

# VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. II., No. 74.

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Price 1d. Weekly. (Post Free. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.)

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The paper can be obtained from all newsagents and book-stalls.

For Quotations for Advertisements, apply to the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

DEDICATION.

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

THE OUTLOOK.

Mr. Gladstone's lie has been nailed to the counter. His definite assertion, not made with any reservation, that some of the Woman Suffragists had been guilty in prison of biting and kicking the wardresses, has been proved to be untrue in its essential particular. His endeavour to besmirch the character of the Suffragettes by the disgraceful charge of biting has been exposed—not, however, until after the lie has been freely bandied about in the public Press as though true. For a Cabinet Minister to use his position of privilege in the House of Commons to state, not as a charge to be investigated, but as a definite statement of fact, an allegation against political opponents, is a public scandal, whose importance cannot be exaggerated.

Hunger Strikers Again Sent to Prison.

Not content, however, with making a charge of biting which has been shown to be untrue, Mr. Gladstone has seen fit to bring women before the police-court on other charges of assault, which in the case of any ordinary prisoners would have been dealt with within the walls of the prison. On these charges he has succeeded in getting the women convicted and sentenced to further terms of imprisonment. Thus the brave women who have already undergone the

terrible ordeal of the hunger strike are sent once more to Holloway to fight their battle all over again.

No Place for a Fair Trial.

It is perfectly evident that a police-court was not the place where a fair trial could be expected. In writing this we have not the smallest wish to accuse Mr. Fordham of unfair treatment, though we cannot understand on what ground he refused to hear a statement from the prisoners in criticism of Mr. Gladstone and the Press who had prejudged the cases; but it was pre-evident that Miss Garnett and Mrs. Dove-Willeox, surrounded by a troop of necessarily hostile witnesses and opposed by a lawyer who took every opportunity of interrupting them in their statements, would be unable to have their case accepted. From the police-court we appeal to the people of the country, who will see in this action of Mr. Gladstone a piece of vindictive spite, and who will judge between him and them.

At Limehouse.

A splendid protest was made on Friday last in Limehouse, where Mr. Lloyd George had gone to hold a meeting in advocacy of the Budget. Inside the hall men were present to tell him that they were prepared to support the women's claim to enfranchisement. Women were outside, supported by a large proportion of the population in protesting. Inside the hall the men were savagely set upon by the stewards, and were flung out into the street with very great violence. Outside thirteen women were arrested for the part they had played in the proceedings.

Sent to Prison.

Brought up before Mr. Dickinson in the Thames Police Court the next day, the usual charges of obstruction were preferred, and in some cases charges of assault were added in addition. The women did not make any detailed defence, but preferred to make statements showing the political character of their action, and their determination not to allow Cabinet Ministers with impunity to disregard the claims of women. For this they were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, but before being taken away to Holloway they declared their intention of mutinying against the conditions under which they were being treated.

Release of Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Leigh.

As we go to press we learn that Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Leigh have been released from Holloway after going without food for four days and some hours. Both these ladies were brought to Clements Inn, looking very ill and emaciated, but they are being well taken care of by friends. The splendid courage that these women have shown is a lasting proof of their devotion to the cause of all womanhood, and will not be forgotten when the history of the movement comes to be written for future generations.

Mary Phillips and the Hunger Strike.

In Exeter another woman has passed through the terrible ordeal of the hunger strike. Miss Mary Phillips, who was arrested in conjunction with Miss Elsie Howey and Miss Vera Wentworth for the part played at Exeter during the recent meeting of Lord Carrington, has been set at liberty. They were all three sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, and, though the sentence was comparatively short, determined as a matter of principle to refuse food during their incarceration. No news has yet reached us as regards Miss Elsie Howey and Miss Vera Wentworth, but Miss Mary Phillips was released on medical grounds on Tuesday last. Her splendid courage will help other women to a like sacrifice on behalf of principle.

The South African Constitution.

Though the slight variation in the franchise right of the natives in the new South African constitution formed the basis of a debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday last, no notice has been taken by politicians of the total exclusion of women of European descent from the Suffrage. This is the result of being patient and constitutional. Women in this country have here another object-lesson in favour of militant methods.

## HISTORY OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

By Sylvia Pankhurst. L.—The Rutland Contest.

The summer of 1907 brought a variety of active work to the Suffragettes. On May 15 Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, spoke at the Alexandra Palace, under the auspices of the Home Counties Liberal Federation. At the opening of his political career Mr. Haldane had posed as a champion of Women's Suffrage. It will be remembered that so long ago as 1889 he had been asked by the Women's Franchise League, of which Mrs. Pankhurst was one of the founders, to introduce a Bill to give votes to women upon the same terms as men. Mr. Haldane had agreed to do this, but he said the Bill did not go nearly far enough for him: he wanted women to be made eligible for election to Parliament and to occupy any and every office under the State. He had therefore added a clause to this effect to the original Bill, but when the ladies of the W.F.L. had waited upon him to urge that steps should be taken to get it carried into law he had replied that the Bill was excellent as a declaration of principle, but that nothing could be done with it for twenty years to come. "Twenty years longer to wait for the vote!" This had seemed to the women who heard him absolutely preposterous, but the twenty years were now nearing their completion, and as the women were still agitating for the first half of the reform, Mr. Haldane, as a member of the Government in power, ought surely to have felt that it was peculiarly his duty to insist upon the granting of this long-delayed measure. Up to now, however, he had shown himself to be as careless where justice to women was concerned as the other members of the Cabinet, and he had joined with his colleagues in striving to ignore entirely the question of Women's Suffrage. At the meeting in the Alexandra Palace he found that the question could be ignored no longer, for thirty women members of the Women's Social and Political Union were there to remind him of it. Even the Liberal papers were obliged to admit that a large proportion of the audience was sympathetic to the women interrupters. Consequently, in spite of the efforts of the Liberal stewards to eject them, it was more than three-quarters of an hour before Mr. Haldane was able to make a fair start with his speech.

### The W.S.P.U. in the Rutland Bye-Election.

Meanwhile a Parliamentary vacancy had occurred in the Rutland Division, owing to the death of Mr. G. H. Finch, at that time the "father" of the House of Commons. In the past the electors of this smallest English county, belonging mainly to the farming and farm-labouring classes, had always elected a Conservative to represent them. Of late years, however, an industrial element had been imported into the constituency, owing to the establishment there of the Midland Railway Stores and various manufacturing enterprises, and it was understood that the employees at these works would support the Liberal candidate. In addition to this it was stated that hundreds of votes had been given to Mr. Finch at the general election on account of his personal kindness and of the fact that he had represented the division for so many years, and rather in spite than because of his Conservative views.

Altogether it was felt that the fight for the seat was to be a keen one. Mrs. Pankhurst, Mary Gawthorpe, and a band of Suffragettes were, of course, ready for the fray. Writing at the beginning of the contest, the *Daily News* correspondent said:—"Each of the three parties—the third party being the Women's Social and Political Union—opened its campaign of meetings for the Rutland bye-election to-night." Thus, recognised from the start as one of the three decisive forces to be reckoned with in the election, the W.S.P.U. kept its important position right through until the end.

Everywhere in the hamlets and villages the women speakers were cordially received, and their speeches were listened to

with earnest attention and respect. The Suffragettes were deeply impressed by the intelligent interest in their question which was shown by both men and women, who clustered round them after the meetings to tell how in the days when voters were scarce, before the passing of the 1884 Reform Act, which enfranchised the agricultural labourers, women were frequently turned out of their farms because they could not vote. This hardship was still fresh in the minds of the country people, and it was evident that many of them had had their minds opened to women's need of political equality by its means. To-day they said that they felt the most pressing need for the franchise in the great cities and amongst the sweated women workers, for whose condition they expressed the most pitiful concern. Though the wages of agricultural labourers in this district were exceedingly small, there was hardly a single member of the audiences at these village meetings who did not buy at least one badge or penny pamphlet, whilst the free leaflets were eagerly seized upon, and labourers would come hurrying ever so far across the fields to the roadside in order to secure them.

As the days went by the journeyings of the Suffragettes from meeting-place to meeting-place throughout the constituency came more and more to be a sort of triumphal progress. They were cheerily hailed from afar off by distant workers among the crops, and by the drivers of passing carts. Men, women and children ran to the cottage doors to see them, and everywhere they were greeted with smiles and kindly words.

Only in the towns—at Oakham, the capital, and at Uppingham—did they meet with opposition; but here a bitterly hostile element was to be found. It was well known and openly stated in Oakham that a certain well-to-do Liberal was paying a gang of youths to attend the Suffragette meetings, which were held each evening in the market-place, and to howl the speakers down. It is always found by those who take part in political warfare that the roughest and lowest grades of society are invariably opposed to the pioneer and the reformer, and usually support the Government in power, to whatever party it may belong. With the additional monetary incentive to disturb, the scenes at these meetings soon became unpleasantly turbulent, the local police were kept busier than they had been for a generation, and reinforcements had to be sent in from Leicestershire in order to keep the peace. These noisy demonstrations were viewed with alarm by many of the inhabitants, so much so that it was arranged that the lorry hired out as a platform for the Suffragette meetings should bear the name of a farmer who lived many miles outside the constituency. By the Suffragettes, however, the scenes were all looked upon as a part of the day's work, and on one occasion, when speakers were short and many meetings had been arranged, Christabel Pankhurst calmly mounted the lorry in the market-place alone and held the meeting by herself.

At Uppingham, though the hostile element was smaller than at Oakham, its methods were the same, and when speaking at an open-air meeting there one evening Mary Gawthorpe was struck on the head and stunned by a pot-egg thrown in the dark. Miss Gawthorpe was obliged to leave the meeting to her colleagues, and was carried away to an hotel; but, like a true Suffragette, she was quite undaunted and ready to take her stand upon the platform again next day. These happenings served merely to increase the Suffragettes' popularity with the electors, for the disturbances were created almost entirely by those who had no votes.

### Defeat of the Government.

Polling took place upon June 11, and the result was, instead of the great increase in the Government vote that had been expected, a very much larger majority for the Conservatives.

The figures were:—

J. Gretten (C) . . . . .	2,213
W. F. Lyon (L) . . . . .	1,362
Conservative Majority . . . . .	851

At the General Election they had been:—G. H. Finch (C), 2,047; Harold Pearson (L), 1,564; Conservative majority, 483.

The Conservative majority was thus nearly doubled, and at least 202 Liberal voters (a very considerable proportion in a constituency where the total electorate was so small) appear to have deliberately voted against the Government.

## THE SCOTTISH DEMONSTRATION.

By ADELA PANKHURST.

"Know ye not

*Who would be free themselves must strike the blow?"*

On October 9 the forces of the women's army will gather in Edinburgh. We have a great war to wage, and even now the fiery cross is passing throughout the land calling women to arms against the Government which is trying to impose tyranny upon them.

We have been told often lately that physical force is the basis of all government, since it must be used as a last resort to enforce the law upon the people. The history of Scottish women in the days of the Covenant is an everlasting contradiction of that falsehood. It was the dogged resistance of the women to tyranny that in the end defeated the Government, with all the forces of the law—justices, soldiers, prisons, and the power of death—behind them.

No prisons could contain a tithe of those who refused to obey the laws made to compel them to conform to religious and civil submission throughout a long period, from the accession of James I. to the flight of James II. When preaching was forbidden in the churches and in private houses, women flocked into fields and woods to hear their ministers, though the penalty of this was death. Rather than conform to the law, thousands, amid a storm of scorn and abuse which falls only to the lot of women, were driven from their homes in the winter to take refuge in caves or perish from want on the mountains. Hundreds were shot, hanged, branded, beaten, and sent to slavery, but in the end the Government was defeated.

Though these women were loudly denounced as "Satanesses," "mad she-zealots," "female fiends," and so on, they never permitted themselves to commit acts of bloodshed, though they made effective protests, accompanied by a violence very gallant to the Government officials who felt their displeasure. Janet Geddes, an old market woman, seated in St. Giles' Cathedral in 1638, flung her little stool at the head of the Dean who first read out of the hated "Black service-book," and many a privy councillor and curate was covered with mud, and even beaten by bands of angry women, rich and poor.

There is one instance recorded which recalls our own agitation. In 1674 the Presbyterian women of Edinburgh attempted to present a petition to the Chancellor, Lord Rothes, that they might be allowed freedom of worship. Their leader was Mistress Livingstone, an elderly widow, and all their plans were made in secret—"not their minister, nor any man was concerned in it." The women decided to present their petition in person, and they assembled in Parliament Close, where the Lord Chancellor and the Privy Council had to pass to attend their meeting. Mistress Livingstone gave her petition to Lord Rothes, and engaged him in conversation right up to the door of the Council Chamber. Fourteen other women presented papers to all the members of the Privy Council, only one of whom behaved with discourtesy, and threw the petition angrily to the ground.

The women were next summoned on a charge of sedition, but the feeling of the people ran so high in the women's favour that the Government could only proceed by stealth. Sentences of banishment from their homes were, however, passed upon them all.

The Government was bewildered at the obstinacy shown by weak old women and helpless young girls, scarcely more than children. Supporters of this policy of tyranny and compulsion attributed it to a desire for notoriety, and advocated private drowning for women Covenanters.

One young servant girl of 20, whose heart had been touched by the words of a poor hunted minister, was brought

before a court, and the whole weight of the physical force at the Government's disposal was brought to bear upon her. She smiled at their dungeons, laughed at their threats of death. Coaxing and bullying were tried upon her, and when the Public Prosecutor attempted to save the Government's credit by attempting to trap her into admitting some treasonable deed, she cleverly outwitted him by bringing out in her replies to his questions that it was for her principles only that she was condemned to die. This girl (Marion Harvey), with a companion scarcely older than herself, was hanged in the Grassmarket in company with five murderesses, whose captivity they had shared.

