

"Votes for Women," May 14, 1909.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. II., No. 62.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1909.

Price 1d. Weekly. (Post Free, 1d.)



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Our Cartoon	649
Dedication	653
Outlook	653
Elements of the Woman Suffrage Demand—Chapter XII. By F. W. Pethick Lawrence	655
The Suffrage Movement in Sweden. By Elin Wagner	656
At the Women's Exhibition, Knightsbridge	657
The Drum and Fife Band	659
Patricia Woodlock	659
The Purple, White, and Green. Verses	659
Advertising the Exhibition	660
Mr. T. M. Kettle, M.P., at the W.S.P.U. At Home	661
Questioning Cabinet Ministers	662
Announcements	663
Programme of Events	663
Women Liberals. By Christabel Pankhurst	664
The Heart of England. By Emmeline Pethick Lawrence	665
Mrs. Pethick Lawrence at Birmingham	666
The Presentation Motor-Car	667
Extracts from the Press	668
The Campaign Throughout the Country	669
Women's Liberal Federation	673
The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association	673
Awake, Arise! Verses by Annie Williams	673
Local Notes	674
Contributions to the £50,000 Fund	679

ago since the first preparations were begun to be made. The magnificent mural decorations, which extend the whole length of the building, have been the work of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and her assistants during this short time. The prison cells, with the human drama which lies behind them, are the work of women who have actually suffered imprisonment themselves. They will attract the gaze of the curious, and, we hope, will bring home to many minds the inhumanity of our present prison system. A lighter feature has been provided in the shape of the Cartoons in Model, a unique exhibit which cannot fail to interest. The polling booth should also be a source of special attraction, and the Y.H.B. photographs, which give a pictorial history of the life and progress of the Women's Social and Political Union, will be instructive as well as interesting. The remainder of the Exhibition, including the entertainments, which are to be provided by the Actresses' Franchise League, cannot fail to please and interest visitors; and we are confident that when the financial results of the fortnight are made known at the meeting at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, May 27, a splendid figure will have been put together.

Of course, there will be some of our readers who are prevented, owing to the fact that they are living in other parts of the country, from reaching the Exhibition. We recommend them to obtain from the Woman's Press the programme of the Exhibition—a booklet which, though it may make their mouths water, will still provide them with an interesting picture of what is taking place in London.

Events of the Week.

Members of the Women's Social and Political Union have spent a busy week. The Exhibition itself has occupied a great deal of their attention, both in preparing for the stalls and exhibits and also in advertising it to the general public. The procession which marched through the West End of London on Saturday last attracted considerable interest, and the figure of Grace Darling in a lifeboat was greeted along the route with special cheers. We are glad to be able to reproduce on another page a photograph taken on the spot of this part of the spectacle. On Tuesday members made an announcement of the Exhibition to the members of the House of Commons from the special Suffrage boat, the "Suffragette Dreadnought," which sailed down the Thames and stopped opposite the Terrace of the House of Commons.

Great Meetings.

Meanwhile, work of a more directly political character has not been neglected. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence held an important and enthusiastic meeting at Birmingham on Friday last, and her reference to the treatment of the women in prison by the Government aroused a strong feeling among her audience. At the Scala Theatre on Monday last Mr. Kettle, M.P., delightfully picked off the various people who are still found to oppose the introduction of Woman Suffrage, and his acknowledgment of the foremost position now occupied by the question of Woman Suffrage was greeted with hearty applause.

Women and Cabinet Ministers.

During the week Cabinet Ministers have repeatedly encountered the Suffragettes. At Liverpool, on the occasion of Earl Crewe and Mr. Birrell taking their honorary degrees, Miss Mary Phillips obtained admission to the hall over night, and spent the whole night under the platform, in order that on the following day she might make an effective protest

Articles and news contributed for insertion in "Votes for Women" should be sent to the Editors at the earliest possible date, and in no case later than first post Monday morning prior to the publication of the paper.

Subscriptions to the paper should be sent to The Publisher, "Votes for Women," 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

The terms are 6s. 6d. annual subscription, 1s. 8d. for one quarter, inside the United Kingdom, 8/8 and 2/2 abroad, post free, payable in advance.

The paper can be obtained from all newsagents and bookstalls.

For quotations for advertisements, apply to the Advertisement Manager, "Votes for Women," 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

DEDICATION.

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

THE OUTLOOK.

Before this paper is in the hands of our readers the great Woman's Exhibition at the Prince's Skating Rink, Knightsbridge, will be open, and many thousands of people will have had the opportunity of visiting it and gaining their first impressions of it. It is amazing with what rapidity the whole of it has been prepared. It is only a little over three months

against the detention of Miss Patricia Woodlock, a Liverpool woman, in prison for three months on account of her action in going, with the deputation of women, to the House of Commons on March 30. Other Ministers at whose meetings protests have been made have been the Prime Minister at the Artists' General Benevolent Institution dinner, Mr. Haldane at the United Service Institution, Mr. Runciman at a charity dinner, and Mr. Lewis Harcourt at Manchester.

Telegram from Queen Wilhelmina.

The following telegram has been received by the Women's Social and Political Union in response to a telegram of congratulation sent on the birth of the heir to the throne of the Netherlands:—

By order of the Queen of the Netherlands.—Her Majesty's thanks for congratulations.

Adjutant Schimmelpenninck.

Women Liberals.

During the week the Women's Liberal Federation have been meeting at the St. James's Hall and passing resolutions in support of the general policy of the Government, in spite of its action with regard to women. How futile these resolutions are may be gathered from one of them, which reads:—

"This Council declares its adhesion to those great principles which have been passed with practical unanimity for so many years by delegates assembled in council, including Home Rule for Ireland, woman's suffrage, the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, hostility to every form of official or State regulation of immorality, the amendment of the Divorce Act of 1857, Sunday closing, and women on all local governing bodies."

The italics are our own. Lady Carlisle read a letter from Mr. Asquith containing a new variant on his old formula, "I have nothing to add." The *Daily News* expresses the opinion that Woman Suffrage is now the dominant issue for women, and is more important than other questions of electoral reform. The full article is printed on page 668 of this issue. Our cartoon this week forcibly illustrates the position in which Liberal women find themselves to-day, and in our leading article Miss Christabel Pankhurst discusses the situation.

The Budget.

The attention of the House of Commons during the week has been directed principally to a consideration of the Budget, and the House elected by men and solely responsible to men is voting on questions which directly affect the interests of women. At the Women's Exhibition on Wednesday next a poll will be taken on the justice of the continuance of the present system by which husbands' and wives' incomes are reckoned together for the purpose of income-tax abatement.

Child Murder.

One of the Bills which is under discussion in the House of Lords is that of child murder. It is proposed that in these cases the death sentence shall not be read in court. This would certainly be a slight improvement on the present position, but Houses of Parliament responsible to men alone will never really understand what women feel on this question, and until women have the vote the hard and fast laws which men have made will never be properly altered.

Women Under British Rule.

We notice in Sir Eldon Gorst's report on the position of the natives in Egypt that eight per cent. of the males can read and write, whilst only three women in a thousand have even that amount of education. This does not say very much for

the beneficence of British rule in that country, so far as the women are concerned. Both here and in India there is an immense amount of leeway to make up. The women of our dependencies will never receive proper care and attention until the women of Great Britain obtain their franchise rights. If for this cause alone it were necessary to enfranchise women, it would even so be a matter of paramount importance.

Solitary Confinement.

Two very powerful letters have appeared in the "Nation" from the pen of Mr. John Galsworthy dealing with the question of solitary confinement for prisoners. This is one of those questions which has been brought forward as a side issue by the Suffrage imprisonments. The inhumanity of our present system, by which prisoners, the majority of whom are in prison owing to some weakness of intellect, are placed in solitary confinement for many weeks, only needs to be brought to light to be totally condemned. The trouble is that so many people prefer to put the whole question of prison out of their thoughts, and the mass of inert opposition has hitherto prevented anything being done. The entrance of the Suffragettes into Holloway, and the light of day which they have cast upon our inhuman prison system, will, we hope, before long sweep such barbarous relics of antiquity away for ever.

Patricia Woodlock.

In the meanwhile, however, the system goes on, and among its victims a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, Miss Patricia Woodlock, is confined within the gates of Holloway for a period of three months, of which five weeks are still to run, and though she occasionally meets her fellow prisoners at chapel and at exercise, she is, for twenty-two or twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four, in solitary confinement in a narrow cell 9 ft. by 6 ft. Against this the strongest protest should be made, and we hope that every Liberal member of Parliament will be made to feel how repugnant the action of the Government in this matter is to all right-thinking people.

Mr. Asquith and Women's Deputations.

As we go to press Mr. Asquith is receiving a deputation of men and women on the Nurses' Registration Bill. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Asquith should be willing to receive women on a deputation in furtherance of one reform while he refuses them an audience on a matter of still wider importance. But, perhaps he is beginning to turn over a new leaf!

Rome and Votes for Women.

The Bill conferring the municipal franchise upon all women, married or single, who have attained twenty-five years of age—the period at which Italians reach their full legal majority—provided that they possess the other qualifications necessary for male voters has, we understand, been rejected by the Lower House, passed again by the Senate, and returned to the Lower House for consideration. A clause in the Bill throws open all the liberal professions and all posts in the Civil Service to women. The Commission which was appointed last year at the Prime Minister's suggestion to inquire into the whole question of women's rights has resumed its sittings, and is engaged in investigating the position which female education has attained in the various parts of Italy, and especially in those southern provinces where illiteracy is most rife, which form the crux of this as of most Italian problems. Inquiries are also being made into the participation of women in the administration of charitable institutions, and the proposal will be made to allow them to vote, under certain conditions, in the elections to Chambers of Commerce.

ELEMENTS OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEMAND.

By F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

Chapter XII.—Treatment of the Suffragettes in Prison.

One of the most disgraceful features of the Government's attitude towards women has been their treatment of the Suffragette prisoners. This will be remembered against them long after the immediate question of the Suffrage has been decided, because it is a deliberate attempt to abrogate those rights which political reformers have won during the progress of civilisation.

The English law recognises three classes of prisoners, first, second, and third. The third class is for the ordinary prisoner who is sent to hard labour, the second class is for the prisoner of better character or for the prisoner who has gone to prison in default of being bound over to keep the peace, the first class is for the best class of prisoner who has committed a technical offence. The second and third classes are deprived of all intercourse with the outer world, except on certain specified rare occasions, they have to wear the prison dress and eat prison food, and they are not allowed to use writing materials or to carry on any of the ordinary avocations of life. First class prisoners, on the other hand, are allowed to wear their own dress, order in their own food, and are usually permitted to have newspapers, to see their friends frequently, to pursue their ordinary avocations, including the writing of books and articles.

It is to the standing disgrace of the present Government that they have so arranged matters that the Woman Suffrage prisoners are placed in the second division, and therefore debarred from intercourse with the outer world, and refused the right to do their ordinary business, to be kept in touch with the political events of the day, or to do any literary work. This treatment of the Woman Suffrage prisoners is not merely contrary to the intention of those who made the three divisions of prison treatment, but it is contrary to the practice of the civilised world. Even in the Bastille political prisoners received better treatment than the Suffragettes as to food, as to clothes, and as to the opportunities for literary work. Thus we find that Parades was allowed to have what books he pleased, to carry on correspondence, and to be visited by his friends, while Christabel Pankhurst was refused by the Home Secretary permission to write a book which she had been requested to do by a firm of publishers and which was to be published after her release. In the prisons of Russia the political prisoners have far greater privileges than the Suffragettes. They have better cells, frequent letters, the privilege of private visits from friends, and the opportunity of preparing works for the press during their incarceration.

In this country first-class treatment has been accorded to the Jameson raiders, Mr. W. T. Stead, and the cattle drivers in Ireland. All of them have been granted considerable liberty, and in particular have had the privileges of working and writing and seeing their friends. This special prison treatment has not only been given to men whose crime was of a political character, but has even been extended to such persons as Baker Pasha, who some years back was convicted of a disgraceful assault, and to the Duchess of Sutherland, who committed contempt of court by the serious offence of deliberately tearing up a will.

What Constitutes a Political Offence.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Government, in placing the Woman Suffragists in the second division, which is the lowest class in which they could be placed as surety prisoners—that is, those who refuse to be bound over to keep the peace—is transgressing the fundamental principles of political liberty. Two excuses for their conduct are made by Mr. Gladstone. In the first place, it is claimed by him that the women are sent to prison not for a political offence, but for a deliberate breach of the law. The real fact is that although the British law does not recognise any offence as technically a political offence so far as its own subjects are concerned, yet a Court of English Judges has nevertheless laid down in specific terms what constitutes a political offence, and that, according to their definition, the Suffragettes are political offenders.

In the year 1891 an English Court had before it the case of a Swiss subject who had committed an offence in Switzerland, and against whom the Swiss Government wished to put into operation the process of extradition. The English Court had to decide whether his offence was a political one, because if it were so the right of extradition would not apply, and the man could obtain a harbour of refuge in this country. They then laid down the doctrine that any offence, even that of murder itself, is a political offence if it is committed with a political object. In the trial of Mrs. Pankhurst, Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond in October, 1908, Mr. Herbert Gladstone in the witness-box definitely acknowledged that the prisoners were standing in the dock because they had taken certain steps with a political object. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that these three women, at any rate, were political prisoners in the ordinary sense of the word, and that to place them in any other division in prison except the first is directly contrary to the practice of civilised nations.

In the second place, Mr. Gladstone has endeavoured to escape criticism on this matter by claiming that it is the magistrate and not he himself who places the women in the second division. This unworthy quibble has been shown up by the Liberal Press. To begin with, it is well known that the Magistrates carry out either the unexpressed or sometimes, as was admitted by Mr. Horace Smith, the expressed wish of the Government in dealing with the Suffragette prisoners. Further, Mr. Gladstone has the power, by either advice or direct interposition by means of the Royal prerogative, to change the decision of the Magistrate, and give the prisoners the treatment due to them as political offenders. Thus the *Manchester Guardian* said on July 10:—"Such offenders should be given the most lenient treatment the law admits. The magistrates should realise this when dealing with the Suffragettes, and if they fail to do so the Home Secretary should make good the omission, for whatever the technicalities of the matter may be, it is quite certain that the Home Secretary has the practical power to do so." As a matter of fact, Mr. Gladstone himself has admitted his power, and in the earlier days he attempted to curry favour with the public by stating at Leicester that it was he who had been responsible for transferring some of the Suffragettes to the first division.

The women who suffer this treatment are quite prepared to pay any price which may be demanded of them by the Government, but it is equally important that this price should not be paid without protest. The rights of political prisoners have been acquired during many centuries, and it would be a grave peril to allow them to be withdrawn by a so-called Liberal Government without direct and vigorous protest.

THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN SWEDEN.

By **ELIN WÄGNER.**

I have only this moment read the account of the Albert Hall meeting on April 29, in which it is stated that Sweden showed itself amongst the most enthusiastic of the delegates. I am very glad indeed that this fact was noticed, because that tells something about the enthusiastic, untiring, and self-sacrificing way in which the Suffrage work in Sweden is done by our leaders, many of whom were in the Swedish box that grand night in the Albert Hall. It is only those who, like the Swedish delegates, know about the work, its hardships and its difficulties, who can feel that close relation to the women working in England.

Twenty-five years ago our Suffrage organisation was founded; it is now a big federation, with no fewer than 144 local branches all over Sweden, extending even to the north side of the Polar Circle. The Suffrage work there has to be done by brave women, who have to drive hundreds of miles lying down in sledges filled with hay to protect them from the intense cold. The pioneer work in the North, as in the whole countryside, was done by Mrs. Ann-Margret Holmgren.

Seven years ago our Suffrage organisation was founded; it is now a big federation, with no fewer than 144 local branches all over Sweden, extending even to the north side of the Polar Circle. The Suffrage work there has to be done by brave women, who have to drive hundreds of miles lying down in sledges filled with hay to protect them from the intense cold. The pioneer work in the North, as in the whole countryside, was done by Mrs. Ann-Margret Holmgren.

These are extreme conditions, but there is another cold from which it is not so easy to protect oneself—that cold that comes from indifference and defiance. The women who started the movement and who are still leading it have met and fought against much bitterness and coldness, but their brave hearts have not failed, and, though there are still many enemies left, we can note a distinct and favourable change of opinion in Parliament and among the public generally. This has been chiefly done by the spread of knowledge and enlightenment. We have got a staff of platform women devoted to the cause who have given their strength and time to instructing the people, and especially to teaching the women themselves. They also help to form new local branches of our one great Suffrage federation. From time to time we have had mass meetings for propaganda, and once a monster petition with 143,000 names was sent to Parliament.

The Present Position.

This year has been one of great triumph for our cause. We have a Conservative Government which has been prolific of promises but has done nothing, but there is a strong Liberal party in our Lower House which has our enfranchisement on its programme, and, together with the Socialist party, it carried, as your readers may have noticed, a Bill for Women's Suffrage unanimously through the Lower House some weeks ago. The Conservative Upper House has now the responsibility of having been the last hindrance to our victory. As matters stand, our question has now no chance until the General Election in 1911.

