

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

VOL. VI. (New Series), No. 259.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1913.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)

WHEN FOES UNITE



MR. JOHN REDMOND } "We may differ about the independence of Irish men, but we are agreed on the
MR. F. E. SMITH } subjection of Irish women."

CONTENTS

Our Cartoon	293	The Drama of the North ..	297
The Outlook	293	The Betrayal of Ireland ..	298
VOTES FOR WOMEN Follow-		Why Turkey is Beaten. By	
ship	294	S. D. Shallard	299
Political Militancy. By Em-		An Artist's Petition. By	
meline Pethick Lawrence.	295	H. W. N.	299
People Who Matter—and		Women in Revolt.....	300
Some Who Don't. By		Militancy for Non-Militants	301
Mary Neal	295	More Letters from Liberal	
The Government's New		Women	302
"Opportunity"	296	General News	303

DEDICATION

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

THE OUTLOOK

Before separating for the recess the Liberal Suffragist Members of Parliament came to a decision with regard to the private Member's Bill for next session. Though realising that a "single Bill supported by all parties" would be "the most desirable course," they considered such a proposal difficult of attainment, and determined instead on a Bill "most likely to commend itself to Liberal Suffragists," to be drafted in

such a way as to "afford to other groups of Suffragists a fair opportunity for amendment in Committee."

Provisions of the Bill

The group decided to endorse a Bill conferring the Parliamentary franchise on

(1) Women, whether married or unmarried, who if they were men would be entitled to be registered and to vote in respect of a household qualification, i.e., as inhabitant occupiers of dwelling-houses; and

(2) The wives of such inhabitant occupiers residing on the same premises as their husbands.

The Bill to confine this new franchise to women over twenty-five years of age.

It was further decided to entrust the drafting of this new Bill to Sir John Simon, who drafted the Government's ill-fated Franchise Bill of the present session.

Comparison with the Male Franchise

Such a Bill, if it were passed, would create a franchise for women essentially different from that for men. The male franchise is possessed by all men of twenty-one years of age or over who qualify in one or other of the following capacities: (1) Occupiers (who may or may not be "inhabitant" occupiers); (2) owners; (3) lodgers; (4) University graduates. The women voters would be confined to those who either themselves or whose husbands belong to one subdivision of the first class, viz., "inhabitant occupiers." A further differentiation would be effected by the restriction to women over twenty-five years

of age—a particularly humiliating provision in view of the well-known fact that women mature earlier than men.

Procedure to be Adopted

Considerable uncertainty prevails as to the procedure to be adopted. According to the *Times* and several other papers, there is a prospect that the Labour Party will also introduce a Bill providing Adult Suffrage, and the Unionist Suffragists a Bill conferring the vote on women along the lines of the Conciliation Bill; and it is suggested that the fortune of the ballot alone will decide which of these three measures will obtain facilities. The *Nation*, on the other hand, states definitely that it is the Liberal Bill, whose principal provisions are given above, to which alone facilities will be given. And we take it that this view is correct.

Our View

We do not propose to attempt to follow politicians into the whirlpool of cross currents which the introduction of the Bill will produce. Such a proceeding would only be worth while if we could bring ourselves to believe that the Bill had any chance of passage into law, and of this we have no hope whatever. With Suffragists in the House belonging to different parties and favouring different measures of enfranchisement, with anti-Suffragists determined to convert the measure in Committee into a form least likely to be acceptable, with the Irish Party and a group of Liberals determined at all costs to support Mr. Asquith, we know that Woman Suffrage can

never become law until the party in power see that their own continued existence depends on the passage of such a measure without delay. To bring them to such a state of mind is the object which we have set before ourselves and before the women of the country.

An Echo of the Past

We are indebted to the *Irish Citizen* and the *Dublin Sunday Independent* for drawing our attention to a very important article contributed by Mr. T. P. O'Connor to the *Chicago Tribune* at the time when the Government's Franchise Bill was under discussion. This article provides irrefutable evidence of the existence of a plot among the Nationalists to kill Woman Suffrage in the supposed interests of Home Rule.

How the Plot was Hatched

Mr. T. P. O'Connor begins by speaking of the original expectation that the Grey amendment would be carried, but then

a movement against the acceptance of Grey's amendment started even among the Liberals, who are pledged to Woman Suffrage, and still more among the Irish. This movement was mainly inspired by the feeling that Premier Asquith is the greatest asset of the Liberal Party, and the most powerful and trustworthy friend of the Irish cause, and that any amendment which would force on him acceptance of Woman Suffrage in view of his well-known hostility would be bound to humiliate and weaken him.

He then deals with the Speaker's ruling which had just been given, saying that it heightened the confusion.

Irish Party Held the Key

Then follow several significant paragraphs. In the first he says:—

Throughout this whole crisis the situation of the Irish Party was most difficult. All parties threw on them the chief responsibility for the fate of the Bill. Even some suffragette members who were unable, through public pledges, to oppose Woman Suffrage, begged them to vote against the Bill, with a view of saving the Government and Home Rule, while on the other hand the woman's organisations sent them missives by hundreds begging and bullying them to support the measure.

He thus recognises the all-important position in which the Irish Party were placed.

How a Pledge can be Broken

He next deals with Mr. Redmond's pledge to allow a free vote, and shows how it was intended that it should be broken in the spirit. He says:—

John Redmond was placed in a position of peculiar difficulty by a public pledge that every Irish member would be released by the Party and be left free to vote for or against the Bill. But Redmond, Dillon, and nearly every other member of the Party agreed in the opinion that the Women's Bill would be discrediting to the Cabinet and especially Asquith, and would imperil, if not wreck, Home Rule. Even the suffragists in the Irish Party, realising this danger, were ready to remain loyal to Home Rule, and only four or five left bound to support the women. Redmond never wavered.

Thus all the Irish members pledged to women except five were evidently going to give a "free vote" by breaking their pledges.

Redmond Waiting to Kill Woman Suffrage

Finally "T. P." glories in the fact that Redmond had succeeded in seducing a section of Liberals from the straight path. He says:—

It was also gratifying proof of the intense enthusiasm of the Liberals generally for Home Rule that many of them were ready to oppose Woman Suffrage because they agreed with Redmond it endangered the Irish cause. So the most dangerous crisis that has yet confronted Home Rule seems to be passing away, largely through the determination and sound judgment of the Redmond party.

When it is remembered that the Woman Suffrage amendment to the Home Rule Bill was defeated largely on the strength of the expectation of securing Votes for Women on the Franchise Bill, the full iniquity of the proceeding will be appreciated. Who can doubt that identical tactics will be pursued by Mr. Redmond when the Bill comes up next session, and if so what chance is there of getting it carried so long as the Government refuse themselves to become responsible for it?

Liberal Women in Revolt

The Southport Women's Liberal Association has passed a strong resolution declaring that Mr. Asquith's promise of facilities for a private Member's Bill next session is not an adequate fulfilment of his pledge given in November, 1911, and calling upon the Executive of the Women's Liberal Federation to summon a special Council to consider the situation. At Elswick the local W.L.A. also passed by a large majority a resolution calling for the summoning of a special Council meeting, but rejected by ten to eight a proposal that the Federation should confine itself to Suffrage work until votes were granted to women. We learn also that the North Lambeth W.L.A. have converted themselves into a Women's Progressive Association in consequence of Mr. Asquith's attitude on Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Strickland, the president, and several other prominent members of Bexhill W.L.A., have resigned

from their Association. Several interesting letters on the subject will be found on page 302.

Militancy

Meanwhile the militant section of the Suffrage movement has been showing its determination in a way that cannot be mistaken. A further protest has been made in the gallery of the House of Commons by a man—Mr. Maycock. A large number of additional golf greens have been injured, letters have been damaged in the post, telegraph wires have been cut, windows have been broken, and the refreshment house in Regent's Park has been burnt to the ground. In the great majority of cases those who have been responsible for the damage have escaped without detection; but Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has been twice more arrested, her fine having already been paid twice by an unknown person, and finally she has been given two months' hard labour without the option of a fine; the son and daughter of Mr. George Lansbury have also been sentenced to two and to one month's hard labour respectively, and several other women to various terms, particulars of which are given on pp. 300-1. In many cases they have stated their intention of adopting the hunger strike in prison. Mr. Franklin has been remanded in custody, bail being refused. He is already hunger striking, and is, we understand, being forcibly fed.

A Bill for Prison Reform

We learn that there is a prospect of the Government introducing a Bill next session for prison reform. We recommend Suffragettes who know prison from the inside to scan the provisions of this Bill with very great attention, for our experience teaches us that so far as the Government is concerned the only prison reform that is likely to be granted is that which is wrung from them by the determination of the prisoners themselves. We shall also be on the look out for any attempt to deal with the hunger strike by imposing on Suffrage prisoners the

degrading conditions of ticket-of-leave—a system which, even in its application to ordinary convicts, has been denounced by all responsible persons.

Items of Interest

The Forward Cymric Union have written to Mr. Lloyd George saying that they cannot accept his refusal to see them in deputation, and that unless he appoints a day they propose to wait on him on March 6.

The London Graduates' Union have passed a resolution demanding a Government measure for Woman Suffrage.

As we go to press we learn the grave news that the country house which was being built for Mr. Lloyd George at Walton-on-the-Hill was blown up during the night of Tuesday, February 18, by a bomb, and that from the fact that a hatpin and a hairpin were left behind the police suppose it to be the work of Suffragettes. It is a relief to know that the house was quite unoccupied at the time, the explosion taking place at night—a fact which would be in keeping with the declared intention of the militants to damage property but to spare human life. If we assume that the destruction was in fact the work of Suffragists, it is a proof of the very serious condition into which the Suffrage question has been brought by the obstinacy and trickery of politicians and the wicked and wanton incitement of men like Mr. Hobhouse, who have told women that peaceful demonstrations do not prove anything, and that only such events as the burning of Nottingham Castle to the ground in 1831 have influence upon them. We hope that this event will compel the men and women of the country to put aside once and for all the flippancy and double-dealing with which they have hitherto treated this question, to face it seriously, and to resolve to sweep away the great injustice which is so keenly resented by women.

THE "VOTES FOR WOMEN" FELLOWSHIP

Colours: Purple, White, and Green

The VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship has taken root, and is putting forth sturdy growth week by week. Not only are there groups in the city of London and in all the suburbs, but also in the following places:—

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Adwick | Down | Montgomery |
| Appleford-on-Thames | Dronfield (Derby) | Normanton |
| Ardwick | Dublin | Northumberland |
| Barnsley | Dunblane | Orember |
| Barnstaple | Eastbourne | Oxford |
| Barry | Edinburgh | Partestone |
| Bath | Edinburgh | Penzance |
| Belfast | Fishguard | Portobello |
| Birkdale | Folkestone | Prestonpans |
| Birkenhead | Glasgow | Radlett |
| Birmingham | Glasgow | Reigate |
| Blackpool | Gloucester | Rickmansworth |
| Blanchfield | Halifax | Rochester |
| Bournemouth | Hartfield | Roherfield |
| Bradbury | Hastings | St. Ives |
| Brighton | Hendon | Seacombe |
| Brockenhurst | Holnwood | Sheffield |
| Bungay | Hove | Somerset |
| Canterbury | Hull | Southampton |
| Cardigan | Ilkley | Southend |
| Castleford (Yorks) | Kenley | Stanwell |
| Cheltenham | Kent | Stirling |
| Cliftonville | Kirkcaldy | Stockport |
| Colinton | Leeds | Stourbridge |
| Congresbury | Leicester | Sutherland |
| Crossgate | Leichworth | Swanley |
| Crowborough | Ludford | Tilghurst |
| Darlington | Liverpool | Torquay |
| Davenport | East Lothian | Tunbridge Wells |
| Dawlish | Loughborough | Uxbridge |
| Derby | Loughton | Walsall |
| Dess | Lowestoft | Warwick |
| Devon | Maidenhead | Wellborough |
| Doncaster | Manchester | Westgate-on-Sea |
| Dorking | Margate | Wolverhampton |
| Dover | Mertham | Woodlesford |

We have members also in America, Germany, India, Italy, Prussia, Roumania, and Sweden. In every one of these centres members are actively at work, and every post brings its record of some task accomplished and some purpose achieved.

