

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. II., No. 70.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1909.

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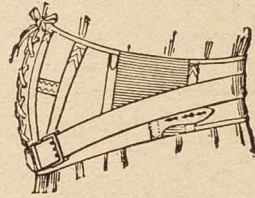
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Our Cartoon	897
Dedication	901
The Outlook	901
Why I Went on the Deputation. By Christopher St. John	903
The Dismissal of Married Women Teachers. By Mrs. L. M. Stansfield	904
50,000 VOTES FOR WOMEN	904
The Writing on the Wall	905
Questions in the House	906
What the Press Says of the Deputation	907
At Bow Street, June 30	910
Echoes of June 29	911
Women or Kaffirs? By Emmeline Pethick Lawrence	912
The Cleveland Bye-Election	913
The Treasurer's Note	917
Contributions to the £50,000 Fund	917
Our Post Box	918
Prisoners' Fund	918
Announcements	919
Programme of Events	919
Bye-Elections	919
After the Deputation	920
"A Holy War"	921
The Campaign Throughout the Country	922
Local Notes	926

A Circulation of 50,000.

Readers of the paper and members of the Union responded magnificently to the appeal made to them to circulate as widely as possible the last issue of VOTES FOR WOMEN containing the important speech by Mr. Henle, which was practically unreported in any of the ordinary Press. By their efforts the circulation of the paper was run up to 50,000, thus doubling the figure at which it had stood up to that time. It is hoped that a very large portion of this circulation will remain permanent, and readers can help us in this by getting their friends to take in the paper regularly, ordering it through their newsagents.

A Month's Imprisonment.

But while everywhere throughout the country the serious issue of the subject's right of petition is being considered, the woman who more than all others was responsible for calling the attention of the public to the importance of this question has been put into prison. Miss Wallace Dunlop was tried at Bow Street Police Court on Friday last for "wilful damage", done to the House of Commons by writing on one of the walls the extract from the Bill of Rights. She was ordered to pay a fine of £5 or go to prison for one month. Declining to pay a fine for an action which she believed to be necessary to remind the legislators of the country of their duty, she is therefore suffering this monstrous sentence in Holloway Gaol.

To Keep Out Mr. Samuel.

So vigorously is the campaign being conducted by the Women's Social and Political Union in Cleveland against the Liberal candidate that Mr. Samuel is being hard pressed to retain his seat. At first contemptuous of the women, he is now fighting them with every means in his power. Not content with honest argument, he is making a number of false assertions with which he hopes to deceive the electors. On page 913 of this issue his statements are given and refuted.

Striking Testimony.

Meanwhile a striking testimony to the women's influence is given by the correspondent of the Times. Writing in the Times of Tuesday, July 6, he acknowledges that many of the miners with whom he has come in contact will be influenced in their vote solely by the claims of the women. From our own correspondent we learn that the district is being worked by the Women's Social and Political Union from eleven centres in the most vigorous manner, and astonishing success is attending their efforts, while the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN and the colours and badges of the Union is altogether unprecedented. We have every confidence that when the poll is declared on Saturday morning the result will come as a surprise to those Liberals and Conservatives who are ignorant of the important effect which the women's agitation has upon the electors of the constituency.

Other Bye-Elections.

In the High Peak Division of Derbyshire the Union will have an opportunity of fighting a further member of the Government. Mr. Partington has been appointed to the position of Junior Lord of the Treasury, and is thereby obliged to seek re-election at the hands of his constituents. As his majority at the last election was only 796, the prospect of defeating him in Derbyshire and compelling him to seek a seat elsewhere are sufficiently reassuring. A still further bye-election is promised in Dumfriesshire.

Mr. Asquith's Obstinacy.

A new method of calling attention to Mr. Asquith's refusal to see deputations of women is being tried by the members of the Women's Freedom League, who, refused admittance on Monday last to the House of Commons, remained for three days patiently waiting outside the St. Stephen's entrance. In this way they are bringing home to the public the contemptuous treatment which Mr. Asquith metes out to women whatever attitude they adopt. A further protest was made

DEDICATION.

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

THE OUTLOOK.

It is not only Woman Suffragists of every society who are looking forward with eager interest to the decision which will be given to-day at Bow Street, but also all those who care for the fundamentals of British liberty; for a great constitutional issue is at stake in which every subject of the King is deeply concerned. The right of petition which has existed from time immemorial is one which the people of this country cannot lightly afford to forego. Confident of the strict legality of their claim, the Women's Social and Political Union will leave no stone unturned to establish their right in a court of law. But even should the ultimate decision be against them, they will still fall back upon the moral right possessed by all subjects to go in person to their rulers and to petition them on the subject of their grievances.

by the Women's Freedom League on Tuesday last, when a sale took place of the goods of Mrs. Despard, which the Government had seized to pay for her rates and taxes.

Liberal Women's Revolt.

The fact that nothing is likely to be got out of the Liberals except under pressure is being slowly borne in upon Liberal women. Unofficial programmes of the probable course of events are being put forward in which the alternative probability of a dissolution in 1910, or in the early part of 1911, are being discussed, in none of which any mention is made of the introduction of the mythical Electoral Reform Bill. At the Liberal Federation at Southport Woman Suffrage found no place among the resolutions, and as a consequence we read that there were indignant protests from two Liberal women delegates, who complained that they had practised patience long enough, and that they had a right to demand that the Liberals should give freedom to women. The time was when Liberal women would have felt powerless under these insults; now they know that they have means at their hand to compel attention, and one by one they are coming out of the ranks of the Liberal Party and joining the militant section of Woman Suffragists.

Breaking the Constitution.

Our readers will be amused to contrast the paragraph which appeared in the *Nation* on June 26 with that in its issue of July 3. In the former, in referring to the possibility of the Lords throwing out the Budget, the *Nation* says:—

We can promise the Lords that if they try and break the law and custom of the Constitution in such a cause the news will bring hundreds of thousands of men into London streets in protest, and, sooner or later, millions to the ballot boxes to vote their destruction.

In the following week's issue, referring to the Women's Deputation of June 29, the *Nation* observes:—

We have only to repeat our conviction that every one of these incidents adds in the present state of politics to the practical obstacles to women's suffrage.

Comment is needless.

Enthusiastic Meetings.

If any one of that interesting band of persons who still believed that the militant tactics of the Union were putting back the hands of the clock accidentally found themselves in the St. James's Hall on Thursday in last week they must have had a rude awakening. Never before in the history of the Woman's Movement was a more enthusiastic and determined audience to be found. The whole of the large hall was packed, and an overflow meeting of several hundred persons had to be held underneath the hall. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and the determination to press forward with the campaign expressed itself, not merely in words, but in further handsome contributions towards the Campaign Fund. Great enthusiasm also prevailed on the following Monday at the At Home in the Queen's Hall, when a sum amounting to £340 was given or promised; and in other parts of the country meetings showing wide and enthusiastic support have also been held.

Press Extracts.

The extracts which we give on other pages concerning the action of the Women's Social and Political Union in going to the House of Commons last week show that sympathy is steadily increasing in favour of women and against the unconstitutional attitude of the Prime Minister. This support is particularly noticeable in many of the extracts which we are able to quote from the provincial Press. Other interesting extracts relate to the campaign of the W.S.P.U. in the Cleveland Division, and show that the influence which is being exerted there is being recognised by impartial correspondents on the spot.

A Wife's Savings.

The insecurity of the wife's position with regard to money in her possession was illustrated once more in a case in the

Wandsworth County Court, reported in the *Daily Mail* of Tuesday last, in which a widower sued his wife's legatee for £90. The woman had quarrelled with her husband and left his house, taking £80 of her savings with her. The Court held that as the woman whilst living with her husband was not earning any money of her own, she had no right to make any savings, and that the money belonged to her husband, and gave judgment for him accordingly.

The Holiday Campaign.

With the near approach of August, summer holidays are beginning to be planned out and arranged for. Many members of the Women's Social and Political Union hope to be able to advance the cause by meetings on the sands, by selling VOTES FOR WOMEN and other literature, and by personal canvass during their holiday. We hope that all those who are making these arrangements will write short accounts of what they are doing for the paper. We shall be pleased to devote two or three pages to reports of this kind, and so to assist members of the W.S.P.U. who are at work in the same town to get in touch with one another. We already learn that special campaigns are being started in Yarmouth and Scarborough. Miss Mary Gawthorpe will be glad to hear from any workers going to North Wales or the Lakes, and Miss Gladice Keevil plans a seaside campaign in the Welsh seaside resorts from Aberystwith to Bangor. We hope that others will be able to copy these examples. We particularly recommend that wherever possible a little stall shall be taken on the sands, where copies of this paper can be sold.

Contents of this Issue.

Among the contents of this issue our readers will notice with special interest the account of the bye-election in Cleveland, which is described by our special correspondent in the district. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence compares the position of women with that of Kaffirs under the South African Constitution. We also draw attention to the article by Miss Christopher St. John, "Why I Joined the Deputation." We publish also a letter from the Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, recording his conversion to the aims and objects of the W.S.P.U. A further contribution comes from Mrs. Stansfield, one of the married women teachers in Warrington who have been given notice to leave their appointment. Owing to the great pressure upon our space we are obliged again very much to curtail the Local Campaigns throughout the country; the short page which we are able to give to them very inadequately represents the work which is being done in England and Scotland. Next week we hope to be able to give at length the proceedings at Bow Street, and, if possible, to report verbatim the principal speeches on that occasion.

A CONVERT TO THE CAUSE.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot refrain from publicly acknowledging my conversion to your cause, which took place after witnessing the events of Tuesday last. I was immensely struck by the sincerity and fearlessness of those concerned, as also at the cynicism and lack of chivalry on the part of many of the onlooking members, and henceforward I am quite determined to do everything in my power to forward the object which you have at heart. The traditions of the English pulpit impose a certain self-restraint as regards vexed questions of a semi-political character, but otherwise my services are altogether at your disposal, being convinced that nothing but good can accrue by giving the Vote to woman on the same basis as to man, let alone the immense moral uplifting which would result in the whole of our public life. Technically, I must plead great ignorance as to details, but I heartily wish you every success and blessing in the campaign against a falsity which has so long surrounded the relations between the sexes, and of which I must plead to having myself been, up till now, more or less a victim.—Yours, etc.,

HUGH B. CHAPMAN, Chaplain.

Royal Chapel of the Savoy, W.C.,
July 6, 1909.

WHY I WENT ON THE DEPUTATION.

By Christopher St. John.

My reasons for joining the deputation to the Prime Minister can be summed up in a single sentence. I was ashamed to stay away.

I can amplify this, but it is the basis of my action. I could not hang back without feeling ashamed.

At such a moment, I hope I may be forgiven a few words of personal history. From the history of one individual, provided it be sincerely and faithfully told, a greater thing may emerge.

When this militant movement—which originated in the passionate heart and cool brain of one young girl, the daughter of a man and woman of heroic mould—when this movement began, I did not understand its significance, but it was not in my nature to disapprove of it. Those who have had to fight for life, and I have supported myself ever since I was seventeen, are not likely to be hostile to those who are fighting for a principle. But I was far from appreciating the forces behind the militant tactics. I hardly realised the nature of that indifference, worse than active opposition, which had made those tactics necessary. While I admired the pluck and grit of the Suffragettes, and read of their different achievements with a strange sensation of pride in women brave enough to lift high their own standard of womanliness, I remained aloof, regarding their motives and their objects as political. And politics I felt to be as alien to my life and its ideals as the racecourse or the bridge table.

It must be difficult for many of my comrades in the Women's Social and Political Union to feel anything but scorn for the artist's aversion to politics. By an artist I mean anyone who belongs to that section of the community whose function it is to receive impressions and to transmit them in some form. Whether the form is ink, or paint, or marble, matters little. By temperament and by profession I belong to that section, and I feel that whether we are great fish, or little minnows, most of us are lacking in wholeness and completeness of nature. That very concentration of vision which we ought to have in art is a sort of limitation in life. To those who are pre-occupied with forms, and the beauty of forms, the important things of life may often seem of little importance.

Another reason why political questions distress us is that violent opinions, zeal for causes, and the ardent desire for the reformation of wrong are apt to cloud that susceptibility to impressions which we want to keep as clear as water from a spring.

Only the other day Mr. W. J. Locke discoursed on this subject at the Lyceum Club. He warned the women artists among his hearers against a cause which was consuming the vital energies of many women at the present time, and advised them to have nothing to do with it unless they desired their "artistic annihilation." He said that there were many propagandists, but few artists, and that those women who were artists ought not to give up to women what was meant for mankind.

It was precisely this argument which I often used to myself when I first began to attend the W.S.P.U. meetings, and to be fired with enthusiasm and gratitude. I remember hearing Christabel Pankhurst speak at Queen's Hall last January, and being suddenly illuminated by a change of spirit as I suppose people are at revivalist meetings. Above all, I felt the burden of a boundless debt that must not remain unpaid. I was one of the women for whom she and the other brave fighters were struggling. Was I to look on and shout applause (the "killing Kruger with your mouth" business) while they bore the burden and heat of the day? Some people gave money. I had none. Some people gave time. I had little time to give. My state was shameful.

Then I thought I would begin to pay off that immense debt of love and gratitude by methods for which my talents, such as they were, fitted me. A play came into my head

. . . the service of an artist . . . I dramatised Miss Cecily Hamilton's little skit, "How the Vote was Won," and was pleased to find that the resulting play had its uses. . . . I began a longer and more important play, with the Votes for Women movement as its theme and its heart . . . That play is not yet finished.

Still, in the vague world of facts, outside my definite world of forms and ideas, I heard the sound of the trumpet. There were siren voices drowning it to be sure. One would say to me, "I hope you won't take an active part in the movement. Anyone, you know, can be flung out of a meeting. You will waste yourself on that." Another would sing of the absurdity of going to prison. Another would reason that deputations were obsolete. Another would talk pleasingly of the virtues of the militant heart, and underrate the importance of the militant deed. The siren voices appealed to my vanity as an artist. What was the duty of some people was not my duty . . . because I had certain powers which this duty would not exercise.

Now in spite of the voices I still heard the trumpet call, and my sense of guilt did not leave me. When the claims of my work pleaded their cause most insinuatingly I could not help remembering that they had sometimes been neglected for pleasure. . . .

After years of laborious struggle it was true that I had arrived at a stage when my powers of expressing myself as a playwright had begun to develop. Perhaps I shall never catch quite so fair a tide in my affairs again.

But "hundreds of women have suffered imprisonment for you . . . hundreds perhaps whose temptation to think that their duty lay elsewhere was as great as your temptation." I heard that voice—and it was not a siren voice this time—very often during the exhibition at Prince's Skating Rink. At every corner I saw brave women who had served long sentences in Holloway. They could look at me cheerfully, straightly. But I, meandering in and out of my artistic subtleties, how could I look at them?

It may seem odd, but it is true, that the practical loss of money and perhaps of my one permanent journalistic employment, which threatened me if I went on the deputation, never troubled me in the same way as my artistic conscience.

Well, there came a day—I remember it well, because my blood was cold and my pulse "most temperately kept time"—when I saw that whatever others might say to me, whatever I might say to myself, my plain duty was to join the deputation to Mr. Asquith on June 29.

The policy of these deputations had long recommended itself to me. That people with a grievance, and denied the usual means of bringing it forward, people crying out for liberty and representation, should sit down quietly and accept the odious implication that the Government of this country can do nothing for them, would be shameful to them. As things are, every time we go to Westminster seeking to express our grievance and demand its redress, and are met by the police, the shame is on the other side. We have no other way of insisting that "the time has come to settle this question," to quote the memorable words of Lord Lytton at the St. James's Theatre.

But even if I doubted the justice, the becomingness, the moral rectitude of these deputations, I should have gone on this one. Who has suggested any more excellent way, and should I, who have held aloof from this fight for three years, wait to strike a blow until that way is found? Should I distrust the political wisdom of my leaders, and put faith in the destructive criticism of outsiders? That would be impossible to me.

As I write this, we do not know what will be the fate of the deputation. We do know that it is being led by a woman who has given more for us, done more for us than most of us, united, could accomplish in a thousand years.

I gave in my name to serve on the deputation before I knew that Mrs. Pankhurst was to be at its head, but that knowledge has increased my shame that there was ever a time when I hesitated.

And so I come back to my original statement, my vital reason: "I thought that it was the least I could do—I was ashamed not to go."

THE DISMISSAL OF MARRIED WOMEN TEACHERS.

BY MRS. L. M. STANSFIELD.

As one directly affected by the present attack on married women teachers, I should like to lay before your readers a few facts with regard to my own particular case. I have been a certificated head teacher for twenty-seven years, and mistress of my present school (Fairfield C.E. girls') for nearly twenty. I was married at the time of my appointment, and secured the position in open competition with single teachers, independent of influence, and a complete stranger to the managers. From that time to this I have filled the position to their entire satisfaction. It is difficult for me to speak of any special aptitude I may have for teaching, or of any power to influence that I may possess, but I do not hesitate to say that the splendid opportunities for good afforded by my profession have always been a cause of joy and thankfulness to me, and have made my life a happy, and I trust a useful one.

Suddenly I am told—not by the managers, who have intimate knowledge of my work, but by the Education Committee, who know little of it—that I have no business in school, that a young teacher demands my place, and that I must retire into the home, or, as one local paper put it, "into the kitchen."

Now comes the question, Why? To which various answers are given. Let me comment on some of them.

1. Because a woman's place is in the home.

I maintain that I am no more bound to be my own cook and housemaid than are the rich women amongst us, and that it is quite as permissible for me to pay others to do this work, and leave myself free for work for which I am better fitted, as it is for them to do so, and leave themselves free for works of philanthropy or for the claims of Society. I invite those who say that the home suffers to visit mine and judge for themselves. I shall be happy to introduce to them my house-keeper of twenty years' standing and her young assistant and understudy.