Last autumn we had an election, and the women for the first time in our history showed real interest and organised a campaign, doing good work, although lacking experience. As it happened, none of the members of Parliament who had spoken against Women's Suffrage were re-elected. The women dare not claim the whole credit for this victory, but destiny seems to have come to their help. All this has encouraged us, and when the elections take place next time fresh efforts will be made to influence the voters. It is certain the Women's Suffrage will be a prominent plank in the election programme. Anyhow, by our constitution any

change would have to wait for yet another election in 1914, and we cannot, therefore, hope for enfranchisement before 1915. Until then we shall have to work without rest, and the fight will be still more hard when the day of final decision comes nearer. But the Swedish women do not mind fighting, even though they are not and need not be militant in the English sense. And they do not regret the work and the fight that are past. It has strengthened their power and courage, and has bound the workers together in a close and never-to-be-forgotten friendship, and banded the Swedish women with their sisters all over the world.

I should not have completed my tale of the movement if I forgot to mention our anti-Suffragists. One of the leaders is, as in England, a woman writer, and she has got some followers, mostly amongst the well-off women, who have never felt any of the troubles of the great army of women workers or the difficulties of doing social work without political power. But I do not think they are very dangerous to the movement. Anyhow, I owe them great thanks for having converted me to be a Suffragist.

AN ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTE ABROAD.

At the invitation of the Berlin Society for Woman's Suffrage I went to Berlin to speak on the militant methods. The German papers have spread so many untrue reports of our motives and methods that this society was anxious for one of us to speak in person and show the untruth of such assertions. The meeting was held in the Arminhalle, at 8.30 on Wednesday, May 5, and the hall, holding over 1,000, was packed. There was a curious difference between that meeting and those to which we are accustomed in England, for the audience sat round tables drinking and smoking! I spoke, in German, for over an hour, and the audience were deeply interested. More money was taken and more new members joined that night, they told me, than ever before.

The papers the next day gave a very full and good report, and their tone was entirely sympathetic.

This movement is in its youth in Germany. The position of women is a very different one to that of English women, and the fact that women were capable of conducting a public meeting efficiently seemed a surprise to many of the papers. My reception was very cordial, and I feel that a great deal of misrepresentation has been removed and a great deal of interest aroused. I certainly feel that my visit has helped the German women in their fight for freedom.

At the invitation of Mrs. Pollexfen, a member of our Union, I also went to Brussels, to speak at a drawing-room meeting on May 8. Mrs. Peet kindly lent us her drawing-room for the occasion, and the members of the English colony were invited. Sir Arthur H. Hardinge (the English Ambassador) and his wife were present, and took part in the debate which followed. All present seemed greatly interested, and I hope we may have quite a large colony of W.S.P.U. members in Brussels.

ISABEL SEYMOUR.

WOMAN SUFFRAGIST IN BERLIN.

A large audience assembled in the Arnim Hall last night to listen to an English woman Suffragist, Miss Isabel Seymour. Those who came to scoff remained to admire, for the lady's excellent German and equally excellent logic compelled respect. When she thrust her notes aside and let herself go her auditors, male and female, caught something of her enthusiasm, and the applause was loud and long.

—Morning Leader.

WOMAN AND THE LAW IN ALGERIA.

For the first time a woman lawyer has, we learn, pleaded in the Algerian Court in the person of Mlle. Azulay, who, by her able defence, secured the acquittal of an Arab charged with murder. She was congratulated by the President of the Court and the leader of the Bar, and received an ovation from the general public.

AT THE WOMEN'S EXHIBITION, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

Sitting comfortably in a retired corner of the refreshment department at Prince's over a cup of tea, served in dainty purple, white, and green china, on a white cloth bordered in the colours, I have a fine view of the busy scene. Gay laughter comes from that part of the Rink exactly opposite where I am sitting, and I know, without looking up, that it is caused by—Cabinet Ministers! Not in the flesh, I hasten to explain, but in wax. There they are—Asquith, Gladstone, Lloyd George, and the rest—to the very life, and if they have not come to see themselves in miniature I am almost sure they have sent some of those "relatives"—who are so condescendingly permitted, under the new House of Commons regulations, to sit in the galleries and hear the words of wisdom drop from the great men's lips—to spy out the land! How hard the artists worked to obtain those wonderfully life-like results need not be told here; their labours, like those of the hundreds of women who have put their very best into making the Exhibition the grand success it is, were all given for love of the great cause—women's political enfranchisement—and this magnificent result is its own reward.

From my corner I can see also some of those inspiring decorations by Sylvia Pankhurst, who was too busy and too modest to listen to my humble congratulations a moment ago. She might well be proud of her decoration scheme, which extends all round the Rink, and sets forth the inner symbolical meaning of the women's movement, cunningly devised in subdued tones of the Union's colours. At the further end is that nobly conceived group of angelic figures, stary-eyed and full of hope for the future, with the strong sunlight behind them, and flowering trees of spring on either hand, and the words of hope, "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bearing his sheaves with him." And on the wall above where I am sitting is that other magnificent design of the woman "sowing in tears."

For though the movement has made such tremendous advance during the last few years, woman is not yet free, and even in this gay scene there are many things to sadden, if one dwells upon them. There is, for example, the Prison Cell, where a "real ex-prisoner" is even now demonstrating to an interested group of onlookers how one lives in Holloway—how Patricia Woodlock is at this moment living behind prison walls! The plank bed, the tins, the ugly dress and clumsy boots—they are all there. And opposite the cell is the History of the Militant Movement, told in photographs, fifty yards of canvas, covered with nearly 600 pictures of the past three years. Beginning with a tiny procession, headed by the veteran Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, one can trace the growth of the women's army up to No. 586—the last Release. Prison, even yet, is the reward of a "Liberal" Government for those women whose stand for justice brings them into conflict with the law; and in the midst of this bright, laughing throng the thought recurs, "Who follows in their train?"

As one looks at the bright, gay scene, sellers and buyers

all wearing their best smiles if not their best dresses (for I hope some of them have waited to buy their summer outfits at these tempting stalls), one thinks, "How they must have worked, these women who want the vote!" The rows of purple flags, green flags, and white flags suspended from the roof look down upon trophies of more flags, marking off the stalls for which the women of Great Britain—north, south, east, and west—have been working ever since it was first decided to have an Exhibition at all. From where I sit I see Mrs. Pankhurst's stall, with its many dainty wares, while on either side of the Flower Stall, which occupies the centre of the Rink, are the fruits of the labours of Lancashire, the West of England, the Midlands, Yorkshire, Newcastle, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and the various local W.S.P.U.'s and private stall-holders, all of whom have done so splendidly that one cannot pick and choose, but can only say "Well done!" to them all, and hope that by the time the Exhibition closes there will not be one of the wares displayed—dresses, hats, pictures, jewellery, books, baskets, farm produce, etcetera, etcetera, ETCETERA—left unsold.

And now, the opening ceremony (to be described in next week's *VOTES FOR WOMEN*) ever, with the aid of the Programme (price 3d.), also, like everything else, bearing the colours on its dainty cover, I am going to make another tour of the stalls, spend all the money in my purse, and probably plunge deeply into debt, and then go in furiously for all the entertainments given by the Actresses' Franchise League, have my "hand" told, and do everything else

that the programme advises one to do. I shall not regret it. Even if it were not fun—which it is—I should do it, for the sake of those women who are giving so much for the cause of the freedom of womanhood all over the world.

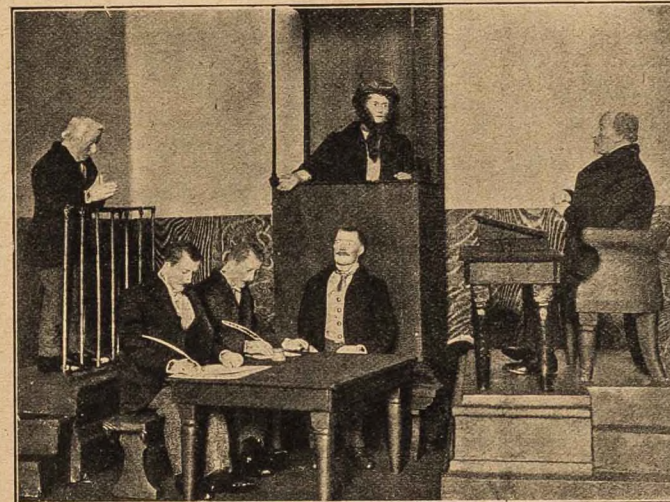
The Official Programme.

The programme and catalogue of the Exhibition, published by the Woman's Press at the small charge of threepence, we recommend to our readers as a most useful production, which contains much that they will want to read and pass on to their friends.

The cover, printed in the colours, bears one of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's beautiful designs.

The principal articles are:—A "Foreword," by Mrs. Pankhurst; "The Purple, White, and Green," by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence; "The Militant Methods," by Christabel Pankhurst; and a most interesting article which tells "The Story of the Women's Social and Political Union," with a brief survey of the circumstances which attended its formation. There are also biographies of Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, and Mrs. Drummond, with excellent portraits of each.

For each day is given the programme of events, with names of openers and chairman, list of entertainments by the Actresses' Franchise League, Band programme, names of Palmists, etc.



ONE OF THE CARTOON-MODELS.
The Premier in the Dock.

(Kindly lent by Halytones.)

Several pages are given to a comprehensive survey of the Exhibition, commencing with the meaning of the decorations, then proceeding round the building, noting the stalls, and fully describing the exhibits. The complete list of the stalls is given, with brief notes as to the nature of the goods upon each, and any information especially interesting. The stalls appear in their numerical order, and are preceded by an index giving their names in alphabetical order.

At the end of the book is an excellent large scale plan of the Exhibition by which the place of any stall or exhibit may readily be seen.

This programme is of a size and weight very convenient to hold and handle. It forms an interesting souvenir of the Exhibition, and all should send to the Woman's Press, not only for a copy for their own use, but also for copies to give to their friends. Owing to the great demand applications should be made early.

Tickets.

For those who wish to get their tickets beforehand, and so avoid delay on arrival, these are still to be obtained from Clements Inn on application. There is only one price for admission—viz., one shilling. The tickets bear no dates, and therefore once obtained can be used upon any day the holder may select. It should be noted that the season ticket, to admit on any day or as many times a day as desired, costs only 5s.—a good investment both for its convenience and its low price. All applications should be made to the Ticket Secretary, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

The Polling Booth.

The polling booth is open each day from 2.30 to 10.30. Mrs. Drummond is the Returning Officer.

Subjects for the poll are already arranged as follows:—

To-day, May 14.—Should the censorship of plays be abolished?

Saturday, May 15.—Does the propaganda of the Anti-Suffragists help or hinder the Votes for Women movement?

Monday, May 17.—Should the nation find £72,000 to purchase Holbein's "Duchess of Milan"?

Tuesday, May 18.—Are schools where boys and girls are taught together to be encouraged?

Wednesday, May 19.—Should incomes of husband and wife be reckoned together as they are at present for income-tax abatement?

Where necessary some explanatory note appears both on the polling ticket received at the door of the Exhibition and on the ballot paper itself. Full directions as to voting will be found posted up outside the polling booth and in each compartment within the booth. The count will take place on the following day during the first hour that the Exhibition is open, and the result will be announced from the band stand at 3.30 by the Returning Officer.

Loaded Stalls.

Although the value of goods to be guaranteed for each stall was fixed at £100, such has been the energy and enthusiasm of the members throughout London and the country in their friendly emulation with one another that in almost every case this sum has been surpassed, in some cases by considerable amounts.

Refreshments.

The refreshment department was first to do business at the Exhibition, for it began catering two days before the opening day for the benefit of the stall-holders and other workers.

The tables were looking very pretty in their cloths of Irish linen decorated with bands of the colours, and with the dainty green-edged china.

A number of young members of the Union are acting as tea girls, and their pretty green dresses, with white muslin aprons and a touch of the purple, are much admired.

Tea Parties.

A good idea is to make up parties for tea. Why not? One must have tea somewhere—why not at Prince's? Invite your friends to meet you there for tea.

Flower Stall.

No more beautiful or suitable centre for the Women's Exhibition could have been imagined. Here were plants of every kind, most of them in flower, palms, ivy, ferns, creepers, and a mass of cut flowers, roses, carnations, geraniums, fuchsias, and many other lovely blossoms. The rock garden is a refreshing and interesting feature of this stall.

Amy Kotze Stall.

This stall strikes a new note in artistic dressmaking. Amy Kotze's work is very picturesque and highly characteristic, and the colouring alone specially calls for more than a cursory glance. In addition to robes, coats, etc., are charming "workers' dresses" and children's frocks, both for boys and girls.

Farm Produce and Flower Stall.

The hon. secs. gratefully acknowledge the following contributions:—Mrs. Murray, 9s. (proceeds from marmalade made and sold by her); Mrs. White, 10s.; Miss C. Smith, £1, towards competition prizes; Lady Johnstone, 10s.; Mrs. C. Bastian, £2. Miss Alice M. Smith, F.R.H.S., kindly furnished the rock garden for the first day. Rock plants of every description are wanted to keep this garden going. Messrs. Carter Page and Co. have already promised to furnish for one day.

HOW TO GET THERE.

To those of our provincial friends who are not familiar with London we would point out that Knightsbridge is south of Hyde Park, and that the Prince's Skating Rink is at the corner of Hill Street, and near to the junction of Brompton Road and Sloane Street with Knightsbridge.

The nearest railway station is Knightsbridge Station, on the Great Northern, Piccadilly, and Brompton Tube Railway. Passengers may book through to this station from any station on the other London underground railways. These are the following:—

Bakerloo Railway,	District Railway,
Central London Railway,	Great Northern and City Railway,
City and South London Railway,	Hampstead Railway,
	Metropolitan Railway.

This rule applies to all stations in the London underground area. Passengers may also book from further north than this on the Great Northern Railway, and further west and south on the District Railway.

Omnibuses.

There are numbers of omnibus services passing or coming close to the entrance.

The London General Omnibus Company runs the following services:—

MOTOR.

Between Child's Hill and Ebury Bridge. Nearest point, Sloane Street.
Between Cricklewood and Victoria. Nearest point, Sloane Street.
Between Putney and Stratford. Nearest point, Sloane Street.
Between Hammersmith and Leyton. Pass the door.

HORSE.

Between Putney and Liverpool Street. Nearest point, Sloane Street.
Between Putney Common and Liverpool Street. Nearest point, Sloane Street.
Between Turnham Green and London Bridge. Pass the door.
Between King's Cross and Victoria (royal blue). Nearest point, Hyde Park Corner.
Between King's Cross and Victoria (green). Nearest point, Hyde Park Corner.
Between Pimlico and Baker Street. Nearest point, Hyde Park Corner.
Between Hammersmith and Barnsbury. Pass the door.
Between Ear's Court and Elephant. Nearest point, Sloane Street.
Between West Kensington and London Bridge. Nearest point, Sloane Street.
Between Greyhound and London Bridge. Nearest point, Sloane Street.
Between Greyhound Road and Islington. Nearest point, Sloane Street.
Between Horsey Rise and Sloane Square. Nearest point, Sloane Street.

The Atlas and Waterloo green omnibus running between Elephant and Castle and Earl's Court, via Vauxhall Bridge, Victoria, and Sloane Street, stops at the Knightsbridge end of Sloane Street.

From Home Counties and Provinces.

The following are some of the arrangements of the principal railway companies for excursions from the home counties and provinces during the period that the Exhibition is open.

Great Central Railway.—On Monday, 24th, and Tuesday (midnight), 25th, there are excursions for varying periods from Oldham, Stalybridge, Penistone, and Sheffield; for most places in the Manchester district; from Macclesfield and the Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield districts; also from Chesterfield and district.

Great Northern Railway.—There are day and half-day excursions every Wednesday and Saturday during May from Letchworth, Hitchin, Welwyn, etc.; and from Luton and district; also on Thursdays and Saturdays from practically all stations between Hitchin and Peterboro', from moot places in the Hertford, Hatfield, and St. Albans districts, Peterboro' and Grantham districts, and Derby and Nottingham. From the principal places also there are excursions for two to eight day periods.

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.—On Monday morning, 24th, and Tuesday night, 25th, there are excursions for a varying number of days from Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Southport, Wigan, Burnley, and, in fact, most parts of Lancashire.

L. and N.W. Railway.—There are excursions for half-day, one day, and varying periods up to eight days, as follows:—On May 15 and 22, Coventry and Rugby; on May 24, Birmingham, Carlisle, Crewe, Dudley, Leamington, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Penrith, Runcorn, Stafford, Stockport, St. Helens, Warwick, Warrington, Walsall, Wigan, Wolverhampton; Thursday and Saturday, May 20 and 22, Nottingham, Leicester, and most places in these districts; also Hincley and Nuneaton.

