

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

VOL. VI. (New Series), No. 279.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free 1 1/2d.)

## THE MODEL EMPLOYER!



RT. HON. COL. SEELY (to Skilled Tailoresses): "Who are you, voteless women, that you should earn a pound a week?"

(The War Office issued an order on July 1 cutting down the wages of skilled tailoresses in the Pimlico Factory by about 1s. 6d. a week)

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### 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

The shadow of the Cat and Mouse Act, black and menacing, still lies over the Woman Suffrage movement. Every day some fresh scene in the revolting drama is played out. Now it is some woman who is being released by the prison authorities, weak and emaciated, because they do not dare to risk keeping her any longer in prison. Now it is some other woman whom the long arm of the law is reaching out

to reimprison before her health is in any way recovered.

### A Week of "Cat and Mouse"

The chapter of the disgusting story contributed by the week that has ended as we go to press is as follows: On Thursday Miss Kitty Marion and Miss Clara Giveen were sentenced to three years' penal servitude for the fire at Hurst Park. They at once commenced the hunger strike, and Miss Marion was released on Tuesday, but no news of the release of Miss Giveen had been received up to Wednesday evening. Miss Lennox was also released last week after her second imprisonment under the Act, and on Saturday Miss Annie Kenney and Miss Barrett were released. Miss Lake was also rearrested on Tuesday in last week, but up to the present no attempt has been made to rearrest Miss Kerr or Mrs. Sanders. Mr. Clayton, it is announced, has eluded the police. We understand that the prisoners released under the Act have in all cases been given an eight days' license. They are in a serious condition of health.

### Great Meeting in the Queen's Hall

This hateful Act is rousing resentment and anger all over the country. Everywhere men and women are saying in the words with which we entitled our leading article last week, "THIS MUST END." A striking indication of the growing popular feeling was provided by the magnificent demonstration held

on Tuesday by the National Political League in the Queen's Hall. Letters of support from many men and women of different callings were read, including one from Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and Mr. Geo. R. Sims, and the strong speeches from the platform denouncing the Government were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

### The Resolution

The resolution, carried without a single dissenting voice, commenced by entering an emphatic protest against the illiberal policy of coercion adopted by the Liberal Government, proceeded to call attention to the grave results of the infamous Cat and Mouse Act, and concluded by "calling upon members of the Cabinet to fulfil their responsible pledges and put an end to the deplorable disorder in the State by granting to the women of the country the enfranchisement which has again and again been acknowledged by a large majority of the House of Commons to be their just demand." Among the speeches in support were several from clergy of the Church of England and various denominational bodies, and also one from Sir Victor Horsley, who trounced Mr. McKenna to good effect, contrasting his divergent statements with regard to forcible feeding in 1912 and 1913. We understand that this meeting is to be the prelude to other meetings in different parts of the country, which will prove to the Government the bitter indignation which their action is evoking.

Death of the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton

A statesman who held strong views upon the necessity of the enfranchisement of women has passed away during the week in the person of the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.

"The simple foundations of an extension of the franchise have been the principles that you cannot entrust one class with the uncontrolled guardianship of another, and that, as I think it has been well put, you cannot govern wisely without knowledge, and you cannot be sure of knowledge without representation."

At another point of his speech he defined good government as "that which is willing to give a real share and voice in its affairs to the weak as well as to the strong."

His Views on Militancy

Mr. Lyttelton was very much moved by the torture inflicted on women by forcible feeding, and in the same speech, after referring to the "brutal and cruel spirit" with which the women's campaign had been met, he dealt with the whole question of militancy.

Sylvia Pankhurst Sentenced to Three Months

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested under a warrant and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Bow Street on Tuesday last as an alternative to finding sureties to be of good behaviour.

A Magistrate's Blunder

In connection with the arrest of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst at Bow, two women and a man, Miss Richardson, Miss Emerson, and Mr. Golder were also arrested.

Enthusiastic Fellowship Reunion

A successful meeting of the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship was held last Friday in the Portman Rooms. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, in opening, said that there were three great lessons of solidarity to be learnt: firstly, the solidarity of every section of the Woman Suffrage movement in this country; secondly, the solidarity of women all over the world; and thirdly, the solidarity of the human race.

The Situation on the Rand

The very grave events which have been taking place on the Rand during the past week will have inevitably compelled all public spirited men and women to do some serious thinking.

Suffrage in this country. In the first place, it will have been noticed that the right of public meeting has been called in question, any gathering of more than six persons being held to be illegal.

Items of Interest

VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellows are taking a meeting in Hyde Park next Sunday, at 5 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Brailsford, Mrs. Cather, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Mr. Edgar Whitley, the printer who printed The Suffragette for May 9, was found guilty of incitement by the jury and sentenced by the judge to six days' imprisonment.

In defiance of the Petition of Rights, which declares all imprisonments for petitioning the King to be illegal, a woman was arrested on Friday last for attempting to hand a petition to the King in Bristol.

We publish a special article this week from the pen of "J. E. M." dealing with the army clothing strike. We commend the facts especially to the attention of our readers.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's speech in the case before Mr. Justice Darling has now been printed in pamphlet form under the title "In Women's Shoes," and can be obtained from the VOTES FOR WOMEN Offices, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., price 1d., or 1½d. post free.

THE LATE MR. LYTTELTON'S Grave Warning to Statesmen

(An extract from his speech on Woman Suffrage delivered in the House of Commons on January 24, 1913.)

There has been an agitation—it is called militancy—the incidents and the events of which have, I confess, filled me with absolute horror. I do not know of which I have felt the greater horror—first, the incidents of the agitation; or, secondly, I must say, the brutal and cruel spirit, the utterly unchivalrous spirit which it has been supposed to justify.

THE SUMMER SALES

Though it is not the habit of VOTES FOR WOMEN to publish as most papers do a regular fashion article, we feel it is only due to our advertisers to point out to our readers at this time of the year when so much summer shopping has to be done that nearly every article which they require can be obtained from one or other of the firms which advertise with us.

PEOPLE WHO MATTER—AND SOME WHO DON'T

By Mary Neal III.—A Franciscan

She is a little old woman, and I should begin by saying that she lives in a mean street, only that no street is ever really mean in which a Franciscan lives and loves.

She does not belong to the strict conventual order of the first degree, but is of those sweet and gentle souls who as members of the third order of St. Francis live in the world but are not of it.

Every morning I greet her as I pass along the street in which she lives, and we pass the time of day and give each other news of the world in which she dwells and into which I enter from time to time on high days and holidays.

And when the east wind blows and the world seems cold and dreary, when the battle with sin and injustice wages fiercest, it is not of politicians and political economists that I think and from whom I draw strength and comfort, but from those simple and sincere souls found here and there in obscurity and peace, through whom the gentle Saint of old still speaks and still works his miracles of healing.

she comes out with the daily bread of her "little sisters."

On the whole the workmen respect her wishes, though she tells me "one fellow likes his bit of fun, and pretends to scatter the bread with his broom just to tease me."

And inside the little home is a canary with one leg, who has a special perch constructed, and who sings to her in the sunshine as well as any two-legged songster, and a cat rescued from ill-usage and now a friend of many years.

When the east wind blows and the world seems cold and dreary, when the battle with sin and injustice wages fiercest, it is not of politicians and political economists that I think and from whom I draw strength and comfort, but from those simple and sincere souls found here and there in obscurity and peace, through whom the gentle Saint of old still speaks and still works his miracles of healing.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" FELLOWSHIP

Colours: Purple, White and Red. Motto: Come on! Hold on! Fight on!

Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

We have just completed a record week in the short history of the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship. We had over 70 applications for admission to membership during the week preceding the last issue of this paper, and 70 the week before that.

This record covers only a fraction of the work accomplished by hundreds of members who have failed to tabulate their services. We urge upon our members the common service of keeping a faithful record and returning the card on the specified date for the purpose of tabulation.

To Hyde Park Next Sunday

Fellows! Rally to our platform in Hyde Park next Sunday. A meeting is being held at 5 o'clock, under the banner of the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship. Amongst the speakers will be Mrs. Brailsford, Mrs. Cather, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

BADGES

We regret to say that the agents who promised the badges for the last week in June have failed to fulfil their contract, with the result that the badges are not yet to hand.

Selling the Paper

Dear Editors,—May I ask for a space in your columns in order to put before your readers once again the real necessity for more street paper-sellers!

Early in October we shall meet again to discuss plans for the extension and development of the Fellowship on national and international lines. We shall want a new office; we shall want funds.

Supporting the Advertisers

A Fellow writes: "My sister and I are employing one of the laundries which advertise in VOTES FOR WOMEN, and are trying to persuade other members of this large residential club to do the same."

A MESSAGE FROM CANADA

"I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity of helping. Enclosed please find P.O. for £1; let me know if you need more. I appreciate the great sacrifice you and your husband have made in the great cause."

A MESSAGE FROM INDIA

"VOTES FOR WOMEN is a grand paper. I send a copy each week to two friends. One of them is so delighted with it that she has ordered an extra copy for herself, which she gives away. Then my own copy goes first to a woman friend out here, and from her to a man who has become lately very keen."

PAPER-SELLING REPORT

Many copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold at the meeting on Friday evening. After Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's speech several members volunteered for outdoor selling, and, probably, many more will write or will call at the office on Thursday mornings.

FELLOWSHIP FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Table listing names and amounts of subscriptions to the Fellowship fund, including Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Cather, and many others.

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 weatherproof offers so many advantages.



Be the weather mild or chilly, an 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.

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.

