

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. V. (New Series), No. 197.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1911.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)

NO QUESTIONS.



BLUE BEARD (Mr. Lloyd George): Remember, I do not permit you to use that key.

[Those attending Mr. Lloyd George's meeting in the Horticultural Hall are required to pledge themselves to ask no questions.]

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

THE OUTLOOK.

Our readers will be delighted to know that the financial success of the Christmas Fair and Fête has surpassed even the most sanguine anticipation. A grand total of close upon £3,500 has been reached altogether, of which nearly £3,000 was taken at the various stalls and entertainments. The expenses amount to a little over £500, so that there is a net profit of nearly £3,000.

The Stalls.

This magnificent result is due to the wholehearted co-operation and splendid service of all concerned. A

special tribute must be given to the stallholders and their friends who, by their devoted work for many weeks previously, put together the delightful articles which they sold during the Fair for such a satisfactory figure. Where all have contributed to the grand total it would be invidious to single out any in particular, but special mention must be made of the Refreshment Stall, which took £300, and what is perhaps equally wonderful satisfied everyone concerned by the masterly way in which the catering and serving were accomplished. The Farm Produce Stall also passed the £200 limit—a very fine figure for a single week of sale.

The Entertainments.

To the members of the Actresses' Franchise League and their friends who so generously gave their services to provide the entertainments a very special word of thanks is due. We venture to say that no fête or bazaar of a similar kind has ever before had such thoroughly first-rate entertainments included in its programme. Not merely was this a source of direct revenue, but it brought a large number of additional people to the Fair and impressed them with the quality of the work supplied in the Woman Suffrage movement. Mrs. Pertwee, to whose indefatigable labours the musical programme was due, and Miss Bensusan, who undertook the various Plays during the week, are to be congratulated on a very remarkable achievement. The W.S.P.U. is also indebted to Mr. Barrie for allowing "The Twelve Pound Look" to be performed without fee, and to the numerous other playwrights for similar generosity with regard to their various plays which won on every side manifest tokens of keen appreciation.

Generous Help.

It is significant of the fellowship among women which the Suffrage cause evokes, that many who are

not directly associated with any organisation nevertheless felt constrained to lend a helping hand to make the Fair a financial success. Nearly twenty palmists most generously gave their services, many of them postponing lucrative private appointments in order to take their share in the great work. A full list of them will be given next week. Again, several ladies' bands, including the Arnoldi Trio, the Dilkooshas, the Eolian Ladies' Orchestra, and the Ladies' Mascot Band, kept the Portman Rooms full of bright music all day, and made merely a nominal charge for their services to cover out-of-pocket expenses.

The Artistic Side.

A special feature of the Fair which raised it above all similar exhibitions in the Portman Rooms was the wonderful scheme of mural decoration; also the beautiful signs which hung above the stalls, and the artistic old English costumes worn by the sellers. All these were the design of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and represented the patient labour of herself and an army of volunteers who had worked under her direction for several months previous to the opening. Special thanks must be given to Miss Loxwood King, who most generously placed her services and her knowledge as a skilled dressmaker at the disposal of the Union and worked from early morning until late at night, week in and week out, to achieve the splendid result.

A Debt of Gratitude.

The Union also owes a debt of gratitude to the distinguished women who, on succeeding days, consented to open the Fair, and to those who presided on these occasions. Thanks are due to many well-known authors for sending their books to be sold at the book-stall, where it was a pleasure to see from day to day

COME AND HELP! By Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

It is well worth while to go to prison if you are a Suffragette. It would be well worth while if only for the great welcome you receive when you come out again.

There is nothing at the present moment so important from a political point of view as increasing the circulation of the paper. Even those who believe in a vague and general way that women ought to have the vote, jump to the conclusion that though we have been right in our militant methods in the past, we are wrong in the very last and latest development.

The only people who do not get bamboozled in this way are the regular readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN. There, week by week, they take the mental steps that lead up to logical action.

Attention is focussed upon a meeting which is taking place to-morrow (Saturday) in the Horticultural Hall, when Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey are addressing an audience of Liberal women.

No Questions!

I spent a few enforced hours of rest after my release from prison in carefully re-reading the four latest issues of VOTES FOR WOMEN, beginning with that of Nov. 17. Though I had lived through the events of those four weeks, the absolute inevitableness of the militant action which had been taken by this Union was a fresh revelation.

The Trials at Newington.

Of the 21 prisoners committed for trial at the Sessions at Newington for doing damage on the night of November 21 of over £5; two have been acquitted and the remaining nineteen have been sentenced to the severe term of two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Not Entitled to Remission.

We desire to call attention to a very unjust regulation imposed by the prison authorities in the case of Mrs. Leigh, sentenced on November 24 to two months' imprisonment. According to the ordinary prison rules, prisoners sentenced to more than one month are entitled to one-sixth remission of the sentence, which is obtained by industry and good conduct in the prison.

Women on Irish Local Bodies.

Our readers will be glad to know that the Local Authorities (Ireland) (Qualification of Women) Bill has now successfully passed through both Houses and only awaits the Royal assent to become law.

Items of Interest.

Mr. Asquith has arranged to receive a deputation of Anti-Suffragists, consisting of Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, Lady Jersey, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and others. The interview was to take place yesterday (Thursday), after we had gone to press.

We learn from the Manchester Guardian that Mr. Redmond was expected to receive a deputation from the Irish Franchise League one day this week.

No date had been fixed when we went to press for the hearing of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's case, but it was expected to be almost immediately.

The Woman's Press are holding a special Christmas sale during the coming week at 156, Charing Cross Road. Visitors are specially invited.

Nothing is more humorously touching than the gifts of money that are being sent in to the Treasury by those who have been lying at the Government's expense in Holloway. What they have saved in cost of living they have devoted to the carrying on of the war; while those who were prevented by circumstances from taking part in the Protest are sending their "fines."

Thus, in the face of all opposition, our great Movement for women's emancipation grows and thrives and moves forward upon its conquering way. While the vision of truth remains with us, while loyalty of spirit, steadfastness of purpose, and firmness of action are ours, we can face the immediate future without doubt or fear. To-day, in spite of the treachery and opposition of the Government, the abuse of force, the criticism of faint-hearted allies, we can say with utmost assurance, "All is well with us."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND. November 24 to December 5.

Table listing names and amounts of contributions to the £250,000 fund, including Mrs. Grieve, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Cassie, etc.

Cheques should be made out to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and crossed "Barclay and Co."

THE CHRISTMAS FÊTE - CLOSING DAYS.

Merrily as a marriage bell the Fair at the Portman Rooms went on from day to day. As one walked round amid the busy and light-hearted throng early in the week, the wonder was however any one was able to get near enough to the stalls to buy, but as it drew near to the last day the turnstiles could hardly register admission quickly enough, and on Saturday a record attendance was attained.