L. and S.W. Railway.—There are excursions from Ascot, Addlestone, Ashted, Alton, Ash Green, Byfleet, Bookham, Bentley, Bordon, Bracknell, Barnes, Chertsey, Clandon, Cobham, Eastleigh, Esher, Effingham Junction, Epsom, Feltham, Fulwell, Farnham, Guildford, Hounslow, Hampton Court, Haslemere, Horsley, Isleworth, Kingston, Leatherhead, Milford, Malden, Norbiton, Oxshott, Petersfield, Raynes Park, Richmond, Surbiton, Shepperton, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, Thames Ditton, Tongham, Wimbledon, Weybridge, Walton, Woking Junction, Winchester, and Wanborough on Wednesdays. There are excursions from Bagshot, Camberley, Frimley on Mondays; Southampton and district Fridays and Saturdays; Basingstoke, Brentford, Chiswick, Egham, Sunbury and Staines on Thursdays; Reading, Windsor, and Wokingham on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

London, Brighton, and S.C.R.—There are the usual cheap return tickets on Fridays and Saturdays from most places on the London, Brighton; also day return tickets from Hastings, St. Leonards, and a large number of other places on Wednesdays, and from many places on Fridays.

Midland Railway.—On this line there are excursions for half-day, one day, and varying periods up to eight days, every Thursday and Saturday during May, from Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Pye Bridge, Ilkeston, St. Albans, and Bedford, and most places in these districts. Every Wednesday and Saturday, day and half-day lookings from the Hemel Hempstead, Luton, and Kettering districts.

North-Eastern Railway.—On Tuesday night, 18th, there are excursions from Newcastle, Jarrow, Sunderland, Durham, Hartlepool, Stockton, Thornaby, Middlesbrough, Darlington, Saltburn, and Southbank; also from Berwick, Alnwick, Hexham, Whitby Bay, Tynemouth, North and South Shields, and Bishop Auckland.

S.E. and Chatham.—Every Wednesday excursions from nearly all places on this line, and from Abbey Wood, Swanley, Faversham, and the Lee and Woolwich districts.

Wales.

On Monday, 24th, for three, five, and six days from Pool Quay, Brecon, Newbridge, Rhayader, etc., Oswestry, Wrexham, Ellesmere, etc., Borth, Llanidloes, Newtown, Montgomery, Pwllheli, Barmouth, Aberdovey, etc., and Aberystwyth.

Scotland.

The Caledonian Railway, and the Glasgow and South Western, both have excursions from many places on Tuesday, 25th, and there are of course the usual week-end tickets issued every Friday and Saturday available for return on the Sunday, Monday or Tuesday.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

An original exhibit will be the reproduction by means of model figures of political cartoons dealing with the suffrage movement, including some original designs such as that of a symbolic figure of womanhood held down by nets and cords through which suffrage mice are biting their way. There is a nice touch of irony in representing the modern woman as owing her freedom to the mouse that is popularly supposed to cause the true woman to swoon away. Since this is a suffrage show every woman will be given a vote as she enters in the shape of a ballot-paper to be filled in and cast as in a real election, except that questions and not men are to be voted for. These will be all non-party, such as the Daylight Bill,

the second ballot, and so on. Men are not to be disfranchised at Prince's.

—Manchester Guardian.

When is a speech not a political speech? Most people would probably say, When no names are mentioned; so that you could talk as much as you like about the Budget, so long as you say "Coffee-pots" instead of Lloyd George, as if you were playing the old nursery game. Six eminent women will have to decide this knotty point between May 15 and 19, for the Women's Exhibition is to be opened by them next Thursday and the five succeeding week-days in the following order:—Mrs. Garrett Anderson, Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, Miss Beatrice Harraden, Mrs. Kendal, Lady Constance Lytton, and Miss Elizabeth Robins; and political speeches are not allowed at Prince's Skating Rink. But there will be plenty to talk about at the Women's Suffrage Exhibition without mentioning even votes. Everything there will be in purple, white, and green, even the tape that ties up your parcel, and the suffragists behind the fifty-five stalls, and the paintings that cover the walls, and the pennons that fly from the roof outside. It is suspected that preference will be given at the farm produce stall to poultry showing a tendency in their plumage to the militant tricolour; and green tea stands a fine chance of being revived at the refreshment buffet. The great toast of the early nineteenth century was that proposed by the Prince Regent, coupling the Whig colours with a famous wit and beauty, "Buff and blue, and Mrs. Crewe." The toast of the early twentieth century would seem to be:—

Purple, white and green,
Christabel and Emmeline!

—Daily Chronicle.

DRUM AND FIFE BAND.

The drum and fife band will make its first appearance in public to-morrow (Saturday). In order to help to advertise the Exhibition at Prince's Skating Rink, it will form part of a procession, which will form up in Kingsway at 10.30 a.m., and, starting at 11, will march via New Oxford Street, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Piccadilly, and Knightsbridge, to the Prince's Skating Rink. The members of the band will wear their new smart uniforms, and Exhibition banners will be carried.

PATRICIA WOODLOCK.

It is expected that Miss Patricia Woodlock, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment as a result of her share in the deputation to the Prime Minister on March 30, will be released on June 15. Great preparations are being made to give her a welcome worthy of her great services to the Union. Details will be announced later.

THE PURPLE, WHITE, AND GREEN.

Och! Sylvia, dear, an' did yez hear the news that's goin' roan'?

The wimmen are by law forbid to tread St. Stephen's ground!
The Franchise we're no' goin' to get, our colours can't be seen;
They'll be hangin' wimmen next for wearin' Purple, White, and Green!

I met wid Mrs. Lawrence, an' she tuk me by the han';
Says she, "How's Women's Suffrage, an' how does it stan'?"
'Tis the most distressful subject that iver yet was heard:
They're sending us to Holloway for mentioning the word!

Then if the prison uniform's the badge we all must wear,
'Twill sarve to 'mind us that 'twas men—mere men—that sint us there.

So pluck the button from your breast an' fling it on the sod,
And never fear 'twill multiply, tho' underfoot 'tis trod.
When God forbids the blades of grass from growin' as they grow,

And when the flowers in summer-time their colours dare not show,

Och! it's then I'll change the colours that I wear in my ca-been,

But till that day, please God, I'll stick to Purple, White, and Green!

ADVERTISING THE EXHIBITION.

During the week many novel ways of advertising the Exhibition have been devised. One of the most picturesque was the procession which took place on Saturday through the West End of London. Owing to the fact that Saturday was also Lifeboat Saturday, the centre of interest was Grace Darling, personified by Miss Barbara Ayrtton, sitting in a boat, and wearing the costume of a fisher-girl. The procession was led off by a colour-bearer—Miss Joan Dugdale—after whom came the first band. The officials of the W.S.P.U. followed, and the order of procession was then as follows:—Children with may-pole, Exhibition banner, horsewomen, Grace Darling, band, walking procession, and a banner advertising the Exhibition. A large and interested crowd gathered to watch the procession start from Kingsway, and many expressions of sympathetic interest were heard. It was amusing to notice what a hold the movement has gained upon the popular imagination. Street sellers were selling button-holes in the colours—violet and purple pansies and white anemones making as pretty a badge as anyone could wish.

The VOTES FOR WOMEN Press cart came in for a good deal of notice; and "Latest Report of all the Winners," and "This Way for the Suffragettes!" made the best possible advertisement for the current issue of "our paper."

On the stroke of eleven the command was given and the procession moved off—up Kingsway to New Oxford Street, down Regent Street to Piccadilly, along Knightsbridge to Sloane Street, and, by way of Eaton Square and Grosvenor Place, to Victoria Street, whence it turned up Whitehall and Charing Cross to Kingsway. Passing the Park, a number of riders left Rotten Row and came out into the main road in a body to watch the procession, and at all points a great deal of attention was attracted from the onlookers.

"When I first came to London," said General Drummond, when interviewed by our correspondent, "we were mobbed! On Saturday the very work-girls waved the colours from the windows, and there was nothing but kindness and good humour all along the route."

The Suffragettes' Dreadnought.

It was wonderful how the name of our launch tickled the fancy of the London crowd! We had worded it purposely so that it could be read either way—as the name of our tight little craft or as an expression of the Suffragette temperament. Either way they liked it, and so did we; so, evidently, did the Members of Parliament who were having tea with their lady friends on the Terrace!

We carried four long placards with notices of the Exhibition in the colours—white letters on purple and green ground—and our turn-out so took the fancy of a number of men who were

unloading a barge at a wharf in the business part of the river that they executed an impromptu dance on a long plank. The men danced and the plank danced, and we laughed and they laughed, and the picture they made—their dark figures silhouetted against the brilliantly blue sky, with the shimmering water round them—was an unforgettable one. How they cheered! Certainly it was the most original dance ever invented in honour of the Suffragettes.

Wherever we went, up the river and down, among barges and other craft, we had the same kindly greetings; not a single unkind word was spoken throughout our trip by anyone we met.

When we approached the House of Commons we kept fairly well out in mid-stream, and as we passed the Terrace, with our band playing the "Marseillaise," the Members took off their hats and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs. A number of people had gathered on Waterloo Bridge, attracted by the

strains of the "Marseillaise," and we went a little way down the river, then turned and came back, closely watched by the police launch. When we were near Lambeth we turned once more and approached the Terrace more closely. Our preparations for the *coup d'etat* had been carefully laid, and all this manœuvring was to lead up to the splendid movement when, at a given signal, the "Marseillaise" struck up again, very loudly this time, and just as we reached the House of Commons (*two* police launches had us in view by this time) there was a terrific noise, a shower of rockets went up from our boat, one after another, and although we saw the police-boat dart out like

a wasp, we didn't know until we were told afterwards that the men on board were yelling "Stop that!" We heard nothing but the noise our rockets were making.

It was a splendid sight; the river, the Houses of Parliament, and the whole scene, lit up by brilliant purple, white, and green discs of paper, shot out at a great height, each an advertisement of our great Exhibition at Prince's Skating Rink! Of course our names and addresses were taken; but we were able to show the certificate for the transference of the boat to Mrs. Drummond, and we steamed back to Putney, attracting an enormous crowd on Westminster Bridge and a considerable number of people on the Terrace as we passed, shouting through the megaphone those words graven in the memory of at least one Cabinet Minister: "Deeds, not Words."

A. Brynie.

The resources of the Suffragettes are never failing. They displayed fresh ingenuity this afternoon. . . . The attention of a number of members of the House of Commons was attracted, and a committee of the House of Lords was so interested that the committee proceedings were suspended while the peers viewed the scene from the windows.

—Evening News.



MISS BARBARA AYRTON AS "GRACE DARLING."

[Kindly lent by the "Daily Mirror."]

MR. T. M. KETTLE, M.P., AT THE W.S.P.U. AT HOME.

An interesting feature of the Monday afternoon At Home in the Scala Theatre was the presence of some of the delegates to the Women's Liberal Federation Conference, who had received special invitations to be present to hear the reasons why the W.S.P.U. opposes the Government. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one. Mrs. Pankhurst was in the chair, and speeches were made by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and by Mr. T. M. Kettle, M.P., whose championship of the Suffragettes on the occasion of their chaining themselves to the statues in St. Stephen's Hall has aroused widespread interest.

Mrs. Pankhurst addressed particularly the members of the Women's Liberal Associations. There must, she said, be many ladies present that afternoon who had not before attended a meeting of the W.S.P.U., and it might be as well to tell them of what sort of people that Union was formed. To begin with, they were all women and equals, with a membership restricted to women. They were combined for one object, to remove the sex disability, and they had one pledge only—they refused to work or canvass for any political party or candidate until women had votes. It was only because the Liberal Government happened to be the Government in power that they were opposing it. She emphasised the powerlessness of the private member, and explained that the quarrel of the W.S.P.U. was with the Government. The women of the Union were opposing the Government not because they were opposed to the Government's principles, but because they were better supporters of Liberal principles than the Government itself. It was the stupidity of the Government which had led to the success of the W.S.P.U. at the bye-elections. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kettle's Speech.

Mr. T. M. Kettle, M.P., prefaced his general remarks with a reference to the subject of nationality. That subject, he said, reminded him that he was neither a British Liberal, Conservative, or Socialist. He was an Irish Nationalist, and he would remind them that the Irish nation found itself in a very similar position to the members of that Union. They were compelled to obey laws which they had had no hand in making. But if Ireland was a nation deprived of liberty, womanhood disenfranchised was the greatest nation of the earth deprived of its liberty.

Mr. Kettle then went on to refer to the part women had before played in Irish politics. The Gaelic League, he said, had been built up in every town and village in Ireland by women's work. Nearly four hundred women connected with the Union had, he understood, been sent to prison. ("Shame.") The present was not the first Liberal Government that had sent women of birth and culture to prison. His mind went back to the time when Mr. Parnell's place was taken by members of the Ladies' Land League, something like a score of whom were afterwards placed under lock and key.

Some Opponents Dealt With.

They were often told that women ought not to have votes because they could not be soldiers. There was a little incident in Irish history called the Siege of Limerick—(applause)—when women defended the town with nothing better than stones and bottles. He thought if women had the opportunity they would make very good soldiers. With regard to the condemnation sometimes levelled at the tactics of the Union, he had always agreed with a friend of his who said he might disagree with their aims, but not possibly with their tactics. In two or three years they had changed what was a frozen academic idea not only into a living cause, but into the liveliest cause of the present day. The late John Bright said with truth of one Government "You will concede nothing to justice and anything to violence," and the same thing was still true to-day. Passing on to the subject of the efforts at compromise which had been made, Mr. Kettle referred to the "sham chivalry" which offered them a compromise in return for their rights. They were faced with men who were willing to give up a seat in a tram if they would only give up their demand for votes. Certain women had taken upon themselves to organise an opposition movement. ("Shame.") He did not think it was a matter for shame. If there were women in the present year and in this country who did not think they possessed sufficient intelligence to have the vote, they must take them as being the best judges of themselves. Some politicians thought women had not enough intelligence to exercise the vote. The fact was they were afraid that women had too much intelligence. They were afraid they would be found out, and then thrown out. Then

they came again to their friends the militarists, who thought that every vote ought to be backed by a sword. That, he thought, was a most excellent argument against war, but not against women. He thought, too, he had heard of a certain person called Joan of Arc.

There were also the domestic economists, what he might call the "Sock and Baby Article," who thought that if women had the vote the baby would be "darned" and the socks fed. (Laughter.) The people who argued on those lines forgot that the Parliamentary vote was not an occupation, a state of life, or a continuous employment. It was only an occasional exercise of a privilege. Let him turn to the apostle of logic. The dominant principle of English law was said to be that it should never be clear. He would like to ask what was the present legal position of woman. Was she regarded as a sort of undesirable alien or as a responsible citizen? He had not noticed any clause in the recent Budget that exempted women from any of the new taxes. He did not know of any responsibility under the civil or criminal laws from which woman was exempt. They were made responsible to every provision of the law of contract. Men, however, had given up stealing their wives' property since the passing of the Women's Property Act. (Laughter.) If woman was a responsible being, a citizen, then she must be given, not some rights, but every right. If those were refused them, then the social system must be poised upon a contradiction. Women's services had certainly been of the utmost value with regard to local government, and in countries where women were already enfranchised the effect had been to strengthen the temperance movement.

In conclusion, Mr. Kettle said that everyone, friend or foe, recognised that their cause was one that must win. (Applause.) The present system deprived women of culture, like doctors of law, of the vote, but it gave it to Mr. William Sikes so long as he kept out of the clutches of the police. He did not say or think that the franchise would bring a millennium, but it would give humanity two hands instead of one. (Applause.) It would find woman a camp follower in the army of humanity, and would leave her a comrade in the ranks. Woman once demanded the vote merely as a right. They were now demanding it as a duty to be performed, as a work to be shared. Men politicians had got things into a nice muddle, and he was in favour of Women's Suffrage because he wanted their help in finding the way out. They wanted the devotion to public causes, the enthusiasm which had gathered round the movement. (Loud applause.)

The Courage of the Suffragettes.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, after expressing her deep thanks for the motor-car, which she hoped was going to do better work for the Union than any motor-car ever before built, referred to the bye-election work. It was a grand thing to be able to say to the Liberal men: "Friends, I know I am asking you to do a hard thing. We are demanding a great sacrifice, and we dare not come here and demand it from you if we had not paid a far greater sacrifice in our work for the franchise." It was the constitutional right of any subject to petition the King or his proxy, but so far from recognising this right the Government trumped up a police law and applied it specially for these occasions, solely to women. Why did they not put it into force against men? Because they dared not. Because a man, whether an elector or not, was a potential elector. Last year the Prime Minister called upon women to make known their point of view, and when over 500 women doctors signed a petition asking him to receive a deputation Mr. Asquith simply wrote a curt refusal. Though the door had not been opened to women, they would go on knocking. The deputation which she had had the honour to lead was a very representative one. One of the members of it was the daughter of a former Viceroy of India; another was the daughter of a former leader of the Cape Parliament, and side by side with them were women who had to work for their living, everyone of them a woman of unstained reputation. She thought it was a fine thing for the nation that these women had in them a bit of the old bulldog. (Applause.) They would not have it in their British men if they had not got it in their British women. That pluck was a better thing than Drednoughts. It was a thing to be proud of, and yet for that spirit the paltry British Government had no respect, no desire but to crush it. There was infinite work to be done. The fields were ripe for the harvest. She appealed to women not to trouble about party; they could help their party very much more when they went back, after helping to win the vote, and were able to put their principles into action. Let them join the army which was making for a new status of womanhood, for the release of new moral forces. Let them come in and work, and stand shoulder to shoulder with members of the Union, and then they would enjoy the fruits of the future which were so very soon to be theirs.