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

### IN A GOVERNMENT FACTORY

A stranger, walking along Grosvenor Road, Pimlico, last week, would notice the words, "Bravo, Pimlico," again and again chalked boldly on the pavement. Then he would come to the big, double gates of the Army Clothing Factory, and perhaps meet the streams of neat, self-respecting-looking women and girls coming from their work. There is nothing in the demeanour of those workers as they come out, quietly chatting, in little groups, to show that they are in a state of revolt. There is no sign of excitement about them, and yet they are engaged in a serious and highly important contest with the democratic, pro-sweating Government of the day. It requires a little imagination to realise what it feels like to start for home after your day's work, suspecting nothing, and be faced suddenly with a notice put up in the yard to the effect that you are going to receive in future less pay for the work that you have been doing. Through no fault of yours, with no reduction in your hours, with no simplification of your work, or relaxation in regard to its efficiency, your weekly earning power is arbitrarily reduced. Tuesday in last week, July 1, by a departmental order, the rate of pay for making soldiers' drab jackets was altered from 2s. 11½d. to 2s. 9d.—one halfpenny to come off the wages of the machinists and twopenny off the sewers. This would work out at a reduction of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. on the weekly earnings. It may be that officials

Union. When the Government next interferes, it will have a united body of trades unionists to deal with. A very interesting point arises out of these reductions. For about a month the women in this factory have been agitating for an increase of pay for the makers of the scarlet uniforms. In this they have been successful. Scarlet "frocks" have had 3½d. "put on," as they say, but that appears to have led to the reduction on drab. Scarlet was very badly paid, but we seem to see an astute game on the official side when we find that only a small number of scarlet frocks are turned out yearly, as compared with an enormous number of drab. The advance on scarlet is to be turned into sheer profit. This opens up some questions which ought to be answered frankly. Is there a certain definite allowance or estimate supposed to cover all the yearly expenses of the Pimlico factory, including not only wages, but wear and tear, repairing of the building, &c.? If there is extra expense in one direction, can the workers' wages be reduced so as to keep within the estimate? Or, as was suggested during the strike of 1906, is it sought to reduce from headquarters the general expenses of the Army by the under-payment of women workers? And who is directly responsible for these changes? It has happened before that the highest authority has pleaded ignorance; but surely it is not left to the Chief Ordnance Officer (who is directly over the factories) to effect such economies as he may think fit. It is sometimes said at headquarters, in answer to complaints, that in spite of all reductions women always seem to earn about the same money. That may be so, but it is only possible at the cost of that

two and a half days. For this they receive the sum of 1s. 6d. each. For Christmas Day and other Bank Holidays they get nothing. This holiday grievance is one about which their Union is most keen. It seems to me a very serious one. The Government seems to be trying to bring the conditions of its own factory down to the same level as the sweated workshop to which some of its work is sent. Instead of setting the standard as a model employer, it appears to follow the lead of the least humane contractor. But note that at the same time it demands more than the contractor does. It must have women and girls of excellent health and unblemished character, and it must have the very best work. "West End work for East End prices" is its demand. An article in the *Tailor and Cutter*, dealing with the strike of 1906, speaks of the excellence of the work of the Pimlico women, and compares it with contract work, of which it says, "Recently 50 per cent. had to be reported against and returned by the department." Let us be thankful that the spirit of the women is up, that they are really roused to the difficult task of teaching the Government that it has a duty even to the vilest worker. J. E. M.

#### A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The *Daily Citizen* informs us that Colonel Jackson (Chief Ordnance Officer) has received instructions not merely to withdraw temporarily the notice of reduction of pay which has caused the trouble, but to lose no time in arranging for a round table conference at the factory between the heads of departments and representatives of the workers, chosen by themselves.



With acknowledgments to the "Daily Mail," in which the picture appeared. OPEN-AIR MEETING OF THE STRIKERS

at the War Office find it impossible to regard a reduction of 1s. 6d. a week as a serious matter, but women whose earnings average 17s. 4d. are the proper persons to judge the value of that extra 1s. 6d. And, besides that, there is a principle at stake. What is the reason for the reduction? The penalisation of the quick worker is always the great danger attendant on piecework. The quick worker may earn more than the official thinks right. Some think that a woman worker ought not to earn more than a pound. Now, an exceptional worker can earn up to 25s. or 26s., or even more. That is apparently considered too much, and ignoring the low average rate, the authorities cut down wages all round. It is a process that has been going on for years, and the present reduction, which is much less than previous ones, is the last straw. In the past the workers have been far too patient. They might well have made their raid on the War Office years ago. Consider these figures. During the last two years, the following reductions have been made:—

Weekly pay	4s. 6d.
Machinist reduced by	4s. 0d.
G. and J. machinist	4s. 6d.
Drill divisions (khaki)	4s. 6d.
Miscellaneous workers	4s. 6d.
Holdalls, knapsacks, &c.	5s. 6d.
Cheverons bands—	
i.e., gold trimmings, &c., (highly skilled)	5s. 6d.

With these reductions in their memories it is no wonder that on Tuesday the workers did not stop to weigh consequences, but marched straightway to headquarters. Led by Mr. J. Butler, secretary of the Army Clothing Employees' Union, 600 of them invaded the War Office. Mr. Butler and his army took the authorities by surprise, and aroused very wholesome consternation. The brave women have won for the moment. On Saturday the yard notice said that while inquiries were being made the old rates would be paid. The women have meantime gone back to work and to prepare themselves for strong and effective resistance should the reductions be enforced. Their impulsive act of rebellion has given them new courage. On one day alone (last Friday) 600 of them joined the

terrible "speeding up," which, as all workers know, wears out soul and body more than anything else. It is perhaps only the machinists that that day hardly, for in a sense the earnings of the other workers depend on them. If a machinist is slow, or pauses in her work, some hand-sewer or presser is kept waiting, and so able to earn less that day. It is only because everyone works at top speed that the noble average of 17s. 4d. can be maintained. The trouser hands fare worst of all. One woman told me that the previous week her daughter, for making nineteen pairs of trousers, earned 12s. 9d. Another very quick worker made twenty-five pairs for 14s. 6d. The wage for trousers varies, as so many different kinds are made. It was the pay of the trouser workers that Lord Haldane, in 1911, reduced from 3d. to 2½d. per pair. There are many other points that might be taken up, but the main indisputable fact is that the majority of the women workers in a Government factory, under a Liberal Government, do not earn a living wage. Through their rapidly growing Trade Union they mean to demand a minimum living wage, and it may come as a surprise to the War Office to find that a woman thinks she should have as much to live on as a man. There is a touching picture in *Nash's Magazine* of Mr. Lloyd George, with his hand outstretched towards the tolling women of this country. We have not forgotten that in 1908 he told us that the under-payment of the Government women employees was due to their voteless condition. We do not forget, and women workers will not forget, that he has done what he could to retard the enfranchisement of that very class for serving which he hopes to be canonised, that he has stood on one side and sneered while the great democratic battle of the century is being fought and won without his aid. I have spoken of the work of these women. What of their play? They have no holidays except the regular public holidays and the King's birthday. And except for the King's birthday, their pay is stopped for holidays. At Easter they stop work on Thursday and resume it on Tuesday, this losing

### SWEATED WORKERS PROTECTION

#### Working of the Trade Boards Act

A White Paper has just been issued by the Board of Trade containing memoranda in reference to the working of the Trade Boards Act. It contains the following table, showing in summary form the minimum time-rates of wages which have been fixed for workers, other than learners, in the trades to which the Act at present applies:—

Trade.	Females.		Males.	
	Per hour.	Per week.	Per hour.	Per week.
Chain-making	2½	5-7	d.	d.
Lace-finishing	2½	—	—	—
Box-making	3	—	—	—
Great Britain	2½	6	—	—
Ireland	2½	6	—	—
Tailoring—				
Great Britain	3½	6	—	—
Ireland	—	Not yet fixed.	—	—

The extreme lowness of the rates fixed for women workers is striking, yet 70 per cent. of the 200,000 workers coming within the scope of the Act are women and girls, and these rates apply to fully trained workers only. It will be noticed that, with one exception, the rates fixed for men are as much again or more than those fixed for women. That the Act has considerably benefited the sweated workers to whom it has been applied no one who has seen anything of its working can deny. But it is too early yet to decide whether yet more advantage might not have been taken of its provisions, and whether in some cases higher rates might not have been fixed. The Act has been in operation for barely three years and a half, and a considerable portion of the time has necessarily been spent in the preliminary work of establishing the trade boards. As the *White Paper* states:—"In these circumstances it

### WOMEN AS BREADWINNERS

The women's group of the Fabian Society has just published the first results of a particularly important and interesting enquiry. Finding that when they advocated "equal pay for equal work" for men and women they were constantly met with the objection that men do, whereas women as a rule do not, have deputations to support, they determined to discover what the facts really were. The enquiry covered a wide range of occupations, from that of University graduates earning £300 a year to the sweated industrial worker earning 6s. a week.

#### 49 Per Cent. Support Others

The analysis shows that 49 per cent. of the wage-earning women dealt with wholly or partially support others. It is generally noticeable that as the income increases, the dependents become fewer, this being probably due to the fact that where a good deal has been spent on the girl's education the family is not in such a position as to require her help when she goes out to work. Some readers, no doubt, will be disposed to surmise that the "partial" support of others represents in many cases only a small contribution; but those who are most familiar with the lives of industrial workers will be least apt to make such a guess. They know how customary it is for an old parent to be left to the sole charge of an unmarried daughter, and how habitually mothers who ask but a portion of their boys' earnings take, as a matter of course, the whole of their girls'. Responsibilities the Same—Remuneration Less

Many of the writers of the replies say they have for years taken the place of the father of the family, others that they are entirely supporting one or both parents, husband, children, or other relatives, while several share the expenses of house and family equally with their husbands.

Amongst the industrial workers the whole amount of the woman's earnings usually goes towards the upkeep of the home and sometimes to the support of the husband, who is out of work, an invalid, or a drunkard. Others are widows or deserted wives. Over and over against it is pointed out that although the responsibilities are the same as a man's the woman is working for a much lower rate of remuneration than she would receive were she a man doing similar work.

It is, of course, difficult to get figures that can be compared straight-away with those relating to men. For instance, a woman going out to work often has to get another woman into the house, whom she pays. Is that woman a "dependent" or not? For the purposes of this enquiry she has not been reckoned as one. But in the man's case the woman doing the same housework is nearly always his wife, and therefore a dependent.

## THE CHILD IS FATHER TO THE MAN

Our readers were so much interested in our story of "Little Herbert" (see VOTES FOR WOMEN, June 20), that we venture to present them this week with another little incident, not hitherto published, also relating to the childhood of one of our best known public men.

### 2.—RESOURCEFUL REGINALD

Little Reginald had a wise and good nurse. Her favourite maxim was—"If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again," and she was never tired of repeating it to her charge. But Reginald never did succeed, though no one could say it was for want of trying. He tried, tried, tried again, lots and lots of times. First of all, he tried school, and this was a complete failure. Of course, he was very young then, so it is only fair to make allowances. Besides, as his nurse said, cleverness isn't everything, and the great thing is to be good. We suppose from this that little Reginald was good.

When his parents found that he was not a success at school, they took him away and let him try to sail boats. He tried and tried; but although his boats seemed to cost a tremendous lot of money, they were not very good boats, and nobody was pleased with them.

So little Reginald had to try again. This time, they put him in the Home, and what was more, they kept him there, a long, long time—too long, many people said. And it was while he was in the Home that the following charming incident took place.



"Who—who has cut down my favourite cherry tree?" said Reginald's father, one day, trembling with anger.

Poor Reginald, who was still of tender years, trembled too, though perhaps for another reason. Hanging his shapely head—but keeping it all the same—he answered conscientiously:—

"There are fifteen cherry trees in your garden, dear father. Of these, five have had to be uprooted owing to the forcible injection of artificial nourishment; nine more, having miraculously survived this humane method of saving life, are producing a lively crop of stones instead of cherries; and the health of the fifteenth, according to the latest information I have received, gave no cause for anxiety yesterday morning."