The members of the W.S.P.U. have always been prepared to go all the way, whether it be in work or in play, and this is why they are bound to succeed. As one walked round one noticed many well-known women busily plying their wares. At the bookstall was Miss Beatrice Harraden, while selling dusters and other commodities of a like kind we found Lady Constance Lytton, and so on from stall to stall we came across one after another of the well-known faces, many of them fresh from Holloway.

That the W.S.P.U. are nothing if not practical is proved



F. Kehrhan & Co.

Berley Heath.

SOME OF MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST'S DECORATIONS.

their lives quickly lost their fear, and were soon laughing and enjoying the Roundabout and the other amusements with the best of us. One interesting feature of the Fête was the number of charming little children to be seen everywhere, and to them the beautiful doll's house was the centre of attraction. It was most enjoyable to watch the way they stood and minutely examined each little piece of furniture, and oh, how they longed for an umbrella stand "just like the little one that was in the little hall!"

by the fact that about £2,700 was taken at the stalls, exclusive of the Woman's Press Stall, which took almost another £200; while on Saturday nearly 1,400 people passed through the turnstiles, not including the hundreds of those who had season and day tickets; and about £1,000, including gate money, was taken on that day alone. The members of the W.S.P.U. may well congratulate themselves on adding another substantial sum to the Union's war chest!

On Wednesday the Princess Bariatsinsky (Lydia Yavorska) opened the fete; her speech will be found on page 177. She was introduced by Dr. Ethel Smyth, who said:—"I need not tell you anything about Princess Bariatsinsky, because I do not believe there is anybody in



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THE MERRY GO ROUND, UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE M.P.U.

from which to make a speech. In a happy and appropriate speech she gave away the secret of the whole-hearted way in which members throw themselves into the Fun of the Fair when she said that "A Merry Heart goes all the Way."

this room who has not had the pleasure of seeing her wonderful acting, more especially in "A Doll's House," and any play I suppose that she can possibly lay hands on that has anything to do with women and waking women



F. Kehrhan & Co. MISS LOXWOOD-KING. Berley Heath.

up! I cannot say anything about the Fair because I have been ill for three weeks, and have not been out of my house until yesterday; but I could tell you all about the Fair if I were led in here blindfold, because I know it would be done in the splendid way that everything is done in the W.S.P.U. to which they put their hand."

On Thursday the proceedings were presided over by Mrs. Cavendish Benfinck and Miss Elizabeth Robins, in charming and delightful speeches, which will be found on page 177. One of the happy incidents that marked the week occurred when Mrs. Tuke presented little Miss Reinold as "another colleague." This little maid's mother had only just been released from prison, and one might say that she



F. Kehrhan & Co. MODEL OF A PRISON CELL. Berley Heath.

was there as her mother's representative. Her happy duty was to present Miss Robins with a bouquet.

The proceedings on Friday were opened by Lady Isabel Margesson (whose speech we hope to give next week) and Mrs. Brackenbury (see page 177), in the absence of Mrs. Garrett Anderson; and on Saturday Mrs. Mansell-Moullin and Mrs. Hertha Ayrton were the speakers. The members of the M.P.U. added greatly to the success of the Fair and to everybody's enjoyment by the hearty way in which they made the amusements go.

[We regret that, owing to pressure on our space the reports and thanks of the stallholders are held over until next week.—Ed. V. for W.]

"NO QUESTIONS ASKED."

Mr. Lloyd George's Conditions for Entrance to His Meeting To-morrow.

When people have got some shady transaction to carry through, they secure from those with whom they bargain a pledge in advance of "no questions asked."

At the meeting to-morrow (Saturday) in the Horticultural Hall, to be addressed by himself and Sir Edward Grey, he has decided that he and his colleague shall have the field entirely to themselves, and that they shall be able to put their own interpretation on their own policy.

Not only will they have no interruptions, but they even refuse to have any questions put to them at the end. These humiliating conditions to which no body of men would consent for a single instant they dare to offer women.

The unspoken question will haunt the meeting. The W.S.P.U. have drawn up a leaflet which will be given away outside the building, putting eleven questions to Mr. Lloyd George.

We reproduce below a copy of this leaflet and a facsimile of the application form.

QUESTIONS

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE

ASKED BY THE Women's Social and Political Union.

- 1.—Why have you co-operated with the Prime Minister in initiating the scheme for introducing a Government measure for Manhood Suffrage, leaving women to depend for enfranchisement upon a mere amendment?

FACSIMILE OF APPLICATION FOR TICKETS.

Application for Ticket of Admission to Meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation, to be addressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Edward Grey, in the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, on December 16th, 1911.

To Mrs. McArthur, Secretary, Women's Liberal Federation, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

I, the undersigned, beg to apply for a Ticket of Admission to the Meeting at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, on December 16th, 1911. I pledge my word that the Ticket shall not be used by any other person. I also pledge my word not to ask any questions at the Meeting, or in any way interrupt the proceedings.

Name [please give prefix] Address

AT THE LONDON PAVILION.

At the London Pavilion on Monday afternoon Miss Christabel Pankhurst once more explained the political situation. What the Government wanted to do, she said, was to stop militancy at the cheapest possible price.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who was greeted with an ovation of cheering and clapping, said she spoke not only for herself, but for the 223 women who had upheld the flag on November 21, some of whom still remained behind prison bars.

7.—If you believe that your proposal can be carried as an amendment, how do you reconcile your belief with the following facts:—

- (a) That as the proposal will not appeal to Unionists, support must come from the ranks of the Coalition?
(b) That Anti-Suffragists belonging to the Coalition will be given freedom of action by the Government to vote against the proposal, and thus wipe out the Coalition majority, leaving the supporters of your proposal in a minority?
(c) That if it is not made a Government measure, there will be no adequate means of preventing Nationalist and other M.P.'s from being absentees when the Woman Suffrage question is being voted upon?

8.—Why do you expect us to accept your personal and unofficial advocacy of Woman Suffrage as a substitute for united and official action on the part of the Government as a whole? Is it not a fact that your speeches in favour of a Woman Suffrage amendment can be neutralised by the opposition speeches of your Anti-Suffragist colleagues?

9.—Has the Suffragist majority in the Cabinet endeavoured to have the enfranchisement of women made a Government measure?

10.—Do you admit that it is the duty of the majority to make this endeavour? Why are you and the Suffragist majority in the Cabinet more half-hearted in the assertion of your principles than are those belonging to the Anti-Suffragist minority?

11.—Are you aware that the militant Suffragists belonging to the Women's Social and Political Union, though they were prepared to accept the Conciliation Bill as a preliminary to a general measure of electoral reform, would regard the passage of this limited proposal in connection with the Manhood Suffrage Bill as a betrayal of the interests of women? Are you aware that if the Woman Suffrage question is dealt with in this fashion, and the scales are thus weighted against women, the members of the W.S.P.U. will reserve the right to pursue a militant campaign until the voting laws are made equal for men and women?

NO REMISSION FOR MRS. LEIGH.