QUESTIONING CABINET MINISTERS.

It is becoming increasingly evident that Cabinet Ministers, from the Prime Minister down, are going in fear every day not of their lives but of their peace of mind. Whenever they appear in public they are closely guarded by police and detectives. Even so, however, the ingenuity of the women of the country is too much for them. Great amusement was caused at the expense of Earl Crewe and Mr. Birrell, upon whom were conferred honorary degrees at Liverpool on Saturday. The *Liverpool Echo* came out with a full report and interview with Miss Mary Phillips—who carried out her protest most pluckily—headed “Daring Suffragist Interviewed—Miss Phillips's ‘Recital’ Under the Organ—A Weird Experience.”

Both Ministers were saluted with questions by women as they went into the hall where the ceremony was to take place. When Mr. Birrell went on the platform there was a chorus of “Votes for Women!” from the students; as soon as the Chancellor had finished reciting the usual panegyric about him, a woman's voice from under the platform called loudly, “How dare you come and face a Liverpool audience, Mr. Birrell, while you keep a Liverpool woman in prison for demanding justice to women? You refuse to apply coercive measures in Ireland, but you apply them to British women. Shame on you and your colleagues in the Cabinet!” Astonishment reigned, Pressmen jumped up from their places, and stewards were quickly set to work. They groped in beneath the platform on hands and knees, striking matches as they went, and at length found the interrupter, crouched amid the gloom and dust of the narrow space—a position she had occupied since eight o'clock the previous evening, when by good luck she had found the hall open whilst the organist practised.

Mr. Harcourt at Manchester.

On Friday Mr. Lewis Harcourt was entertained to dinner at the Manchester Reform Club. Although the time of his arrival in the City was kept secret, pickets of women kept guard at each of the stations during the afternoon. On alighting from the train some of them approached him, and reminded him of the unsatisfactory attitude of the Cabinet towards the women's claims, and of his joint responsibility for the detention, in Holloway Gaol, of a Lancashire woman for a further two months' imprisonment. No satisfactory answer being made to this, a deputation of women sought to question Mr. Harcourt further on his arrival at the Reform Club. There was a large force of police and detectives there in readiness to prevent his being approached, and from an elevated position in a building opposite the Reform Club two women with the aid of a megaphone were prepared with their protest. Reinforcements of police had, however, been requisitioned, and the women were ordered to keep on the move. While they did so they made use of the megaphone, while other women paraded in the neighbourhood with sandwich boards explaining that Mr. Harcourt was opposed to Votes for Women, as a representative of the Government which refuses that justice. On leaving the hall, again closely guarded by detectives, Mr. Harcourt was obliged to hear the women's claims once more. He drove away to the accompaniment of jeers from the crowd and cries of “Justice for women” from the Suffragettes.

A Pertinent Question.

Mr. Haldane was announced to preside at a meeting of the National Association for the Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers at the Royal United Services Institution on Friday. At the commencement of the meeting five members of the W.S.P.U. were asked to give pledges not to interrupt the meeting. These pledges they faithfully kept, questioning Mr. Haldane only after the meeting was over. Other women, recognised as Suffragettes, were denied entrance; still others, however, entered the meeting unrecognised and unplugged. In the midst of a pathetic passage as to the duty of the nation

towards discharged soldiers, Mr. Haldane was asked by a woman, “When are you going to do your duty to the women of England?” “My only answer is,” said Mr. Haldane, “that the lady must leave the room.” The lady had already left the room, but another Suffragette followed up her protest by telling Mr. Haldane that she was not satisfied with his answer, which she described as no answer at all; she was then also escorted to the door.

Two other women, Miss McClelland and Miss Brackenbury, waited until towards the end of the meeting, when questions were invited. Miss Brackenbury responded to the invitation with the question, “Do you think it is soldierly of a Cabinet Minister to shelter himself behind the honour of women by making them give pledges not to interrupt?” The paper on which she had written this question was not, however, handed up by the stewards. A question written by Miss McClelland was likewise ignored, and she was pushed out of the hall. Meanwhile Miss Brackenbury, the meeting being over, advanced to the platform, where Mr. Haldane was preparing to leave, but she was immediately seized by a steward, whose name and address she demanded in protest against such treatment. While other stewards came to the help of their comrade, Miss Brackenbury stood up and made a protest to those of the audience who remained, describing the treatment by the stewards as most extraordinary, and referring to the fact, of interest to a gathering of the United Services, that she was the daughter of a well-known general. She was carried out by a number of stewards.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Winston Churchill, who were guests at the Mansion House on Tuesday, were guarded by a double cordon of police. A member of the W.S.P.U., however, managed to make herself heard. She asked, “Why don't you give votes to women instead of coming here to-day to talk about Liberalism?” Not only was it evident that the question was heard by the Ministers, but that the crowd was quite in sympathy with the Suffragettes.

On Wednesday the Prime Minister presided at the Artists' General Benevolent Institution dinner at the Hotel Metropole. Two members of the W.S.P.U., arriving well before the time announced for the dinner, were ordered away by an inspector. At this they entered a protest. “Surely,” said one of them, “this is a public road, and we have every right to walk in it.” They were, however, told that they could not be allowed to stay, and in spite of the fact that they were not obstructing the traffic or creating any sort of disturbance, twelve policemen were summoned to escort them away. As they went down the street, which was carefully guarded by police, it was noticed that all approaches to the hotel were being watched by police stationed at intervals along the pavement.

The Executive Committee of the Women's Liberal Federation held a reception at the New Gallery, on Monday evening, “to meet Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George,” but the Chancellor of the Exchequer sent a message that he found it “impossible to leave the House on account of the discussion on the Budget.” Mrs. Lloyd George was present.

Mr. Runciman, occupying the chair at the Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage dinner at Snaresbrook on Tuesday, was questioned by a woman, who withdrew after making her protest.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Lord Crewe kept a sidelong and apprehensive glance over his shoulder as if he were in expectation of a sudden Suffragette raid. —*Liverpool Courier*.

Whatever may be thought of the “Votes for Women” enthusiasts and their cause, it is impossible to help admiring their tireless pertinacity and inexhaustible fertility of resource. Mr. Birrell, who was made unhappy at Bristol on Saturday by a shrill female voice proceeding from the interior of the organ in the hall in which he was speaking, was effectively reminded that the Suffragettes have a special genius for devising methods of organised interruption. —*The World*.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Exhibition.

The Woman's Exhibition at Prince's Skating Rink, Knightsbridge, opened yesterday (Thursday), and will be open every day, with the exception of Sundays, until May 26, inclusive. Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Season tickets, price 5s., admit at any time throughout the Exhibition. Admission is 1s., and as these tickets are not dated they can be bought in advance and used on any one occasion while the Exhibition lasts.

The Drum and Fife Band.

The newly organised Drum and Fife Band will make its first public appearance to-morrow (Saturday) in a procession to advertise the Exhibition. Full details will be found on page 659.

The Exhibition Programme.

A special Exhibition programme has been prepared, and this is on sale at the Woman's Press, at their stalls at the Prince's Skating Rink. The programme consists of eighty-eight pages, and contains, in addition to a plan of the Exhibition, particulars as to the entertainments, exhibits, refreshments, etc.; a “Foreword,” written by Mrs. Pankhurst; an article entitled “The Purple, White, and Green,” by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence; “The Militant Methods,” by Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.; The Story of the Women's Social and Political Union, and biographies and portraits of the leaders of the movement. The price is 3d. Members of the W.S.P.U. are specially invited to buy half-a-dozen copies of the programme to send to their friends in order to advertise the Exhibition.

The At Homes.

While the Exhibition is open, there will be no At Homes in London either on Mondays or Thursdays. At the next Thursday At Home (May 27) at St. James's Hall, at 8 p.m., the financial result of the Exhibition will be announced. It is hoped that a very large number of members and friends will be present. The next Monday afternoon At Home will take place on June 7, at the Queen's Hall, at 3 p.m.

Sunday Meetings.

Meetings are now being held on Sundays in many of the public parks in and around London. Next Sunday, Miss Christabel Pankhurst will speak in Hyde Park at 3.30 p.m.

St. James's Theatre, June 15.

It has been already announced that a great meeting will take place in St. James's Theatre, King Street, S.W., on Tuesday, June 15, at 3 p.m. Mrs. Pankhurst will be in the Chair, and the speakers will be the Earl of Lytton, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, and Miss Gladice Keovil. The theatre has been kindly lent by Mr. George Alexander. Tickets 5s., 4s., 3s., 2s., 1s., can be had from the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. A few boxes are available.

The Deputation, June 29.

Those anxious to take part in the deputation to the Prime Minister on June 29 are asked to send in their names, as soon as possible, to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The Woman's Press.

Among new publications of the Woman's Press are Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's speech at the Aldwych Theatre on April 17, re-issued in pamphlet form under the title of “The Faith that is in us,” price one penny, and a new leaflet, “Heckling Cabinet Ministers,” price 9d. per 100, 6s. per 1,000, post free. A number of badges, colour, etc., have been added to the list of those obtainable from the Woman's Press, and these will be found on the Woman's Press stalls at the Exhibition.

Holiday Campaign.

Will all who are anxious to do something to help the cause during their summer holidays, send in suggestions or offers of help to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.? Plans are now being made, and suggestions will be welcomed.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Date	Event	Time
May 13-14	Exhibition, Prince's Skating Rink, 2.30 to 10.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.
May 14	Opening Ceremony, Mrs. Ayrton	2.45 p.m.
May 14	Miss Vera Wentworth	3.30 p.m.
May 14	Miss New	7 p.m.
May 14	Mrs. Penn Gaskell	7 p.m.
May 14	Miss Macaulay	8 p.m.
May 14	Miss Ogston	8 p.m.
May 14	Mrs. Mayer	8 p.m.
May 14	Miss Conolan	8 p.m.
May 14	Miss Dora Marsden, Miss Rona Robinson	8-10 p.m.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS (Continued).

Date	Event	Time
May 15	Starting, Kingsway Opening Ceremony, Miss Beatrice Harraden	10.30 a.m. 2.45 p.m.
May 15	Miss Conolan, Mrs. Craig	3 p.m.
May 15	Miss Dora Marsden	3-5 p.m.
May 15	Miss Dallas	7 p.m.
May 15	Miss Helen Tolson	7.30 p.m.
May 15	Mrs. Mayer	
May 15	Bowes Park W.S.P.U.	8 p.m.
May 16	Hill	
May 16	Hampstead Heath	Miss Ethel Mills 11.30 a.m.
May 16	Brockwell Park	Mrs. Mayer 3 p.m.
May 16	Blackheath	Mrs. Massy, Mrs. Bouvier 3 p.m.
May 16	Peckham Rye	Miss Naylor 3 p.m.
May 16	Regent's Park	Miss G. Brackenbury, Mrs. Nourie 3 p.m.
May 16	Clapham Common	Miss M. Brackenbury, Mrs. Bartlett 3 p.m.
May 16	Wimbledon Common	Mrs. Drummond 3 p.m.
May 16	Putney Heath	Miss Ainsworth and others 3.30 p.m.
May 16	Hyde Park	Miss Christabel Pankhurst 3.30 p.m.
May 16	Battersea Park	Miss Mayo, Miss Una Dugdale 6 p.m.
May 16	Exhibition, Prince's Skating Rink, 2.30 to 10.30 p.m.	
May 16	Victoria Rooms, Clifton	Miss Annie Kenney 3.30 p.m.
May 16	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Open-air Meeting, Bigg Market	Miss New 7.30 p.m.
May 16	Edinburgh, Open-air Meeting, Stockbridge Bridge	Miss Macaulay 8 p.m.
May 16	Plymouth, Speaker's Class, Y.M.C.A. (W.S.P.U. members only)	Miss Vera Wentworth 8.30 p.m.
May 16	Chelsea, Speaker's Class, 4, Trafalgar Studios	Miss Mayo 8.45 p.m.
May 16	Manchester, Ex. prisoners' Reception, Didsbury	Miss Dora Marsden, Miss Rona Robinson, Miss Helen Tolson, Mrs. Wiseman 3 p.m.
May 16	Manchester, At Home, Memorial Hall	Miss Dora Marsden, Miss Rona Robinson 5 p.m.
May 16	Wood Green, Unity Hall	Bowes Park W.S.P.U. 5.15 p.m.
May 16	St. John's Wood, 12, Bentinck Terrace	Miss Helen Ogston, Mrs. Reinold 5.30 p.m.
May 16	Edinburgh, Open-air Meeting, The Meadows	Miss Macaulay 8 p.m.
May 16	Liverpool, At Home, 48, Mount Pleasant	Miss Mary Phillips, Miss Robinson 8-10 p.m.
May 16	Exhibition, Prince's Skating Rink, 2.30 to 10.30 p.m.	
May 16	Glastonbury, W.S.P.U. shop open for three days	
May 16	Newcastle-on-Tyne, At Home, Crosby's Café	Miss New 3-5 and 8-10 p.m.
May 16	Edinburgh, At Home, Merchiston Rooms	Miss Macaulay, Chair—Mrs. Ord 3.30 p.m.
May 16	Edinburgh, Open-air Meeting, Dairy	Miss Macaulay 8 p.m.
May 16	Devonport, Catherine Street	Miss Vera Wentworth 8 p.m.
May 16	Manchester, Important Members' meeting, 164, Oxford Road	Miss Dora Marsden 8 p.m.
May 16	Huddersfield, Parochial Hall, George Street	
May 16	Leeds, Arts Club	
May 16	Aberdeen, At Home, Y.M.C.A. Hall	Miss Adela Pankhurst 8 p.m.
May 16	Chelsea, 93, Oakley Street	Chelsea W.S.P.U. 8.30 p.m.
May 16	Penarth, Meeting for Women only, The Paget Rooms	Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Mary Allen 3 p.m.
May 16	Edinburgh, At Home, 117, George Street	Miss Macaulay 3.30 p.m.
May 16	Finsbury Park	Mrs. Mayer 7 p.m.
May 16	Edinburgh, At Home, Marshall Street Hall	Miss Macaulay 8 p.m.
May 16	Plymouth, Market Square	Miss Vera Wentworth 8 p.m.
May 16	York Terrace, W., Drawing-room Meeting	Miss Brackenbury 8 p.m.
May 16	Exhibition, Prince's Skating Rink, 2.30 to 10.30 p.m.	
May 16	Plymouth, At Home, Royal Hotel	Miss Vera Wentworth 3.30 p.m.
May 16	Hammersmith, Open-air Mtg. Brighton	Miss Barbara Ayrton 7 p.m.
May 16	Edinburgh, Open-air Meeting, Abbey Street	Mrs. Mayer 8 p.m.
May 16	Manchester, At Home, Onward Buildings, Deansgate	Miss Dora Marsden, Miss Rona Robinson, Miss Mary Phillips 8 p.m.
May 16	Exhibition, Prince's Skating Rink, 2.30 to 10.30 p.m.	
May 16	Manchester, 164, Oxford Road	Members meet 10.30 a.m.
May 16	Glasgow, At Home, 141, Bath Street	Miss McLean 3 p.m.
May 16	Aberdeen, Garden Party, Westbourne House Ferry	Miss Adela Pankhurst 3.30 p.m.
May 16	West Kensington, Open-air Meeting	
May 16	Brighton	Mrs. Mayer 7 p.m.
May 16	Southport, At Home	

IMPORTANT FUTURE EVENTS.

Date	Event	Time
May 13-26	Prince's Skating Rink, Edinburgh	Woman's Exhibition Mrs. Pankhurst
June 15	Public Meeting, St. James's Theatre, King Street, St. James's	Mrs. Pankhurst, Earl Lytton, and others. 3 p.m.
June 16	Release of Patricia Woodlock	Holloway Gates 8 a.m.
June 29	Deputation to the Prime Minister	Deputation to the Prime Minister

The National Women's Social & Political Union.

OFFICE:

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND, W.C.

Telegrams:—"WOSPOLU, LONDON." Telephone: Holborn 2724 (three lines)

Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., Fleet Street.

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Mrs. PANKHURST,

Founder and Hon. Sec.

Mrs. TUKE,

Joint Hon. Sec.

Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE,

Hon. Treasurer.

Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST,

Organising Sec.

The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the franchise.

At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise possess the Parliamentary vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise.

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

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

WOMEN LIBERALS.

It is the firm conviction of the Women's Social and Political Union that women ought not to make themselves the servants of men's political parties until they have won their enfranchisement; and they believe, further, that any political party which, being in office, refuses to give them the Vote, should be strenuously opposed. This week, has met in conference the Women's Liberal Federation—a band of women who take another view of their public duty. As a body they are prepared to support a Government which refuse to concede women's enfranchisement. Year after year, they pass resolutions in favour of Woman Suffrage; in fact, Woman Suffrage is, to quote the Declaratory Resolution moved by Mrs. Lloyd George, one of those "great principles which have been passed with practical unanimity for so many years by delegates assembled in council." But the patient reiteration of this claim and also the untiring party service done by Liberal women, have counted for nothing with the Liberal leaders, and the present Government not only refuse women's enfranchisement, but resort to measures of coercion in order to stamp out the protests of those women who resent their unconstitutional action. Sex loyalty, fidelity to Liberal principle, care for the highest interests of the Liberal party, point to one course only—a revolt on the part of Liberal women against their party leaders.