Sometimes it is a working woman who writes: "I have managed to increase the sale of my papers last week one dozen and this week six. I never lose a chance of pushing forward in any direction." Sometimes it is a school teacher who says: "I used a ten minutes between two lessons in asking for orders for this week's paper. I sold eight copies in the ten minutes, and was asked to supply the common room with VOTES FOR WOMEN each week."

Sometimes it is a leisured woman who follows out a systematic canvass week by week, enrolling consecutively twelve, twenty-four, thirteen, and fifteen members to the Fellowship. Sometimes it is an invalid, who writes: "I have succeeded in collecting enough money amongst the friends in the neighbourhood for the display of a VOTES FOR WOMEN Poster at the station for six months in a first-rate position. I have also managed to get two more newsagents to display the poster. There are now seven newsagents showing the poster in this neighbourhood." Sometimes a seller writes to say she has made a record of "thirteen dozen in one week." Sometimes one who thinks her town "too Conservative to tolerate a street sale," disposes of "five dozen copies in other ways."

Whether such services be individually great or individually small, the amount in the aggregate is a big active force which is working like leaven in the community.

Many new centres will be started in the course of the next few weeks, and there is much work to be done. This week I should especially like to recommend that every member, and indeed every reader of this paper, should see to it that certain people who possess positions of influence in her or his locality should obtain the paper regularly. For instance, the clergyman of the parish church and the Nonconformist minister of every congregation which counts a reader of VOTES FOR WOMEN in its membership and all the active social workers, especially the secretaries of debating societies and mutual education schemes, should be regularly supplied with our paper. These people control centres of public education, and no one can tell how far-reaching would be the result of putting the facts and the logic plainly before them, and keeping them aware week by week of the political situation of the Woman's Movement.

The Town Clerk of the local municipality should receive the paper week by week with a personal note asking his attention to the matter, and it would be a very good thing for each of the Councillors to receive a copy. The headmaster and the headmistress of every elementary school should have VOTES FOR WOMEN placed in their hands, also the secretaries of political or quasi-political associations; and the editor of every local paper—no matter how "local"—should receive a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN at his private address, with the most important political article or some other article of immediate interest carefully marked to secure his attention.

We should be glad to hear from our readers who are adopting in practice any or all of these suggestions. We cordially invite women and men who are willing to co-operate with us in making VOTES FOR WOMEN the backbone of a solid body of sound political public opinion with regard to the present agitation for women's enfranchisement, to place their name on the roll of Fellowship members. There are no conditions except willingness to help, no fixed contribution either in service or money, for we bring our gifts into the common stock as leisure, opportunity, and means allow.

We are proud of our Fellowship, of the vigour of its life and the effectiveness of its work. We are proud of our paper and glad to devote our services to increase its influence and success. We have undertaken a task worthy of our best energies, and we mean to put it through with the same whole-hearted and determined spirit that has brought our movement to the great position which it occupies to-day.

FELLOWSHIP FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS

(To Feb. 18, 1913.)

£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
Already acknow-	Miss Stella B. Fife...	0	5	0
ledged	Miss L. Kidd	0	1	0
Miss Ruth Hancock ..	Miss M. G. Murray ..	0	2	6
Miss E. L. Leubert ..	Miss L. C. Lowe ..	0	10	0
Mrs. Salmon		0	5	0
Miss I. Isaac		0	1	0
Miss Helen Turnbull ..		0	3	0
	Total.....	165	9	4

POLITICAL MILITANCY

In Reply to the Women's Freedom League

My article on militancy for non-militants has called forth some interesting correspondence, and notably a statement from the Women's Freedom League (see page 301), which claims that it offers a rallying point for those who are militant in spirit and feel the need for protest expressed in strong action, but are not prepared to adopt methods of violence and destruction.

A question is raised in that paragraph of the statement, which deals with the suggestion of the determined questioning of Cabinet Ministers at public meetings. The objection made to this policy is in effect that it cannot be regarded as "militancy without violence" because when practised it has raised "frenzies of incensate fury" on the part of Liberal stewards and others, who have not hesitated to use the utmost brutality in their attempt to terrorise those who have adopted it.

Surely this argument is based upon a total misconception of the idea of "militancy without violence." The question even for non-militants is not "Can we escape the consequences of violence shown to us?" That is easy enough. Submission is all that is necessary in order to evade violence. Surely the only question before us is, "Can I possibly fight this great battle of liberty without using violence?"

The opponents of physical force must always remember that it was not militant Suffragists who chose that this battle for emancipation should be fought out on the plane of physical force. It was the Government and their political adherents who deliberately forced it on to this plane, thinking that it was the plane where men have women at disadvantage. "Women are physically weaker than men," they argued, "therefore when women come to us with their demand for political liberty let us knock them about. That will soon put a stop to the trouble."

In adopting this policy of physical force men resorted to methods of violence quite different from those that they use in similar circumstances against opponents of their own sex. It is a matter of common political experience that hecklers are allowed a very large measure of liberty at political meetings. Women were assaulted the very first time they asked questions in question time and insisted upon waiting for a reply. This difference in treatment was prompted by the very fact that in the minds of these political tacticians it is more politic to knock women about than to knock men about, owing to the probability that men would take up the challenge of physical force, but women would have to refuse it. The same consideration induced the Government at a subsequent time to send out an army of police to assault women who went forth in a peaceful deputation to the House of Commons. Had the policy of repression by violence succeeded, politicians would have been able to keep women's just demand in abeyance for ever by falling back, when hard pressed by argument, upon the weapon of physical force. By accepting the challenge women have discredited the weapons of sheer physical force devoid of moral force, and proved that when they are directed against a just cause they are impotent.

The policy of protest at political meetings is a well-recognised form of political pressure. It was adopted by the W.S.P.U. as one of the early methods of their campaign of "militancy without violence"; it has been carried out ever since and is being carried out still with great courage by individuals connected with the W.S.P.U. and the M.P.U., who have accepted the challenge of physical force and who fulfil their political duty in spite of the violence from which they consequently suffer. The question is whether the time has not come when these individuals

who have again and again faced the storm cannot be reinforced by militant non-militants—that is to say, by those who believe in fighting this great battle by all morally defensible weapons except those of physical force. There is no doubt that if this policy could be carried out on an organised scale on the part of all the Suffrage Societies (both Women's and Men's Societies), strengthened by the Liberal women, a greater force of political pressure would be brought to bear upon the Government by this method than by any other that could be devised. It would be a clean issue between moral courage and physical courage on the one side and moral cowardice and physical force on the other. There is no doubt that courage would win.

My object in writing "Militancy for Non-militants" was to offer a way of escape for those women and men who, unlike myself, are conscientiously and temperamentally opposed to any exercise of physical force in the furtherance of a just cause, but are also honestly ashamed of the semblance of acquiescence in wrong which is given when no protest against those who have intrigued and betrayed, finds expression in action. It is possible for women and for men to realise their true womanhood and manhood by offering such resistance to tyranny as to force the tyrant to do justice or to do violence.

Representative Governments who do violence place themselves in political peril, and they know it. The moment is always at hand when those who cling to power will choose to do justice and keep office rather than to do violence and lose the good opinion of the electorate. And that is why militancy without violence, if it is of a political nature, exercises powerful pressure upon the Government, while it proves the mettle of those who regard themselves as fighters in the cause of liberty.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.



NEW SPORTS HAT.

A particularly becoming soft uncrushable Satin Hat, made exclusively for Debenham and Freebody, finished with the new Cork Piqueet, in black and all the newest shades.

Special Price
11/9.

Debenham & Freebody.
Wigmore Street,
(Covendish Square) London, W.

PEOPLE WHO MATTER—AND SOME WHO DON'T

By Mary Neal

II.—A Liberal M.P.

He began life as a young gentleman in a business house, and he was very, very earnest. The firm was by way of being philanthropic towards its employees, and for the cultivation of their minds ran a Literary and Debating Society in the Common Room set aside for the recreation of their young assistants. Early in his career he became a leading light in this Society, and the earnestness with which he advocated Socialism, Woman's Suffrage, Peace and Temperance, and the chivalrous abandonment with which he supported all lost causes soon made his associates and his employers realise that he was cut out for a Wider Sphere, and eventually he entered a Nonconformist Theological Training College.

It is true that his education was not very wide nor very deep, but if he lost an "h" in one sentence he more than recovered it in the next, and if his French was rather sketchy, well, as he explained, a little trip across the Channel would soon put that right; and of course, earnestness was what really mattered. When he left the Training College he was able to prefix his name with "Reverend," and with his chivalrous ideas was soon snapped up for special mission work, into which he threw his burning zeal and his fervid oratory.

But he soon became a little unorthodox in his doctrines, and very moved by the conditions of the poor and very convinced that something must be done. The women especially seemed in hard case, and sweated labour, large families, the perils of the young in big cities became the watchwords of many a lurid sermon. And then it was that his

earnestness and his eloquence and his extraordinary faculty for being shaken by every wind of every new social doctrine which happened to be blowing at the time brought him to the notice of People in Very High Places. One day he would dine and sleep at a Bishop's Palace, and another he would lunch with a University Professor, or he might have tea with a great actress, or a statesman might invite him to supper and talk.

Then he forgot all about the reasons which had brought him out of the ruck of young gentlemen in business; he forgot all the aspirations of the Debating Society; the conditions of the poor and the sorrows and burdens of women became mere catchwords to secure applause for a display of oratory. The word "Reverend" was dropped from before his name and "M.P." added after.

To-day he is patronised by people in the Very Highest Circles, and is sought after for addresses on Social Reform, Woman's Suffrage, the White Slave Traffic, and all those subjects in which a Member of Parliament may lawfully assure people that the best interests of the country are safeguarded by the earnest Liberal.

And he has never found out that he is merely a tool for the deeper enslavement of the people, a laughing-stock for the sprites who mock at man's self-deception, and a very significant indication of the vanity of looking to the average Liberal for straight dealing in any matter that really counts.

And he voted against the Conciliation Bill on the very highest grounds.

THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW "OPPORTUNITY"

The Liberal Suffragists' Bill

At a meeting of the group of Liberal Suffragist M.P.s, which was held in the House of Commons last Thursday, under the presidency of Mr. Dickinson, the report of the Sub-Committee was read by Mr. J. H. Whitehouse, and the proposed draft of the new Suffrage Bill submitted to the meeting. The report was as follows:—

"Your Committee have held five meetings. They at once put themselves in communication with the other suffrage groups in the House, and have endeavoured to ascertain their views. Both the Conservative suffragists and the Labour suffragists showed themselves no less anxious to co-operate than ourselves. But while everyone agrees that a single Bill supported by all parties is the most desirable course, the degree of unity necessary for the drafting of a joint bill is difficult of attainment. In these circumstances your Committee thought it right to consider what form of bill would be most likely to commend itself to Liberal suffragists, and at the same time to consider how it might best be drafted in order to afford to other groups of suffragists a fair opportunity for amendment in Committee to the form which they might themselves prefer.

"The Committee unanimously recommend that the Bill to be put forward should provide for conferring the Parliamentary franchise on—

"(1) Women, whether married or unmarried, who if they were men would be entitled to be registered and to vote in respect of a household qualification, i.e., as inhabitant occupiers of dwelling-houses; and

"(2) The wives of such inhabitant occupiers residing on the same premises as their husbands.