More cruel and terrible was the fate of Margaret Wilson, who died by drowning in the Solway Firth. She, with her little sister Agnes, only thirteen years of age, had been wandering, as outcasts for their principles, in company with a poor old woman of nearly seventy, for a year, in peril of their lives, and were at last betrayed into the hands of the Government. Horrible torture wrung an oath of submission from the older girl, but in spite of this her life was not spared, for in order to compel Margaret Wilson to sign an oath of allegiance she was bound to a stake in the Solway to drown before the poor girl's eyes, as she, too, waited the rising of the waters which must close over her head. Her friends called upon her to say "God save the King," and on her replying "It is his salvation I desire," the executioners brought her out of the water in the very act of drowning and urged her to sign. When she refused the soldiers flung her into the sea, where she was instantly drowned. Margaret Wilson was only eighteen years old at this time.

The spirit shown by these women should teach the Government of our day that methods of coercion must fail, and even when the weakest are animated with love of Liberty they can prevail over every instrument of tyranny brought against them.

We call upon the women of Scotland to follow where these women of older times have led, fearing nothing and giving everything in the cause of Freedom.

### The Plan of Campaign.

Central offices have been taken for the demonstration at 63, Princes Street, Edinburgh, and Mrs. Drummond, the "General" of the historic Hyde Park demonstration of June, 1908, is in charge of a comprehensive plan of campaign. She has the help of Miss Adela Pankhurst, Miss Macaulay, Miss Conolan, Miss Cameron, and other Scottish organisers. Voluntary workers in every town of Scotland are needed, and those who can help are requested to put themselves in communication with Mrs. Drummond at once.

In addition to the Edinburgh offices, temporary offices or shops will be taken in several towns. The expenses of printing, rent of halls, and railway fares must be met, and the country districts have to be reached by motor cars. The procession, which will be organised on an impressive scale, will entail considerable cost, and contribution forms, which should be filled up and sent immediately to one of the three joint treasurers of the Scottish demonstration fund, as well as collecting cards, can be obtained from either of the treasurers or from Mrs. Drummond. The treasurers are: Mrs. Ivory, Laverockdale House, Colinton, N.B.; Miss Burnet, 2, St. James's Place, Hillhead, Glasgow; and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.

The work now being carried on in Scotland—some details of which will be found under Glasgow and Edinburgh in "The campaign throughout the country" from week to week—will culminate in a great procession and women's demonstration, to be held in the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, on October 9. A mass meeting will take place at 2.30 on that day, at which Scottish and English leaders of the Votes for Women movement will speak.

## OUR HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

The holiday campaign is now in full swing, and details of work in thirty-three different centres will be found below. Those willing to help are advised to send in their names and holiday addresses as soon as possible. Every little bit of work done on unbroken ground has its value, and may form the starting point of a great local movement. Such holiday work offers a unique opportunity of drawing new friends into the movement, increasing the sale of literature, and so on. It also adds greatly to the interest and pleasure of a holiday, and fosters a delightful spirit of comradeship among the workers. Helpers are asked not only to wear the colours if possible, but never to be without the distinctive badge of the Union.

### BARMOUTH.

Rev. J. Ivory Cripps, B.A., Sheridan, Bath Road, Swindon.

Miss Gladice Keevil, the Midlands national organiser, is organising the campaign at Barmouth, and will be glad if W.S.P.U. members spending their holidays there will write to her at 14, Ethel Street, Birmingham. The Rev. J. Ivory Cripps will be at Barmouth on Monday, August 9, and will kindly speak at meetings during his stay.

### BASLOW, DERBYSHIRE.

Bartlett, Miss, and Miss W. D., The Hydro.

Miss Bartlett and her sister are staying at the Hydro at Baslow for four weeks from August 5, and will be glad to help at all meetings in the county.

### BLACKPOOL, LYTHAM, AND ST. ANNE'S.

Johnson, Miss, Lytham Hydro, Lytham.  
Rigby, Mrs., St. Anne's.  
Wallwork, Miss.

Mrs. Costain and Miss Owen have been doing splendid work during their visit to Blackpool, which has now unfortunately come to a close, and it is hoped that all members staying there will come forward to take their place. Miss Owen sold 112 copies of the paper in three "spells," and found the people most interested. Miss Wallwork, of Manchester, and Miss Johnson are also doing excellent propaganda work, selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, assisting at meetings, and in numerous other directions. The Rev. R. J. Hall, M.A., of Ansdell, near St. Anne's, will help by speaking and in other ways. Miss Johnson will remain at Blackpool until the end of the season, and Mrs. Rigby will be at St. Anne's from August 13, and will be glad to hear from members visiting St. Anne's, Lytham, and the surrounding district.

### BOURNEMOUTH.

Marples, Mrs., c/o Mrs. Lambert, 4, Alton Terrace, Frigonwell Road.  
Turle, Mrs., Overdale, Munster Road.

Mrs. Marples will remain in Bournemouth throughout August, and will help forward the cause in all possible ways. Mrs. Turle has kindly offered her drawing-room at Overdale for an At Home, and any members spending their holidays at Bournemouth are asked to communicate with either Mrs. Marples or Mrs. Turle.

### BRIGHTON.

Dugdale, the Misses, 8, San Remo, Hove.  
Goldring, Miss Constance A., Woodlands, Cuckfield, Hayward's Heath, Mrs. Clarke and local workers, 8, North Street Quadrant. (Office hours, 10-1, 3-5, 7-9.)  
Stearns, Miss, Blenheim House.  
Daily meetings are being held on the front at 3.15 p.m. Volunteers are needed to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN, speak at meetings, and work in various other ways, and offers of help will be gladly welcomed, not only in Brighton, but at Eastbourne, Lewes, and Portslade.

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Casserley, Miss E. M., 39, Church Crescent, Muswell Hill, N.

Mrs. Caprina Fahey and Miss Jacob will be in the neighbourhood of Princes Risborough from August 14 to 21, and hope to do some propaganda work for the Union. Will any members or sympathisers in Aylesbury, High Wycombe, Wendover, Great Missenden, Princes Risborough and surrounding districts communicate with Miss Casserley at above address, as help will be gladly welcomed.

### CIRENCESTER.

Bickerton, Miss B., care of F. Smith, Esq., Hatherop, near Fairford, Glos.  
Miss B. Bickerton will be spending her holiday in the Cirencester division of Gloucestershire from August 14 to 29, and will be glad to meet any members in the district. She intends to devote much time to selling literature and generally advancing the movement. Will members please note her address.

### CROMER.

Middleton, Miss E. M., 9, Rosein Road, Hathersage, Sheffield.

Miss Middleton will be glad to communicate with members spending their holiday in Cromer, Sheringham, or the neighbourhood. (See Sheringham on next page.)

### CUCKFIELD.

Goldring, Miss Constance A., Woodlands, Cuckfield, Haywards Heath.

Miss Goldring writes to say that if any ex-prisoner would like to

come on a visit to Cuckfield, she would be sure of a very warm welcome, and a quiet time. There is a nice garden to sit in, and the country round is very beautiful. A Churchwoman would be preferred. Miss Goldring has also undertaken to do some work at Brighton during the summer, and her name therefore appears also under the Brighton heading.

### DERBY.

Dowding, Miss, Little Eaton, Derby.

Miss Dowding decided to undertake sales of the paper at Sutton-on-Sea after seeing the appeal in VOTES FOR WOMEN asking for members on their holidays to do some propaganda work. She has now returned to Derby, and is carrying on sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN there.

### EASTBOURNE.

Clarke, Mrs., 8, North Street Quadrant, Brighton.

Mrs. Clarke is organising Eastbourne from the Brighton headquarters, and will be glad of volunteers to help in all directions. There are ample opportunities for reusing interest among the throng of visitors, and only the helpers are lacking. Will members willing to aid please write to Mrs. Clarke at Brighton?

### FOLKESTONE.

Cutten, Miss, 49, Bournemouth Road.  
Knyvett, Lady, Burlington Hotel.  
Marsden, Miss Constance, Feltonfeet, Shorncliffe Road.

Miss Constance Marsden is in Folkestone for five weeks from August 4, and Miss Cotton will be there until August 20; they ask for helpers to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN, assist at meetings, and generally to help forward the campaign. Through the generosity of Miss Marsden's sister, Mrs. Levy, copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN will be left at the hotels for their reading-rooms during the whole of the five weeks. This excellent suggestion might be followed with advantage in other seaside places.

### HASTINGS.

Broad, Miss K. P., Hillside, Cornwallis Gardens.  
Clarke, Mrs., 8, North Street Quadrant, Brighton.

Miss Broad is at Hastings for a fortnight, and will be glad to meet any other members staying there. There is a splendid field in Hastings and St. Leonards for propaganda work of every kind, and nothing is needed but volunteers to help it forward.

### HUNSTANTON.

Ryland, Miss Bertha, Beaconsfield, Hunstanton.  
Moore, Miss Muriel G., Greenaway Tea Rooms.

More workers are urgently needed here to help in selling VOTES FOR WOMEN. The workers already on the spot sold six dozen of last week's issue, and immediately increased their order to 100 copies, of which sixty were sold by Friday evening. Miss Goodlife, of Nottingham, has done valuable work, and as she as well as Miss Scanlan and Miss Bertha Ryland are leaving Hunstanton shortly, it is to be hoped that other members will be going there to continue the work. Miss Ryland and the other workers have arranged to have the poster exhibited every week in the railway station during August, September, and October. Miss Ducker will be at Hunstanton all the summer, and will be glad to help while she is there.

### ILFRACOMBE.

Rind, Miss G., 5, Bloomfield Terrace.

Miss Rind is anxious to make the sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN a very special feature in Ilfracombe, and will be glad to hear from any members who intend to spend their holidays there. Will volunteers please note?

### ISLE OF MAN.

Flatman, Miss Ada S., G.P.O., Douglas.  
Llewellyn, Miss Gertrude, 62, Lancaster Gate, W.

The campaign in the Isle of Man will last throughout August, and among places visited will be Douglas, Peel, Ramsay, and Castletown. Miss Flatman will be glad of volunteers for speaking, advertising meetings, selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, taking collections, etc., etc., and would also welcome the loan of a motor-car, which would save a great deal of time and expense to workers, and donations towards a travelling fund are also asked for. Miss Gertrude Llewellyn is helping Miss Flatman in the Isle of Man, and doing splendid work.

### KESWICK.

Mansell-Moullin, Mrs., Ullock Farm, near Keswick.

Mrs. Mansell-Moullin will be at the above address for five weeks from August 19, and hopes to do a great deal during her stay to help forward the cause. She will address meetings within bicycling distance of Ullock Farm, and Mr. Mansell-Moullin has kindly undertaken to act as chairman. Members staying in the Lake District are asked to make a note of this.

### LITTLEHAMPTON.

Wingrove, Miss Edith, 17, St. John's Villas, Holloway, N.

Miss Wingrove will be taking a holiday in Littlehampton for a

few weeks, and will be glad to meet other members also staying there.

### LOWESTOFT.

Friedlaender, Miss V. H., c/o Mrs. Gray, 43, St. George's Road, Pakefield, near Lowestoft.  
Medwin, Miss Florence, 191, Shoreditch High Street, E.C.  
Ramsbottom, Mrs., Waveney House, Bungay.

Mrs. Ramsbottom and Mrs. and Miss Friedlaender started the campaign at Lowestoft last Saturday by selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, six dozen being disposed of in less than two hours. Their reception has been so encouraging that they are anxious to arrange for meetings on the beach, and will be glad of help from members staying at Lowestoft. By Lady Wright's kindness in defraying half the expenses a poster is being displayed at the station book-hall. Mrs. and Miss Friedlaender will be in Lowestoft until August 24, and Miss Florence Medwin is also helping during August.

### MARGATE.

Lennox, Miss Laura, Capitola, North Down Road, Cliftonville.  
Myers, Miss Elsie, 16, Mowbray Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

Miss Myers will be at Cliftonville this week and will be glad to hear from other members who will be there or at Margate during August. Miss Lennox also is anxious to make the campaign a great success. She is offering hospitality for a night or two to any speaker who is helping.

### MORECAMBE.

Burkett, Miss Hilda, 48, Alexandra Road.

Miss Burkett will be in Morecambe for another week, and will be glad if other members will communicate with her.

### NORTH WALES.

Barry, the Misses, Llandudno.  
East, Mrs., Llandudno.  
Francis, Miss, Mayfield, Rhyl.  
Jones, Dr. Helena, Llandudno.  
Preston, Miss, Llandudno.  
Stead, Miss E., Rhos-on-Sea.  
Williamson, Miss, B.A., Llandudno.

The campaign is being carried on with great energy in Llandudno, Colwyn Bay, Conway, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Rhyl, etc. Mrs. East will be in Llandudno throughout August, Miss L. Williamson from August 14 to 21, and Miss Barry and her sister for some time. Dr. Helena Jones will be at Conway from August 17 to 23. Miss Millicent Browne and Miss Frances arranged a meeting at Rhyl Town Hall last week, at which local Liberals appeared in full force. It was highly successful, and several new members were made.

### OXFORD.

Clarence, Miss Edith, 52, High Street.  
Pole, Miss Harriet J., The Hydro, Boar's Hill.  
Sproul, Miss Helena, Oxenford Hall, Magdalen Street.

The University Extension Course, which lasts till August 23, offers special opportunities for propaganda work, which is being enthusiastically carried on by Miss Helena Sproul, Miss Pole, and Miss Edith Clarence. Miss Pole hopes to start a boat on the river and to sell much literature in this way. Volunteers for selling and speaking will be gladly welcomed.

### SCARBOROUGH.

Coombs, Miss Daisy.  
Suffield, Miss Ada, 26, Barwick Street.

Miss Daisy Coombs is in Scarborough, and will be glad to help in the campaign there. Miss Suffield will be in Scarborough after next week, and would greatly like to open a stall in the covered-in market-place every Saturday for the sale of literature, badges, etc. She would be glad to have names and addresses of other Suffragists in Scarborough willing to help her. During the second week in August Miss Suffield will be at Caistor, Great Yarmouth, but the above address is permanent.

