrs. H. Roberts, Miss Gatten.

Members and friends are reminded of the What Drive on Friday, April 8th (tickets, 1s. 6d.), including

refreshments); and of the first annual members' meeting on Friday, April 15th, at 8 p.m. Preparations are already being made for May 28th; will those wishing to join the procession communicate with the Hon. Sec.? Miss Shellshar and others devoted themselves to selling Votes for Women on Boat Race day.

RICHMOND AND KEW.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Clayton, Glengariff, Kew Road, Richmond.

Excellent work is being done here, and among the meetings held was one on March 19th, at which Miss Cynthia Maguire spoke and Miss Ekroyd took the chair. On Saturday last (March 26th) Mr. Victor D. Dunal was the speaker (chair, Miss P. Clayton). At the St. John's Club Room, last Thursday, March 24th, Sir Francis Vane of Hutton, Bart., J.P., who presided, referred to his admiration for the militant Suffragettes, and pointed out how much better the laws would have been had women possessed political power. Miss Morlan, the speaker, gave a most interesting account of early women's suffrage work in the days of John Stuart Mill. On the same afternoon Miss Morlan addressed a Drawing Room meeting at the Hon. Treasurer's (Mrs. Dundell), Stockholm, Lechliffe Road, Kew Gardens; new members were enrolled, and a collection was taken, amounting to 6s. 6d. There will be no meeting to-morrow (Saturday).

WIMBLEDON.
Shop: 6, Victoria Crescent, Broadway.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Loraighol, 27, Merton Hall Road.

After a short Easter holiday this Union takes up work again to-day, when Mrs. Laramie Yates continues her series of addresses. The contribution of this Union to the Scottish Exhibition will be on view in the shop, as well as Miss Grant's gift of leather goods to the same Exhibition. Members are reminded of the At Home, and are asked to make a point of bringing strangers to them.

TO HELP THE CAUSE.
The Rev. P. W. Bishopp, in the course of a very sympathetic letter to the hon. secretary of the W.S.P.U., gives some particulars of the Brooklands Motor Race, Weybridge, on Easter Monday. Mr. Bishopp entered for the Easter Monday cycle handicap of about eight miles, on a machine which he named "The Suffragette," and he chose as his racing colours the purple, white and green diagonal sash. "I have adopted these colours," he wrote, "with the sincere motive of doing some little service to the W.S.P.U., of which I am an enthusiastic supporter."

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.
The third and last of the series of At Homes took place on Wednesday, 16th ult., at St. George's Hall, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square. Lady Willoughby de Eresby was the hostess, and addressed the audience. Amongst other speakers were Lady Betty Balfour, the Hon. Mrs. John Bailey, Mrs. H. P. Bouldnis, Miss Hodge, Mrs. Carden, Miss Hope Hamilton, Miss Parker, and Mr. Baillie Weaver. These At Homes are being continued after Easter, and will take place on April 27 and May 25. There will also be a large reception at the Wharfedale Rooms on June 20.



Easter Past

—and Summer with easy hailing distance—the trees in truth are putting on their verdant garb—the crocuses—modest heralds of the glorious splendours of those flowers following after—are now rejoicing in the sunshine. The birds are plumaged brightly, too, for Spring is swinging well along, and everything is making Winter seem but a past remembrance. Even the streets evince the presence of Summer's Precursor, for all the shops display their newest merchandise—and where among them all a busier, brighter, or more Springlike spot than just at Selfridge's? Take these as typical.

PETTICOAT BARGAINS.

Smart Satin striped Moirette Petticoats for present wear in the following colours—Black and White, Green and Brown, Vieux Rose and Green, Helio-trope and Mole. Price 6/9
Good value Black and White Striped Moirette Petticoats, in various width stripes with handdyed and accordion flounce. Price 7/6
Useful Moirette Petticoat for general wear, with prettily tucked and accordion pleated flounces in 3 different styles. In Black, White, Navy, Mole, Brown, Green, Vieux Rose, &c. Price 5/6

HOSIERY SUPPLIES.

Ladies' Plain Lisle Thread Hose, in Black or Tan. A pair 8d.
Ladies' Plain Lisle Thread with Cashmere Soles, in Black only. A pair 1/3
Ladies' Gauze Lisle Hose, as fine as silk, in Black, White, and all new shades. A pair 3/6
Ladies' Crown Silk Hose in all new colorings, also Black and White. A pair 5/-
Ladies' fancy ribbed French Lisle Thread Hose. A pair 3/-

THE SUFFRAGE ATELIER.

