

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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AUNT TABITHA'S ADVICE.



PATRIOT.

"Whatever I do, whatever I say,
Aunt Tabitha tells me, 'That isn't the way.'"

"A democratic solution is unhappily always some other solution than that which is offered."—THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

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

THE OUTLOOK.

On Thursday in last week the Woman's Suffrage Conciliation Committee met at the House of Commons and passed the following resolution:—

- "(1) That having regard to (1) the statement of the Prime Minister that the Government recognise that the House ought to have an opportunity, if that is their deliberate desire, of effectively dealing with the whole question";
- "(2) The statement of the Secretary of State for War that to keep the Bill in Committee of the whole House would not involve necessarily that the question should be delayed in becoming law";
- "(3) The fact that the majority in support of the second reading

of the Bill was greater than that recorded in favour of the chief Government measures of the Session;

"(4) The memorial signed by 196 members of Parliament asking that the unique opportunity afforded by the present Session should be utilised for the passage of the Bill into law;

"(5) The recognition of the House that the Bill was of too great importance to be sent to a Grand Committee;

"This Committee records its determination to secure the passage of the Bill into law this year, and calls upon the Government to provide the necessary time."

In accordance with this a letter has been sent to the Prime Minister bearing the names of several of the most influential of those who signed the original memorial. This letter urges the Prime Minister to grant facilities for the discussion of the further stages of the Bill. Up to the time of going to press Mr. Asquith has not given any reply.

They Mean to Win.

Speaking at the weekly At-Home of the Women's Social and Political Union at the Queen's Hall on Monday last, Lord Lytton referred to the work which was being done by the opponents of Woman Suffrage in the hope of breaking up the Conciliation Committee and dissipating their forces. But the Conciliation Committee, he said, did not intend to be broken up, they did not intend that their forces should be dissipated, they were going to hold together, and they were going to bring such pressure to bear on the Prime Minister as would induce him to give facilities to the Bill. A full report of Lord Lytton's speech, which was received with vigorous cheers, will be found on p. 703.

Lord Lytton and Mr. Churchill.

The sudden volte-face of Mr. Churchill in opposing the Woman Suffrage Bill, which up to the last moment he was

understood to support, has caused considerable comment, the political correspondent of *The Observer* remarking that

"Mr. Churchill has not added to his reputation by such conduct." We give elsewhere a summary of a correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Churchill and Lord Lytton upon this matter. From this it will be seen that while Mr. Churchill asserts that he never saw the Bill, nor was consulted about it until five weeks ago, the plain facts are that on three separate previous occasions, namely in March, April and June, he had been made acquainted with its provisions. Moreover, his name had appeared in the Conciliation Committee's circular, and although it is true it was only directly connected with a phrase supporting the formation of the Conciliation Committee and a solution on non-party lines, it was well understood that this covered a wider agreement, and was so universally interpreted. In her speech at the Queen's Hall Mrs. Pethick Lawrence thanked Lord Lytton for his exposure of the action of Mr. Churchill, and pointed out that while the Home Secretary had spoken disparagingly of women as the "fluid vote," he himself, by his unreliability in this matter, had shown that his was the fluid and unstable mind overborne by the stronger mind of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Lytton, referring to the incident, explained how painful it was to himself to enter into a public controversy with an old friend. It was to him a great sacrifice, but such sacrifices were demanded of all those who were determined to go straight forward on behalf of their convictions.

Prospects of the Bill.

Though an attempt is being made in certain quarters to assert that the Bill is dead, this is not the opinion of those best informed on the subject.

The House of Commons gave more with its right hand than it withheld with its left, and if the future conduct of the movement is wise the true meaning of the debate and the division will increasingly appear.

The Spectator, an open opponent of Woman Suffrage, in a note on the situation, says:—

The Suffragists will during the autumn concentrate their efforts upon securing the Government, and unless they are met by a strong and persistent counter-attack, there is no small danger of the Government yielding.

And The Times concludes one of a number of articles which it has recently devoted to opposing this Bill, with the following phrase:—

We trust there may be no more vacillation. It is time to take a firm stand and put an end to a nuisance which is becoming a danger.

This "danger" which our opponents foresee has to be made a certainty; in other words, facilities must be found for the Bill so that it may be carried into law this Session.

Trifling with the Question.

In our leading article this week Miss Christabel Pankhurst exposes the folly of attempting to substitute for the present Bill a wider measure. Such an attempt might have deceived women a few years ago; it will not do so to-day.

"To abandon a Bill which has just passed its second reading by a majority exceeding that of most of the Government measures this session in favour of proposals which have yet to be drafted, and that at the end of July, is to ensure that no Women's Suffrage Bill shall pass this year."

Those who genuinely favour Woman Suffrage, whatever their views upon other alterations of the franchise laws, must throw their whole weight against such trifling with the subject.

Peaceful Demonstration.

While the Conciliation Committee are awaiting Mr. Asquith's reply, demonstrations are taking place all over the country in support of the Bill. Of these, the Women's Social and Political Union are holding upwards of 500 during the current week.

Items of Interest.

Dr. John Massie, the well-known Anti-Suffragist, writing to the Westminster Gazette, expresses the fear that the Woman Suffrage issue may result in another split in the Liberal party.

Mr. McCurdy, the Liberal member for Northampton, in a speech delivered last week, defended the methods of the Suffragettes, and urged that the Conciliation Bill should be carried without any further delay.

The Standard, in its leading article on Monday, said that though opposed to woman suffrage it considered that suffragettes have grounds of complaint. They are first formally declared capable of voting, and then "with the same breath told that there is no time to attend to their business—this in a House of Commons which-day after day is laboriously doing nothing at all."

The current issue of the Christian Commonwealth contains an article by Mr. Snowden, M.P., on the position of Woman Suffrage in Parliament. We hope to find room in our columns next week for extracts from this and from other criticisms of the press.

The attention of readers is drawn to the fact that there are still vacant places in the ranks of the prisoners' pageant, and volunteers should send in their names to Miss Dallas, at 4, Clements Inn, at once.

FACTS FOR NEW READERS.

(Those who want more information than is given here should obtain "Women's Fight for the Vote," by F. W. Pethick Lawrence, from The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road. Price 6d. net paper and 1s. net cloth.)

The demand women are making is that sex shall not of itself be a disqualification for the possession of the Parliamentary franchise. Women suffragists have accordingly drafted a Bill to effect this which they desire to see carried into law.

The Meaning of the Parliamentary Vote. The right to put a cross on a ballot paper conferred by the Parliamentary vote is a symbolic act of citizenship.

The Story of the W.S.P.U. The story of the growth of the Women's Social and Political Union is one of the most remarkable in political history.

Why Women Want the Vote. In the first place, they desire to play their part in the life of the nation and introduce their point of view, so long neglected, into the government of the country.

The Militant Methods. The militant methods of the Union were started after forty years of unavailing work by woman suffragists, and have been carried on by the members with unflinching courage.

The Funds. From the commencement of the work in London the W.S.P.U. set out to raise a great fund which should ensure success to its efforts.

The Membership of the W.S.P.U. Women of all shades of political opinion who are not as yet definitely enrolled as members of the Women's Social and Political Union are invited to sign the members' pledge card.

Where the Law is Unjust to Women. Those who oppose giving votes to women are the loudest in their claims that the place of women is in the home, yet it is precisely in the home that the rights of the man are by law entirely superior to those of the woman.

Women and the Administration. In administering the country the Government has set up an entirely artificial differentiation between the sexes.

Answers to Anti-Suffrage Arguments. Women have shown their demand for the vote by petitions, by great public meetings, and by willingness to undergo imprisonment for the sake of the cause.

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THE EARL OF LYTTON ON THE BILL.

Speech at the Queen's Hall, July 18, 1910.

I was present during the debate on Mr. Shackleton's Bill. There was nothing very new in the arguments which were brought against the Bill by our opponents. We were told, in the first place, that the Bill was quite unnecessary because the interests of women were already well looked after by a Parliament elected exclusively by men; that their interests were not only adequately but generously considered on every occasion when they were brought before the members of the House of Commons—as if we had not been told precisely the same thing whenever any Reform Bill was brought forward in the past!

Again we were told that it was dangerous to take this first step, because it was sure to be followed by very much further steps in the same direction. "You must not begin," they said, "because Heaven knows where you may end." Ladies and gentlemen, is not that an argument which has been used against every reform of every kind from the beginning of the world? I doubt if even the advocates of reforms effected in earlier days would have spoken and voted for them if they could have foreseen the consequences which have accrued in our own time.

Again, we were told that no great country, no sovereign power, has ever yet taken this step; therefore, we inhabitants of Great Britain must not give ourselves as the "corpus vili" upon which the experiment was to be performed. I think, ladies and gentlemen, that it has been the boast of the people of Great Britain in the past that they have led the world in political freedom; that they have supplied other nations with a model of Parliamentary institutions; that they have been the first to concede representative government and political freedom to the men of this country.

Women of all shades of political opinion who are not as yet definitely enrolled as members of the Women's Social and Political Union are invited to sign the members' pledge card, which they can obtain from the offices, 4, Clements Inn, and apply for membership. The pledge is as follows:—"I endorse the objects and methods of the Women's Social and Political Union, and I hereby undertake not to support the candidate of any political party at Parliamentary elections until women have obtained the Parliamentary vote."

One of the signs of the great interest aroused by the agitation of the Women's Social and Political Union has been the rapid growth of the Woman's Press, which is the publishing department of the Union. The annual turnover has risen from £60 in the first year by stages of £600, £2,000, £7,000, to £12,000 at the present time.

The Home Secretary's Attitude.

Now, a word about this personal issue which has grown out of the recent debate and to which our chairman this afternoon has already referred. You have no doubt read the correspondence which has taken place between myself and the Home Secretary. I only want to refer to it in order to ask you not to think that I have entered upon that correspondence in any light-hearted spirit, or because I have any love for controversy for its own sake; I do not relish public controversy, even with my political opponents, and the last person with whom I should choose to carry on such a correspondence is my old political friend, for the Home Secretary is the oldest of my political friends; he was the man who introduced me into the political world; he is a man with whom I have had the most intimate and friendly personal relations from that day. We have sat together on the same platform when we belonged to the same party, and although changed circumstances have placed us on opposite sides of politics it has never interfered with our friendship, and we have not only many interests in common, but on all occasions I have always had from the Home Secretary the utmost sympathy and friendliness and encouragement.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, to enter into a

public controversy of this kind with him is altogether repugnant to me, and if I have done so it is only because I had genuinely believed that we had some ground for looking on the Home Secretary as, at any rate, in sympathy with the objects which we were seeking to attain. I did genuinely believe that he had given us encouragement, that he wished well to our cause, and that, so far as he could, he intended to help us; whereas the speech which he delivered at the Second Reading of our Bill was not the speech even of a friendly critic, it was the speech of a man engaged in destructive work for the mere love of destruction. It was done without one word of regret for the doing of it, and it was that which roused in me such a feeling of indignation and drove me to protest against his conduct. I only refer to it now in order to say that the incident is closed; I shall not refer to it again, and for myself, at any rate, it is closed with a sacrifice greater than I like to dwell upon. I am speaking to members of the Women's Social and Political Union, and you who have worked so long and so earnestly in this cause which we both have at heart, you know that the sacrifice of something that is valued is almost sure to come sooner or later for the strenuous advocates of it. It is a price which is extorted from us for our adherence to the cause which we believe in. Sacrifices of this kind only serve to bind still closer together those who are fighting the same battle, and to make of greater value the purpose of their lives. Nearly all of you have had to pay a price of this kind; some of you have had to pay a heavy one, and it is because of the price you pay, because of the sacrifice you make in this cause that you will never be able to turn back from it. That is why I feel confident that either to-day or tomorrow, sooner or later, by some means or other, the cause in which we are engaged is one which is certain to triumph.