### SHERINGHAM.

Ayrton, Miss Phyllis.  
Branch, Miss Evelyn.  
Hardy, Miss.  
Maguire, Miss Cynthia, care of Miss Woollen, Grove House, Beeston Road, Lower Sheringham.

Miss Cynthia Maguire is forwarding the cause in Sheringham, and Miss Ayrton and Miss Hardy arrive on August 14 and 18 respectively. Will other members and friends going to Sheringham, Cromer, or the neighbourhood communicate with Miss Cynthia Maguire at the above address?

### SOUTHPORT AND BIRKDALE.

Ashby, Miss, 110, Liverpool Road, Birkdale.  
Pallister, Miss, Southport.  
Russell, Miss Jessie, care of Mrs. Butterworth, 23, Sidney Street, Southport.

Miss Jessie Russell, of Manchester, and Miss Pallister, of London, will devote their holidays to the campaign in this district, and any other friends willing to help are asked to send their names to Mrs. Butterworth or Miss Ashby at the addresses above. Special attention will be paid to the forthcoming great Agricultural Show.

### SOUTH WALES.

Keevil, Miss Gladice, 14, Ethel Street, Birmingham.

Members and friends wishing for particulars of the holiday cam-

paign in South Wales should apply to Miss Keevil at the above address.

### SOUTHWOLD.

Lutyens, Lady Emily, Park Lane Cottage.

Lady Emily Lutyens is at Southwold, and other members of the W.S.P.U. going there are asked to send their names and addresses to the Holiday Secretary, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

### ST. IVES, CORNWALL.

Bell, Mrs. Mary E., York House.

Mrs. Bell will be at St. Ives until August 22, and appeals for workers to help her in selling VOTES FOR WOMEN on the beach and in the town. She and Miss Roso Lewis have been doing good work, but Miss Lewis has now left for London, so that helpers are urgently needed to take her place.

### VENTNOR.

Meikleham, Miss Marian, The Solent Hotel.

Members spending their holidays in Ventnor are asked to put themselves in touch with Miss Meikleham and to combine usefulness with pleasure in selling VOTES FOR WOMEN and helping in innumerable other ways.

### WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

Lieben, Miss Gertrude, 5, Ethelburg Terrace.

Miss Lieben will be at Westgate for another week, and appeals for volunteers to sell literature, etc.

### WEYMOUTH.

Kendall, Miss M. E., Windsor House, Brownlow Street.

Miss Kendall is at Weymouth until August 16, and, with Mrs. Berriman, of Bath, has been making good sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Will any other friends staying there please come forward to help in selling literature, speaking at meetings, and in other ways? Weymouth is very full of visitors, but is an absolutely untouched field, and there is plenty of scope for educational work.

### WORTHING.

Ward, Miss F., 5, Prince's Street, Peterborough.

Miss Ward will be in Worthing during August, and will be glad to hear from other members staying there.

### YARMOUTH.

Ford, Dr. Rosa, 251, Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.  
Tyson, Miss Leonora, 37, Drewstead Road, Streatham.  
Underwood, Miss Dorothy.

The Yarmouth campaign will be carried on from August 24 to 31. Helpers will be gladly welcomed for speaking, selling, etc., and are asked to write to Dr. Ford. Any friends willing to give hospitality for a night or two are asked to communicate. It is hoped to hold daily meetings on the beach, also drawing-room and hotel meetings, and to make the campaign a striking success.

### "THE AMERICAN SUFFRAGETTE."

We welcome into the ranks of Suffragette literature *The American Suffragette*, of which the first number (June) has reached us. It is the official organ of the National Progressive Woman Suffrage Union, which has its headquarters at 122, East Twenty-third Street, New York City. It is to be published monthly at a price of 5 cents for single copies, yearly subscription 50 cents. On the cover, which is of a bright orange colour, the following lines appear:—

For the long work-day,  
For the taxes we pay,  
For the laws we obey,  
We want something to say!

And the war-cry of English Suffragettes, "Votes for Women," is also printed in large type. The number contains an interesting article by the editor, Sofia M. Loebinger, on "Suffragist and Suffragette, a Sure Cure for Anti-Suffragitis." "The Suffragette," says Miss Loebinger, "is militant. She realises the ineffectiveness of tea-party chats, meetings, etc., and is conscious of the necessity of converting the masses and recruiting and eliciting the men. She is unwilling to wait for the ballot another sixty years; she wants it now, and wants it quick!" It is interesting to notice that the constitution of the National Progressive Woman Suffrage Union, American Suffragettes (to give it its full title), follows very closely that of the W.S.P.U., most of the "Methods" having been copied almost word for word. We wish all success to *The American Suffragette*.

### ANOTHER SUFFRAGE PAPER.

*The Only Way* is the title chosen for the Edinburgh University Women's Suffrage Society organ. No. 1 is a brightly edited little paper, containing a portrait of Miss Chrystal Macmillan, M.A., B.Sc., and much other interesting matter. We call the following:—

### THE SONG OF THE ANTI-SUFFRAGIST.

Oh, let me be your doormat, do!

I only ask

To lie and bask;

I have no brain, or spine, like you.

Yes, always wipe your angel boot,

My lordly dear!

A tiny smear;

I should feel lost without that foot.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE HUNGER STRIKE.

The Brave Women.

The magnificent heroism of the women who have been carrying on the hunger strike in Holloway has driven the Government to releasing them. It is evident that the Home Secretary is not prepared to face the serious consequences which would have followed from the continuance of their imprisonment.

It is very difficult to get at the actual facts by questions in the House of Commons. The Home Secretary reads out the answers which have been supplied to him by the prison authorities, and to any direct contradiction of the statements he gives an equally direct denial.

—Philip Snowden, in the "Christian Commonwealth."

Mr. Gladstone's Defeat.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has at last met his match; he has no longer prisoners to deal with whose claims he can wave aside with a grin or a sneer. He is now face to face with the Suffragettes, and before they have finished with him they will have taught him things he had never imagined.

The "Hunger Strike."

The Suffragettes have invented a new and admirable method of propaganda. The fourteen ladies who were imprisoned last week have steadily refused to obey the prison regulations, on the ground that they are entitled to political, not civil, punishment.

The new tactics of the imprisoned Suffragettes have been so far successful that twelve of the fourteen have had to be released long before their sentences had expired. The last weapon of the Government has now been taken from their hand, and there is no longer any excuse for denying that the women have fairly won.

The magistrates might as well dismiss the cases against them if they can get out of prison by making themselves as great a nuisance inside as they are outside.

—Cork Examiner.

—Saturday Review.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £50,000 FUND.

Table listing contributions to the £50,000 fund from July 28 to August 3. Includes names like Cornish Women's Suffrage League, Miss M. E. Robinson, and various individuals with their respective contribution amounts in £ s. d.

NOTE. The item "Miss Haweis, 4s. 6d.," in issue of July 9th, should read "Miss Francis."

"Is complete freedom of the spirit possible without freedom of action? Will anyone deny that under existing conditions the external activities of men, their duties as citizens, and the intellectual training which their professions afford, are the salvation of most of them."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

As Cabinet Ministers will be speaking at various meetings during August, arrangements are being made to hold counter demonstrations and to make effective protests at such meetings.

Release of Prisoners.

If the prisoners are not previously released on other grounds the following are the dates of their release:—To-day (Friday), Miss Elsie Howey and Miss Vera Wentworth from Exeter gaol.

"Votes for Women."

Special arrangements are being made to supply parcels of VOTES FOR WOMEN to members going to various parts of the country for their holiday.

Large sales were made at Limehouse last week, and about 1,000 copies were sold at St. James's Hall on Thursday.

The Women's Press.

Attention is directed to the special parcels of literature which will be despatched post free for 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s.

The Next Deputation.

Another deputation will be sent to Mr. Asquith in the new year, when the time limit of Mrs. Pankhurst's undertaking will have expired.

Summer Holidays.

On pages 1032 and 1033 will be found a holiday guide for members and friends arranging their summer holidays. They are asked to put themselves in touch with other members of the W.S.P.U. who may be staying in the same place.

The At Homes.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all those visitors in London who are learning for the first time what the Votes for Women agitation really means, to come to the London At Homes, held at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, on Monday afternoons, and at St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, on Thursday evenings.

A Generous Gift.

Mrs. Wilson has very kindly given to the W.S.P.U. eight of the Elswick bicycles, beautifully decorated in the colours, to which we referred recently in VOTES FOR WOMEN.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Table listing various events and meetings from August 6 to August 14, including locations like Birmingham, Bolton, and Leeds, and names of speakers and organizers.

IMPORTANT FUTURE EVENTS.

Table listing future events from August 8 to August 27, including locations like Leeds, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, and names of organizers.

WOMEN in sympathy with this Movement should join the W.S.P.U. Apply, Hon. Secretary, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., who will send them membership cards and supply information.

MEN in sympathy with this Movement should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

VOTES FOR WOMEN, the remarkably able organ of the Women's Social and Political Union, contains this week an authoritative account of the now famous "hunger strike" in Holloway Gaol.

—Wallasey News.

## 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.

### THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

The fight between the women of the country and the strongest Government of modern times goes on without cessation. It wages every day hotter and fiercer. The enemy are getting hard pressed, so they are seeking new weapons. They have forged a new lie wherewith to renew the old attack upon the reputation of the women who dare to fight for justice.

But the new weapon is futile against the armour which we wear; for when we in this militant movement cast from us all fear of slander, from that moment slander fails to touch us.

At the outset of this agitation the campaign of false accusation was begun which has never entirely ceased, though shaft after shaft has broken harmlessly upon us.

Abominable things were said about Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney, when they came forward as the pioneers of the militant agitation. A definite statement that they spat at policemen was published broadcast in all the newspapers of the world. At the time everybody believed the slander. No one in this country believes it to-day. The personality of these two women is too well and publicly known.

And now a representative of the present Government starts the slander that the women who starved themselves out of prison recently attacked the wardresses by biting them. The hint is quickly taken up. In some of the newspaper reports it is alleged that the women who tried to force an entrance into Mr. Lloyd George's meeting last Friday attempted to bite the police. We may look for many repetitions of this charge in the police courts in the near future. Servants are quick to take the cue from their master. But if evil report could kill this movement it would have died long ago.

Women also have found a new weapon. It is double-pointed and deadly. The sharp end is pressed against the breast of those who use it. The blunt end is wielded against the foe. But this disadvantage is more than made good by the superior power of endurance possessed by the women who

are fighting for their freedom. They can endure to the end because they are upheld by a great principle of justice and a great love for humanity. The Government on the other hand dare not risk a mortal wound. They are upheld by nothing but their own self-interest. They are supremely concerned with the safety of their own political skin.

Knowing their own strength and the moral weakness of the Government, many of the members of the Women's Social and Political Union have now adopted the policy of the hunger strike in prison, initiated by Miss Wallace Dunlop.

On Saturday last thirteen women in London and three women in Exeter were sent to prison in connection with the Government's Budget campaign. Three were sentenced to a week's imprisonment, others to different terms extending to two months.

But it is more than probable that a week will be the limit of their imprisonment in every case. Before the expiration of the longer sentences these women will be released by order of the Home Secretary; or, if not, then—it may be—by the order of the dread Power to whom they have preferred their appeal. Men and women have died for great principles in the past, but never for any greater principle than the one that is now at stake. Those who are sentenced to a week's imprisonment have signified their intention to refuse all prison food as a matter of conscience. Their action is a protest against being treated as criminals for making a political protest. It is a protest also against the refusal of the Government to give women the vote.

Long or short sentences of imprisonment will henceforth be the same in their effect. This result reduces the police-court proceedings against suffragists in the eyes of the public to the farce that they have always been as a matter of reality and fact.

There are many of our short-sighted opponents who openly rejoice in this new turn of events. They say, "This will put an end to deputations and to public protests." They think there are only a few women who could face the terrible ordeal of starvation. They consider that this policy has been inaugurated by a few desperate spirits, and that it will frighten off the rest. They profoundly misread the temper and spirit of the members of this Union. A rude awakening awaits them.

So far from such being the case, volunteers for the next deputation in February are coming in faster than ever before. Those who have just gone through the hunger test have sent in their names again. All over the country women are rising to the new occasion. Every day the number of those who are prepared to take militant action is increasing. It is not for nothing that the women of Britain are the daughters and the mothers of an unconquerable race.

Every attempt at coercion rouses a new spirit of resistance. Every pang of suffering endured, every ordeal passed through, means not only one more veteran added to the army, but a higher standard of devotion and courage throughout the ranks.

This is a battle of principle against prejudice, of light against darkness, of spiritual against physical force. Well for the human race that there is no question about the result, for the highest issues that can be conceived by the human mind are at stake.

Victory is sure and certain. The joy of struggle will soon be merged in the joy of achievement. In the meanwhile the women of the country are writing chapters of history that will never be forgotten so long as this nation endures. The record of their gallant fight for freedom will remain to their everlasting honour, and to the endless disgrace of a Government that denied its faith and cast aside ruth and truth in the ineffective attempt to kill that which cannot die.

Melanie Pethick Lawrence.

## A LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

### Biting Charge Against Miss Garnett Dismissed.

### Imprisonment in Third Division for Miss Garnett and Mrs. Dove-Willcox on Other Charges.

The charges of assault upon the Wardresses in Holloway made against the Suffragettes were heard at the North London Police Court on Wednesday last. In spite of the fact that Mr. Herbert Gladstone had prejudiced the case by openly stating in the House of Commons that some of the Suffragettes had "kicked and bitten the Wardresses," the principal allegation, namely, that of biting, was found to be untrue.

On the other charges the Magistrate sentenced Miss Garnett to one month's and Mrs. Dove-Willcox to two concurrent periods of ten days' imprisonment, both imprisonments to be in the third division.

#### Prosecution Statement.

Mr. A. H. Bodkin prosecuted on behalf of the Home Office. Two summonses for assault against Miss Garnett were taken first. In outlining the case Mr. Bodkin said that the complainant in the first charge was Annie Richards, wardress, who was assaulted by the defendant during the performance of her duties on July 19. It was perfectly clear, he added, that the women committed to prison as the result of a disturbance outside the House of Commons had agreed upon a plan of action to set at defiance the discipline and regulations of the prison at Holloway.