2. Because of the sacred claims of motherhood.

Again I maintain a woman may do her duty in this direction and in others, too. To make this function the sole end and aim of a married woman's life is, it seems to me, to reduce her to the level of prize cattle. I am the proud and happy mother of two children, whose births necessitated some months' leave of absence. I frankly acknowledge this may have been a temporary disadvantage to my school, but not more so than the breakdown in health to which all, single and married, men and women are alike liable. During the last thirteen years I can thankfully say I have not been absent from school half a day on account of my own children. I shall be pleased to introduce any who maintain that the children of married women teachers suffer to my daughter, aged eighteen, who has just won an open scholarship at Oxford, and to my son, aged fifteen, who is a Boteler scholar in the Sixth Form at the Warrington Grammar School. They are quite capable of answering for themselves as to whether they have suffered through their mother's professional work.

3. Because two incomes go into one house.

If both are honestly earned, why not? The demands on these two incomes are in proportion to their united amount, and if the balance, when these are discharged, is in the married couple's favour, and gives them advantages in the home-life and in the education of their children, surely only a spirit of envy and jealousy can complain of this.

4. Because married women teachers block the way of the young teachers, many of whom cannot get appointments.

This is a very touching reason, and one that many think should convict us of gross selfishness. For my part, I plead innocence of any responsibility for the number of unemployed young teachers in our ranks. Consequently, I do not hold

myself responsible for the remedy. On one condition alone would I consent to resign my position for the sake of the unemployed, and that is this: that every man and woman in this land filling a salaried position of which they are as financially independent as I am of mine should do the same. If, to benefit the unemployed, this rule were made universal, for men and women, single and married alike, I should cheerfully fall in with the rest. But what effect would such consideration for the workers have on the work?

That brings me to my last point: Are the children being considered at all in this matter?

Can money purchase the experience, the power, the influence, the motherly sympathy which it is proposed to banish from our schools?

Let all true educationists ponder this well, and allow me to say, as one who has been a single young teacher, and who is now an experienced married one, that to count all teachers as equally capable of dealing with young lives, though theoretically correct according to the Education Code, is as foolish as to put a briefless barrister on the same level as famous counsel. No greater blow has ever been dealt at the teaching profession for women than this attempt to make their certificates null and void after marriage, and to place an additional disability to the many under which women in general, and married women in particular, already labour.

50,000 OF "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

Heartily congratulations to all those who worked so hard and so well last week in pushing the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN! A circulation of 50,000 has been the result, brought about by the splendid co-operation of everyone concerned.

Some of the figures for the street sales are particularly encouraging. Thus the Kensington W.S.P.U. report that they sold 1,300 papers at their shop and in the streets, and several other of the London local unions reached 500 or 600. Then the special campaign in Southport was responsible for 1,200 copies, and Manchester and Birmingham each accounted for 1,500, Bristol 1,000, and Edinburgh 2,000; while at the bye-election in Yorkshire close on 8,000 copies were sold to the electors.

This splendid pioneer work has resulted in getting the paper far more widely known than before, and is showing itself too in the increase by several thousand copies a week of the regular orders through the newsagents.

It must always be remembered that this sale through the newsagents is the backbone of the circulation. Our readers are specially requested to assist the paper in this way.

Firstly, by persuading their friends to give regular orders to their newsagent to supply them with copies of the paper; for this purpose the form enclosed in this issue can be conveniently used.

In the second place, they are invited to canvass the newsagents in their neighbourhood with a view to getting some of them to sell the paper. Newsagents should be told that they can obtain it *on sale or return* through their wholesale agent.

Then it should be suggested to the newsagent that he should show a poster every week. At first he may think that the probable sale of the paper would not make it worth his while to do so, but a promise to buy up unsold copies to the number of six or twelve for the first few weeks will often induce him to make the experiment, and when once tried he will find it worth while to continue. He should be told that if he has any difficulty in obtaining the poster from his wholesale agent one will be supplied to him direct from the publishing office, 4, Clements Inn, every week free of charge.

Those who canvass the newsagents in their neighbourhood, who are already selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, may perhaps hear from time to time complaints as to the delivery of the paper, etc. These should be sent on to the publishing office at once, in order that they may be investigated and rectified.

Remember, that in increasing the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN you are taking the surest step towards building up the movement!

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

Miss Wallace Dunlop Sent to Prison for One Month.

The right of women to petition the Prime Minister is to be the subject of the magistrate's decision; but the woman who was responsible for calling the attention of members of Parliament to the forgotten section of the Bill of Rights is undergoing a month's imprisonment for her action.

Readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN will remember how Miss Wallace Dunlop went to the House of Commons and wrote upon the walls the extract:—"It is the right of the subject to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal"; and that on Friday, June 25, she came before Mr. Curtis-Bennett charged with this offence, Mr. Duval being charged with aiding and abetting her.

On Friday last, July 2, the adjourned hearing of the case was taken at Bow Street. Mr. Muir, prosecuting on behalf of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, recalled some of the police witnesses with the view of demonstrating the complicity of Mr. Duval, in order to show that he possessed the ink-pad given him by Miss Dunlop before entering the charge-room at the police-station. The evidence was cross-examined by Mr. Duval, and Mr. Muir agreed that this part of his charge could not be substantiated. The case for the prosecution then closed.

Miss Dunlop said that since she was last before the court a number of women had been charged with causing an obstruction in the neighbourhood of the House of Commons, and their cases had been postponed in order that a decision might be given on a point of law. She hoped, therefore, that the magistrate would adjourn her case until that decision had been given.

Mr. Curtis-Bennett said the case must go on.

The Defence.

Miss Dunlop accordingly proceeded to address the magistrate as follows:—

Though I understood you to say last week that I should have the right to recall any of the witnesses for the prosecution to-day in order to put questions to them, I do not propose to do so, because in the main the evidence which they gave was correct, and I do not propose to challenge it. Mr. Muir, however, in his opening speech was incorrect in several points, in particular in his statement that on the first occasion on which I went to the House of Commons I was warned not to enter the House again on the same errand. He was also incorrect in stating that on the first occasion I was accompanied by Mr. Duval, who stands with me here. As he brought no evidence to substantiate either of these statements it is not necessary for me to call any witnesses to rebut them. *On the first occasion I was not with Mr. Duval, and before I left I was not so warned.*

Now, sir, I am charged here to-day with wilful damage, because I impressed on one of the walls of the House of Commons an extract from the Bill of Rights. If it is suggested that this act produced damage because it was the House of Commons that was chosen, then I say that this case ought not to be heard in this court, but before the Speaker of the House of Commons, because the special privileges relating to the Houses of Parliament are not matters to be tried in the ordinary police courts, but to be heard before the Speaker himself. But if this alleged damage is merely such damage as would be caused by affixing this notice to any ordinary wall, then I say it is of a very trivial nature. And, moreover, any such damage is entirely outweighed by the great constitutional issue which it was my intention to impress upon the minds of the members of the House of Commons. It is claimed by the prosecution that it cost some sum—10s., I think—to wipe out the impression of the first notice, and that it will probably cost a similar sum to wipe out the second. It seems to me that it would have been better if they had spent no money at all and let the impression stay. I wrote those words because they were in danger of being

forgotten by our legislators, and because I intended that they should be indelible.

Now, sir, that is my defence and justification for my conduct. My action was political and had a political motive and no other. It was wilful, if you please, because I certainly intended to do it, but it was not wilful damage, because I did not, and still do not, consider that the walls of the House of Commons have been damaged by what I have done. That is my defence. But I feel I should not be doing my duty if I did not make reference to one remark made by Mr. Muir which ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed. He said, in reference to the defence which I should be likely to make, that only one answer could be given to the charge, and that was one which implied "detention at His Majesty's pleasure." You, sir, who have had before you on several occasions the women who are conducting this agitation, know full well that we are not women who for any other reason than a political motive would have come into these courts at all. You recognise, I believe, sir, that, however wise or unwise you may regard our actions, they are nevertheless dictated by a firm determination to win our political rights, and I say that this court ought not to be used for the purpose of making disgraceful gibes at the women who are risking their personal freedom in fighting this political battle, and that for such a statement to be made by a counsel for the Crown is a disgrace to the profession to which he belongs.

Mr. Duval contended that there was no evidence to show that he had had anything to do with the damage done to the wall. He went to the House of Commons to ask for a member of Parliament, and he found that he was not there. The police had certainly exceeded their duty in arresting him and detaining him at Cannon Row for seven hours. The board referred to was handed to him four or five hours after he had been taken into custody.

The Magistrate.

Mr. Curtis-Bennett said all he had to decide was whether any wilful damage was done, and, if so, who did it. There was no doubt that damage was done. It was done intentionally and wilfully, and therefore maliciously. He would like to say—although he did not suppose his words would have much weight—that in acting in this way women were doing harm to the cause they intended to support. It was intolerable that week after week and month after month the people of London should be inconvenienced by this continual system of ruffianism, hooliganism, and wilful damage, which could not possibly benefit any cause. Such conduct could not be tolerated, and the Government would not be doing their duty, and the police would not be doing their duty, if they did not put a stop to it. If it could not be stopped in one way it must be stopped in another—by the strong arm of the law.

Mr. Muir mentioned that Miss Dunlop had on two previous occasions been convicted of obstructing the police. Producing an illustrated paper, counsel said Miss Dunlop appeared to have got herself photographed while gazing at words she had impressed on a wall, but it was not the wall of St. Stephen's.

Miss Dunlop was fined £5, and ordered to pay the damage, amounting to £1 1s. 2d.; in default, one month.

The magistrate said the police were perfectly justified in taking Duval into custody, but it was quite possible that the board referred to was not handed to him until he got to the police-station, and, taking all things into consideration, he would be discharged.

Miss Dunlop: I don't intend to pay the fine. I wish you would say to Mr. Asquith what you have said to me. You say these things must be stopped, and they can be stopped by giving us the vote. What division am I to be in?

The Magistrate: I shall say nothing further, except that it is without hard labour.

Miss Dunlop was accordingly removed to Holloway in the afternoon, there to serve a sentence of one month in the third division. In the afternoon, however, the magistrate revised his order, and had her put in the second division.

Miss Marion Wallace Dunlop is an artist, and has exhibited in London, Paris, and elsewhere. She has also written and illustrated children's books. She is a direct descendant of the mother of William Wallace. Her great-grandmother, the last of the Wallaces, married a Dunlop, and was the Mrs. Dunlop of Dunlop who was the patroness of Robert Burns. Miss Wallace Dunlop has already served two terms of imprisonment in Holloway. She will be released on Saturday, July 31.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

June 30.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Home Secretary by whose orders certain members of the Women's Social and Political Union were prevented not only from entering St. Stephen's Hall, but the precincts of the House?

Mr. Gladstone said he took entire responsibility for the action of the police outside the House of Commons under the Sessional Order of the House. As regarded the action inside the House the case was different.

Mr. Keir Hardie: What were the circumstances under which these ladies who were creating no disturbance were prevented from entering St. Stephen's Hall?

The Speaker: Is the hon. member addressing that to me?

Mr. Keir Hardie: I was addressing it to the Home Secretary, but as the Speaker is on his feet I would be glad to hear the reply from him. I would be glad to know whether it is within the power of the police to prevent anyone without your authority, Mr. Speaker, from entering the precincts of this House.

The Speaker: The answer is that it must depend on the character of the person seeking admission. I must remind the hon. member of the order of the House. [The Speaker then read the Sessional order under which the Commissioner of Police must keep the passages to the House free and open and see that there shall be no disorder or annoyance in Westminster Hall or the precincts.] This is being done, and the police must exercise their discretion as to the manner in which they carry out the rule. The police acting yesterday on the rule did not permit the entrance of certain ladies who on a previous occasion had entered and created a disturbance.

Mr. Keir Hardie: May I say the ladies in question were escorted to the entrance of the House—there was no disturbance of any kind up to that point—and they asked to be allowed to enter to interview a member of the House. The police had no knowledge of any intention, nor had the ladies any intention to commit any disturbance. The question I wish to put is whether there is any power vested in the police to prevent anyone whom they select from entering the precincts of this House.

The Speaker: My answer is the same as I have given. It must depend upon the character and antecedents of the persons. If on previous occasions they have come in and created a disturbance, I think the police are perfectly justified in refusing them admission again. Prevention is better than cure.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Under the circumstances, I shall ask leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the action of the members of the Metropolitan Police Force in forcibly preventing seven ladies, who, in an orderly manner, sought to interview a member of Parliament, from entering St. Stephen's.

The Speaker: I take the responsibility for the action of the police. They were acting under my authority, given under the direction of the House. If the hon. member takes exception to that his course is to put down a motion to censure me. I don't think it would be fair to censure the police.

Mr. Keir Hardie: I made this motion under the impression that the Home Secretary was responsible, and it is against his department the motion is directed.

The Speaker: The hon. member is mistaken. I am responsible for the police within the building. Outside the building the Home Secretary is responsible.

July 1.

Mr. John Roche asked the Home Secretary whether he can state the number of police engaged at Westminster on June 29 in coping with the disorder created by the Suffragettes; and whether the City of Westminster will have to pay the cost of the same, as is the practice in Ireland when extra police are brought into a district to discharge special duty?

Mr. Gladstone: It has not been usual to give the numbers of police specially employed on these occasions, and I do not think it would be desirable to do so. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative.

Mr. Kilbride: Am I to understand that when outside police are called in in this country in case of disturbance to assist the local police in preserving the peace the practice is that it is not the local authority that pays for these outside police, but it is the outside authority that pays for them?

Mr. Gladstone: No outside police were called in.

Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh: Can the right hon. gentleman say what was the total expenditure in connection with the police employed on Tuesday?

Mr. Gladstone: No, sir. I can answer the hon. gentleman's question if he wishes.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy: Who pays for the bringing in of extra police?

Mr. Gladstone: They are Metropolitan Police. The hon. gentleman knows very well how they are paid.

July 1.

Mr. Keir Hardie: I desire to ask your ruling on a matter arising out of yesterday's proceedings. I raised the question as to who was responsible for the exclusion of the deputation which desired to interview the Prime Minister on the previous evening. You quoted the Sessional Order under which the police acted. I desire now to call your attention to an Act of Charles II. that has a direct bearing upon the position, and to ask your ruling upon the point I shall submit to you. The Act, as you, of course, know, was intended to prohibit tumultuous assemblages and riotous proceedings in connection with the presentation of petitions to members. Certain penalties were imposed upon those guilty of that offence. Clause 3 of the Act, which, with your permission I shall read, safeguards the right of petition not only to His Majesty the King, but also to members of the House—and that is the point I wish to ask your ruling upon. Clause 3 stipulates: "Provided always that this Act or anything therein contained shall not be considered to extend to debar or hinder any person or persons, not exceeding the number of ten aforesaid, to present any public or private grievance or complaint to any member or members of Parliament after his election and during the continuance of Parliament." That recognises the right of citizens not merely to present petitions to the King, but also to approach members of this House. The point I desire your ruling on is whether the Sessional Order under which this deputation was prevented from approaching a member of this House is not *ultra vires*, and whether any Order can override a right which exists in common law, and which has been expressly confirmed by Act of Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: I think that the question raised by the hon. member is really a point of law, and not one for me but for the Courts to decide. Indeed, I believe it is the subject of investigation and consideration in the Courts at present, and it would be an improper thing for me to give an opinion upon it. I could not either undertake to hold that a Sessional Order, which has now been passed every session exactly in its present form for nearly seventy years, was out of order. It would be a great reflection on all former Parliaments if I enunciated any such view, or laid down any such ruling. I understand an Order, though not exactly in the same terms, but of a similar character, has been passed, I might almost say, for centuries, but at all events for a century. It would seem almost impossible to conceive that all our predecessors in this Chamber have been acting *ultra vires* in this matter.

"Suffragists Rebuked."

The *Standard*, by a curious process of reasoning, entitles the following information "Suffragists Rebuked." But why not "British Government Rebuked"?

"Replying in the Commonwealth House of Representatives today to a question asking whether the Government would cable an expression of sympathy to the English women Suffragists, Mr. Deakin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, said that no attempt to secure the Suffrage by breaking windows had been found necessary in Australia.—*Reuter*."

Only feeble explanations were given yesterday in the House, in reply to the queries regarding the responsibility for the directions issued to the police to prohibit the entrance to the precincts of the House of the deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union which had intended to wait upon Mr. Asquith. If the Government arrest many more batches of Suffragettes like that captured last night, the English jails will soon be fuller than the Russian prisons, about which such an outcry is being made in England.—*Irish Independent*.

No one will, we think, question the right of the women to go as a deputation, for it is a right conceded by the British law. It is safeguarded by the "Bill of Rights." "It is the right of the subject to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal."—*Eastern Morning News*.

The Prime Minister, with the aid of a couple of detectives constantly shadowing him, may escape the questions of the Suffragists outside the House of Commons. Once inside the Chamber he becomes the fair game of the friends of the ladies.

—*Manchester Dispatch*.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF THE DEPUTATION.

A Grievous Wrong.

The immediate question is . . . the claim to plead personally before His Majesty's chief adviser for the rectification of what many thousands of law-abiding citizens regard as a grievous wrong. It is pointed out that there is the more need for women to resort to this particular means of urging their claim, because, unlike men, they have no voice in Parliamentary representation. It might have been thought that for this reason a chivalrous statesman would have gladly accorded the coveted interview. . . . From a merely tactical point of view this would certainly be to the interests of his own party, for the militant Suffragists would then be deprived of a weapon which has won them many sympathisers and much practical support, and increased their influence at bye-elections. . . . The British people as a whole admire pluck and self-sacrifice.

An Unparalleled Phenomenon.

" . . . Valiant courage and undaunted Spirit
More than in women commonly seen."

It is not likely that any one of the thousands of men and women who saw the Suffragist deputation to Mr. Asquith at the House of Commons on Tuesday night will ever forget the scene, much as he or she may wish to do so. There are some things which photograph themselves indelibly on the sensitive plate of the brain, and that was one of them. . . . Militant tactics are open to grave objection, but they at least have the effect of making a personal injury a public grievance. Whatever view may be taken of them, no one who has any knowledge of what has occurred during the past three years can fail to be aware that the progress of the militant societies which meet on the common ground, "Votes for Women," has been a phenomenon unparalleled since the stormy days which



MRS. PANKHURST LEADING THE DEPUTATION.