"They think that the bill should restrict this franchise to women over twenty-five.

"Your Committee have had the opportunity of consulting certain Cabinet Ministers who are in favour of women's suffrage on these proposals, and are authorised to state that a bill on these lines would have their active support.

"The Committee recommend that the chairman of the group (Sir John Simon) be instructed to get the drafting finally settled forthwith on behalf of the group (with power to consult the Committee if the group thinks fit to reappoint them), so that the Bill may be ready for the beginning of next session."

The report was unanimously approved, and on the motion of Mr. Trevelyan it was resolved that Sir John Simon "be instructed to get the drafting of the Bill finally settled forthwith on behalf of the group, with power to consult the Committee, which is hereby reappointed, with power to add to its number, for that purpose and for assisting in the passage of the Bill."

VIEW OF LOBBY CORRESPONDENTS

The Political Correspondent of the *Times* conjectures that the above Bill will probably be supplemented by an Adult Woman Suffrage measure, and perhaps a Conciliation Bill. "In such case," he adds, "the ballot would have to decide which Bill should be proceeded with."

"The idea of a Suffrage Cabinet," says the Political Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, "drawn from all parties and responsible for a single measure, must be dismissed as impracticable."

"A Wayfarer" writes in the *Nation* (February 16):

"A Woman Suffrage Bill will be drafted and ready at the very beginning of next session. The Liberal Suffragist Committee, representing by far the largest body of suffragists in the House, have consulted representatives of other groups and decided on the lines of the new measure. As their Bill will have the largest backing, it will be selected by the Government as the Bill for which facilities will be given. It seems clear that a measure drafted on the lines of the Dickinson No. 2 Bill will have the best chance of getting a substantial majority on second reading. If by a simple amendment it can be restricted to the proportions of the Conciliation Bill, those who are in favour of the limited franchise will get their chance of testing the feeling of the House in Committee. If the Bill were drafted on restricted lines it is doubtful whether (1) a sufficient number of Liberals would vote in its favour to secure it a

second reading; (2) an amendment considerably extending its scope would be in order in view of the Speaker's recent ruling.

"The circumstances are different from what they were on the amendments to the Franchise Bill, and opinion cannot be reckoned on in quite the same way. Tory suffragists are less inclined to enfranchise a large number of women now that the male franchise is not to be extended. Liberal opinion has still further hardened against a Bill on conciliation lines. The Tories will not assist to pass the Bill in subsequent sessions under the provisions of the Parliament Act. This is, perhaps, the worst feature in prospect. But numbers have wisely decided to concentrate on the passage of a Bill through the Commons next session without forcing debate on to future stages. One gain to the suffragists is clear. The vote on this Bill will be far more free and unfettered than any vote could have been on amendments to the Franchise Bill."

A correspondent claiming to be in touch with the various Suffrage groups in the House, writes to the *Standard* saying that the adult suffragists in the House are willing to agree to the proposal of the Liberal group as outlined by Sir John Simon's committee. The writer goes on to say that Unionist suffragist M.P.s as a body are perhaps not all agreed on this point, but it is known that many of them would have voted for the Dickinson amendment had it gone to a division. The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association has passed a resolution at many of its meetings lately recording its opinion that "woman householders and the wives of householders should be enfranchised without delay," which in effect the form of the new Bill without the age limitation. The writer concludes by saying: "There is good hope that the suffragist groups may find common ground on these lines, though whether the private member's Bill has any real chance of passing is another matter."

DEMAND FOR A GOVERNMENT MEASURE

The London Graduates' Union for Women's Suffrage, at a General Meeting of members, has passed the following resolution, copies of which have been forwarded to all members of the Cabinet:—

"The London Graduates' Union for Women's Suffrage, realising that the promise of facilities for a Private Member's Bill is no adequate fulfilment of the Prime Minister's pledge, adopts the policy of demanding a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women."

MR. SNOWDEN, M.P., AND A GOVERNMENT MEASURE

Speaking at the weekly meeting of the London Society for Woman Suffrage, last Thursday, Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., drew a fine distinction between the best policy to be pursued by Woman Suffragists outside the House of Commons, and that to be adopted by members of Parliament. The Prime Minister, he said, had still to redeem his pledge. Instead of carrying out his promise he had withdrawn the Bill, and instead of introducing another measure immediately or declaring his intention of doing so next session had offered another Conciliation Bill—a private member's Bill. He could not advise the Suffrage Societies to accept the offer of a Conciliation Bill. For those inside the House of Commons the position was different. But they outside the House ought to demand a Government measure. The reason he said that was because they could not now depend on the Unionist suffragists to support a Bill to enfranchise householders and wives of householders. He did not think there was now a ghost of a chance for a Women's Suffrage Bill passing unless it was a Government measure.

Dealing with the objection that Mr. Asquith as an anti-Suffragist could not be responsible for a Suffrage measure, Mr. Snowden said he was not sure of that. He had seen something of the pliability and adaptability of politicians. It was a great deal more likely that Mr. Asquith would agree to introduce a Suffrage Bill as a Government measure than it seemed in 1884 that Mr. Gladstone would ever introduce a Home Rule Bill. It was not a far call from what the Government had already promised over the late Franchise Bill for them to promise to introduce a Bill giving the suffrage to women and support the measure at the second reading, on condition that the suffrage question should be an open one at the Committee stage.

LIBERAL WOMEN Resolutions Passed

The Council of the Southport Division Women's Liberal Association have passed the following resolution:—"This Association is of opinion that the offer now made by the Government to give facilities for a private member's Bill for women's suffrage in the coming session does not contain any adequate fulfilment of the pledge given by the Prime Minister in November, 1911. It therefore calls on the Executive of the Women's Liberal Federation to summon a special council meeting to consider the very difficult position in which Liberal women are now placed."

At Elswick

At the annual business meeting of the Elswick Women's Liberal Association, held on February 12, Dr. Ethel Williams announced that before she again accepted the office of President she wished to submit two resolutions:—(1) asking that a special conference of the Women's Liberal Association be called to consider the suffrage question in the light of the recent ruling of the Speaker on the Reform Bill; and (2) expressing the feeling that until this most urgent Liberal reform was carried the Federation should devote itself wholly to the work of bringing that reform about.

A lively discussion followed on the first resolution, at the end of which it was carried with only three dissentients. The second resolution was lost by ten votes to eight. Dr. Williams remarked that this meant the Elswick Association was not going to take a definite stand on the Woman Suffrage question; but she was glad there were eight people in the room who realised that "the power is in the hands of the Women's Liberal Federation if they choose to use it." She then intimated that she was prepared to accept the presidency of the Association until the Special Council of the Federation had been held.

A Reactionary Resolution

The committee of the Bedford Women's Liberal Association passed the following resolution at a meeting held by them on February 11:—

"The committee of the Bedford W.L.A. regret very much that owing to the Speaker's ruling the Women's Suffrage Amendment was not able to be incorporated into the Reform Bill. They are hopeful that a better Bill may be obtained in due course of time; meanwhile they beseech the militants to refrain from their destructive tactics, which they are condemning as alienating many M.P.s and others, and injuring instead of forwarding the Enfranchisement of women."

THE REFERENDUM AGAIN

Under the heading, "The Frivolity of Certain Politicians," the *Manchester Guardian* discusses the Referendum in a leading article, from which we take the following passages:—

"Why is it that so many politicians who advocate the use of the Referendum, or special poll of the whole electorate, for no other purpose express a platonic affection for it in relation to women's suffrage? We say platonic, or sentimental, because they never, so far as our observation extends, attempt to give substance and reality to their proposal, to explain how it is to be worked, or why it should be applied to one question alone and not to many other important questions, or in what way it will be possible to limit in this perfectly arbitrary fashion the application of this powerful and novel instrument of government, once adopted. Is it a kind of political cowardice, or is it that they think they are quite magnanimous in conceding so much as this to the cause of the enfranchisement of capable citizens who happen not to be of their own sex? It is a curious problem, and we shall not attempt to solve it. Perhaps someone in the secret will throw a little light on it."

WELSH MILITANTS AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE

In our issue of February 7 we gave some account of the correspondence which has been passing between the Forward Cymric Suffrage Union and the Chancellor of the Exchequer since last December, when Mrs. Mansell-Moullin wrote to ask Mr. Lloyd George to receive a deputation from the Union. The following letter has now been sent to him, dated February 17, in which, after again reminding him of his secretary's letter of December 17, in which a hope was expressed that Mr. Lloyd George would receive a deputation later on, Mrs. Mansell-Moullin writes:—

"I am now writing to ask you if you can arrange to meet us either the last day of this session or the commencement of the next. We hope to receive an answer before the 26th. Failing this, some of our members will call at your residence on your return from your holiday to await your reply."

PRESS COMMENTS

It has been said that the Liberal suffrage members and the Unionist suffrage members may mix together sooner or later. They may, but with one very acute difference. No Unionists will ever admit the possibility of action under the Parliament Act, and as the Liberals consider that it is only with the assistance of the Parliament Act that any legislation on the subject can ever be attained, one is at a loss to discover any common working ground between the two sections.—*Glasgow Herald*

The attempt to reach an agreement between the various sections favouring the female franchise in the House has, up to the present, failed, and there does not seem to be any prospect of the Joint Committee, which was suggested by Mr. F. E. Smith, being formed to frame an agreed Bill. . . . I may say, however, without prejudice, that the prevailing opinion is that no Suffrage Bill will succeed in getting into committee in the present Parliament.—*Leicester Daily Post*.

Should agreement be arrived at between the groups in this way, there is an even chance that the Bill may go through. . . . The Bill will be introduced in a few weeks, and there is a possibility it may be law before next General Election.—*Leeds Mercury*.

This tantalizing eleventh-hour postponement is only one of the law's delays that are fraying the tempers of the militants and keeping the House in a state of feverish more disturbance of the peace and destruction of property.—*Collier's Weekly*.

We Unite Agree!

It is really astonishing how slow British statesmen can be in taking action of vital importance to the welfare of the country.—*Morning Post*.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

February 13

Mr. Horner asked the Chief Secretary the names of the persons released since the 1st January, 1910, from prison in Ireland by order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant before the completion of their sentences; the offence for which each was convicted; the length of the period to which each was sentenced; the tribunal, whether a magistrate, County Court, Assize Court, or other Court, which imposed the sentence in each case; and the length of time each prisoner had served when released?

Mr. Birrell: I am not prepared to grant the Return which in the absence of full explanations of each case would be both unfair to the persons concerned and misleading.

February 14

In the House of Commons on February 14 Mr. Morrell asked the Home Secretary if he can give any information as to the health of Marie Neill, who for the past two weeks has been undergoing imprisonment in Holloway Gaol; whether she has refused to take food and is now being forcibly fed; whether she has been allowed exercise; and whether her treatment has been different from that of other prisoners convicted at the same time and for the same offence?

Mr. McKenna: Marie Neill has refused to take her food in the ordinary way since February 3, but she takes it from a feeding cup. The medical officer reports that there are no ill-effects. Prisoners who refuse their food continue, and in this respect Marie Neill's treatment differs from that of prisoners who are taking their food. She has been having, and will continue to have, the daily exercise which the medical officer considers necessary for her health.

Mr. Atherley-Jones asked the Home Secretary whether Miss Margaret James, recently convicted of an offence connected with the suffrage agitation, was, on the 3rd inst., two days prior to her conviction, compelled by the application of force to submit to have her finger prints taken; and, if so, will he see under what authority, statutory or other, this treatment of an unconvicted person was followed?

Mr. McKenna: Application was made by the Commissioner of Police for the City of London to the Governor of Holloway that the finger prints of the prisoner referred to might be taken under the regulations made under the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, and the Penal Servitude Act, 1891. As the prisoner objected, the finger prints were not taken.