#### The Evidence.

Annie Richards, wardress at Holloway Prison, said that on Wednesday, July 14, the day on which the visiting justices visited the prison, she saw the defendant, who was a prisoner. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon witness went to defendant's cell, where there were Wardresses Steer and Woods.

Defendant was ringing a bell and banging at her door with a dustpan. The justices who were dealing with complaints and matters of discipline were sitting at the time, and defendant was required to attend before them. The wardresses asked her to come out of her cell, but she refused to do so, and dived behind the door. Thereupon the wardresses attempted to get her out of the cell. Witness got hold of the defendant's left hand with her hands, and Wardress Wood held the defendant's other hand. Wardress Steer also had hold of defendant, who was kicking and fighting, and still refused to leave the cell. Witness did not remember whether defendant said anything. She was violent, and witness had to exert strength in order to hold her. While the other wardresses and witness were trying to get defendant out of the cell, she took witness's left hand up to her mouth and bit it on the knuckles; the skin was broken and blood followed.

Defendant: When did you first think I had bitten your finger?—I did not think at all about it. I felt it.

In answer to Mr. Fordham, witness said there was a good deal of struggling. The wound was not very deep, but there was a nasty bruise.

Mr. Fordham: Do not you think it is quite likely that in the struggling, and as you were throwing your hands about, your hand came in contact with her teeth?

Witness: No.

Mr. Bodkin said he understood that defendant lifted the hand to her mouth, and then bit it. Witness intimated that that was so.

Later it was stated that the defendant wanted to take her box out of the cell before going to the justices.

Mr. Bodkin explained that the defendant refused to surrender her property or to put on prison dress.

Mr. Fordham: But I thought people were not allowed to have their property with them. I always thought that if I were sent to gaol I should be stripped, washed, and placed in a cell, but I did not know I should be allowed to take, say, a cigar case. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bodkin: That will be explained later.

Three other wardresses were then called, and admitted that they did not see the defendant bite the complainant, and they did not hear her make any threats. Doctor Sullivan, the prison doctor, was also called and said the wardress had shown her finger to him. He saw marks of teeth, of upper teeth only.

#### The Story of the Mutiny.

Dr. Scott, the Governor at Holloway, was next examined, and said that the defendant and thirteen others refused, amongst other things, to give up their private property, and it was his duty under the Act to inform the visiting justices of this insubordination. The defendants were accordingly put into cells for second-class misdemeanants and closely confined until the meeting of the justices.

On July 13 he saw defendant and the others. They were taken

into the same wing of the prison and were very unruly, and in the latter part of the day they began to break the windows.

On the next day (Wednesday), a meeting of the visiting justices was held, at which, under the ordinary prison rules, the charges of insubordination were made, and duly dealt with, the prisoners being thereupon respectively sentenced to so many days' confinement in cells. Those who were refractory and violent were placed in special cells—namely, where the windows were specially constructed and not easily broken, and where the furniture was fixed.

Mr. Fordham: Was there anything exceptional in the treatment of the defendant?

Witness: Yes, there was. I was face to face with a mutiny, and it was a question of using force. I considered whether to use force then or later, and instead of using force at the start I put the defendant into the cells and decided to report to the magistrates.

#### Miss Garnett's Statement.

Miss Garnett then made her statement as follows:—

In the first place, I desire to protest against the way in which my case has been prejudiced by Mr. Gladstone. In the House of Commons on July 21 he said positively that some of the women in Holloway were guilty of biting and kicking the wardresses. On the strength of this the matter has been discussed in the daily papers and my guilt taken for granted. That he should subsequently take proceedings against me in this court is contrary to the principles of British justice.

[During the making of this statement the magistrate interrupted and said that he did not wish to hear anything about the Home Secretary, as that had nothing to do with the case.]

In the second place, I desire to give an emphatic denial to the allegation of biting the finger of the wardress, and, as I am a Suffragette and not an ordinary criminal, I claim that this denial ought to be accepted. When I was at Bow Street a few weeks back I made no attempt to deny the charges which were brought against me, because in the main they were correct. In the same way to-day I should not attempt to deny the statements on this matter which have been made if they were not entirely untrue. In order that you may understand what actually took place, it will be necessary for me to give you as brief an account as possible of what happened while I was in prison.

On my arrival I made my protest along with the other prisoners against being treated as second-class offenders, and I claimed the ordinary rights of first-class prisoners. Among other things, I refused to take off my clothes and put on prison dress, and to abandon my bag in which my clean clothes were. I continued to wear my own dress and to retain possession, temporarily, of my bag, but I was sent to a cell and treated as a second-class prisoner. For this and on account of the totally inadequate ventilation in my cell, which I found suffocating, I made a protest, and broke the windows in my cell.

[At this point Mr. Bodkin made a lengthy interruption, explaining that he did not accept the statement made by the prisoner.]

#### Story of the Struggle.

On Wednesday wardresses entered my cell, and ordered me to come down and see the visiting magistrates. I stooped to pick up my bag to bring with me; immediately wardresses intervened between me and my bag to prevent my taking it, and a scuffle ensued, in the course of which I found myself on my back, and two or three other wardresses came into the cell. In this struggle I did not strike or bite or assault any of the wardresses in any way, but used such force as I was able to put forth in order to regain possession of my bag. One of the wardresses tore my dress, and it is quite likely that as I took hold of her dress it became torn. I was then conducted to the head of the stairs, and, seeing that further attempts to retain my property would be of no avail, I walked quietly down into the magistrates' room.

#### No Charge of Biting Made at the Time.

When I was there the charges of breach of prison discipline were made against me, and the matron further charged me with having torn the dress of one of the wardresses while I was being brought to the room, but no charge of biting the finger of the wardress was made against me. I was then asked whether I had any apology to make. I said, "No," but I had a statement to make. One of the magistrates then said, "We are not here to listen to what you have got to say; it is another case for eight days." I insisted,

however, upon the right to speak, and the chairman allowed me to do so. After I had finished I was sentenced to eight days solitary confinement, and I made no resistance as I was marched away to a punishment cell.

#### The Expiation of the Charge.

Since I learned that this charge was to be brought against me, I have been wondering how it could have arisen. Speaking generally, I do not believe that the wardresses bear any ill-feeling towards the Suffragette prisoners, and, under the exceedingly difficult circumstances of the situation, I believe they do their duty as they ought to do. Of course, there are exceptions, but even in these cases I do not believe they would purposely fabricate a charge against me. I am led, therefore, to suppose that this charge rests upon a mistake. You will have noticed, sir, that no charge of biting the wardress's finger was preferred against me in the presence of the visiting magistrates, while a charge of tearing the wardress's dress, which occurred at the same time that my other act is alleged to have happened, was reported at that meeting. I can only suppose, there-



[Photo by Muriel Darton.]

MISS THERESA GARNETT.

fore, that this charge was an afterthought, and that finding a wound on her finger the wardress concluded it had been produced by a bite.

#### The Holloway Brooch.

Now, sir, I have dressed myself to-day exactly in the way in which I was dressed on that day in Holloway, and you will notice that I was wearing this portullis brooch on my left side. [The prisoner here unbuttoned and took off the coat she was wearing. The magistrate: "I suppose you could bite as well in one dress as another."] I have already told you that my dress was torn—you will see that it is torn close to the brooch. I think it is exceedingly probable that the wardress who tore my dress received a wound in her finger from the brooch I was wearing, and this wound would exactly resemble the wound caused by a bite. Here is the brooch—you can look at it for yourself.

I have only this to add, that if, in spite of the true facts which I have narrated to you, you send me to prison on account of the charges which have been made against me, I shall go there prepared to carry out afresh my protest against the treatment in prison.

#### Magistrate Dismisses the Case.

Mr. Fordham said the questions he had to decide were whether there was an assault, and whether there was anything to justify it. It appeared that defendant was not behaving herself in quite as pleasant a way as prisoners were obliged to do in Holloway. She

appeared to have been allowed what might almost be called privileges; and one would have thought that that would have made her behave more carefully. Instead, she seemed to have done various things which she should not have done. Looking at the law in its strict sense, if, while she was doing something unlawful, she injured a person, she was liable to punishment; but if she did it unintentionally he would not convict her. It appeared that there was a great struggle, and at such times it was difficult to say exactly what did take place. It seemed to him that if defendant had intended to bite the wardress she would have bent her head down, but the evidence was that she remained upright and lifted the hand to her mouth. That action, to his mind, was more consistent with an accidental blow with the teeth during the struggle than with an intentional bite. He was sorry that the defence that the injury was caused by the brooch had been set up. He believed it was caused accidentally through defendant's teeth coming in contact with the wardress. The summons was therefore dismissed.

#### A Second Charge.

The second charge was of assaulting a wardress named Hilda Marion Simmonds on July 15.

The complainant said that on the morning of July 15 she went to the defendant's cell. She opened the door and saw the defendant inside, dressed and lying on the bed. The complainant said, "Will you give me your bedding?" The defendant did not reply just then, and complainant waited for a few moments, and then went in for the purpose of getting the bedding. The defendant then jumped up from the bed, bringing the bed-clothes with her, and said, "This is what you do, is it?" The defendant clenched her fist and struck the complainant in the chest, knocking her back against the wall.

Other witnesses gave corroborative evidence.

#### Miss Garnett's Explanation.

Miss Garnett made the following statement:—

The statement made by the wardress is not correct. On the day following that on which the visiting magistrates came to Holloway she entered my cell and ordered me to get up off the bed. I did not do so, and she seized hold of the bedding and rolled me on to the floor and injured my knee. I then said to her, "Is this what you do?" and she said, "It is." I said to her, "In a civilised country?" and she said, "You are a set of uncivilised women." I then asked her to leave the cell, and she refused to do so. Whereon I pushed her, without using any unnecessary violence, out of the cell. Later in the day she was exceedingly insolent to me in her behaviour, and she further reported me to the Governor, and I was moved into a more severe punishment cell. I informed the Governor of the manner in which she had treated me, and from that time onwards her behaviour was marked by ordinary courtesy.

#### Sentenced to One Month in Third Division.

The magistrate said there was no doubt that the defendant had struck the wardress, and there appeared to be no justification for the blow beyond the fact that the defendant was annoyed at being imprisoned. The wardresses had obviously exercised a good deal of forbearance with the defendant, and she had rewarded them by violence. She would have to go to prison for one month.

He subsequently said he made no remarks as to the class. That is to say, "third division."

#### CHARGES AGAINST MRS. DOVE-WILCOX.

The first charge against Mrs. Dove-Willcox was then taken. It was alleged by wardress Slyfield that she went to the cell of Mrs. Dove-Willcox in order to fetch her down to the magistrates' room. She stated that the defendant was lying on her bed and refused to come; when she attempted to take hold of her to bring her down the defendant became violent and kicked out vigorously on all sides. She subsequently struck out at her and kicked her (the witness) on the right leg. With the assistance of other wardresses the defendant was taken out of the cell, and, when outside, she said that if she were allowed to go alone she would do so. They accordingly released her. She was very much shaken by the incident, and subsequently reported the matter to Dr. Sullivan, who saw the bruise upon her leg. Two other wardresses went into the box and alleged that the incident narrated by the first wardress was correct.

The Governor again gave evidence with regard to the behaviour of the Suffragists on arriving at Holloway on Monday, July 12.

Mrs. Dove-Willcox: Do I understand you to say that you allowed us to keep our bags and to wear our own clothing temporarily, because you were faced with a mutiny in force, and that, in consequence of our numbers, you thought it desirable to allow us this for a time?

The Governor: I was not afraid of the mutiny, but I knew that in order to overcome it I should have to use considerable force, and I preferred to leave the matter to be dealt with by the visiting magistrates.

Mrs. Dove-Willcox: How long did we have what has been called "specially favoured treatment"?

The Governor: I did not use that expression.

The Magistrate: I am afraid it was I who said that.

Mrs. Dove-Willcox: Is it not true that we only had this treatment for two days?

The Governor: Yes.

Mrs. Dove-Willcox: After we had come before the magistrates, is it not true that we were dealt with with the full rigour of prison discipline?

The Governor: Yes, the magistrates considered it a very serious offence, and punished it severely in consequence.

Mrs. Dove-Willcox: Since you have been Governor of the prison has any prisoner received so long a term of close, solitary confinement without exercise or chapel as that to which we were sentenced?

The Governor: No.

Mrs. Dove-Willcox then commenced her statement as follows:—

I desire in the first place, in the most emphatic terms, to draw attention to the manner in which this question has been dealt with by the Home Secretary. While I was in prison I was not informed that any charge of this kind was going to be made against me, but on July 21, in the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Gladstone stated, not as a charge, but as a matter of definite fact, that some of us had kicked and bitten the wardresses.

Now, sir, I protest that this is judgment first and inquiry afterwards, because the Home Secretary has given his verdict before we are brought here to answer these charges in the court this day.

[During the making of this statement the magistrate interrupted, protesting that this had nothing to do with the case.]

Now, sir, I am not ashamed of what I did in Holloway. I consider the action I took was perfectly justified by the circumstances in which I was placed. I went to Holloway for a political offence, and I was refused treatment which is allotted to prisoners in all civilised countries of the world. Accordingly I was a rebel, and in my opinion and in the opinion of many men and women up and down the country rightly a rebel, against the prison regulations which it was endeavoured to enforce upon me.

Now, sir, I admit that I kicked the wardresses later under great provocation, but I deny absolutely the charge that has just been made against me. I did not kick them before I was taken down to the magistrates. I went with them quietly. The magistrate charged me with rebellion and the breaking of my windows, and I acknowledged the charge; he then asked me if I would say I was sorry for what I had done. I replied that I was not sorry, and should break the windows of every cell in which I was placed, whereupon the magistrate said they must put me in a cell without any windows, and I was sentenced to eight days' close confinement in a punishment cell. The magistrate asked me if I would go quietly, but I refused to accept this treatment, and said that if they insisted I should have to be dragged away by force. Several wardresses accordingly seized me to take me away. I offered such resistance as I was able to, but was overpowered. After I was outside the room some of the wardresses commenced to pommel me very severely inflicting serious bruises upon me.