A Shameful Suggestion.

When Mrs. Leigh was sent to prison for two months, on November 24, we informed our readers that the date of her release would be January 13. We did so upon the knowledge that prisoners sent for more than one month to prison were entitled to a remission of one sixth of their sentence, to be earned by industry and good conduct.

We understand that questions are being addressed to the Home Secretary in Parliament on this subject, so that the true facts may be elicited and Mr. McKenna's views with regard to them be made known.

CHRISTMAS HAMPERS FOR PRISONERS.

Most of us look forward to Christmas as a time of happy re-union and festive gatherings, but to the suffragette this year there comes the thought of those her comrades who will spend that time in Holloway. We want to let them know that we are thinking of them, and to this end it is proposed that Christmas hampers should be sent to them.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In reply to Mr. Keir Hardie on December 6, the Home Secretary said he thought the decision to refuse writing materials to the women in Holloway was right, and should be adhered to.

On December 10, in reply to Mr. Chancellor (who asked whether the Home Secretary had noted that though the charge was for obstructing the police the admitted facts were that Mr. Duval was not originally in the crowd but on the green, that he was dragged into the crowd by the press, and that the magistrate apparently held that the obstruction occurred after arrest), Mr. McKenna said that the Hon. Member must have got his information from a newspaper report.

A LIBERAL WOMAN ON MILITANCY.

At an open conference of Liberal women workers at Wakefield on December 8 Mrs. F. D. Acland, speaking of the militant tactics, said Liberal women must work harder than the militants. There must be no excuse for thinking that it was only the militants who cared. The question must never be allowed to rest. She regretted that at Bath Mr. Lloyd George had said that the militant methods and the Conciliation Bill were a Conservative dodge.

JOHN HAMPDEN DINNER.

A large and representative gathering assembled under the auspices of the Women's Tax Resistance League for the John Hampden Dinner, at the Hotel Cecil, on Tuesday, December 12. The guests were received by Mrs. Ancliffe Sennett and Miss Eva Moore, and the proceedings were presided over by Sir Thomas Barclay.

THE WORK OF THE MOMENT.

More than ever at this crisis must the paper be used to give those outside an understanding of the principles and methods of this Union. Members are asked to read Mr. Pethick Lawrence's message on page 170 and then to qualify themselves for admission to the list of those who get new subscribers. The terms are 1s. 8d. for a quarter; 3s. 3d. for six months; 6s. 6d. for a year (2s. 2d. and 8s. 8d. abroad) post free.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Lists names like Miss Abbott, Miss Oliver, An Outing, etc.

BY-ELECTIONS IN SCOTLAND.

AYRSHIRE NORTH.

Polling, Wednesday, Dec. 20. Candidates. A. M. Anderson, K.C., (L) Capt. D. Campbell (C)

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL.

A correspondent writes:—I should like to say a word through the medium of your columns to the two ladies, members of your Union, who interrupted the Postmaster-General last Wednesday evening in his speech to the members of the Association of Post-Office Women Clerks, and to any who might feel inclined to pass adverse criticism on the fact that the General last Wednesday evening had expressed his opinion that the Suffragettes had expressed the sanction of those of the clerks who were themselves entirely in favour of the policy of interrupting the speech of Cabinet Ministers pursued by the Women's Social and Political Union.

A very large proportion, probably the majority, of the audience were in complete agreement with the demand that the interrupters made, viz., that woman-suffrage should be embodied in the Reform Bill; and they viewed with entire disapprobation the fact that Mr. Herbert Samuel, although the largest employer (on behalf of the public) of women's labour in the country, can yet close his political eyes to the demands of women for entire sympathy with their cause.

GOVAN.

Polling, Friday, Dec. 22. Candidates. George Balfour (C) D. T. Holmes (L)

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL.

The fact, however, that on this occasion Mr. Samuel was the guest of the Association at the annual A.M. Home of the county, made it impossible for members themselves to join in a vigorous and effective protest that was made; and the only alternative to complete sympathy with their action accepted the unwelcome task of accompanying them towards the door.

The writer of this took her stand near the interrupters near the outset of their protest in order to protect them from any unfair treatment from those of the audience who, unfortunately, lost control of themselves in their anxiety to maintain a leaving for Mr. Samuel.

The fact that several men who were employed in the hall made the usual disgusting aggressive attack upon the two strangers raised the fear that it might be said to the shame of the Women's Association that our own members stood by while men porters and waiters violently ejected the Suffragettes from the hall. It was this thought, and her desire to prevent these men from laying hands on the women in their usual hateful fashion, that prompted her to assist in hastening the latter to the door.

Although no one knew how the Suffragettes obtained admittance to the hall, the fact that the policy of the W.S.P.U. is so consistently pursued should have prepared us for their ubiquitous presence. It does allow us to extend to them cordially the sympathetic appreciation that their consistent adherence to principle deserved.

MR. RUNCIMAN.

LABOUR OPPOSITION TO MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

The delegates of the Birmingham branch of the Labour Representation Council at the forthcoming I.L.P. Conference have been instructed to move the following resolution:—"That this conference is of opinion that the enfranchisement of all adult men and women should be included in the next electoral Reform Bill, and declares that no Bill can be acceptable to the Labour Party which does not include woman."

Unfortunately Mr. Runciman was unable to be present, according to the chairman owing to his Parliamentary duties. The Westminster Gazette representative was, however, informed by one of the mission officials that the Suffragettes had expressed their intention of being present to raise their familiar and unwelcome cries if both Miss Asquith and Mr. Runciman attended the function. Under the circumstances, in order to keep the proceedings free from disorder, the Minister of Agriculture decided not to attend when he heard of the Suffragette policy from the police.

A MESSAGE FROM GERMAN WOMEN.

From the Verein für Frauenstimmrecht, Leipzig, Dec. 6, 1911.

To the Women's Social and Political Union, London.—The Union for Women's Franchise in Leipzig has heard with greatest sympathy of the daily press has given such imperfect and perverted reports with regard to it. Please accept from us the expression of our quite fullest admiration. We appreciate to its full the international importance of your aware struggle, and look upon you with joy and hope as the pioneers for the equality of woman throughout the world. We therefore beg you to remain unmoved at your dangerous post. We express our hope that your Government will give up its doubtful attitude and will perform its promise with regard to the Conciliation Bill. May the coming year bring you complete political equality with man through the securing of the franchise. Then we in Germany will and must achieve the same thing and in the near future, which the sense of justice of our time embodies, and for which we will use our utmost strength.—Ph. Wolff-Arndt, President.

THE N.U.P.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—May I remind suffragist teachers that the six most important resolutions for Hull Conference are now being chosen in local county associations? Women teachers should attend their meetings and see that the Woman Suffrage resolution of the executive is one of these. As far as they are concerned, it is the most important. May I also ask for more names of suffragists, men and women, members of the N.U.P., to be sent to me—Yours, etc., ZI, Murillo Road, H. M. TOWNSEND, Lee, S.E.