The Suffrage Atelier has arranged a competition of designs for posters, large and small, and of designs for banners in embroidery and appliqué. Various prizes are offered. The Design Club will meet in future on Tuesday evenings, from 7 to 9.30, at Edwards Square. At these meetings there will be sketching from life (some well-known Suffragists will sit, whenever possible), and all kinds of technical information connected with the society's work will be given. On Wednesday afternoons, at 2.45, an address will be given on some subject dealing with women's interests. All particulars of the competition and meetings can be obtained from the Suffrage Atelier Studio, 1, Pembroke Cottages, Edwarses Square, Kensington, W.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

The next monthly meeting of the Union will be held at the Eustace Miles Restaurant on April 14, 1910, at 8 p.m., when the meeting will be addressed by Mr. Laurence Housman, Mr. Cecil Chapman, and others. It is hoped that members will inform as many friends as possible of these monthly meetings. As the Union is growing, so the work to be done is increasing, and if any members have an hour or two to spare their help will be gladly welcomed. The following donations have been received.—Already acknowledged, £24 2s.; Frank Rutter, £1; Charles Herbert, £1; G. Warre Cornish, £1; E. D. Lowy, £4; Mrs. E. G. Clayton, 2s. 6d.; collection, 1s. 6d. Mrs. Cunningham will act as hostess at the offices (15, Buckingham Street) on Monday, April 4.

NASAL CATARRH & ASTHMA.

THEIR COMPLETE HOME CURE.
POST FREE TO SUFFERERS WHO APPLY AT ONCE.

Just published, the second edition of a 48, page book fully describing Nasal Catarrh, Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and how these dangerous diseases may be completely cured at home. The most practical work ever issued, and which should be in the hands of sufferers who desire to speedily cure themselves. This offer stands open for 30 days from this date. A post-card giving your name and address will bring you the book by return post. Address Dept. U. 48, Dr. Cassell's Co. Ltd., King Street West, Manchester.



We All Use John Knight's Natural Bouquet Toilet Soaps. Hence our Complexions!
John Knight, Ltd., Soapmakers, The Royal Primrose Soap Works, London.
SEND 6 PENNY STAMPS TO DEPT. V, NAMING YOUR GROCER OR STORES, AND A SAMPLE BOX CONTAINING SIX SPECIAL TABLETS WILL BE SENT POST FREE.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single Insertion, 1d. a word; minimum, 2s.
(Four insertions for the price of three).
All advertisements must be prepaid. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 600 feet)—Dean Forest, Severn and Wye Valleys. England's finest forest and river scenery. Spacious house; 25 bedrooms; billiard room; bathroom. Extensive grounds. Tennis. Conveyances. Vegetarians accommodated. Suffragists welcomed. Board residence, 2s. to 2s. 6d. Photos, prospectus, Chas. Hallam, Littledean house, Newnham, Glos.

BED-SITTING-ROOM, with two sitting-rooms. Board as required. Bath, Telephone, Piano. Good cooking. Inspection invited.—Apply, Miss Wright, Blandford Mansion, East Street, W.

BRIGHTON—Titchfield House Boarding of Marine Parade, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, Terms from 2s.

COUNTRY COTTAGES FOR SALE—Under the lee of North Farnbridge Wood, a Freehold Cottage and Garden, facing south and west. Timber built, tiled, ten rooms, bathroom, hot and cold. Seven minutes from station (G.E.R.); business farms; about mile from tidal river; bracing sea air. Price, £225, seen any time.—Apply, C. C. L. Ionides, North Farnbridge, Essex.

CORNWALL, ST. IVES—York House, Boarding Establishment. Grand sea views. Highly recommended. Moderate.—Miss Wade.

HOLIDAYS IN IRELAND—Paying Guests taken in large comfortable country house in Killarney district.—Terms Application to Box 101, VOTES FOR WOMEN Offices, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

LADIES farming receive Paying Guests. Close to New Forest; Bourne-mouth 11 miles. Excellent cycling centre. Terms, 25s. weekly inclusive. Station, West Moors.—Moore Cottage Farm, Three Cross, Wimborne, Dorset.

LADY, living S.E. district, offers furnished rooms, board, attendance, few weeks from April 22. Charming situation, close to two stations. Box 576, VOTES FOR WOMEN Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

LADY (Member W.S.P.U.) receives Boarders, vegetarian or otherwise; comfortable, convenient, well-appointed house, close Baron's Court Railway (District Railway), Tube.—Miss Wolff, 20, Edith Road, West Kensington, W.

LARGE, handsomely-furnished Rooms (Two) (Sharing), 12s. 6d. each, inclusive terms (fire, lights, attendance, cooking).—34, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

LARGE ROOM to let, suitable for Meetings, at At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply, Alan's Tea Rooms, 253, Oxford Street.

LEICESTERSHIRE—Furnished Country Cottage, with orchard, to be let for the summer: five rooms; 18s. per week.—Apply, Taylor, 60, Wharf Street, Leicester.

LONDON—Rodney's Hotel, 34, Tavistock Square, W.C. Three minutes King's Cross, Euston, and St. Pancras Railway Stations. Bed, attendance, and breakfast, from 4s. 6d.—Telegrams, "Rodneydom, London."

NEAR VICTORIA STATION—Comfortable Rooms; moderate. Bed and breakfast from 10s. 6d.; board if required. Suitable for Nurses, Business Young Ladies, etc.—Apply, Miss Daniel, Denbigh House, 57, Denbigh Street, South Belgravia, S.W.

NURSING HOME near London where aged and invalid ladies can be received from 2s. per week. Trained superintendent. Proprietor member W.S.P.U.—Box 538, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

PORTHCAWL—Furnished villa. Large sitting-room; 3 bedrooms; Sanitation; Bath; 2 minutes beach, 30s. week till July.—"Faldau," New Road.