Mr. Bodkin: The prisoner is evidently dealing with the subsequent charge.

The Magistrate to the prisoner: We shall come to that later. Have you anything further to say to the charge already preferred against you?

Mrs. Dove-Willcox: I can only repeat that it is entirely untrue.

#### Sentenced by the Magistrate.

The magistrate stated that he was bound to accept the testimony offered him by the three wardresses, and, in spite of the prisoner's denial, he found her guilty of the offence. As, however, it was not of a very serious kind, he would sentence her to pay a fine of 40s., or to go to prison for ten days.

#### A Further Charge and Sentence.

The wardress Baxter charged Mrs. Dove-Willcox with an assault inflicted upon her after she had left the magistrates. She said that the defendant had to be carried away by force, and that while she was going across the courtyard the defendant called out to someone apparently outside, "Mrs. Leigh, they are taking me by force." After that she became very violent and kicked the witness and another wardress.

Other wardresses gave similar evidence, the doctor being again requisitioned to testify to the bruises on the legs of the wardresses, and to the fact that they were "shaken."

Mrs. Dove-Willcox did not cross-examine, but made a further statement as follows:—

As I said before, after leaving the magistrates' room, as I was going across the courtyard, the wardress pummelled me very severely, so that I had serious bruises; accordingly I deliberately kicked both of them. I had on a pair of thin house shoes at the time, because, as you know, we had insisted upon our right to retain our own clothing, so that I could not have hurt either of them very much. They then picked me up and carried me to the cell, and on the way thither treated me very cruelly, twisting my arms, almost throttling me, and tearing at my hair with great violence. I remonstrated with them, saying, "You will choke me; you are breaking my arm; you have no right to treat me in this way, and I shall complain to the Governor of this cruelty." They carried me into the cell, and threw me roughly on to the wooden bed, taking away my shoes, which they did not return for some time.

[The witness was proceeding to describe the disgraceful condition of the cell, its dampness, and insanitary condition, when the magistrate ruled that it had nothing to do with the present case. Mrs. Dove-Willcox proceeded:—]

I thought at first that I would complain to the Governor about the



[Photo by Muriel Darton.]

MRS. DOVE-WILCOX.

way I had been treated by the wardresses, and show him the bruises on my arms, but on consideration I remembered that my quarrel was with the Government, and not with the wardresses, and I did not wish them to get into trouble; moreover, I regarded the incident as closed, as I heard nothing of any complaint as to my action.

That, sir, is my defence. I consider that I was perfectly justified in what I did, and that any woman with arms pinioned, assaulted as I was, would have done a similar action.

Finally, I wish to say to you that if you decide to send me to Holloway again, to prison I shall go, but I shall refuse to serve out a sentence of imprisonment, and I shall take such steps as I think advisable to bring that imprisonment to a premature end.

The magistrate said that the defendant herself had admitted the charge of kicking the wardresses. In view of the behaviour of the defendant before she had been taken to the magistrates, he recognised that the wardresses were obliged to hold her tight in removing her, and this action might well cause her arms to be bruised; but this was necessary in view of her behaviour, and it did not justify her in kicking the wardresses. He therefore would sentence her to 40s. or 10 days for this second offence, and if she suffered imprisonment the two terms would run concurrently. That is to say, she would serve ten days in all.



## QUESTIONING CABINET MINISTERS.

### A BRAVE PROTEST BY MEN.

The message given by men to Herbert Samuel at Bedford, to the Prime Minister at Cannon Street Hotel, to Winston Churchill at Norwich, to Herbert Gladstone at Reading—this message was delivered in force to the Chancellor of the Exchequer at his great Budget League meeting at Limehouse last Friday.

Our men lost no time in getting to work. We had arranged with our sister-comrades outside that the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow" should signal the arrival of Mr. Lloyd George, and before the crowded audience had finished the first verse the singing died away in the middle of a line and gave place to an astonished silence as a man was seen calmly swarming up one of the pillars in the hall. With the utmost coolness and with sailor-like agility he slowly mounted some fifteen feet from the ground, and then uncoiling a rope from his waist he secured himself to the pillar and contrived for himself a sort of swing seat. By this time the local authorities suspected something was wrong, and a strong body of stewards and "bruisers" advanced towards the pillar intent on hauling down the interrupter. But the pillar was guarded by over a dozen good men and true, determined to defend their champion against all comers as long as was humanly possible. While the fight was raging round the pillar the handy man aloft unfurled a banner of purple, white, and green, and a mighty cheer went forth as the Suffragette colours floated forth over the heads of two bewildered Cabinet Ministers. Mr. Buxton, who was in the chair, lent over to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and after a whispered conversation Mrs. Lloyd George and another lady on the platform—the only two women in the meeting—withdraw, and were not seen again on the platform.

Slowly, battling gallantly against overwhelming odds, the defenders of the pillar were one by one wrenched from their posts and thrown out with the utmost brutality and violence. I saw a man frog-marched out by half a dozen stewards between two rows of infuriated blackguards, who were raining blows with their fists on his defenceless face. A gentleman who took no part in the defence of the pillar protested against this cowardly brutality, and forthwith was himself seized and ejected with violence. Other defenders of the pillar were treated similarly, and with my own eyes I saw not only members of the audience but stewards kicking with hobnailed boots at the men in their grasp. From their window overlooking the building our sister-comrades counted fifteen of our men thrown out through the door opposite to them, and about half a dozen were ejected through a door on the other side. A colonial sympathiser had his shoulder fractured, a gallant native of India had one wrist broken and the other ricked, a Cambridge undergraduate had his collar-bone broken, and a dozen other men needed medical attendance, one fainting from loss of blood some time after his ejection.

And now the stewards at last got to the pillar, and one of them, opening a clasp-knife, cut the rope by which our champion had secured himself. Inch by inch he was hauled down after a heroic resistance, and once on the ground a mob set upon him. Torn along by a press of men, blows and kicks were rained on him from all sides, and one man deliberately hit him over the face with a glass bottle. His head cut open, covered with blood from head to foot, the hero of the pillar was thrown outside, where the police, more humane than the Budget Leaguers inside, took him to a friendly doctor to have his wounds dressed.

### The Voice Outside.

At last the Cabinet Ministers seemed to have the building to themselves, but at this moment, when quiet was at length restored, there came through the open windows the measured chorus of women's voices crying aloud, "Votes for Women. Votes for Women," and though the windows were soon closed this chorus was clearly audible till the end of the meeting, varied by "Taxation without representation is tyranny!" and other Suffrage battle cries. Both Mr. Buxton and Mr. Lloyd George were visibly disturbed by this fresh attack from without. The Chancellor fidgeted about, fumbled among his papers, and from time to time glanced angrily at the closed windows which were impotent to keep out the challenge of the women. The audience were no less distracted, some growing irritated, as they could with difficulty catch the nervous, jerked-out sentences of the Chancellor. Others, appreciating the humour of the situation, tittered audibly as a battle-cry appropriately filled one of the many pauses of the harassed Chancellor.

"What will the future give us?" asks the Chancellor, alluding to the land tax. "Votes for Women!" comes the answer through the windows. A titter runs round the hall, and a man who repeats

the phrase jestingly finds a hand clapped over his mouth and a steward ready to escort him to the door.

With a peroration as lame and halting as the rest of the speech the "greatest Chancellor of the century" sits down. Immediately a man at the back of the hall gets up and says:—"Mr. Chairman, may I put a friendly question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer?" A dozen hands were stretched forth to clutch his collar, but clinging to the form in front of him the man turned round sharply saying, "Hands off! I'm a Liberal, and I have a right to address a question to the chairman of a public meeting."

"Is it about women?" cried a dozen voices. "If so, we'll murder you."

"Never mind what it is about," said the man; "let me ask it." A steward then intervened and said the question must be written. So written it was, and taken up to the platform, but, curiously enough, the moment it reached the chairman and began to be unfolded by him, the brave Chancellor took a hasty leave of this "enthusiastic meeting" without any answers to questions whatsoever.

### Caught Again in the Overflow.

But if Mr. Lloyd George thought he would escape the inevitable question by this hasty exit, he was sadly mistaken. As soon as the Chancellor was called upon to speak by the chairman, a man's voice was heard to break the silence. "I have been a Liberal worker for many years," he said, "and I object to the treatment as criminal offenders of the women—". After he had been ejected Mr. Lloyd George remarked, with his usual wit and good taste, that the interrupter looked like a hen-pecked man. He proceeded to speak of the great enthusiasm shown that evening, when a second gentleman shouted, "Votes for Women, sir; this is my second protest!" Mr. Lloyd George put on a wistful smile and remarked it was shameful that a poor hard-worked Chancellor of the Exchequer should be subjected to these interruptions. Whereupon a third Radical and upholder of the Budget asked Mr. Lloyd George why the Government taxed voteless women? Stewards and other illiberal supporters of the British Tsar rushed upon the questioner, punching and kicking him as he was ejected from the building. Undeterred by his fate, however, a fourth and a fifth man protested and had to be ejected before all interruption was stilled. And though not a few of those who protested are put *hors de combat* for a time, each one has reasserted his determination to resume militant action as soon as may be till justice is done and women have the Vote.

So ended the battle of Limehouse, though the streets were crowded till midnight by men and women, many of whom openly expressed their admiration of the Suffragettes.

The real victory came the next morning, when every newspaper in London, with the exception of the *Morning Leader*, gave some report of the Suffragist interruption and the novel incident of the pillar. Some journals, indeed, and not those with the smallest circulation, devoted more space to the new Suffragist tactics than to the "great speech" of the Chancellor. Thus was the silence broken. *Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.* F. R.

### WHAT THE WOMEN DID AT LIMEHOUSE.

According to the Liberal Press Mr. Lloyd George made a brilliant fighting speech at the Edinburgh Castle, Limehouse, last Friday in defence of the Budget. It occurs to me that it must also have been an expensive speech, for the streets in the neighbourhood of the Edinburgh Castle were practically blockaded by the police, both mounted and on foot. Apparently no Liberal Minister nowadays dares to "trust the people." It is not the only Liberal principle that Mr. Lloyd George and his comrades have overridden since they came into power.

"A fighting speech!" Well, it does not require very much courage to tell a packed meeting how brave you are going to be in carrying through a measure of social reform. While this brave Minister, protected by police and stewards from interruption (not quite successfully, as things turned out), was using big words inside the Edinburgh Castle, a handful of women were struggling against terrible odds outside. They, and all the other members of the W.S.P.U. in Limehouse that night, were there to protest that women as citizens and taxpayers have as much right to hear the Budget expounded—defended—by the Ministers they pay as any man in England.

I cannot speak from personal knowledge of the events in the street which led to the arrest of several of my comrades, but the record of previous struggles enable me to assert confidently that they did their duty—no less, no more; and did it on this occasion with desperate and appalling courage. And my soul grows hot with indignation when I recall that night—the self-styled "son of the people" appealing for sympathy and support to the "people,"

while representatives of the larger part of the people of this country—the women—were being haled off to the police station.

While these brave women, who are now being punished by imprisonment for the noble offence of fighting for a principle which the Liberal Government have neglected, derided, and outraged—while these women did the fighting in front of the Edinburgh Castle on the night of the 30th, another band, of which I was one, did some "sniping" in the rear. I use military terms, and indeed I may, for if we do not smell powder on these occasions we taste battle.

The "position" at Limehouse was a squalid, uncleanly little house, the back window of which abutted on the Edinburgh Castle. The shutters of the house were closed; the shabby, blistered front door creaked from disuse when it was cautiously opened in response to my signal-knock. In the dim light I could hardly recognise the faces of my companions, but the spirit in that sordid Limehouse dwelling welcomed me as I entered, and inspired me with its own dauntless courage and resolution.

It was eight o'clock when the sound of applause and the welcoming strains of the organ proclaimed the arrival of Mr. Lloyd George. The windows of the hall were then wide open, and we could hear the uproar which was produced by the first gallant protest made on our behalf by a man inside. We had to witness the brutality of the stewards towards this interrupter and several of his supporters. When this disturbance had quieted down we raised our megaphones and hurled our battle-cry at the open windows.

The effect was instantaneous so far as those windows were concerned. Their hurried closing showed that the shot had told. Indignant stewards rushed into the yard between the "Edinburgh Castle" and our position, but hostile looks could not dislodge us, and they had no other ammunition. I was told afterwards by one of our friends inside the hall that, in spite of the closed windows, many of our remarks were distinctly heard, and that they seemed to "worry" the speaker. At any rate, I hope that the noise outside woke his dishonoured principles, and that they worried him.

As the evening went on people living in the neighbouring houses came out on to their roofs and into their back yards and supported the megaphones with cheers for "Votes for Women" and encouraging cries of "Stick it, miss." We did "stick it," until there was hardly a voice left among us. After the first hour we were reinforced by some of the men who had been turned out of the hall. . . . One man, who was suffering from a fractured collar-bone, came to the window smiling, and said, "Let me have a shout." . . . Another man, who had been so badly mauled that he could hardly stand, was brought into the house and deposited on the floor. Although he was obviously suffering great pain, he also joined in the cheers.

"A fighting speech," said the Liberal Press proudly the next day; but who did the real fighting on the evening of July 30? Some day, when the light of truth is thrown on this and similar episodes, it will be clear that courage and love of freedom dwelt with the oppressed who rebelled, not with the oppressors who first insulted and then punished the rebels. C. St. J.

### Thirteen Arrested and Sent to Prison.

Meanwhile in the street brave women, surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd, endeavoured to force their way into the building and to hold meetings of protest outside. One speaker from a taxicab gave an inspiring address, others endeavoured again and again to break through the police cordon. Eventually thirteen were arrested.

They were brought up before the magistrate at Thames Police Court on the following morning, Saturday. The cases were very rapidly dealt with.