As a matter of fact, that revolt is already in progress. Those most zealous in the Suffrage cause are leaving the Women's Liberal Federation and, what is no less important, the young women of ability, who might once have allied themselves with the Federation, are now refusing to join it. But, unfortunately, there are still numbers of Liberal women who contrive to persuade themselves that support of Woman Suffrage is not inconsistent with allegiance to the present Government. Their view was expressed by the President of the Women's Liberal Federation in her opening address. Referring to the constitution of the Federation, she said they existed "to promote the adoption of Liberal principles. There was no pledge

to work for any Liberal Government unless it was a righteous one." With this principle of action the Women's Social and Political Union is in complete accord. Our policy does not consist in opposing Liberal principles; on the contrary, by working for the enfranchisement of women we seek to vindicate that principle which is at the very root of Liberalism. But we cannot agree with Lady Carlisle in stating, as she then proceeded to do, that the "present is a just and righteous Government, in spite of certain things which might seem like a black mark against them—Woman Suffrage, for instance." To us the question of Votes for Women is the most important of all, and no Government which refuses to deal with this reform can possibly be called a righteous one. Even the Liberal *Daily News* gives its support to this view by declaring in a leading article that Woman Suffrage is the dominant issue for women.

But many Liberal women are trying to persuade themselves that the Government are the friends of women's enfranchisement. Thus, Lady Carlisle expressed her astonishment and indignation that Suffragists should refuse to trust the Prime Minister and should doubt his good intentions in regard to this cause. As a proof of her contention, she read a letter from the Prime Minister, in the course of which he said: "In regard to the question of Woman Suffrage, in which your members take a great interest, the declaration which I made a year ago on behalf of the Government remains on record." But that declaration, as the Women's Social and Political Union declared at the time when it was made, and as many other people—Liberals included—have since admitted, was in the highest degree unsatisfactory, and gives not the smallest guarantee that women will receive the Vote at the hands of the present Government. The Prime Minister's original declaration, made to a deputation of Liberal members of Parliament, was to the effect that it was the wish of the Government to introduce (at a time subsequently described by the Prime Minister himself as the "dim and speculative future") a Reform Bill for men only. Any Woman Suffrage amendment which a private member might move to this measure would be opposed by the Government unless two conditions—an examination of which makes it impossible to believe that they were raised in good faith—were fulfilled to the Government's satisfaction.

Further light has been thrown on the situation by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, who has publicly stated that even if a Woman Suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill were to pass, in spite of the difficulties which Mr. Asquith has placed in its way, the Government would not accept responsibility for it during the subsequent progress of the Bill. And if any illusion yet remained in the minds of Liberal women it ought surely to have been dispelled by the Prime Minister's recent speech in the House of Commons, in the course of which he said that while the Government are united in the wish to see a further extension of the Franchise for men, they are not yet united (and this, for all practical purposes, means that they are opponents of the proposal) on the subject of Woman Suffrage.

The blind trust which could survive these various Government utterances is a temptation and an encouragement to the Liberal leaders to leave the question of Votes for Women untouched. Not in that spirit, not by such methods have the great reforms of the past been won, and their enfranchisement will come to women only as the result of stern and continuous political war against a Government which denies this measure of justice.

We of the Women's Social and Political Union used to long for the day when the organised Liberal women would adopt our policy of opposition to the Government. We have now ceased to concern ourselves upon this point. We have ourselves planted the standard of revolt, and to that standard will flock those Liberal women who, preferring principle to party, are determined to fight the Government until the enfranchisement of women is the law of the land.

Christabel Pankhurst.

THE HEART OF ENGLAND.

Warwickshire is the heart, the green heart, of old England. As it was in the days of William Shakespeare and of Ann Hathaway, so in all essentials it is to-day. The cosmopolitan influences that affect the towns nearer the sea-coast have not touched the old town of Stratford-on-Avon, and the people there are English to the core. But Stratford decked out last week in gala for the festival that commemorates Shakespeare's birthday, absorbed in memories of the past, found itself obliged to give much of its attention and thought to the issues of the moment, and to adapt itself to the stir and turmoil of a Parliamentary Election.

While, upon the stage of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, the great battles which have made famous the name of the English-speaking peoples were being played, outside in the streets of the town, and away in outlying villages and hamlets, the modern political contest was going on, in which we, the Women's Social and Political Union, have learned to take our part.

It was Morris Dancing, Shakespeare Festival, and holiday-making generally that drew me in the first place to Stratford-on-Avon. My plans had been made and my lodging secured long before a bye-election was announced, but it seems a decree of fate that a bye-election shall be part of the programme that celebrates the release of Suffragette prisoners. There could be no better compensation for weeks of inactivity and helplessness than an opportunity thus given of explaining to the electors the reason and necessity of our militant action, and the reception given to us and to our message is such as to be in itself a reward for anything that we may have been called upon to endure. I was prepared for large and enthusiastic meetings in Stratford, but I was not prepared for the welcome that awaited Miss Neal and myself in the little hamlet, six miles away from Stratford, which we had selected as our quiet refuge and hiding place.

An Invitation from the Villagers.

We arrived at the country inn by motor-car on the Saturday before the election. On Monday evening, upon our return from an afternoon public meeting at the Corn Exchange, in Stratford, the men and women who lived in the village assembled at "the stocks," and they sent a little girl as a deputation to the Inn to ask us to come out and speak to them, then and there, about "Votes for Women." Such an invitation could not be resisted. The fact that the meeting had assembled and was waiting in faith was an irresistible claim. At the end of the meeting we asked for questions. One man spoke up for the rest. He said: "We have not any questions to ask, for we are all with you. We agree with everything that you have said." We put the resolution to the meeting, and asked for a show of hands. Every hand was held up, and one by one the men and women came up to tell us how great was their interest and their sympathy with our Cause.

The village blacksmith had been shaking his head during

part of Miss Neal's discourse, and this had called from her the remark, "Ah, my friend, it is no use you shaking your head at me; you know quite well that what I say is true." After the meeting he came to her, anxious to explain. "I was shaking my head on your side; of course I was."

While I was speaking in reference to the often-heard objection that women's place is the home, and explaining to these country men and women and field labourers the position of the women in our great cities who had no home, or only the miserable makeshift that they were able to keep together by means of their underpaid labour, the tears stood in the eyes of the men and even rolled quietly down their faces. They listened with the earnestness of children hearing a story for the first time, and from that first meeting those people called the Suffragettes, staying in their midst, their friends.

The next morning another deputation was sent to us begging us to speak yet once more before we went away. Our reply was that every evening was engaged up to the polling day. Then they asked: Would we speak after the election was over? We promised to give the last night of our stay on condition that the people themselves arranged the meeting and took all responsibility for it. This was done; the village schoolroom was secured and handbills were printed. I do not know by whom they were printed; I do not know who paid for them. We had nothing whatever to do with it. We had only to go to the schoolroom in the evening to find it filled with men and women, some of whom had walked two and three miles to hear us. We were especially pleased to see the women, some old and wearing the old-fashioned sun-bonnet. We called for three cheers for "Votes for Women," which were heartily given. After the meeting had broken up and we were sitting quietly by the fire in our own room, we heard three more cheers given outside our inn by the men who had collected there. It was their way of saying "Good-bye."

The Country is Ready.

During the few days of our stay, whenever our motor-car passed along the lanes, the men working in the fields would salute us by waving their caps in the air. The fact that these simple folk, who had known nothing hitherto about our movement, excepting such reference as they had seen in their daily papers, were so eager to hear and so quick to understand our message made me realise as I have never done before how ready the country is for this reform of Women's Emancipation. They understand what is behind our movement in a way that is quite wonderful. They see it represents a great new hope, a new possibility. The men begin to feel that they will never get what they want for themselves until the womenfolk stand side by side with them, the comrades of their faith and labour. This was expressed to me by a slow-speaking, deliberate farm labourer. "I have twenty years' experience myself," he said, "of what a woman can do. I have been married twenty years. I find that when the wife says she is going to do a thing she will carry it through, no matter what the difficulties are. She will never give in till it is done. With me it is different. I set my mind to do something, but when I find that it is more trouble than I thought for, I feel like giving up. Now, it seems to me, when we get women into politics they will help us to get what we want."

Not only do the people understand instinctively the ele

mentary justice and reason of this question, but they understand the militancy, they understand the necessity of the protest that challenges imprisonment, they understand the policy that includes the vote of censure passed by the electors at the bye-elections upon the Government. They not only understand that it is the duty of the men to back up the women in their fight for freedom, and to put a stop to the coercive methods of crushing this agitation which are employed by the Government, but they are prepared to do their duty. Men who have voted Liberal all their lives are prepared to sacrifice their party ties to a great principle, because we who urge upon them this course have sacrificed domestic ties, because we have sacrificed personal liberty and health and everything but conscience and honour to the same great principle sacred alike to men and women. Our own sacrifice gives authority to our call for sacrifice on the part of men. Many people refuse to believe that we influence the results at bye-elections. But they have refused to believe everything in turn until the facts themselves have proved too strong for them. They refused for a long time to believe that the Women's Social and Political Union was anything but a handful of irresponsible women; they refused to believe that women would be willing to endure long terms of imprisonment, they refused to believe that this organisation could raise funds and sustain a long-drawn-out campaign; they refused to believe we could organise great open-air demonstrations on a scale to be compared with those organised by men. They will go on refusing to believe until the vote is won, and then they will probably refuse to believe that women had anything whatever to do with winning it.

A Chance for the Government.

If they really want to find out the truth they should come with us to the bye-elections and see the result for themselves. The thing that is most astonishing to me as a political worker is that the Liberals do not realise that the country is ready for this reform; that, in spite of the opposition of political wirepullers and certain political interests, it is a popular cause. The people are ready; the great majority of the Liberal rank and file throughout the constituencies would welcome a lead on this matter. They are sick of this fight, into which they cannot enter whole-heartedly upon either side. They realise that they are as a house divided against itself; they are torn in two between loyalty to their party leaders and loyalty to their party watchwords. Here, in the women's emancipation question, is a simple issue such as electors love; here is a new presentment of the great and elemental cause of human liberty which has ever evoked the response of popular enthusiasm. This enthusiasm is already awakened, but is awaiting its outlet. Let the word of authority be given from the party leaders and it would quickly sweep the country, and the Government in power would gain enormously in popular support now, and would win an enviable reputation and record that would serve them well in days to come. Every day the Government fight this movement robs them of the prestige that might so easily have accrued to them through giving votes to women.

But our business is not to give counsel but to put through the work which we have taken in hand. We have not set out to play the game of the Liberal party, or any other party, but to play our own game and to win it, too. That we are doing. Every day we are winning the people to our side. And the will of the people must prevail.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE AT BIRMINGHAM.

For the third time in six months a great and enthusiastic audience filled the Birmingham Town Hall to listen to speeches on the women's demand for the vote. On Friday, May 7, the object of the assembly was to welcome Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, as well as Miss Noblett and Miss Margaret Smith, B.A., after their term of imprisonment in Holloway, and to support the demand of the W.S.P.U. for immediate enfranchisement.

Miss Gladice Keevil presided, and her reference to the woman suffragists' recent triumph at Stratford and Sheffield called forth great applause. At the close of her speech she declared that the women's struggle for their political freedom was bound to succeed, for not only had they justice, truth, and right on their side, but a glowing enthusiasm which burns through all obstacles, and above all they were inspired by that spirit of self-sacrifice upon which all great movements have been built, and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, said Miss Keevil, "is one of our grand leaders who had taught us the nobility of sacrifice we younger ones only want to be worthy to follow."

On rising Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was greeted with rounds of applause, the whole meeting rising and waving welcome, while a lovely bouquet in the colours was presented to her by a little girl. Mrs. Lawrence thanked the meeting on behalf of Miss Noblett, Miss Margaret Smith, and herself for their warm welcome. Coming out of prison was like having been through a tunnel. As everyone knew, either the tunnel had to be gone through or the mountain had to be negotiated. When they got through the tunnel they emerged into the light, and the mountains were behind them; and that was what prison experience had been for the Women's Suffrage Movement. At the end of thirty or forty years this movement came to the mountain of apathy, indifference, and opposition. Talking could neither move nor get over it. The only thing was action, and the interest and enthusiasm which action aroused. So the leaders of the movement had bored through the mountain and were now on the other side. That was the secret of the great success of their movement to-day. Mrs. Lawrence's references to the Anti-Suffrage Society caused great amusement. "They are the best thing that ever happened," she declared, "because we now have our enemy in the open, and can really see what we have to attack. We are sometimes told that our militant tactics have put the clock back, but this is certainly not the case. A few years ago the question of Women's Suffrage was not considered of sufficient importance to be discussed at a little village debating society, and now we have such men as Lord Cromer thinking it necessary to come and speak against it on a public platform at a large meeting in the Queen's Hall." (Applause.) Mrs. Lawrence then explained to the newcomers some of the reasons why women want the vote, dwelling particularly on the industrial point of view. At the close Mrs. Lawrence reminded her hearers of the deputation to Mr. Asquith on June 29, appealing to the women present to join in the demand for their cause to be heard.

After the speeches questions were invited and answered. The meeting—one of the most enthusiastic and sympathetic ever held in Birmingham—over, a large crowd waited at the door to give Mrs. Lawrence three final cheers as she left the building.

At the close of the meeting a working man made what he termed a petition. It was that the prices of admission for men at the meetings should be so reduced that working men might attend in greater numbers. Miss Keevil replied that the prices were raised "to keep out the male students of the University," and looking round she said, smilingly, "they had evidently succeeded." She promised that at future meetings some arrangement should be made to meet the wishes of working-men sympathisers.

"What do you intend to do at the General Election?" was the final query.

"I intend to vote," promptly replied Mrs. Lawrence, "or know the reason why."

The meeting was very fully reported in the local Press.

THE PRESENTATION MOTOR-CAR.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE'S THANKS.

The motor-car to which many members and friends of the Women's Social and Political Union have subscribed is now an accomplished fact, and the car may be seen in the London streets almost any day.

It is presented to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence as a very small token of the high esteem and love and gratitude felt towards her by the members of the W.S.P.U., who can never forget her great and unceasing services to the woman's cause.

It is hoped that there is a long and busy life before the W.S.P.U. motor-car. Undoubtedly it will make many journeys to meetings, and it will, we hope, be one of the agents in the fight against the Liberal in many constituencies.

Mrs. Lawrence has accomplished her first drive in her new car,

"Another of my wild dreams has come true, and, as usual, I owe the fulfilment to other people. I can only thank my friends with all my heart for the joy they have given to me personally, and for the new power which they have conferred upon the Union in thus giving it wings with which to pursue and attack the enemy at every turn."

Description of the Car.

The car was obtained from Messrs. Paddon and Sopwith, Limited, and is 15-h.p., Austin make, with a landaulette body of superior taxicab type, fitted with a front extension and wind screen, and it is painted and upholstered in the colours. The car is fitted with a combination Stepney wheel, Lucas lamps,



MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE'S FIRST RIDE IN THE NEW CAR.

[London News Agency.]

Miss Thompson, who in 1908 was the winner of "the gold bracelet" for driving, kindly undertaking to act as chauffeur.

Mrs. Lawrence has written a letter of thanks to the donors of the car, and this we print below. A short and more or less technical description of the car will be of interest to our readers, and we therefore give a few details of the specification.

Mrs. Lawrence's Thanks.

"The beautiful motor-car presented to me by the members of the Union was formally handed over to me in the name of the Union by Mrs. Pankhurst on Monday morning. It is quite impossible for me to express my unbounded delight with this beautiful gift. It is entirely perfect from every point of view. Not only is it a beautiful little car of first-class make, but in form and shape it is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it will be used.

"Needless to say I am extremely proud of it. Of course, I had to ride in it at once, and many were the greetings and salutations given by the passers-by in the street who recognised the colours and evidently realised that this was a very special and festive occasion.

pump, horn, etc., and the tyres are Continental steel armoured, non-skid.

TAXI-CABS AND SUFFRAGISTS.

At a meeting of taxi-cab drivers held at midnight on Saturday in St. George's Hall, Westminster Bridge Road, to protest against the new petrol tax, Mr. S. F. Edge in the chair, Mr. S. Michaels said that on the question of the tax provided for in the Budget the drivers did not want to quarrel with the public or with the owners of the taxi-cabs. The fight over the tax concerned the masters as much as the men. If in the motor-cab trade the employers, the builders, and the men had half as much "go" in them as the Suffragists the tax would have been off now.

WHERE WAS MR. BURNS?

We learn that at a town's meeting at Battersea Town Hall on Friday urgent inquiries were heard for the Member for Battersea, and that in answer a member of the audience announced that Mr. John Burns was "afraid of the Suffragettes." Later in the evening the question "Where is John Burns?" was again asked, and the answer was, "I guess he daren't come. He knows the women are waiting for him!"

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

ALONE IN A CELL.