An Appeal to the Silent.

I have only one more argument to deal with arising out of the debate. We were told, first by one speaker then by another, that women do not want the vote. Well, we all know that the wish is father to the thought. The opponents of Woman Suffrage do not want women to want the vote, and so they tell us that it is not wanted. I can only say that when you are calculating what is wanted or not wanted by any section of the population you can only judge the matter by the expression of opinion through what I would call organised channels. In every controversy the silent man or the silent woman is claimed by both sides, but no one can speak with certainty about the people who remain silent. We do know, however, that whenever any body of organised women have expressed an opinion it has been expressed in favour of the demand which we are making, and it will be time enough to tell us that women do not want the vote when you can point to organisations composed of women who will petition against it. But what I want to say is this: I hope that whatever the opinions of the silent women may be their numbers will diminish. We say to them, "Don't be silent any more! Whatever your opinions may be, let us know them!" The silent opinion counts for nothing in politics. I speak not only to women but also to men, for since at the present moment the women's vote cannot be used, because it does not exist, we have to rely upon the opinions of those who have votes and can make their opinions felt. I appeal therefore to men of all classes throughout the country to support us. And let me add that the support of those who do not belong to any organisation at present is most valuable. Everyone knows what the opinions of a society may be, but whenever a man who is not a member of any organisation and has not up to the present expressed himself upon the question writes a letter to the Press, or makes a speech, or signifies in any other way that he is in favour of this movement, he does an even greater service than do those whose opinions are already known. Therefore, once more let me say to all the men and women in this country, "The time has come for you to declare yourselves. This question is going to be settled, with your participation or without it. Therefore, come forward and support the Conciliation Committee in the endeavour to pass this Bill!" We have gained a great deal; we have given grave cause for anxiety to the Cabinet. We know by the strenuous efforts which they are making at this moment to scatter our forces that they attach very great importance to this Committee. I tell you this: we do not intend to be broken up! We do not intend to allow our Bill to drop. We are going to ask for facilities before the recess, and if we do not get them we are going to continue our demand after the recess. We are going to demand that what has already been accomplished shall not be wasted. We are going to hold together in any case until our Bill has passed into law. (Cheers.) (A Voice: "We will help you!") Thank you, that is just what I want. We will work for you in Parliament; we look to you to work for us outside. We know what help we shall get from the Women's Social and Political Union and those who are members of existing suffrage societies, and once more I appeal to those who have not yet enrolled themselves, "Come forward, come to our support, and do it quickly, or you will not be in time to reap the victory and the honour which are so close at hand!"

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

June 25 to July 5.

(The Treasurer's Note will be found on p. 707.)

Table with columns for names, amounts, and sub-totals. Includes entries like 'Already acknowledged', 'Miss M. Banks', 'Mrs. G. B. Baker', etc., with amounts in pounds and pence.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.



Form up 3 p.m.

Start at 4 p.m.

Meeting 5.30.

Resolution 6.30.

Sing us a song of gladness, of joy that all goes well, Our Cause, our Hopes, our Triumph, is a tale that all may tell; Gone are the mists and shadows, swift is the darkness fled, Shout, for the night is ended, clear shines the sun o'erhead.

other societies and contingents, and are here to prove that university women of all shades of opinion demand the vote. That these women should come out into the public streets and demonstrate this demand is in itself sufficient evidence of the earnestness of their conviction.

Another double band, and here come the artists—followers in the footsteps of Rosa Bonheur, Vigée le Brun, Angelica Kauffman, Margaret van Eyck, and many others—with their palettes and brushes.

To-morrow the streets of London will witness such sights as have never before been seen except perhaps in the days when, on some great religious or guild festival, our forefathers came out and marched under their appropriate emblems.

University men follow, and next come women writers with their black and white banner, the Suffrage Atelier (artists who devote all their spare time to furthering the cause by their talents), the Women's Tax Resistance League, and the gymnastic teachers, whose workmanlike dress and athletic carriage will impress all beholders.

Even the most rabid "Antis" has never yet been heard to denounce the full participation of women in the life of the stage, and the contingent of actresses which follows the next group of mounted police and bands is certain of an ovation from the lookers-on.

Roman Standards in the West Procession.

In the days of Rome's ascendancy the soldiers carried standards with the initials S.P.Q.R. The Women's Social and Political Union has also four initials, and the standards of the Union's contingents in the west procession are emblazoned with the letters "W.S.P.U.," surmounted with the wreath of victory.

In this procession, as in the other, every woman who can do so wears white or her colours, but no woman will stand aside because she cannot do this, and poor women have been invited to join the ranks.

The men in the street will first see a dazzling pageant of bannerettes and Roman standards, and the colour scheme finally leads up to two very beautiful banners designed by Mr. Laurence Housman.

Symbolism in the East Procession.

If the west procession is remarkable for its extraordinary simplicity and dignity, the east procession will win the hearts of all who love symbolism, delicacy of colour, and decorative effect.

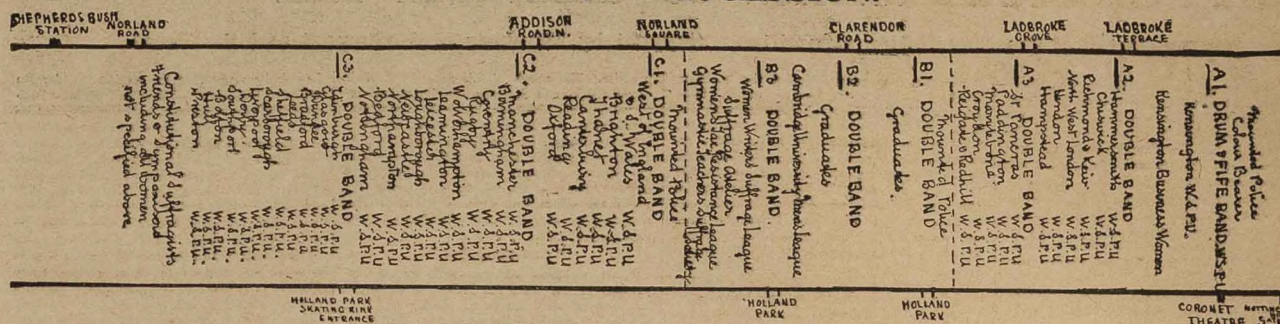
"Words have gone forth whose power can sleep no more," and the nations of the world are watching the progress of the women of England, the storm centre of the world-wide movement.

The man in the street will first see a dazzling pageant of bannerettes and Roman standards, and the colour scheme finally leads up to two very beautiful banners designed by Mr. Laurence Housman.

And who are the women in this procession? After a body of mounted police, the procession is headed by three horsewomen carrying lances; these are the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Joachim, and Miss Vera Holme.

Those who are on or near the Embankment will see, first, after a solid body of mounted police, and General Drummond on horseback, a single figure on foot—a slight fair woman whose name is engraven on the hearts of women as the doer of a golden deed.

THE WEST PROCESSION.



POINTS TO REMEMBER.

The Prisoners' Pageant. Six hundred and seventeen women to represent the six hundred and seventeen imprisonments will walk in the East Procession. At the moment of going to press we want two hundred more volunteers for this most important section.

Paper Sellers.

It is most essential that there should be a great sale of the paper along the route, for the sympathy of the moment must be transformed into a steady and enlightened support of the cause.

Decorated Newspaper Lorries.

At the following points newspaper carts will stand, and from these additional supplies of VOTES FOR WOMEN, as well as VOTES FOR WOMEN colours and buttons, can be obtained.

A WORD FROM MRS. PANKHURST.

The Prisoners' Pageant was a wonderful, striking, and significant feature of the great Procession of June 18th. It impressed very deeply the crowds of onlookers which lined the streets, and brought home to them in a way which perhaps nothing else could have done, that the power to help the helpless and to free the enslaved is to be won through the sacrifice of personal liberty and willing endurance of suffering.

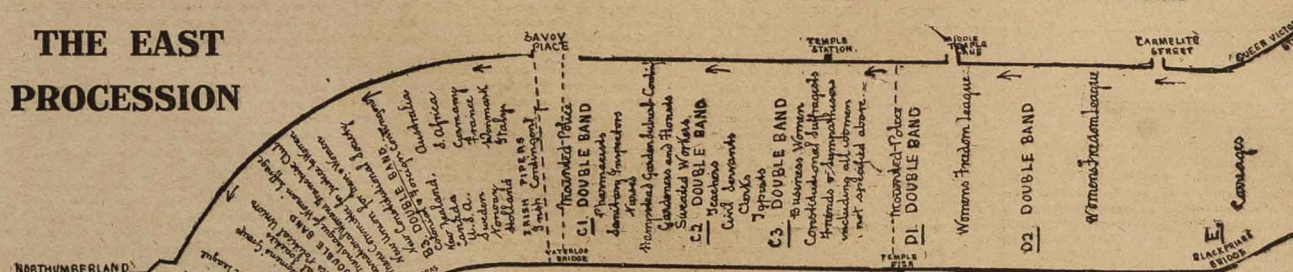
Emmeline Pankhurst.

TO THE W.S.P.U.

To you who through the day's great heat and burden Still keep your armour bright, your spurs in place; You who stand forth to fight your sisters' battle, Shall come a Crown Divine in days to be.

LUCIUS GRANT.

THE EAST PROCESSION

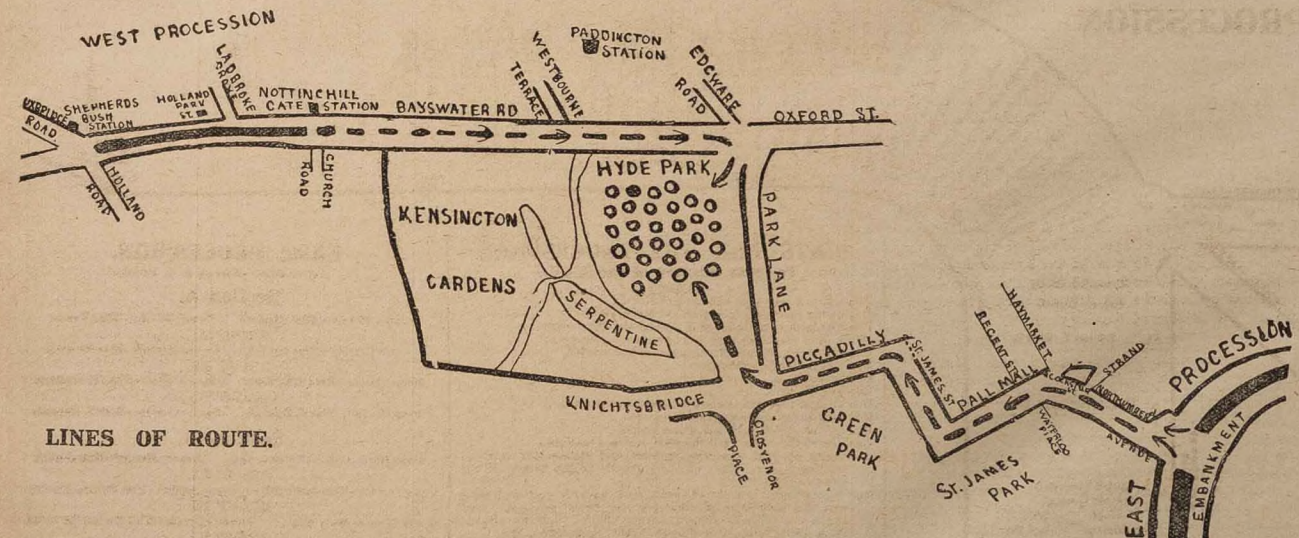


HINTS FOR THE PROCESSION.