The scene on the previous evening was briefly touched upon by Mr. Knight on behalf of the prosecution. The chief inspector was then called, and gave evidence as to the arrival of four of the women on the scene. They all tried to pass through the police lines, and when he refused to allow them to do so they pushed against the police. One of them, Miss Burns, also committed an assault upon him, but she did not hurt him at all. Her intention was evidently to knock his hat off, and in that she was successful.

Miss Burns said she had no witnesses to call, and only desired to say that in what she did she acted entirely with a political motive. The Magistrate (Mr. Dickinson): I wish to emphasise the exceedingly bad example you are setting to the people of the district; 40s. or ten days.

Evidence of "obstructing" the police was then given against all the other prisoners. All of them made statements tending to justify their acts on political grounds. They pointed out that as Mr. Lloyd George's Budget affected women as well as men, they considered that they had a right to be in the meeting to put to him questions as to the refusal of the Government to grant to women citizen rights. The magistrate ordered them all to be bound over to keep the peace, with alternative sentences of imprisonment varying from one day to two months. This variation was intended to be a

recognition of the amount of guilt of the prisoner owing to previous convictions, but there were obvious inconsistencies. Miss Wurrice received only one day owing, it was alleged, to her "extreme youth." She is about the same age as several of the others. She was released on the rising of the court.

The sentences were as follows:—Mrs. Baker, fourteen days; Miss Bell, fourteen days; Miss Burns, forty shillings or ten days; Miss Cameron, fourteen days; Miss Capper, twenty-one days; Miss Davison, two months; Miss Jarvis, fourteen days; Miss Kelly, fourteen days; Mrs. Leigh, two months; Miss Paul, fourteen days; Miss Shallard, fourteen days; Miss Margaret West, fourteen days; Miss Wurrice, one day.

### LORD CARRINGTON AT EXETER.

Never has quiet Exeter witnessed such a scene as that of Friday last, when Lord Carrington addressed a meeting in the Victoria Hall in support of the Budget. Long before the time the streets were full of a crowd of sympathisers who did all in their power to help the women.

Before the hour of the meeting Lord Carrington had been reminded at his hotel of the women's claims and had received a copy of a handbill inviting the men and women of Exeter to protest against the unjust treatment of the Government. When he arrived at the hall he found a crowd of 2,000 people waiting for his reply, and Miss Vera Wentworth asked him why he did not give votes to women. With difficulty he made his way into the building, while the crowd outside followed with the greatest sympathy the speeches of three dauntless Suffragettes, Miss Vera Wentworth, Miss Mary Phillips, and Miss Rose Howey. More than once the crowd nearly succeeded in forcing an entry into the hall, led by the women, of whom the *Western Times* says:—"One is impelled in sheer justice to give them praise for one thing. They possess an enormous amount of pluck and grit, and a great deal more staying power than many men can boast. It was a marvel of female endurance that they withstood the buffeting that they did and yet were able directly after to harangue the crowd from the railings of the station-yard." Many times the police were forced to retire amid great cheering, and at last, in desperation, they arrested the three ringleaders.

### At the Police Court.

On Saturday morning they were brought up at Exeter Police Court. Miss Howey claimed that the Liberal Government was responsible, and Miss Wentworth quoted the example of Mr. John Burns.

Miss Phillips said the people who ought to be charged were Earl Carrington and other members of the Cabinet, as they were responsible for everything. She endeavoured to get an interview with Earl Carrington, but he refused. She then left a note at the hotel where his lordship was staying. No reply was received, and as she had important things to say to Earl Carrington she did her best to get into the meeting.

Miss Phillips said the people of Exeter backed them up splendidly, and showed their appreciation of the justice of their cause. They thanked the people of Exeter very much for their support, and the police for the manner in which they discharged a painful duty. Their quarrel was not with the police, but with the twenty men who formed the Cabinet, and who refused to give justice to women.

They were fined 40s. or seven days' imprisonment, and elected to go to prison.

Inspector Martin said the police had as much as they could do to hold the women, and they had to call on soldiers to keep back the crowd, some of whom shouted, "Let them go, you cowards!" The police were almost rushed through a plate-glass window.

### Hunger Strike.

Following the brave example set at Holloway, the Exeter prisoners went to gaol fully determined to use the deadly weapon of starvation rather than submit to imprisonment in the second class for what is indisputably a political offence.

### RELEASE OF MISS PHILLIPS.

After three days starvation, Miss Mary Phillips has been released on "medical grounds." Thus once again the forces of coercion have been defeated by the quiet courage and determination of a woman. No news has yet reached us with regard to the other prisoners.

**BOSAHAN FREE TRADE DEMONSTRATION.**

At the open-air Free Trade meeting, held on August 2 in the grounds of Sir Arthur Pendarves Vivian, near Falmouth, the Right Hon. Augustine Birrell was advertised to speak at 6 p.m. However, for some reason—probably fear of Suffragettes—the speeches commenced at 4 p.m. In spite of this precaution two Suffragettes (Mrs. Moir and Miss Howey) were present. The first interrupter said: "Mr. Birrell, you have refused to apply coercion to Ireland because it is illiberal and ineffective. Don't you see that this also applies to the women of England, and that force is never a remedy?" Five minutes of uproar ensued, during which public attention was completely diverted from Mr. Birrell to his questioner. When at length he was again able to make himself heard and had warmed once more to his subject, a second Suffragette arose and called out: "Mr. Birrell, I would ask you the question recently put by the Prime Minister: 'Are you, the Liberals of to-day, making political authority stable by resting it upon the broadest possible basis of representative government?' You can only do this by giving women the vote." The women had taken up a prominent position on a bank immediately behind the platform, and were in full view of the whole audience. The police and the crowd showed their sympathy with the Suffragettes by rescuing them from the hands of rough and vindictive Liberal stewards. A large portion of the crowd followed them, and expressed their sympathy and indignation at the brutal way in which they had been treated. Whilst driving home afterwards the Suffragettes were overtaken by the Illogan band (who had been performing in the grounds). They surrounded the ladies, and to a man bought copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN, and expressed their admiration of the ladies' pluck, and intense regret that they were not near enough to help them. The thanks of the ladies are due to Police Inspector Keist, whose action proved, as a bystander remarked, that there was at least one gentleman in the crowd.

**ANOTHER PROTEST BY MEN.**

As we go to press we hear an effective protest by men was made on Tuesday night at Rochester, where Mr. Herbert Samuel addressed a great demonstration in favour of the Budget. A party of Suffragists had made good their position on the roof of the Corn Exchange, where the meeting was held, and successfully lay in ambush till the opening of the meeting. Immediately Mr. Samuel began to speak the Suffragists opened fire with a megaphone through an open window, and it was some time before it was discovered whence the interruption came. Mr. Samuel had to sit down and listen for ten minutes to a speech in favour of Votes for Women before the roof was carried by storm. Only one of the Suffragists was captured, the remaining three making good their escape over the roofs. A full account of this protest, by one who was there, will appear in our next issue.

**MISS FLORENCE CLARKSON'S RELEASE.**

After spending a fortnight in Strangeways Gaol as a result of her action during Mr. Harcourt's visit to Leigh recently, Miss Florence Clarkson was released on Thursday morning. There was an attempt by the authorities to outwit the Suffragettes in their welcome to Miss Clarkson by releasing her more than an hour before the usual time. Suffragette sentinels had, however, been keen on the watch at the prison gates from four o'clock onwards, and when the waggonette, sellers, band, and other signs of welcome arrived on the spot, the programme was carried out without any obstacle whatever. A large number of members, accompanied by a brass band, walked in procession through Bury New Road, Victoria Street, Market Street, Piccadilly, Portland Street, and Oxford Road, to the offices of the W.S.P.U. at No. 164, Oxford Road, attracting large crowds on route. On the evening of the same day a welcome supper took place at the Grotto Café, when Miss Clarkson had a most enthusiastic reception. Her story of how she refused to comply with the prison regulations was listened to with the greatest interest and sympathy. On entering the prison she declined to wear prison clothes, and on her continued refusal she was taken into a room and was told that unless she made the change of clothing force would be used. After fasting for sixty-five hours she was taken by the prison officials to look at a stomach pump, and was told that unless she took some food this would be brought into use. Not knowing that this was illegal, and dreading such an outrage, Miss Clarkson yielded, and accepted the diet of the infirmary. She refused, however, to wear a number or to clean tins, etc., and her protests secured her a good supply of books and an armchair.

**QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.****Woman Suffrage.**

July 28.

Mr. Jowett (Bradford, W., Lab.) on Wednesday, July 28th, asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that six working women of the wage-earning class waited for several hours on Wednesday last on the pavement outside the House with the object of presenting a petition to him in his capacity as First Minister of the Crown in favour of women being allowed to vote at Parliamentary elections; and whether he would consent now to receive such a deputation and allow them to present their petition and state their case to him in an orderly fashion.

Mr. Asquith (Fife, E.): I am afraid that I can do no more than refer the hon. member to the answer which I gave in reply to a similar question on Monday.

Mr. Dickinson (St. Pancras, N., Lib.): May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether he is aware that there are large numbers of women in favour of the enfranchisement of women who during the recent agitation refrained from all methods of forcible disturbance, but who desire to represent to him their wishes before the Government commences to formulate their proposal for amending the law relating to the franchise; and whether he cannot hold out some hope to these ladies that he will see some of them during the present year? (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith: I quite recognise that the ladies to whom my hon. friend refers stand in a very different position from those who sought to attain their end by annoyance and other ways. (Cheers.) I have communicated with them to this effect—that if they have any new facts or considerations to bring before me, which have not already been discussed between us, I am quite ready to consider whether the matter will be advanced by my receiving them. (Cheers.)

**Women Suffragettes (Charges of Insubordination).**

July 29.

Mr. James Parker (for Mr. Keir Hardie) on Thursday, July 29, asked the Home Secretary whether any opportunity had been, or would be, afforded the Women Suffragettes punished for insubordination, including charges of biting and kicking officials in Holloway Prison, to lay their statement of the facts before him in person, or whether, in his replies to the questions put to him on the subject, he had been relying on *ex parte* statements supplied to him by the officials?

Mr. Gladstone said that no punishment was inflicted in Holloway Prison on the prisoners for kicking and biting the officers, as they were under punishment for other offences, and afterwards had to be released on medical grounds; but proceedings were now about to be taken against two of them for the assaults, and these proceedings would give them an opportunity of stating their version of the facts on oath. Pending the decision of the judicial authorities he could say nothing with regard to the matter.

**"ESSAYS IN FREEDOM."***To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.*

Dear Sir,—I have never protested against anything said about myself in any newspaper, but your paper is different from others, because it is read by members of the movement which I admire more than any other in this country.

So may I just say, with reference to your notice of my book in to-day's issue, that I am not "sick with the failure of those that fight for freedom," and that you are quite mistaken in thinking that I "do not writ of the glory of victory or even of the glory of defeat, but bid you remember the wounds that are gotten by the way."

I think it would be hardly possible to misrepresent my purpose more, and indeed nearly all other reviewers have charged me with advocating rebellion and resistance to oppression just for the sake of those glories of victory and even of defeat, quite regardless of the wounds by the way. If anyone had the patience to read the essays called "The Drama of Freedom," "The Poet of Freedom," "The Audience of Freedom," "The Land of Liberty," and "The Bacchanals," he would see that those glories are precisely the main theme of my work.

As to your further description of me as a mere looker-on in the battle, that is one of those charges against which a man cannot make his own defence.

HENRY W. NEVINSON.

4, Downside Crescent, Hampstead, N.W., July 30.

[We gladly print this letter, and hasten to assure Mr. Nevinson that he has mistaken the intention of the criticism of his book which appeared in our last issue. The only fault of which we accused Mr. Nevinson (who on many occasions, by deeds as well as words, has shown his plucky championship of the weak) was that peculiar to many generous souls to whom the suffering of others appeals with tremendous and unalleviated anguish.—Ed. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

**THE HUNGER-STRIKERS AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.**

A dramatic incident characterised the holding of the usual At Home on Thursday at St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, in connection with the Women's Social and Political Union. The "hunger-strikers" who have recently been released from Holloway Prison were present.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who presided, was ready at the outset with a surprise. She announced that an officer of the law was present within the building in order to serve summonses upon two of their members. (Hisses, and loud cries of "Shame!") She therefore invited the officer to come upon the platform and do his duty. (Applause and hisses.) A police-sergeant in uniform then made his appearance from the back of the platform, and advancing to the table formally served the summonses. He was received with groans, hisses, and boos.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence: I would remind you that this gentleman is only doing his duty and obeying his instructions, and I must ask you to treat him with respect. (Applause.) We have invited this gentleman to come and serve these summonses in this way, and therefore I ask you not to show him any hostility. (Applause.)

The officer having retired, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence proceeded to read the summonses, remarking that they were issued at the instance of Mr. Gladstone to support his accusation of kicking and biting. She went on to say that the hunger-strikers who had just been released had worked out a great victory, not only for womanhood, but for humanity. They had broken the yoke of a great tyranny, and by their selflessness and self-sacrifice in a great cause had gained something of that spiritual insight and power that comes only to those who have gained the victory over their own wills. In conclusion, she announced that a commemorative medal had been struck, and would be presented to each of the hunger-strikers in recognition of what they had suffered for the cause.

Miss Mary Allen was the first of the recipients, and, as she stepped to the front of the platform amid deafening cheers, Mrs. Pankhurst pinned one of the medals on her breast, at the same time remarking: "Dear woman soldier in the women's army, I thank you for having destroyed once and for ever the terrors of prison, and for having shown the greatest, the strongest, and the richest Government that the world has ever seen that a Government cannot safely ignore justice, and that if they do, the spirit of weak woman will prove the stronger." (Loud applause.)

It is a trite axiom that those who are most worthy of applause are always the most modest, and this spirit of self-negation was strikingly apparent in the speeches of the "hunger-strikers," each of whom gave a short account of her prison experiences.