"But—but my favourite cherry tree has been cut down," said his father.

Little Reginald shook his shapely head. "I can only repeat that there was nothing the matter with it yesterday morning," he persisted gently.

"Then who has cut down my cherry tree?" thundered his father.

"I should like notice of that question, please," said resourceful little Reginald.

His nurse was enchanted. "He cannot tell a lie," she exclaimed.

Reginald looked troubled. Was this yet another failure on his part? Then a light broke over his noble countenance. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again," he chanted musically.

"Some day, unless I'm mistaken, that boy will succeed," said his father, thoughtfully.



# AGAINST THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

### Remarkable Queen's Hall Demonstration—Other Protests

A remarkable demonstration against the "Cat and Mouse" Act was made in Queen's Hall on Tuesday night under the auspices of the National Political League. The immense Hall was crowded in every part, and the speeches protesting against the Government's extreme policy of coercion were received with an enthusiasm which gave evidence of the strength of popular opinion against the Act.

Miss M. A. Broadhurst, M.A. (hon. president of the League), was in the chair, and the platform was as crowded as the remainder of the hall.

Many people sent letters regretting that they were unable to attend, and expressing themselves as wholeheartedly in support of the protest.

Sir John Forbes-Robertson wrote: "I need not say I am entirely in favour of doing away with the 'Cat and Mouse' Act and the whole coercion policy."

Professor W. D. Halliburton wrote that he hoped the meeting would be a great success, and would do something "to convince the Government that coercion of the kind they are exercising never has, and never will, repress a just agitation for reform."

A letter from Alderman R. R. Meade-King, of Liverpool, contained the passage: "I hardly think that the Government realises the feelings of disgust and contempt that their action has given so many of the keenest Liberals throughout the country."

#### Letters from Clergymen

The Rev. A. M. Mitchell, Vicar of Burton Wood, wrote: "I am not prepared to support any Government, however Liberal or Democratic, which sets at defiance the first principle of civilisation, to say nothing of Christianity—human liberty. Your effort will, I pray, be so vigorous and determined as to compel the attention of the Government. May you have a glorious success! It is simply heart-breaking for Liberals to be forced into the position of opposing Liberals, but there is no alternative when coercion—and cruel coercion at that—such as we are familiar with, has become the policy of those in power. The hour of victory cannot now, I think, be far off."

From Mr. George R. Sims came the following: "Although I am not a militant Suffragist, I am quite with you in your view of the iniquities of the Cat and Mouse Bill."

The Rev. H. M. Stephenson, Kegworth, wrote: "It is simply monstrous that men at the head of what is professedly a Liberal Government, actuated by a sordid and certainly baseless fear of increasing the voting strength of their party opponents, should prolong this resistance and provoke violent agitation and unrest by tricky, elusive Parliamentary practices. This is opportunism, not Liberalism; the action of men who have not the moral courage to acknowledge that they have made a mistake and to act accordingly."

The Bishop of Lincoln's letter contained the following passage: "The situation is, I admit, both grave and difficult. I have been in close correspondence with leading members of the Church League, of which I am President, and am taking counsel with them as to action."

#### Emphatic Resolution

The President opened with a word of congratulation on the greatness of the gathering. She said it was with the greatest feeling of responsibility that the meeting had been summoned. The whole country was feeling the condition of things which now prevailed—a condition which was as serious as it was cruel. (Cheers.) It was because of that condition that they had felt the necessity of action.

The President then formally moved the following resolution, which was received with cheers:—

"That this meeting desires to enter its emphatic protest against the present illiberal coercion policy of a Government which makes no attempt to deal in a statesmanlike way with the grievance that underlies the existing unrest. In particular it draws urgent attention to the grave results of the administration of the infamous 'Cat and Mouse' Act, the torture which a cowardly Government is using as a protection against facing a death in prison. Further, it calls upon the members of the Cabinet to fulfil

their responsible pledges, and put an end to the deplorable disorder in the State by granting to the women of the country the enfranchisement, which has again and again been acknowledged by a large majority of the House of Commons to be their just demand."

The number of people who had come forward to support the protest, she declared, meant a decisive opinion had been formed in the country. For the first time in the history of the movement they had got out the clergy. (Cheers.) She said the meeting was intended to be the first of a series which would be held all over the country until the country was roused. (Cheers.) They were not going to remain inactive. They must make a decision and go forward to action. (Cheers.)

"When women who feel a cause keenly are so driven to unrest that they face death, and death by torture, it is time something was done," the President declared, amid loud cheering. The Government, by its treatment of the question, she proceeded, by the treachery and dishonesty of its treatment, had driven a body of people to rebellion. Extreme coercion had been adopted. What they did not see, but what they meant to see, was not coercion but a straight and honest dealing with the demand that women should be granted the vote. (Cheers.)

The Rev. F. Lewis Donaldson, of Leicester, declared that men and women would not be ready to die for the cause unless there was something in it of what, in its largest sense, he would call religion. In spite of what Mr. George Gissing had said in the "Times," the demand for suffrage was connected with those cosmic forces which led to the martyrdoms of history. (Cheers.) Who could imagine in his wildest moments that McKenna or Rufus Isaacs or Winston Churchill—would abstain from eating or drinking for a fortnight, even to save their own souls? The women of whom they were chiefly thinking were the victims—these were not, however, only the victims of the Government, for they were also the apostles of a cause. (Cheers.)

"Like the originals, they are victims because they are apostles," he continued; "the apostles of a cause to which they have given their whole self, with a faith as undimmed, and with a devotion not merely unsurpassed, but unapproachable, in the annals of our time. (Cheers.) We are honouring to-night not specially the methods, which are in dispute, but the witness which is indispensable before God and man." (Cries of "Bravo" and cheers.)

Those women had hallowed human life again with devotion, he added.

Mr. W. Lyon Blease, author of the "Emancipation of English Women," said that the Government was celebrating its final triumph of the substitution of government for coercion in Ireland by substituting coercion for government in its own country, and applying it to its own people. If the meeting did anything to persuade the Government to drop "this abominable and loathsome policy of coercion of women," it would not be aiding and abetting misgovernment, but replacing misgovernment by government. (Cheers.)

Mr. Aylmer Maude said they wanted the vote for women, or they wanted to know the reason why it should not be given. (Cheers.)

#### Party Intrigues

Miss Margaret Milne Farquharson, M.A., said the women's movement was not faced with open opposition. They had been subjected to party intrigues and to dishonest dealing. These intrigues had given rise, when women understood them, to a natural exasperation. (Cheers.) After forty years of constitutional work, they had the natural result of women driven to extremity. They had women in open revolt, and a state of unrest in the country accompanied by serious acts of violence. (Cheers.) That was the situation which the Government had to face. They were faced with a serious agitation for which there was only one remedy, and the Government, rather than adopt that remedy, searched in the mazes of their minds for some expedient, not to remedy the grievance, but to silence the too insistent demands of women. At length they handed over to the imaginative McKenna the task of finding means of dealing with women whose devotions

so great, and whose spirit of self-sacrifice so strong—(cheers)—that despite the academic and smug advice of one judge at least—(Cries of "Shame")—Mr. McKenna was unable to keep in prison. Mr. McKenna, in a fervour of folly and bigotry, in the grip of that worst of all diseases, the unrestrained imagination of a prosaic mind, had produced an Act which was a disgrace to any nation's history. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gillespie compared the behaviour of the Government with regard to the woman's question with the hoarding-up of slums, and declared that the Cat and Mouse Act was a resort to coercion—the last refuge of the weak.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who had just been summoned to appear at Bow Street on Saturday on a charge of inciting the crowd in Trafalgar Square on the previous Sunday, said the hunger-strike meant death. If the Suffragettes were deemed worthy of death, it were better to hang them and get the business over quickly. But that the public would never tolerate; what was needed was to make them realise that they were tolerating a far worse thing.

In a remarkably broad and rousing speech Miss Evelyn Sharp dealt with the history of the Militant Movement, and the feeling which underlies its strength and its invincibility. "To tell women to be patient after all that they have endured is to underrate their intelligence and their spirit." The Militants are the only body of Suffragists who have proved—yes, even to Mr. McKenna—that they mean what they say. Miss Sharp dealt with the great social and economic evils that women hoped to alter, and in countries where they had the vote, had altered; and she ended a most convincing speech with Macaulay's words: "Reformers are compelled to legislate in times of excitement because bigots will not legislate in times of tranquillity."

The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this meeting demands the repeal of the infamous and unprecedented Cat and Mouse Act, which, if persisted in, must mean slow death to the Suffragist prisoners, and calls upon the Government to solve the problem of militancy and the hunger-strike by giving votes to women."

The feeling of the meeting was very strong and bitter against the Act.

#### PROTEST FROM GERMANY

A strong letter, protesting against the application of the "Cat and Mouse" Act to political prisoners, has been sent to the Prime Minister and Home Secretary by a number of residents abroad. The Government, they say, has absolutely failed to stamp out militancy, and should by now have realised how futile are threats, even of death, to do so.

"In view of this, it is nothing short of murder to continue to persecute a woman like Mrs. Pankhurst. That a Government of men can degrade humanity, so far as to kill, rather than grant political articulation to women, is a conclusive fact in favour of the Votes for Women movement. We therefore demand that enforcement of the 'Cat and Mouse' Bill be discontinued immediately, and that a measure of enfranchisement be placed on the Statute Book." The letter is signed by Upton Sinclair, Comtesse de Montcabrier, Lucy Duncart Hall, Albert E. Lowy, B.A., Elsie Hewitt McCoy, Lina N. Lowy, Beryl D. de Zoete, Frances Macdonald, Heléne Rytter, Rudolph Wagner, Fritz Wolff, Aren Breitkopf, Hans Maugeard, Daisy Kostigen, Lillie Lindesay-Neustätter, B. Schwindl, Dr. Otto Neustätter, Christine H. Baer, Frank E. Waschburnfreund, and R. M. Kuntze.

#### MORE PROTESTANTS

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the members of the Bethnal Green Branch of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks:—

"That the above branch, representing all shades of political opinion, protest strongly against the Prisoners (Temporary Release for Ill-health) Act, otherwise known as the 'Cat and Mouse' Act. We think the Act is brutalising and degrading. It degrades the Legislature that enacted it, and it degrades the nation that tolerates it."

The Council of the National Federation of Women Teachers has also passed a strong resolution expressing its abhorrence of the persecution of Mrs. Pankhurst and other members of the W.S.P.U. under the Cat and Mouse Act.

Strong resolutions censuring the Government's treatment of prisoners under the Cat and Mouse Act have also been passed by the London and Southern Counties Divisional Council of the I.L.P. and the Ealing I.L.P.

#### QUESTION IN THE HOUSE

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, July 9, Mr. O'Grady asked the Home Secretary whether, having regard to the fact that the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act has failed in its object of making women serve their sentences, he intended introducing legislation for that purpose.