[*World's Graphic Press*.

precceeded the passing of the Reform Bill seventy years ago. . . . In Parliament Square a crowd of members watched what some of the newspapers have cynically described since as "the fun." Mr. Belloc, Mr. Cobbold, Mr. Kettle, and many more were to be seen. There were women, too, in evening dress, the relatives or friends of members. I saw a peeress in an opera-dress standing on a wall holding to a lamp-post. A member who clung to another lamp-post in another coign of vantage said to a friend of his on the pavement, "To be allowed up here is about the only privilege I have had since I've been in Parliament." A police-sergeant looked up at him and smiled. "Wait till the General Election, sir," he suggested; "perhaps you'll come down then." Just at that moment Miss Winifred Mayo was brought along, walking between two constables. She has been to Holloway before. Imagine her, the beautiful and wondrously pathetic figure in Hauptmann's dream-play of "Hannele" off to the lock-up! . . .

—*East Anglian Daily Times*.

A German View.

How much passion, self-sacrifice, enthusiasm, and humanity must there be in these women, who override femininity and demand men's rights in men's manner. . . . Our time is a virile one; the Suffragettes are the best proof. Their army grows even larger. . . . The demand for woman suffrage will not be silenced.

—*Neue Freie Presse*.

The Government and the Suffragettes.

Principle and tact alike are wanting in the Asquith Administration, otherwise there would have been none of the Suffragette scenes in to-day's police court, and none of the tumult and expense of last night. The "cast-iron" Prime Minister, who has proved so pliable

in the hands of various factions of the heterogeneous mass that supplies him with his bloated majority, has determined not to receive a deputation from these women, partly because they are without the electoral qualification, which they demand, and partly to conceal his own policy, which is Adult Suffrage. No one supposes for a moment that such a large and influential body as the Suffragettes would have been denied a hearing by Mr. Asquith and his colleagues had it possessed voting power. The very fact that the women are reasonable in their demands, that they merely request the vote for any woman having the qualification which entitles any man to it, is probably the chief reason why the opportunity of laying their case before the Government is denied them. For the Prime Minister has confessed, though he is reticent on the subject, that he intends if he has the chance—and there is much virtue in the "if"—to introduce Adult Suffrage. It is well for sensible people to bear this in mind, because such a policy is fraught with far greater dangers to the community than the enfranchisement of duly qualified women. Doubtless some of the methods of the Suffragettes are open to objection—but what popular movement is immaculate? The Administration can only add to its discredit by filling the prisons with ladies, who are subjected to indignities that are a disgrace to civilisation; by an abject refusal to face a question which, whether they like it or not, is a burning one; and, as Captain Hemphill said at the County Council, by charging London "ten thousand pounds for the police protection of trembling legislators from the Suffragettes." In this, as in other matters, the Government has merely shown its utter incompetency.

—Manchester Courier.

The Interest of the Crowd.

Omnibuses were crowded with passengers to watch the progress of events, and occasionally were heard cries of "Votes for women!" and cheers for Mrs. Pankhurst. . . . It was an interesting crowd, a good-natured crowd. There may not have been approval among the large number of onlookers, but there was a chivalrous regret that so many of those young, intelligent, and refined women would so soon be in conflict with the stalwart body of police, as



79 years old! Liberal Treatment

Sketch by an eye-witness of Miss Neligan's Arrest.

yet unruffled. Programmes of the "proceedings" were eagerly bought, the pamphlets distributed were scanned with interest, the occupants of passing vehicles were closely noted, whilst members of the House looked on, secure within the barriers of Westminster Yard. . . . It was a pitiable sight—the earnest faces of those frail, high-spirited young women, roughly handled by the worried police. . . . As eight o'clock drew on members left the House, many of them with ladies, and lined the pavement which had been cleared by the police. Soon a confused shouting was heard from the direction of Victoria Street, and through the lines of police nine women were escorted to St. Stephen's entrance. In a few minutes they reappeared, Mrs. Pankhurst in the van, each between two stalwart constables en route in procession for Cannon Row. Peers and Commoners pressed forward, and the ladies, if they did not get inside the House, at any rate were inspected with interest by members of both Houses. . . . At once a series of scuffles began, and members climbed the railings of Palace Yard to obtain a better view, till the police asked them to come down, while one well-known peeress was assisted up a lamp-post by her husband, whence she surveyed the surging scene. . . . At the edge of the crowd a double line of police prevented any further progress, ten yards back a line of mounted men were prepared to deal with any rush in case the first line of defenders should be driven in, ten yards behind the horses was another line of footmen, and then on the pavement a further contingent. . . . Between these lines members passed to watch what was going on, and the suggestion was often heard as to what would happen if a division were unexpectedly called. "Never mind," said one member when the possibility was mentioned to him, "there are as many of them as there are of us, so you can reckon we are unofficially paired." . . . The record of these attempted "raids" has been one of remarkable persistency in the face of every possible discouragement from the authorities.

—Daily Telegraph.

We are of those who feel confident, from a close study of history and an equally close examination of the present situation, that the enfranchisement of women is near at hand. The substitution of the word "person" for the word "man" in a single enfranchising clause, as proposed by John Stuart Mill in a memorable motion in 1867, would effect a simple act of justice which was rejected over forty years ago. But it is equally certain that meanwhile much party capital will be made out of the treatment meted out to Mrs. Pankhurst and the hundreds of thousands of women who (without seeing absolutely eye to eye with her) are still faithfully at her back. We decline to discuss the amount of wisdom or unwisdom in this or that act of militant policy. The half-dozen separate Associations for promoting Woman Suffrage include both Liberal and Conservative Associations, and they are fully qualified to judge for themselves and strike out their own path. What we are most concerned to recognise is that the illegal destruction of the Hyde Park railings by men in 1866 is accounted to have helped their cause; while we believe that the women are clearly within the constitution when they insist that the Prime Minister shall receive their deputation. The sense and equity of the demand do not need to be strengthened by an appeal to Magna Charta or to an Act passed in the bad times of Charles II. It is a trick of statecraft or casuistry to say that the right to petition is one thing and the right to compel a Prime Minister to receive a deputation is quite another. The difference is little more than a juggle of words; while it is absurd to regard a brief interview under long pressing if not phenomenal, circumstances as imposing an undue tax on the time of a Minister who is not of the pleasure-shunning order, and who finds plenty of leisure to attend dainty displays of French millinery, or still more frivolous functions.—Hereford Times.

The Westminster Melee.

The tumultuous scenes outside Westminster Hall last night were of a character that fully realised expectations. Thousands of police, foot and horse, were on duty to prevent a few ladies from getting access to the Prime Minister, and as the result of the consequent disorder more than a hundred persons were arrested. It is a fortunate thing that nobody was seriously hurt in the *melee*, but the published accounts show that many people had narrow escapes from being crushed or ridden down. It is an enormous pity that such episodes should occur at all. The cause in which Mrs. Pankhurst and her friends are fighting is bound to succeed, and Mr. Asquith, by persistently refusing to receive their deputation, is largely responsible for what is happening. He is sitting on the safety-valve, and explosions are thus inevitable. Nearly all the difficulty would disappear, so far as breaches of the public peace are concerned, if the leaders of the agitation were treated with more consideration and allowed to argue their case with the head of the Government, who could surely spare half-an-hour for such a purpose. The application of a little commonsense to the situation might work wonders. Stubborn insistence on a *non possumus* attitude is not statesmanship.

—Nottingham Evening Post.

Mr. Asquith's Lack of Courtesy.

We need not say we deeply regret the decision of Mr. Asquith to refuse to meet the deputation of the Women's Social and Political Union. In reply to a question by Mr. Snowden in the House of Commons, the Premier stated he had already expressed his own views and those of the Government on Women's Suffrage to deputations both of women and men. As a matter of fact, Mr. Asquith has never, since he became Prime Minister, received any deputation of women on the subject of enfranchisement, and Mr. Snowden was speaking none too strongly when he suggested that the responsibility for what was expected to occur on Tuesday evening lay on the Premier's shoulders. It is intolerable that the head of the English Government should treat with such scant courtesy the constitutional requests of Englishwomen. Many have excused Mr. Asquith's refusals to receive the members of the Women's Social and Political Union and the Women's Freedom League by reason of the militant tactics pursued by these bodies, but what can be said in defence of his curt reply to the petition of the 200 head mistresses of public secondary schools in the United Kingdom requesting opportunity to lay their views before him?

—Christian Commonwealth.

A New Aspect.

It was impossible to doubt that there were a great many more male sympathisers in the crowd than on any of the earlier occasions; and here and there were to be observed small knots of disputants—a new thing—in which both the aims and methods of the Suffragettes were being upheld against the often contemptuous or violent comments of opponents of the movement.

—Irish News.

An Impression of Mrs. Pankhurst.

You all know the lovely picture of Marie Antoinette on her way to the scaffold. This picture was irresistibly in my mind when, by a stroke of good luck I was yesterday in the forefront of the crowd,

watching to see the doors of Caxton Hall open and Mrs. Pankhurst walk out, to head the deputation of women who have claimed their right to petition. Mrs. Pankhurst walked with her head in the air, with the look which is on the face of martyrs, and with the air of steady determination and recklessness of consequences which is more and more characterising these women, who are ready, if necessary, to die for their cause. . . . Last night I heard but kind remarks, and constantly women spoke in a friendly way to one another, as if they had been acquainted, and men helped women to get through the crowd, being polite not only to their own particular womankind, but to all women; and this is what we hope the vote would largely help to bring about—a united sisterhood and brotherhood in all the world. Henry Kingsley once said: "To lose sight of self utterly for one moment is to have lived for one moment." This is what it appeared to me that Mrs. Pankhurst had done as she walked swiftly down the old churchyard path and out into the surging mob towards the House of Commons. It was a sight I shall never forget.

—Wallasey News (Ladies' Column).

Women's Courage.

If women have not the physique for the militant forces, they have courage to equal any man's—that is, some have. Mrs. Pankhurst, referring to the deputation of Suffragettes to the House of Commons, declared that she did not care if she was sent to prison for life; she had her end in view, and, come weal or woe, she would strive to the death for it. But she nor her followers were at all afraid, for as soon as one deputation had been blocked out another would be ready to take their place, and so *ad infinitum*. I see that example has proved more powerful than precept, for a campaign on exactly similar lines has been organised in America by the women there, who have been aroused to demand their proper place in the Government of their country. We may be sure that this campaign will not lack development. And more power to it!

—Cheltenham Examiner.

Miss Harraden's Defence.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, defending the militant tactics in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, says if the writer of the article in that journal, in which the deputation of June 29 was described as "Another Set-back to Women's Suffrage," had been in the crowd on Tuesday, or at the police court on Wednesday, he would have been "forced to realise, however reluctantly, that for the first time in the history of the agitation the case of the militant Suffragists was stripped of its police-court disguise and found clothed in its true political garment. In a word, the magistrate, Sir A. de Rutzen, gave a courteous and patient hearing to the case for the defence, and adjourned all the cases in order that the constitutional issue raised for the defence might be duly examined. It was amazing and most gratifying to mark the difference between his demeanour and the demeanour of other magistrates on previous occasions. That alone spoke for itself. . . . With a few more 'set-backs' like that of Red Letter Day, Wednesday, they will open it—and the others will thankfully enough follow them in."

"Retarding the Movement."

No doubt we shall have the usual assurance that the whole affair was a great and triumphal success, and that the public were on the side of the Suffragettes. As to that we can only express our own opinion that yesterday's proceedings are admirably calculated to retard the movement of "Votes for Women." In a campaign designed to prove the fitness of women for the vote the outstanding feature is the imperturbable good temper of a body of men—our good friends the police. We must note that the stones thrown in Whitehall yesterday were carefully wrapped in brown paper. We do not know whether there is any deep symbolism about this, or whether it is only a sort of anxiety to touch pitch without being defiled. In any case the papered stones broke the windows all right.

—Westminster Gazette.

Reckless Women.

We trust that at the eleventh hour the leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union will abandon the demonstration outside the House of Commons to-night. Mr. Asquith has refused to receive a deputation. Mrs. Pankhurst has threatened to storm the House of Commons, and to this end she has invited outside help, which, in effect, is a direct incitement to the hooligans who in a city like London are always ready for disorder and riot. We regret that the entirely mistaken and hysterical policy of the militant Suffragists should be tacitly encouraged by men of distinction and women of position. We believe that this policy is postponing indefinitely the passing of a Suffrage measure. It is lamentable that policemen should be harassed and women of gentle birth assaulted and possibly seriously hurt.

—Daily Express.

A Public Nuisance.

The shrieking sisterhood have suffered another rebuff. The impudence and folly of the militant Suffragists are passing all bounds.

There is no limit to the conceit of these misguided ladies. The unfortunate thing is that the cause of Woman Suffrage as represented by moderate and sensible women and men is being put back for years, if it is not being entirely destroyed, by the methods of fantastic disorder of which yesterday's events in London were only one illustration. Reasonable people who previously have supported the enfranchisement of women where the necessary qualifications exist are made apathetic on the subject, and even driven into absolute antagonism, by the irresponsible outbursts of these howling fanatics, who are a public nuisance and must be suppressed.

—Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury.

A Blot on the Cabinet.

It is in our view a huge blunder for Mr. Asquith to refuse to meet the Suffragettes on this occasion. . . . Mr. Asquith may argue that he has said all he has to say: his promise, whatever its meaning and value, has been given, and now the women must wait. But if women will not wait, there is no excuse for not receiving them again, if only to repeat the original assurance. It is, in any event, stupid to magnify a deputation by refusing to meet it: and before other deputations Mr. Asquith is courageous enough. What will he gain by his present attitude, or lose by abandoning it? The Cabinet's treatment of women is a big blot on its record.

—The New Age.

Whilst the ladies are on constitutional ground and ask that the Premier shall receive a deputation we are keenly in sympathy with them, and certainly cannot justify the curt refusal of Mr. Asquith to meet them on any terms whatever. On the main issue we are, within certain limits, with the Suffragettes. Mr. Asquith ought, as a tactful statesman, to have received a deputation before the leaders lost their temper. It would have been a real gain to have brought about an understanding and secured a definite statement of the minimum.

—Bolton Chronicle.

Members forsook the House for the street, and watched the march and counter-march of nine women and three thousand police. . . . A group of Irish members looked upon the scene with eyes full of regret. I heard one mutter, "It's funny, but it's not politics." Another said, "Oh, for twelve men of Clare and one battering ram!" while a third declared, "The blood would be running down the gutters if it were only Cork."

—East Anglian Daily Times.

It is the most successful effort that the militant section of the party have yet made. Never before have they been arrested in such numbers. The organisation, too, appears to grow more perfect. The fighting spirit is more general. There is no mistaking the determination of these women to achieve their purpose. However much one may deplore their methods, one cannot overlook their earnestness. They are out to win.

—Scotsman.

Arrests both of men and women became pretty numerous, and the magistrates will have to consider, in the case of the ringleaders, whether it is not time to give them some real punishment instead of the luxurious detention that has hitherto been their lot. Men who assault the police in the execution of their duty are not very tenderly dealt with, and when women unsex themselves they forfeit all right to greater consideration.

—The Times.

The question which the Suffragettes are most keenly anxious to have answered is whether they can compel Mr. Asquith to receive them. The Prime Minister has shockingly mismanaged the business from the beginning.

—Yorkshire Weekly Post.

There is some concern among Liberals at the Prime Minister's persistent refusal to receive a deputation from the Suffragists. They doubt if he is wise in showing so unyielding an attitude to them.

—Manchester Dispatch.

The crowds in the various streets probably numbered thirty or forty thousand persons. The "hooligan" element, which played a noticeable part a year ago, was almost entirely absent.

—Daily Express.

The wife of Mr. Solomon, a former Cape Premier, was one of the captives in the women's raid at Westminster. But Solomon in all his glory was not a raid like one of these.

—Referee.

It may be thought, of course, that Mr. Asquith would have been well advised to hear what the ladies had to say.

—Newcastle Chronicle.

The Suffragists can take credit to themselves for having given a very effective proof of their organisation and spirit.

—Manchester Evening Chronicle.

Some Liberals think Mr. Asquith would do better to see the women and listen to their speeches.

—Glasgow News.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, if they could act together, could finally dispose of this public nuisance.—Standard.

We want the Suffragettes to do something dreadful, not merely to keep telling us that they are going to do it.

—Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

AT BOW STREET, JUNE 30th.

The adjourned hearing of the cases arising out of the deputation to the Prime Minister on June 29 takes place to-day (Friday) at Bow Street, at 10.30. The very greatest importance attaches to this hearing, since for the first time the question of the legality of the right to petition has been recognised in a court of law. At Bow Street last week, after Mr. Henle had raised this point, Sir Albert de Rutzen, in adjourning the case, stated that



By courtesy of] **The Prisoners Lunch in the Courtyard.**

the matter must be carefully considered, and that it "might possibly put an end to it all."

One of the accompanying photographs, taken last week (June 30), gives some idea of the crowd outside the police court, and the other pictures have a special interest for the W.S.P.U. members.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Last Wednesday all the cases against the Suffragettes at Bow Street were adjourned until the 9th inst. A new point of law has been raised about these ladies, and it is very desirable that people



By courtesy of]

Prisoners waiting outside Bow Street.

[The "Daily Mirror,"

should clearly understand what that point is. The defendants were charged with obstruction, assaulting the police, and doing malicious damage. The obstruction alleged was of the police in the execution of their duty, no charge being made of obstructing the highway. Briefly the contention of the defence was that the charge must fail because the police were not doing their duty when the Suffragettes obstructed them. If the police exceed their duty and unduly interfere with the liberty of the subject, they are in no better position than a private citizen. As a matter of fact, they were acting under the Sessional Order of the House of Commons which the Speaker issues calling upon the Commissioner of Police to maintain order in the vicinity of the House. Counsel for the Suffragettes, however, quoted a statute of Charles II., which gives people a right to petition the King through a member of Parliament, provided the deputation does not exceed ten in number. If that statute still holds good, and if it applies to women, the Suffragettes contend that they were only exercising their rights as subjects of the King when they were stopped by the police on Tuesday night. To keep within the terms of the statute, the deputation was limited to nine females, if we may so call them. The point has been ingeniously taken, and if the magistrate decides in its favour next week, the Suffragette agitation will take a new lease of life.

—Morning Advertiser.