We desire to draw the special attention of all our readers to the letters addressed by Mr. John Galsworthy to the Home Secretary in *The Nation* for this week and last. The letters are headed "Solitary Confinement," and they are written with all the sincerity and restrained power that are characteristic of this distinguished author. His purpose is to reveal the cruelty and brutalising or maddening effects of the system which condemns every man convict to six months, and every woman convict to four months, of solitary confinement at the beginning of their sentence, and also condemns every prisoner with hard labour to a month of the same. Taking the figures for the convicts alone—that is, for prisoners condemned to three years' imprisonment or more—Mr. Galsworthy shows that we sentence on an average something over a thousand people to endure about 4,000 hours of entire solitude and utter silence, in cells 12 ft. by 7 ft., where there is no outlook, no change, no point of interest. The days of these long weeks of solitude are only broken by chapel, the walk up and down a yard, the arrival of the warden with food, and an occasional visit from a chaplain or governor. For the rest of those terrible hours of night and day the prisoner has no resource but to brood over his sins or his wrongs (to most prisoners they appear the same); he is thrown in upon himself, he is as much cut off from the world to which we all belong as though he were already in the grave. Day by day he loses the instincts and the qualities of man. Low as he may be to start with, there is no human being whom solitary confinement will not reduce to a lower degradation. The opinion of nearly all who speak with authority agrees on its evil influence. Fourteen years ago the present Home Secretary presided over a Commission from the report of which Mr. Galsworthy quotes frequent passages condemning the system. . . . It is a form of torture as terrible as the physical tortures of the past—as terrible and as unnecessary. We hear of burglars and habitual criminals who call for the lash rather than its continuance. . . . We can well believe that it is the universal experience in gaols that all prisoners come out from this period of solitude lower and more brutal than when their sentence was passed. As Mr. Galsworthy asks, have we the right to condemn our fellow human beings to a state "absolutely opposed to that which Nature points out as the condition of mental, moral, and physical health"? It is only owing to our own stupidity and want of imagination that such a system is allowed to continue, and with all the influence we possess we would join in the appeal to Mr. Herbert Gladstone to celebrate his term of office by abolishing a treatment so demoralising and inhuman.

—Daily News.

THE DOMINANT ISSUE FOR WOMEN.

The annual conference of the Women's Liberal Federation spoke on Tuesday with no uncertain voice on the question of women's enfranchisement. The President, Lady Carlisle, devoted nearly the whole of her opening address to the question, and later in the day a resolution was adopted demanding the abolition of the disabilities of sex and marriage in relation to the Parliamentary franchise as the first essential in that Reform Bill to which the Government is already pledged. There can be no doubt, in our opinion, that this resolution indicates the right method of dealing with the problem. The electoral system as it affects men is far from perfect; the unnecessary complications of our registration system, the existence of plural voting, and the fact that a constituency may be represented in Parliament by a candidate who has actually polled a minority of the votes, all these are practical inconveniences which demand readjustment. But they arouse no burning sense of injustice; they are anomalies and nothing more. Woman's Suffrage stands on a different plane. For many years Liberal women have worked loyally and enthusiastically for the social reforms bound up with the name of Liberalism, and refrained through a dread of embarrassing their party from urging immediate action in reference to their own enfranchisement. But now they, in common with other women throughout the country, who work for charity, temperance, or education, have come to understand that they cannot adequately fulfil the duties of citizens unless they also possess the powers and privileges of citizens. And therefore this question alone in relation to our electoral system is of vital importance. Other matters are matters of detail, and can be postponed to a convenient season. But when social evolution is forcing on us legislation on questions so closely related to women's work as those dealt with by the Children Act, the Housing and Town Planning Bill, the Wages Board Bill, and the vast congeries of subjects comprised in Poor Law reform, it is essential, if injustice is to be avoided, that

women should possess the means of directly influencing that legislation. Women's Suffrage should certainly have the first place in the forthcoming Reform Bill. On the other hand, it may well be united with or immediately followed by an attempt to deal with the other anomalies we have mentioned. And the time for legislation on these lines cannot now be far distant, and it seems desirable, therefore, that the Government should indicate more clearly and definitely how they intend to deal with the question. Mr. Asquith's letter to Lady Carlisle will, no doubt, afford great satisfaction to Liberal women, who properly regard the promise of last June as a binding pledge, given on conditions which it is for women to fulfil. We hope that before long that pledge may be amplified to a responsible deputation from all the bodies of women engaged in the legitimate agitation.

—Daily News.

RHYMES OF THE TIMES.

The Siege of Downing Street.

Ministers seem now afraid to walk even a few yards to their offices for fear of being buttonholed by Suffragettes.

He cannot walk abroad to take
His proper exercise;
There's not a sound, yet all around
They watch with eager eyes;
And if he ventures forth a foot
They cause him much alarm;
They want the vote, they bid him note
While hanging to his arm.

They make him turn his head aside
And blush a pleasing pink,
And on their part they ply each art
From which the bashful shrink.
Though he before was often found
In quite a merry vein,
Since he has walked with them and talked
He's never smiled again.

On moonlit nights he may be seen
Upon his roof to pace;
Reckless of soot, with restless foot,
He tramps that dreary place.
But as he walks, a dreadful thought
Has filled him with despair:
They may obtain an aeroplane
And buttonhole him there!

C. E. B., in the *Evening News*.

STRANGERS' GALLERY.

Punishment for Disorderly Conduct.—On Thursday, May 6, Mr. Carlisle asked the Prime Minister if he proposed to introduce a new Bill for the punishment of disorderly conduct in the Strangers' Gallery.—The Prime Minister: No, sir, not as at present advised.

The Ladies' and Strangers' Galleries of the House of Commons were re-opened yesterday, after having been closed for six months in consequence of the disturbances caused by Suffragists. The Ladies' Gallery was tolerably well filled, notwithstanding that under the new rules admission is limited to the relatives of members. The Strangers' Gallery, though largely occupied, was not by any means crowded. As of old, tickets are issued a week in advance, but under the supervision of the Serjeant-at-Arms, instead of the Speaker. Every day, after 4.15, gentlemen desiring seats must apply to the Admission Order Office, in St. Stephen's Hall. Before being admitted the visitor must write his name and address on the order, upon which the following words are stamped in red letters: I undertake to abstain from making any interruption or disturbance, and to obey the rules for the maintenance of order in the Galleries.

—Daily Telegraph.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE ON WOMAN'S PLACE.

At a meeting in Bloomsbury Church last week, Mrs. Lloyd George remarked that the ideas concerning woman's place in the world had changed. The notion was no longer popular that her place was always behind her own doorstep. She could now, with the recognition of her fellows, come out and take part in unselfish endeavours for restoring to peace and purity those who were in circumstances of moral danger and shame.

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES.

Office: 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Exhibition! Exhibition! Exhibition!—We can think of little else this week, and we look to our London members to help to make it a triumphant success. Special advertising schemes are described elsewhere (p. 660). I want all who can to come to Clements Inn every day during the Exhibition, at 10.30 and 2.30, and help in making it still more widely known, as well as in selling VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The At Homes.—Last Monday afternoon, at the Scala Theatre, Mr. T. W. Kettle was the speaker, and a report of the meeting will be found on page 661. On the Thursday previous the speakers were Mrs. Massey and Miss Joachim. The At Homes will be resumed after the Exhibition closes.

Open-air Meetings.—Now that the warm weather has come, the open-air meetings have been resumed in the parks. The Hampstead meeting on Sunday morning continues to lead the way in the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN and in record collections. Last Sunday 174 copies were sold, and many more could have been disposed of with a larger army of workers. Next Sunday Miss Christabel Pankhurst will speak in Hyde Park at 3.30 p.m.

The Deputation.—Although the Exhibition is absorbing all our time and attention for the next ten days, we must bear in mind the important deputation to the Prime Minister, which will take place on Tuesday, June 29. Names of volunteers are coming in, but there is still room for more. I want to urge upon London members specially to look to their laurels. The last deputation was more especially representative of the North of England. Let London members now show that they can do at least as well as Lancashire. Their reputation is at stake!

Miss Seymour in Berlin.—An account of Miss Seymour's visit to Berlin and Brussels will be found on page 656. She had a most successful and encouraging time, and the German papers gave very full reports of the meetings. She was photographed and interviewed, and it is very satisfactory to know that whereas quite a false idea of the English Suffragettes had been prevalent in Germany, this has been rectified by the excellent meetings held.

Militant Action.—So many of our workers are occupied with the Exhibition and with other activities that I want to make a special appeal for more workers to undertake active service. Many opportunities occur each week of questioning Cabinet Ministers, either at meetings or on other occasions, and I want more workers for this. They should send in their names to me here, specifying what kind of work they are willing to undertake. An account of the various occasions on which Cabinet Ministers have been questioned will be found on page 662.

The Motor-car.—The W.S.P.U. motor-car has been set to work at once, and is especially useful in making the Exhibition known. A photograph and description appear on page 667. There are still a few pounds to be made up to pay for the cost of the motor-car. Those who have not yet subscribed, and who wish to do so, should write at once to Mrs. Tuke, 4, Clements Inn.

Flora Drummond.

WEST OF ENGLAND.

Shop and Committee Rooms.—37, Queen's Road (opposite Art Gallery) Clifton. Open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

At Homes.—Bristol: Victoria Rooms, every Monday, 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.

Bath: Beau Nash Rooms, every Saturday, 3.30 p.m.

Plymouth: Royal Hotel, every Friday, 3.30.

Torquay: Swiss Café, 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

Important Event.—June 2, St. John's Hall, Penzance, Cornwall, 7.30. Speakers: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Constance Lytton. Chairman, Miss Annie Kenney.

Although we have only been at work in the West of England for about nine months, the progress we have made has been

extraordinary. There are still many places we want to rouse. Among these are Cheltenham, Gloucester, and Exeter. We also need an organiser for Somerset and another for Bath and the neighbourhood. I want everyone, from Land's End to Cheltenham, to come under the influence of the W.S.P.U., as far as lies in our power. Will all those who live in the cities and towns, and who would like to help in some place near the sea, write to me at 25 Plymouth Road, Penarth? I want helpers badly, and shall have no difficulty in setting them to work. As a reminder of the time that has elapsed since we started the campaign in the West, on Saturday last I had a garden party at Colonel Blathway's (Eagle House, Batheaston) for the children of Batheaston, in honour of the fact that Colonel and Mrs. Blathway's daughter, one of the most devoted, loyal, and faithful friends of the W.S.P.U., has just completed her first year of work, and of our gratitude to her father and mother for giving her the means to help in the woman's movement. We want more workers with devotion like hers and that of the other voluntary workers.

I should like to make it clear just how we stand with regard to workers and the work there is to be done. First there is Bristol, with Mrs. Baldock, Mrs. Dove Wilcox, and local workers; next comes Bath, with Miss Æthel Tollemache and the local workers. Then there is Torquay, Paignton, and the neighbourhood, where Miss Elsie Hewey is at work with the aid of Miss Mary Mills and local workers. Fourth comes Plymouth, with Miss Wentworth and local workers. Fifth is Penzance, with Mrs. Powell and local workers; we are hoping to have an organiser here by the middle of June. Sixth is Cardiff and Newport, with Miss Mary Allen, Miss Blathway, and local workers. With regard to the workers, we have eight, five of whom are voluntary organisers.

We are concentrating just now on Cardiff, where we have started active work. Miss Mary Allen, Miss Blathway, and I, with the help of Miss Jackson, one of the splendid workers in Cardiff, and other local friends, have set ourselves to rouse women and men of Cardiff to the justice of our demand. We have taken the Paget Rooms in Penarth, and are arranging a meeting for Thursday, May 20, at 3 p.m., for women only. We have also booked the Crush Room, Park Hall, Cardiff, for Thursday, May 27, at 3 p.m., also for women only. We are hoping to start weekly At Homes on Tuesdays at 3 p.m., beginning on June 8. Then we are also looking out for a shop, and I hope in the next report to say where it will be. My present address is 25, Plymouth Road, Penarth, S. Wales. The secretary *pro tem.* in Bristol will answer any inquiries about meetings, etc. I am hoping next week to find a suitable hall in Newport for At Homes.

Bristol.—The scheme mentioned last week, by which Bristol is to be divided into four constituencies, is going ahead. A shop will be taken as committee-room in each centre, and each "constituency" will have a leader.

Bath.—A lantern show took place on Saturday, given by Miss Vera Holme. The market stall is still a great centre of attraction.

Penzance.—A most successful At Home was held last Friday, Mrs. Powell and Miss Scott being the speakers. They are working very hard, preparatory to the meeting on June 2.

Exhibition.—So generous has been the response to our appeal that we could have filled three stalls easily. Colonel Blathway has done over £100 worth of photographs of speakers who have stayed the week-end at Eagle House in connection with the Bath and Bristol W.S.P.U. The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield has given £25 worth of material to make up into blouses, so I hope buyers will come to our West of England stall at the Exhibition and see what we have to offer. In addition, we have a beautiful genuine antique pearl necklace and brooch worth £20, sent by Mrs. Powell; some beautiful lace mantillas, scarves, and combs from Venice, from the Misses Strangways; leatherwork and other exquisite articles for sale. I hope every-

one will look out for the West of England stalls at the Exhibition. They are: (1) Somerset, Dorset, and Devon; (2) Bristol, Bath, and Cardiff.

Owing to a slight mistake in last week's report, the banner presented to the Bristol Union was attributed to Miss Williams; this should have been Miss Baker.

Plymouth.—We all feel very much encouraged by the rapid strides our movement is making here. Our open-air meetings have been large and attentive, and our At Home this week was most successful. Our Plymouth members have been working very hard for the Exhibition, and those unable to do much work have sent gifts of money instead. Miss Phillips has sent 11s., Miss Davies 2s. 6d., and Miss Spurr 2s. 6d. I am not yet able to announce definitely the date of our June demonstration, but hope to be able to give all particulars very soon. Workers are urgently needed to chalk pavements, sell VOTES FOR WOMEN in the streets, act as stewards at meetings, and as speakers. Will anyone willing to help in any way please write to me at 11, Alfred Street, The Hoe, Plymouth? This week I am sending the treasurer 10s. 7½d., collected at our At Home.

[VERA WENTWORTH.]

Torquay.—Now that the warm weather has begun we have found an awning over one of our shop windows an absolute necessity. I am anxious that the cost of this may be covered by donations. Miss Baker has collected 12s. from her friends for the purpose. Will someone pay the rest? Owing to the generosity of another member the 25s. still owing on the shop furniture has been paid. Mrs. Montague (of Crediton) has promised to speak at our At Home on May 13, and I hope we may have a record attendance on this occasion. Miss Mills is devoting a great deal of her time to selling the paper in the streets and helping me with meetings, etc. On Tuesday we held an open-air meeting at Teignmouth. Members and friends have without exception more than fulfilled their promises of goods for the Exhibition, and I am sure our stall will be a great success. The sale of literature in this district is steadily increasing, and there has been a great change noticeable in the general feeling since Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting in February and our continual subsequent work.

[ELSIE N. HOWEY.]

My financial report is held over for another week.

Annie Kenney.

LANCASHIRE.

Headquarters.—Manchester, 264, Oxford Road.

Local Offices.—Preston, 41, Glover's Court.

Rochdale, 84, Yorkshire Street.

At Homes.—Manchester: Memorial Hall, Albert Square, Tuesdays, 3–5 (Whit Tuesday excepted); Onward Buildings, Deansgate Fridays, 6–10.

Liverpool: Engineers' Rooms, 48, Mount Pleasant, Tuesdays, 8–10.

Preston: Glover's Court, Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

Rochdale: 84, Yorkshire Street, Saturdays, 7.30 p.m.

Southport: Assembly Rooms, Cambridge Hall, Saturdays, 3 p.m.

Important Event.

June 19.—Manchester Welcome to Patricia Woodlock (details next week).

Manchester.—The social welcome to our released Manchester prisoners on Saturday, May 1, was followed by the special At Home in the Memorial Hall on Tuesday, last week, when Miss Dora Marsden, Miss Robinson, Miss Helen Tolson, and Mrs. Wiseman all gave stirring addresses to an excellent audience.

During the week the Government seizure of Mrs. Hyland's goods for refusal to pay taxes afforded excellent grounds for making a public demonstration against the iniquity of taxing women whilst refusing them representation. On Tuesday and Wednesday parades were held, and when Mrs. Hyland's furniture was conveyed to the city auctioneer's on Wednesday we followed the lorry the whole of the route from Victoria Park to Blackfriars Street. The visit of a Cabinet minister—and an Anti-Suffragist to boot—Mr. Lewis Harcourt, meant a special protest, and an account of this appears on page 662.

The Friday At Home was fortunate in having Mrs. Rose Lamartine Yates's presence on the occasion of her C.T.C. Council meeting in Manchester. Mrs. Lamartine Yates gave us a splendid address on prison and its meaning for Suffragettes, and called upon all who could do so to decide at once to join the deputation on June 29.

During my stay in London in connection with the Exhibition, arrangements will be in the hands of Miss Dora Marsden and Miss Rona Robinson, and I feel sure members will rally round them in preparation for the open-air season they hope to in-

augurate. Volunteers for speaking, selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, and general propaganda work are much needed.