Mr. McKenna: "The answer is in the negative. I cannot agree with my hon. friend that the Act has failed in its object."

# NEW BOOKS

## "THE SPIRIT OF REVOLT"

Strindberg is a writer who, since his death, has come very much to life in this country. But Miss Lind-Af-Hageby is opposed to vivisection, and so, in this critical study of his life and writings,\* she has treated him in the most humane way imaginable, and in forcing our recognition of his genius seeks also to persuade us that he was genial. Her most severe moments are when she allows him to speak for himself, and when, as a consequence, we see the moralist and social reformer committing "the unhappy despatch" with an intensity of conviction that leaves our trust in his more philosophic moods somewhat shaky. His genius seems to have been equally compounded of enormous energy and enormous impatience: he was unable to make allowances, and everything that he disliked, including apparently his own character, filled him with "ury and loathing. The social contract, under social conditions which annoyed him, became a life-long burden; he was for ever throwing it down and smashing it, and then laying the shattered fragments once more upon his shoulders. He idealised marriage, but in practice revolted from it; he proclaimed the brotherhood of man, but feared friendship; he despised loss of self-possession, but in the Bacchic revel found humanity at its best.

Like Charles Lamb, who expressed a preference for young children "because," he seems to have found men most assimilable when in their cups; so conditioned he could quaff them off at a draught and stomach them: when they were more themselves he was their harshest critic. He had a devouring appetite for life—and a bad digestion. "He suffered," says his biographer, "from too much happening within him, and too little without." And what happened was as often as not the anguish of a mental dyspepsia, or a repressed energy that failed to make itself articulate. He was an orator afflicted with dumbness, an advocate of Woman Suffrage who hated feminism. He denied that friendship could exist between the two sexes; the presence of emancipated and "free" women was sufficient completely to disorganise his work and temper, and he was happiest in a community where he found married women conspicuously in subjection. In a word, woman for him was "the sex," and he alternately idolised and denounced her. Cut to a pattern of his own shaping she was an object of worship, cut to her own pattern he execrated her; and thus divided in his mind between love and loathing, he denied the charge of woman-hatred which was levelled against him. Here is his argument—how poor and cheap, anyone can see:—

If he had been inclined to be a woman-hater he would, of course, not have looked at a woman again, and condemned the whole sex; but he was a woman-worshipper, and therefore he immediately found another.

Even so do combative nations seek fresh occasion for battle, but they do not, therefore, love their enemies.

No doubt Strindberg had high aims and ideals, but his means to the end were often stupid and destructive in character. Here is one incident from his early life, symptomatic of much that followed:—

When he wanted to unlock a drawer, and the key could not be found, he seized a poker and broke open the lock with such force that the screws and plates were torn out. "Why did you break the lock?" he was asked. "Because I wanted to get into the chest of drawers," was his laconic reply.

It is curious to read of such a character that in his early search for a religion his motive was "fright, and a desire to be on the safe side."

Caution in mundane matters never troubled him; he had great courage, both physical and moral, and if in his early days he took pains to avoid the hell which the theologians had provided, he came later to one of his own making, and entering it with intrepid spirit walked in it to his life's end.

All students of human nature will find interest in this book, and perhaps, in the many portraits of Strindberg which it contains, illumination.

L. H.

## A TRACT IN FICKION

Novels which deal deliberately with definite social evils as often as not damage the very cause which the author has at heart. The danger is especially great when the novel is concerned with problems of sex. The tendency towards sensationalism, and an unconscious "writing up" frequently foster a unhealthy appetite for the morbid. But the author of "The Sentence of Silence"† has avoided these dangers. He has written a story so unpleasant and even revolting that it becomes the grimmest of tracts, and he has done it with such skill that it would be difficult to stop reading it. Daniel Barnes, a very ordinary boy, has the sentence of silence imposed upon him in childhood by his parent's evasion of his natural questions about the origin of life. Put off with every kind of nursery fable, he gradually learns that the subject is somehow shameful, and, like other boys, solves the problem in secret in his own way.

He is slowly corrupted by the very efforts which his parents make to keep him "innocent," and when he goes to New York as a broker's clerk his life becomes one long series of degraded actions. He has nothing to redeem him; he is not even honest or brave; and the smirking conceit of his "manliness" makes him a hideous object. The life he and his comrades lead seems to be too gross, too foul even in language to be

\* "August Strindberg: the Spirit of Revolt." Studies and Impressions by L. Lind-Af-Hageby. (London: Stanley Paul and Co. 6s. net.)

† "The Sentence of Silence." By Reginald Wright Kauffman. (London: Howard Latimer. 6s.)



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real; but there is a fatal air of truth in Mr. Kauffman's manner. The most revolting thing is that youths like Daniel and his friend Harold take it for granted that they have a right to demand "good" wives, and have no shame in proposing marriage to a splendid girl like Madge Gideon. The book, which ends in a climax of unexpected horror, is written with restraint, with little comment, and considerable art. The tenderly drawn portraits of Daniel's father and mother lighten the atmosphere a little, but they add to the sadness; for had their great love been tempered with a little wisdom they might have saved their son.

#### MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

The *Daily Chronicle* has published a booklet entitled "Marriage and Divorce," which should be read by all who are interested in the subject of divorce law reform. In it the present state of the divorce laws is explained, together with such matters as the cost of divorce proceedings and the legal meaning of such terms as separation, desertion, cruelty, &c., which by no means always entirely corresponds with the meaning of the same words in everyday life. The book, written by Mr. A. Hamilton, secretary of the Divorce Law Reform Union, comes at an opportune moment, for the Report is now under Government consideration.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED

"Love and the Woman of To-morrow." By Almon Hensley. (London: Dromed. Price 6s.)  
"The Story of Mary Dunne." By M. E. Francis. (London: Murray. Price 6s.)  
"Women of the Country." By Gertrude Bone. (London: Duckworth. Price 2s. 6d. net.)  
"The Westminster Review." July. (London: E. Marlborough. Price 2s. 6d. net.)  
"Why Girls Go Wrong." How the White Slave Gangs Work." By W. N. Willis. (London: 17, Henrietta Street, W.C. Price 1s. net.)

"Marriage and Divorce." By A. Hamilton. (London: "Daily Chronicle." 3d.)



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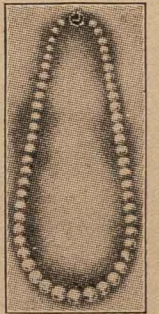
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FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

## WOMEN'S WAGES CUT BY GOVERNMENT

"Wages have nothing to do with votes. The current rate of wages in any trade is fixed by the law of supply and demand." So say the opponents of Woman Suffrage, thinking that by this assertion they are destroying a very strong plank in the Suffragist platform.

Suppose we accept the second part of the statement for what it is worth, and simply follow it up with the question, "What affects the law of supply and demand?" will any anti-Suffragist, however ignorant or blind to the facts of everyday life, venture to reply, "Not the vote?"

If there are any men or women left in the country who have not been made aware of the fact that political action exercises a constant influence upon the economic factors of supply and demand, we point them to the recent judgment against the admission of women's claim to be solicitors. Said Mr. Justice Joyce last week in the case of *Bebb v. the Law Society*, in dismissing the case: "In my opinion, the disability still remains until the legislature shall alter it." The "demand" of women for legal advisers of their own sex cannot be met because the "supply" is cut off by the law that closes the door of the legal profession to women. If women had the vote, that law could not remain upon the Statute Book.

Not only the legal profession, but all the better-paid Government appointments are closed to women by the same arbitrary decree. Contrast this condition of affairs with the professional opportunities afforded to women in countries where equal suffrage has been granted. In the State of Washington, for instance, where women have the vote, a law has been placed upon the Statute Book which enacts that every profession and every post in the civil administration open to men shall be open to women on the same terms. There the highest legal position in the State save one is at the present time filled by a woman.

But it is not only the highly educated woman who suffers in her professional and economic status by reason of the political helplessness of her sex. The economic status of all women who work for their livelihood is undermined by their exclusion from political rights.

A very significant illustration of this lamentable fact is to be found in the story which is told on another page of this issue of our paper. A renewed attempt is being made by the Government to reduce the wages of the women machinists engaged in the Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico.

Such an attempt to cut down wages is glaringly

iniquitous at the present time. Everyone knows that there is widespread unrest in the labour world. And the cause of this disturbance is the fact that the cost of living is rising without any corresponding increase in the prevailing standard of wages. That is why we have had a rapid succession of strikes for a higher rate of pay. Most of these strikes have been successful in attaining their object. Two have been settled this week. The labourers of Lancashire and the operatives of the Black Country have gone back to work, having secured part if not the whole of their demand for an increased rate of wages. It is in a moment of industrial crisis such as this that the Government attempts to effect a perfectly arbitrary reduction in the wages of its women employees in the Pimlico factory.

It is not the first time that the wages of the women have been cut down in this manner. Again and again it has happened in the course of the last two years. It was bad enough in 1911. On March 13 of that year, the Secretary for War (at that time Mr. Haldane), in reply to a question from Mr. Charles Duncan, announced in the House of Commons that from that day forward the price paid to women machinists employed on Service dress trousers was to be cut down from 3d. to 2½d. per pair, a reduction of 25 per cent. on the rate of wages previously paid to women.

**VOTES FOR WOMEN** drew attention at the time to this grave scandal, which provoked no protest from the Labour Party in the House of Commons. We pointed out then that neither Mr. Haldane nor any other Minister of the Crown would dare to make a proposal to reduce by 25 per cent. the wages of men in the employ of the Government, for by such an action they would alienate from themselves the whole of the Labour vote in Parliament and throughout the country. The action of the War Office was due solely to the fact that women in the labour market were politically gagged, and could be victimised with impunity.

It was not enough that the average wage of the most highly skilled women was, according to the Government's own figures published in 1910, less by four shillings and one penny than the average wage of entirely unskilled men in the factory. That fact did not weigh with Mr. Haldane in 1911. Neither was it subsequently taken into account. During the two years that have elapsed, five successful attempts have been made to cut down the wages of these high-skilled women machinists; and now a further attack has been made upon their earnings, which unless resisted will result in a new deduction of eightpence or two shillings a week. Such are the ways of a Government when the people whom they employ are women.

There is no remedy except the vote, as Mr. Lloyd George admitted in a speech made in the Albert Hall. On that memorable occasion he pointed out that the inequality which exists in the rate of wages paid by the Government to their men and women servants respectively "would be impossible if women had the same right to vote, and therefore the same right to call the Government to account as men have."

If there were no other urgent reason for extending the vote to women, this would be more than enough to rouse the workers of this country, and all men and women who have a heart to be touched by their wrongs or a conscience to respond to the appeal of justice, to a determined and persistent campaign in opposition to the Government that so criminally sets at defiance the most elemental principles of human liberty. In the face of grinding injustice and hideous wrong, patience is only another name for inertia, and submission but a synonym for cowardice.