So far as we have been able to observe, those who have gone to gaol are women of high character who in all other respects are good and orderly citizens. They are essentially political offenders, and they ought to receive the favoured treatment which, in the case of men, "politicals" almost invariably secure. Every Suffragette treated in gaol as if she were a thief or a drunkard brings members and money to the Women's Social and Political Union as well as volunteers for the next raid. Evidently it is no deterrent, and as the object is to deter there is really nothing to be said for a method of imprisonment which these ladies regard as about the highest honour they can win. . . . It is against public policy that women who are acting from a sense of duty should be treated as if they were criminals.

—Northampton Daily Reporter.

So many people assembled outside the court that a strong force of police had to be placed on duty, and the public were lined up outside the court in a queue, whilst the Suffragists, as they arrived,

were formed up in a long line, three deep, along Broad Court towards Drury Lane. The prisoners alone were enough more than to fill the court.

—Daily News.

One of the most petite and frailest looking of women is Miss Winifred Mayo, who, we notice, has again come under the strong arm of the law. No one who saw her playing the part of the gentle Hannele could picture her in conflict with the police, or spending, as she has already done, some weeks in Holloway Gaol. Miss Mayo is one of the leading spirits of the Play Actors' Society.—The Globe.

ECHOES OF JUNE 29.

The Despatch Bearer.

The appearance last Tuesday night of a lady on horseback bearing a letter to Mr. Asquith attracted a great deal of public interest. Miss Vera Holme, who wore a riding-habit with a tricolour sash, was sent from the Caxton Hall with the following letter:—

June 29, 1909.

Dear Sir,—In accordance with my last letter to you, I propose to wait upon you at the House of Commons this evening, in company with seven other women, who have been selected from the large deputation which, should you refuse the desired interview, will use every possible effort to gain entrance to the House. Almost immediately after the despatch of this letter we shall present ourselves at the St. Stephen's entrance.

I remain, faithfully yours,

(Signed) EMMELINE PANKHURST (Mrs.).

Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith.

She rode daringly, putting her horse to a hard canter, but on reaching Old Palace Yard she was stopped by the police. She returned to Caxton Hall, and armed with a message from Inspector Isaacs and Mrs. Drummond, again attempted to deliver her missive. The police, however, would not listen, and threw down her letter. Miss Holme has sent a letter to the Press asking by what authority she was stopped, seeing she was a simple messenger on the King's highway.

A Courageous Protest.

The protest which the well-known writer and art critic, Mr. Laurence Housman, made in St. Stephen's Hall last Tuesday night was a dignified and effective one. Mr. Housman said, "Fellow-citizens, outside this House the people's right of petition is being violated. Women are being treated in a way that no decent Government, would allow, and this that calls itself a Liberal Govern—"



[By courtesy of the "Daily Mirror,"

Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Solomon and others arriving at Bow Street.

At this point a hand was clapped over his mouth, and he was hustled out, with his collar torn, by several policemen; not, as stated in the press, by bystanders.

The Arrests.

The Miss Margaret Smith whose name appeared in the list of arrests is Miss Margaret (Daisy) Drew Fraser-Smith, M.A., of Glasgow University, who sent in her name for the deputation immediately after graduating a few weeks ago. Her great aunt was a staunch upholder of women's rights long before the W.S.P.U. was founded.

In our list of the arrests last week Miss N. E. Neave's name was wrongly given as Neeve.

Dr. Mabel Hardie graduated at Girton, and received the M.A. degree of Trinity College, Dublin, as a recognition of her Cambridge work. Subsequently she took the M.B., Ch.B. degree of Glasgow University. She has held the appointments of house surgeon at the Belgrave Hospital for Children, resident outdoor doctor and house physician at Leith Hospital, and house surgeon at the Glasgow Samaritan Hospital for Women. After eighteen months spent in travel, Dr. Hardie settled down to practise in Hampstead last November.

MISS WOODLOCK'S SENTENCE.

Taking into consideration the fact that her action was purely political, and that it was not alleged against her that she had committed any criminal act, it would seem that the sentence was monstrously over severe. All sentences which have anything vindictive in their nature are sure in the long run to defeat their object. I cannot but believe that if the extreme harshness of the sentence could be brought home to the public a feeling of indignation would be excited. It would be almost as reasonable to whip the Suffragists at the cart tail and brand them on the cheek as to inflict sentences such as that which Miss Patricia Woodlock has just served for such a trifling offence.—R. B. Cunninghame Graham, in the Daily News.



[By the courtesy of the Illustrations Bureau.

Mrs. Pankhurst and the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield in the Dock.

The National Women's Social & Political Union.

OFFICE:

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND, W.C.

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

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

Colours: Purple, White and Green.

Mrs. PANKHURST, Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE,
Founder and Hon. Sec. *Hon. Treasurer.*
 Mrs. TUKE, Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST,
Joint Hon. Sec. *Organising Sec.*

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

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

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

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

WOMEN OR KAFFIRS ?

Let women who do not realise their real position in the State take heed to the draft Act of the new constitution of South Africa, which is shortly to be presented for ratification to the Imperial Parliament. This draft Act introduces a new principle into the electoral system, by which the population for the purpose of representation is counted by the number of adult white males only, whereas hitherto the population of an electoral division in Cape Colony has been reckoned as it has always been in this country, by the number of men, women, and children who inhabit the district. It has even been claimed by opponents of woman suffrage that by the hitherto prevailing system, though women are deprived of direct representation by voting, they are nevertheless indirectly represented by their male relatives. But now in South Africa even this recognition of their existence in the country is to be taken away from them. They are to be reduced to literal non-existence in the body politic. In the latest and newest constitution under the British flag women are no longer to count as population, and the theory of the family as the political unit is to be set aside for the theory of the male individual only as the political factor in the State.

Step by step is the position of womanhood being degraded in modern civilisation. The ideal of the Witanagemot, the Parliament which in Saxon times might be attended by every free man and woman, has gone. In its place came government by delegation, when men and women duly qualified sent their representatives to Parliament. With the extension of the franchise to men in 1832 women were specifically excluded by law from exercising their Parliamentary rights. It is left for the year 1909 to evolve the residuum of undiluted male oligarchy.

This is what comes of allowing rights to slide without making a good fight for their defence. Women have become, by reason of their submission to political disabilities, an absolutely negligible quantity in politics. Whatever interests of various sections of the people have to be safeguarded, it is open for any politician to flout the interests of women. Every other class of the community has to be treated with some degree of consideration and respect. Only women may be directly insulted with impunity.

Now, let women mark and study a contrast. In this draft Act of South Africa there is a clause which restrict

the franchise hitherto exercised by the native and coloured races. And while no influential voice in South Africa has been raised to protest against the act of gross insult and injustice to the women of the country many leading persons have arisen to champion the political rights of the native. The list is headed by the late Prime Minister of Cape Colony, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, who in the exercise of his right as a subject of the Crown to present a petition personally, has come to England to submit a petition or manifesto to the Imperial Government. The *Times* of July 6 publishes the text of this manifesto, which should be carefully read by every Suffragist.

The South Africans who protest against the political disabilities which will be incurred by the coloured race if this Draft Act receives the sanction of Parliament, urge their plea for reconsideration because:—

The essential principles of free government are in jeopardy; that constitutional freedom of opportunity is endangered which is fully protected in Great Britain and elsewhere; and that well-established right of communities of free civilised men freely to exercise the franchise without restriction of race, creed, or colour is threatened. . . . Such a violation of the true principles of popular government would conflict with the traditional policy of Great Britain when conceding popular government. But as to this colony, it would involve a retrograde policy which, if permitted and pursued, would tend not to a true union, but to a disastrous separation of the population of South Africa into more or less hostile camps.

Let women take note of the fact that whereas any violation of the rights of men, no matter whether they belong to the so-called subject and inferior races or not, immediately rouses powerful and influential protest on the part of men, on the ground that great principles of constitutional liberty are at stake; no infringement of the rights of women calls forth the smallest sign of dissent from responsible politicians. Indeed, those who are not found actually and openly upon the side of the enemy seeking to degrade the status of women to the point of their extinction in the body politic, are ready to lend their indirect support by entering into a tacit conspiracy of cowardly silence.

Let us turn once more to the arguments brought forward by the champions of freedom that is to be unrestricted by race, colour, or creed, but not unrestricted by sex.

To deny men the opportunity to rise, or the scope to develop and use in the service of the State those capacities with which they have been endowed, and to enshrine this denial of human rights in a constitution with should and might be one of the world's great liberty documents, is to commit not only a grave injustice which will rankle in the hearts of the direct sufferers as long as it is permitted to endure, but also an error in policy which must eventually re-act with evil effect upon the South African population of European descent.

The representative white men who put their names to this protest explain that they consider that they would be untrue to their duties as citizens of South Africa if they did not thus urge the Government to maintain and protect "our fundamental rights and liberties." They realise that to curtail the liberties of coloured men is a matter which concerns directly the liberties of white men, because the principles of constitutional freedom which affect the entire human race are at stake. And yet they do not see that in the total exclusion of women they are striking a still more serious blow at human liberty. The whole document is worthy of most attentive consideration on the part of every Suffragist. It causes us "furiously to think." If ever we had reason to rejoice in our militant organisation it is now, when we realise how utterly hopeless would be our position were we still placing our trust in the help of men of any political party. It will only be by the help of God and *our own right arm* that we shall turn back this tide of contemptuous and insolent repression. Only by strenuous and noncompromising resistance, only by indomitable determination never to submit to subjection, never to assent to dishonour, shall we throw off the yoke of ever-increasing political degradation, and arise strong in the dignity of free womanhood.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

CLEVELAND BYE-ELECTION.

Our Answer to Mr. Samuel.

Conservative Mr. Windsor Lewis.
 Liberal Mr. Herbert Samuel.

At the last election (1906) Mr. Herbert Samuel was returned unopposed. At the bye-election in 1907 the figures were as follows: H. Samuel (Lib.), 5,534; Geoffrey Drage (Con.), 2,795. Liberal majority, 2,036.

Polling To-day.

Committee Rooms: 27, Station Road, Redcar.

The woman Suffragists have made a favourable impression upon the electorate, and the miners especially appear to have been thoroughly converted by the new propaganda. Mr. Samuel, who declines to say that he is in favour of woman suffrage and leaves it to be presumed that he is not, may lose some support on this account. Some miners with whom I have talked would even vote for the candidate who was in favour of woman suffrage without respect to his opinions upon other subjects. To put it more emphatically, a woman suffrage candidate pure and simple as a third candidate would probably have endangered Mr. Samuel's re-election quite as much as a candidate of the Labour party. It is the first bye-election in which I have seen the electors really aroused to a practical interest in the grievance of a score or two of eloquent women.—*Times*.

This extract, quoted from the *Times* of July 6, indicates the influence which is being exerted in the Cleveland Division by members of the Women's Social and Political Union. So serious does Mr. Samuel consider our opposition to be that he has attempted to meet it by making certain statements with regard to the Government and "Votes for Women."

Imprisoning Women.

In the first place, he declares that it is a wicked calumny to say that the Government has sent women to prison for asking for votes.

But in spite of his denial it is nevertheless true. Mrs. Pankhurst and other women have on several occasions been arrested in London because they insisted upon their constitutional right to see the Prime Minister and to ask him to give them the vote. These arrests have been made by the police, who in London are under the control of the Liberal Government. The women have been brought before the magistrate and sent to prison, and while there have been denied the recognised rights of political prisoners. Their imprisonment has been defended by Mr. Gladstone and by Mr. Samuel in the House of Commons.

A Mandate from the Electors.

In the second place, Mr. Samuel declares that, however much they wished to do so, the Liberal Government could not give votes to women during the present Parliament because they had no mandate to this effect from the electors at the General Election.

Here Mr. Samuel shows himself ignorant of constitutional law, and at variance with the Prime Minister himself. For it is not true that Governments confine their attention to subjects on which they have "a mandate" given to them at a General Election. The election of 1906 was said by the Liberal leaders to be fought on the issues of Chinese Labour, Free Trade, and Education. Yet the Government have not hesitated to deal with Licensing, Old-Age Pensions, Welsh Disestablishment, and many other questions. Moreover, the Prime Minister himself has given the lie to this unfounded statement of Mr. Samuel's. Speaking in the House of Commons on May 27, 1908, in answer to Mr. Arnold Herbert, he stated that no member of the Government had ever declared that woman suffrage could not be introduced during the present Parliament, while a few days previously he had stated that the Liberal Government hoped to carry into law before the next General Election a wide measure for extending the franchise to men—a measure which was not before the country in 1906. The electors of Cleveland will see, therefore, that Mr. Samuel is trying to persuade them to an opinion which is

admitted by the Prime Minister himself to be without foundation.

"Tory Gold."

A third statement made by supporters of Mr. Samuel is that the women's fight against the Government is being fought on "Tory gold." This is untrue. The funds of the Women's Social and Political Union are not supplied by any party, but are given by men and women, some of whom are Liberals, some Unionists, and some supporters of the Labour Party. The contributions from Unionists are less than one-third of the whole. Every year the Union publishes a full balance-sheet and subscription list, so that these facts can be proved.

Mr. Asquith and Votes for Women.

A fourth statement made by Mr. Samuel would lead electors to believe that Mr. Asquith had promised to grant women the vote. The fact is precisely the reverse. Speaking on May 20, 1908, Mr. Asquith told a deputation of men that the Government did not intend to introduce or support a woman suffrage measure, and that any Franchise Reform Bill they might bring in would apply solely to men. He has further, by his total refusal to allow women to see him to plead their case, proved his hostility and that of the Government to woman suffrage.

Christabel Pankhurst.

A PURPLE, WHITE, AND GREEN WEB.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

It is just like that—a great spider's web, that in less than a fortnight has been woven and cast over that beautiful little corner of N.E. Yorkshire, known as the Cleveland division, where sea meets moorland, and not even the smoke of the iron furnaces can spoil the wild beauty of it all. It is a spider's web that measures seventeen miles by thirty, and just at the edge of it, like a spider waiting for flies, sits General Drummond in her purple, white, and green committee room at Redcar, waiting for the Government candidate to fall into the web that the Suffragettes have made for him. But you never saw such a smile as hers on the face of any spider.

There is a good deal to smile over in this bye-election. There is the mass of literature, of badges, of VOTES FOR WOMEN, that has gone out daily from our headquarters at Redcar, to be so swiftly swallowed up at the eleven other centres from which we are working the constituency, that it is almost impossible to keep the supply at the level of the demand. Four hundred copies of the paper, to say nothing of pamphlets, badges, etc., were sold at Miss Adela Pankhurst's first meeting on the sands; two thousand were sold last Saturday in and about Redcar alone. The General goes round the constituency in a motor-car, to be met at every one of the eleven committee rooms with a cry for more papers, more literature. "You'd think they were eating it," remarks the General, adding that in all her experience of bye-elections she has never worked in a district where the people were so anxious for information, so ready to learn the reasons for the women's demand for justice. Pamphlets, especially those dealing with militant tactics and the bye-election policy, are eagerly bought, and there is a great demand for all Mrs. Pankhurst's postcards. As for the "Votes for Women" buttons, one sees them everywhere—on men, women, and children; and early in the campaign, some of our organisers were rung up, when they reached home after an evening meeting, by a band of youths, armed with pennies, who wanted to buy what they called our "medals." Cer-

tainly no official decoration has ever been so much in demand.

A Rush for Seats.

Another feature of the Cleveland contest has been the willingness on the part of our audiences to pay for their seats rather than be left outside for want of room, in consequence of which, at Mrs. Pankhurst's indoor meetings, a certain number of seats have been reserved for ticket holders—an unprecedented proceeding during a bye-election campaign. Even then, the rush to hear her speak is so great that it is impossible to admit every one who wants to be present. At the end of one of these crowded indoor meetings, when questions were asked for, the only question handed up was to this effect—"Why does not Mrs. Pankhurst speak in the open air? Half the people who wanted to hear her have been left outside."

Of course, she does speak in the open air, too, at the pit brow, when the ironworkers are changing shifts, and elsewhere. And by the time this paper appears, she will have spoken with others at the great miners' demonstration, where the Suffragettes have been invited to occupy two platforms. For this is essentially an open-air campaign. Meetings are being held, morning, afternoon and evening, for the miners at the pit head, for villagers on the village green, for townspeople in the market square, for seaside visitors on the sands. All over the constituency, you may meet our women at any moment, flying their militant colours in hat or coat or dress, selling the paper at cottage doors, bicycling from one village to another to carry on the campaign, motoring from one end of the district to another. I am told that there are two Parliamentary candidates in the constituency, and that they, too, have distinctive colours. But you would never think it, from a cursory survey of the Cleveland district. It is only the purple, white and green that you meet at every corner during this bye-election.

Vote for the Women.

And it is the purple, white, and green policy that is interesting the electors at this bye-election. No honest observer can deny that the contest is a straight fight between the Suffragettes and the Government. The question to be decided by the electors is not—"Shall I vote for the Liberal or the Conservative candidate?"—but "Shall I vote for Mr. Samuel, or shall I vote for the women and against the Government?" Without the gift of prophecy, I cannot say how the majority of the voters are going to answer that question on Friday; but I do know that it is the one they are putting to themselves, and that they have got to answer before they cast their votes. It is the only question that has aroused any real controversy in the course of this contest. The Liberal candidate has recognised the fact in his speeches by making scornful allusions to "wild women from Westminster," and somewhat illogically begging his audiences at the same time not to be led away by "the blandishments of the Suffragettes." And the whole constituency has recognised it by the reception it has given to those same "wild women." To drive about the district in the Suffragette car, sporting the Suffragette colours, even without being Mrs. Pankhurst, or the General, or anybody like that, is enough to produce smiles and cheers and greetings that prove beyond doubt how clearly these Yorkshire people recognise the importance of the women's cause, and sympathise with it. I have seen no evidence of a similar interest being felt or shown in any other question now before the electors of Cleveland.