Will members please note that meetings for members only continue at the office on the first and third Wednesdays in the month. The next, on Wednesday, May 19, will be very important, and a large attendance is urged. I hope to announce details of the Manchester welcome to our dear comrade Patricia Woodlock in the next issue. Meanwhile we are preparing to do some effective work in the Blackpool district during Whit-week. Will friends in the district and others interested, and members who will be spending the holidays there, please write to the office at once? Many helpers will be wanted.

Exhibition.—By the time this appears in print the great Exhibition will be open and business all round, we hope, well advanced. Will contributors to the Lancashire stalls who have not yet sent in goods please send them at once to the Princess's Skating Rink, Knightsbridge, London, addressed as follows:—Miss A. Hyde, Manchester Stall; Miss Miller, Southport and Preston Stall; Miss Stephenson, Liverpool Stall? In all the three Exhibition centres special At Homes were arranged during the week in order to let friends, members, and strangers see the contributions before they were packed. A special feature of the Manchester stall will be a new Suffragist postcard series reproduced from original drawings, the gift of a Manchester friend of the cause. Intending visitors from Lancashire are asked to study the list of railway arrangements on page 659 of VOTES FOR WOMEN for this week.

Liverpool.—Our welcome to Liverpool prisoners last week attracted a large crowd at the station and along the route; the people were most respectful and sympathetic, and some good photographs of the prisoners in their decorated carriage, with the bouquets kindly presented by Miss Elam, appeared in the local papers. Speeches were made by Mrs. Morris, Miss Burton, and Miss Broughton at the evening reception, at which Miss Mary Gawthorpe presided. We were sorry that Mrs. Hilton was not well enough to be with us, but hope for her presence at next week's At Home. We are proud of the share our prisoners had in keeping the Liberal out in Sheffield. A large number of our members, wearing their colours, went to see "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," in which Mr. Forbes Robertson is appearing. Many copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN have been sold each night outside the theatre. Subscriptions are still urgently needed towards the Prisoners' Welcome Fund, in order that the expenses may all be met, and we may go forward unhampered by debt. Please send contributions to me at 36, Oxford Street. And will all members who still have tickets or ticket money for reception please return at once to Miss Elam, 8, Roscommon Street, so that we may get accounts definitely closed, announced, and forwarded to London? I have sent to the Treasurer this week:—Profit on VOTES FOR WOMEN, per Mrs. Myer, 14s. 7d.; collections, 17s. 2d.; membership fees, 13s. [MARY PHILLIPS.]

Lancaster and Preston.—The arrangements for Miss Dora Marsden and Miss Martin are cancelled this week, but we hope to carry them through on Monday, May 24, and Wednesday, May 26, respectively. Please watch next week's paragraph.

Southport.—The chief activities here during the week have been to complete the Southport and Preston stalls, and Mrs. and Miss Whittaker and Miss Millar have done wonders. On Thursday an Exhibition At Home was held at Mrs. Whittaker's, 15, Part Street, for friends and sympathisers. On Friday two more At Homes were given—one for the Press and one for members only. Pictures were taken, and I made short speeches on each occasion. Mrs. Jump, the Southport Group Secretary, being in the chair, and making her maiden speech. The display of goods was most beautiful. On Saturday fashionable Lord Street was the scene of VOTES FOR WOMEN selling operations, and later on in the afternoon the usual At Home took place in the Cambridge Hall Assembly Rooms, when there was a very good attendance. Members pledged themselves to raise the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN to at least eight dozen this week, and are aiming at the sale going into hundreds during the next few weeks. Many new members were enrolled, and several are seriously considering joining the deputation on June 29. Much private work has been done, and private At Homes are being held almost every day. We hope to hold our first sand meeting on Thursday, when the Rev. Tom Dring, of Wallasey, has promised to address

the meeting. Mrs. Jump has arranged to start a visiting committee, and altogether I think that Southport is going to be one of the best Lancashire centres for the cause.

[RONA ROBINSON.]

Financial Report.—"Prisoners' Welcome":—A Friend (bands), £8; Manchester members, per Miss J. Russell (already acknowledged 7s.), 5s. 6d.; Mrs. Duncan, 10s.; total, £8 15s. 6d.; Southport "April At Homes" (per Miss James), April 3, 12s. 4d.; April 10, 7s. 6d.; April 17 (Shore), 6s. 8d.; Assembly Rooms, April 11s. 11d.; tea donation, 5s. 3d.; Miss Aitchison's "At Home," April 21, 10s. 9d.; April 24, 11s. 1d.; total, £3 5s. 6d.; "At Homes" Manchester, per Mrs. Ratcliffe, May 7, 8s.; May 4, £1 9s.; Chorlton, 1s.; May 1, Memorial Hall (tickets), £8 11s.; programmes, 6s. 9d.; profit on Altrincham meeting, per Miss Tolson, £4 14s. 9d.; total, £15 10s. 6d. Full total week ending May 8, £27 11s. 6d.

Mary E. Gawthorpe.

MIDLANDS.

Office and Committee Rooms, 14, Ethel Street, Birmingham.

At Homes.—Birmingham: Tuesdays, 3.30, Midland Hotel; 7.30, Priory Rooms, Old Square.

Wolverhampton: Wednesdays, 8 p.m., St. Peter's Institute. Coventry: Wednesdays, 8 p.m., Priory Rooms.

It is a pleasure to be back again at our Midland headquarters after the bye-election at Stratford, where we successfully fought the enemy. Miss Flatman most ably carried through all the complicated workings for the Town Hall meeting during my absence. The members rallied round her splendidly, with the result that on Friday, May 7, an excellent audience welcomed Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. A report of the meeting appears on page 666.

Our work now lies in the open air, and each district in turn will receive a deluge of meetings. This means that more speakers are needed, and I want to appeal to all members to come forward and help in this way.

Midland Caravan.—I am pleased to announce that owing to the kindness of Mrs. Howey, of Malvern, we shall have during the summer months a caravan tour round the Midlands. We are deeply grateful to Mrs. Howey for enabling us to break so much fresh ground. Miss Noble will be in charge, and it is proposed to open our campaign at Great Malvern on Saturday, May 29. From here it will work its way towards Bromyard, Tenbury, Kidderminster, winding on through the large and small villages to Shrewsbury and Wellington. It is expected that the tour will not be concluded until September. I am anxious to fix up the programme of speakers for the time. The living expenses will be very slight, as the life will be fashioned on gipsy lines. This will be a most enjoyable way of spending a week or fortnight's holiday, and I should be glad to hear from speakers willing to give a week or a fortnight of their time during June, July, and August.

Satley.—On Thursday I spoke at a large At Home arranged by Mrs. Davis and the members at Satley. The audience was most sympathetic, and we won many fresh converts. This district has progressed almost more rapidly than any other in Birmingham, though I think Bourneville, under the captaincy of Mrs. Edwards, still stands first. The time has now come for garden parties and open-air gatherings of this sort. Will those members who are able to help in this way please write to me at once, as I am beginning to book up all available dates?

Small Heath.—Miss Gye is helping Miss Burditt, captain of this district, to organise a campaign which will start on Monday. Open-air meetings are being fixed for three evenings every week, and also the large factories in the neighbourhood will be visited during the dinner hours. Members who can give one or two evenings a week should endeavour to help Miss Burditt.

The Exhibition.—The activities in connection with the Midland stalls are very evident from the quantity of parcels and packages which have arrived at Ethel Street. Birmingham itself is contributing over £60 worth of goods, Malvern and Cradley £70. We hope to hear good news from Mrs. Kerwood and Mrs. Howey next week as to the sale of the goods.

The 29th of June.—The object to which we are now working is the deputation on June 29 to Mr. Asquith. Women from all parts of the country are joining on this occasion, and the Midland women must not lag behind. Some names have already been sent in to me, and I shall be glad to receive any more.

I am sending to headquarters this week a subscription of £1 1s. from Mr. Warriner; Town Hall collection, £8 9s. 2d.; tickets, £20 11s.

Gladice G. Keevil.

YORKSHIRE.

Headquarters and Shop.—Bradford: 68, Manningham Lane.

Important Events.—Bradford: June 8, Miss Elizabeth Robins.

Leeds: June 9, Miss Elizabeth Robins.

During the absence of Miss Crocker and myself at the Attercliffe bye-election, Miss Roberts has been working very energetically for the Yorkshire Stall, with the result that so many contributions have been received that it is impossible to acknowledge them individually here. Those friends who have not already helped in money or goods may send their contributions direct to the Exhibition, addressed to Miss F. G. Roberts, Yorkshire Stall, Prince's Skating Rink, Knightsbridge, London, W.

Future Meetings.—Miss Elizabeth Robins will lecture in the Saloon of the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford, on Tuesday, June 8, and in the Literary and Philosophical Hall, Leeds, on Wednesday, June 9. The lecture is entitled "Shall Women Work?" and will begin both evenings at 7.30 p.m. Invitation cards may be obtained at 68, Manningham Lane, Bradford.

Open-Air Campaign.—We are now about to inaugurate meetings in the Leeds Parks, and intend to visit Roundhay, Armley, and Crossflats Parks in turn. The first meeting was held on Saturday (8th), in Roundhay Park, and was very successful. In Bradford meetings in the parks are prohibited, but we shall have meetings on Shipley Glen, and also in Morley Street and some of the outlying districts.

Jumble Sales.—All contributions should be sent to 68, Manningham Lane, Bradford, and to Mrs. Reynolds, Blackbog Yard, Kirkgate, Leeds. Will friends please remember that these sales are intended to raise money to pay for a telephone in the shop?

Financial Report.—We have received a welcome contribution towards furnishing the new shop from Mrs. Mullineaux, in the shape of a table, two chairs, and a tablecloth. We still need some more chairs and money towards the fund.

Exhibition Fund.—Mrs. Harrison Broadley, £1; Mrs. Robson, 10s.; Miss Harris, 2s.; Miss Kemplaye, 2s. 6d.; per Miss Hunter, 10s.; Mrs. Stevenson, £1; Mrs. Homersham, £2; Miss Gregson, 4s.; Miss Hartland, £1; Mrs. Coultate, 5s.; Anon., 1s.; Anon., 3s. 6d. I have sent the Treasurer:—Collection (St. George's Hall meeting), £7 0s. 9d.; Coliseum meeting (ticket money), 8s.; St. George's Hall (ticket money), £1 1s.; Miss Kemp, 2s. (monthly); Miss Symes, 1s. 6d. (monthly); Mrs. Midgeley, 5s.

C. A. L. Marsh.

NEWCASTLE.

Headquarters.—38, Rye Hill.

At Homes.—Crosby's Café, Northumberland Street, Wednesdays, 3–5 and 8–10.

Miss Conolan's visit has been a great help and encouragement, and the At Homes on Wednesday were of an exceptionally interesting character. Miss Conolan was cordially received, having been a great favourite with the Newcastle people during the election.

Exhibition.—A great deal of the work for the Newcastle stall was on show, and a considerable number of visitors came to see it. The dolls elicited great admiration, and a very special feature was the herd of eighteen toy elephants. A great deal of beautiful handicraft of all kinds was sent, and we wish here to thank the many contributors for their work and help. In the afternoon we had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Atkinson in the chair again, after her long holiday. In the evening Miss Kathleen Brown was in the chair, and told us very interesting things about the Sheffield bye-election, in which she took part. We cannot leave the display of work without calling special attention to Mrs. and Miss Mildred Atkinson's enterprise in compiling a cookery book to be sold at the Exhibition. It contains tried and trusted recipes, besides useful household hints, and is attractively bound in purple, white, and green. The cost is only 6d. Mrs. Atkinson wishes to sell a number of these in Newcastle, and we invite people who wish for a copy to apply soon to her at 2, Devonshire Terrace, or to 38, Rye Hill. The packing and sending of the goods to London has necessitated a good deal of hard work and considerable expense. Contributions toward defraying this will be gratefully received.

We have been fortunate in hearing of a shop with a reasonable rental and fairly central position. Full particulars will be given next week. We have already received 10s. from an anonymous friend towards furnishing. Those who wish to con-

tribute towards defraying cost of fittings and furniture please send to me at 38, Rye Hill. Large or small sums are most welcome. We also wish to raise a guarantee fund for the year's rental and the salary of an assistant.

Wallsend.—An open-air meeting will be held on Friday, May 14. Those who can help with literature, etc., please come.

We are sending the Treasurer 12s. 8d. collection; 12s., further money for tickets (Forbes Robertson's meeting); 1s., "A Sympathiser," per Mrs. Atkinson; 10s., "V.P.," for shop fittings; 9d., fare to Hebburn; total, £1 16s. 5d.

Edith New.

SCOTLAND. Glasgow.

Office: 141, Bath Street.

At Homes: 141, Bath Street, Saturday, 3 p.m.

Exhibition.—The week has been a very busy one, and the time of our members has been fully occupied with finishing and sending off contributions to the Glasgow Stall. Miss Burnet and Mrs. Hector made themselves responsible for all the packing, which was a very great assistance. Parcels came in such large numbers during the last few days that it has been impossible to acknowledge them all individually, and we must ask our members to accept through this medium our appreciation of the generous manner in which the appeal was answered. Substantial additions to the stall have also been made by the Stirling, Paisley, and Helensburgh members. Miss Davidson, milliner, 35, Berkeley Terrace, has sent a pretty hat in the colours, and Messrs. Nichols, tailors, have contributed a handsome travelling cloak. Mrs. Hunter has kindly presented pretty silver badges, composed of a silver thistle brooch with a strip of the Stuart tartan, to be worn by the Glasgow Stallholders. Donations have also been received to the value of £2 2s., Mrs. Boyd; of £2, Mrs. T. A. Russell; of 10s., Mrs. French; of 10s., Mlle. Ceccaldi; of £1, Miss Ure; of £2, Mrs. Murray; of £1, Miss Melville. Mrs. Rintoul and Mrs. Hanson-Pulford, who formerly lived in Glasgow, have also kindly sent contributions and offered their services during part of the Exhibition. We should be very glad to hear from anyone else who is specially interested in the Glasgow Stall and able to give some time to it. Also, we hope all Scottish women now living in London will come and pay a visit to the Scottish Stalls.

At Homes.—It has been decided to discontinue the Friday evening At Home for the present, and its place will be taken by open-air meetings during the summer. The Saturday At Homes will be continued as usual. We hope shortly to have a visit from Mrs. Drummond, and also from a London speaker, Miss Canning, who is going up to Skye to help Miss Lena Sheppard with the northern campaign. Members are asked to watch for the dates arranged for these special At Homes, which will be announced shortly.

G. M. Conolan.

EDINBURGH.

Shop: 100, Hanover Street (removing shortly to 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street).

At Homes.—Society of Arts Hall, 117, George Street, Thursdays, 3.30 p.m. Marshall Street Hall, Thursdays, 8 p.m.

Important Event.—Synod Hall, Thursday, May 27, 8 p.m., Mrs. Pankhurst.

Our fitting will soon be an accomplished fact. The new shop will be at our disposal on May 15, and we hope to have it in good working order for Mrs. Pankhurst's inspection. Mr. Ivory is kindly continuing to lend us his beautiful furniture; the writing desk asked for last week has already been provided by a member who, with her daughters, is giving us much valuable help; and, emboldened by our success, we are now asking for the loan or gift of a typewriter, which is becoming almost essential for our increasing clerical work. Any number of chairs will also be welcome. The room at the back of the shop will seat a hundred visitors, and we hope later on to have our At Homes there.

Will our members bear in mind the approaching visit of Mrs. Pankhurst and the meeting at the Synod Hall. Workers are wanted to distribute handbills at the doors of evening entertainments, and to get the posters put into shop windows. Everyone should make a point of disposing of as large a number of tickets as possible.

Messrs. Menzies and Co., owing to the exertions of Mrs. Ivory, have agreed to display the VOTES FOR WOMEN poster at

their railway bookstalls at the cost of 2s. 6d. a month. This is a splendid means of propaganda. Mrs. Ivory is kindly undertaking to pay for the Perth bookstall, which will make the paper known to a vast number of tourists. Will anyone who cares to undertake a bookstall please communicate with me at 100, Hanover Street.

Workers will also be welcomed at our evening open-air meetings, a list of which will be found at the shop. Will all those who can help at these meetings leave their names, together with the time and place at which they can attend, with the secretary, Miss Henderson.

Florence E. M. Macaulay.

Aberdeen.

Office: 41, Union Street.

At Homes.—Every Wednesday (May and June), in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Union Street, at 8 p.m.

We are extending our campaign here in many directions. A successful meeting was held in Banchory on Thursday night, over which Miss Ogston presided. Mrs. Keith gave a drawing-room meeting on Friday night at Argyle Place, Aberdeen. It was well attended and highly successful. The members of the Aberdeen W.S.P.U. are arranging a concert in the Union Hall on June 2, and Miss Hall and Miss Bain are arranging for the production of a "Votes for Women" sketch at the end. A garden party is being held at Westbourne House, by the kindness of Miss Rhind, who will provide tea as well as lend us the garden on May 22 at 3.30. All members and friends are invited, and cards of invitation can be had at 41, Union Street, Aberdeen. From Monday, May 10 to May 15, a campaign is to be held in Inverness.