To every Member of the W.S.P.U. DON'T! Don't wear gowns that have to be held up. Don't wear enormous hats that block the view. Don't be later than 3 o'clock in joining the Procession.

EAST PROCESSION.

Colour Bearer—Miss C. A. L. Marsh. Section A. Group Marshal—Mrs. Sanders. Banner Marshal—Miss Tyson. GROUP A1. Group Captain—Miss Cather. Banner Captain—Miss Hewitt.



Then follows the founder and leader of the movement, Mrs. Pankhurst, walking side by side with the joint honorary secretary, Mrs. Tuke. Then the members of the Kensington W.S.P.U. and business women of Kensington with special banners.

hunger and forcible feeding in Winson Green Gaol, Birmingham, during a sentence of three months' imprisonment, is the colour-bearer of the W.S.P.U., and typifies the undaunted spirit of the Union, which has dared so much during the last five years.

Good Wishes from Well-Known Women. Mrs. Wolstenholme Elm, who is unable to be present, sends good wishes for the Demonstration.

DETERMINATION TO CARRY THE BILL.

Resolution of the Conciliation Committee. Support by Members of Parliament and the Press.

A meeting of the Conciliation Committee was held at the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon, July 14, the Earl of Lytton in the chair, and the situation created by the second reading of the Woman's Franchise Bill was considered.

"That, having regard to (1) the statement of the Prime Minister that 'the Government recognises that the House ought to have an opportunity, if that is their deliberate desire, of effectively dealing with the whole question'...

"(2) The statement of the Secretary of State for War that to keep the Bill in Committee of the whole House would not involve necessarily that the question should be delayed in becoming law'...

"(3) The fact that the majority in support of the second reading of the Bill was chief of that recorded in favour of the Government measure of the Session'...

"(4) The memorial signed by 195 members of Parliament asking that the unique opportunity afforded by the present Session should be utilised for the passage of the Bill into law'...

"(5) The recognition of the House that the Bill was of too great importance to be sent to a Grand Committee'...

"This Committee records its determination to secure the passage of the Bill into law this year, and calls upon the Government to provide the necessary time."

At a subsequent meeting a letter to the Prime Minister was approved asking for further facilities for the Bill.

The majority on the second reading of the Woman Suffrage Bill turns out to have been 112—that is, one more than originally counted, the opponents being only 189 instead of 190.

Table with 3 columns: For the Second Reading, Against, and counts for Liberals, Unionists, Labour Party, Nationalists.

Of the sixty adverse votes sixteen were members of the Government, so that among private members only forty-four Liberals voted against the second reading.

The second division then took place on the motion of Mr. Lehmann that the Bill should be referred to a Committee of the whole House instead of to a Grand Committee, and this was carried by 320 against 175.

The following M.P.s were incorrectly given both in the first list and in the second: Sir F. Channing, Mr. H. S. Foster, Mr. S. L. Gwynn, Mr. J. A. Jackson and Sir John Randles.

Mr. A. B. Law, Mr. Herbert Neild, Captain Peel, Mr. J. Seidson, Mr. G. Wyndham and the Rt. Hon. A. Lytton were put down in the second list as having voted against the proposal for sending the Bill to a Grand Committee, whereas they refrained from voting in that division at all, the only vote they gave being that in favour of the second reading.

Mr. F. W. Gibbins should only have appeared in the list of those who voted for the second reading of the Bill, and against sending to a Grand Committee, and not in the list of pairs as was stated last week.

Mr. J. S. Ainsworth appeared both in the list of pairs and absentees, instead of in the list of pairs alone.

The Hon. G. F. Stanley refrained from voting on the second reading of the Bill, and voted against sending the Bill to a Grand Committee.

mere colourless generalities of the question. He had listened to the speeches of the Home Secretary in the House of Commons with disgust. The Home Secretary's name was on the back of the manifesto of the Committee responsible for the Bill, and from the first it received his sanction not only in principle, but in detail.

Mr. Winston Churchill accordingly wrote to Lord Lytton a letter which he also sent to the Press, denying that he had been in any way consulted upon the framing of the Bill, and charging Lord Lytton with a want of candour and good faith.

Lord Lytton's Reply.

In reply, Lord Lytton reminds Mr. Churchill that he was consulted by Mr. Balfour at the time the Bill was framed, that this took place in March, that Mr. Balfour distinctly understood Mr. Churchill to assent to the proposal to give the vote to the municipal voters as the basis of the Bill, that a memorandum detailing the plan more exactly was sent to him in April, that in May the proof of the memorandum was submitted to him, and that neither then or at any later time did he express himself at variance with the main views of the Committee.

Moreover, at one stage he specifically wrote: 'I am not merely expressing approval of the general principle, but I think the actual solution which you propose is a good one. I should like to look into the matter more carefully, but, so far as I can judge, your Bill seems to be the best proposal which has ever yet been made.'

In face of these facts Lord Lytton expresses astonishment that Mr. Churchill without further consultation with the promoters should have come down to the House and denounced the measure. He concludes with these words: 'The members of the Conciliation Committee and the advocates of woman suffrage throughout the country are deeply grateful to the friends who upheld their cause in the recent debate, and they respect as worthy antagonists those who honestly opposed them, but I do not know in what quarter the part which you have played in the controversy will meet with either gratitude or respect.'

To this letter Mr. Churchill replies repudiating the charge of bad faith, claiming that the facts support his version, and adding: 'I am sure that on no other subject in the world would you have behaved in such a fashion.' Lord Lytton refers to this matter in the course of his speech reported on page 703.

A Press View.

Mr. Churchill, of whom nothing much has been heard of late, has contrived to bring himself once more to the front, and, as usual, he has raised a storm, which was probably all he sought to do, for on this occasion there was no obvious electioneering advantage to be gained. Quite apart from the precise merits of the controversy with Lord Lytton, Mr. Churchill has not added to his Parliamentary popularity by his latest move, and the opponents of the Bill do not welcome even such powerful debating assistance as he gave them, seeing that, according to all report, it was only on the previous night that he made up his mind to which side that assistance was to be given.

The Lobby correspondent of The Observer.

AN M.P. ON THE BILL.

Speech by Mr. McCurdy, M.P., at Northampton.

Before saying anything about Woman's Suffrage, I should like, during this period that has been called the 'truce of God' in the constitutional issue, for us to consider for two minutes what are the principles for which Radicals stand in this constitutional issue.

The people of this country, by their representatives in the House of Commons, declared on July 12—(hear, hear)—by a majority larger than the majority by which we flung back the Budget for the Lords to swallow, by a majority greater than the majority on which the Veto resolutions themselves depend, the representatives of the people by 109 votes declared the will of the people. (Applause.) Are we going to eat our words? That is the question for Radicals.

"This Shall Be!"

I am a House of Commons man. (Applause.) I say what the House of Commons has decided shall be law. (Hear, hear.) I absolutely repudiate the suggestion that members of the House of Commons went into the Lobby and voted against their convictions, and stated in the Lobby that they were so doing. It is suggested by some people that the Bill is going to be blocked, not by the House of Lords, not by the members of the House of Commons who have voted for it, but by a non-elected, non-representative body, the Cabinet. For my part, I say a Radical Cabinet is either the servant of the House of Commons or we have no use for the Cabinet.

A House of Commons Man.

I am a House of Commons man, and whether it be right or wrong, they have declared emphatically their desire that this Bill should be passed into law. For my part I do not share in the fears that have been expressed that the men who voted for that Bill voted with their tongue in their cheek. We are on the eve of a change, and it is no use disguising that fact. Whether we like it or not, we must admit that what is at stake for the gander in respect to the Veto resolution, is sauce for the goose on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) As Radicals and House of Commons men we shall regard that majority of 109 as good enough for us.

"Violence and Anarchism."

I was in the House of Commons when the Prime Minister, in a carefully-prepared peroration, declared, before a perturbed House and in view of the ladies who covered behind the grille in the gallery—(laughter)—that if the Suffragettes resorted to methods of violence, their blood would be on their own heads. He said that in this country any cause which relies on methods other than peaceful agitation is foredoomed to failure. I said to myself 'I am not so sure of this,' because I thought of the methods by which the men won the franchise. I thought of the peaceful and constitutional way—(laughter)—in which they burned the Bishop's Palace at Bristol and the Mansion House, in which they burned the prisons and burned forty-two private dwellings. I thought of the sympathetic and constitutional manner—(laughter)—in which the Government of that day handed four of them to express their views on the peaceful agitation pursued by them. And I thought of the purely constitutional and peaceful burnings which took place at Coventry and Nottingham. I thought of the days when an Archbishop of Canterbury was spat upon, and the King dare not show his face in the streets of London, and I thought to myself 'I really prefer the militant methods of the Suffragettes, with all their mistakes, to the peaceful and constitutional agitation by which men secured the franchise.'

THE VOTE AS TO THE GRAND COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, the Unionist Member for W. Salop, writes to the Times to protest against the "unjustifiable abuse" of those members who voted for the second reading of the Bill and against its being referred to a Grand Committee.

He continues: "Still more offensive are the suggestions that we were actuated by a desire to fulfil some pledge and evade the effect of such fulfilment."

"I must be speaking for many besides myself when I say that I gave no election pledge for or against any Women's Suffrage Bill, and my vote for the second reading was given because I believed the arguments in favour of the Bill to outweigh those against it."

"I voted against the Bill going to a Grand Committee because I always have voted against important controversial measures being removed from the arena of the House. The Unionist party have always taken that line in reference to the new procedure adopted in 1907."

"Why should those who have consistently followed that principle suddenly abandon it on this occasion?"

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

THE TIMES.

It is evident from many signs that the ambiguous and inconsistent divisions on the Woman Franchise Bill last Tuesday have bewildered without satisfying any party; a result for which we have to thank the 118 members who played the old but unedifying game of running with the hare by voting for the second reading and hursing with the

hounds by supporting the motion to refer the Bill to a Committee of the whole House. Both sides find encouragement in the result; and we are faced with the prospect of an indefinite continuance of hostilities, which seem likely to be waged with singular bitterness. The personal squabble between Mr. Churchill and Lord Lytton, which has already taken a tone that would have suggested an early morning parade with pistols or small swords in former days, is only one sign out of many. Every day adds to the hubbub, and the coming demonstrations promise or threaten to be of a very lively character. There is to be what Mr. Meagles called "alloging and marshoging" on both sides. To-day the men who oppose the grant of the franchise to women hold a demonstration in Trafalgar Square; next Saturday the women who want the franchise have processions marching through the streets to Hyde Park; and sundry other proceedings of a similar character are being hastily organised. . . The extraordinary cross-currents in political life which the present Bill has set going, and the general state of unsettlement and uncertainty which it has revealed among all except those who are resolutely opposed to female suffrage on sure and reasoned grounds, show how little thought has been given to the question. But we trust there may be no more vacillation. It is time to take a firm stand and put an end to a nuisance which is becoming a danger.