It will certainly not be the fault of the Suffragettes if Yorkshiremen fail to recognise their plain duty to the women when polling-day comes. From all the Suffragette centres in the constituency comes the same news of crowded meetings at the pit brow, where Miss Adela Pankhurst sways huge crowds daily, of packed meetings everywhere, of generous collections taken even at open-air meetings. Rumours are brought into the committee rooms of votes that have been

turned, and are going to be used against the Government next Friday; and rumours, too, of Liberal women on strike who have refused, after hearing Mrs. Pankhurst speak, to work for the Government candidate. And into the same little purple, white and green room in Redcar has come the significant story of fraud perpetrated by a public entertainer on the sands, a mile or two along the coast, who packed his enclosure to overflowing, at half a crown a head, last Saturday evening, by means of an advertisement, announcing a concert, to be followed by a speech from Mrs. Pankhurst. The concert took place, but the speaker naturally failed to appear, having heard nothing about it; and the anger of the duped audience was so great as to necessitate the retreat of the fraudulent entertainer under police protection. But what a pleasing sign of the times!

One asks oneself how it has all been done—how a whole district, peopled by a level-headed Northern race, has been stirred to the depths by a handful of women scattered over the countryside. I think it is because the people of Yorkshire have an innate respect for women and an innate respect for justice. It is not eloquence that moves them—though we have enough eloquence in the Cleveland division to move mountains this week—it is the invincibility of the arguments used by the women, and it is the greatness of the cause that lies behind the arguments. Whether it is Adela Pankhurst, speaking to a throng of rough miners, or some untried speaker trying her hand for the first time by taking the chair at an indoor meeting of women, the effect is made not so much by what is said, but by the conviction and the fearlessness and the single-mindedness of the speaker. Up here in Yorkshire we are dealing with audiences of men and women who have both sincerity and imagination in their composition, and it only needs an unsullied cause to stand the test of these two supreme qualities.

Then we have had the help of the magistrate's words in the police court last Wednesday. The mere admission on the part of the authorities that perhaps, after all, the Suffragettes have been upholding the rights of the British Constitution, instead of defying them, for the last three years, has naturally made its effect upon minds that are not clouded with prejudice. The allusion of the Liberal candidate to "wild women" has been all the more ill-timed on that account. We may lightly call it "Suffragettes' luck," or attribute our good fortune to the unseen influence which most of us feel to have been working in our favour from the very first; but in either case the fact remains that nothing could have helped us more at this particular moment than the remand of so many of our best bye-election workers in the very nick of time. While the law and the State are busily occupied in looking up the history they ought to have learnt at school Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers are at large, free to work against the Government that does not even know the principles upon which government in this country stands or falls.

A Day with Mrs. Pankhurst.

I would like those who can scarcely believe the effect of the woman's campaign up here to have spent one whole day, as I did, with Mrs. Pankhurst. First of all, rushing through the district in the car, while villages turned out at the sight of the flag to wave their hands and shout "Voates for Women Sooffragettes!"; a pause here and there to knock at cottage doors, leave election addresses, announce a meeting later on, proffer a VOTES FOR WOMEN, and wait while some old woman or cheery housewife went and fetched a penny from a cup on the mantelshelf, during which process an elector or two would have assembled at the car to be talked to and converted if necessary; then a women's meeting in a village hall; another rush in the car to another meeting in the next town, attended by every class of men and women; then an evening meeting a few miles further on, in the heart of the mining district; and, last of all, a long drive back to Redcar, with the moon trying not to look out of place as it sent its pale light down to the great red blaze of the furnaces dotted here and there on the way.

Two of the most characteristic of these meetings stand out specially vividly. One was the women's meeting at Eston, held in a bare hall furnished with plain benches and the roughest of platforms. Miss Naylor was in the chair. She and Miss New and others have been working that district, and directly

she stood up there was as much applause as could conveniently be made by people whose hands were already occupied in holding babies. The babies bore it magnificently while the process of applause caused them to be balanced neatly against their mothers' shoulders, and when they were restored to their normal position settled comfortably off to sleep—with one exception, and even that baby, discovering the charm of stuffing its mouth with fragments of "The Unruly Tactics of the Suffragettes," to have it cleared out again at intervals by a large thumb, gave us very little trouble. And when Mrs. Pankhurst began to speak you could almost hear people drawing their breath. She spoke about real things all the time, about the lives of women, and the great issues that mean so much to them; and when she touched upon one or two actual facts—the birth of a baby in Holloway, for instance—there was no one in that packed hall who was not moved—whether it was the old woman in the front row who let the tears run unheeded down her furrowed, toil-worn cheeks, or the young mother at the back

starting a quarter of an hour before the end of the meeting, to make our way to the market square with a collecting box and piles of papers in order to receive the people as they came out. To describe the scene is impossible; the wonderful response of the audience to every point made by Mrs. Pankhurst, and the great scene in the market-place as we drove away—well, these will be things to remember when we have won our vote. And it is the kind of thing that is happening all over the constituency. Knowing this, one is amazed at the nature of the opposition, at the petty falsification of our motives that, to judge by the questions we receive, seems to be insidiously creeping abroad. "Are we in the pay of the Tories?" "Has not Mr. Asquith already promised us the vote in his Reform Bill?" "How can a Government that has no mandate?" etc., etc. These are doubts that have been evidently put into the heads of the electors in the last few days by someone, for they were not there when we arrived in the constituency. We have fought falsification before, and we can



Miss Adela Pankhurst on the Sands at Redcar.

[A. Cattani, Redcar.]

whose choice of a seat near the door was justified by the subsequent refusal of her little girl to do anything but slip off the bench and stamp noisily upon the floor.

A Typical Incident.

I thought then that our President should never speak to any audience but one composed of women only. Then we went on to Stokesley, and I found that she could do it all over again when her listeners included any number of men. That meeting was typical of the meetings we are holding during this bye-election. Outside, a male speaker was vainly trying to hold the attention of a few men and boys who had not been able to find room inside the hall. I do not know what candidate he was representing, but the moment our colours came rushing into the market square what there was of his audience precipitated itself towards the car, wild with enthusiasm.

"You cannot get near the front of the hall," said a police inspector, hurrying up to us; "I will take you straight to the platform entrance." Even this was easier said than done, for we literally had to fight our way through a dense throng of people extending along the landing and down the stairs. The platform was thick with men and women, standing shoulder to shoulder, leaving barely room for the two speakers in the middle. Every gangway was filled; men standing up against the wall had to hold one another by the arms to keep from falling in a mass on the heads of the others below. To take a collection was an impossibility, and we were only able, by

fight it again, but the choice of it as a weapon does not raise one's opinion of the opposition.

It is impossible, as I said before, to make prophecies about the result. The electors are sound on Woman Suffrage, sound in their condemnation of Government methods in dealing with it and with the Suffragettes, and they do not think that we are accurately described by the epithet, "Wild Women from Westminster." Our real difficulty is that the Liberal candidate enjoys personal popularity, has a political reputation, and the prestige of a seat in the Cabinet, while the Conservative candidate is not by any means a strong one. But it is open to the Liberal electors to abstain from voting altogether, if they will not make the greater sacrifice of voting for the Conservative. And so, being Suffragettes, we shall work up till the last minute and face polling day with a great hope in our hearts.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The three Suffragist societies are exceedingly active, particularly Mrs. Pankhurst's organisation and the Women's Freedom League. Their wagonettes, their flags, their fluent, persuasive speakers are to be seen in the remotest as well as in the busiest parts of the constituency. To that indignation against the Government which is their reason for existence they seem to add a special and particular grudge against Mr. Samuel, because, having been at the Home Office, he was responsible, with his chief, Mr. Gladstone, for the

OUR POST BOX.

SUFFRAGISTS IN MID-OCEAN.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—Your readers may be interested to know that the Suffragists in the party of women travelling on the *Laurentic* to the quinquennial meetings of the International Council of Women at Toronto did not fail to fly the flag of Votes for Women in mid-Atlantic.

A large and interested meeting was held one evening in the saloon. In the chair was Mrs. Edwin Gray, the President of our own National Council. In reply to a questioner who cast aspersions on the motives of women who oppose the Government at bye-elections, she emphatically stated that although there were two opinions as to the wisdom of the policy, there was no question that the women were actuated by the purest motives, and that we must all admire those who had endured ridicule and suffering for the cause. Mrs. Martindale, who has been a worker for forty years, told how once in the early days of the movement it had been necessary for a woman to dress herself as a man to obtain admission to the House of Commons to hear a debate which was of great importance to women. Following her were Dr. Mary Murdoch, the Honourable Mrs. Franklin, and myself, who told of the international aspect of the Suffrage Movement, and of the benefit it would be not only to women but to the whole community.

A great number of the audience had never been at a Suffrage meeting before, and expressed themselves as much interested, thanking us for having held it.—Yours, etc.,

On board S.S. *Laurentic*.

CHRISTAL MACMILLAN.

PROGRESS IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—It may interest your readers to know that there is every reason to believe a great evolution is taking place here in Bristol and its vicinity in the minds of the adherents of the various political schools of thought in favour of giving the Parliamentary franchise to women. This awakening is evidently the outcome of the determined stand taken of late by the members of the Women's Social and Political Union.

As a Radical politician, the writer, like many others who have taken an active part in the political arena, was for many years a strong opponent to the extension of the Parliamentary vote to women, but has been won over to this progressive reform by the indomitable pluck and courage displayed by a number of brave women, who have faced and occupied a prison cell rather than allow their just rights to be given a back seat by a so-called Liberal and Radical Government.—Yours, etc.,

467, Gloucester Road, Horfield, Bristol.

J. BUTCHARD.

AN INTERESTING PARALLEL.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—In reading Boswell's "Life of Johnson" a few days ago I came across the following passage, which may be of interest to your readers. It shows that even in the year 1773 the economic position of women as compared to that of men had aroused, if not the indignation, at any rate the astonishment, of thinking men. Boswell says: "I put a question to him (Johnson) upon a fact of common life, which he did not answer, nor have I found anyone else who could. 'What is the reason that women servants, though obliged to be at the expense of purchasing their own clothes, have much lower wages than men servants, to whom a great proportion of that article is furnished, and when, in fact, our female house servants work much harder than the male?'"—Yours, etc.,

IDA KERR GANDELL.

16, Earl's Court Square, South Kensington, S.W.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—When I was selling VOTES FOR WOMEN in the street recently a lady said to me, "What I can't understand about you Suffragettes is how you ever bring yourselves when in prison to wear that badge of shame, the broad arrow. I should feel utterly crushed by it." "But don't you know," I cried, "this so-called broad arrow is really a crown, and therefore is anything but a badge of shame. True, it is a somewhat thorny crown, but this does not dim its brightness nor our joy that we are accounted worthy so to serve our great cause."—Yours, etc.,

MARY HOWEY.

PRISONERS' FUND.

To the Treasurer,

Women's Social and Political Union,

4, Clements Inn, W.C.

July.....1909.

I enclose promise a hundred and eight Sovereigns Half-sovereigns Florins Shillings Sixpences Pence as a

token of my recognition of the heroic service rendered to humanity by the hundred and eight women who were arrested on June 29.

Signature.....
(Miss, Mrs., or Mr.)
Address.....

* Cross out the words not required.

This slip should be filled and cut out, or a letter should be written on the same lines, and forwarded to—
THE TREASURER, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The At Homes.

The At Homes at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., at 3 p.m. on Monday, July 12, and at St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, W., at 8 p.m. on Thursday, July 15, will be held as usual. On Monday Mrs. Pankhurst, if still at liberty, will speak on the Cleveland bye-election, and on Thursday the principal speaker will be Miss Christabel Pankhurst.

The Bye-Elections.

Polling in the Cleveland Division takes place to-day. Workers are wanted for the bye-elections in Derbyshire (High Peak) and in Dumfriesshire. Vacancies are also expected elsewhere. Workers should communicate with Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C., at once.

New Speakers.

As many of the best W.S.P.U. speakers took part in the deputation of June 29, and may, if the Bow Street case proves unsuccessful, be imprisoned for a time, and others are at the bye-elections, there is urgent need for new speakers. Women in London who are willing to come forward and take the places of those who are absent should write to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 4, Clements Inn; while those in various parts of the country should communicate with one of the district organisers whose names appear on page 922.

Holiday Campaigns.

The attention of readers is drawn to a paragraph in "The Outlook" on plans for the summer holidays. Will intending workers write to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 4, Clements Inn, without delay?

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

July	Haddington	Miss Macaulay; Chair—Miss E. Colton Haig	1 p.m.
Fri. 9	Birmingham, Bull Ring	Miss Laura Ainsworth	3 p.m.
	Blackheath Village, 72, Tranquil Vale (women only)	Mrs. Glazier, Miss Graham	3 p.m.
	Hammersmith, Down Place	Miss Howse	7 p.m.
	Shepherd's Bush	Miss Radcliffe	7 p.m.
	West Kensington Rly. Station	Miss Hazel, Miss Neale	7.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Alum Rock Rd., Saltley	Miss Laura Ainsworth	7.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Lea Bank Road and Wheeley's Lane	Manchester Members	7.30 p.m.
	Bury, Market Place	Mrs. Tanner	8 p.m.
	Forest Gate, Open-air Meeting		8 p.m.
	Fulham, Social Evening		8 p.m.
	Ashbourne		8.10 p.m.
	Manchester, At Home, Onward Buildings, Deansgate	Miss Mary Gawthorpe and others	
Sat. 10	Meriden, Cycling Scouts	Dr. Helena Jones	2.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Bristol Street	Miss Laura Ainsworth	3 p.m.
	Tynemouth	Miss New	3 p.m.
	Preston, Market Place	Miss Clarkson	3 p.m.
	Blackheath, At Home, 72, Tranquil Vale	Dr. Kice	3 p.m.
	Putney Heath	Mrs. Mayer	3.30 p.m.
	Large, Open-air Meeting	Miss Adela Pankhurst	3.30 and 7 p.m.
	Southport, Shore Meeting	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	3.30 p.m.
	Southport, Imperial Café, Lord Street	Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, Miss Mary Gawthorpe	5.30 p.m.
	Ashton, Market Place	Manchester Members	7 p.m.
	Crouch End, Clock Tower	Miss Barry, Mrs. Williams	7 p.m.
	Haddington	Miss Macaulay; Chair—Miss McFarlane	7 p.m.
	New Brighton, sands	Miss Ada Flatman and Miss Patricia Woodlock	7 p.m.
	Bath, Saw Close	Miss Annie Kenney	7.30 p.m.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Haymkt.	Miss New	7.30 p.m.
	Wood Green, Open-air Mtg		7.30 p.m.
	Preston, At Home, 41, Glover's Court	Miss Patricia Woodlock	
Sun. 11	Hampstead Heath	Miss Ayrton, Mrs. Mosen	11.30 a.m.
	Brookwell Park	Mrs. Tanner	3 p.m.
	Clapham Common	Miss Jessie Kenney, Miss M. Hewitt	3 p.m.
	Finsbury Park	Miss Mills, Miss R. Barry	3 p.m.
	Peckham Rye	Miss Enthlin, Miss Freeman	3 p.m.
	Regent's Park	Miss Ogston, Mrs. Reinold	3 p.m.
	Streatham Common	Miss Wyatt	3 p.m.
	Wimbledon Common	Miss MacArthur, Mrs. Yates	3 p.m.
	Blackheath, Whitfield's Mount	Mrs. Mansell Moullin, Miss Townsend	3 p.m.
	Putney Heath	Miss Cather	3.30 p.m.
	Hyde Park	Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss P. Ayrton	3.30 p.m.
	Battersea Park	Miss A. G. Hewitt, Mrs. Fahey	6.30 p.m.
	Rochdale, Town Hall Square	Miss Helen Tolson	8 p.m.
Mon. 12	London, At Home, Queen's Hall	Mrs. Pankhurst (if still at liberty), Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	3-5 p.m.

Mon. 12	Liverpool, Captains Meeting, 22, Mulgrave Street	Miss Ada Flatman	7 p.m.
	Nottingham, Market Place	Dr. Fairfield	7 p.m.
	Birmingham, Northfield Road and Station Road	Miss Hazel, Miss Barratt	7.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, New Inns, Handsworth	Miss Jennings, Miss Willison	7.30 p.m.
	Bolton, Town Hall Steps	Miss L. Williamson, B.A., Miss F. Helliwell	7.30 p.m.
	Wolverhampton, Market Patch	Miss Laura Ainsworth	7.30 p.m.
	Nottingham, Morley's Café	Mrs. Mayer, Miss Barry	8 p.m.
	Chelsea, World's End	Ada Flatman	8 p.m.
Tue. 13	Walham Green, St. John's Church		12 noon
	Wood Green, Unity Hall	Bowes Park W.S.P.U.	3.15 p.m.
	Birmingham, At Home, Midland Hotel	Miss Laura Ainsworth	3.30 p.m.
	Cardiff, Crush Rooms, Park Hill	Miss Annie Kenney	3.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, At Home, Priory Rooms	Miss Laura Ainsworth	7.30 p.m.
	Manchester, near Moss Side	Miss Clarkson, Miss Race	7.30 p.m.
	Billiard Hall		7.30 p.m.
	Oldham, Park Gates		7.30 p.m.
	Bulwell, Market Place	Dr. Fairfield	8 p.m.
	Liverpool, At Home, 48, Mount Pleasant	Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Ada Flatman	8 p.m.
	Leamington, Obelisk	Miss Laura Ainsworth	12 noon
	Newport, Lecture Hall, Central Hall	Miss Annie Kenney	3.30 p.m.
	Rugby, Trinity Church	Miss Laura Ainsworth	7.30 p.m.
	Bedley	Miss Clarkson, Miss Pepper	7.30 p.m.
	Stockport, Armory Square	Miss Lee, Miss Veitch	7.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Soho Road, Handsworth	Dr. Jones, Miss Willison	7.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Wood Street and Tokneil Road, Ladywood	Miss Burkitt, Miss Dale, Mrs. B. Smith	7.30 p.m.
	Carrington, Market Place	Dr. Fairfield	7.30 p.m.
	Putney	Mrs. Tanner	8 p.m.
	Liscard, Pear Tree Grove	Miss Flatman	8 p.m.
	Burgess Hill	Miss Ogston	
	Kensington, At Home, Albert Lodge	Miss Garrett Anderson, M.D.	
Thu. 15	Edinburgh, At Home, 8, Melville Place	Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen, of Chicago	3.30 p.m.
	Coventry, Poole Meadow	Miss Laura Ainsworth	7 p.m.
	Finsbury Park	Hornsey W.S.P.U.	7 p.m.
	Trent Bridge	Dr. Fairfield	7 p.m.
	Birmingham, Monument Road and Plough and Harrow Rd.	Mrs. Bridgwater	7.30 p.m.
	Brixton, White Horse, Angel Road	Mrs. Tanner and others	
	Stalybridge, Market Place	Miss Williamson, Miss Wall-work	7.30 p.m.
	Edinburgh, At Home, 8, Melville Place	Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen	8 p.m.
	London, At Home, St. James' Hall	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	8 p.m.
	Liverpool, Rock Ferry, Bedford Road, facing Esplanade	Miss Ada Flatman, Miss Marks	
Fri. 16	Birmingham, Bull Ring	Miss Laura Ainsworth	3 p.m.
	Fenton	Dr. Fairfield	7.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Church Vale, Handsworth	Miss Laura Ainsworth	7.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Alum Rock Road, Saltley	Miss Hazel, Miss Neale	7.30 p.m.
	Bury, Market Place	Miss Clarkson, Miss C. Tolson	7.30 p.m.
	Manchester, At Home, Onward Buildings, Deansgate	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	8 p.m.
	Liverpool, Old Swan, Waver-tree	Mrs. Morrissey, Miss Bough-ton	
Sat. 17	Catshill, Cycling Scouts	Dr. Helena Jones	2.30 p.m.
	Preston, Market Place		3 p.m.
	Southport, Shore Meeting		3.30 p.m.
	Ashton, Market Place	Miss Lee, Miss Race	7 p.m.
	Bath, Saw Close	Miss Annie Kenney	7.30 p.m.
	Wood Green, Open-air meetg.		7.30 p.m.