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39, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C. THE INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP invites you to its CHRISTMAS PARTY on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, Dec. 16 & 17. ADMISSION FREE.

"WRAPO" Fleece RUG for Travel or Couch. Pure Wool. In the above colours, on White or Purple Ground.—A Xmas Gift that any member of the W.S.P.U. would be delighted to possess, and the price only 18/6. Ladies' Handkerchiefs with Purple, Green & White borders, in a variety of designs and prices, also make seasonable gifts. ILLUSTRATED GIFTS LIST POST FREE.

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ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE FETE.

It is impossible to do complete justice to the musicians and other artists who, under Mrs. Pertwee's direction, gave so much enjoyment to visitors to the Christmas Fete. On Wednesday afternoon the songs of Miss Edith Parsons, Miss Grace Kemp Gee, and Miss Evangeline Florence, the recitations of Miss Nellie Sergeant, the piano solo of Miss April Jones, and the concertina solo of Miss Christine Hawkes were altogether charming, and Miss A. Mukle as accompanist also deserves the thanks of all.

This was followed by Miss Grace Jean Crocker's dramatic recital, which everyone enjoyed. Then in the evening another feast was prepared by Mrs. Pertwee, in the form of Irish folk-songs by Miss May Colman, recitations by Miss Ethel Humphreys and Miss Grace Jean Crocker, a "scena" by Miss Aimée Parkerson, duets by Miss Lilian Berger and Miss Flora Mann, songs by Miss Caroline Hatchard, and violin solo by Miss Sema Sacke. The accompanist was Miss May Walker.

The concert on Thursday afternoon was under the direction of those two splendid supporters of the movement, Lady Sybil Smith and Dr. Ethel Smyth, and it is needless to say that they had provided a really luxurious entertainment. Most delightfully fresh was the solo harpsichord arranged by Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse, and played by herself; while other items of equal enjoyment were the songs of Madame Bertha Moore, Miss Grainger Kerr (accompanied by the composer, Dr. Ethel Smyth, in "Odolette"), Dr. Mr. Hubert Curling (accompanied by the composer, Dr. Ethel Smyth, in the "Anacreontic Ode"), of Miss Alice Baxter, and the solo violoncello of Miss Beatrice Evelyn (accompanied by Miss Auriol Jones). Miss Ellen Terry, who had been announced to recite should her engagements permit, was unfortunately not able to be present.

Lady Sybil Smith was again in charge of the musical programme in the evening, when Miss Grainger Kerr and Mr. Hubert Curling were again accompanied by the composer, Dr. Ethel Smyth. Miss Marjorie Hayward, Miss Rosaline Milman, and Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse gave a most delightful trio of violin, violoncello, and harpsichord; Miss Marjorie Hayward gave a solo violin, and Mr. G. Shapiro was at the piano.

There seems to be no end to the resources of the Actresses' Franchise League, and on Friday afternoon, another magnificent programme was provided for the theatre-goers! Miss Eugolin Haweis, Miss Vera Coburn, Mme. Alice Esty, Miss Marta Cunningham (songs), Miss Mand Aldis (viola), Mr. Guy Pertwee (aria), Mr. Arthur Helmore (sketch), had been secured for the afternoon, with Miss Eva Londale as accompanist.

Then came a dramatic and musical recital by Miss Gwendolen Logan, Miss Beatrice Pattenden, and Miss Grace Kemp Gee, and in the evening, Miss Winifred Carey, Miss Gertrude Inglis, Miss Daphne Everetti, and Miss Aimée Parkerson delighted the audience with their songs, and Miss Knusmann with her violin solos; Miss Sidney Keith's recitation of one of Olive Schreiner's "Dreams," and Mr. Frank Witty's delightful Anti-Suffrage verses had a tremendous reception. Mr. Ernest Pertwee's recitation and Miss Dorothea Bean's and Master Sidney Sherwood's clever Hungarian dance brought the first part of the programme to a close. The accompanist was Mme. Van Raalte.

On Saturday afternoon there were recitations by Miss Molly Verdon, songs by Miss Williamson, Mme. Natalia Di Mexico, Miss Palgrave Turner and Mme. Holma; a violin solo by Miss Marjorie Hayward, and a selection repertoire by Miss Fanny Wentworth; Miss E. K. Russell was the accompanist.

The jujitsu displays by Mrs. Garrud, her son, and four of her pupils created tremendous interest. The evening entertainment consisted of a concert with songs by Miss Nellie Addison, Miss Eva Moore and Mr. Guy Pertwee; recitations by Miss Janette Steer, piano solos by Miss Agnes Fenning, and Taal Folk songs by Miss Floriel Florean; the accompanist was Madame Van Raalte.

AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE ALPHABET.
We have just seen a copy of a very charming Christmas present in the shape of an Anti-Suffrage Alphabet. The words are by Mr. Laurence Housman, and the book is illustrated with stencils by Ada P. Bidley, Alice B. Wood ward, Pamela C. Smith, and others. The editor and producer of this charming gift is Miss Leonora Tyson, who prints it by hand to order. Here is a specimen of the letter-press:—

T is for the Taxes which women won't pay For the upkeep of laws which they have to obey. The laws may be bad, and the money ill-spent, But the womanly woman is always content.

Orders should be sent to Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drewstead Road, Streatham. The price of the book is 10s. 6d.

A NEW PAPER.
The following quotation from *The United British Press*, (Independent Political Association, 1, Victoria Street, S.W., price 3d.) shows the attitude of the editor on Woman Suffrage:— "It now becomes an imperative necessity that women should have the vote; not one woman, but every woman in the country, because there is a larger proportion of women than men who are free from the manly of neuroasthenia and who are therefore able to exercise their powers of reasoning."
The first number is largely made up of letters from the editor rejected by the general Press.

BOOKS RECEIVED.
"The War God," by Israel Zangwill. London: William Heinemann, 2s. 6d., net.
"Causes of the Revolt in the Women of England," by Annie G. Forritt. Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, Hartford.

ALL THINKING WOMEN SHOULD READ

"THE UNITED BRITISH PRESS."

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"THE UNITED BRITISH PRESS."
Of Special Interest to Women.

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- "Woman, The Supplanter."
- "The Premier and the Suffragists."
- "Marriage and Divorce."
- "Manhood Suffrage."
- "Women as Jurors."

"THE UNITED BRITISH PRESS."

Editor:— **ALPHONSUS WATTERS.**

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"THE UNITED BRITISH PRESS."

DISTINGUISHED WOMEN AT THE FETE.

Speeches at the Portman Rooms.

(Other Speeches delivered during the Christmas Fete and Fair will be given next week.)

THE PRINCESS BARIATINSKY.

Ever since I came to England I have watched with enthusiastic admiration the noble work you are doing. A cause, fought with such energy as you display, must be victorious.