THE DRAMA OF THE NORTH

Ibsen's "Pretenders" at the Haymarket

There is not much of the later Ibsen in the historic drama now being performed at the Haymarket. The women's parts are, in the main, negligible, and in no single instance is the modern note of revolt struck that might be expected from the author of "Hedda Gabler" and "The Doll's House." The Queen Inga is banished from her son's side because he is too fond of her, and affection might weaken his determination to weld Norway into a united kingdom. Ingeborg, the woman who loves and is loved by Earl Skule, is cast on one side because she stands in the way of his ambitions. Margrete is married by Hakon, the King, for purely political reasons, and is allowed to stay with him because he has no inconvenient love for her. And this conception of woman as a convenience re-acts necessarily upon the character of the women—there here a subtle indication of the Ibsen of later days?—for Ingeborg's son is a fool who brings about the ruin of his father, and Margrete, instead of being glad that her husband looks upon her as his equal and comes to her for counsel, would barter all this for blind affection, and is ready to dissolve into tears whenever there is a crisis.

But it is not fair to judge "The Pretenders" by the women in it. They are, as we have said, negligible; and the strength of the play lies in the fine characterisation of the men who are the principal actors in it, above all, of Earl Skule and of the Bishop of Oslo. It is always easier to win sympathy on the stage for the unsuccessful than for the successful hero; and to that extent Mr. Laurence Irving has a less difficult task in impersonating Earl Skule than has Mr. Basil Gill, who plays Hakon, the King. But the part of Skule, less obviously a character part than that of the Bishop, is the finest piece of workmanship in the play, and Mr. Irving has grasped its subtle possibilities as perhaps no other living actor would quite have done. But for him the play would go to pieces after the death of the Bishop; the actor, however, maintains our interest in the sheer human study that he makes of the man Skule, and because of that we overlook the lack of construction and the verbosity of the later scenes. He makes of him the man known to all reformers, who injures all causes by a fatal indecision. "Ay, there is the rub, Earl Skule," says Bishop Nicholas, "that is—the curse which has lain upon your life. You would fain know every way open at need—yet dare not break all your bridges and keep only one, defend it alone, and conquer or fall upon it. You lay snares for your life, you set traps for his feet, and hang sharp swords over his head; you strew poison in every dish, and you spread a hundred nets for him; but when he walks into your toils you dare not draw the string; if he straggles out his hand for the poison, you think it safer that he should fall by the sword; if he is like to be caught in the morning, you think it wiser to wait till evening.

All the humour of the play, and it is magnificent ironic humour, is centred in Bishop Nicholas, who is played with admirable force and restraint by Mr. William Haviland. Of the women's parts, the Ingeborg of Miss Madge McIntosh is by far the best performance.

Bjornson's "Gauntlet" at the Court

The Play Actors did a real service to the woman's cause by producing "A Gauntlet" at the Court Theatre last Sunday and Monday. It is difficult to believe that Bjornson wrote this play some thirty years ago, for although the vital truths proclaimed in it belong to every age and to no age in particular, the courage of women in proclaiming them belongs, in this country at least, to a period extending back little further than the last six or seven years. For the main issue of the play depends upon the right of the woman to exact from a man the same "clean" past that a man exacts from a woman before he asks her to marry him, and the first note of coming controversy is struck in the opening scene where the girl Svava says of her lover that he looks so clean. Her father asks what meaning she attaches to the word:—

SVAVA: Well, the meaning that I hope anyone would attach to it if they used the word of me.

RIS: Do you attach the same meaning to it if it is used of a man, as you would if it were used of a girl?

SVAVA: Yes, of course.

When the crash comes and she breaks off her engagement because she finds that her definition of the word cannot be applied to Alfred Christensen, the eternal fight begins between the old and the new, between truth and convention, purity and hypocrisy, and it is the young girl who fights it alone for the most part, for even her mother begins by ranging herself on the side of the enemy, one of whose "principles of right behaviour" and perhaps the most important, is that all scandal must be avoided. From her father she expects nothing better than this sort of argument, and tells him to his face, when he assures her what an ennobling effect marriage has upon men:—

One would really think that marriage were a sort of superior wash-house for men . . . and that men could come there and take a dip when they please—and in what state they please! I mean it! And it is flattering—very flattering—for me, as your daughter, to feel that you look upon me as so peculiarly suited for the washerwoman's post!

The crisis of the play is reached when Alfred himself comes to plead his cause, and Mrs. Riis, whom a chance allusion to a man's honour has entirely won over to Svava's side, asks him if he would believe a woman's word, supposing that, having had a past

like his, she promised to make him a good wife. He is astounded:—

such a thing could never happen. No man of honour would choose a woman of whose past he was not certain. Never!

Mrs. Riis: But what about a woman of honour, Alfred?

ALFRED: Ah, that is quite different.

NORDAN: To put it precisely, a woman owes a man both her past and her future; a man owes a woman only his future.

ALFRED: Well, if you like to put it that way—yes.

It is then that Svava gives him her answer by striking him across the face with her gloves. But it must not be thought that Bjornson puts the case only for the woman and so weakens his case. In an admirable scene between old Christensen, Dr. Nordan, and Mrs. Riis, the man's point of view is put at its very best, and in combating it Mrs. Riis has to place herself on the defensive. Christensen draws a brutally true picture of the matchmaking mother, and she shows how such a woman is the product of the generally accepted standard of morality as between the two sexes. "It only shows," she cries, "what a woman can sink to, from living with a man!"

The play ends on a note of hope; for the militancy of Svava, waged against great odds, succeeds in opening Alfred's eyes, and he goes away to prove himself worth waiting for—if she will only wait until he has won back her respect.

Miss Winifred Mayo managed to convey the dignity and restraint of the character of Mrs. Riis, while suggesting the tragedy underlying her life with Mrs. Riis. Miss Erietta Laseelles played the part of Svava a little crudely, giving somewhat the impression of a very young girl filled with rather impossible ideas, whereas the Svava of Bjornson's play is a young woman who has been in love before, and has managed kindergartens successfully for years, and whose judgment is therefore sane and matured. Mr. A. M. Heathcote as Riis was very successful, and the other parts were well filled, the very small one of Hoff, played by Mr. Jackson Wilcox, being noticeably good.

A SUFFRAGE NOVEL

It is significant of the progress made by the Woman's Movement, that a publisher should think it worth his while to bring out a novel series dealing with the enfranchisement of women. Time was when publishers turned a cold eye on fiction in which this question played a prominent or even a serious part; time was when commercial success was incompatible with Suffrage propaganda. Yet here we have Mr. Stanley Paul's series of novels, adorned by the title of "The Votes for Women Poodle."

The first of these is "The Poodle Woman," by Annesley Kenaly (Stanley Paul and Co., 6s.), the story of an impulsive Irish girl who becomes the wife of a man so unattractive before as well as after marriage that she wonders how she managed to fall in love with him. There is nothing in the book to excite the antagonism of the ordinary reader; there is much of society in it and none of the storm and stress of the Suffrage movement; and it contains no Suffragettes, though a stalwart Suffragist, Lady Susan Montagu, plays a considerable part. Attention is directed to the disabilities of woman owing to the lack of the vote, not to her efforts to obtain it; and these disabilities are brought forward in a way that even the most apathetic can hardly disregard. The "Poodle Woman" belongs to a type of woman who supports the worst traditions of womanhood, and is not a pleasant study, but the Irish nurse, with her Irishness, takes away some of the bad taste left by Mrs. Hawke-Hawkins. The weakness of the story seems to us to lie in the improbability of any judge in a case like Biddy's refusing to give the mother the custody of the child. He might in law so refuse, but in fact would not be likely to do so. Brightly and easily written, the book should appeal to that portion of the public which has not yet considered the question of the enfranchisement of women.

AS GERMANY SEES US

In order that German women may properly understand and sympathise with their English sisters in their fight for freedom, Dr. Kaethe Schirmacher has written a full account* of the militant movement from the commencement up to the present time. As works of reference Fraulien Schirmacher has evidently made great use of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's book, "The Suffragette," and of the newspaper VOTES FOR WOMEN, and the numerous and excellently reproduced cartoons from VOTES FOR WOMEN are exceedingly interesting. Very good portraits of Suffrage Leaders are also included. Thanks are due to the author for this as well as her other works, tending, as they all do, to bring about a stronger feeling of comradeship and solidarity among all women fighting for their emancipation.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Church Bells of England." By H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. (London: Oxford University Press. Price 7s. net.)

"Hearts Adrift." By George Raffalovich. (London: Francis Griffiths. Price 6s.)

"A Turkish Woman's European Impressions." By Zeyneb Hamam. (London: Society Service and Co. 6s. net.)

"Western Men With Eastern Mores." By W. N. Willis (London: Stanley Paul and Co. Price 5s. net.)

"Helen Redeemed and Other Poems." By Maurice Hewlett. (London: Macmillan. Price 4s. 6d. net.)

"University Education for Women." By Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, Litt.D. (Manchester: University Press. Price 6d. net.)

"Die Suffragetten." By Kaethe Schirmacher. Published by Alexander Duncker, Weimar. Price 2.50 marks.

THE URBITOR BURBERRY

The permanent characteristic of the British Climate is its changeability—settled contrariety—changes of weather—which call for something out of the ordinary as protective covering

THE URBITOR, under these conditions, is invaluable. No other overcoat or weather-proof offers so many advantages.

Be the weather mild or chilly, the URBITOR is the coat to wear. In the former case, it is light and air-free; in the latter, its dense weaving prevents penetration by wind or cold. The weather may be wet or fine; an URBITOR is the best coat on each occasion. Its non-absorbent nature keeps out heavy rains in a wonderful way. There is no soaking, consequently no dragging weight of water to be carried.

THE URBITOR is made of pure wool coatings, especially manufactured by Burberrys for the purpose of obtaining the perfect weatherproof.

The choice of patterns is unlimited, ranging through all colours and shades.

There are very many designs of THE URBITOR coat itself—models for every purpose.



Urbitor Burberry

Write for the book of THE URBITOR. It is well worth while.

BURBERRYS Haymarket, S.W., LONDON; 8 and 10, Boulevard Malesherbes, PARIS; Basingstoke; and Appointed Agents in Provincial Towns.



To be obtained in 1d. and 3d. packets from all Stores, Grocers, or Oilmen.

Send 1d. stamp to Dept. 'V' for Free Sample.

JOHN KNIGHT, LTD., Soapmakers by Appointment to H.M. KING GEORGE V. The Royal Primrose Soap Works, LONDON, E.

Articles and News contributed for insertion in VOTES FOR WOMEN should be sent to The Editors, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., at the earliest possible date, and in no case later than first post Monday morning prior to the publication of the paper.

The Editors cannot hold themselves in any way responsible for the return of unused manuscripts, though they will endeavour as far as possible to return them when requested if stamps for postage are enclosed. MSS should, if possible, be typewritten.

Subscriptions to the Paper should be sent to The Publisher, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

The terms are, post free, 6s. 6d. annual subscription, 8s. 3d. for six months inside the United Kingdom, 8s. 8d. (\$2.25c.) and 4s. 4d. (\$1.15c.) abroad, payable in advance.

The Paper can be obtained from all newsagents and bookstalls.

For quotations for Advertisements, apply to the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

FOUNDED IN 1870.

Published at 505, BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Editor: ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

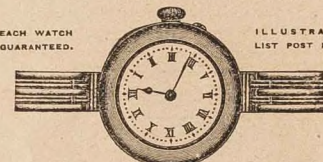
President of the New England Woman Suffrage Association.

The only weekly paper in America devoted to Women's Suffrage. Gives the news of the Suffrage Movement, the facts as to the successful working of Women's Franchise in the Western States of America, and authentic relations of all the Anti-Suffrage falsehoods on that subject.