BYE-ELECTIONS.

Derbyshire (High Peak).

Conservative - Mr. Profumo.
Liberal - Mr. Oswald Partington.

The figures at the last election were:—Oswald Partington (Lib.), 5,463; A. Profumo (Con.) 4,662. Liberal majority, 796.

Organiser's Address: 25, Hardwick Square, South Buxton.

Owing to the appointment of Mr. Oswald Partington as Junior Lord of the Treasury, a bye-election in the Peak Division of Derbyshire will take place. A vigorous campaign has been opened by the W.S.P.U. The first meeting was announced by Miss Hewett, who went from London for the purpose. She was followed by Miss Irene Dallas, Miss Barbara Ayrton, and Miss Wylie, while other workers will be in the constituency shortly. The names of intending helpers should be sent at once to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Dumfriesshire.

The figures at the last election were:—Mr. John W. Gulland (Lib.), 2,035; Mr. Joseph J. Glover (Con.), 1,402. Liberal majority, 633.

If, as is expected, Mr. Gulland succeeds the Master of Elibank as Scottish Whip, there will also be an election in Dumfriesshire, and a campaign has already been opened by Miss F. E. M. Macaulay.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM AUSTRALASIA.

Mrs. Sophie Corrie, who at seventy-six years of age has just returned to Australia from a trip round the world, sends Mrs. Pankhurst a message of encouragement from delegates to the Australian and New Zealand Woman's Christian Temperance Union Conference. During her visit to England in 1908 Mrs. Corrie attended many meetings of the W.S.P.U., and followed Mrs. Pankhurst to the gates of Holloway in February of that year.

AFTER THE DEPUTATION.

"Victory founded on righteousness." This thought must have been present in the minds of the great multitude gathered in St. James's Hall last Thursday evening, July 1—the first public meeting after the deputation.

The tension of the past few weeks had reached its height, and the feeling found relief in outbursts of cheering that came from the very soul.

Every seat in the hall was occupied, floor and gallery and platforms presenting a solid phalanx of faces, while the number of those outside was so great that permission was granted to hold an overflow meeting in the room below the hall.

The audience included many strangers, and it was abundantly obvious that, as far as public opinion and support are concerned, the cause is already won.

Just before the time appointed the entire audience—strangers included—rose to its feet, cheering, waving, and applauding, and it was a little difficult at first to see the reason. Then it became evident that Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Mr. Pethick Lawrence were slowly working their way through the throng, not, indeed, with a petition, but in an effort to reach the platform.

The Parting of the Ways.

Arrived there, Mrs. Lawrence explained that Mrs. Pankhurst and many of the women arrested on Tuesday night were absent at the Cleveland bye-election "to appeal from this travesty of a Government to the people," and the applause was redoubled. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence gave a general account of the events of Tuesday and Wednesday. She paid a splendid tribute to all who took so noble a part in the bloodless "Battle of Westminster," and spoke most touchingly of the way in which the movement had been led and guided, and all concerned in it protected from any real grief. The cause, she said, was at the parting of the ways—a critical position, the outcome of which no one could foresee—and many leagues nearer to its end since the events of Tuesday. Leaving the legal aspect of the case "in the able hands of Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the Portia of the movement," Mrs. Lawrence laid stress upon the vital urgency of Woman Suffrage. Tuesday's deputation was the thirteenth sent out, and if necessary the Union would send thirteen more—aye, even to thirteen times thirteen. No human power could discourage it. The fight was for right and justice, and would go on until the object was attained, in spite of all obstacles, however great and apparently unsurmountable. Not only the women, but the men of the country were on the side of the movement, and they were giving it not only their tacit support, but voters were actually prepared to pass a vote of censure on the Government by preventing the return to Parliament of Government nominees. The men of to-day were much more ready to take up the cause of women who walked valiantly forward, banner over shoulder and singing a marching song, than in the old days, when they fainted by the roadside and expected men to pick them up and carry them!

Miss Christopher St. John said that she had expected that night to be in a place where speaking was not only unpopular, but prohibited. Whatever the magisterial decision, the fact that discussion had taken place on the point of law raised by Mr. Henle, K.C., had given a dignity to the proceedings, and the public had gained some idea of the constitutional position of the deputation. She described the share she took in the events of the 29th, and spoke of the enthusiasm of the crowd when Mrs. Pankhurst appeared—enthusiasm she had never seen evoked, even by a Royal procession, since the death of Queen Victoria. Her own reason for joining the deputation was contained in one sentence: *She was ashamed to hold back.* And when she and her party were confronted with a cordon of mounted police, she did her duty to the best of her ability, and tried to remove one of them, hanging on to the horse's bridle as it whirled round until its rider was thrown off. Her share in the events of the 29th was one of the proudest things in her life; she was ready to take the consequences of her action, and hoped in time to be able to do much more.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, amid great applause, said that since the 29th the cause had made a much greater advance than it had done in many years. The effect upon public opinion was marvellous. After referring to the devoted and courageous action of those who went into Whitehall, and by flinging stones at the Government offices proved their determination by "deeds, not words" (an action which even those who now disapproved would in time come to see to be essentially right, appropriate, and fitting), Miss Pankhurst dealt with the legal position and the triumph at the Bow Street Police Court. For months the W.S.P.U. had been trying to show the legal and political world that its members had a constitutional right to petition the Prime Minister, and that in withholding that right he was acting in violation of the law of the land. This view had at length filtered into a court of law, and

Sir Albert de Rutzen had expressed the opinion that "this might put an end to it all."

One of those who had done much to advance the cause was Miss Wallace Dunlop, whose "writing on the wall" had been seen and pondered by those who had never before considered the legal aspect of the case. All W.S.P.U. members would be proud to stand in her place. It was mainly through her action that the 107 women had been remanded in order that this constitutional point might be investigated. Miss Pankhurst also spoke of the statute of Charles II., which Mr. Muskett raised long ago to prove a point in favour of the prosecution, and she explained how Mrs. Pankhurst and the other members of the deputation had kept within the strict letter of the law by limiting the number of the deputation to "not more than ten." If the case should be decided unfavourably, there would still remain the right to appeal; and should that fail, the Union reserved the right to win its end by any and every means open to it. "If," said Miss Pankhurst, "we can compel the Government to give in, if we can succeed in our claims and at the same time keep within the law, we shall be glad to do it. If we cannot win without breaking the law, then I say a thousand times we will break it. A Constitution which does not recognise the existence of women, which gives them no means—absolutely no means, either by petitioning or by any other method—of getting the reforms they want, ought to be smashed into atoms, in order that a fair and a just Constitution, a Constitution worthy of the British people, may be erected in its place."

A brief speech was also delivered by Miss Mackenzie, one of the women who inflicted damage on the windows of the Government buildings on Tuesday night, and during the evening a good collection was taken (£60), while the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN amounted to 2,080 copies.

An overflow meeting, addressed by Mr. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Ethel Mills, was also held.

AT QUEEN'S HALL.

At Queen's Hall on Monday there was again a very large and enthusiastic audience. Outside men were selling posies in the colours; inside the display of purple, white, and green made a brave show. On the platform were all those members of the deputation who are still in town, the rest having gone to Cleveland bye-election. Many strangers, attracted by recent events, were present, and for their benefit Mrs. Pethick Lawrence defined the objects of the Union, and her arguments were followed with keen appreciation of the different points. Mrs. Lawrence justified Mrs. Pankhurst's much-criticised action in striking Inspector Jarvis; those who loved and were proud of their captain honoured her all the more for her brave and fearless action. No one knew better than Mrs. Pankhurst what was the right and politic thing to do, and her act was one of open defiance, only resorted to when overtures of peace had proved fruitless. By this symbolic action she flung down the gage, calmly, deliberately, and of set purpose. On her right hand was Miss Neligan, a woman of seventy-six; and on her left Mrs. Solomon, who is over sixty. On the occasion of the last deputation the women were hustled and beaten and battered for an hour before their arrest; she knew that her supporters would fight staunchly to the end, and she took this step to bring matters to a crisis. One of these frail women fainted when she reached the police-station, and no one could gauge the consequences had the arrest not taken place when it did. The end was not yet, but it was on its way, and no one could doubt what that end would be—a greater victory for womanhood than was dreamed of when the movement was first started, a far greater thing than merely securing the franchise for women. There was no longer room for doubt, or hesitation, or regret.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst again dealt with the legal aspect of the case. Speaking of Mr. Herbert Samuel's recent statement that no Act could be passed giving votes to women without a mandate from the country, Miss Pankhurst said that the Prime Minister himself gave an answer to that statement when he expressed the hope of bringing in a general Reform Bill before the expiration of his term of office; no mandate had been given for that. Mr. Samuel was therefore at variance with his colleague, Mr. Asquith. Liberal Cabinet Ministers apparently did not understand consistency, but the Union intended to teach them the meaning of the word.

The collection and promises towards the special "Bye-election" Fund amounted to over £340.

"OUR TREMBLING LEGISLATORS."

Inside the Palace of Westminster, though all was apparently calm and certainly dull, there was a tremor of nervousness. The women were intent on some awful deed. What was it to be? The rumour ran that ladies in the garb of their brothers would gain entrance to the Strangers' Gallery, clamp themselves to the benches, and proceed to live up the Budget debate. Terrible stories of hired ruffians from the East End getting into the Chamber and creating pandemonium were whispered in our ears. Everybody was a little nervy. All the officials were on duty. When a suspicious-looking stranger—and the mildest-mannered creature was generally regarded as the most suspicious—climbed the stairs towards the gallery, he was generally accompanied by two other visitors, maybe a bluff-visaged farmer or a tourist-clad German, but really policemen in disguise. The consequence was that the Strangers' Gallery was composed of one part visitors and two parts police.

—John Foster Fraser in the *Sussex Daily News*.

The utmost precautions were taken to prevent disorder, both inside and outside the House. Detectives were stationed in considerable numbers in St. Stephen's Hall, the Central Hall, and the Members' Gallery. To prevent any emissary of the Suffragettes obtaining admission to the latter part of the House, which would now be possible, as under the new regulations the public are permitted to apply for and to use orders without a member's name if they appear to be respectable, the Order Office was closed and no permits were issued. Consequently everyone in the Members' Gallery was there on a ticket signed by a legislator, and this lessened the chance of a disturbance in the chamber itself. There were only a few occupants of the Ladies' Gallery, and these came in under the rule that they were relatives of members. But there were detectives outside the entrance to this gallery also.

—Daily News.

The police arrangements everywhere were very thorough, but inside the House they were almost humorously so. It was astonishing to find so many "constituents," "clerks," "tourists," and "trippers" about the building. Most delightful of all was the evident distrust with which these disguised detectives were regarded by members themselves. Could that gaily decked provincial "up for the day" possibly be a woman in disguise? On the other hand, those members who were not among the older or better known were evidently the subjects of the detectives' suspicion. Were they disguised Suffragettes? Everybody suspected everybody else, and one almost found oneself wondering whether even Cabinet Ministers were in reality themselves or forged imitations.

—Midland Evening News.

The wildest rumours prevailed that the Suffragettes had succeeded in getting friends into the Strangers' Gallery sworn to make a disturbance. It was even whispered that Mrs. Pankhurst had succeeded in getting in, disguised as a man, and a dear old white-haired gentleman came in for much scrutiny. This must be she; and a dozen detectives in the Gallery, with a reserve squad of attendants, had their eyes upon him. Shortly before eight he rose to go, and, as he reached the gangway, turned round and faced the House. Now was the time to throw off disguise. The detectives and attendants were on the strain. He was merely taking a final glance, and turned and disappeared.

—Sheffield Daily Telegraph.

The empty benches bespoke their interest in nothing else, and if heads could have been counted, it would probably have been found that there were more members out in the streets than were to be found within the walls. . . . The feature of the demonstration was that the women seemed to excite rather more sympathy than usual, but that may have been because they had more of their adherents and supporters in the crowd. Certainly there was a good deal of clapping at their voluntary martyrdom. While the scenes lasted they almost emptied the House of Commons, legislators swarming into the streets to watch the scene.

—Nottingham Guardian.

In a discussion at the London County Council last night Captain Hemphill said that the Government had charged London £10,000 for the police protection of trembling legislators from the Suffragettes.

—Daily Mail.

I noticed with some amusement that a daily paper refers to the interrupter as "a man giving the name of Laurence Housman." One might as well refer to "a man giving the name of President Taft."

—Bristol Mercury.

On Wednesday night, in the House of Commons, when the Prime Minister was leaving the chamber, someone called out "Go to the Suffragettes."

"A HOLY WAR."

Mrs. Zangwill at St. James's Hall.

Mrs. Israel Zangwill's speech at St. James's Hall recently was listened to with delighted attention by a very large audience. She urged the passing of a Woman's Franchise Bill on the grounds of the benefit not to women only, but to both sexes alike. "As regards the common argument that woman cannot be a citizen if she does her duty as a wife and mother, one is forced to admit," said Mrs. Zangwill, "that even men sometimes take an interest in their own family without endangering the safety of the State!" It was curious, she pointed out, that in England—called a Christian State—the majority of Christians should have no share in the State, in spite of the obvious fact that a woman's interest lay not only in the petty details of the household, but also in the laws governing those details. Though the present state of affairs might strike some as amusing, it was distinctly wrong that man should limit woman's province, and no mother should allow her children to be controlled by laws in which she had no voice. Women, taken as a whole, had always been the peaceful element of humanity. Their present militant tactics were not natural to them, and therein lay their significance. In the centuries to come the woman's movement would be spoken of as a Holy War—a Woman's Crusade—for they, like the Crusaders of old, were fighting for religion, freedom, justice, and purity.

AN EYE-WITNESS'S ACCUSATION.

As a sequel to the article in a recent issue, entitled, "Is There a Press Boycott?" an eye-witness of the scenes in Parliament Square on Tuesday writes to the *Manchester Guardian* thus:—"I publicly accuse the greater number of the most powerful London newspapers of wilfully misrepresenting and belittling the deputation of last Tuesday; they belittled it either by the suppression or the falsification of important facts. In spite of the most vindictive misrepresentation, the Women's Social and Political Union grows in numbers and strength week by week, and there were not wanting evidences last Tuesday that members of the more 'constitutional' female suffrage societies have for us sympathy so ardent that it leads them to commit the very actions which are officially disapproved of."

"OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES —."

At a Dulwich infants' school the other day the children were asked to draw a picture of what each one would like to be when she grew up. A little girl, aged seven, daughter of a devoted W.S.P.U. member, drew a picture of a Suffragette dressed in the colours being arrested by a policeman outside Holloway Gaol. Another child drew a picture of herself teaching a class and pointing to a blackboard on which she had printed the words "I believe in Votes for Women."

A man sympathiser with the cause saw Mr. Winston Churchill leaving the Garrick Theatre on Saturday night, and took the opportunity of letting him hear the "war cry" "Votes for Women" as he entered his cab. He raised his hat, but said nothing.

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Mrs. EAST, Treasurer of the Women's Social and Political Union, Chiswick, writes:—

BRAND and MOLLISON, Glasgow.

"I have always been satisfied with the goods sent to you for Cleaning and Dyeing."

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

London.—Mrs. Flora Drummond, 4, Clements Inn.
 West of England.—Miss Annie Kenney, 37, Queen's Road (opposite Art Gallery) Clifton.
 Lancashire.—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, 164, Oxford Road, Manchester; 41, Glover's Court, Preston; 84, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
 Midlands.—Miss Gladice G. Keevil, 14, Ethel Street, Birmingham.
 Yorkshire.—Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 68, Manningham Lane, Bradford.
 Newcastle.—Miss Edith New, 284, Westgate Hill.
 Glasgow.—Mrs. A. K. Craig, 141, Bath Street.
 Edinburgh.—Miss Florence E. M. Macaulay, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.
 Aberdeen.—Miss Adela Pankurst, 41, Union Street.

London workers are mainly occupied in increasing the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Large numbers have been sold at the At Homes, and great activity is being shown in Kensington and other localities. On Sunday afternoon at the Hyde Park meeting every copy of the paper was sold out in a very short time. Sellers are especially wanted to-morrow (Saturday) and Saturday, July 17, as well as every day during the week. They should call at the office, 4, Clements Inn, at 10.30 and 2.30 p.m. The house-boat at Henley has been a centre of attraction on the river. New speakers are much needed—see announcements (p. 919).