Perhaps you will think it strange that I, a Russian woman, should be invited to take part in the English suffrage movement. English people, I know, consider Russia still a country of slaves. That was true up to the end of the seventeenth century. Russian women were slaves, slaves in the same way that Turkish women are slaves to-day; they were kept in a separate part of the house called *terem*, which is almost the same word as *tyrma*, the Russian for "prison" and "harem," the meaning of which you know; they were not allowed to appear at receptions where guests were present, and even the Tsaritsa, the wife of the Tsar, was only allowed to listen to the deliberations of the rudimentary parliament of those days from a miserable rabbit-hutch behind a grating, precisely like the so-called Ladies' Gallery at the House of Commons. But nowadays all this is changed in Russia. Now women are admitted freely to all parts of the Duma that are open to visitors—they are at the head of every important social movement.

The first step, and the greatest, was taken by Peter the Great. He understood that his first task in breaking with the Oriental despotism of those days was to free woman, to educate her, and give her as high a social position as that of man. It was a revolution that needed a genius to accomplish successfully, a revolution like that in the first English home where the cry "Votes for Women" was raised. Peter the Great knew that he could only raise his country by raising its women, and all reformers who wanted to bring progress to Russia have seen that the way to progress was through the enlightenment of women.

The Empress Elizabeth, Peter the Great's daughter, abolished capital punishment—which does not exist under the civil law in Russia, but only by court-martial—and founded the University of Moscow. All Russians are proud that for nearly 200 years capital punishment has been abolished in their country and that it was abolished by a woman. Our next great Empress was Catherine the Second. She founded the first high school for girls, a school in all respects equal to the high school for boys. Catherine reformed the whole law, encouraged art, literature and science; she wrote comedies and had them performed at her Court. It was she who pronounced the famous phrase: "It is better to let ten guilty men go free than to condemn one innocent man." It was she who first considered the question of freeing the serfs, and she was the first Russian Empress who thought of creating a constitution. She was inspired by the ideals of justice, mildness, and liberty in an age when Russia, thanks to the Tartar yoke, was 300 years behind Western Europe.

I can say with pride that if Russia now occupies the position she does in art, literature and political life, this is entirely due to the equality between men and women that was begun by Peter and Catherine, and has developed into the closest and freest comradeship.

In Russia the question of women's rights has thus long been solved. All the intellectual world believes in the equal rights of women! Not a single man, intellectual and liberal, will argue against Votes for Women. It would be considered as the most disgraceful obscenity to oppose the movement. No one would dare to raise his voice against women's rights. It would be considered the act of a hooligan. For I must tell you that in Russia all enemies of liberty and of the awakening of self-consciousness are called hooligans.

Since I have been in England I have followed with the greatest interest the suffrage movement. I must say that I have the greatest respect for the energy, logic and certainty with which the movement is organised. And notwithstanding, the Government consists of men who do not want to give the vote, even don't want to speak with representatives of women. Why is it? Why is it so difficult to obtain the vote, to become equal citizens, real comrades of men? Why, in little Finland there are women members of parliament since 1905.

So when a Russian woman asks herself the question:—For what incomprehensible and illogical reason can it be that in England, the country of the greatest political freedom, whence liberty has gone forth to all the world, a Liberal Government refuses political rights to women, she must turn for answer to Ibsen's great play "A Doll's House." There it is beautifully stated. Torvald Helmer, the husband, addresses to Nora the classical words: "Before all else you are a wife and a mother." A Government that refuses the vote must consist only of Torvalds.

MRS. CAVENDISH BENTINCK.

Of course, I need not say anything about Miss Robins, but this I would say. We are told it takes all

sorts to make a world, and it certainly takes two sorts. There is the majority: They come into the world, and they accept the world as they found it, dirt and all. They pass a life comfortable or uncomfortable, and they leave the world as they found it. Then there is the minority. They do not intend to leave the world as they found it. They challenge all things, question customs, laws, superstition, conventionalities, and woe betide those that do not give them a satisfactory answer! The bad they reject, the good they urge on, and but for these restless spirits we might all be still living in caves, unable to make a fire, incapable even of concerted action. To which of these two sorts Miss Robins belongs I think is evidenced by the names she has chosen for her books.

MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Yes, I shall say "gentlemen" to-day with an added emphasis. As a rule, women who speak in public in these days do so with their minds more intent upon women than on men. Here the case is otherwise. Personally I wish that these rooms had been filled with men every day this week. Not with those who are our friends and allies, but with the others.

Some of those others who penetrated the Portman Rooms may be supposed to have come with perhaps a consciousness of boldness at adventuring themselves on the scene of so much feminine activity. We can imagine the anxious masculine eye on the lookout for the raging propagandist, and finding instead the woman gardener, the dairy farmer, and the rest—women offering the produce of their poultry yards, of their market gardens, of the oven, and the loom, the overflow of their good housekeeping, to those who lack such wealth.

I am quite sure that a good many of the visitors to this fair must have been put in mind of those pre-manufacturing days when women could stay in their own homes and still be the great producers of the food-stuffs and the fabrics of the world: those old days when all women were spinsters, but when to be a spinster was always an active, never a passive lot. Well, I admit that my imaginary concourse of men might shy at that stall which is nearest to my heart, I mean the Book Stall. They might be put in mind of that old struggle between physical force and mental or moral force, a struggle that has been typified in the battle between the sword and the pen. They might remember that even in the palmy days of the sword the battle was recognised to be an unequal one, with odds on the side of the pen.

If any of our books, or if our incomparable newspaper, VOTES FOR WOMEN, have brought a touch of sour anxiety to any manly visage, you have very considerably supplied an antidote just round the corner! Those temper wouldn't sweeten as he takes in our home-made chocolates and preserves? Yet I am not sure but what an even more reassuring exhibit (in the eyes of any doubting brother) will be found at the Hat Stall. I saw there yesterday some most unbusinesslike specimens, calculated, I think, to inspire the greatest confidence in the mind of man. I even heard a rumour that hobble skirts were to be had here.

I never quite appreciated the hobble skirt until recently, when I realised that it had a value I had not suspected. The hobble skirt came to the fore at the psychological moment, when women were unhobbling themselves in every other direction. And I feel sure that the spectacle of thousands of women meekly submitting to the tyranny of the hobble skirt—has been a priceless comfort to many an anxious soul.

One thing is sure. No one could leave these Rooms and not feel that this display as a whole, coming as it does out of times so full of distraction and unrest, this display offers an eloquent reminder to those who need such a reminder, of the invincible womanliness of woman, of the pre-eminence of that spirit in her which seeks expression in works of beauty and of use. Finally, this bazaar is a witness of the further fact of no small significance: that out of the more active camp have come these notable examples of the arts of peace.

MRS. BRACKENBURY.