Price, including foreign postage, 6s. 6d. per annum.

BY APPOINTMENT.

The
Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
Company Ltd.



15 carat Gold Keyless Lever Watch.
Mounted on 15 carat Gold London-made
Expanding Bracelet £25 0 0
ONLY ADDRESS **112, RECENT STREET, LONDON, W.**

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB,

3, YORK STREET, St. James's, S.W.

The Board of Management have decided, in view of the very deep interest shown in the objects of the Club, to enroll a further 99 Founder Members at 21s. Subscription and no Entrance Fee.

EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE.

Members are notified that Tallis d'Hôte Lunch (1s.) and Dinner (2s. 6d.) are served daily. Application may now be made for bedroom accommodation.

The Club has been formed as a Social Club for

MEN AND WOMEN

interested in the Suffrage Movement.

CONVANT LECTURES ARRANGED.

Lecture, Tuesday, February 25, at 3.30 p.m. Speaker, Miss

3 1/2 1/2 1/2 Subject: "Woman's Vote and the Empire."

Telephone 822 Chiswick.

THE LAVENDER LAUNDRY

Strafford Road Acton, W.

We solicit the Custom of all who believe in supporting Women's labour, and who appreciate having their Linen washed in honest, wholesome fashion without the aid of chemicals.

Excellent Testimonials.

Phone or write for Price List.

Our own Vans collect and deliver daily in London.

Special Department for Country orders.

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THACKERAY HOTEL

Great Russell Street, London.

This large and well-appointed TEMPERANCE HOTEL has Passenger Lift, Electric Light throughout, Bathrooms on every floor, Smoking Room, Drawing Room, Reading and Smoking Rooms, Billiard Room, Perfect Sanitation, Telephone, Public Porter.

Excellent, Attendance, and Table d'Hôte Breakfast, Single from 1s. 6d. to 2s. Table d'Hôte Dinner, Six Courses, 3s.

1701 Testimonial Testimonials on Application.

Telegraphic Address "Thackeray London."

"THE MAN'S SHARE"

By F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE

(The speech delivered by him from the dock of the Old Bailey, May, 1912, together with a biographical note.)

PRICE ONE PENNY.

On Sale at VOTES FOR WOMEN Publishing Offices,

4-7, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET, E.C.

GREAT CARNIVAL FÊTE,

CAXTON HALL, on MARCH 1st.

3 p.m. till Midnight.

Opening by Lena Ashwell and George Lansbury.

Continous Entertainments by well-known Musical and Dramatic Artists.

ELLEN TERRY will give Prizes for Fancy Dress Competition.

Closet Hamilton and her "Wax Works."

Dancing and many other Attractions.

Enjoy yourself and help the International Suffrage Shop.

Details, 15, Adam Street, Strand.

Admission and Side Show Tickets at Reduced Rates if bought before 25th February.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Send your orders at once for

VOTES

VOL. V. FOR

WOMEN

Handsomely bound in the Colours, price 10/6

Post free in the United Kingdom, 11/6

WOMEN IN REVOLT

DIARY OF EVENTS

Thursday, Feb. 13.—Refreshment house, Regent's Park, burnt down, damage estimated at £600-£700; attributed to Suffragettes.

Protest made by Mr. J. W. Maycock from the Strangers' Gallery, House of Commons. Pillar-boxes attacked at Bradford and elsewhere.

Windows broken at a bank (Bow), and further damage at Bow Police-station by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was arrested. Two other arrests, one for obstruction (Miss Daisy Lansbury) and one for assault (Miss Zelle Emerson).

Friday, Feb. 14.—Statement that outbreak of militancy postponed in view of national tribute to Captain Scott and his comrades.

Telegraph wires cut at Kenton, Newcastle.

Letter-box, Inland Revenue Department, Birmingham, and explosive phial sent into it. Letters damaged at Norbiton.

Saturday, Feb. 15.—During Friday night and Saturday morning golf courses attacked by means of burning and cutting of the ground with hairpins. At Acton, where a competition had been arranged for Saturday, the damage is estimated at £150. Servants sleeping at the Acton clubhouse were disturbed about four o'clock in the morning by the noise of a motor-car and the sound of women's voices and subdued laughter. Six empty medicine bottles lying on five burned greens, when daylight came the purpose of the nocturnal visitation.

At Panteg golf links, near Pontypool, in addition to damaged greens, the pavilion was broken open and damaged. Boots were cut and bags were damaged. Impressions were taken of three footprints of ladies' boots. The local suffragists denied knowledge of the perpetrators of the damage.

A report was circulated on Monday to the effect that the links at Walton Heath, where Mr. Lloyd George frequently plays, had been badly damaged. This afterwards turned out to be untrue, which is not, perhaps, surprising, as for the past fortnight the most stringent precautions have been taken to prevent a possible attack by militant Suffragists, and fifty caddies, "selected for their strength," according to the Times, have been placed on the course to guard it, day and night.

No Arrests! Again, no arrests have been made in connection with the damage thus done. On Friday night three women and a man were seen hurrying in the direction of the affected links at Crompter. The names and addresses of three women strangers who were observed on the Sheringham course on Friday and Saturday were taken before they left for London on the latter day; and at Sandwith, suspicion has fallen on two women who, arriving from London on Friday night, missed the last train back and went to Deal by cab. But beyond these meagre clues no evidence seems to be forthcoming as to the authors of the depredations.

More Business for Insurance Companies It is stated that in consequence of the recent raids on golf courses, Lloyd's underwriters are now being asked to insure against damage to the greens in various golf courses. Many insurance policies were taken out on Monday last, and once more the militants have put money into the pockets of the Insurance Companies. The Times is pleased to be humorous as follows on the matter: "The rate quoted on each green is £1 for twelve months' underwriters to pay any claims for damage to each green up to £50. The terms provide, however, that all the eighteen holes

of the course are to be insured, for it is thought that, but for the provision, the clubs would be disposed to insure greens close to highways or comparatively accessible in other ways to Suffragist raids and leave greens less liable to damage to take care of themselves. Also the insurance of the eighteen greens allows some play for average. The annual premium to be paid by each club will therefore be £18, and the limit of liability for underwriters will be £900. Such a loss could occur only if injury amounting to £50 were done to every green on the course—destruction which could scarcely be in the wildest dreams of the militant women."

The London Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian wrote on Monday last: "No golfer is, of course, enthusiastic about the silly mischief which some militant suffragists have done to the greens, but it is possible to find one or two who look on the matter in a characteristic sporting way. One sportsman was explaining to me to-day that as the business of golf was to get over difficulties, and as many clubs, for instance, were constantly proud about a little long shot bunkers, a little bunker or two on the green or a few bald patches only increased the difficulties, and gave new opportunities for a good shot. He expected to see the golf-club makers with a new suffrage lofting putter on the market in a day or two. He was told that a man who talked like that was liable to be expelled from his club."

Heaven Will! The secretary of the Professional Golfers' Association, which numbers about 850 members, is reported to have said in a Press interview: "If any of these women are caught damaging the links I do not believe they will be handed over to the police. The best way would be to withdraw policy protection from those women and heaven help them if they are caught."

We are reminded of the Welsh steward who said to a woman selling Vorps roe on the occasion of the Welsh Eisteddfod in 1909: "If any of your women are inside the Hall to-day and dare to make a disturbance, heaven help them!" Heaven will, was the quick reply, "for it is always on the side of the right."

PILLAR BOXES A number of pillar boxes have been attacked in various parts of the country. For instance, considerable damage was caused at Bradford last Thursday, where black fluid was poured into the main letter box. On Friday, again, upwards of a hundred letters were damaged at Oxford by an inky substance, and green paint in a tube was also put into the letter box at Charing Cross Post Office. On the same day it is alleged that an unknown Suffragist perpetrated an explosive phial into the Inland Revenue Department's letter box at Birmingham, which at the time contained paper money to the value of £100 outside the Albert Hall on the occasion of the Welsh Eisteddfod in 1909. The post office officials claim that they managed to save the contents of the box.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT Telegraph wires to the north of Kenton, Newcastle, were found on Friday afternoon to have been cut. The damage was attributed to Suffragists, as on a label attached to a telegraph pole was found the strange device, "Votes for women."

SUFFRAGISTS IN PRISON In Holloway Gaol

Table with 3 columns: Name, When Sentenced, Length of Sentence. Lists names like Miss Evelyn Cotton Haig, Miss Margaret McFarlane, etc.

In Tullamore Gaol

Table with 3 columns: Name, When Sentenced, Length of Sentence. Lists names like Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Conroy, etc.

In Brixton Gaol

Table with 3 columns: Name, When Sentenced, Length of Sentence. Lists names like Mr. William Lansbury, Mr. Hugh Franklin, etc.

PROTEST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS On February 13 another protest against the Government's treatment of women was made by a man in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons. During a speech by the Unionist member for Exbridge on Indian silver, which was being delivered to a very small audience, Mr. J. W. Maycock advanced to the front of the Gallery and said loudly, "I protest against your brutal treatment of women!" He had great difficulty in finishing his sentence, as the plain clothes detectives, who now form a large section of the "strangers" in the Gallery, seized him, pulled him to the ground, a hand being placed over his mouth, and then bore him

out. After a few minutes' detention he was conducted out of the precincts of the House and allowed to go free. Mr. Maycock is a member of the Men's Political Union.

MILITANT INVASION OF GOLF LINKS

Most of the attacks upon golf links were carried out in the early hours of Friday morning, February 14. Greens are known to have been damaged at the following clubs:—

- Acton, Mid-Surrey. Bradford Moor, Panteg. Brantchester, Pontypool. Bushey Hall, Raynes Park. Chingford, Sandwich (Royal St. George's). Clacton-on-Sea, Sheringham. Clonon-on-Sea, Frinton-on-Sea. Leicester, Stoke Poges. Swinley Forest.

In most cases the greens were torn up with trowels, and words burnt in with acid, conveying messages such as "Votes or War," "Justice before Sport," "No Votes, no Golf," "Peace with Honour," "Better be Hostile than Indifferent," and the ever familiar "Votes for Women" and "No Surrender."

No fewer than nine of the greens of the Mid-Surrey course (Richmond) were torn up, and the 18th hole was decorated with purple, white, and green colours fastened to the ground with hairpins. At Acton, where a competition had been arranged for Saturday, the damage is estimated at £150. Servants sleeping at the Acton clubhouse were disturbed about four o'clock in the morning by the noise of a motor-car and the sound of women's voices and subdued laughter. Six empty medicine bottles lying on five burned greens, when daylight came the purpose of the nocturnal visitation.

At Panteg golf links, near Pontypool, in addition to damaged greens, the pavilion was broken open and damaged. Boots were cut and bags were damaged. Impressions were taken of three footprints of ladies' boots. The local suffragists denied knowledge of the perpetrators of the damage.

A report was circulated on Monday to the effect that the links at Walton Heath, where Mr. Lloyd George frequently plays, had been badly damaged. This afterwards turned out to be untrue, which is not, perhaps, surprising, as for the past fortnight the most stringent precautions have been taken to prevent a possible attack by militant Suffragists, and fifty caddies, "selected for their strength," according to the Times, have been placed on the course to guard it, day and night.

No Arrests! Again, no arrests have been made in connection with the damage thus done. On Friday night three women and a man were seen hurrying in the direction of the affected links at Crompter. The names and addresses of three women strangers who were observed on the Sheringham course on Friday and Saturday were taken before they left for London on the latter day; and at Sandwith, suspicion has fallen on two women who, arriving from London on Friday night, missed the last train back and went to Deal by cab. But beyond these meagre clues no evidence seems to be forthcoming as to the authors of the depredations.