## A VOTERS' DEPUTATION

A great Men's Deputation from the North to Mr. Asquith is being organised to demand Votes for Women. The Deputation will be undertaken by responsible men of all parties: Liberal, Labour and Conservative, combining in a great constitutional demand for justice, and will perhaps open the eyes of even this Government to the strength of the feeling in favour of the reform which is widespread over the country. For this deputation is composed of men with votes to back up what they say. As one of the organisers, writing to emphasise the importance of "strong citizens coming South to hear Mr. Asquith in his Downing Street den," says, "I believe we've got him in a hole this time."

### "A Side Issue"

In connection with the deputation, Mrs. Arcliffe-Sennett, who is one of the organisers, has sent the following amusing letter to the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch*: "It is said that woman was made from the rib of man. Doubtless this is why she is always looked upon as a 'side issue.' It must, however, be conceded that woman has made a very good job of her unequal portion of the human anatomy which goes to make up a human being. "For, out of her one rib she has sufficiently developed to find a way to thrones, municipalities, Universities, the sciences, art, drama, and commerce. There is a missing link; it is Parliament, there alone she is unrepresented.

"Elizabeth, Victoria, and Florence Nightingale have demonstrated the right to claim imperial intelligence on thrones, and the gift of organisation on disorganised battlefields. "The sex is outlawed as a sex. But let that pass into the limbo of ancient academics, for men are now on the side of the outlawed woman. The long, wearisome campaign of fifty years' fighting for the vote, ending in the Cat and Mouse Bill, has brought us to a point in the road where conflict with men must take place, if women's lives are to be respected.

"It is not enough that men should be with us in word only; they must be with us in deed if the fight is to end in honour to the nation.

"And opportunity is now offered to men who are in earnest to co-operate in constitutional and united effort, by joining the deputation, which will leave Edinburgh on July 17, to lay its views before the Premier.

"Let me urge men to take this thing seriously and cease to look upon it as a 'side issue' in the body politic, for no man who deems the vote less necessary to woman than to himself has ever vaguely grasped the meaning of a developed constitution.

"Many prominent citizens are joining the deputation, and Mr. Alexander Orr, Pettes Row, will be pleased to receive names and subscriptions to the 'Deputation Fund.'"

### Letter to Mr. Asquith

A letter to Mr. Asquith, demanding that the deputation be received, has already been despatched. It is signed by six Balfors, one Conover, and nine Town Councilors, and in the course of it they say:—

"We are well aware of your expressed views upon the subject, but we believe that you are not fully aware of the enormous body of public opinion which lies behind this demand on a strictly constitutional basis. As women have no constitutional means of expressing this demand, it is essential that we should lay the views of our Councils before you, these Councils having passed practically unanimous resolutions in favour of the enfranchisement of women.

### DECLARATION FROM EAST LONDON

We understand that a movement is on foot to send a declaration to the Prime Minister from East London demanding votes for working women this year. We are informed that this declaration, which has been inaugurated by the East London Local Unions of the W.S.P.U., is being most eagerly signed by men and women of Bow and Bromley, Poplar, Limehouse, and other East London districts.

The declaration forms will all be carried in procession and handed in at a great rally meeting to be held in the centre of London about the third week in July. From this meeting a deputation will be appointed to carry the declaration to the Prime Minister on a suitable date.

## THE SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE

The Suffrage Pilgrims are gradually closing in on London. This week those already started have covered a considerable stretch of the way that lies between them and their goal, and from several different points new bands have started.

Down the Great North Road, along "Watling Street," and the old Canterbury Road, and up the highways and lanes of Southern England, the pilgrims are converging upon the metropolis to plead their cause. From Northumberland, from Durham and Carlisle, from South Wales, from East Anglia and Kent, and from Devon and Cornwall, the pilgrimage of women has started, and, full of hope and confidence, is now well on its way to the Mecca of so many pilgrimages, political and otherwise, in the past.

### The North-West Route

The Liverpool pilgrims started on Friday, reinforced by the group that has marched from the Lake Country, and on Saturday they were swelled by the addition of the Welsh contingent, which joined them at Chester. On Saturday, too, the Manchester contingent started; it had a rousing send-off, and created a great impression. The body of marchers was so large that it had to be divided into three in order to form the order of march. The procession was headed by Lady Rochdale, the President of the Manchester and District Federation, and Councillor Margaret Ashton, the chairman of Committee. Not far behind came a body of women graduates. The members of the procession kept an order of four abreast, and walked along amiably, talking, a good deal more obviously a pilgrimage, as one of the papers put it, even at that early stage, than a procession. There were a good many men in the line, but it was mostly made up of women.

The two contingents met at Stoke on Wednesday. Thence the route is by Watling Street, and through Birmingham and Oxford, the women traversing the same district which saw the march of the labouring men to London nearly one hundred years ago to demand Parliamentary reform—the famous march of the Blanketeers.

### Great North Road

The pilgrims on the Great North Road are having a thoroughly successful march; they report having collected on an average £3 a day. One Yorkshire society, not on the route, and too poor to send a contingent with the main army—for all pilgrims pay their own expenses—conceived the idea of making ice-cream for the cause. A machine was purchased and a stall decorated in red, white, and green colours, and the ice-cream merchants (members of the Ackworth Women's Suffrage Society) sold the ice-cream at local cricket matches.

One of the Pilgrims sends us the following account of the reception of the Pilgrims in Leeds:—

"In Leeds, a crowd of 15,000 assembled on Woodhouse Moor. There were several platforms, from which various speakers addressed as many of the crowd as were within range. The crowd was so thoroughly convinced by the speakers' arguments that it asked no questions on the subject of Women's Suffrage, but was rather anxious to hear Miss Beaver's opinions on any and every political question, from Temperance to the House of Lords. In the large towns, the main difficulty has been caused by the density of the crowds, which made collecting and the signing of 'Friends' cards very difficult. But the crowds have been most friendly and enthusiastic, especially in Sheffield."

### Land's End to London

The Land's End Pilgrims are more than satisfied with the results achieved so far. The splendid support which Women's Suffrage has received from the Town Councils and local governing bodies throughout Great Britain is too well known to need repetition, and the Pilgrims have met with many examples of it. At Bodmin the Mayor encouraged the early marchers by appealing to the inhabitants for a sympathetic hearing, "that the fair name of the town should not be sullied." Throughout Cornwall the audiences were phenomenal, running to numbers over 15,000, and the police declare that such large crowds in the Cornish towns had never been known before.

### AMERICAN PILGRIMAGE

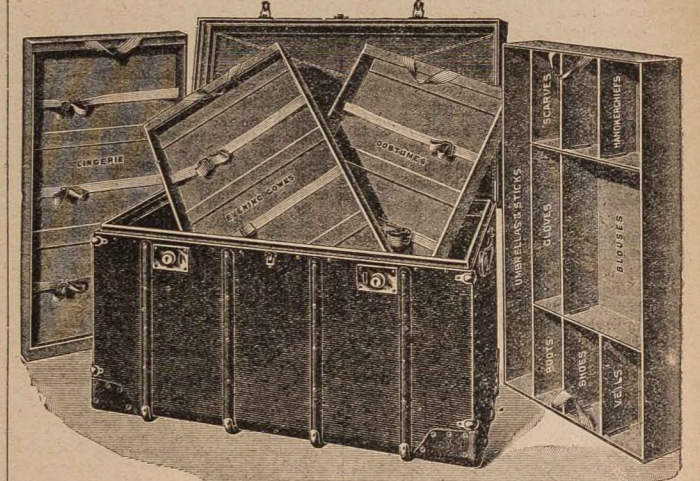
American Suffragists are taking up the same idea. A simultaneous pilgrimage to Washington from various parts of the U.S.A. is being organised, which, from the last news received, ought to be just starting now. The pilgrims are travelling by car, caravan, on horseback, or on foot, and meetings are to be held in various towns through which the pilgrimage passes, so that the Suffrage amendment to the Constitution may be explained, and the signatures to the petitions gathered. The pilgrims are to meet in Washington on July 30, when the petitions will be presented to the Senate.

## John POUND & Co.

Established 1823

Actual Makers

DRESSING CASES, TRUNKS and BAGS,  
LEATHER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



No. B 132—Lady's Dress Trunk, made of Compressed Cane, covered best brown painted flax canvas, wood hoops, leather corners, double action lever locks.  
Size, 42 x 24 x 24 ... £7 5 0.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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211, Regent Street, W. 67, Piccadilly, W.  
177, 178, Tottenham Court Rd. 243, Brompton Rd., S.W.  
81, 82, 83, 84, LEADENHALL ST., E.C.

## BEDFORD COLLEGE

Progress of Women in Education

There is something positively startling in the contrast between the grey, dingy block of buildings in Baker Street, where Bedford College has up to now been lodged, and the new buildings situated in an ideal position facing Regent's Park. To pass from the one to the other is to step from the Mid-Victorian era to this decade; it typifies the rapid progress of women in the world of education. As Miss Tuke, Principal of Bedford College, writing to the *Daily News* says:—

"Fifty years ago a woman who desired to learn had to manage as best she could and depend upon herself, or upon the knowledge, kindness, and leisure combined of her friends of the happier sex. Girton and Newnham, Somerville and Lady Margaret, were still an affair of dreams. Only, in a humble way, in London, at Queen's College, in Harley Street, and at Bedford College, there were classes for girls and women who wished to carry their studies beyond the ring fence of mere accomplishments; while at Cheltenham Miss Beale had already started the college which was to set a standard for girls' schools all over the country.

"To-day all the Universities of England are open for women who desire to study in them, though Oxford and Cambridge still guard, with jealous care, their degrees, and if they showed themselves deficient in the legal mind, clients would avoid them, and no harm would be done to anybody. The case of the Bar is more complicated, since it involves the effect upon juries of feminine appeals to sentiment. But the doors of the Law Society might be opened without much apprehension. — *Full Mail Gazette.*

The above paragraph explains what we have never yet been able to understand, viz., why the pulpit is closed to women. No doubt the admission of women preachers would involve a disastrous effect, for men might be induced to listen to feminine appeals on the sentiments of Christianity, and forthwith the whole commercial and political system of the country might be thrown out of gear.

We do not want politics to invade the home, but we do want the home to invade politics.—Beatrice Forbes-Robertson—*The Woman's Journal* (Boston).