Dear Friends and Enemies,—But I think, seeing the smiling faces about me, there cannot be many enemies here, and if there are, well I just put it down that they don't understand! I am going to tell you why I speak now, for I may never have the chance again. I am not going to die, at least I do not feel like that, but you know we have such a beneficent Government, and they think old ladies are so precious that they must make laws for them as well as for the young ones, and I tremble to think that a Bill may be rushed through Parliament to prevent women who are over 70 appearing in public at all! Because, you see, we might be run over by motor-cars; we might be plumped upon by aeroplanes; and so we must stay by our firesides. And what shall we do? Knit? It is a very harmless thing to knit, and

those who have no firesides (because many old women over 70 have no firesides) they must make merry on 5s. a week in the cold. And no doubt, as Mr. Maconachie says, they will find little things to do. Not much to eat, but what can you expect? They are taken care of by this beneficent Government. And now I must come to the point of my speech, as, of course, at my age I may forget it if I don't quickly do it. Every school girl (I don't know about the school boy) knows that we live by the circulation of the blood, which goes to and from the heart. This cause thrives among other things by the circulation of money, and it must circulate in this room, and we must all do that we can to-day to help in this direction.

TO THE VETERANS.

Dedicated to my mother and all Veterans in the W.S.P.U.
Although her years are weighty,
For they number nearly eighty,
Her spirit ever young and strong,
Goes bravely out to right the wrong,
Her eyes are shining with the light
Lit by the fires of heart and brain.
She presses forward in the fight,
Spurred by the women's cry of pain;
Her mother's heart must help the weak,
With wits imbued with mystic night,
Her woman's voice grows strong to speak
For Justice, Freedom, Truth and Right.

Brave and loving old age draws all hearts,
Like evening sunshine's glow ere it departs.
Georgina A. Brackenbury.

THE NEXT PROTEST.

Names continue to come in daily for the next militant protest. We give a few letters from many received at Clements Inn:—

"Out of prison this morning. Please put me down for next protest."
I am just out of Holloway, so am now ready for the next protest.

Will you please put down my name on the list for the next protest. My relatives paid my fine this last time, thinking I should know better next time.

Names of volunteers should be sent to Miss Christabel Pankhurst at 4, Clements Inn.

IN MEMORIAM.

Members in Newport, Pontypool, and District will hear with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Jones, of Edlogan. Mrs. Jones was one of the first W.S.P.U. members in the district and one of the most enthusiastic. The growth and popularity of the local movement owes much to her work. All the members will miss her cheerful presence among them. Every member of the W.S.P.U. will unite with those who knew her personally in sending their deep sympathy to her husband and children.

It is with the greatest regret that we record the passing away of another keen, earnest member of the W.S.P.U., Mrs. Goldring, of Cuckfield, Sussex, who died on Friday, December 8, after a few weeks' serious illness. No one could have come in contact with her without being stirred by her enthusiasm for the cause. She was at the Church Congress this autumn, fighting, in her brave, loyal way, for the uplifting of the oppressed. The strain of this arduous work proved too much for her, and she has now gone to swell the number of brave souls who have championed the cause of liberty for women.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The last London weekly meeting before the Christmas Holidays will be held at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W., on Monday next, December 18, at 3.15 p.m., when the speakers will be Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., and Mrs. Brailsford.

Dinner to Mrs. Duval and Family.

The M.P.U. have arranged a congratulatory dinner to be given to Mrs. Duval and family at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday, December 20, at 7.30 for 8 p.m. F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Esq., will preside, and Mrs. Duval, Lady Constance Lytton, Miss Annie Kemery, Mr. Victor Duval, and Mr. H. W. Nevinson will speak. Tickets, 5s. each, may be had from the Dinner Secretary, M.P.U., 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, and from Miss Cooke, W.S.P.U. Ticket Secretary, 4, Clements Inn.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Our readers are reminded that the Woman's Press are holding a Special Christmas and New Year Sale during the remaining days of the year. Two prettily designed calendars, one with appropriate quotations from Keats, and the other compiled by Mrs. Tuke from quotations sent in by members, each price 1s., are both on sale, also several Christmas cards and many suitable Christmas gifts.

Miss Vida Goldstein.

Miss Goldstein leaves Charing Cross Station on Tuesday morning, December 19. Further particulars may be had from the W.S.P.U. General Offices, 4, Clements Inn.

THE TRIALS AT NEWINGTON.

Nineteen Women Sent to Holloway for Two Months Two Acquitted.

At Newington, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, the 21 women committed for trial came up for hearing. Nineteen were convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division, and two (Miss Peggy Julian and Miss Frances Wise) were acquitted.

To one who has sat through the proceedings in a police court where a travesty of justice is administered, the proceedings at Newington provided a marked contrast. Every weight was given to evidence offered by the defence, and testimony of civilians was not disregarded in favour of the testimony of the police. Mr. Wallace, who presided as judge, showed that he appreciated the true position of the women who had made the protest, and acted quite impartially as the administrator of justice. I heard a woman who has often been present at Bow Street remark as she left the court: "For the first time I have seen something of that boasted system of British justice of which heretofore I have had no evidence."

One other impression remains vividly of the Court, and that is the quiet heroism of the women who have been taken away to two months' banishment from life. As each one in turn was called upon to speak there was no shrinking or timidity, and on the other hand no attempt at rhetoric. Each had a plain story to tell, and it was told with remarkable effect. If it failed, as it could only fail, to change the verdict of the jury, it undoubtedly had a very marked effect upon the Court.

THE HEARING.

Mr. Travers Humphreys and Mr. Boyd appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Henle, instructed by Messrs. Hachett, Jones, Bisgood, and Marshall, appeared for some of the prisoners; Mr. Bianco White for others; while the remainder conducted their own defence.

All the prisoners were first brought in, and the indictments were read over. They all pleaded Not Guilty.

In opening the case against Miss Evelyn Taylor, Mrs. Archdale, Miss A. Connor Smith, and Miss V. Hudson Harvey, Mr. Travers Humphreys, the counsel for the prosecution, said it would be a waste of time to go on to the extent that the jury were ignorant of the events which led up to these arrests. He said that Miss Taylor was standing by the window of Deighton's picture shop, No. 4, and struck the window with a hammer and broke it. He ran towards her and arrested her, when she said "All right," and when charged she made no reply.

Mr. Walter John Schooley, tailor, carrying on business as Fenwick's, said on November 22 he found damage had been done to his windows. He had three large windows, one about 14 ft. by 10 ft., one about 14 ft. by 8 ft., and one about 14 ft. by 4 ft. All three were broken, and he put the damage at about £80. Cross-examined by Mr. Henle, he said he had not actually measured the windows; it was merely an estimate of the size. He admitted he was not an expert in glass; the £80 damage was also an estimate. There was one window in one shop and two in the other: the two in No. 1, one straight and one curved, and the one in No. 2. Mr. Henle pointed out that in the police-court he had said the windows were about 14 by 10, 8 by 10, and a curved one 8 or 10 feet high and about 5 or 4 feet wide, and asked which was accurate. Witness did not remember saying this, but on the signed deposition being brought, he admitted it. Re-examined, he said he was prepared to swear the damage was over £5.