More Business for Insurance Companies It is stated that in consequence of the recent raids on golf courses, Lloyd's underwriters are now being asked to insure against damage to the greens in various golf courses. Many insurance policies were taken out on Monday last, and once more the militants have put money into the pockets of the Insurance Companies. The Times is pleased to be humorous as follows on the matter: "The rate quoted on each green is £1 for twelve months' underwriters to pay any claims for damage to each green up to £50. The terms provide, however, that all the eighteen holes

of the course are to be insured, for it is thought that, but for the provision, the clubs would be disposed to insure greens close to highways or comparatively accessible in other ways to Suffragist raids and leave greens less liable to damage to take care of themselves. Also the insurance of the eighteen greens allows some play for average. The annual premium to be paid by each club will therefore be £18, and the limit of liability for underwriters will be £900. Such a loss could occur only if injury amounting to £50 were done to every green on the course—destruction which could scarcely be in the wildest dreams of the militant women."

The London Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian wrote on Monday last: "No golfer is, of course, enthusiastic about the silly mischief which some militant suffragists have done to the greens, but it is possible to find one or two who look on the matter in a characteristic sporting way. One sportsman was explaining to me to-day that as the business of golf was to get over difficulties, and as many clubs, for instance, were constantly proud about a little long shot bunkers, a little bunker or two on the green or a few bald patches only increased the difficulties, and gave new opportunities for a good shot. He expected to see the golf-club makers with a new suffrage lofting putter on the market in a day or two. He was told that a man who talked like that was liable to be expelled from his club."

Heaven Will! The secretary of the Professional Golfers' Association, which numbers about 850 members, is reported to have said in a Press interview: "If any of these women are caught damaging the links I do not believe they will be handed over to the police. The best way would be to withdraw policy protection from those women and heaven help them if they are caught."

We are reminded of the Welsh steward who said to a woman selling Vorps roe on the occasion of the Welsh Eisteddfod in 1909: "If any of your women are inside the Hall to-day and dare to make a disturbance, heaven help them!" Heaven will, was the quick reply, "for it is always on the side of the right."

PILLAR BOXES A number of pillar boxes have been attacked in various parts of the country. For instance, considerable damage was caused at Bradford last Thursday, where black fluid was poured into the main letter box. On Friday, again, upwards of a hundred letters were damaged at Oxford by an inky substance, and green paint in a tube was also put into the letter box at Charing Cross Post Office. On the same day it is alleged that an unknown Suffragist perpetrated an explosive phial into the Inland Revenue Department's letter box at Birmingham, which at the time contained paper money to the value of £100 outside the Albert Hall on the occasion of the Welsh Eisteddfod in 1909. The post office officials claim that they managed to save the contents of the box.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT Telegraph wires to the north of Kenton, Newcastle, were found on Friday afternoon to have been cut. The damage was attributed to Suffragists, as on a label attached to a telegraph pole was found the strange device, "Votes for women."

SUFFRAGISTS IN PRISON In Holloway Gaol

Table with 3 columns: Name, When Sentenced, Length of Sentence. Lists names like Miss Evelyn Cotton Haig, Miss Margaret McFarlane, etc.

In Tullamore Gaol

Table with 3 columns: Name, When Sentenced, Length of Sentence. Lists names like Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Conroy, etc.

In Brixton Gaol

Table with 3 columns: Name, When Sentenced, Length of Sentence. Lists names like Mr. William Lansbury, Mr. Hugh Franklin, etc.

PROTEST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS On February 13 another protest against the Government's treatment of women was made by a man in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons. During a speech by the Unionist member for Exbridge on Indian silver, which was being delivered to a very small audience, Mr. J. W. Maycock advanced to the front of the Gallery and said loudly, "I protest against your brutal treatment of women!" He had great difficulty in finishing his sentence, as the plain clothes detectives, who now form a large section of the "strangers" in the Gallery, seized him, pulled him to the ground, a hand being placed over his mouth, and then bore him

out. After a few minutes' detention he was conducted out of the precincts of the House and allowed to go free. Mr. Maycock is a member of the Men's Political Union.

MILITANT INVASION OF GOLF LINKS

Most of the attacks upon golf links were carried out in the early hours of Friday morning, February 14. Greens are known to have been damaged at the following clubs:—

- Acton, Mid-Surrey. Bradford Moor, Panteg. Brantchester, Pontypool. Bushey Hall, Raynes Park. Chingford, Sandwich (Royal St. George's). Clacton-on-Sea, Sheringham. Clonon-on-Sea, Frinton-on-Sea. Leicester, Stoke Poges. Swinley Forest.

In most cases the greens were torn up with trowels, and words burnt in with acid, conveying messages such as "Votes or War," "Justice before Sport," "No Votes, no Golf," "Peace with Honour," "Better be Hostile than Indifferent," and the ever familiar "Votes for Women" and "No Surrender."

No fewer than nine of the greens of the Mid-Surrey course (Richmond) were torn up, and the 18th hole was decorated with purple, white, and green colours fastened to the ground with hairpins. At Acton, where a competition had been arranged for Saturday, the damage is estimated at £150. Servants sleeping at the Acton clubhouse were disturbed about four o'clock in the morning by the noise of a motor-car and the sound of women's voices and subdued laughter. Six empty medicine bottles lying on five burned greens, when daylight came the purpose of the nocturnal visitation.

At Panteg golf links, near Pontypool, in addition to damaged greens, the pavilion was broken open and damaged. Boots were cut and bags were damaged. Impressions were taken of three footprints of ladies' boots. The local suffragists denied knowledge of the perpetrators of the damage.

A report was circulated on Monday to the effect that the links at Walton Heath, where Mr. Lloyd George frequently plays, had been badly damaged. This afterwards turned out to be untrue, which is not, perhaps, surprising, as for the past fortnight the most stringent precautions have been taken to prevent a possible attack by militant Suffragists, and fifty caddies, "selected for their strength," according to the Times, have been placed on the course to guard it, day and night.

No Arrests! Again, no arrests have been made in connection with the damage thus done. On Friday night three women and a man were seen hurrying in the direction of the affected links at Crompter. The names and addresses of three women strangers who were observed on the Sheringham course on Friday and Saturday were taken before they left for London on the latter day; and at Sandwith, suspicion has fallen on two women who, arriving from London on Friday night, missed the last train back and went to Deal by cab. But beyond these meagre clues no evidence seems to be forthcoming as to the authors of the depredations.

More Business for Insurance Companies It is stated that in consequence of the recent raids on golf courses, Lloyd's underwriters are now being asked to insure against damage to the greens in various golf courses. Many insurance policies were taken out on Monday last, and once more the militants have put money into the pockets of the Insurance Companies. The Times is pleased to be humorous as follows on the matter: "The rate quoted on each green is £1 for twelve months' underwriters to pay any claims for damage to each green up to £50. The terms provide, however, that all the eighteen holes

of the course are to be insured, for it is thought that, but for the provision, the clubs would be disposed to insure greens close to highways or comparatively accessible in other ways to Suffragist raids and leave greens less liable to damage to take care of themselves. Also the insurance of the eighteen greens allows some play for average. The annual premium to be paid by each club will therefore be £18, and the limit of liability for underwriters will be £900. Such a loss could occur only if injury amounting to £50 were done to every green on the course—destruction which could scarcely be in the wildest dreams of the militant women."

The London Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian wrote on Monday last: "No golfer is, of course, enthusiastic about the silly mischief which some militant suffragists have done to the greens, but it is possible to find one or two who look on the matter in a characteristic sporting way. One sportsman was explaining to me to-day that as the business of golf was to get over difficulties, and as many clubs, for instance, were constantly proud about a little long shot bunkers, a little bunker or two on the green or a few bald patches only increased the difficulties, and gave new opportunities for a good shot. He expected to see the golf-club makers with a new suffrage lofting putter on the market in a day or two. He was told that a man who talked like that was liable to be expelled from his club."

Heaven Will! The secretary of the Professional Golfers' Association, which numbers about 850 members, is reported to have said in a Press interview: "If any of these women are caught damaging the links I do not believe they will be handed over to the police. The best way would be to withdraw policy protection from those women and heaven help them if they are caught."

We are reminded of the Welsh steward who said to a woman selling Vorps roe on the occasion of the Welsh Eisteddfod in 1909: "If any of your women are inside the Hall to-day and dare to make a disturbance, heaven help them!" Heaven will, was the quick reply, "for it is always on the side of the right."

PILLAR BOXES A number of pillar boxes have been attacked in various parts of the country. For instance, considerable damage was caused at Bradford last Thursday, where black fluid was poured into the main letter box. On Friday, again, upwards of a hundred letters were damaged at Oxford by an inky substance, and green paint in a tube was also put into the letter box at Charing Cross Post Office. On the same day it is alleged that an unknown Suffragist perpetrated an explosive phial into the Inland Revenue Department's letter box at Birmingham, which at the time contained paper money to the value of £100 outside the Albert Hall on the occasion of the Welsh Eisteddfod in 1909. The post office officials claim that they managed to save the contents of the box.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT Telegraph wires to the north of Kenton, Newcastle, were found on Friday afternoon to have been cut. The damage was attributed to Suffragists, as on a label attached to a telegraph pole was found the strange device, "Votes for women."

SUFFRAGISTS IN PRISON In Holloway Gaol

Table with 3 columns: Name, When Sentenced, Length of Sentence. Lists names like Miss Evelyn Cotton Haig, Miss Margaret McFarlane, etc.

In Tullamore Gaol

Table with 3 columns: Name, When Sentenced, Length of Sentence. Lists names like Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Conroy, etc.

In Brixton Gaol

Table with 3 columns: Name, When Sentenced, Length of Sentence. Lists names like Mr. William Lansbury, Mr. Hugh Franklin, etc.

PROTEST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS On February 13 another protest against the Government's treatment of women was made by a man in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons. During a speech by the Unionist member for Exbridge on Indian silver, which was being delivered to a very small audience, Mr. J. W. Maycock advanced to the front of the Gallery and said loudly, "I protest against your brutal treatment of women!" He had great difficulty in finishing his sentence, as the plain clothes detectives, who now form a large section of the "strangers" in the Gallery, seized him, pulled him to the ground, a hand being placed over his mouth, and then bore him

WINDOWS BROKEN AT BOW

Mr. Lansbury's Daughter Arrested Two militant demonstrations have taken place during the week in the constituency of Bow and Bromley, the scene of the late parliamentary contest, when Mr. George Lansbury stood for re-election. On Thursday evening, February 13, following a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union in the Bow and Bromley Hall, some two or three hundred women came out of the hall to march round the district. They were headed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. When the procession reached the Bow branch of the London County and Westminster Bank, stones were thrown, and a window in the bank, valued at £4 10s., was broken. Three arrests were made. (See below.)

THE SECOND DEMONSTRATION

Another Suffragist meeting was held in Devon Road, Bow, last Monday evening, at which Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was one of the speakers. After the meeting a militant protest was made in Bow Road, where windows were broken in Bromley Public Hall, Bow Liberal Association, and some shops. In connection with these disturbances the following Suffragists were arrested:—Miss Annie Lansbury and Mr. William Lansbury (daughter and son of Mr. George Lansbury), Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Zelle Emerson, Mrs. Alice Moor, and Mrs. Eva Watson. They were brought up at the Police Court on Tuesday morning. (See next page.)

A MILITANT PROTEST POSTPONED

It was stated in a Press interview by an official of the Women's Freedom League that a militant protest of an emphatic character, which had been arranged to take place on Thursday in last week was deferred in consequence of the Memorial Service being held on that day in St. Paul's for the Antarctic heroes.

IN THE COURTS

Friday, Feb. 14.—At the Thames Police Court, before Mr. Lyecester:—

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, for damaging plate glass windows in Westminster Bank, Bow Road, fined £1 10s. and £4 10s. damages, or six weeks' imprisonment.