### THE PROTECTED SEX

Mr. Justice Joyce made it clear yesterday that if ladies wish to practise as solicitors, it is to the Legislature that they must first address themselves. We do not fancy that there would be any reluctance on the part of the public to see this profession thrown open to women. Success would be the proof of their fitness, and if they showed themselves deficient in the legal mind, clients would avoid them, and no harm would be done to anybody. The case of the Bar is more complicated, since it involves the effect upon juries of feminine appeals to sentiment. But the doors of the Law Society might be opened without much apprehension. — *Full Mail Gazette.*

### Opening by the Queen

Perhaps even more striking was the contrast between the humble beginnings of Bedford College in 1849, tucked away in a single house in Bedford Square, and the brilliant opening ceremony on Friday afternoon. Her Majesty was received by the Earl of Rosebery, Chancellor of the University of London, and Viscount Haldane, Visitor of the College; then, accompanied by Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll, she made a thorough inspection of the buildings, visiting in turn the labora-

WOMEN IN THE COURTS

MRS. DRUMMOND REMANDED AGAIN

Mrs. Drummond was summoned to appear at Bow Street on Tuesday, in spite of the fact that she is in a very weak state of health, and is at the present moment awaiting a second operation.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST

At the Surrey Pankhurst, having failed to appear at Bow Street on Saturday in answer to a charge of disturbance and incitement, was arrested and brought up on Tuesday.

The Arrest

The arrest was effected after a meeting at the Bromley Town Hall on Monday night, at which Miss Pankhurst had been speaking.

During the progress of the meeting the doors were carefully guarded. At its conclusion a numerous and substantial body-guard formed round Miss Pankhurst and escorted her from the building.

The Trial

Mr. Bodkin, prosecuting, said that the summons against Miss Pankhurst was based on two speeches, one delivered at Limehouse on June 20, and the other at Trafalgar Square on June 29.

Mr. Bodkin, prosecuting, said that the summons against Miss Pankhurst was based on two speeches, one delivered at Limehouse on June 20, and the other at Trafalgar Square on June 29.

An exciting scene followed the sentence. Suffragettes in the gallery of the court shouted "No surrender" and "March on."

SEQUEL TO THE SCENE AT THE ARREST

Charges arising out of the scenes at the arrest of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst were heard on Tuesday at Thames Police Court.

THREE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE

At the Surrey Pankhurst, having failed to appear at Bow Street on Saturday in answer to a charge of disturbance and incitement, was arrested and brought up on Tuesday.

Mr. Macpherson, M.P., who defended, did not call any evidence, but declared that the evidence was purely circumstantial, and that the prosecution had failed to bring home the charge to the defendants.

After the verdict of guilty had been returned, Miss Marion said they had been convicted on the flimsiest circumstantial evidence.

The judge, on driving from the court, was preceded by mounted police.

THE CHEAPNESS OF WOMEN'S LIVES

While women are given monstrous sentences for breaking the laws that protect property, men may apparently assault women almost, if not quite, with impunity.

14 Days for Wife-beating

The second case is that of savage assault upon a wife. It came before Bailie Robertson in the Aberdeen Police Court (see Aberdeen Evening Express, June 25).

A NOMINAL SENTENCE

CASE AGAINST PRINTER OF THE "SUFFRAGETTE"

Last Monday the jury at the Manchester Assizes found Mr. Edgar Whiteley, manager of the National Labour Press, guilty of incitement in reference to the publication of the May 9 issue of the Suffragette.

The Judge, in addressing the grand jury on the previous Thursday, had said that it was alleged that by printing that paper Mr. Whiteley had become a party to the conspiracy of inciting to commit crime, and that he himself had incited to the commission of crime.

Nominal Sentence on Mr. Whiteley

When the case came up for trial on Tuesday, the Judge asked if there was evidence of conspiracy other than that of the defendant published a particular number of the newspaper, and when Mr. Hewart (counsel for the prosecution) said he was not aware that there was, he expressed the opinion that the prosecution would be equally strong if the case for incitement alone were proceeded with.

Mr. Hewart said that to understand the contents of the newspaper they must look to previous issues, but the Judge remarked that as the publishing of the one number was the only overt act complained of, he should certainly tell the jury that they should be slow to convict, unless they found within the issue something which, on the face of it, was an incitement to crime.

Case for the Prosecution

Mr. Hewart said he would loyally accept that test, and proceeded to address the jury. He said that the particular persons with whom it was alleged Mr. Whiteley had conspired were Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, and others of the W.S.P.U.

The deliberate policy of that association was to invite and encourage those who joined it, and others who sympathised with its objects, to make organised and systematic attacks upon property.

The Defence

For the defence, Mr. Rigby Swift submitted that no reasonable man reading the paper as it stood could find in it any incitement to crime.

SUFFRAGISTS IN PRISON

Table with columns: Name, When Sentenced, Length of Sentence. Lists names like Miss Louise Gray, Miss Jane Short, Miss Margaret Macfarlane, etc.

as a question of law, but would take the view of the jury.

Judge's Summing Up. In summing-up, the Judge told the jury that they could put away from their minds the question of conspiracy, because difficulties in the way of evidence had prevented the proving of that charge.

When they looked at the paper they must bear in mind the different positions of the paragraphs referred to. If they picked out those paragraphs and put them together it was quite true that they might come to a very different conclusion from that at which they would arrive if they treated them as appearing in their proper positions.

Nominal Sentence

After a short consideration the jury found Whiteley guilty of inciting. The Judge, addressing Whiteley, said: The jury have found you guilty of the offence of inciting to the commission of crime by the publication of the newspaper.

JURY OF "HER PEERS"

The deliberate policy of that association was to invite and encourage those who joined it, and others who sympathised with its objects, to make organised and systematic attacks upon property.

Women have already sat on juries in California in several cases, but this is the first time they have been put on in answer to a direct request from a woman defendant.

SUFFRAGISTS IN PRISON

Table with columns: Name, When Sentenced, Length of Sentence. Lists names like Miss Louise Gray, Miss Jane Short, Miss Margaret Macfarlane, etc.

WOMEN ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The Women's Local Government Society has issued a leaflet which shows that the number of women serving on local authorities increases steadily, though slowly.

County Councils. London (P) Miss Hettie Adler, Alderman Lady St. Helier, Miss Susan Lawrence, Ald. Mrs. Wilton Phipps, Ald. Mrs. K. T. Wallis, Mrs. Leonard Marshall, Miss Mary Noble.

Town Councils. Brecon (Ind) Miss Morgan, H. Wycombe (Ind) Miss Dove, M.A., Liverpool (Ind) Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Oxford (C) Miss Merivale, Reading (Ind) Miss Edith Sutton, Tynemouth (Ind) Miss Burnett, Walsall (Ind) Mrs. Chapman, Walsall (Ind) Miss Ada Newman, Bath (Ind) Miss Hope, Birmingham (C) Mrs. Home Pinnett, Godalming (Ind) Miss Ogilvy, Manchester (Ind) Mrs. Redford, Manchester (Ind) Miss Margaret Ashton, M.A., Oldham (Ind) Mrs. C. E. Lees, Bromley (Ind) Dr. Ethel Mordaunt, Stalybridge (Ind) Mrs. Summers, Wimbledon (Ind) Dr. Beatrice McGregor.

Metropolitan Borough Councils. Bermondsey (P) Mrs. Robinson, Finsbury (Ind) Miss F. M. Lindsay, Hampstead (P) Miss M. E. Bakewell, Islington (M R) Mrs. Essex, (P) Dr. Kate Haslam, (M R) Mrs. Marshall.

Kensington (Lab) Dr. Ethel Bentham, (M R) Miss Brinton (anop), (M R) Miss Hayne, (M R) Miss C. Keeling, (Lab) Dr. Mar on Phillips, Paddington (Ind) Miss Mary Beeton, (P) Miss K. Bruce, (P) Miss M. S. Kilgour, M.A., (M R) Mrs. Mylne, Poplar (Lab) Miss Medley, Marylebone (M R) Dr. Adeline Roberts, Stepney (Ind) Miss Ida Samuel, (P) Miss Seddon, Westminster (M R) Mrs. Ridley Smith (anop), Woolwich (Lab) Miss C. Turnbull, (Lab) Miss C. E. Walters.

Urban District Councils. Cuckfield (Ind) Miss Payne, Ardley (E) and W.J., (Ind) Miss Baines, Hendon (P) Miss Bunney, Windlesham (Ind) Mrs. Boyce, Withnell (Ind) Miss Aitken, Acton (Ind) Miss Smees, Hracomb (Ind) Miss A. Clarke, Oundle (Ind) Mrs. Elliott.

SCOTLAND. Town Councils. Dollar (Ind) Mrs. Macleod, Callander (L) Mrs. Barlow.

Parish Councils. In Scotland Parish Councils administer the Poor Law, besides performing other functions. There are 43 women serving on 25 or 29 Parish Councils.

School Boards. In Scotland, School Boards still exist. There are 100 women serving on 87 School Boards.

IRELAND. Town Councils. Dublin (Ind) Miss Harrison, Waterford (Ind) Mrs. Mary Strangman, (Ind) Mrs. F. C. P. and S.I., (Ind) Mrs. Poole.

Urban District Councils. Ballymena (Antrim) Mrs. L. A. Barr, Blackrock (Co. Dublin) Lady Deekreel, Killeek (Clare) Miss G. Leake Griffin, Portrush (Antrim) Miss Hamilton.

Rural District Councils. There are now serving as Rural District Councilors 44 women in 27 Rural Districts; they act as Poor Law Guardians for the Unions in which their districts lie.

Boards of Guardians. Of women directly elected or co-opted as Guardians there are 66, making with the Rural District Councilors a total of 110 women Guardians.

FOUR NOTABLE WOMEN

Miss Clementina Black. During last week there was published the list of Civil Pensions for the past year. Certainly the most satisfactory item in this list—to Suffragists, at any rate—was the granting of a pension of £75 per annum to Miss Clementina Black.

It really is refreshing to find that a woman has been granted a pension for what she herself has done, and all will agree that Miss Black has more than earned her recognition by the keepers of the Public Purse.

Mrs. Green, D.Litt. On Saturday in last week Liverpool University conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature on Mrs. J. R. Green, the widow of the well-known historian.

Mlle. Lily Boulanger. For the first time the Grand Prix de Rome, the most eagerly coveted musical prize in France, has been won by a woman, Mlle. Lily Boulanger.

Dr. Marie Stopes. The first lectureship in fossil botany, just established at London University, has been given to Dr. Marie C. Stopes.

scientific staff of Manchester University, and is a Fellow of University College. In 1907 she was sent by the Royal Society to Japan, where in connection with the investigation of coal mines she penetrated parts never before visited by a European.

ECHOES OF THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

The following is an extract from a letter written by a correspondent in Melbourne, Australia, in reference to Miss Vida Goldstein's recent candidature for the House of Representatives, in which she polled 10,502 votes against Sir Robert Best's 16,815.

A PRESS OPINION

Man v. woman, the lady has more sincerity, more principle, and more brain than the gentleman in the case. Her return would give Kooyong world-wide fame. Her return would stimulate women's progress, and hasten women's economic independence.