THE SPECTATOR.

The Suffragists will during the autumn concentrate their efforts upon coercing the Government, and unless they are met by a strong and persistent counter-attack, there is no small danger of the Government yielding.

THE NATION.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Woman's Suffrage Bill by a considerable majority, and has referred it to a Committee of the whole House. If the forms of representative government have any meaning, this should signify that the House desires to proceed with this Bill until it becomes law. There is, admittedly, at present no such pressure upon the time of the House as to preclude the detailed discussion necessary to secure this end. Yet it is generally held that the House will not proceed further with this business. Why? Because the House of Commons does not, in fact, possess control over the conduct of its business, while the Government, which does, considers that it can safely disregard the expressed will of the representatives of the people. We again ask, Why? The answer is double, but in each case the same. First, because the Government thinks that the large majority expresses, not conviction, but tactics, partly the desire to win some early electoral advantage, partly the desire to fulfil an extorted pledge. Secondly, because the Ministerial calculators hold that the admission of these women voters would damage their chances at the next election. So the forms of representative government are pushed aside for considerations of tactics, the art of "playing for positions." Now, we should be loath to deny that, in the "game" of politics, especially at a time like this, when several great "stakes" lie on the table, tactics have a rightful claim. But such absorption in tactics as prevails just now has perils of its own, especially for a party whose possibilities of progress depend upon keeping alive faith in ideas and enthusiasm for social reforms. The reference of every critical step to the arbitrament of a short-range party opportunism is not even sound tactics, for it fails to write off the moral and intellectual damages which such timidity involves.

"H. W. M." IN THE NATION.

Unhappily, hypocrisy lay well in the scheme of the Parliamentary opponents of the Bill. Everyone knows that the second of Tuesday's votes was meant to kill the first. A more foolish course could not have been taken if it was an object to discredit the party of violence among the Suffragists. But the House of Commons gave more with its right hand than it withheld with its left, and if the future conduct of the movement is wise, the true meaning of the debate and the division will increasingly appear. The party system is suited to the solution of most questions, but not of this. Last Monday and Tuesday it was thrust aside, not frankly or fully, but inevitably; and it will have to be put aside again.

LIVERPOOL DAILY COURIER.

Mr. Churchill, with an insolence and effrontery that really deserve to rank with his best exercises, endeavoured to prove that the Bill should be rejected as offensive merely to true democratic sentiment. He sought with his rare skill to stir up every possible prejudice against the endorsement of the principle which he professes to respect and even to have at heart. Out of his friendship to the cause of Woman's Suffrage, he dealt that cause blows more mortally intended than any delivered by its open and avowed enemies—even including among them his own leader, the Prime Minister.

(Further Press extracts are given on p. 715.)

TREASURER'S NOTE.

We have a magnificent list of contributions to acknowledge, amounting to a total of over £1,165, paid into the treasury between June 25 and July 5. Of this sum £500 is given in one cheque. It is the gift of Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, whose name is so specially honoured in the world of science, and is beloved as well as honoured by the women of to-day. It is characteristic of Mrs. Ayrton that this gift (half of the £1,000 promised at the Royal Albert Hall on June 18) should take the form of a tribute paid to the memory of a great woman who has passed away—Madame Bodichon—whose name should be held in grateful remembrance by all who are striving to complete her life-work. Mme. Bodichon was one of the founders of Girton College, and subscribed the first £1,000 to its funds. She was a pioneer of the woman's suffrage movement, and of every other movement that aimed at bettering the condition of woman.

A pamphlet which she wrote on the laws relating to women was largely instrumental in bringing about the enactment of the Married Women's Property Act, which, by securing to married women the right to their own earnings or their own inheritance, has immensely added to the freedom and dignity of wifehood. Mrs. Ayrton writes of her:— 'She was an artist of great power, full of originality of poetry, and her friend Daubigny, the great French painter, urged her to give up everything for painting, offering her a place in his studio, and assuring her that if she would be guided by him she would become one of the first artists of the day. She loved her art, and was much moved at this recognition of her power, but after long and serious consideration she came to the conclusion that she could do more for women by working directly for the improvement of their condition than by gaining a great reputation as an artist, and so she deliberately sacrificed her ambition for the sake of other women. She belonged to the first Women's Suffrage Society in London, was at its first meeting, was a friend of John Stuart Mill, and continued to the day of her death an ardent suffragist.'

It is a golden chain, this work of women for women. Inspired by the memory of such women as Mme. Bodichon, and by the presence and sympathy of such women as Mrs. Ayrton, life becomes to each one of us a great and joyous opportunity for service.

During the last few days nearly £500 has been subscribed towards the expenses of the great united demonstration on July 23. The total cost will be £1,000. This includes 40 bands, an entirely new scheme of banners and decorations, the cost of a million handbills, and all the expenses connected with the immense scheme of organisation and advertisement.

I appeal to those who have not already subscribed either at the Royal Albert Hall or subsequently to make up the remaining £500. New members are joining every day, new friends are getting into touch with the movement. Travellers from other countries are in London and are amazed at the progress of this great agitation. To them, as treasurer of this Union, I say: Take shares in this great company; make sacrifices; give generously as others have given. We need your help, and we need it now.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To-day.—Devote all possible time to telling everybody about the great demonstration in Hyde Park on Saturday, July 23. If in or near Harrogate, go to the Kursaal and hear Mrs. Pankhurst and Lady Constance Lytton.

Saturday, July 23.—Join one of the Processions and bring your friends to march with you. Scottish women who cannot be in London, the Edinburgh Demonstration needs your support and presence.

Monday, July 25.—Please note that the usual Monday afternoon meeting will be held at St. James' Hall, Great Portland Street (not Queen's Hall), at 3 p.m. next Monday, and that Mr. Balfour, Secretary of the Conciliation Committee, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst will speak. The meeting is free.

Thursday, July 28.—Another important meeting will be held at St. James' Hall, at 8 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.

The Woman's Press, 155, Charing Cross Road, W.C.—The book reviewed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence on p. 708 of this issue, "The Matchless Maid," by Father Bernard Vaughan, is on sale at the Woman's Press, price 3s. 6d. net.

BEGIN TO-MORROW!

Begin at the great Hyde Park Demonstration! If you have not begun already, there is yet time for you to start in the competition for increasing the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Remember, every new regular reader of the paper is worth as much to the movement as the holding of a successful meeting. Introduce the paper wherever you go. Join in our scheme by which members and friends of the Union may vie with each other in a friendly way to see who can do the most for the suffrage cause.

In this competition there are six classes. CLASS A is a competition for those who obtain the largest number of orders for the paper, addressed either to newscasters or to the publisher. Special books of order forms have been prepared and can be obtained from the Circulation Manager, 4, Clements Inn.

CLASS B is for individual sellers, who may obtain their copies direct from the publisher, or from the Woman's Press, or from an organiser or any responsible person. For this section a special card has been prepared which may be obtained from the Woman's Press, 155, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

CLASS C is a competition for pitch captains, and prizes will be given to those at whose pitches the largest number are sold. They obtain their copies from the Woman's Press or from the Local Union or Campaign Centre.

CLASS D is for Local Unions and CLASS E for country campaign centres, and in each case prizes will be given for the greatest number of copies sold.

CLASS F. The sixth competition is for those who obtain the most promises from newscasters to stock the paper and exhibit a poster. Such posters will be supplied free, and it is essential that the competitors should not only obtain the promises but should visit regularly to see that the poster is displayed.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY. LAST WEEK OF SALE FINAL REDUCTIONS COMMENCING MONDAY NEXT.

The undermentioned are Typical Bargains from the Sale:



Real Sealskin Coats (as sketch), 6 only, made from sound and reliable skins, last season's shapes. Original price, £35; many others at proportionate reductions. Further reduced to 19/.

New Sable Kolonaki Stone and Muff, a very wonderful imitation of the finest Canadian sable. The set complete. Further reduced to 8 gns.

Foulard Silk Frock (as sketch), rich quality, in spot and small designs, in the fashionable shape, perfectly fresh, in black and white and colours. Further reduced to 39/6.

Lingerie Gowns (as sketch), 50 only, in good quality Broderie Anglaise, with plain muslin band at foot of skirt. Original price, 49/6. Quite fresh. Further reduced to 21/-.

Cotton Sheets.

About 150 Pairs of Good Cotton Sheets. Size 3 by 4 yards. Reliable make. Regular price, 7/6. 4/11 per pair.



Fashionable Tailor-made Suits (as sketch), 25 only, in new Cashmere Tweeds and Serges. New fashionable cuts. Coats lined silk. Original price, 70/- to £5. Further reduced to 39/6.

Knitted Sports Coats, 200 only (as sketch), some shorter, others much longer, in white and colours. Original price, 10/- to 25/6. Further reduced to 5/-.

New Fashionable Wide Scarves (as sketch), in Paisley Silk and Chamelion Satin, edged with natural marabout feather, 17 inches wide 2 1/2 yards long. Original price, 21/- and 29/6. Further reduced to 12/11.

Blouses (as sketch), in best quality French lawn, white grounds, printed in various fashionable colours, finished with hand crochets buttons, perfect shape. Original price, 11/9. Further reduced to 7/11.

Advertisement for various bargains: A Silk Bargain, A Cotton Bargain, A Woollen Bargain. Each section lists items and their reduced prices.

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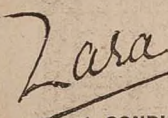
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BOOK OF THE WEEK.

"The Matchless Maid."

Never has the story of that faith which overcomes the world been told in more wonderful fashion than in the life of the warrior maiden, Jeanne d'Arc. Were it not for the documents that have survived, were it not especially for those verbatim records of the Trial that led up to her death, and the Trial of Rehabilitation that took place thirty years afterwards—documents that record the history of her life, told by herself and attested by the witness of those who knew her—this story would surely belong to the realm of religious romance, not, as it does now, to the realm of actual historical record. For it passes all understanding.

I can wish to those who desire the bare stuff of human drama shorn of all extraneous comment no greater joy than that which they will get from T. Douglas Murray's translation of the original documents, setting forth the facts of the life, achievements, and death of The Maid as attested on oath. This book was published by Heinemann in 1907, and ought to be read by every student of history and lover of human nature. Many recent books have been written upon this most wonderful of wonderful themes—And a very beautiful exposition, "Life Lessons from blessed Joan of Arc," has recently been added to their number, by Father Bernard Vaughan, and is published (price 3s. 6d. net) by Allen and Sons, London. The story is treated mainly from the religious point of view, and is written to encourage the fighters of the good fight and the keepers of the Christian faith of the present day.

The spirit of the book and the eloquence and beauty of its literary style are illustrated in the closing invocation:—
O pure and noble heroine, may the thought of thy great and gracious character infuse into us thy spirit, stir us with thy zeal and feed us with thy fire! O chivalrous maid, may the contemplation of thy splendid personality strengthen us to hate what is wrong, to love what is right, and to fight for the best!