For damage at Bow Police-station, fined 2s. and £4 damage, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

Miss Zelle Emerson, for using "insulting" words, throwing stones, and assaulting a police inspector, fined 40s. for throwing stones, or a month's imprisonment; 21s. for assault, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

Miss Daisy Lansbury, for inciting Miss Sylvia Pankhurst to resist her lawful apprehension. Defendant denied charge, and was discharged.

Tuesday, Feb. 18.—At Wealdstone Sessions, Mr. Hugh Franklin, brought up on a warrant, remanded in custody, bail being refused.

At the Thames Police Court, before Mr. Lyecester:—

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Eva Watson, Miss Annie Lansbury, and Mrs. Alice Moor, for damaging a window at Messrs. Selby and Sons, Bow Road, value £3 10s.; Miss Pankhurst sentenced to two months' hard labour, each of the other defendants to one month's hard labour.

Mr. William Arthur Lansbury, for damaging plate glass window at Bromley Hall, value £3 10s., two months' hard labour.

Miss Zelle Emerson, for damaging a window at the Liberal Association, Bow Road, value £2 8s., two months' hard labour.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.—At the London Sessions:—

Miss Editha Ball, Miss Sarah Bennett, Miss Margaret Haley, Miss Clara Lambert, Miss Pleasance Pendered, and Miss Jane Shortt, all charged with window-breaking to the value of over £5. Remanded till to-day (Friday).

THE CASES IN DETAIL

Friday, Feb. 14

On Friday, February 14, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Zelle Emerson, and Miss Daisy Lansbury were brought up before Mr. Lyecester at the Thames Police Court.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was charged with breaking a window in the London County and Westminster Bank, and further with breaking a window in the matron's room at the police station. The defendant admitted that she meant to break the Bank window but did not succeed, and she called a witness to prove this. She admitted breaking the window at the station. She would like to say why she did it. Doing what she did was the only way they could get the franchise. She went there to make disorder, and did it that they might bring the question of "Votes for Women" to victory. If sent to prison she intended to go on the "hunger strike."

Mr. Lyecester said he believed defendant's story struck the Bank window, and he was obliged to convict on both charges. He had nothing to do with the question of motive. On the first charge she would be fined £1 10s. and £4 10s. On the second of the damage, or six weeks' imprisonment; and on the second charge 20s. and 4s., the amount of damage, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

Miss Emerson was fined 40s. for throwing stones, or a month's imprisonment, and 21s. or fourteen days' for the assault. Both defendants elected to go to prison.

Fines Paid Again! The following day, at noon, both Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Miss Zelle Emerson were released from Holloway Prison, their fines having been paid by some person unknown. Both had refused food while in prison, and had been on the hunger strike for twenty-four hours.

It will be remembered that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's fine was paid in the same mysterious way on February 5, when she was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for obstructing the police on the occasion of Mrs. Drummond's attempt to interview Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons.

MR. LANSBURY'S SON AND DAUGHTER SENTENCED

On Tuesday, February 18, as a sequel to the second militant protest in Bow Road (see preceding page), six defendants surrendered to their bail in the Thames Police Court, including the son and daughter of Mr. George Lansbury. Of these, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Zelle Emerson (both recently released on the payment of their fines), and Mr. William Arthur Lansbury, charged with breaking windows, were sentenced to two months' hard labour, with the option of a fine; and Mrs. Alice Moor, Mrs. Eva Watson, and Miss Annie Lansbury, on a similar charge, to one month's hard labour, also without the option of a fine.

Mr. William Lansbury, who gave his occupation as a timber merchant, admitted that he had broken the window, and said that "a militant protest of an emphatic character," which had been arranged to take place on Thursday in last week was deferred in consequence of the Memorial Service being held on that day in St. Paul's for the Antarctic heroes.

Mr. Lyecester said it was no use pointing out the folly of such conduct, and sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

Miss Pankhurst said a few days ago someone paid her fine against her wish, so she came again. If they could get a state of turbulence in the East End and other parts they would get the vote. She would again do the "hunger strike."

Mr. Lyecester sentenced Miss Pankhurst to two months' hard labour, saying if she liked to behave like common riff-raff she must be treated as such.

MR. FRANKLIN'S CASE

It will be remembered that Mr. Hugh Franklin refused to answer a summons to appear at Wealdstone Court House on December 17 on a charge of endangering the safety of passengers on the Great Central Railway by setting a railway carriage on fire. (See Votes for Women, December 20.) A warrant for his arrest was at once issued, but was not put into execution until last Monday, when, as Mr. Franklin was crossing the Strand about two o'clock, he was summarily arrested by a constable. Mr. Franklin asked to see the warrant, which, however, was not produced until he was taken to Bow Street. Bail was refused, and he at once started the hunger strike as a protest, and had therefore been without food eighteen hours when he was brought up at Wealdstone Court House on Tuesday and charged as stated above.

Evidence of identification was taken, and Mr. Franklin protested that the usual means of identification had not been employed in his case, as the witness (a railway official) had not been asked to pick him out from several others. Witness observed that it would not be difficult to pick him out.

The defendant was remanded until next Tuesday, and was removed to Brixton Gaol, bail again being refused. Still protesting against this, Mr. Franklin announced his intention of persisting in the hunger strike until he was allowed bail. As we went to press, we received the news that he had been forcibly fed.

THE IRISH SUFFRAGIST PRISONERS

We are glad to be able to announce that the three Suffragist prisoners in Tullamore Gaol have now been accorded full political rights. The memorial addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, to which signatures have continued to pour in at the Dublin offices of the Irish Women's Franchise League, has therefore been closed. It is worth recalling, perhaps, that the prisoners in question were promised last Sunday week, after seven days' fast, that these rights would be accorded them on condition that they resumed their food. The promise, as we stated last week, was not kept in several particulars, relating to writing material, newspapers, furniture, &c., and visitors were received in a sort of wired cage "rising box," instead of a reception room. These indignities have now been removed.

Mrs. Hoskin, who was released in a state of collapse before the hunger strike came to an end, is still in a serious state of health, largely owing to the fact that when the order for her release came, she was obliged to convict on both charges. Her condition from the people of Tullamore, hurried her off to Dublin by train, and so brought on a heart attack. She is now having every care, and is slowly making her way to recovery.

MILITANCY FOR NON-MILITANTS

A great deal of interest was aroused by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's article on "Militancy for Non-Militants," which appeared in Votes for Women on February 7. It was much commented on, both in the London and provincial Press, and we have received a good deal of correspondence on the subject, some of which was unavoidably held over last week owing to great pressure on our space. We give below a selection from the communications that have been sent to us.

We have received the following from the Women's Freedom League:—

"The Women's Freedom League has noted with deep interest the policy outlined by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence on the subject of a 'middle course' for suffragists who feel the need for strong action, but who are not disposed to commit attacks on property. The National Executive Committee of the Women's Freedom League desires to point out that such a policy, and such lines of action, have already been given full exposition by the 'War against Law' campaign of the W.F.L., a campaign which has included in the past some of the most effective and educative protests the women's movement has known.

"The demand now is for a Government measure; the policy continues anti-Government, active militancy was resorted to the instant the pledges of the Prime Minister were falsified; and a campaign against the improper encroachments upon the rights of women citizens will be carried on 'persistently and continuously'—in the words of the resolution carried overwhelmingly by the March Conference—until justice is obtained. 'War against Law'—law which excludes women from the prerogatives granted by the Constitution, the administration of law which differentiates between the sexes to the disadvantage of women—against Government without consent, and legislation without control, will be waged unflinchingly. The Women's Freedom League takes its stand upon the position as defined long years ago by Sydney Smith, one of the most famous of suffragists: 'The enfranchisement of women is the law of the land. Not the law, but the lawyers, keep her from it.' And until this truth is recognised the League will refuse to recognise the authority of the law, as administered by lawyers.

In regard to the first of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's suggestions, that a policy of opposition to the Coalition be embarked on, the W.F.L., except for a brief period during which the Conciliation Bill campaign was being carried on, has held to this line of action. When Labour candidates have been supported at by-elections it has not been by virtue of any arrangement with the Labour party, but by virtue of furthering the anti-Government policy by splitting the Liberal vote.

The second suggestion, of determined questioning on all platforms at public and semi-public gatherings, has been carried out by the W.S.P.U. It has roused such frenzies of insensate fury that we fear very few non-militant women would regard it as eliminating the risk of the 'violence' they so shrink from.

"The third, resistance to law, such as tax and Insurance Act resistance, was inaugurated by the W.F.L., and has been carried out continuously for some years. Many other societies joined enthusiastically in this form of protest just as they joined in the census evasion, another effective form of resistance emanating from the Freedom League, and at the present moment the headquarters office and many of its provincial offices are defying the Insurance Act, and await the action of the law. Our campaign to-day includes not only these forms of passive resistance, but resistance to other laws, to police regulations, to the rules of police and criminal courts, and a long series of 'war against law' protests which do not include acts of violence. It is evident, therefore, that the Women's Freedom League effectually bridges over the gap specified by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence."

(Mrs. Lawrence's answer to the above statement will be found in her article "Political Militancy," on page 295.)

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Editors.—In Votes of the 4th inst. you say you will welcome suggestions. I therefore venture to offer you one or two. In the present crisis, as always, the main obstacle to success is the inertia of the electorate. The great mass of the people remain indifferent, even in the times of the great civil war. The more important political reforms have always been effected by a resolute and self-sacrificing minority, except of late

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less, 2s. 1d. per word for every additional word

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETINGS.

Q.V. Will all Suffragists at Braddon, Mckisham, Caine, Lonsdale, and each write for details of our Poster Campaign?

LONDON SOCIETY (N.U.W.S.S.). Public Reception, February 21, 3.30-6.15, Westminster Palace Hotel.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION. Edmondson Town Hall, Friday, Feb. 21, 8 p.m. Admission free.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE. Hold regular Public Meetings every Wednesday afternoon at Cannon Hall, Speakers: Feb. 26, Surgeon-General Evans, C.B. Subject: "Florence Nightingale—the Great Woman Citizen."

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement, no extra. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, warmest, damiest, cosiest quarters.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, superior, from 30s. Close Baker Street, Underground and Tube. Bed and breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day.

BRIGHTON. TITCHFIELD HOUSE. Good table, congenial society. Terms from 25s. Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

CHATEAU D'ORX, SWITZERLAND. Winter sports; fine climate. Small, comfortable English pension. Terms 68 francs.

FOLKESTONE. "Trevarra," Bouvierie Road, W. Board-residence, excellent position, close to sea, less, and theatre; separate tables, moderate terms; private apartments if required.

GUESTS received in Lady's Country House; good cooking, vegetarian if required; indoor sanitation; hot baths; home comforts; south aspect; bracing—Box 256, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4/7, Red Lion Court.

LONDON, W.C. (113, Gower Street). Refined HOME (ladies). Bed, breakfast, dinner, and full board Sundays (cubic), from 18s. 6d. Rooms, 18s. 6d. Full board, 17s. 6d. to 25s. Gentlemen from 18s. 6d.

PARIS—French Lady and Daughter, professor, receive two ladies as paying guests; bright apartments, beautiful prospect on the Luxembourg Gardens.—Mme. Delezay, 15 rue Royer-Collard.

PRIVATE HOTEL, for Ladies only; quiet and refined; 13, St. George's Square, Westminster; bedroom, breakfast, bath and attendance, from 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss Davis.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies. Cubicles from 18s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; and by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkin, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SUFFRAGETTES, keep well and fit by spending your week ends at Brighton. Comfortable Board-residence at Miss Turner (W.S.P.U.), 82a View, Victoria Road. Terms Moderate, Sat. Tel. 1702 Brighton.