In all the various divisions the deputation on the 29th has been the absorbing topic. At Broad Quay, Bristol, an enthusiastic meeting passed a resolution demanding an action from the Government of such definite and progressive nature as to make further demonstrations before St. Stephen's unnecessary. Warm thanks were tendered to the Bristol delegates for their plucky fight. Every lawyer and barrister in Bristol has received a copy of Mr. Henle's speech at Bow Street, and the attention of the legal profession has been drawn to the legal proceedings taken against the women. Newport has shown much interest in the Suffragettes and their demand, and at Torquay and Totnes sympathetic audiences have been addressed. "Let all West of England people," writes Miss Annie Kenney, "buckle on their armour, the armour of fearlessness, and take up their sword of justice and truth, and vow their vow like the crusaders of old that they will ever fight against oppression and injustice and stand by the weak and helpless, and resolve firmly that they will never show their back to the enemy. Let us fight like women for our rights, as it is the duty of all to help in this great struggle for the emancipation of our own sex." In Lancashire tremendous interest has been roused at all the meetings held during the week. Miss Beatrice Forbes Robertson, who has been touring in Lancashire, has been able to give an eye-witness's report of the scenes which took place at Westminster at the various meetings addressed by her in Birkdale, Southport, Birkenhead, and St. Anne's. Miss Gladice Keevil, from the Midlands, reports that indignation is everywhere very strong against the treatment meted out to the women. Miss F. E. M. Macaulay says:—"The splendid demonstration of June 29 has borne fruit in the shape of new members and eager offers of help, both in the form of personal service and of contribution to the Union funds, on the part of those who could not accompany our brave delegates to Westminster."

Meetings Large and Small.

A very large number of meetings have been held during the last week, and from all sides come reports of increasing interest and sympathy from the audiences, whether large or small. From Miss Mary Gawthorpe we hear that over thirty meetings have been held in Lancashire during the week, apart from purely local gatherings. The Eight Towns Campaign is being successfully inaugurated, and, in addition to special work entailed by visiting the towns round Manchester, a vigorous campaign is being kept going in Manchester itself. Southport also has had a strenuous week, and the excellent opportunity afforded by the visit of a number of Liberal delegates has been seized for educational propaganda work. Following on the special meetings in honour of Miss Patricia Woodlock, it is hoped to open up St. Anne's district. Conway distinguished itself by an extremely lively meeting, in which some of the Welsh rioting element tried to retaliate on the Suffragettes for their action at the Eisteddfod in London. The bill of costs for damage to the Town Hall furniture has been sent to the instigators of the disturbance, and from all reports Suffragette speakers at Conway will receive on a future occasion a hearty welcome. "In all new places," says Miss Keevil, "we now find the crowd waiting for us. At one meeting several people suggested that the Suffragettes were harming their cause, but no one could put forward any better methods." A large meeting was held in Derby on Friday, when the speakers had a magnificent welcome from the crowded and sympathetic audience. Glasgow reports large and extremely enthusiastic crowds at Rothesay, when Miss Adela Pankhurst was the speaker, and splendid pioneer work is being done from the Edinburgh centre in East Lothian and elsewhere. More volunteers are wanted for this work. They should give in their names to Miss E. Cotton Haig, 87, Comely Bank Avenue, Edinburgh.

Sales of "Votes for Women."

Special efforts are being concentrated in all the centres on increasing the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN, in accordance with Mrs.

Pankhurst's wish as expressed in her leading article last week. The sales in London are phenomenally successful, and any member who will take a dozen copies for sale either in the streets or among her friends will have the satisfaction of knowing that she is probably winning a dozen new subscribers by her action. London paper-sellers should communicate with Miss Mills at 4, Clements Inn. In Bristol, now that the four committee rooms are closed, all energies are being concentrated on increasing the sale of the paper, and helpers are urgently needed. They should communicate with Miss Annie Kenney, 37, Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol.

In Manchester a total of 1,000 copies was reached for last week's issue. Miss Mary Gawthorpe makes a special appeal for workers to keep up these record sales. She asks members who are non-sellers to give in their names for at least one dozen copies a week, and adds that "there is certainly no more important work to be done for the Union." In Southport, also, the sale in two days was 1,000, and Manchester hopes to realise a total of 1,500.

Splendid sales of the paper have been effected at Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Nottingham, and elsewhere.

From Paisley a report comes that it was impossible to provide enough copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN to satisfy the demand of a large crowd in the County Square, and at a Glasgow meeting 150 copies were quickly sold out. Stirling is holding a very important agricultural show at the end of July, and this should offer splendid opportunities for good sales, especially as a stall and an open-air campaign are contemplated.

Miss Macaulay asks for more volunteers for this work in Edinburgh, and adds: "If Miss Gorrie in her evening spare time can dispose of nearly 100 a week, surely those with more leisure can at least do as much. Those who cannot make up their minds to sell in public can buy a dozen copies each week and dispose of them among their friends. Miss Roberts has taken the place of her sister, who is on remand in London, and has been selling VOTES FOR WOMEN in Princess' Street, etc. A large band of sellers is required for to-morrow (Saturday). Will those who can help come to 8, Melville Place, as soon after 11 a.m. as possible?"

The War Chest.

A very striking feature of the campaign throughout the country is the raising of money for the War Chest. The West of England organiser, Miss Annie Kenney, reports that during the time the campaign has been in progress there (twelve months) a sum of over £1,000 has been raised. This represents an incalculable amount of real hard work and perseverance. The subscription list is headed by £10 from Mrs. Ashworth Hallett and £5 from the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, and among many other generous contributors Mrs. D. A. Thomas promises £20. Miss Gladice Keevil sends £7 for the week, and Miss F. E. M. Macaulay sends £25 for the week.

Arrangements for the Future.

Miss Annie Kenney has returned to Bristol. The Constituency Campaign, the effect of which on public opinion has been tremendous, is now closed, and efforts are being concentrated on increasing the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN. In Lancashire various schemes are on foot, and Miss Mary Gawthorpe will be glad to hear at 164, Oxford Road, Manchester, as to what time readers can give, during their holidays, for seaside and other campaigns. The ground covered will be from North Wales to the Lakes. The Friday evening At Homes at Manchester will continue in the Onward Buildings up to the rising of Parliament, but no more Tuesday evening At Homes will be held until September, the holidays having begun. Miss Gladice Keevil, at 14, Ethel Street, Birmingham, also asks holiday-makers to let her know what they can do in South Wales during August and September. Miss Louisa Phillips, The Imperial Club, Lexham Gardens, S.W., will be pleased to send all particulars to anyone who will send their name saying they would like to spend their holidays in this way. The principal headquarters will be Aberystwyth, Barmouth, and Pwllheli.

The Friday meetings at Alum Rock Road, Birmingham, will be continued throughout July, and small At Homes will be held every month in Saltley. New campaigns will be opened in Handsworth and Ladywood, and meetings will also be continued in the Bull Ring. It is hoped that members in Smethwick will carry on a campaign during August. In Leamington drawing-room meetings will be held, including one given by Miss Crombie and Miss Newill at their house, Whitlock Cottage, on July 21, when Lady Isabel Margesson will be the speaker. Coventry is looking forward to the September Demonstration, and definite work is being started in Nottingham, where an office is being taken in Carlton Street, and an open-air campaign is being planned. Dr. Fairfield will be in Nottingham on Monday, July 12, to start the campaign. Weekly meetings will be held at Derby (see Programme of Events, p. 919). The At Homes at Glasgow have ceased for the summer months, and

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QUEEN VICTORIA ST. THIS LONDON, E. C. WEEK.

Economy is a Great Revenue.

The economical housekeeper will do well to carefully study our Sale List of Groceries and Household Requisites, and especially to note the great reductions offered to those who can buy a larger stock than usual of those useful articles which will not harm by keeping. Here are some specimen quotations:—

TEAS.

Substantial reductions of all our well-known blends. We are selling from 1.0½ per lb. upwards. Usual Price. Sale Price.
 Famous "Westward Ho" Blend 1/8 p. lb. 1/8 p. lb.
 Finest "Keemun and Kintuck" .. 1/11 .. 1/9 ..
 China Tea..... 1/11 .. 1/9 ..

COFFEES.

Coffee and Chicory from .9 p. lb. to 1/1 p. lb.
 French (pure) .. 1/4 ..
 Pure Coffee (roasted daily) .. 1/10 ..
 "Criterion" (as used at Criterion Restaurant) Usual Price 1/10 .. Reduced to 1/7½ ..

JAMS.

Crosse & Blackwell's Household Jam, per 4 lb. jar ... -11½
 1½d. allowed for returned empty jars.
 Canning's Whole Fruit Yellow Plum Jam, p. 3 lbs. -8½
 Canning's Whole Fruit Plum Jam, per 3 lbs. -8½
 Strawberry Jam, Whole Fruit 1 lb. glass -5
 " " 3 lb. glass -11½
 Very Special Whole Fruit Strawberry Jam, per 7 lb. 1/10½

MARMALADE.

"Home Made" (a beautifully clear Jelly, Shredded Fruit Marmalade), per 1 lb. glass, -4½; per 2 lb. glass, -7½; per 3 lb. glass, -10
 Marmalade, No. 2 Quality, per 3 lb. jar, -7½; 7 lb. jar 1/6
 3d. allowed for returned empty 7 lb. jars.

CEREALS.

Haricot Beans, Small, per 7 lbs. 1/1
 " " Giant .. 1/4½
 Lentils, Indian Split .. 1/1
 " " German .. 1/8
 Macaroni, Naples, long .. 1/6
 " " Genoa Curl, 4 lb. box 1/2½
 Butter Beans, per 7 lbs. 1/4
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 Oatmeal, Finest Scotch—Coarse, Medium or Fine, per 7 lbs. -11
 " " per 14 lbs. 1/9
 Peas, Split, Yellow, per 7 lbs. -10
 " " Split, Green .. 1/5
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attention is being turned to outdoor meetings. For other arrangements readers should consult the Programme of Events.

Appeals for Help.

All the organisers will gladly welcome help from workers in selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, in advertising meetings, and in other ways. Intending helpers should communicate with the organisers as above. In Manchester Miss Helen Tolson particularly asks for "day help." Readers who can give one regular day should write to or see Miss Tolson, 164, Oxford Road. Miss Decima Moore has been giving valuable help here.

Notes.

The aim of the West of England at this moment is (1) to increase the circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN, (2) to raise money so as to relieve the national treasury, (3) to carry on an energetic campaign in Mr. Birrell's constituency, North Bristol. Miss Kenney wishes to apologise to the Cardiff people. On account of delay in the post, the speaker expected at a meeting last week did not arrive. Her place was, however, taken by two local members, Mrs. Rigg and Miss Gillett. Manchester has arranged a "strawberry picnic" to raise funds towards the deficit on Miss Patricia Woodlock's welcome. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, should be applied for at once, at 164, Oxford Road, Manchester. The day will end with an open-air meeting in Disley or some neighbouring village.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

At the recent At Home at the Wharnciffe Rooms, the rooms were taxed to their utmost capacity, and a constant stream of people flowed through. The guests were received by Lady Knightley of Fawsley (President), Lady Castlereagh, Lady Middleton, Lady Betty Balfour, and Lady Willoughby de Eresby, members of the Executive Committee; and Mrs. H. Percy Boulnois, chairman of the Executive Committee, presided and introduced the speakers. Mr. J. Cameron Grant, who took up the Historical aspect, drew special attention to the prominence given in Gothic times to women warriors, or "shield maidens," and emphasised the fact that the franchise is not a right which can lapse through disuse. The Hon. Mrs. John Bailey, in dealing with the evolutionary side of the question, urged that for the mutual welfare of men and women they should be given equal opportunities of making use of their abilities, and pointed out that the same arguments which were now employed by the Anti-Suffragists were brought prominently forward when women first claimed the right to higher education. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, speaking from the professional standpoint, pressed for equal wages for equal work, and in the course of an excellent speech he urged that all should take some share in the struggle for enfranchisement. "The most painful part of it is," he remarked, "that the authorities do not seem to understand that they cannot stop this movement. No persecution or feeble explanations in the House of Commons can stop it—nothing can stop it. It is going on until women have the vote."

A DISCLAIMER.

A paragraph has recently been going the round of the Press stating that, at a recent meeting of the Anti-Suffragists' League, Lord Curzon confided to the audience that Mr. Asquith's famous promise of a Reform Bill was drafted after consultation with Mr. Balfour on behalf of the Conservative party, and that between them it was agreed that nothing in the direction of women's franchise should be done by either party. Lord Curzon, in the course of some correspondence with Mr. Zangwill in the *Standard*, gives an emphatic denial to the statement, and says it is "a deliberate and not even a humorous fabrication." Lord Curzon also denies having said that if votes were given to women, the shutters of the British Empire might as well be put up. The utterance was alluded to in the course of Mr. Zangwill's admirable speech on "Old Fogeys and Old Bogies," a report of which, in "that excellent paper VOTES FOR WOMEN," Lord Curzon has had the opportunity of reading.

WOMEN AND THE DEATH SENTENCE.

In the House of Lords on Monday, on the motion of Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice), the Child Murder (Trial) Bill was read the third time and passed. The effective clause of the Bill now reads as follows:—"Where a woman is charged with the murder of her infant child and upon the trial evidence is given that at the time the offence was committed the woman had not fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to the child, the judge may direct the jury that they may acquit the prisoner on the charge of murder and convict her of manslaughter."

THE LIBERAL UNION CLUB AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

At the 22nd annual general meeting of the Liberal-Union Club last week Mr. A. Maconachie moved a resolution deprecating the making of Woman Suffrage a plank in the Unionist platform at the next General Election. He did not then ask anyone to declare himself against Woman Suffrage, but he asked for a truce as between those who were in favour of it and those who were against it for the next General Election, and that the matter should not be brought forward in an official way. This high-handed attempt to shelve the matter of Woman Suffrage was, however, treated with contempt, the "previous question" being carried by 21 votes to 17.

MORE LIBERAL VOTES TURNED.

Mr. C. Mansell-Moullin, of 69, Wimpole Street, has written to Mrs. Pankhurst that he has determined "not to support the Liberal party in any way so long as they pursue their present absolutely illiberal attitude towards women."

Mr. Edward Cruttwell, of Bookham, Surrey, has written to the three members of Parliament in whose constituencies he is entitled to vote, saying that in order to aid the movement in favour of Woman Suffrage he has promised to place his votes at the next election at the disposal of the W.S.P.U.

"IMMEDIATE ATTENTION."

Mr. Albert Dawson, the chairman of the Men's Committee for Justice to Women, has received from the Home Office, under date June 29, the following reply to the Suffrage petition presented on the previous day:—"I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that the petition presented by you will be forwarded to the King at once."

Mr. Jowett (Labour) asked the Home Secretary on Tuesday for an inquiry into the case of the well-known surgeon who is said to have been subjected to violent treatment by the police on the night of June 29 when trying to gain access to the precincts of the House of Commons for the purpose of seeing a member.

THE LIBERAL FEDERATION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

At the annual meeting of the Liberal Federation at Southport, Sir W. Angus, who was re-elected president, in moving the adoption of the report, said that both Home Rule and Women's Suffrage stood as the adopted policy of the Federation, and were on their minute book, and they did not change their views regarding them. "But," he proceeded, "we have to say this, that we think these causes might be greatly helped if some of their supporters showed more self-restraint. (Cheers.) . . . In my own view, the silly and futile performances of the extreme Suffragists are a great hindrance to the friends of their cause, and offer the strongest argument to its enemies." (Hear, hear.)

Two women—Mrs. Gray Heald and Mrs. Barton—made a determined stand in the interests of woman suffrage. Mrs. Heald called the delegates not to "go back" on it. (Cheers.) Liberal women had been faithful to Liberalism through thick and thin. They had practised patience long enough; they wanted the true spirit of Liberalism to be put into practice. Women said to the Liberals, "We have the right to demand that you should give us our freedom." (Cheers.)

SUMMER HOLIDAY PLANS.

Miss M. Lawrence, Roedean School, Brighton, writes to invite two or three Suffragettes during August, either for a change of air or for a campaign. She adds:—"We are keeping our house open, and my sister and brother-in-law and children will be here all the time, and will be glad to look after them." All who wish to avail themselves of this offer must communicate with the Holiday Secretary, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Miss Ada Suffield, 23, Barwick Street, Scarborough, would like the names and addresses of other Suffragists willing to help a holiday campaign.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

Members of the Women's Freedom League assembled at Messrs. Debenham and Storr's auction room in King Street, on Tuesday, in protest against the sale of Mrs. Despard's goods. There was a great tumult, and in the midst of it Mrs. Despard rose and claimed the right to make an explanation. She had sent the goods to other auctioneers, she said, and had claimed the same right; thereupon they had refused to sell them. Her quarrel was not with the auctioneer, but with the Government.

Some of the goods offered for sale were bought in and presented to Mrs. Despard, who handed over the balance to the Women's Freedom League.

Members of the Women's Freedom League, in relays of eight, have been waiting at St. Stephen's entrance to the House of Commons during the sittings of Parliament since Monday last, in the hope of securing an interview with the Prime Minister. They were being relieved every three hours as we went to press, and stated their intention, if not received, of appealing to the King on His Majesty's return to London on Thursday.

The sale at Messrs. Peter Robinson's, Oxford Street, is being continued throughout July, and offers some remarkable bargains in all departments, many gowns, mantles, hats, etc., being reduced to little more than half-price. There is a wide choice of model garments of all kinds; while unmade materials, household linens, lingerie, and travelling requisites all call for more than passing attention. Special departments are devoted to gentlemen's and children's outfitting, boots and shoes, umbrellas, etc.

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LOCAL NOTES.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE W.S.P.U.—On Thursday, July 1, 8 p.m., we held a meeting at Preston Circus. Miss Turner and I spoke. On Friday, 2nd, on the Front, at 3 p.m., Mrs. Francis gave an eye-witness's description of the deputation. At all our meetings VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold in large numbers. On Friday, at 8.15 p.m., Miss Nancy Lightman addressed a large and appreciative audience in York Place Schools, her subject being the deputation of the 29th, and a vindication of it. Miss Hatty Baker, the woman clergyman, occupied the chair. The sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN and literature was very large, and the collection satisfactory. We advertised the meeting by means of a decorated landau. On Saturday, at 3 p.m., on the Front, Miss Nancy Lightman spoke to a large crowd. The speaker also read a letter from a Liberal gentleman to Mr. Asquith, stating that he would place his two votes at the disposal of the W.S.P.U. till women got the vote. The same evening we held another meeting outside Congress Hall, Level, at 8 p.m., Miss N. Lightman being the speaker, and Miss Turner in the chair. We are looking forward to a three weeks' visit from Miss Helen Ogston, well known to Brighton people. We intend to hold a number of meetings in Brighton and neighbourhood during her stay. Particulars of campaign can be had at the offices, 8, North Street Quadrant. Will those members willing to sell the paper, to do chalking, etc., kindly put up their names in the offices—also hours convenient for them? I. G. McKEOWN.