SHOOLBRED'S STOCK-TAKING SALE. Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, JULY 14th, 15th, 16th. Bargains in every Department for THREE DAYS ONLY. A FEW SPECIMEN BARGAINS. COAT AND FUR DEPT. UNDERWEAR DEPT. COSTUME DEPT. MILLINERY DEPT. FANCY GOODS DEPT.

HANAN-GINGELL. Exactly opposite Bond Street. AMERICAN SHOE STORE. 328 TO 332, OXFORD ST., W. SALE. Of Highest Grade American Footwear NOW PROCEEDING. BROWN or BLACK Willow Calf, full Brogue, Scotch Tongue. Patent Leather Blucher-cut Lace Boots, Kid Tops, Wellet Soles, Cuban Heels. BROWN WILLOW CALF BLUCHER OXFORD. SALES PRICE, 15/9. REDUCED TO 11/9.

ATTEMPT TO PETITION THE KING

As the King was driving along Park Street during his visit to Bristol on Friday, a woman broke through the cordon of police and military, and, running into the middle of the road, threw a petition into the carriage in which the King was sitting.

Nowadays anyone who attempts to make use of their legal right to petition the Sovereign is lucky to get off with the severe handling by the crowd that was the fate of this petitioner.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE HECKLED

Mr. Lloyd George was severely heckled at a Liberal Campaign Party at Sydenham Hill, S.E., at which he was speaking on Saturday.

INDIGNATION IN L. S. D.

The National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage are raising an "indignation fund." They wish to give expression to the intense abhorrence felt by their members with regard to the detestable outrages of the militants and that "form of notoriety affected by the non-militant suffragists" in the way of processions and similar devices.

NO ANTIS IN FINLAND

Speaking at the weekly At Home of the Non-Constitutional Society last week, Mrs. Aino Malmberg told how Finnish men and women had suffered and fought together, and now shared equally in the government of their country.

JUST LIKE HEAVEN?

A correspondent has forwarded us the following apposite anecdote: "The working of the abominable Cat and Mouse Act reminds one of an anecdote which Miss Octavia Hill used to tell."

THE CAUSE OF MILITANCY

Miss Marie Caux, writing to the Manchester Guardian, says: "Many of us are getting tired of hearing of the incidents of Mrs. Pankhurst and other speakers as if they were responses to the militant happenings."

TAX RESISTANCE

After we went to press last week three members of the Women's Tax Resistance League had successful demonstrations at sales of distrained goods.

IN THE COURTS

Wednesday, July 2.—At the Leicester Borough Police Court, charged with placing deleterious fluid in two pillar-boxes, Mrs. Alice Hawkins; fined 40s. or one month, fine not paid.

Thursday, July 3.—At the Surrey Assizes, Guildford, charged with setting fire to the Hunt Park racecourse stand, Miss Kitty Marion and Miss Clara Given; each sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Monday, July 7.—At the Manchester Assizes, charged with conspiring as printer of the Suffragette, Mr. Edgar Whiteley; sentenced to 6 days' imprisonment, dating from July 2.

Tuesday, July 8.—At the Bow Street Police Court, before Sir J. Dickinson, Mrs. Drummond, who was too ill to take her place with other defendants in the recent W.S.P.U. conspiracy trial; again released on bail till October 8.

At the Bow Street Police Court, before Sir J. Dickinson, charged with inciting to violence, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, ordered to find sureties, with the alternative of 3 months' imprisonment; defendant went to prison.

At the Thames Police Court, on charges arising out of scenes attending Miss Pankhurst's arrest, Miss Mary Richardson, sentenced to 2 months' hard labour; Miss Zelia Emerson and Mr. Henry Golder each sentenced to one month's hard labour; subsequently an alternative of a fine was allowed and accepted.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE FELLOWSHIP

The extracts from letters printed below illustrate the fact that the Votes for Women Fellowship is world-wide.

From Russia

"Although living in Russia and unable to take an active part in working for the Cause, I should feel most honoured if you would enroll me as a member of your Fellowship. The fight for the enfranchisement is of deepest interest to me, and I always do all I can by arguing the question and lending Votes for Women to make people acquainted with the real facts."

From India

"The membership card sent last week has been accepted by my colleague, and I will send it to you when she has signed it. I will try to write to some of the Indian magazines and papers on the subject of Woman Suffrage."

From Denmark

"I am so glad that you have established this great work in uniting all the forces and bringing up the rear, and trust it may be richly prospered of God and accomplish great things in the future."

Colorado

A correspondent from Colorado writes: "I get more enjoyment and profit from Votes for Women than from any other paper I read. Also it has passed through many hands, converting some of its readers, surprising all."

DIVORCE LAW REFORM

Sir A. Conan Doyle, President of the Divorce Law Reform Union, has contributed a powerful preface to a booklet just published by the Daily Chronicle entitled "Marriage and Divorce."

We quite agree with Sir A. Conan Doyle that legislation along the lines of the Majority Report is much to be desired, but we would beg to point out to him that our present marriage laws, though they press hardly on men, press far more hardly on women, and until women have the power to insist on legislative action that Report is likely to remain on the shelf along with so many others of its kind."

IRELAND AHEAD OF ENGLAND

We congratulate Dr. Euphon Maxwell on her recent election on the staff of the Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital in Dublin. When will our big English hospitals follow suit and admit to the higher professional positions those women who qualify for them?

WHEN MEN DO IT

The Daily News, commenting on a telegram from Christchurch announcing that many youths sentenced to imprisonment for refusing to train have commenced the hunger-strike, says: "Here is evidence that in New Zealand there is widespread hatred of Conscription, and that those who oppose it are prepared to undergo heavy sufferings rather than submit to it."

True; but why is it that when the Daily News has been commenting on the hunger-strike of the Suffragettes we have never seen it stated: "Here is evidence that in this country there is widespread hatred of the Government's inaction as regards the question of Women's Suffrage, and that those who protest against it are prepared to undergo heavy sufferings rather than submit to it?"

PRESS COMMENTS

When Mrs. Pankhurst the other day, in order to get a little fresh air, went a motor ride, she was followed by a policeman in another motor-car wherever she went.

One of the first lessons our police magistrates have to teach foreign men is that they cannot lay violent hands upon their wives. The common plea with such men is, 'but you know, she is my wife, and she did not do as I told her, and I beat her.' This plea is advanced with gloaming unctious as if settled the business.

The hopeless failure of the Cat and Mouse Act continues to excite public derision. Even when the mouse is caught it has to be almost immediately released again, and just now several prominent mice decline to come within the range of the cat's paws at all, even though it is the most deceitful and gouty cat that ever limped about a garden.—Evening Standard.

DECEITFUL AND GOUTY CAT

The hopeless failure of the Cat and Mouse Act continues to excite public derision. Even when the mouse is caught it has to be almost immediately released again, and just now several prominent mice decline to come within the range of the cat's paws at all, even though it is the most deceitful and gouty cat that ever limped about a garden.—Evening Standard.

SUFFRAGISTS UNDER THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

Table with columns: Name, Sentenced, Released, Re-arrested. Lists names of suffragists and their legal status under the Cat and Mouse Act.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge President: Mrs. Cecil Chapman

At the Tuesday At Home held in the New Room on July 1 the chief speaker was Mrs. Aino Malmberg, who thrilled her audience by a stirring description of Finland's struggle with Russia for freedom.

Bristol Campaign.—The Royal Agricultural Show week afforded a capital opportunity of presenting the case for Woman Suffrage to enormous masses of people, of which the Bristol branch of the N.C.S. was not slow to take advantage.

Wanted.—Will members and friends kindly volunteer to help with the following: Poster Parades.—These start from office every Monday at 3 o'clock to advertise weekly meetings.

Bill Distributors.—To distribute free literature, &c.

Bill Distributors.—To distribute free literature, &c.

Jumble Sale.—Goods are still urgently needed, and would be very gratefully received. Members, please make a special effort to send parcels immediately!

FUTURE MEETINGS AND EVENTS

Friday, 11th.—Whitechapel, Fulbourne Street, 8 p.m. Sunday, 13th.—Hyde Park, noon; Miss McGowan. Monday, 14th.—Peckham, The Triangle, Rye Lane, 8 p.m.

SUFFRAGE DIRECTORY

- Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. Artists' Suffrage League, 229, King's Road, S.W. Australian and New Zealand Voters Association, 9, Grafton Street, W. Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, 25, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W. Church League for Women's Suffrage, 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. Civil Service Suffrage Society, 19, Sotheby Road, Highbury. Conservators and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, 4, Dorset Street, W. Federated Council of Women's Suffrage Societies, 4, St. James' Street, S.W. Forward Cymric Suffrage Union, 53, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W. Free Church League for Women's Suffrage, 2, Robinson Street, Upper Clapton. Friends' League for Women's Suffrage, Mill Field, Street, Somerset. Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society, 2, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester. International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, W. Irish League for Woman Suffrage, Emerson Club, 13, Bockingham Street, W.C. Irishwomen's Franchise League, Antient Concert Buildings, Gt. Brunswick St., Dublin. Irishwomen's Reform League, 29, South Anne Street, Dublin. Irishwomen's Suffrage and Local Government Association, 153, Budge Row, Dublin. Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, 29, South Anne Street, Dublin. Irishwomen's Suffrage Society, 27, Donegal Place, Belfast. Jewish League for Woman Suffrage, 32, Hyde Park Gate, W. London Graduates' Union for Woman Suffrage, Chester Gate, Ealing. Marchers' Qui Vive Corps, 69, West Street, Tottenham. Men's Federation for Woman Suffrage, 28, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Men's League for Woman Suffrage, 138, St. Stephen's House, Westminster. Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. Men's Society for Women's Rights, 25, Victoria Street, S.W. Munster Women's Franchise League, 45, Grand Parade, Cork. National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester. National Political League, Bank Buildings, 18, St. James' Street, S.W. National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Gt. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. People's Suffrage Federation, 31-2, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St., S.W. Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage, 11, Howe Street, Edinburgh. Scottish Federation for Woman's Suffrage, Sunwell, Berwickshire, N.B. Spiritual Militancy League, 46, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W. Suffrage Atelier, 6, Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W. Suffrage Club, 3, York Street, St. James', S.W. Suffragist Churchwomen's Protest Committee, 21, Downside Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. Votes for Women Fellowship, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C. Women's Sanitary Inspectors' Suffrage Society, 83, Sutherland Avenue, W. Women's Freedom League, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. Women's Silent Co-operation for Freedom, 10, Southfields Road, Eastbourne. Women's Social and Political Union, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. Women's Tax Resistance League, 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Women Teachers' Franchise Union, 27, Marlborough Lane, E.C. Women Writers' Suffrage League, Goschen Buildings, Henrietta Street, W.C.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS

The following incidents have been attributed by the Press to Suffragists during the week:—

Thursday, July 3.—Varnish put in letter-box at Stratford.