29 AND 30, QUEEN SQUARE, W.C.—35s. weekly; 1s. per day; heated throughout hot water system.—Proprietress.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

ASCOT.—To Let, furnished, pretty eight-roomed cottage, handily sunny garden, stable, company's water; outside sanitation; moderate rent. Also well-furnished bedroom and sitting-room, Earswater. Gas, attendance.—Apply, Buckhurst Hill Cottage, Ascot.

CHELSEA.—Large Front Room, First Floor (drawing room) to let, unfurnished. Decoy kept house; use of bathroom. 10s. weekly.—D, 21, Oakley Street, Chelsea.

HAMPSTEAD.—Lady wishes to Let portion of house, three or four rooms, unfurnished. Use of bathroom (geyser). Very moderate rent.—Box 320, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4/7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

IN one of the healthiest and most beautiful Estates, on famous golf links. Picturesque and well-built houses to be let or sold. Prices from £350; rents from £32 p.a. Houses of any size to suit purchasers will be built on instalment system, under which repayments do not exceed rent. Gravel soil, main drainage and water, bracing air, golf club, residential club, tennis, croquet, cricket, bowls, miniature rifle range, &c. 1 1/2 miles from Bank; splendid service of trains for business men. Illustrated booklet post free.—Apply Estate Office, Gidea Park, Essex.

LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for Meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford Street.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL

ADA MOORE gives Lessons in Singing and Voice Production, distinct and special. 105, Beaufort Mansions, London, S.W. West End studio. Visits Brighton weekly.

A HEALTHY, profitable occupation for girls. Train for dairy and poultry farming, adaptable either for the Counties or for the home counties.—Free booklet from Mrs. Dutton, Sawbridge-worth.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. Smedley, recommended by W.S.P.U. Sets from 1 guinea; partial dentures from 2s. 6d. per tooth; re-plate from 10s. 6d.; repairs from 2s. 6d. (in a few hours); extraction, 1s.; painless, 2s. 6d.; with gas, 5s.; stopping from 2s. 6d.; gold crowns; teeth without plates; children's teeth regulated.—39, Beauchamp Place, Brompton Road, S.W.

GOD'S 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 sacrilegious 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. (10c. American stamps) prepared purposely to solve your perplexities.—Katharine Bushnell, "Bernard Lodge," 101, Drayton Park, Highbury, London, N.

LADIES' ELECTRIC SUN BATHS.—5, Maddox Street, Regent Street, W. High frequency treatment for neuritis, rheumatism, &c.; special treatment for obesity; light baths, face massage, manicure, chiropody; for ladies only; consultation free; ladies attended at own residences; hours, 10 a.m.—7 p.m. Telephone, 539 Mayfair.

LITTLE SALON LITERARY CIRCLES.—Topical Debates, New Books, Poetry, Drama, Lectures, At Homes. Members bring Friends. Social Introductions. Refreshments Included. Sub. Mod. Writing now.—"M. L. Breakell," Little Salon, 24, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

MISS HUGOLIN HAWES resumes her lessons in speaking, acting, and reciting. Brighton visited weekly.—Address, 8, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea.

MRS. MARY LAYTON, F.R.C.O. (Hon. Organist to the W.S.P.U.) Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers. Private Lessons in Singing. Singing Classes and Ladies' Choir. Please note change of address to "The Chalet," 2, Fulham Park Road, S.W.

MRS. MARY OATEN'S Dental Surgery, 10, Sydney Place, South Kensington, S.W. Telephone: Ken. 1084.—Artificial teeth at reasonable prices. Extractions absolutely painless. Gold fillings a specialty.

MOTOR-DRIVING and Mechanism.—Miss Addis Price personally instructs ladies in all branches; terms on application.—36, Long Acre, Phone 1542 Gerrard.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LED, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall with every part of the hall."

TO GIRLS seeking a useful and attractive calling, Ansey College for Physical Training and Hygiene, Erdington, Warwickshire, offers a full professional training in the following subjects: Swedish, Educational and Medical Gymnastics, Aerobics, Dancing, Folk Dancing, Swimming, Games, Anatomy, Hygiene, &c. Good posts obtained after training.

WOMEN FARMERS!—Practical training at Lovegrove's Dairy and Poultry Farms.—Write prospectus, Kate Lelacheur, Checkendon, Reading.

BUSINESS, Etc.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in all PUBLICATIONS, HOME and COLONIAL, at lowest office list rates.—S. THORNER, ADVERTISING AGENT, 20, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. Established at this office nearly 30 years. Phone: 562 Central.

If You wish to Remove, Store, or Dispose of anything, send postcard or ring up Gerrard 9183 for The London Storage Co., Westwood House, 210, High Holborn, W.C.; for price and advice, free of charge. Dry rooms, extensive warehouses.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

GENERAL SECRETARY required by the Women's Tax Resistance League to meet in creas of work. Business training essential.—Apply at once by letter to offices of the League, 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

VACANCY FOR LADY as Working Pupils on small dairy and poultry farms, with view to management. Must be able to milk.—Apply, Mrs. Dutton, Sawbridge-worth.

WANTED.—Experienced Lady Gardener to take sole charge of small fruit and flower garden.—Apply Mrs. Mackworth, Oakland, Caerleon, Monmouthshire.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ELDERLY SUFFRAGETTE requires light employment, plain sewing, cooking, care of offices; thoroughly trustworthy.—Box 312, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4/7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

SUFFRAGIST seeks post as Companion to elderly or invalid lady. Knowledge nursing, Good needlewoman, pianist, fluent French. Would travel. References exchanged. Age 26. Salary, £30.—Box 312, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4/7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

GARDENING.

GARDENING for Health. Ladies required; charming country residence; elevated situation; open air life; competent instruction; individual consideration.—Peake, Udmore, Rye.

GARDENING TAUGHT.—Glasshouse work; vegetable, fruit, and floriculture; mushrooms, bees, poultry, and jam-making. Fees, board-residence and tuition, 4 guineas per month.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Rayner, F.R.H.S., Acacia House, Harmondsworth, Middlesex. "Bus route, Hounslow to Windsor; alight at Hatch Lane.

DRESSMAKING, Etc.

ARTISTIC MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—Specialties: Light-weight Hats, Hand-embroidered Dresses, Evening Gowns, West End style. Mourning orders. Renovations.—Marcel, Broadway, Winchester Hill, N.

MADAME DE VALLOISE, Court Milliner, 18, Berners Street, has opened a Renovation Department. Hats and Dresses remodelled to look like new at reasonable charges.

MILLINERY.—Smart and Artistic Models at moderate prices; renovations from 5s. A specialty.—Miss Agnes, Roberts and Green, 4, Conduit Street, W.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West End and Paris styles, at moderate prices. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—H. Nelissen, Ladies' Tailor, 10, Mitchell Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Waring's).

VISITING DRESSMAKER.—Expert in all kinds of Ladies' and Children's Dressmaking. London, &c. daily; country, 15s. weekly. Fares. References.—Box 324, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4/7, Red Lion Court, E.C.

LAUNDRY.

A BOON TO LADIES.—The Granville Hand Laundry, 56, Stratford Road, Acton, can undertake more families' work; flannels a specialty. Highly recommended.

A CAREFUL, EXPERIENCED HAND LAUNDRESS can undertake Laundering of a family's linen; 9 years' reference.—Anna Jones, Kathleen Laundry, Palmerston Road, South Acton. Special arrangements for collecting country linen.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a specialty. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries.—Bullens, Greasy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

THE NEW GROSVENOR LAUNDRY, 55, Stratford Road, South Acton, W., undertake family work only; flannels washed in distilled water; open air drying ground; highest class work at moderate prices. Telephone 10 Chiswick.

ELECTROLYSIS, Etc.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectually performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superfluous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching clerical work, &c. Consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: 3307 Paddington.

ELECTROLYSIS and Face Massage scientifically performed; also expert Lessons. Certificates given. Special terms to nurses.—Address: Miss Theakston, 64, Devonshire Street, Gl. Portland Street, W.

FACE MASSAGE and HAIR TREATMENT hygienically performed by certificated masseuses; manicure; recommended by a member, a doctor's wife.—"Iris," 124, Regent Street.

HAIR DESTROYER.—James' Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, post free on receipt of postal order for 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., or 5s.—Mrs. V. James, 268, Caledonian Road, London, N.

HAIR SPECIALIST.—Scalp troubles scientifically treated; each case diagnosed by microscopic examination; doctor's recommendation.—Miss Taylor, 35, Glasshouse Street, Piccadilly Circus, W.

MASSEUSE visits Patients for general Massage; putting on or reducing weight; face massage, &c.—Apply, Box 230, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4/7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

JEWELLERY.

WHY Keep Useless Jewellery? The large London market enables Robinson Brothers, of 5, Hanover Street, London, W., and 127, Fenchurch Street, E.C., to give the best prices for Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Silver Plate, Antiques, Old Teeth, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity; licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone: 2036 North. All parcels offer or cash by return of post.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FISH, DIRECT FROM THE STEAMER, sent off immediately after being landed; dressed for cooking, carriage paid; special terms to Schools, Convents, and Institutions. Choice parcels, value 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., and upwards.—Write for circular to SECRETARY, ENTERPRISE FISHING CO. (DEPT. G), ABERDEEN.

FRESH FISH.—Direct from Steamer. Carriage paid; cleaned and prepared for cooking; send 1s. 6d. for 4lb choice parcel.—The Quality Fish Supply Co. (Dept. K), Aberdeen.

GIVE THE FISHERMAN A CHANCE!

FRESH FISH, 4lb, 1s. 6d.; 6lb, 2s.; 8lb, 2s. 6d.; cleaned; carriage paid; fish free.—The Fisherman's Syndicate, No. 5, Pontoon, Grimsby.

SUNBEAM TEA, 3lb for 6s. Finest Irish hams, 10lb, 10s. 6d.; half ham, 5s. 6d.; all post paid U.K.; trial solicited.—Robert Coulter, Sligo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLOUSES, BLOUSES, BLOUSES. BLOUSES.—Any number of Cast-off Homes wanted. The extreme value returned.—Miss Kate Carter, 24, Sanninghill Road, St. John's, Lewisburgh.

CHAPPELL PIANO, iron frame, small, for flats; bargain.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

DRINK SALUTARIS. Health-giving Table Water. Distilled. Absolutely pure and free from all microbes. Aerated or Still. Unrivalled for gout and rheumatism.—Miss Kate Carter, 24, Sanninghill Road, St. John's, Lewisburgh. (mentioning this advert.)

HAIR COMBINGS transformed into a beautiful glossy tail for 2s. post free; special hygienic process making hair soft and silky. Price list free.—Wooltons, Hair Artists, Dept. F, Ipswich.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped, addressed envelope.—Miss V. W. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

IDA HILSON is noted for giving best prices for ladies' left-off wearing apparel.—64, Paddington Street, W.

KNITTED CORSETS.—New invention, unbreakable. Lists free.—Write, Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

REMNANT BUNDLES.—Parcel of Genuine Irish Pillow Linen, fine quality, sufficient to make 6 full-sized pillow cases, 6s. 6d.; postage 5d. Illustrated Purgain Catalogue and Patterns Free.—Hutton's, 167, Larnie, Ireland.

TYPEWRITING and TRANSLATIONS.—Literary and Dramatic work a specialty. Best work. Special terms to members W.S.P.U.—Mrs. Marks, The Monrage Typewriting Co., 63, Finbury Pavement, E.C. Tel.: 5638 London Wall.

Six Months' Subscription, post free, 3s. 3d. (Foreign, 4s. 4d.).

"Votes for Women."

Published every Friday at 4/7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

EDITED BY Mr. & Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

To

THE CIRCULATION MANAGER, "VOTES FOR WOMEN," 4/7, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Please send each week for six months one copy of "VOTES FOR WOMEN," to

Name

Address

for which I enclose s. d.