He said there was no evidence of concert. The Judge said he would not go into it; it would be for the jury. Mr. Bianco White said he would have made the same submission with regard to Mrs. Archdale and Miss Connor Smith, because the windows which they were charged with breaking the witness refused to put at more than £5. The Judge said if they were acting in concert he should instruct the jury to acquit her. As to Mrs. Archdale he should leave the question of value to the jury.

MR. HENLE'S SPEECH. Mr. Henle then addressed the jury, on behalf of Miss Harvey, saying he would follow the line of the Counsel for the prosecution and first make a few general remarks which would apply to all the cases he had to defend. His learned friend had told them that they must know from their reading of the daily papers a good deal of what transpired on November 21. That was true, but it was also true that daily papers were apt sometimes to state the news according to the colour of the political opinions those papers represented. In that court they had nothing to do with political views, but only with the law. It was of the utmost importance therefore that they should discard from their minds any political prejudice that they might have.

Proceeding, Mr. Henle said—All of you are well aware that certainly my client, and I may say all three defendants, are intimately associated with a great movement on behalf of many women in this country to obtain the franchise which they have not got; but because they happened to take an interest in the promotion of the objects of that movement they are interested in it, does not therefore, follow that in this particular case they have been guilty of breaches of law that have been caused; you have got to look at each case as it comes before you as a clean slate, to be judged upon the merits of the evidence brought before the court. Now, gentlemen, this agitation, whatever its merits may be, is certainly not an unworthy agitation. It is an agitation for a great political good; you have not got ladies who are concerned merely in the occupation of law-breaking, as unfortunately, many men who appear in this court are, they are not here on ordinary criminals. They are here as people who are earnestly engaged in an agitation which those of the other sex in time past, and even in time present, have not thought worthy to pursue.

The object not being unworthy, what about the spirit in which that object is approached by these engaged in the movement? Again, if you are dealing here not with those who come forward merely for the purpose of making money or for the purpose of posing in public gaze; they have got worthy motives as well as worthy objects for which they are striving. Remember you have an agitation which has been going on for forty years or more, year in year out, with no encouragement, with a great deal of disheartening to you; you have this enthusiasm which has an end which will not benefit any one of them individually, but which they have, pinckly, steadily gone forward with that object, sometimes finding themselves met with ridicule when acting on the one hand, and a sudden obstacle on the other. I know it is said by those who oppose, and by many of the daily papers, that they wish to pose as martyrs. Gentlemen, it has been said of every man that has suffered for faith, whether religious or political, or any other kind of faith, that they have come forward not for a great cause but for merely individual fame. I would say, gentlemen, put yourselves in their places. Would you care to face the disgrace, the discomfort, the misery of imprisonment, and all that imprisonment means, for the sake of a cause unless you were very earnestly and generously bound up in it? Would you do it merely for the sake of having your name appear in the morning papers? Therefore, I ask you to see that they are approaching this matter in a worthy spirit. Law-breaking is the last to do so. But, on the other hand, though here you sit to-day as jurymen to try a case, outside these courts you are citizens who are as deeply interested as anyone in preserving those liberties of which we as Englishmen are always proud to boast.

The conclusion to which I hope I have brought you by these preliminary remarks is this, that merely because these ladies are in the midst of a political movement, and have taken part in an agitation which to many of us is uncomfortable and which certainly makes some stir in the world, you ought not to approach these cases with any prejudice. If you can find them guilty you will, but that rather you should be in the opposite state of mind and you should determine that they will be careful not to find them guilty unless the evidence against them is overwhelming.

Mr. Henle said, as far as Miss Harvey was concerned, the prosecution had not satisfied the onus put upon them of showing that the damage was more than £5. The Judge said the question would have to come before the jury on the wider ground. The question would be whether they were acting in company, in which case they would all be liable. Mr. Henle said there was no evidence of concert. The Judge said he would not go into it; it would be for the jury. Mr. Bianco White said he would have made the same submission with regard to Mrs. Archdale and Miss Connor Smith, because the windows which they were charged with breaking the witness refused to put at more than £5. The Judge said if they were acting in concert he should instruct the jury to acquit her. As to Mrs. Archdale he should leave the question of value to the jury.

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MR. BIANCO WHITE'S SPEECH. Mr. Bianco White, addressing the jury on behalf of Mrs. Archdale, Miss Taylor, and Miss Connor Smith, said that so far as the general disorders were concerned, those being on November 21 were concerned, the jury would realise that the ladies were not doing it for wanton destruction, but because they thought they were doing it for the good of the country. They saw that men had votes solely because they were men, whereas women, whether they were doctors or teachers, had no qualification because they were women. Women desired the vote not only because of the rights it would give them, but because it would remove them from the whole sex. From their point of view it was necessary to indulge in methods which they would not regard as necessary if that stigma was removed. In 1867 John Stuart Mill wrote his "Subjection of Women," and in 1905 the society to which these ladies belong was founded and from that time they changed their methods. They felt that peaceful methods were no good since all precedents of opinion and great public meetings had no driving force.

Mr. Bianco White proceeded:—It is said "Government rests on the consent of the governed." That is very true, but it does not matter when the governed do not consent if they remain orderly, it is only when they can show their discontent that it matters, and the only way they can show they are not content with the present state of affairs is by disorder. Gentlemen, you must see from what you know they do not indulge in disorder carelessly, no woman would. It is not a pleasant thing to go to prison, as we have all seen, but it is the only way to get a change in the present state of affairs. The judge asked if she was willing to consent to be bound over not to break the law again, pointing out that he was not suggesting that she should not take part in any lawful demonstration.

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JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

Mr. Wallace, K.C., acting as judge, then proceeded to sum up the case, pointing out that the prisoners were charged under an Act of 1861 with having maliciously committed damage to the extent exceeding £5. The four prisoners were jointly charged. It was for the jury to convict or acquit all, or to convict some of them and acquit others. The objection on which these women were engaged was of the most laudable, and the subject might be one which every good citizen must desire, but in endeavouring to bring about a change of law people must resort to methods which were outside and contrary to it. With regard to the question which had been raised as to the question of liability of each to the joint action, they must realise that it was not because the women were engaged in the same political action, striving to bring about the same result, that it was suggested they were acting in concert in this particular case; that in itself would not be sufficient to prove the defendants acted together. It must, of course, be something more—it must be something which in any case would show that they were confiding together each to assist the other in the particular act. The jury must review the evidence very carefully in order to see from all the circumstances, as men of the world, as men of common sense, whether the actions which had been defined by each witness bore out the theory of concerted action. After reviewing the evidence, he stated, with regard to Miss Connor Smith, that she had been indicted alone, in his opinion, there would not be sufficient evidence as to the value of the window broken to convict her. As to Mrs. Archdale, it was for them to consider whether she was satisfied with the evidence given by Mr. Deighton that the window was over £5. So far as three of them (other than Miss Connor Smith) were concerned, it was open to them, if they thought they were separate citizens not acting together, but each with the determination to break the law on her own account, to find these three guilty. The jury would have to bring their common sense to bear on the evidence as men of the world. There were three or four persons who it was suggested, by accident found themselves standing together at the same time, and the stones were all of the same kind. Three of them were armed with a weapon of the same sort. It might be accident that two of them had hammers of precisely the same shape. These were circumstances which the jury had to take into consideration. It was for them to say whether they liked that these four ladies had no relation to one another, that it was a pure accident that they were there together. If they thought that, then it was for them to sweep away the question of combination, and to deal with the individual. But if they thought the four were there acting together in the way he had described to bring about a common object, then the act of each one became the act of the other, and they were all responsible, no matter who inflicted the damage, and it was for them to say whether or not they found them guilty of malicious damage as he had described.