To this child of France, who could not read and knew not how to write her own name, courage was the greatest force in the world, and fear was the cardinal sin. Sane and strong and self-controlled, knowing her own mind absolutely, with an inflexible will, a sure aim, a single and direct nature, she could not understand the timidity and indecision of the heads of the army and the state. "Noble Dauphin," she pleaded, "hold not such long and so many counsels." She could never be daunted by the word "impossible," for she possessed that faith which makes all things possible.

The evidence of trained soldiers of the highest rank reveals the magnitude of her military achievements, the relief of Orleans, the victory of Patay, the capture of Troyes.

She, a village maiden, who had no experience of war, or even of soldiering, achieved what had baffled and baulked the best-trained generals in the Dauphin's army. She did as a young, untutored girl what even to-day is an insoluble puzzle to the military tactician. . . . Referring to this peasant girl's generalship "everybody," remarked D'Alencon, "was amazed to see that in all things pertaining to warfare she rivalled and surpassed with as much knowledge and capacity as if she had been twenty or thirty years trained in the art of war, while in all other things she was as simple as any other young girl."

But it is not the military achievement only or chiefly that absorbs the thought of the writer. It is the character of this deliverer of her race that awakens his and our supreme tribute of wonder, awe, and admiration: the matchless simplicity; the consuming love, giving almost superhuman prowess to her body, as well as to her mind; the spirit of obedience to the Divine Will that inspired her amazing courage and made her the worker of miracles.

That this girl was human adds for ever to the dignity and the worth of our common human nature. That she was woman crowns her sex with the glory of womanhood. That she was an instrument of salvation in the hands of the Most High opens to us, if we will give our life, our body, and soul to obedience to the Divine Voice, a vista of possible achievement.

A most interesting and remarkable preface is written by the Archbishop of Westminster, directly connecting the history of Joan of Arc with the awakening of women at the present day. It is so significant that it must be quoted entire:—

"The arrangements of Divine Providence are inexhaustible. We live in an age when the energies of women are of necessity taking new directions. The old home life is impossible or insufficient for many of them, and they have to go forth abroad to live often solitary lives, to work out a career unaided, and to enter upon pursuits which until recent times were confined to the stronger sex. It is useless to ignore this tendency. It arises from causes which cannot be controlled. But while this transformation and development of womanly activity goes on, it is all-important that the sacred characteristics which give to womanhood its power and its charm should not be overshadowed by the stress and toil which accompany the new conditions in which it is now placed. And in this moment the Church of God sets up before our gaze the beautiful figure of blessed Joan the Maid, called by God from home and given a work in which many brave men had failed. She did her work, she went in and out in camp and city, but she still remained the gentle, simple maiden. May her story, told so eloquently by the writer of the following pages, teach our Catholic maidens, and women of every degree, to do whatever God puts into their hands to do, and yet keep untouched and bright all the glory of their womanhood."

Women who are fighting their great battle for the emancipation of womanhood, women who realise that it is to God and not to man that they must yield their soul, could find no inspiration more beautiful than the life of the warrior, the martyr, the saint and the woman whose life is set forth in the pages of "The Matchless Maid." The book can be obtained from The Women's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

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A MEDIEVAL SUFFRAGETTE.

"There is nothing new under the sun," and even the great struggle of the Suffragettes has its parallel—though on a smaller scale—in certain historical incidents, which it is interesting in our day to dig up and read with the new understanding that we now possess. When we learn of a young girl in the Middle Ages, in the days when women were expected to sit at home in beautiful raiment while valiant knights went out and fought for them—when we read of this young girl, accompanied by a handful of soldiers, riding to a disaffected city and by sheer strength of will gaining an entrance, we see again that in the Middle Ages as to-day indomitable courage in a right cause will always win its way. When we hear, too, that this young girl, on demanding admittance to the city, was mockingly presented with a box of sweets, it recalls plainly enough the attitude of those who would deny women the vote and assert that beautiful clothes and indirect influence are enough to content her. The story of this girl, Anne Marie Louise D'Orleans, daughter of Gaston D'Orleans, and in her own right Duchesse de Montpensier, is told in a recent number of the *Saturday Review*, under the title of "A Noble Suffragette."

It was Palm Sunday in the year 1652. The young duchesse knew that the Royal army threatened Orleans, and that her well-beloved Condé was in danger; but she doubted even in her zeal whether her father would consent to send her in his stead. When she was hidden to start for Orleans on the morrow, what a tumult of buoyant expectation surged in her girl-heart; she knew her chance had come, and without a moment's delay set about her preparations. Rising with the first grey gleam of dawning day, she sought the church, there to entreat a blessing on her way, then back to the Luxembourg to hear her father's counsels and advice.

The news that she was going to Orleans had already spread like wildfire through Paris, where her popularity was unrivalled, and all and sundry had gathered in and around monsieur's house to see the girl depart. Here and there were whispers—some of hope, some of fear—that reached her ears; she had to listen to her father's public avowal that at Orleans her will was to be absolute, knowing all the time that his secret command had been that she should not have too much power. Of fear she knew nothing; a dauntless will and the fair promise of hope made her conscious of hitherto dormant powers within that would sustain her on her quest.

As she drove out from Etampes, yet scarce a few miles distant, she met 500 cavalrmen and light horsemen, some French, some of other nationalities, but all wearing the Orleans colours, and all waiting to escort her. Proudly the men saluted and lined up round her carriage, and great was their joy when the girl descended from her coach and, mounting on horseback, assumed command.

Onward they marched till the grey twilight shadows called for a halt for the night. By this time they had reached Toury, and awaiting the young general were the Duc de Nemours and other warlike courtiers. She was told that the soldiers were proud to see her in her father's place, and invited to preside over the council of war.

With the morrow the undaunted duchesse was off again, but black tidings awaited her when she entered the tiny town of Artenay. The messenger who brought the dispatch informed her that it was unwise to try and enter Orleans as the King's troops were at hand. It was suggested she should tarry until the Royal army had departed; but, though others' faces whitened at the dread news, the girl's courage rose higher every moment. Into Orleans she would go; the example should be set by herself, and if it led to her capture and imprisonment, she was content to face even that. On they pressed, and, drawing rein when they reached the banks of the Loire, they found that the walls of Orleans were barred against their entry.

For a while she waited, watching the scene, but realising for the first time the difficulties that lurked around her. Then into the fray she went, single-handed, and marching round the moat she demanded entrance. Not a soul moved to obey her, and friends and foes alike watched the girl from the city walls.

Reaching La Porte de Saint, where once in by-gone days Jeanne d'Arc had passed, the young commander espied the governor himself regarding her movements through a porthole. Then insult was added to injury by the offer of a box of bonbons at the hands of a messenger. The infuriated girl waved the box aside and resumed her march past gate and barriers to the banks of the Loire.

Here a crowd of boatmen in typical red caps and striped shirts undertook to burst open a wooden postern. They had long watched the girl, and now, panting but triumphant, she waited the result of their labours, regarding their efforts by encouraging words and a shower of gold.

The wave of public feeling changed at an instant's liding. The bravery of a few became the byword of many, and as the gate fell and the dauntless Duchesse de Montpensier entered the city, she was at once the heroine of the hour. Shoulder-high on an improvised couch they carried her, a madly cheering mob surging round the cortège all the way. She was met by the governor and other officials. She had won!

In vain on Holy Thursday the emissaries of the King demanded an entry for his Majesty's forces. The duchesse, commanding the presence of the Mayor, walked through the streets to Mass at the church of St. Catherine. The Court she decreed should not enter the city, and its representatives, seeing the blue sashes of Orleans, knew they had come too late, and that a woman's power had proved mightier than even the forces of kings.

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The Women's Social and Political Union.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

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FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1910.

THE BILL, THE WHOLE BILL, AND NOTHING BUT THE BILL.

On the morrow of the second reading of the Conciliation Bill, the enemies of the measure raised the cry, "The Bill is dead!" Having failed in their attempt to secure the rejection of the Bill, they at once attempted to minimise the importance of the majority recorded for its second reading. Thus they argued that the decision of the House of Commons to keep the Bill in Committee of the whole House is a proof that the second reading majority implies no wish on the part of the House that the Bill shall become law. Yet, before this point of procedure had been settled by the House, the opponents of the Bill argued that to keep it in Committee of the whole House is a proof that the second reading majority implies no wish on the part of the House that the Bill shall become law. Yet, before this point of procedure had been settled by the House, the opponents of the Bill argued that to keep it in Committee of the whole House is a proof that the second reading majority implies no wish on the part of the House that the Bill shall become law.

One thing is obvious. Those who so vehemently asserted that it would be wrong to refer this measure, involving constitutional change, to a Grand Committee, cannot now be allowed to say that the Bill is killed because the House did not so deal with it. It is now for those who have carried the second reading of the Bill to prove the sincerity of their convictions and to repudiate the imputation of bad faith laid against them by the Bill's opponents, by pressing for the facilities which will enable them to carry the Bill into law. The Conciliation Committee have been quick to give a lead in the matter, and after the second reading majority had been secured they adopted with unanimity a resolution demanding further facilities for the Bill. The Committee have, we understand, already laid their claim for facilities before the Prime Minister and now await his reply.

It is clear that the Government will find it difficult to produce reasons for refusing facilities to a Bill which is supported by a majority larger than that accorded by the House of Commons to the main points in the Ministerial programme. Therefore, to escape the need of granting facilities to the Bill, a desperate attempt is being made to divide the supporters of the Bill and to break up the Conciliation Committee. Mr. Lloyd George is taking the lead in this. His plan of campaign consists in inviting the Liberal Members in the

House of Commons to desert the Conciliation Committee and their Bill. Party feeling is to be inflamed and the seeds of distrust are to be sown between those Members of varying political views who have, with so much goodwill, mutual confidence, and success combined in an effort towards political justice. Liberal Members are being urged to break the alliance which for the purpose of gaining Votes for Women they have formed with men of other parties. They are asked to throw over Mr. Shackleton's Bill in favour of some other more "democratic" proposal. But Liberal Members who believe in women's enfranchisement are not likely to desert their coadjutors in other parts of the House, whose support of woman suffrage is as sincere as their own, at the bidding of one whose aim it obviously is to delay and defeat the women's cause.

As to a democratic Bill, that Bill is, for practical purposes, most truly democratic which concedes to women the Household Suffrage, is supported by women themselves, is popular with the electors, and can be carried immediately into law. Such a Bill is the one promoted by the Conciliation Committee. It is the bird in the hand, and genuine Suffragists, within the House of Commons or outside, prefer it to Mr. Lloyd George's "democratic" and unattainable bird in the bush.

The plain fact is that whereas the Conciliation Bill can be carried through the present Parliament, no other Suffrage Bill can be so carried. The existing House of Commons contains no majority for any other kind of Woman Suffrage proposal. It is the Conciliation Bill, or nothing; and Mr. Lloyd George is well aware of this. What alternatives to the Conciliation Bill he and those who think with him propose, is at this moment yet uncertain. Rumour has it that he favours either a measure giving universal adult suffrage to men and women, or a measure giving votes, not only to women who are householders on their own account, but to those women also who are married to men householders.