Miss Mary Allen said that she was grateful from her heart to Miss Wallace Dunlop for having shown the way. In her punishment cell she fainted—probably through want of food—and when she awoke, cold and weary, she sang the "Woman's Marseillaise" to cheer herself, and to her delight heard a "Bravo!" from the next cell, whose occupant joined in, and they both sang it through again together. On the sixth day she was taken to the hospital, where the casuistic argument was brought forward that she might safely break her resolution, as in that place first, second, and third divisions were all one!

Mrs. Bouvier, a comrade of Russian birth but cosmopolitan patriotism, said she broke windows in Whitehall on principle, and, animated by the same spirit, broke some more in Holloway. She would have continued the "strike" much longer had it been necessary, in order to prove to Mr. Gladstone (who had so often said one thing and done another) that when a woman said she would eat no food in the second division it was not mere idle boasting, but a resolution to be carried through to the end.

Miss Kathleen Brown's recital was a very bright one, but she could not conceal the pathos lurking beneath. After breaking her windows she was taken before an assemblage of over twenty magistrates and accused of unruly conduct. She was sentenced to eight days' solitary confinement. In her second cell she broke more windows. When asked why she did so, she pointed to pp. 6 and 7 of the book on domestic hygiene (which is in every prisoner's cell), where the necessity of fresh air is insisted upon. Then she was put in a third cell, cold, dark, and damp, and here the terrible conditions almost made her lose heart. She seemed

such a small atom to pit herself against Mr. Gladstone and the Government, and she had no means of knowing what was going on in the outer cells. But she sang the "Marseillaise" morning, noon, and night until her release.

Miss Florence Cooke, in a thoughtful and earnest speech, said that one thing that impressed her was the thought that no ordinary prisoner could come out of the dark cells perfectly sane. What appealed to her most strongly was the waste of womanhood that went on in such a place, and if she had done anything towards altering the conditions that hinder the development of women, and helping towards the uplifting of humanity, she felt very proud and happy in that knowledge.

Miss Theresa Garnett gave a graphic account of her experiences, which appear on page 1037, where the case in the North London Police Court is fully reported. She indignantly denied the charge of biting preferred against her. Very touchingly she told how on the fourth day of her fast, too weak to walk steadily, and almost despairing, she leaned against the wall of the corridor, after filling her water tin, and asked herself, "Is it worth while?" Then a most beautiful voice rang through the silence, "For what they loved the martyrs died; are we of meaner soul?" "Am I of meaner soul?" she wondered. "I never despaired again," she added, simply.

Miss Mabel Kirby, who was only released late on the preceding Tuesday night, said that she felt the principle was worth fighting for, and so she fought! She could not say much, as she still felt the effects of her 104 hours' hunger in a dark cell.

Miss Elsie McKenzie said she managed to wear her regalia the whole time she was in prison. The walls of her cell were very bare, so she decorated them, one inscription being the celebrated clause from the Bill of Rights. She broke fourteen panes of glass in her cell, one for each prisoner.

Mrs. Dove-Wilcox said that the only thing prison had cured in her was the last lingering doubt as to the value of the militant methods.

Miss Gladys Roberts said that when she was taken before the Visiting Magistrate she saw her charge sheet already made out with a sentence of seven days' solitary confinement. One of the things that cheered her was that the knives—useless for cutting—had various inscriptions scratched on them by previous Suffragette prisoners, and she added her testimony wherever there was space.

Miss Holtwhite Simmons said she had never cared much for badges, but would value this as the dearest thing she had.

Miss Florence Spong said that the horror of the punishment cells was beyond description. When she was taken before the magistrates, one of them asked her whether she was paid to go to prison, and she asserted that she and a great many of her companions were paid £2 a week, and were "expecting a rise"! She attempted to speak about the condition of the cell, and mentioned the book on hygiene, when one said roughly, "She's defiant. Six months would not be too much for her." Miss Spong, also, saw her punishment written on the charge sheet, already arranged before the magistrates had seen her.

Miss Ada Wright spoke of the advance that the great strike had made for the movement. She and all who worked for the cause were, she said, only instruments; the instruments might be cast away; the workers might be buried; but still the work would go on.

Mrs. Pankhurst pointed out that not one of the speakers had said anything to exaggerate the conditions of their life in prison, and there was not a trace of bitterness or smallness, hardly of complaint in their criticism. She asked the men particularly to try to realise how women felt such treatment. It was a difficult situation for the magistrates, but the Government had made it. She referred to the incident of writ-serving that had marred the opening of that evening's meeting—a disgrace to a Liberal Government in the twentieth century. A police-court was not the place in which the proper status of a political prisoner should be discussed, nor was a police magistrate the proper person to decide so important a question. Mr. Gladstone, by his ill-advised action, had made one more advance towards the granting of the vote! Finally, she reminded her hearers of the duty of preparing for the next session of Parliament on the lines laid down in Miss Christabel Pankhurst's article in the current number of VOTES FOR WOMEN. The hunger-strikers, she concluded, had won for themselves immortality, because in the wonderful century that had just dawned, whatever else might be forgotten, the names of those women who had broken prison bars by mental and physical endurance would live in the hearts and minds of all who loved their country and humanity.

A collection of over £100 was taken; and a collection that included both silver and gold was taken in a hat at the overflow meeting. Nearly 1,000 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold.

## 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. Plymouth: Miss Vera Wentworth, 11, Alfred Street, The Hoe. Torquay: Miss Elsie Howey, Victoria Parade.

**Lancashire.**—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, 164, Oxford Road, Manchester. Liverpool: Miss Flatman, 22, Mulgrave Street. 41, Glover's Court, Preston; 84, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.

**Midlands.**—Birmingham: Miss Gladice G. Keevil, 14, Ethel Street. Nottingham: Miss N. Crocker, 8, East Circus Street; Miss Helena Watts, Lenton Vicarage.

**Yorkshire.**—Bradford: Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 68, Manningham Lane. Redcar: Miss D. Pethick, 45, Newcomen Terrace.

**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. Dunbar: Miss Cecilia Haig. Hawick: Miss G. Roberts. North Berwick: Miss M. Roberts.

**Aberdeen.**—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 41½, Union Street.

Throughout the country the campaign is being carried on with unabated vigour, indoor and outdoor meetings taking the place of the At Homes, temporarily suspended. Great outdoor meetings have been held on moors and beaches, and many others are arranged to take place during the whole of the holiday season.

Special events in the near future are the Coventry demonstration on September 25 and the Great Scottish Demonstration at Edinburgh on October 9, for both of which workers are earnestly appealed for. From all parts of the country come encouraging reports of increasing interest and sympathy, and sales of the paper and other literature, badges, etc., show a most satisfactory increase. There is still great scope for work, however, and it is hoped that all members, whether away on holidays or at home, will do their utmost to help forward the great movement.

### LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES.

Successful protests have been made at Limehouse and other places, full details of which appear on pages 1040 and 1041, and the W.S.P.U. Budget League Protest meetings are likely to become a feature in the near future.

The sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN is still most satisfactory, but with the temporary cessation of the At Homes this is likely to show a falling off unless other means are adopted to increase it. Volunteers are therefore asked for to sell the paper on any and every possible occasion.

### WEST OF ENGLAND.

In the West of England the campaign continues with unabated vigour. During the past week two or three meetings were held daily in Exeter in anticipation of Earl Carrington's visit, one special meeting being held for women only, which resulted in very great enthusiasm, a large number of VOTES FOR WOMEN being sold and many badges. The next events of importance are the reception on September 11 at Llanwern Park, Newport, the residence of Mrs. D. A. Thomas, to Mrs. Dove-Wilcox and Miss Mary Allen, and Mr. Forbes-Robertson's speech at Cory Hall, Cardiff, on September 7. Effective meetings have also been held at Bristol, Poole, Paignton, Brixham, St. Mary Church, and other places in the district. In Bristol the movement is growing daily stronger, and every fresh endeavour on the part of the Government to use repressive measures only serves to bring out stronger powers of resistance. Several big meetings have been held attended largely by male sympathisers, and the strongest sympathy has been evoked on the part of the respectable "thinking" men of Bristol, who now that they are beginning really to understand and appreciate the movement are giving it their cordial support. More workers are earnestly asked for, for selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, helping at meetings, etc.

### LANCASHIRE.

The energies of Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Miss Ada Flatman are being devoted to the organisation of what it is hoped will prove a very successful holiday campaign in the Lancashire and North Wales seaside resorts. Readers should refer to pages 1032 and 1033 for particulars of arrangements made, names of organisers, etc.

The great event of the week has been the release of Miss Florence Clarkson, whose name must be added to the honourable roll of "Hunger Strikers." Particulars of her release will be found on page 1042.

Miss Mary Gawthorpe asks Lancashire members, wherever they

are, to keep thoroughly in touch with the movement through VOTES FOR WOMEN. She will be only too glad to send membership cards to any who will apply to her at the central offices, 164, Oxford Road, Manchester. Holidays will encroach somewhat upon the services of the office staff during the next fortnight, but the work will go on just as usual, as excellent deputies have come forward for the purpose. "Therefore," says Miss Gawthorpe, "let members not fail to write upon any point on which they desire information." Help has been given on two occasions during the week in connection with the Eight Towns campaign by Dr. Letitia Fairfield, and among other successful meetings held was one in the St. George's Hall, St. Anne's. Although this was a ticket meeting, a full house testified to the genuine interest displayed by visitors and residents, and an especially valuable tribute to the cause was made by the Rev. R. J. Hall, M.A., who said that honest service could only be obtained by an honest wage, and the vote was the wage for service.

In Liverpool a very large meeting is being anticipated to hear the Rev. Dr. Aked, who has promised to speak for the cause on the eve of his departure for America. Miss Flatman will be absent from Liverpool until September 1, but members willing to help as stewards and in other ways are asked to send in their names without delay to Miss Stephenson, Ashbourne, Queen's Drive, Walton. A shop is being taken at 28, Bury Street, which will in future be the headquarters in Liverpool, and it is hoped to hold a grand opening meeting there upon the evening of September 1. Miss Edith Dunn and Miss Dobson are personally decorating the interior of the shop in the colours, and any members who will help with the furnishing are asked to come forward. Things specially needed are a desk, wicker chairs, cushions, tables, purple table-cloth, and heavy curtains for the window, also purple. Any friends willing to help in cash or kind are asked to write to Miss E. Dunn, Claremont, Wallasey, who is undertaking the post of shop manageress. Results in the Isle of Man are most encouraging. In Douglas crowds of 300 and more follow the meetings with great interest. It is very helpful to notice how both men and women cheerfully forego all the other attractions of the island to give their support to the W.S.P.U. meetings. Miss Flatman will be glad to hear from members willing to help during August; her address will be the General Post Office, Douglas, Isle of Man. On Saturday last the most distinguished man on the island told Miss Flatman that it was beyond his comprehension that Cabinet Ministers should be so reluctant to admit this just claim, and that if men realised the opportunities they missed through the subjection of women they would not be called upon to pay the terrible price they are doing.

### MIDLANDS.

Holiday work is the order of the day in the Midlands, and members who are at the seaside and elsewhere are doing good propaganda work, especially in selling VOTES FOR WOMEN. Miss Gladice Keevil is very grateful to those members who are so splendidly carrying on the campaign during her absence and that of Miss Ainsworth, and also for their magnificent work in connection with the visits of Mr. Herbert Samuel and Mr. Winston Churchill, recorded in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN. More volunteers are wanted for this active militant work. Miss Keevil's campaign in Wales is beginning, and she will be glad to welcome friends and helpers at the different centres. Particulars of these can be obtained from the office, 14, Ethel Street, Birmingham. Successful meetings are reported from all districts, and among other notable ones held during the week was one at Woodville, Burton, addressed by Dr. Helena Jones, by kind invitation of Mrs. Melton. The drawing-room was well filled with an attentive and interested audience of ladies, several of whom remained behind to discuss and ask questions.

The great event in the near future is the demonstration at Coventry on September 25, when the speakers will be Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Gladice Keevil, and Dr. Helena Jones.

Miss Crocker writes in a most hopeful strain from Nottingham. It has long been the ambition of the workers here to rank as a provincial centre and to have local offices in the city of Nottingham from which the campaign in surrounding districts should be worked. This is at last within sight. Miss Gladys Roberts has been appointed co-organiser with Miss Crocker, and there is a very strong band of local workers, including Miss Burgis, the local W.S.P.U. hon. secretary. Local offices have been taken at 6, Carlton Street, and these will be opened after the necessary alterations. Donations towards carpenters' work, amounting to about 25s., are asked for. Miss Crocker acknowledges gratefully the gift of a typewriter. An

extensive campaign is being organised for the next three months, and Miss Crocker asks members to realise that the W.S.P.U. work comes first and foremost in planning out their autumn programme. During her absence on a brief holiday communications should be addressed to Miss Helen Watts, Lenton Vicarage. Miss Crocker's imprisonment in the cause has made a great impression in the neighbourhood. Miss Watts is organising a VOTES FOR WOMEN brigade during the holidays. Helpers, especially cyclists, are wanted to reach the surrounding villages. Many helpers have done most efficient work in speaking and in other ways during the last fortnight in connection with the visit of Mr. Herbert Samuel. Another most helpful event is the arrival of Dr. Fairfield, who is taking up her residence in Nottingham. Miss Crocker writes: "There is no limit to the richness of the harvest; we are certain to reap from fields already ripe."