The judge asked if she was willing to consent to be bound over not to break the law again, pointing out that he was not suggesting that she should not take part in any lawful demonstration. Mr. Henle said there was no evidence of concert. The Judge said he would not go into it; it would be for the jury. Mr. Bianco White said he would have made the same submission with regard to Mrs. Archdale and Miss Connor Smith, because the windows which they were charged with breaking the witness refused to put at more than £5. The Judge said if they were acting in concert he should instruct the jury to acquit her. As to Mrs. Archdale he should leave the question of value to the jury.

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At the time, on hearing the smashing he came up from the basement and found these two ladies in custody and three windows broken, one about 12 ft. square and two about 12 ft. by 4 ft. He said it was the duty of every self-respecting woman to come forward and take part in these protests. The window that she had broken had been paid for—she did not pay for it—it had been paid against her will. Her action was actuated by the highest motives. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the defendant, refusing to promise not to repeat this offence, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division.

Concerted Action Alleged. The next three to be heard were Miss Peggy Julian, Miss Frances Wise, and Miss Margaret Wallis. They were charged with breaking the window of the West End Clothiers' Company. Miss Julian was defended by Mr. Henle. The prosecuting counsel said there was only one charge made against these ladies, that of breaking the window of the West End Clothiers' Company, but evidence would be given for the purpose of satisfying the court that when one of these ladies broke the window by throwing a stone at it, they were acting in pursuance of a common object, and was shown by the fact that they all three, as well as the witness, threw stones at somebody else's window. Constable Percy Atwood said that he was on duty on November 21, at 8.30 p.m., in the Strand. He saw the three ladies walking eastward along the Strand. Opposite No. 72 he saw a hand throw something at the window of No. 72. He was certain it was the hand of one of the three ladies. Prosecuting counsel was proceeding to question the witness as to subsequent events when Mr. Henle interposed, saying that he objected. There was a charge made of breaking one window, and to bring in a verdict that some damage was done to somebody else's window, and to say that this was for the purpose of giving evidence of a common intention was not admissible evidence, and was intended for the purpose of getting over an objection in the indictment. The judge said it was not given as evidence that they broke another window; it was given as evidence that they were acting together; he should admit the evidence, Constable proceeded to say that after No. 72 had been broken, he saw the prisoners proceeding to the shop of Messrs. Saqui and Lawrence; they went at first together, but afterwards separated, and other persons were in between them. John Johnson, an assistant in the employ of Messrs. W. H. Smith, gave evidence, and said he was looking into the window of Messrs. Saqui and Lawrence on the evening of November 21. He heard a bang of glass, and saw the three prisoners crossing the road, and also saw the prisoner Wise throw a stone at the window of Messrs. Saqui and Lawrence.

Language the Government Understands. Miss Cissie Wilcox and Miss Vera Wentworth were charged with breaking a plate-glass window at 453, Strand, the property of Messrs. Lockhart's, Limited, situated at 224, Abchurch Lane, in the Strand. Miss Wilcox was charged with breaking a window at 454, Strand, the property of the A.B.C. Company; Miss Wilcox with breaking a window at 450, Strand, the property of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Limited, and also a plate-glass window at 448, Strand, occupied by the London and West-Straitern Bank. Miss Wentworth then broke a window at 445, Strand, belonging to Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Limited. No defence was offered as to the facts. Miss Wilcox said I broke the windows as a protest against the introduction by the Government of a Manhood Suffrage Bill. I should not have done so if the Government had not driven me to it. We are fighting for our liberty, and we are fighting for our lives. We are fighting for our rights, and we are fighting for our freedom. If you were to die, you would be very pleased indeed to think you had left your wives and children to fall upon the right shoulders. I became unconscious, and had to be removed to the police-station on an ambulance. My feet and arms were bruised, and my head was very open, certified by a doctor who saw me six weeks afterwards. The police have generally been kind and considerate, and I have come to the conclusion that I will never have orders to march again on that occasion. Mr. Churchill refused to have an inquiry afterwards, as he evidently did not wish the name to fall upon the right shoulders. I broke these windows simply as a protest against one who has no constitutional defence open to her. We are filled with confidence, for it is always darkest before dawn, and God will defend us, for our cause is just.

Seditious Cabinet Ministers. Miss Wentworth said: We are not responsible for any of this broken glass or for any damage. It rests upon Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and the rest of the Government, because they force us to do this kind of thing for the way in which they treat the Women's Bill. It is not pleasant for us to do this thing, but we know perfectly well that it is the only possible way in which we can get votes for women. History has proved that this is the only possible way of procedure. In 1838 men did half-a-million pounds worth of damage in less than a week. In one night they burnt three prisons down to the ground. I think you will agree that our methods by the side of that kind of thing are very, very harmless indeed. We have had a lot of advice from the present Liberal Cabinet Ministers. Mr. Haldane told us that we should never get the vote by our pin-pricks. Mr. John Burns said he was glad the men had burst open the door at which the women were scratching. We should be very sorry to take the advice of these seditious Cabinet Ministers, and I think you ought to be very delighted with us because we have been so mild and have not followed this advice. The sons of the men who burnt the prisons in 1838 are of it now, and we think our daughters, too, will be very proud of us because we are trying to get this political reform by such mild methods. The two defendants were found guilty by the jury, they refused to be bound over, and were sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division, the judge remarking that he regretted he had to take this course.

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BEAUTIFUL, unique Residential Club, South Kensington. Furnished Rooms; service (breakfast in own room); 10s. to £1 weekly; charming general rooms; exclusive use of one once monthly; meals optional.—Address, Hobby, 160, Piccadilly.

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GODS WORD TO WOMEN has never been a word of disapproval and suppression. The Bible encourages the development of woman and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings to the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments of those who attempt, with scurrilous hands, to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress? Do you wish to know WHERE and HOW they mistranslate and misrepresent it? Send 7d. for 101 Questions Answered, a Woman's Catechism, prepared purposely to solve your perplexities.—Katharine Bushnell, Haverden, Chester.

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