That an Adult Suffrage Bill would be ignominiously defeated in the present House of Commons is evident, for not only would the entire Unionist party vote against the measure, but a number of Liberals, some being Anti-Suffragists and others being supporters of a moderate form of women's enfranchisement, would oppose it, too. We understand that those Members of Parliament who genuinely believe in Adult Suffrage are particularly averse from the introduction at this juncture of an Adult Suffrage Bill, since they know its defeat to be certain. The proposal to give votes to all married women, whether possessed of a distinct qualification or not, and simply because they are married to voters, would also be rejected by the present House of Commons. Such a proposal would enfranchise, not only the million women to be enfranchised under Mr. Shackleton's Bill, but some five millions more, making a total of about six million new voters. Moreover, it would introduce this vast addition to the electorate upon a franchise quite new to this country. One has only to read the speeches in the recent debate in the House of Commons to understand that if such a measure were now to be introduced, it would be defeated. Accordingly, no one could possibly advance either of these two proposals as an alternative to Mr. Shackleton's Bill, except with a view to wrecking that Bill. The sincere democrats in the House of Commons will be the first to resent such tactics if they are resorted to by those opponents of Woman Suffrage who are masquerading as Adult Suffragists.

None recognise more clearly than Mr. Lloyd George himself the destructive purpose of those who seek so to enlarge a Bill as to make it unacceptable to Parliament. When such an attempt was made by the objectors to his own Old Age Pensions proposals, he stigmatised the amendment by which they sought to extend and overload his scheme as a "trap," and as "their way of killing Old Age Pensions." Similarly, the supporters of Woman Suffrage are perfectly well aware that Mr. Lloyd George, in attacking the Conciliation Bill as "undemocratic," is setting a trap for them, and is deliberately trying to kill the Bill. But in vain does he set his trap in the sight of those whom it is designed to catch. We believe that failure, entire and crushing, will meet this latest attempt to wreck the Conciliation movement and to destroy the Suffrage Bill.

At this moment of crisis the great need is faith and the action which is born of faith. Two forces are at battle. These are, on the one hand, the determination that the Bill shall become law; and on the other hand, the determination that it shall not. The fate of the Bill depends on which is the stronger of these two forces. They are the sole factors in the situation, for it is not true, as some half-hearted supporters of the Bill seem to think, that there exists some third factor beyond our control. Who are the stronger and the more determined, the supporters of the Bill, or its opponents? On that question alone depends the issue of the present conflict.

Christabel Pankhurst.

THE SCENES IN HYDE PARK.

Forty Platforms. One hundred and fifty Speakers. Resolution to be put at 6.30.

In spite of the vast crowds which attended the great Hyde Park Demonstration of the Women's Social and Political Union in 1908, there were many people who stayed away and have regretted their absence ever since.

Both those who were there on that occasion and those who were not will be the chance of seeing a still more wonderful sight to-morrow (Saturday). An area twice as large as before has been set aside, covering, as will be seen in the map, all the available space between the Marble Arch and the Serpentine. Not only will the Women's Social and Political Union be present with its colours of purple, white and green, but a great number of other societies will be represented, and a wonderful demonstration will result.

Arrangements are now complete, and when the two Processions enter Hyde Park, the Western one through the Marble Arch and the Eastern one by Hyde Park Corner, they will all find their places without the slightest delay. Forty platforms have been arranged, and as soon as the speakers of the W.S.P.U. and of the other societies who are joining in this Demonstration have taken their places the proceedings will begin.

In the centre of the platforms a special coning tower has been erected, from which Press representatives possessing the necessary ticket may watch the proceedings, and at which all enquiries will be answered. From this tower, at half-past six, a flag will be waved, and a group of buglers on the tower, together with four other groups stationed at the four corners of the park, will give out the signal for the resolution to be put.

The authorities have taken down a large part of the railings inside the park for the convenience of the public, so that there will be no difficulty as to ingress or egress, and the extension of the area will prevent any inconvenience from overcrowding. A band of messenger boys will also be in readiness to take messages to the platforms, etc.

Platform 2.
WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION.
Chair: Miss Marsh.



Photo, Miss Marsh

Platform Tickets.
Platform captains are in charge of each one of the platforms, and they have instructions to admit no one on to the lorries except those having platform tickets. These tickets have been sent to the chairman and speakers and to the Press.

How to Get There.
The Tube stations, Lancaster Gate and Marble Arch on the Central London Tube, and Hyde Park Corner and Knightsbridge on the Brompton and Piccadilly Railway are all very convenient for reaching the Demonstration ground. At the Tube stations posters are shown and illustrated maps are being distributed, which show the exact relation of most of the underground stations to the park.

Banner Bearers.
Those who are carrying light banners or decorations are asked to hold them during the meeting in Hyde Park and put them under the platforms at the close. If, however, there is any reason why they should not care to do this, they may put them under any of the platforms on entering the park. All large banners or any things which would block the view are to be put, immediately on arrival in the park, under the lorries, where they will be taken charge of by specially appointed officials and conveyed to Clements Inn. They will be returned to their owners during the week following.

Carrriages.
Carrriages will only be allowed in the carriage road inside the park, from Marble Arch to Hyde Park Corner, parallel with Park Lane, and not on the north side of the park.

THE SPEAKERS.

A magnificent list of chairmen and speakers, representative of various societies and of different social and political and professional interests, has been arranged. Members of the W.S.P.U. will miss from the list the name of Miss Mary Gawthorpe, who is unfortunately prevented by illness from speaking. A few notes on the speakers follow.

Platform 1.
WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION.
Chair: Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the revered founder of the Women's Social and Political Union, was for many years associated with her husband, the late Dr. Pankhurst, in working for Woman Suffrage and in securing other reforms for women. She took an active part in public work until she realised that franchise was the one thing which was necessary before urgent reforms could be obtained. In February, 1908, she was arrested for leading a deputation to the House of Commons and served six weeks' imprisonment. In October, 1909, after the famous trial at Bow Street, she was sentenced to three months' in Holloway. In June of last year she was again arrested in connection with the deputation which led to the Right to Petition

England and devoted many years of her life to social work among working girls in London. She was one of the founders of the Espérance Girls Club, which is now renowned for its performance of Old English Morris Dances, and is still the President of this club. She has been twice imprisoned, once in October, 1906, and once in February, 1909, receiving on the latter occasion a sentence of two months' imprisonment.



Photo, Mrs. Pankhurst

Mrs. Willock has long been interested in sociology, and has always believed in political equality for the sexes. She has travelled all round the world, and the more she sees the more she believes that women's interests should be fairly represented.

The Rev. Anna Shaw is one of the few women who have taken the degree of D.D. She was born at Boston, and is a recognised leader of the women's movement in America. She spoke at the W.S.P.U. Albert Hall meeting in 1909 in connection with the International Suffrage Congress. Her sympathy with the movement in England is extremely deep.

Platform 4.
WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION.
Chair: Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.



Photo, Miss Christabel Pankhurst

surpassed only by her remarkable personality, which has won for her universal respect and love. Mrs. Tuke (joint Hon. Sec. with Mrs. Pankhurst of the W.S.P.U.) is universally beloved by the members of the Union. Before she became hon. sec. three years ago she had always been keenly interested in schemes for the benefit of children and girls, but the militant campaign for the vote aroused in her a consciousness that no such schemes would be effective until women possessed direct political power. She gives all her time to the work of the Union, and in her leisure helps to organise the Morris dances of the Espérance Girls' Club. She lived for many years in South Africa.

Mrs. Charles Mansell Moulin, with her husband, has worked devotedly for the cause. She is proud of being by birth a Welshwoman, and inherits the love of liberty which is characteristic of the Celts. She has worked among poor and among sweated women since her girlhood.

Miss C. A. L. Marsh will always be remembered in the history of the suffrage movement as the woman who was forcibly fed in Winslow Green Prison during a sentence of three months. She joined the W.S.P.U. two and a half years ago; since when she has worked in many by-elections and has taken part in many protests at Cabinet Ministers' meetings. She is a qualified sanitary inspector.

Miss Una Stratford Dugdale is the eldest daughter of Commander E. Stratford Dugdale, R.N. She was educated at Hanover and at Cheltenham College. She took part in Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's Deputation to the House of Commons in Feb., 1909, and was sent to prison.

Mrs. F. E. M. Macaulay devoted the early part of her career to teaching, after having distinguished herself at Somerville College, Oxford. Since she took up work for the W.S.P.U. she has made many protests at Cabinet Ministers' meetings, and for the last eighteen months she has been organiser in Edinburgh and in East Kent.



Photo, Mrs. F. E. M. Macaulay

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the Treasurer of the W.S.P.U. and joint Editor of Votes for Women, is so well known to readers of this paper that no mere summary of her work for the Union will be of interest. She is a native of the West of

England and devoted many years of her life to social work among working girls in London. She was one of the founders of the Espérance Girls Club, which is now renowned for its performance of Old English Morris Dances, and is still the President of this club. She has been twice imprisoned, once in October, 1906, and once in February, 1909, receiving on the latter occasion a sentence of two months' imprisonment.

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Platform 4.
WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION.
Chair: Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.



Photo, Miss Christabel Pankhurst

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., the Organising Secretary of the W.S.P.U., commenced active work for Woman Suffrage before she was 20. In 1906 she took her LL.B. degree, being bracketed at the head of the list with one man. In October, 1905, she initiated the militant tactics by insisting upon an answer from Sir Edward Grey at a public meeting. This led to one week's imprisonment, and in February, 1907, she served another term of two weeks. In October, 1908, she was again arrested in connection with the "rush the House" deputation, and after a splendid defence at Bow Street, calling as witnesses Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Gladstone, was sentenced to ten weeks' imprisonment. Her work for the W.S.P.U. is so well known as to need no further description.

Mrs. Mildred Mansel is the wife of Colonel Mansel, and daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Guest, a brother of Lord Wimborne. She is a cousin of the Hon. Ivor Guest, M.P., one of the founders of the Anti-Suffrage Society. She worked hard in the Liberal interest in the past, but now devotes her services exclusively to the W.S.P.U.

Mrs. Catherine Corbett comes of an old family, tracing its ancestry to 1384. She is the sister-in-law of Mr. C. H. Corbett, ex-member for East Grinstead. She was imprisoned in February of last year, and again took part in the June deputation. She was also arrested for a protest at Newcastle but released after carrying out the hunger strike for over four days.

Platform 5.
ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.
Chair: Mrs. M. Lucretia Ryley.



Photo, Mrs. M. Lucretia Ryley

Madame Madeline Lucretia Ryley is the well-known dramatic author. "Mice and Men" and other plays written by her have been produced in England. Madame Ryley went on the stage at the age of fifteen, and was prima donna of several opera companies in America.

Miss Winifred Mayo has been eleven years on the stage, and was one of the founders of the

Actresses' Franchise League. She has been twice arrested, and spent some time in prison.

Mrs. Bertwee has done splendid work for the Union at by-elections and on other occasions. She is the sister of Miss Eva and Miss Decima Moore.

Mrs. Arnccliffe Bennett is a speaker and worker for the Women's Freedom League. She has taken a great interest all her life in the condition of factory workers and took part in the picketing.

Platform 6.
IRISH SUFFRAGISTS.
Chair: Miss Shannon, B.A.



Photo, Miss Shannon

Miss K. M. Shannon, B.A., is a graduate of the Royal University of Ireland. She was one of the founders of the Irish Women's Franchise League, of which she is hon. secretary. She is a prominent member of the Young Ireland Branch of the United Irish League.

Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, M.A. daughter of David Sheehy, M.P., who suffered several imprisonments for political liberty, is a member of the teaching profession. She was one of the founders of the Irish Women's Franchise League, and went on a deputation last December to Mr. John Redmond, when he promised to use his influence to have suffrage prisoners treated as political prisoners.

Miss Agnes Kelly is known as a devoted worker for the cause. She is a well-known speaker and has done splendid work in increasing the sale of Votes for Women.

Col. Arthur Lynch, M.P.

Platform 7.
WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.
Chair: Mrs. Despard.



Photo, Mrs. Despard

Mrs. Despard is the President of the Women's Freedom League and a well-known leader in the suffrage movement. She has devoted a great part of her life to social work. She has been twice imprisoned for the cause, and took part in the picketing outside the House of Commons. She has protested against the political slavery of women by refusing to pay her taxes, and is at the present moment threatened with arrest on this account.

Mrs. Bormann Wells has also been in prison, was a member of the Forward Society in America, and is now Hon. Organiser for the Women's Freedom League, devoting all her time to the work. She was also a picket.

Mrs. Nevinson, the wife of the well-known war correspondent, and friend of the movement, speaks frequently for the Women's Freedom League. She took part in the picketing last autumn.

Platform 8.
WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.
Chair: Mrs. Billington Greig.

Mrs. Billington Greig is the Political Organiser of the Women's Freedom League, and was one of the earliest workers in the suffrage movement to go to prison for the cause. Since then she has played a prominent part in the movement, and



Photo. Brinkley and Son.

her services have included a second imprisonment on behalf of the cause.

Mrs. Marion Holmes is an active speaker and worker for the Women's Freedom League. She has been in prison for the cause, and has also taken part in the picketing.

Miss Manning, B.A., is an ardent worker, who devotes all her time to the cause. She has also been in prison.

Platform 9. WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE. Chair: Miss Hicks, M.A.

Miss Hicks, M.A., is head of the literature department in the Women's Freedom League. She has given up all her time to the work; has been once in prison, and took part in the picketing.

Mrs. Sproson is a member of the Committee of the Freedom League, is a great speaker, and has been imprisoned and taken part in the picketing.

Mr. Mark Wilks. Dr. F. A. Eather, M.A., F.R.S. Mr. Cyril Yaldwyn.

Platform 11. NEW UNION FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Chair: Mr. Wilson Horn.



Mr. Wilson Horn is one of the founders of the New Union. He was associated with the Right Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., and others in the Travelling Tax Abolition Committee, which saved the country £750,000 a year in the cost of railway travelling.

Miss Francis. Mr. E. Duval was formerly a keen Liberal, but gave up his work for the Party on account of their collection of the suffrage question. Mrs. Mansson.

ment of women. He is also the Secretary of the Conciliation Committee in the House of Commons, and it is to his indefatigable labour that so much of the success of that Committee is due.

The Rev. Hugh Chapman is the Chaplain of the Royal Chapel of the Savoy, and has spoken eloquently on the relation between the Church and this movement on W.S.P.U. platforms and elsewhere.

Mr. Laurence Housman, the eminent writer and art critic, has rendered invaluable service to Woman Suffrage. He has spoken and written on the subject, and has even protested in the lobby of the House of Commons. Among his recent services must be included the work of decoration which he has carried out in the West Procession.

Mr. Th. Gugenheim is the Secretary of the Open-air Committee of the League and is an indefatigable speaker for the Suffrage.

Platform 13. MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. Chair: Mr. A. L. Langdon, K.C.



keenly interested in all societies which aim at the protection of animals.

Miss Eleanor Wyatt has always taken a great interest in the woman's question. Her protected and sheltered life, she says, made her realize that it was her duty to help those less fortunate.

Miss Hannah Lightman has taken part in about twenty protests at Cabinet Ministers' meetings, and is a most devoted worker, always ready for active service when called upon. She spoke in the Hyde Park Demonstration of 1908, from Mrs. Lawrence's platform.

Platform 15. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION. Chair: Miss Dorothy Pethick.



Miss Dorothy Pethick, a sister of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, after many years' work as a social reformer, became an organiser for the Union, and has attained considerable success. She is at present working in Leicester. Last year she was imprisoned at Newcastle in connection with a protest outside Mr. Lloyd George's meeting, and had to endure the torture of forcible feeding; as a protest against the prison conditions she adopted the hunger strike.

Miss Patricia Woodcock has served four terms of imprisonment in the woman's cause, on one occasion being again arrested only three days after her release from prison. In April, 1909, she served three months in Holloway. She has made many protests at Cabinet Ministers' meetings.

Mrs. Taylor, of Chipchase Castle, Northumberland, has for many years taken a leading part in the Suffrage movement. She is now more particularly identified with the militant movement, to which she gives generously of her time and money.

Platform 16. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION. Chair: Mrs. Clarke.



Mrs. Mary Clarke is a sister of Mrs. Pankhurst. She joined the W.S.P.U. in its early days, and has worked hard for it ever since. She has served two imprisonments for the cause, which have only strengthened her convictions. She has for some time past been the organiser of the W.S.P.U. at Brighton.

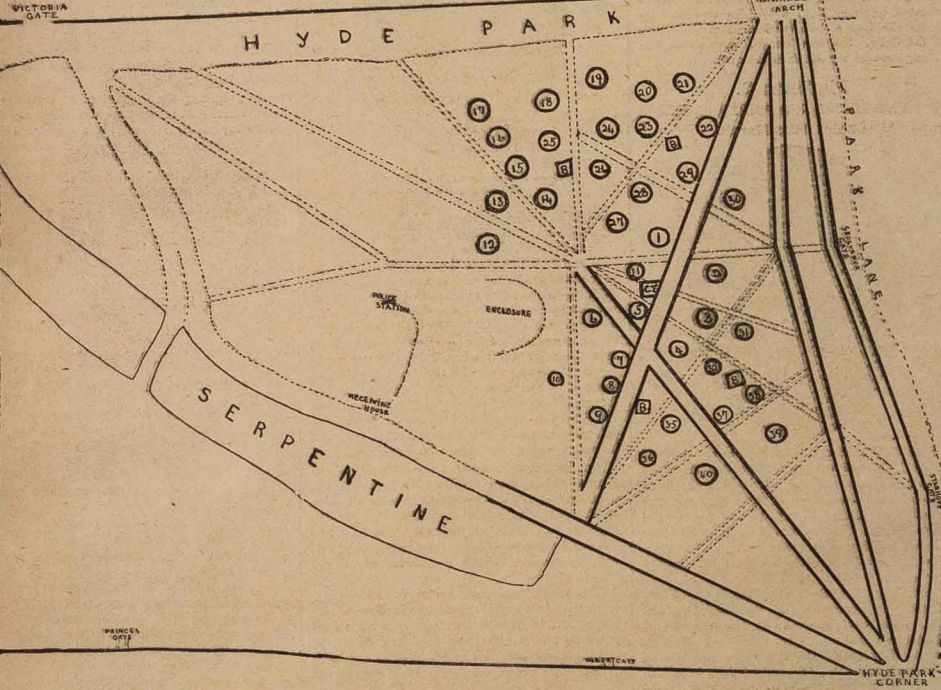
Dr. Christine Murray. Hon. Mrs. Haverfield is a daughter of Lord Abinger. She was two years in South Africa during the war, and formed a remount camp of horses left on the veldt to die. On June 22, 1909, she was arrested with Mrs. Pankhurst in connection with the deputation to the House of Commons, and was defended in the famous case by Lord Robert Cecil.

Platform 14. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION. Chair: Mrs. Penn Gaskell.



Mr. Herbert Jacobs is the chairman of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, the brilliant journalist, is known to every member of the W.S.P.U. as having resigned his post on the Daily News as a protest against the Liberal Government's treat-



THE DEMONSTRATION GROUND.

Mrs. Schofield Coates is an active worker for the cause, has been to prison, and taken part in picketing.

Platform 10. MEN'S COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE TO WOMEN. Chair: Mr. Albert Dawson.



Mr. Albert Dawson is the editor of the Christian Commonwealth and a keen Suffragist speaker.

Mr. Alfred Baker. Mr. Fenner Brockway.

Platform 12. MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. Chair: Mr. Herbert Jacobs.

Mr. A. L. Langdon, K.C., is Recorder of Burnley, and a well-known Liberal.

Mr. Joseph Clayton, late Editor of the New Age, is a well-known author, and devotes all his spare time to speaking for the cause.

Mr. J. Malcolm Mitchell, well-known as the Hon. Secretary of the League, is a Classical Lecturer at the London University.

Mr. J. Mansson, the Organising Secretary of the League, is an editor, author and journalist.

Mr. James Kennedy has just resigned from the Vice-Presidency of the British Liberal Association on account of the Government's treatment of the Suffrage question. He is an untiring advocate of the woman's cause.

Platform 14. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION. Chair: Mrs. Penn Gaskell.

Mrs. Penn Gaskell has all her life been connected with social work and reform, and she is well known to London members as the Hon. Secretary of the North-West London W.S.P.U., where she has worked actively and untiringly. She is also

Platform 17. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION. Chair: Miss Crocker.



Miss Nellie Crocker is a cousin of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and some two years ago resigned her position as Hon. Sec. of the Wellington Women's Liberal Association, as a protest against the Government's treatment of the Suffragists. She took part in the deputation of June 29, 1909, being one of the 90 prisoners against whom the proceedings were dropped, and at Leicester she was imprisoned and carried out the hunger strike.

Miss Marie Naylor is a distinguished artist, having exhibited in the Paris Salon and Royal Academy. She joined the W.S.P.U. after being an eye-witness of the treatment of women at Westminster in February, 1907. She was one of the chairmen at the Hyde Park Demonstration in 1908.

Miss Evelyn Sharp is well known as a writer of children's stories and fairy tales, and as a novelist. She is also the author of the most fascinating collection of sketches, "Rebel Women," recently published. She is a delightful speaker, and an ardent worker for the W.S.P.U. With Mrs. Bates she has carried out the beautiful scheme of decoration for the West Procession.

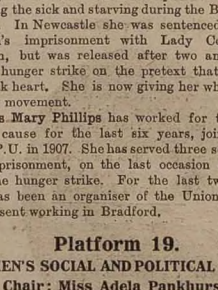
Platform 18. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION (Scottish). Chair: Mrs. Drummond.



"General" Drummond is well known to members of the Union for her splendid organising gifts. Born in Manchester, she was educated at a Highland school and is a thorough Scotswoman. She has been three times arrested and sent to prison, the last time in connection with the invitation to "rush the House" in 1908.

After strenuous by-election work in Scotland, she took the chief part in organising the Scottish Pageant and the Glasgow Bazaar. Mrs. Brailsford, the wife of the Secretary of the Conciliation Committee, was educated at Glasgow University and at Somerville College, Oxford. She is a great traveller and did splendid work in helping the sick and starving during the Bulgarian rising. In Newcastle she was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with Lady Constance Lytton, but was released after two and a-half days' hunger strike on the pretext that she had a weak heart. She is now giving her whole time to the movement.

Platform 19. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION. Chair: Miss Adela Pankhurst.



Miss Mary Phillips has worked for the Suffrage cause for the last six years, joining the W.S.P.U. in 1907. She has served three sentences of imprisonment, on the last occasion carrying out the hunger strike. For the last two years she has been an organiser of the Union, and is at present working in Bradford.