RESIDENTIAL HOME for Nurses, Students, and Lady Visitors. Cubicles, with board, from 17s. 6d. per week. Rooms moderate.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, suitable for two, to let on Welsh coast. May, June, or July. Reasonable terms. Attendance or not, as preferred.—Apply, Miss Burd, Southend, Solihull, Warwickshire.

ST. MARTHA'S HOSTEL, 4, Chichester Street, Westminster (worked in connection with St. Martha's College of Housecraft).—Board and Residence for women workers. Cubicles, 17s. 6d., 20s.; rooms, 27s. 6d., 30s. Call or write to Secretary.

STAINBANK HOUSE, 69, Gower Street, W.C. Board-Residence for ladies. Cubicle, breakfast, late dinner. Full board Sundays. From 15s. 6d. Very central and comfortable.

VEGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE, temporary or permanent. Homelike. Ladies and Gentlemen. Convenient situation.—Madame Veigelé, 63, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W.

WANTED end of May, by Lady Inspector often away, large Bed-sitting room, private house; terms moderate; neighbourhood, Kensington or Baker Street preferred.—"K.", 919, Fulham Road, S.W.

WEEK-END COTTAGE (4 rooms) wanted. Rent moderate. Near woman who would give some attendance preferred. Must be within easy reach of London.—Box 570, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

ELUCIDATION, ENUNCIATION, EXPRESSION, GESTURE—Miss Matilda Ellis visits and receives Pupils. Classes held; successful in curing defects in speech.—Address, "Brontë," 19, Kilburn Priory, N.W.

GOD'S WORD TO WOMEN has never been a word of disapproval and suppression. The Bible encourages the development of woman, and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings of theology to the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments and teaching of those who attempt, with scornful hands to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress? Do you wish to know WHERE and HOW they misrepresent and misrepresent it? Send 7d. for 101 Questions Answered, a Women's Catechism, prepared purpose to solve your perplexities.—Katherine Bushnell, 19, Cedar Street, Southampton.

JEWELLERY & ENAMELLING CLASSES. Miss E. A. Isaac is holding classes for the above at her Studio, 29, Albany Street, Regent's Park, on three days a week. For particulars and terms apply, letter only—20, Dennington Park Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

KINDERGARTEN to University, Essex.—Girls' Boarding and Day School on modern lines. Bracing air; forest scenery. Highly qualified staff. Music a speciality. Physical Culture. Exceptionally moderate terms. Prospectus on application.—Box 556, VOTES FOR WOMEN Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

MISS IRENE SPONG gives Lessons in Singing and Voice Production at the Studio, 66, Adelaide Road, N.W. Tel.: 4257 P.O. Hampstead. Recommended by Mons. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Frank Broadbent. Admission free. Special terms to members of W.S.P.U.

MRS. HOLTWHITE SIMMONS receives pupils for Grace Culture, Rhythmic Breathing, and the Beautiful Classic Greek Poets as taught by Raymond Duncan. Grace and suppleness of movement are necessary to a woman's well-being and add charm to her presence. Address—5, Westwood House, Wood Lane, W.

TO SUFFRAGETTE SPEAKERS—MISS ROSA LEO trains pupils in Voice Production for Public Speaking—Open-air Speaking a speciality. She has had great success with members of the N.W.S.P.U. Miss Barbara Ayrton says: "It is entirely owing to Miss Leo's training that I am able to go through bye-election campaigns, speaking for hours daily in the open air without suffering any fatigue or loss of voice." For terms, apply, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.

THE DELSARTE system of physical culture and the philosophy of expression taught by lady at her own or pupil's residence.—Address, "J.", VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

CANVASSERS (Women) wanted, at once, to call on Newingtons and promote sales of our weekly newspaper devoted to highest interests of women.—Write, stating experience, to Box 555, VOTES FOR WOMEN Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

WANTED end of April, good all-round servant for Flat; to let on Welsh coast. May, June, or July. Reasonable terms. Attendance or not, as preferred.—Apply, Miss Burd, Southend, Solihull, Warwickshire.

WANTED, at once, experienced Accountant for trade business; also Assistant.—Box 22, VOTES FOR WOMEN Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE—Experienced. English and Swedish methods. Would travel. Highest testimonials.—For terms apply "Masseuse," VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.

GENTLEWOMAN (student of Theology and No. 10 Thought) desires resident post in invalid lady or gentleman. Medical Gymnastics, Massage, Reformed Foods; Graduate Stockholm.—Address, L. T. G., VOTES FOR WOMEN Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

LADY NURSE (Certificated) experienced, desires post; would go abroad.—Write, L. H., VOTES FOR WOMEN Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

SECRETARIAL POST Wanted by member of W.S.P.U. Whole or part of day. Shorthand. Typewriting. Two years' experience. Box 444, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BRIGHT IDEA! Money for your cause. Turn your surplus books and library into cash. C. E. H. (Men's League for Women's Suffrage), 8, Renshaw Road, London, N.E., gives equitable prices for all kinds. Libraries valued.

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