### YORKSHIRE.

On Sunday next, August 8, at 3.30 p.m., a great open-air demonstration will take place in the Town Hall Square at Leeds, at which Mrs. Pankhurst and others will speak. Volunteers are urgently required in anticipation of this event for bill distributing and chalking, and paper-sellers and collectors are also asked for on the day itself. Excellent propaganda work has been going forward at York during the week of the Pageant, which brought crowds of visitors to the town, and several excellently attended meetings were held. Mrs. Rosling, of Southport, gave efficient help as a speaker, and Miss Newton, a Bradford teacher, who is giving up part of her holidays to the work, has rendered invaluable service. At all these meetings the sales of the paper were most encouraging and good collections were taken, and it is hoped that a big indoor meeting may be arranged a little later on. Yorkshire's Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and Mr. Runciman are having their constituencies thoroughly attended to. Special help is asked for on Monday, August 9, at Hull; Tuesday, August 10, at Leeds; and Friday, August 13, at Bradford, for militant work and paper selling at protest meetings. The results in Cleveland promise well for an active autumn campaign. Middlesbrough received the Suffragettes with open arms, and all forces are being concentrated on making Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's visit to Middlesbrough and Redcar at the end of September a great success. Last week a private At-Home was held in Saltburn by the kindness of Mrs. Edward Harris, which resulted in deepening of interest and a fuller understanding of the cause. Workers of all kinds are greatly needed throughout Yorkshire, an especially strong appeal being made to all lovers of justice to give their support to-morrow, August 7, when Mr. Samuel and Mr. Winston Churchill are holding a meeting at Saltburn. All volunteers who are willing to help are asked to see Miss Dorothy Pethick at 43, Newcomen Terrace, Redcar, or to go direct to Saltburn.

### NEWCASTLE.

A special welcome was arranged for last Tuesday in honour of Miss Kathleen Browne, one of the "Hunger Strikers." A procession with a band met the train, which arrived at 4.50 p.m. at the Central Station. Three landaus and two brakes, decorated in the colours, accompanied the procession, which proceeded to the Turk's Head Hotel, Grey Street, where a reception tea took place. Two meetings were held in the Haymarket, one before the "welcome" tea, and the other in the evening at eight o'clock, when Miss Kathleen Browne related her experience of seven days in the punishment cell and four days' "hunger strike." Miss Dorothy Pethick, one of the prisoners on remand, was also among the speakers. Newcastle members distributed 5,000 handbills announcing the welcome.

### GLASGOW.

General Drummond has sent his messengers to carry the fiery Cross throughout Scotland, calling the Scottish women to arms against the Government. Miss Dora Marsden has marshalled her forces in Hawick Burghs, where many brave fights and many gallant victories have been won for independence. Miss Robertson is to follow her now, and when Mrs. Pankhurst arrives she will find Hawick converted, ready to send a large force to Edinburgh on October 9. Miss Rona Robinson and Miss Haig are working in North Berwick, where Mrs. Pankhurst also is to speak. Stirling, too, has been roused by the meeting reported in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN (p. 1022).

The West Coast campaign has been going on briskly with the assistance of Miss McLean, Miss Underwood, Miss Gourlie, the Misses McPhun, and others. Meetings have been held in Garelochhead, Helensburgh, and Rothesay, and with the assistance of Mrs. Allan and Mrs. McLaughlan, Miss McLean will work up meetings in Kilgerran, Kilmacoll, and Gourcock. Miss Adela Pankhurst and Mrs. Haverfield spoke at Ayr yesterday in the Station Hotel at an At Home arranged with the kind assistance of Miss McPhun, Dr. Anna Martin, and Miss Allison. Perth, where a great religious

gathering will call thousands of earnest people together this week, is also being visited. Miss Adela Pankhurst writes: "We are greatly in need of workers, so urge our members all over the country to come and spend their holidays in Scotland. They can enjoy fine air and beautiful scenery, whilst they are helping women to win the Vote and learning, too, how to speak and organise in a way which will make them capable and valuable members of the W.S.P.U. when the holiday is over." Names can be sent to Miss Adela Pankhurst, in Glasgow, or to Mrs. Drummond, in Edinburgh, and the work is "simply crying out to be done."

### EDINBURGH.

Preparations for the Scottish demonstration are occupying the attention of the Edinburgh workers, and last Tuesday's At Home was especially arranged to enable them to meet Mrs. Drummond, who had a most generous reception and response to her appeal for funds and personal help. Some of the most energetic workers are scattered in various directions during the holidays. Miss Cecilia Haig has gone to Dunbar, Miss E. Roberts to Hawick, and Miss M. Roberts to North Berwick, while other volunteers are helping at various holiday resorts. The sum of £22 19s. 5d. was given at the two At Homes. Offices for the Scottish demonstration are 63, Prince's Street, and will be in occupation after Monday next. The shop in Melville Street will reopen on August 23, and the weekly At Homes at 8, Melville Place will be resumed on Thursday, September 9, at 3.30 and 8 o'clock.

Miss Macaulay makes an urgent appeal to members to bear the great Scottish demonstration of October 9 in mind during their holiday travels, and to use every means of making it as widely known as possible. An article on the subject by Miss Adela Pankhurst appears on page 1031.

In Stirling a very successful meeting was held, at which Mrs. Manners presided and General Drummond spoke, and made an appeal to members to do all in their power to make the coming demonstration in Edinburgh a gigantic success. Recognising the importance of Stirling as a centre of activity, Mrs. Drummond appealed for funds to enable an organiser to be appointed, the result being subscriptions to the amount of £11. Last week also some highly successful meetings were held at Bo'ness (the inhabitants of which have never before seen a Suffragette), which resulted in hearty sympathy and support, the meetings being largely attended by both men and women, who listened attentively and were eager in their demand for VOTES FOR WOMEN, and at the close of the meetings the speakers were escorted to the railway station by nearly the whole of the audience, who gave them every encouragement to return again in the near future.

### WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

Members of the Women's Freedom League are still waiting outside the House of Commons to interview Mr. Asquith. Even the *Daily Chronicle* states that it would be an intense relief to the most loyal supporters of the Government if the Prime Minister would see the women and make a frank statement with regard to Women's Suffrage. Four members of the League were recently released from prison after serving half their sentences, and four others were set at liberty a week before the expiration of their terms. No reasons were given.

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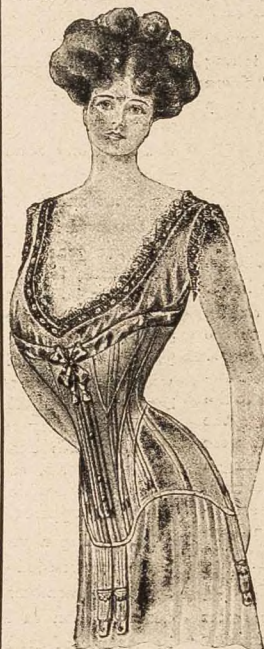
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LOCAL NOTES.

BOWES PARK W.S.P.U.—On Tuesday, the 10th inst., a local Suffragette wedding will take place in the Wood Green Wesleyan Church, at 2 p.m. Suffragettes near are cordially invited to attend, in the colours if possible. On Monday, the 9th inst., there will be a public At Home in the Unity Hall, Wood Green, from 6 to 8 p.m., at which the prospective bride and bridegroom will be the guests. Both are ardent Suffragettes. All are welcome. There will be no regular meetings during August.

RACHEL NEAL, Hon. Sec.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE W.S.P.U.—The weather interfered with some of our meetings, but on fine days Miss Ogston drew large crowds. Mrs. Clarke has come from London to organise meetings at Brighton, Hastings, Eastbourne, and elsewhere. Her headquarters will be at our offices, 8, North Street Quadrant. Will all those members who will be at home give what help they can in attending meetings, selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, etc.? Will they call at the offices or write to Mrs. Clarke? As many members are away just now extra help from others will be specially welcome. We are arranging to have fancy articles of all kinds in the colours for sale at our office in the autumn, until we can see our way to open a shop. Promises of goods or money are already coming in, and we shall be grateful to receive more. MARY HARE.

HAMPSTEAD W.S.P.U.—There will be no meetings in Hampstead during August. Our members are requested to read the "Local Notes" for dates of future meetings, etc. D. PEARSE.

ILFORD W.S.P.U.—We hope to arrange a meeting for August 11, opposite the station. This will take place at 7.15. Should the meeting be held at Oakfield Road the time will be rather later. ETHEL HASLAM.

WEYBRIDGE.—A drawing-room meeting was held at Caes Wood, on Friday, July 30, by kind invitation of Mrs. Anstey-Greet and Miss Mayjer. A short address was given by Miss A. E. Wilson on the work and aims of the N.W.S.P.U. and its leaders, after which an interesting discussion took place. Literature, etc., was sold to the amount of £5.7d., and the "war chest" helped by a 6s. collection.

WIMBLEDON W.S.P.U.—Owing to the heavy rain the meeting on Wimbledon Common on August 1 had to be abandoned. The Sunday meetings will be continued throughout August, and we hope friends will make a special effort to attend. Next Sunday, August 8, Mrs. Lamartine Yates and Miss Phyllis Ayrton will be our speakers, and the Sunday following, August 15, Miss Leonora Tyson will speak for us. R. L. Y., for M. GRANT.

MICE AND WOMEN.

Some amusing correspondence has been going on in the Manchester Courier, which published recently a paragraph about "The Timid Suffragette" and her fear of mice. This was at once contradicted by Miss Flatman, the Liverpool organiser, who informed the readers of the Courier that Miss Maud Crewe, of Birkenhead, had just sent a contribution to the Liverpool Campaign Fund obtained by catching mice at 1d. per head! Miss Flatman also gave her experience of some former Suffrage meetings, when mice were let loose among the audience for the purpose of frightening the women, whereas it was she women who stooped down and picked up the "wee, tim'rous, cowerin' beasties," while the "brave men" stood on their chairs!

AN INCIDENT AT STIRLING.

During a recent meeting at Stirling, reported in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, a lady, beautifully dressed, and evidently unsympathetic but very cautious, came towards Mrs. Drummond's crowd—hovering on the edge. At last, catching a few words, she drew nearer. Quite close to her was the inevitable fuddled voter, excitedly interrupting and grumbling. After about ten minutes the lady lent over and touched him on the shoulder: "Haven't you made a fool of yourself quite long enough?" she said, and gently but firmly conducted him out of the meeting, to which she returned, flushed but triumphant. "I never saw a woman on a lorry before," she told Mrs. Drummond. "I did think you looked rather funny at first, but that man con- sidered me."

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY WOMAN VOTER.

The following extract from Goldsmith's History of England is interesting:—

Anne, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery. This illustrious lady replied in answer to a mandate from Sir Joseph Williamson, His Majesty's (Charles II.) secretary, which required her to return a certain person as member for the borough of Appleby, in Westmoreland, "I have been bullied by an usurper. I have been neglected by a Court, but will not be dictated to by a subject. Your man shan't stand, etc., etc.—ANNE."

FAITH OF OUR MOTHERS.

La Liberté ou La Mort!

Faith of our mothers! We believe Home is the woman's holiest sphere; We ask to give, not to receive; Love cannot breathe when chained to Fear Only with mind and body free Can come the motherhood to be.

Faith of our mothers! We revere The maiden manhood that can save, Strong thro' the sympathetic tear, The harlot from her living grave. We worship, as none other can, The soul of purity in man.

Faith of our mothers! Those who bore The world's hope as their weary load— The unborn baby we adore— As the best sacrament of God. Faith of our mothers, holy faith, We will be true to thee till death.

Our leaders, dumb in dungeons dark, Find light and liberty in thee; The prison cell becomes their ark, Where they the true Shekinah see. Faith of our mothers, make us strong With them to fight this strangling wrong.

Faith of our mothers! We will dare The worst to make our England free: Better the prison garb and fare Than Ascot gowns and scented tea. Ah, no! our inmost spirit craves Death sooner than to live as slaves.

J. A. A.

WOMEN AS POLICEMEN.

The first woman to hold a post in the police department at Vienna is Fräulein Wesseley, who was appointed recently. Her duties (like those of the Berlin women police officials) consist of prison inspection among women and children and detective and research work in connection with women criminals.

A pretty and effective demonstration of the colours was made at a flower show at Titchhurst (Berks.) last week. The offer by a local Suffragette to contribute a table decorated in the colours was welcomed by the committee, and a space in one of the best positions was allotted to her. The table was covered with a white drawn thread cloth, and the table centre was made with a Votes for Women silk scarf. Purple and white sweet peas and pansies, with white jessamine, gladioli, etc., and asparagus fern and smilax were tastefully displayed in cut glass vases. The table attracted the attention of well-nigh everybody, and was the cause of many expressions of sympathy and interest from the visitors. F. E. HARKER.

The woman's vote in Australia has removed from political life several legislators of unscrupulous character. Election meetings are conducted with much greater decorum than previously prevailed, and their presence has a marked refining effect. —The American Suffragette.

A woman—Mlle. Heuvelmans—has won second place in the competition for the great art prize of Paris—the Prix de Rome.

WOMEN IN FRENCH VILLAGES.

Some enlightening facts about the position of women in the French villages a generation or so ago come from Miss Theodora Bonwick. From a Professor at the University of Grenoble she learns that in the village in which he was brought up a man was complete master of the house and the wife a domestic drudge who never even sat at the same table with her husband, did not begin to eat until he had finished, and then took her meal with the "other servants," whose household work she shared. It was quite common for the husband to dine out at midday at a café, and remain there until late at night, drinking and gambling and utterly regardless of the provision of food for his family. But the woman's movement has penetrated even to the remote villages, and now all this is changed; the man and his wife regard each other much more as equals. French women have begun to awaken to a sense of their power and responsibilities, although the idea of political equality does not yet seem to have permeated to any very great extent. An interesting account of a meeting at Grenoble is also given by Miss Bonwick, who has been spending a month in the South of France. The room, she says, was comfortably filled with about 200 people, and the speaker was Mlle. Pelletier, a doctor of medicine. The audience was greatly interested, and the speaker was on her feet for over two hours altogether. French Suffragists, we understand, make no attempt to be independent of political parties, and a considerable part of Mlle. Pelletier's speech was devoted to the political conditions of the day irrespective of the women's question, while the opposition came from an adult Suffragist man, who although professing to be in favour of woman suffrage in theory, was yet most bitter and irrepresible. The debate was carried on by men, and although Miss Bonwick made three attempts to speak by standing up and making signs to the chairman, it was evident that women were not expected to take any active share in the discussion. Dr. Madeleine Pelletier referred in terms of admiration to the Women's Social and Political Union as the strongest and best-organised society in the world, and evidently regarded it as the only society in England working for the Suffrage.

The Woman's Press

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