Miss Catherine Margesson is a daughter of Lady Isabel Margesson, who is herself a keen suffrage worker and speaker. She is a grand-daughter of Lord Hobart. She has worked for the W.S.P.U. for over a year, and has achieved splendid results as organiser in Reading. Miss Margesson also took part in the last deputation in June, 1909, and was arrested. She was one of the ninety women whose cases were not proceeded with.

Miss Laura Ainsworth is the daughter of one of His Majesty's inspectors of Schools; resigned her position as a teacher in 1909 to take up work as an organiser for the W.S.P.U. She has taken part in many protests at Cabinet Ministers' meetings, and was one of the first women to undergo forcible feeding.

Miss Leonora Tyson is the organiser of Lambeth and district. Her mother and sister have both been to prison for the cause.

to the Union. In addition to her work in speaking at meetings, she has taken part in numberless protests, and she has been three times in prison, once in Manchester, once in London, and the last time in Dundee, where she was released after carrying out the hunger strike. She is at present the organiser for the Union in Sheffield.

Miss Annie Williams is a Cornishwoman, and gave up her post as headmistress to become an organiser for the W.S.P.U. She was one of the 90 women arrested in London in June, 1909.

Miss Douglas Smith is a musician and the daughter of the late Professor Henry Smith of King's College. She has been violently thrown out of innumerable meetings, has taken part in seventeen by-elections, and in February, 1909, served a month's imprisonment for attempting to enter a Cabinet Council Meeting at No. 10, Downing Street.

Platform 20. UNIVERSITY. Chair: Dr. Flora Murray.

Mr. Mansell Moulton, M.D., F.R.C.S. Dr. Helen C. I. Fraser. Mr. Alfred Milnes, M.A. Sir Victor Horsley, F.R.S. Mr. Percy Vaughan. Dr. L. Garrett Anderson.

Platform 21. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION. Chair: Miss Annie Kenney.



Miss Annie Kenney.—The story of how Annie Kenney came to London with £2 in her pocket to rouse the Metropolis is well known. From the age of ten years she worked in a mill, and therefore understands thoroughly the condition of women operatives. In conjunction with Miss Christabel Pankhurst she suffered the first imprisonment on account of the cause in consequence of her protest at Sir Edward Grey's meeting in October, 1905. Since then she has been four times arrested and sent to prison, serving sentences amounting in all to five months. For the last two years she has been in charge of the West of England Campaign.

Miss Louisa Phillips was educated at Somerville College, Oxford, and was headmistress of Macclesfield High School for seven years. She suffered imprisonment in July, 1908.

Miss Mordan is one of those who have worked for their whole lifetime in the cause of Woman Suffrage. A few years ago she allied herself with the militant section, and since then she has been a most generous and devoted friend.

Platform 22. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION. Chair: Miss Catherine Margesson.



Miss Catherine Margesson is a daughter of Lady Isabel Margesson, who is herself a keen suffrage worker and speaker. She is a grand-daughter of Lord Hobart. She has worked for the W.S.P.U. for over a year, and has achieved splendid results as organiser in Reading. Miss Margesson also took part in the last deputation in June, 1909, and was arrested. She was one of the ninety women whose cases were not proceeded with.

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Miss Leonora Tyson is the organiser of Lambeth and district. Her mother and sister have both been to prison for the cause.

Platform 23. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION. Chair: Miss G. Brackenbury.



Miss Georgina Brackenbury is well known as a portrait painter, and is a daughter of the late General Brackenbury and a niece of General Sir Henry Brackenbury. She took part in the deputation in February, 1908, and was arrested and served six weeks' imprisonment. She is a prominent speaker for the Union, and for the last few months she has been specially interested in the speakers' class held in her studio.

Miss Ada Cottle Wright has done much social work, and since joining the suffrage movement has devoted all her time and energy to it. She has suffered imprisonment three times, and was one of the first hunger strikers.

Miss Gwen A. Richard was drawn into the Suffrage movement through a conversation on the top of an omnibus with a lady wearing the W.S.P.U. badge. She was then at Stockwell College, and afterwards worked in a poor London district, where the suffering, especially of the women and children, made her realize that the enfranchisement of women was the cause for which she must work.

Platform 24. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION. Chair: Miss M. Brackenbury.



Miss Marie Brackenbury is the sister of Miss Georgina Brackenbury. She is also an artist, devoting herself chiefly to landscapes. Like her sister, she was arrested in February, 1908, and served six weeks' imprisonment. She is an indefatigable worker for the cause, and a well-known speaker, and has done splendid work by-elections.

Miss Nancy Lightman is a teacher, and was educated at Homerton College, Cambridge, where she secured the First Class King's Scholarship. She has worked at many by-elections during her school holidays, and has interviewed several Cabinet Ministers at political meetings. Two years ago, Miss Lightman spoke at the Hyde Park Demonstration.

Mrs. Marshall, of Theydon Bois, Essex, is the daughter of Canon Jacques, Rural Dean of Leyland, Lunas, and the niece of Captain Baldwin, the Hon. hunter and great African explorer. Mrs. Marshall's work among poor women convinces her more and more of the necessity of the vote. She took part in the deputation of June, 1909.

Platform 25. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION. Chair: Miss Flatman.



Miss S. Ada Flatman became interested in votes for women on returning from the Colonies three years ago. She was arrested as a member of the Deputation to the House of Commons in October, 1908, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. She has been organiser of the

W.S.P.U. for the last eighteen months, chiefly in Liverpool and Cheshire.

Mrs. East Solomon, the widow of the late Saul Solomon, a member of the Cape Town Legislative Assembly, worked for many years in the interests of women with her husband, who was a consistent champion for the equality of the sexes. She is the hon. president of the South African Women's Federation. She was arrested in June of last year with the other women whose cases were not afterwards proceeded with.

Miss F. M. Canning is the daughter of a vicar, and in her early days took part in a great deal of parochial work. After travelling, she returned to England and took up art as a profession. She, however, gave up her career to devote herself to the cause, and two years ago was imprisoned for taking part in a deputation. She is now literature secretary of the Chelsea W.S.P.U.

Platform 26. WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE. Chair: Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson.

Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, a well-known speaker in the woman's cause; is a daughter of the late Richard Cobden. Her experiences during her work for the Labour movement showed her the great need for woman suffrage, and she joined the militant section. She was arrested in the first demonstration outside the House of Commons, and served a month's sentence in Holloway. She was again arrested last year for attempting to present a petition to the Prime Minister.

Miss Adamam is a well-known speaker on social subjects and on Woman Suffrage.

Miss Margaret McMillan is an authority on labour and educational matters.

Mrs. Kington Parkes is the founder of the Women's Tax Resistance League, members of which intend to refuse to pay their taxes so long as they are unenfranchised.

Platform 27. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION. Chair: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.



Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, the second daughter of Mrs. Pankhurst, is an artist, who, as a girl, won several scholarships in art. Her special line is decorative work, and the beautiful symbolical cartoons at the Prince's Skating Rink Exhibition of the W.S.P.U. in 1909 were her work. During Miss Pankhurst's imprisonment in 1908 Miss Sylvia Pankhurst took her place as chief organiser. She is well known as a writer and speaker in the movement. She was the first secretary of the W.S.P.U. in London, and has been twice imprisoned for the cause.

Miss G. M. Conolan comes of a political family, both her grandfathers having been members of Parliament. She was educated at St. Margaret's College, East Grinstead, at the Kindergarten Training College, and at Paris; and for some years carried on a school on co-educational lines. Since 1906 she has worked hard at many by-elections, and has organised the campaign at Glasgow most successfully. She was one of the chairmen at the Hyde Park demonstration in June, 1908.

Miss Joan Dugdale, daughter of Commander Dugdale, was educated at a Paris convent and at Cheltenham College and is a writer of stories. She has taken part in several militant actions, and was one of those who made the "statue protest" at the House of Commons.

Platform 28. WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION (Welsh). Chair: Miss Barrett.



Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc., is a Welsh woman. After taking her degree she became a schoolmistress. She joined the Union four years ago, and gave up her studies at the School of Economics

TWO GREAT LONDON MEETINGS.

A tremendous reception greeted the Earl of Lytton when he stood up at the Queen's Hall last Monday to speak on the prospects of the Conciliation Bill.

AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

At St. James's Hall triumph in the past and determination for the future dominated the crowded mass meeting, over which Mrs. Pethick Lawrence presided.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION.

An anti-suffrage demonstration was held in Trafalgar Square last Saturday by the Men's League for Opposing Women's Suffrage.

Although a resolution against woman suffrage was declared to be carried, a large number of hands were held up against it.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

The Kensington Branch of this Association held a most successful drawing-room meeting on Friday, July 8.

MEN'S DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

A splendid demonstration organised by the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, in which the Men's League for Women's Suffrage also took part.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., proposed a resolution demanding of the Government that the Conciliation Bill should become law.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Office: 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.G. Hon. Organizing Sec., Victor D. Dayal.

THE ONLY WAY.

We have received the organ of the Edinburgh University Woman Suffrage Society, No. 2.

WORK IN WATFORD.

Miss Joachim and Miss Douglas Smith recently held a series of open-air meetings in Watford.

THE ALLIED ARTISTS.

The promoters of the Allied Artists' Association which exists to enable artists to submit their work freely to the judgment of the public.

THE BEECHAM OPERA COMPANY.

In our article headed "Feminine Types in Opera" in last week's Votes for Women.

PLATFORM DECORATIONS.

Those who wish to decorate platforms at indoor or outdoor meetings in the colours will be interested to know that Messrs. Scott Brothers.

WOMEN RATE COLLECTORS.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, 3, Cambridge Studios, 42, Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W.

The Cambridge University Extension Lectures are being held this summer at York.

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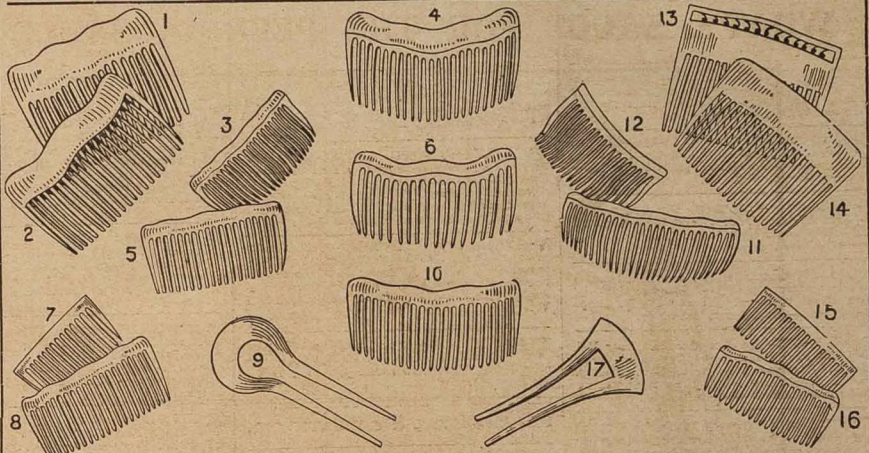
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- No. 13—Back Comb, 4½ in. Dark or Blonde, 2/6; Nacre, 2/1 1/2
- No. 14—Dark or Blonde, 4½ in. 2/1; Nacre, 2/6
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