BRIXTON W.S.P.U.—An unusually large audience attended our meeting at "White Horse" on July 1. The greatest interest was shown in the events of the 29th ult in Parliament Square, and also in the police court proceedings, and questions came thick and fast for three-quarters of an hour. Our supply of VOTES FOR WOMEN was exhausted in a short time. The poster is now being shown on station platform, and the sale has gone up enormously. Miss Mills is coming to speak for us next Sunday in Brockwell Park. Will members turn up in force to help in selling papers and taking collection? KATHLEEN TANNER.

CHELSEA W.S.P.U.—We have two new pitches for open-air speaking. One is at South Kensington Station, where Miss Hewitt and Miss Brackenbury have spoken for us and opened up quite a fresh district. Four of our speakers—Miss Canning, Miss Joachim, Miss Naylor, and Miss Mayo—have been helping at the bye-election at Cleveland. Miss Joachim and Miss Mayo represented Chelsea in the deputation on June 29. Both were arrested. The poster of VOTES FOR WOMEN will now be displayed regularly at the three stations—South Kensington, Knightsbridge, and Sloane Square—and we wish to thank those members who have subscribed towards this fund and made it possible. Mrs. Mayer is speaking for us at World's End on July 12, at 8 p.m. Will members please come and support her? CHARLOTTE BLACKLOCK.

FOREST GATE W.S.P.U.—Our open-air meeting will take place on Friday, as usual, but will be held this week at the corner of Earham Grove (near the station), at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Tanner has kindly promised to speak. M. E. SLEIGHT.

HAMPSTEAD W.S.P.U.—A dozen copies of our paper are sold every evening at the High Street tube. The public are quite anxious to get the leaflets, etc. More sellers are wanted for the other stations, and also for Finchley Road. D. PEARSE.

HORNSEY W.S.P.U.—One of our most devoted workers, Miss Jackson, has consented during the coming month to carry on the work of the secretary, who is going abroad. At the workers' meeting last Friday week others came forward to help in paying for the display of a poster at Finsbury Park and Hornsey railway stations. The meetings

at Finsbury Park and the Clock Tower were good. All our papers were sold; more would have gone if we had had them. Many thanks to the helpers of these meetings! Will all workers make special efforts to help at the open-air meetings during the next two weeks, as I shall be in France? THEODORA BONWICK.

HULL W.S.P.U.—Miss Little, 85, Park Street, Hull, has kindly undertaken to act as captain of the VOTES FOR WOMEN Corps. The object is to sell the paper in the streets, and attract the people who are still indifferent to the work of the W.S.P.U. Hitherto the work of selling papers has principally fallen to Miss Little and myself, but it is hoped that other members will see their way to devote two or three hours each week to this work. Anyone willing to help should communicate with Miss Little, at above address. A members' meeting will be held in a week or two; postcards of date and time will be sent as early as possible. It is hoped all members will make a point of being present. M. HARRISON.

KENSINGTON W.S.P.U.—Since the 29th we have held daily open-air meetings, which have been well attended by listeners anxious to hear our account of the Battle of Westminster. Mr. Laurence Housman spoke eloquently to a crowded At Home on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Conolan gave her experiences in Parliament Square, and Miss Lawce arrived from Bow Street in time to bring news of the remand. Mr. Reginald Pott has kindly offered to pay the expenses of a worker at the Cleveland bye-election; and thanks are also due to him for providing the fee required for showing a VOTES FOR WOMEN newsbill at Earl's Court Station. By the generosity of Mrs. Ferguson, a bill will also be shown at Notting Hill Gate Station for the next six months, and others of our members have subscribed to the same fund. Our paper sellers have been splendid; they met the workmen's trains at Earl's Court and Westbourne Park early on Friday morning, dressed in purple, white, and green, and laden with copies of the Deputation number, and since then have disposed of large quantities of these in our shopping districts. Our last weekly At Home before the summer holidays will take place at Albert Lodge on July 14, when Miss Garrett Anderson, M.D., has kindly consented to speak; it is hoped that all members will come and bring unconverted friends to hear so convincing a speaker. Thanks are due to the men of Kensington who kept their promises to "come and back up the women" on the night of the deputation. All information, literature, colours, etc., to be obtained from the Votes for Women shop, 143, Church Street (Tel. 2116 Western). LOUISE M. EATES, Hon. Sec.

LEWISHAM W.S.P.U.—A meeting was held in Lewisham Market Place on Monday. Miss Hewitt spoke and Miss Townshend took the chair. On Friday we held our first meeting in the shop for "women only." Dr. Ford gave an address, and Miss Graham made an excellent maiden speech. Members have been busy canvassing and selling our paper in the streets. Our hearty thanks are due to Mr. Matthews for painting "Votes for Women" in purple, white, and green over the windows; also to Mrs. Couchman for her loan of chairs. Members are reminded that our monthly meetings are held at the shop on Saturday, July 10, at 3 p.m.; speaker, Dr. Rose. This will be followed by a committee meeting. A meeting will be held for women only every Friday at 3 p.m. Will members devote their spare time to furthering our movement locally? The shop is open from 10.30 a.m. until dusk, and they will always find someone to give them instructions. Our shop is at 72, Tranquil Vale, Blackheath. 200 VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold this week. R. MAY BILLINGHURST.

MARYLEBONE W.S.P.U.—Our speakers' class is discontinued till the summer is over, and we have arranged for a weekly open-air meeting to take its place. This will afford opportunity for practice in speaking, and will also help the sale of literature, etc. All members are urged to attend regularly. The meeting will be held every Friday at 8.15 p.m. at Nutfield Place, Edgware Road. We had Miss Davison, B.A., one of the deputation, to speak for us in Regent's Park on Sunday, with Miss Jacobs in the chair. LILY NOURSE.

NOTTINGHAM W.S.P.U.—On July 30 we learnt the glad news that Miss Kevel had taken charge of

the work here, and that an organiser will come to Nottingham very shortly—probably on Monday, July 12. For notices of meetings from July 12 please see the Midland report and the Programme of Events. C. M. BURGIS.

PUTNEY AND FULHAM W.S.P.U.—We rejoice in the fact that our Union furnished one member to the deputation. Our social evening has been postponed, most probably until the following Friday, July 16. Postcards will be sent out as soon as the date is fixed. Open-air meetings have been held this week in Fulham, Putney, and Putney Heath. The speakers were Miss M. Brackenbury, Mrs. Mayer, and Mrs. Tanner respectively. Good notices were given in the local Press of last Sunday's demonstration on the Heath. Nearly 200 papers have been sold from the shop during the last three days. A Fulham newsagent says her sale has been trebled during the last two weeks. Meetings will be held on Saturday and Sunday, July 10 and 11, on Putney Heath, both at 3.30 p.m.; on Tuesday, July 13, at St. John's Church, Walham Green, at noon; and on Wednesday, July 14, in Putney, at 8 p.m. Will members please note dates of future meetings as posted at 9, High Street, Putney, and sign their names against those dates on which they can support meetings? It is most important that we should have paper-sellers at each meeting. Will someone give us oilcloth for the office? H. ROBERTS, L. CUTTEN, Hon. Secs.

STREATHAM AND DISTRICT W.S.P.U.—Nearly 100 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold at our meeting last Sunday on Streatham Common. This is very satisfactory, since a similar number had already been sold in the district during the previous days by our indefatigable member Mrs. R. A. Knight. Several new members were enrolled at the meeting. Our speakers were Miss Kelly and Miss N. E. Smith, and I took the chair. The meetings on Streatham Common will be continued regularly every Sunday at 3 p.m. Will Streatham members and friends bear this in mind, and advertise our meetings as widely as they can, and attend personally in order to help sell the paper and enrol new members. I specially appeal to members to undertake regularly the chalking of their own districts. Will those willing to give active help communicate with me at 37, Drowshead Road, Streatham. LEONORA TYSON, Hon. Sec.

WIMBLEDON W.S.P.U.—Considering the importance of last week's events, special efforts were made to advertise our meeting on the Common last Sunday, and we were rewarded by a record attendance. Dr. Bather took the chair, and Miss Hewitt was chief speaker. The constitutional aspect of the recent deputation was dealt with, Dr. Bather recounting the work of the Men's Committee, while Miss Hewitt described the meeting at Caxton Hall and the subsequent events. Miss Grant, who was present in the police-court, gave her impressions of the proceedings there. The speeches were followed with the closest attention and constant applause. M. GRANT.

WOMEN WITHOUT HONOURS.

It is interesting to reflect that at a moment when woman is so much to the fore in all departments of intellectual activity, when she is stamping her individuality upon her day and generation in a manner never previously witnessed in the history of women's movements, the titled compensations for her work are conspicuous only by their absence.—Gentle-woman.

VOTES FOR WOMEN?

At the Royal Commission upon Electoral Reform on Thursday of last week:—
"Lord Richard Cavendish: Are all schools of thought represented in the House of Commons now?"
Lord Hugh Cecil: I should say a very large and important section of the community never was fully represented.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Please note that all letters, etc., addressed to members at 4, Clements Inn, should bear the Christian name or initial as well as surname. Our membership is exceedingly large, and much confusion arises in the office postal department through the neglect of this very necessary rule.

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AT SALE PRICES.



The "Phyllis."

Smart Broderie Anglaise Unmade Muslin Robe, handsomely trimmed and tucked in quite a new style. Skirt cut with high waist, which can be easily adapted to the waist-line if desired. Material and Trimming for Bodice.

SALE PRICE 21/9 THE ROBE.

Peter Robinson's Oxford Street, W.

DERRY & TOMS GREAT LINEN SALE

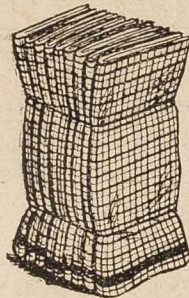
now proceeding.

Unusual Bargains at no great cost. Samples free.

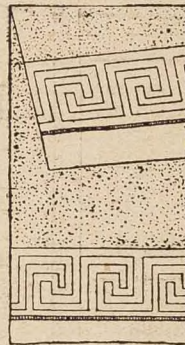
KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.



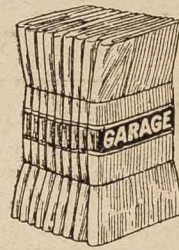
Key Border and Spot double Damask Cloths as above. Heavy all-linen Cloths, Stand Rough Wear, Size. Sale. 2x2 yards, 8/11 1/2 .. 6/11 1/2 2x2 1/2 " 11/9 .. 8/11 1/2 2x3 " 13/9 .. 10/11



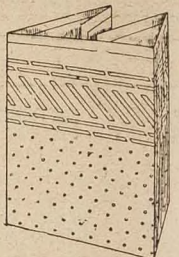
JOB LINE IN DUSTERS (Hemmed), 300 doz. Hemmed Check Linen Dusters (Union), 21x23. Usually 2/11 1/2; Sale, 6 for 1/11 1/2. 600 Soft Yellow Chamois Dusters. Size, 22x30. Usually 4/3d. Sale, 6 for 1/3 1/2; 2/3 doz. Better Nos., 6 for 1/6 1/2, 1/11 1/2, 2/6.



Greek Key Irish Linen Damask Border Huck Towel, 23x42. Sale, 1/3 1/2; 6 for 7/6.



30 doz. Red Typed Garage Cloths, on strong Brown Diaper Linen, 32x30, hemmed. Sale, 6 for 3/6; 6/11 1/2 doz.



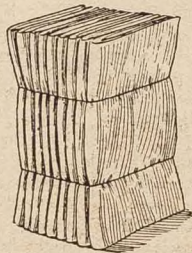
Double Damask Ser-viettes, in Spot, as above; also Fleur-de-Lys and Shamrocks, 18/11 doz. Sale to clear, 12/11, Post Free.

Typed Motor Rubbers, Also word Stable, Strong Heavy Loom Twill Linen, Size, 21x33. 6 for 2/11 1/2; 5/9 doz. Large size, 27x36, 6 for 4/11 1/2; 9/6 doz.

20 doz. of our Finest 29/11 Double Damask Ser-viettes for 21/9 doz. Unusual Bargain.



About 800 Rich Damask Border Linen Huck H.S. Towel, 23x42 and 25x44, 6 or 7 designs. Usually 1/11 1/2. Sale 1/6 1/2, 6 for 8/11 1/2.



50 doz. Irish all Linen Flax Tea Cloths, 23 x 33 (heavy). 6 for 2/6 1/2, 4/11 1/2 doz.



60 doz. Beautiful Irish Embroidered Hemstitched Cotton Pillow Cases, 20 x 30, 1/6 1/2, Sale 1/0 1/2, 6 for 6/11 1/2. In Linen (assorted designs) 2/11 1/2. Sale 1/11 1/2, 6 for 11/6. Post Free.



Enormous Purchase of Typed Goods in following types, ready hemmed, in red only. Irish manufacture - Glass, Tea, Basin, Housemaid, Pantry, Kitchen. 500 doz. 23 x 30, Hemmed Typed Goods, strong bleached cloth. Usually 3/11 1/2. Sale, 6 for 2/11 1/2, 1 doz. 4/11 1/2.



A 33. H.S. Damask border Huck Towel, 23x44. Sale, 10/3d.; 6 for 4/11 1/2.



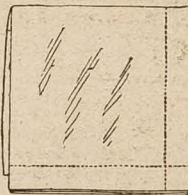
Y 3614. 60 dozen Extremely Fine Irish Sheer Lawn Ladies' H.S. Handkerchiefs, 14x14, 6 1/2d. Sale, 3/4d., 6 for 1/6 1/2.

Parcel of All Linen Goods. YL3. 100 doz. Fine All Linen H.S. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 14x14, 6 1/2d.; 6 for 1/6 1/2.

YL4. 50 doz. Very Fine Linen H.S. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 14x14, 10 1/2d. 6 for 2/6 1/2.

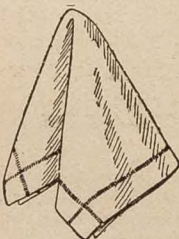
Y 3440. Bargain in Initial Handkerchiefs. 500 dozen Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs 13 1/2 x 13 1/2, red and blue initials assorted in 1/2 doz. Usual Price, 6 1/2d. Sale, 6 for 1/6 1/2; 2/6 doz. All initials stocked.

A few Embroidered (all white) in these letters only - B. C. L. W. O. 6 for 1/6 1/2.



UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN ROLLER TOWELS.

100 slightly soiled, 3 yds. long. 1/2 each, 1/11 1/2 pair. 50 strong heavy make, 3 yds. long. 1/3 each, 2/6 pair. 80 very heavy flax, 3 yds. long. 1/6 each, 2/11 1/2 pair. 60 best quality 18 in. soft linen. 3 yds. long, 1/11 1/2 each, 3/9 pair.



12 doz. of our well-known H.S. Irish Linen Pillow Cases, 20 x 30, 1/11 1/2d., 1/6 1/2 each, 6 for 8/11 1/2. Value that is simply wonderful.

Bargains in COTTON SHEETS



300 PAIRS SINGLE BED SHEETS.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
Cotton, twill and plain, ready hemmed, size 2 yds. by 3 yds.	Pair 6/9	Pair 4/11 1/2
Cotton, twill and plain, ready hemmed, size 2 yds. by 3 yds.	7/9	5/9
Cotton, twill and plain, ready hemmed, size 2 yds. by 3 yds.	9/11	7/6
Very Heavy Cotton, twill and plain, for single beds, size 2 yds. by 3 yds.	10/9	8/11
Ditto 2 by 3 1/2 yds.	13/11	10/11

200 PAIRS DOUBLE BED SHEETS.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
Cotton, twill and plain, ready hemmed, size 2 1/2 by 3 yds.	8/11	6/11 1/2
Cotton, twill and plain, ready hemmed, size 2 1/2 yds. by 3 yds.	10/9	8/11
Very Heavy ditto, 2 1/2 yds. by 3 yds.	12/11	10/6
Ditto, ditto, 2 1/2 yds. by 3 yds.	15/11	12/11

HEMSTITCHED SHEETS FOR SINGLE BEDS.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
70 in. by 3 yds. A Bargain	8/11 1/2	6/11 1/2
70 in. by 3 yds. Beautiful Soft Make	10/11	8/11 1/2
72 in. by 3 yds. Recommended	15/11	10/11
DOUBLE BED HEMSTITCHED COTTON SHEETS.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
2 1/2 yds. by 3 yds. A Bargain	8/11	6/11 1/2
2 1/2 " 3 yds. Good Value	10/11	8/11 1/2
2 1/2 " 3 1/2 yds. For Hard Wear	15/11	10/11



50 doz. White Fringed Turkish Towels, 21 x 44 in. Usually 10/3d. Sale 8/3d., 6 for 3/11 1/2. Post Free.

50 doz. Heavy Make White Fringed Turk, 23 x 45 in., 10 1/2d., 6 for 4/11 1/2. Post Free.

60 doz. Cream Coloured Turkish Towels, with Red Stripe Centre, 18 x 36 in. Sale 5 1/2d., 6 for 2/6 1/2. Post Free.

BATH TOWELS.

Fringed.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
Size 23 x 45 in.	1/0 1/2	6 for 5/11 1/2
" 23 x 47 "	1/3 1/2	6/11 1/2
" 24 x 50 "	1/6 1/2	8/11 1/2
" 30 x 60 "	1/11 1/2	11/6
" 34 x 60 "	2/6 1/2	14/9
" 36 x 70 "	2/11 1/2	16/11
Hemstitched.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
Size 22 x 45 in.	1/0 1/2	6 for 6/11 1/2
" 27 x 50 "	1/8 1/2	8/11 1/2
" 27 x 54 "	1/11 1/2	11/6
" 30 x 54 "	2/6 1/2	14/6
" 33 x 64 "	2/11 1/2	17/6
" 40 x 60 "	3/11 1/2	23/6
" 40 x 68 "	4/11 1/2	28/6

SAMPLES SENT.