Financial Report.—Miss Rhind, £1; Miss Ogston, 10s.; Mrs. Wright, 10s.; Collections: Banchory, 20s. 6d.; At Homes, 24s.; by Miss Allerton, 6s.; total, £4 10s. The appeal for an assistant has resulted in the money for three months, amounting to £25.

Adela Pankhurst.

To a few women

Many English women stick to the ways their mothers taught them. But there are a few women who are always on the look-out for better ways of doing things. To those women we have something to say.

The Fels-Naptha Way is a better way of doing your washing.

All you need to do is to try it next washing day. If you are not satisfied, your grocer returns your money. You keep the soap. So there!

White clothes

Wet the clothes, and soap the soiled parts with Fels-Naptha soap. Roll each piece into a close roll, and place them all in a tub with enough water to cover them. Soak for thirty minutes. Then rub in the same water; rub a little in the rinsing water; rinse in the usual way. That's all!

Fels-Naptha

The soap with a Way of its own.

S.H.B.

WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The annual meetings of the Council of the Women's Liberal Federation were opened on Tuesday. There were over 700 delegates present.

Lady Carlisle, who has consented to retain the office of President, in moving the adoption of the report, said she had received a letter from Mr. Asquith, dated May 8. In this the Premier said:—

I am very sensible of the great services that the Women's Liberal Federation, and you, as its president, have rendered to the party, and I heartily wish success to your approaching meetings. In regard to the question of the suffrage, in which your members take a special interest, the declaration which I made a year ago on behalf of the Government remains on record.

Lady Carlisle claimed that was the first recognition from the Prime Minister that the Women wanted the vote. "He has written it and signed it with his own hand," she added, "and by that promise he will stand, whatever it may cost him." She said she was often tempted to share the impatience of zealous suffragists. But she thought every local association in the Federation should carry on the campaign, hold meetings, and answer Mr. Asquith's demand that women should show their zeal for and their need of the suffrage.

Mrs. Lloyd George moved a resolution, which was carried unanimously, setting forth the adherence of the Council to "those great principles which have been passed with practical unanimity for so many years by delegates assembled in conference including Home Rule for Ireland, women's suffrage, the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, hostility to every form of official or State regulation of immorality, the amendment of the Divorce Act of 1857, and women on all local governing bodies." With regard to woman suffrage, they all believed that it was coming, and she appealed to the members of the Women's Liberal Federation to stand firm together.

It was stated that, in answer to letters asking that hospitality be extended to the delegates for the present meetings, one lady said: "I ceased to support anything Liberal at the time of the imprisonment of Mrs. Pankhurst."

Mrs. Eva McLaren, when moving the adoption of the Federation report, said: "Now, I will pay here a tribute to a Suffrage Society with whom I am not altogether in sympathy, but for whose zeal and enthusiasm I have an unbounded admiration—the Women's Social and Political Union. They know that administration, organisation and office work cost money. They know that if they want work done, and done well, they must pay for it, and here let me pay a tribute to them and say that they pay right royally. They pay unstintedly."

Mrs. C. A. V. Conybeare moved, and it was carried, "That this Council adheres to its demands for the removal of the disabilities of sex and marriage in respect to the Parliamentary franchise as the first essential in a measure of electoral reform."

THE CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

A debate on Women's Suffrage will be held at 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday, May 19, in the Small Town Hall, Kensington, in which representatives of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association and the London Society for Women's Suffrage will take part. Miss Packer (Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford) will speak on behalf of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, and it is hoped that members will make every effort to be present and to bring friends. Admission may be obtained by payment of 1s. at the door of the hall.

The Kensington Committee is arranging a meeting to be held on May 25 at 32, Onslow Square (by kind permission of Mrs. Tabor Brooks). Miss Packer will be one of the speakers. This Committee has already held meetings in Kensington and Bayswater, and is very glad of this opportunity of starting work in South Kensington.

On April 19 the Association placed on Lord Beaconsfield's statue in Parliament Square a wreath, in the centre of which was an inscription quoting the well-known words of the statesman, in which he thanked the women of England who had recorded their gratitude for the services he had rendered to the cause of Women's Enfranchisement, and stated that, as he considered the withholding of the suffrage to be "injurious to the best interests of the country," he hoped to see this disability removed by Parliament.

AWAKE, ARISE!

(Tune: "O who will o'er the Downs so free?")

Awake! A clarion voice to-day
Calls, bidding us be free;
And who that hears can still delay
To strike for liberty?
Though Tyranny has barred the way
And guards the prison door,
We falter not, but firmly tread
Where brave soul's trod before.

What though our rights are still denied,
Our faith burns sure and strong;
Resistless as the ocean's tide,
The Right shall conquer Wrong.
Though still o'erhead hangs drear the night,
Faint not, brave hearts, and true;
A gallant band, invincible,
We'll break our prison through.

And heralds of a glorious dawn,
When women shall be free,
We'll rescue those who sit enslaved
In soul-captivity.
Awake, arise from apathy
That numbs both heart and brain;
The woman's kingdom comes at last,
We enter in and reign.

ANNIE WILLIAMS.

A BYE-ELECTION ECHO.

Speaking at a meeting of the Men's League at Brighton recently Mr. Raphael, the defeated Liberal candidate at Croydon, said he knew to his cost what splendid organisers women were, and added that the organisation of the W.S.P.U. was magnificent.

WOMEN TEACHERS' PROTEST.

So strongly have the women teachers taken up the question of the exclusion of married women teachers, which the L.C.C. has intimated will take effect at the end of the year, that they gathered to the number of some 3,000 to hold a protest meeting on Tuesday evening. The number was so great that the meeting had to be adjourned, and we understand that it is proposed to take the Albert Hall for the purpose. Teacher-members of the W.S.P.U. will no doubt join in the protest against the proposal to exclude married women from the profession.

DEBATES.

A discussion will take place under the auspices of the Association of Shorthand Writers and Typists, on Tuesday, May 18, at the Chandos Hall, 21, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, at 7.30 p.m., on "A Living Wage." The chair will be taken by Mrs. Edmund Talbot, and Miss Jean Greive will open the discussion. On Tuesday, May 25, the Association will hold a conference in French on Jeanne d'Arc, at 196, Cromwell Road, S.W., when the discussion will be opened by Mme. Duhamel, at 8 p.m. Admission to both debates is 6d.

A WOMAN PREACHER.

The Rev. Fred Hankinson asks us to announce that the preacher at the Free Christian Church (Unitarian), Clarence Road, Kentish Town, N.W. (near South Kentish Town Tube Station), next Sunday, May 16, at 11 a.m., will be the Rev. Mary Safford, minister of the Unitarian Church, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A., who has been in the ministry for over thirty years. Miss Safford was a delegate to the International Women's Suffrage Congress, and is keenly interested in the woman's movement. Mr. Hankinson adds that he is delighted to be free to throw open his pulpit to a woman worker in the same cause as himself.

WHERE TO BUY DRESS IN THE COLOURS.

A useful hint to readers who are obliged to exercise economy in dress is to call at Odette's, 46, Baker Street, London, W. They will find there a very large selection of costumes, hats, summer cloaks, etc. Our representative, who called a day or two ago, was particularly pleased with a rainproof coat in pearl white, with a purple piping, an exceedingly tempting bargain. The dresses are very much under the usual cost.

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Mrs. Dixon	1 0 0
Per Miss E. Howey	0 2 0
Miss Taylor	0 10 0
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H. B. Bromhead, Esq.	0 5 0
Anne E. E. Colby	20 0 0
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Miss Lucas (Exhibition fund)	1 1 0
Mrs. Young	0 1 6
Whist Drive (additional tickets)	0 12 0
Per Miss New	1 1 0
Travelling expenses	0 0 9
Sympathiser (per Mrs. Atkinson)	0 1 0
"V.P." (for new shop)	0 10 0
Per Miss Phillips	0 15 0
Per Mrs. Myers (profit on Votes on Women)	0 14 7
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Miss Maud M. Walton	0 1 0
Miss L. Burgess, B.A.	1 1 0
Mrs. H. Smallman-Tew	0 5 0
Mrs. Mahon	0 5 0
Mrs. E. Shanks	0 5 0
Miss Katie Harris	10 0 0
Mrs. Taylor	0 5 0
Mrs. Campbell	0 5 0
For Organiser Fund	0 4 0
Miss Rosalind Milman	0 1 0
Miss Mabel Kirby	0 1 0
"A few of those who may not take an active part"	0 7 9
Lady Knyvett	0 12 6
Membership Entrance Fees	5 16 6
Collections, etc.	214 17 11
Total	£34,871 6 9

THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

By "Chartered Accountant."

Your last issue chronicled the fact that the Institute of Chartered Accountants, from the vantage ground of their own Royal Charter, were promoting a Bill for the registration of all practising accountants. This Bill makes provision, among other things, for women to become chartered accountants on the same terms as men. It is interesting to note in passing that the Board of Trade would only give this Bill its benediction on condition of the insertion of this provision. So far good. Presidents of Governmental Boards know something of the pressure of public opinion. Then we have the President of the Institute recommending the Bill to the members. His sense of justice inspires the recommendation to the point of cold courtesy, but he cannot reach cordiality. Women have graduated M.D. and LL.B., and as the Board of Trade insists—why, they must even be allowed to try their hands at C.A. One gentleman delivered himself as follows:—"With regard to the admission of women . . . the question had been put to him, 'Would you allow ladies to be articulated in your office?' to which he replied, 'Certainly not.' The person who put the question added, 'That will apply to 999 out of every 1,000. (Hear, hear.)' Ultimately the motion to approve and promote the Bill was carried with three dissentients only.

The attitude of the Board of Trade is a good example of the tribute that conviction pays to cowardice, and the vote of the Institute as a whole shows that at least it is under no misapprehension of the trend of things. As to the gentleman who can vouch for the lack of chivalry in 999 out of every 1,000 of his brethren—and their possession by jealous exclusiveness—let us trust that his accountancy is at fault, or that he has got his figures into the wrong columns. One cannot but recall the afflicted gentleman in the asylum who was convinced that the 999 were mad, and he the only sane person.

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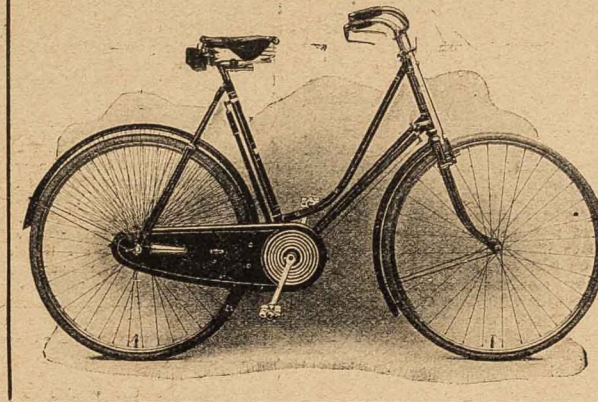
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LOCAL NOTES.

Bowes Park W.S.P.U.—A capital address on her prison experience was given by Miss Margaret Smith, B.A., at the monthly meeting last week in Unity Hall.

Brighton and Hove W.S.P.U.—We have had a good week. On Wednesday, 5th, the afternoon open-air Front meeting was well attended.

Brixton W.S.P.U.—We held a private show of Exhibition goods on Wednesday, May 5. Members and friends have been most generous, and in many cases have contributed more than double the value originally promised.

Camberwell and Peckham W.S.P.U.—A very successful meeting was held on Peckham Rye on Sunday afternoon, May 9, when Miss Ayrton spoke for us.

Chelsea W.S.P.U.—Now that the work of collecting for the Exhibition is over, we hope that our friends visiting the Prince's Skating Rink will not forget to spend some time at the Art Stall and Exhibition of Pictures.

Forest Gate W.S.P.U.—Friends will be glad to hear that in promising £25 worth of goods for the Exhibition we under-estimated our capacity.

Hornsey W.S.P.U.—Hornsey members and friends have contributed many beautiful gifts to our Exhibition stall. Will all donors kindly accept this notice as a grateful acknowledgment of what they have done?

Kensington W.S.P.U.—Kensington, determined to give its Secretary a royal welcome on her return from Holloway, not only turned out in large numbers to greet her with flowers at the prison gates, but also arranged a meeting of welcome in the Town Hall.

crowds. Poster parades were arranged for the 10th and 12th, and a decorated bus advertised the Exhibition on the 11th and 13th, and chalking and bill distributing was carried out each day.

Lewisham W.S.P.U.—We had a record crowd on Blackheath on Sunday, where Miss N. K. Smith (secretary of the Streatham Union) was the speaker.

Marylebone W.S.P.U.—On Monday, at 147, Harley Street, a crowded drawing-room meeting was addressed by Miss Evelyn Sharp, who clearly covered the ground as to the need of votes for women and the necessity of militant tactics.

Nottingham W.S.P.U.—At the members' meeting on Monday, May 3, Miss Gill opened an animated discussion with an interesting paper on the "Limited Bill."

Putney and Fulham W.S.P.U.—The Exhibition contributions have far exceeded in value the £25 worth first promised, and will probably be nearer £75.

Streatham W.S.P.U.—May 1 having been fixed as the latest date for sending in contributions towards our stall, a private view of all goods received was arranged at 37, Drewstead Road, Streatham, on Saturday, to which workers and friends were invited.

Willesden, Kilburn, and Kensal Rise W.S.P.U.—On Thursday evening, May 6, a large and enthusiastic audience gathered at the Harvist Road Schools to do honour to Mrs. Eates and other local ex-prisoners.

A Suffragist passive resister named Mrs. Rose Hyland, a wealthy Manchester lady, had some of her goods seized at her house in Victoria Park, Manchester, last week, as she declined to pay her taxes.

Sir Victor Horsley, speaking at the annual conference of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, at the Royal Horticultural Hall last week, said that if they had had women's suffrage forty or fifty years ago, the Union would not, in his opinion, be necessary.

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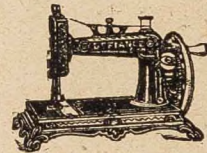
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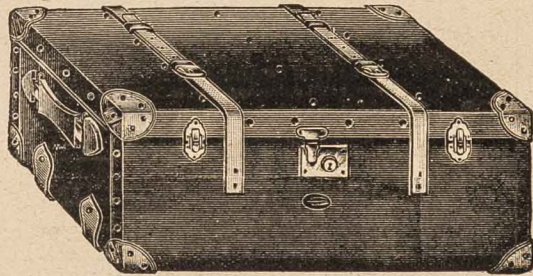
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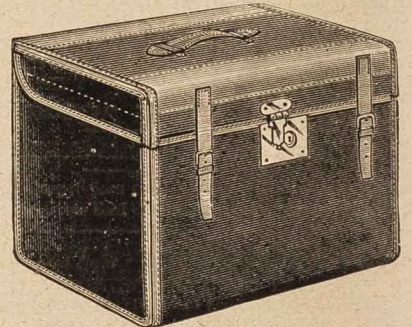
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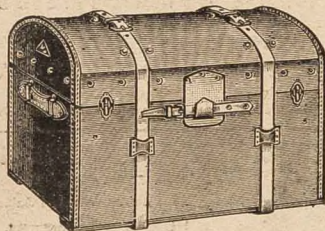


Special value. Covered Waterproof Canvas. Leather bound all round.

Sizes	18 in.	20 in.	22 in.
	12/9	18/9	21/9
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18 in. holds Four Hats; 20 in. and 22 in. Six Hats.

DRESS TRUNKS.



Compressed Cane (original make).

Sizes	28 in.	30 in.	32 in.	34 in.	36 in.
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	38 ins.	40 ins.	42 ins.		
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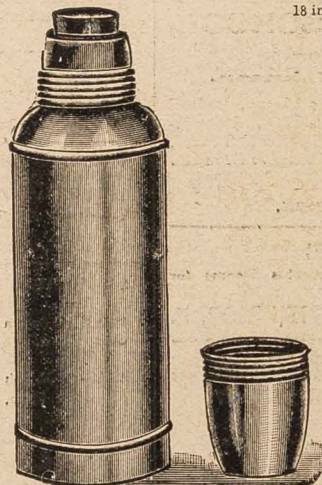
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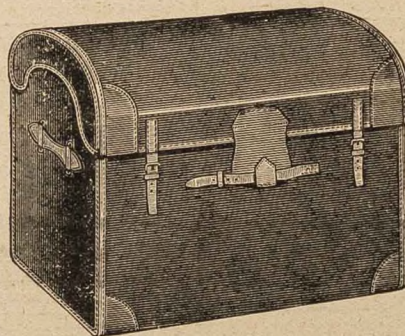
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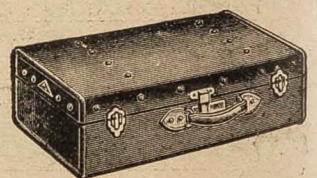
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Best Quality Cowhide. Strong Lock. End Clips. Lined Drill.

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SUIT CASES.



Compressed Cane (original make).

Sizes	20 in.	22 in.	24 in.	26 in.	28 in.	30 in.
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Compressed Cane (original make).

Sizes	18 in.	20 in.	22 in.	24 in.	26 in.
	22/9	24/6	26/-	27/9	30/6