Friday, July 4.—Large country house at Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, destroyed by fire; damage estimated at £4,000.

A woman threw a petition into the King's carriage on his way to the Royal Agricultural Show at Bristol.

Monday, July 7.—Attempt to burn down Southport pier.

Tuesday, July 8.—Residence (unoccupied) of Sir W. H. Lever at Rivington, Lancs., completely destroyed by fire; damage estimated at £20,000.

Bomb reported to have been found at Brock Viaduct (water supply), Manchester; no damage.

Bomb found at Gosforth Golf Club Pavilion, near Newcastle; no damage.

COMING EVENTS

There will be a Votes for Women Fellowship meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday next, July 13, at 5 p.m. when the speakers will include Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Cather, and Mrs. Braisford.

The Forward Cymric Union will hold a Welsh demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday, July 20, at 5 p.m., to defend the right of Free Speech and demand the repeal of the Cat and Mouse Act. Speakers, Mrs. Mansell-Moulin, Mrs. M. E. Davies, and others.

The Men's Political Union announce a Plannel Dance, to be held at Eustace Miles Restaurant, Chandos Street, W.C., on July 26, from 7 to 11. Tickets, 3s., including refreshments, obtainable from Mr. F. A. Richards, 12, Oxford Road, Ealing, or at the M.P.U. offices.

SUMMER SALES.

Marshall and Snelgrove's summer sale is now in progress, and will continue till July 26. As usual the very best goods are purchasable, and there are, of course, most substantial reductions. Linen coats and skirts are specially satisfactory bargains, also dark blue serge ones, and there are some very charming blouses. Further, anyone who has ever been to Marshall's glove sale will be always sure to go again.

BETTER PAID PROFESSIONS

Probably the best paid profession a woman could take up is Swedish Massage. The work is paid for at the rate of 10s. 6d. per hour. It does not take long to qualify and the fee is moderate.

For Particulars, write or call upon Matron, The Harley Institute, 141, Marylebone Road, W. [Adv.]

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY

MR. OHODWICK BROWN, Dental Surgeon. MR. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Assis. Dental Surgeon. Established 55 years.

Gas Administered daily, at 11 and 3, by a Qualified Medical Man. FEE, 7s. 6d.

A record of 30,000 successful cases. Nurse in attendance. Mechanical work in all its branches.

THE BEST ARTIFICIAL TEETH from 5s

Send Postcard for Pamphlet. Tel. No. 6348 Central. No Show-case at door.

HAYFORD'S "SPECIAL" SKIN GLOVES. REALLY WASHABLE. 2 Buttons, 1/6, to pull on. CREAM. NATL. 2/11 & 3/11. Glove Stores, Sloane St. S.W.

William CLARKE & SON, 341, GRAY'S INN ROAD, KING'S CROSS, W.C. COAL. LOWEST SUMMER PRICES. Silstone, 26/6. Best Household, 25/6. Special House, 24/6. Best Nuts, 23/6. Telephone: 3556, 1592 and 2718 North, 565 Paddington, &c.

FREDERICK GORRINGE'S Summer Sale. Now Proceeding. Reductions in every Department.

BENDUBLE House Shoes. The Ideal House Shoe. 5/11. Made in narrow, medium, and wide widths. Every "Votes for Women" reader should call at our Showroom, or write for Book describing "Benduble" Specialties, which also include Outdoor Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Overshoes, Gaiters, Stockings, Boot Trees, &c. The Benduble Shoe Co. (Dept. C), 443, West Strand, London, W.C. 1st Floor. Hours: 9.30 to 5. Saturday 9.30 to 1. FREE. This dainty book on comfortable & elegant Footwear. Write for it to-day—post free. It will save you money.



Real Foot Comfort and perfect ease is secured by wearing "Benduble" House Shoes. For home wear, or wherever long standing is necessary, no other shoes at any price are at once so comfortable, smart, and neat—they combine the ease of a soft felt slipper with the elegance of an evening shoe. "Benduble" is the famous shoe that nurses wear in the ward.

Every "Votes for Women" reader should call at our Showroom, or write for Book describing "Benduble" Specialties, which also include Outdoor Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Overshoes, Gaiters, Stockings, Boot Trees, &c.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less 2s. 1d. per word for every additional word (Four insertions for the price of three).

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, The Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CAPTURE OF LADY BIRD.—White Slave Traffic, 7d. post free. By Mrs. Hugo Ames. This stirring story, the Reverend Archdeacon Wilberforce writes: "May God bless your work, I have read this with interest and horror." Will friends in SCOTLAND communicate direct to Dickens Cottage, Broadstairs, in regard to the "Order of the White Rose" and requests for free literature?

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

ABSOLUTE Privacy. Quietude, and Refinement, no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, warmest, daintiest, cosiest quarters; sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights from 5s. 6d.; en pension 9s.; special terms for long stay; finest English provisions.—Manageress, 488, Gerard.

BOARD-RESIDENCE FOR STUDENTS, VISITORS TO LONDON, &c.—Comfortable; moderate terms; central.—Miss Kilbey, 5, Guilford Street, Russell Square.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, congenial society. Terms from 25s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

FOLKESTONE.—Bella—Christa, 14, Castle Hill Avenue. Board residence; good position; near Leas, sea, and pleasure gardens; separate tables; cycle accommodation.

FOLKESTONE.—"Trevorra." Bouverie Road West. Board-residence, excellent position, close to sea, Leas, and theatre; separate tables; moderate terms; private apartments if required.—Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

GOOD BOARD-RESIDENCE.—Shared Room, 17s. 6d.; cloak-seek, electric bathing.—Kent, 8, Albion Hill, Ramsgate.

HEIGHTS OF UDIMORE (300ft.). Board-residence, modernised farmhouse; delightful grounds, tennis, croquet; from 35s.—Ridley, Parsonage Place, Udimore, near Rye.

MEDICAL MAN, married, residing in healthy seaside town near Deeside Highlands, wishes to receive a lady into his house as paying guest.—Box 400, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

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 Davies.

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

SUMMER SCHOOL (Reformed Diet), BEXHILL-ON-SEA; Mrs. and Miss Sutch; ideal holiday party; charming house in own grounds, 4 1/2 acres, overlooking sea; excursions, games, entertainments, lectures, bathing, boating, &c., &c.—Send for illustrated booklet to Secretary, 100, Newington Causeway, London, S.E.

TOURNAI.—Private Family receives Ladies; holidays or longer. Daily French lessons if desired; piano; garden; terms moderate; strongly recommended.—Madame Blanc, Chambon près Blois.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

BOARDING-HOUSE for Ladies of Limited Means, or as a Residential Club or Nursing Home, in the West End.—For Sale as a going concern, a thoroughly genuine business with a world-wide reputation. Accommodation for 65 persons, in addition to servants' rooms, large dining hall, and several sitting-rooms, extensive domestic offices. Lease, direct from the freeholder, for Sale, and Furniture at valuation.—Sole agent, Mr. H. Ley Clark, estate agent, 38, Wimpole Street, W.

DOUBLE BEDROOM offered two Ladies, in pretty Surrey Cottage. Use of sitting-room, bathroom; must do own cooking; very moderate; permanency desired; vegetarians preferred.—Box 412, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, during August.—Gas-cooker, water; open view of Wrekin; near station (main line); good cycling; 10s. to 12s. weekly.—Miss Underhill, Ivy Grove, Wellington, Salop.

HOLMWOOD.—Cottage, five rooms and garden, to let furnished or unfurnished on annual tenancy.—Apply, Box 500, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL.—Furnished House, nine rooms, including bath (hot and cold); extensive sea view; sea close; moderate terms.—A. W., 2, Park Bean.

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

LETCHWORTH.—Furnished Bungalow to Let from October.—Two living, four bed, and bathroom, studio, garden; lovely outlook; 25s. week.—Hillside, Norton.

NEAR CLOVELLY.—Comfortable Seaside Cottage to let June, July; 2 living, 4 bedrooms, bath; very quiet; good bathing.—Lady Maude Whyte, Bideford.

30/- WEEKLY, 6 months from July 16, furnished flat; 1 sitting, 2 bedrooms, kitchen geyser bath, unfurnished; £32 yearly; furniture moderate.—Goodhart, 23, St. George's Mansions, Red Lion Square.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

A LIFE OF HEALTH.—Gardening, Household Management, Cookery, Laundry. Charming country residence, elevated position; efficient instruction, month or term; individual consideration.—Peake, Udimore, Rye.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private class 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 without weariness. . . . while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" FELLOWSHIP

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

MEMBERSHIP CARD\*

Various Forms of Service Open to Members

- 1.—To take VOTES FOR WOMEN each week and read it.
2.—To circulate VOTES FOR WOMEN among friends.
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4.—To obtain new subscriptions for three or six months to the paper.
5.—To deal as far as possible with the firms that advertise in VOTES FOR WOMEN.
6.—To canvass newsagents with the purpose of securing the display of VOTES FOR WOMEN posters.
7.—To secure new members for the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship.
8.—To contribute to the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship Fund, for various purposes of development, including the display of posters.
9.—To extend by other methods of service the influence of the Fellowship and the circulation of the paper.

Objects.—To dispel the ignorance that exists in the mind of the public with regard to the "Votes for Women" agitation. To tell the true story of the Movement, both in its constitutional and militant development, and also to show the causes that have produced and are still fomenting the present revolt.

To educate and arouse opinion throughout the country, and rally sympathy and support to the fighters in this campaign for human liberty; to stimulate strenuous opposition to the Government's policy of futile and wicked coercion, and to persuade all who love justice and liberty to bring pressure upon the King's ministers

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LADY GARDENER required, about September 1.—College training not essential; salary £65 per annum and unfurnished cottage, two bedrooms; heavy mowing and other help given by chauffeur.—Apply to Mrs. Lawrence, Kingswood, Watlington-Thames.

USEFUL HELP.—Four in family; no servant kept, charwoman; no children; no washing; no window-cleaning.—66, Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.

WANTED.—Experienced Infant's Nurse; vegetarian preferred; country; all duties.—Box 406, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT.—Useful Help; for housework, care of invalid or children; salary required. For experience among poultry, fruit, and flowers small weekly sum offered.—Lord, 60, Newcombe Road, Polygon, Southampton.

GARDENING.

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

DRESSMAKING, Etc.

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

MORA PUCKLE (late of Baker Street) has removed to 399, Oxford Street (opposite Times Book Club). Modern artistic dresses, coats, and djibbabs. Prices moderate. Entrance Gilbert Street.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West End and Paris styles, from 35 guineas. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—H. Nelissen, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Waring's)

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

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LINEN carefully washed and daintily finished by Beaven's Lavender Laundry. A trial solicited. A postcard receives prompt attention.—30, Lavender Road, Clapham Junction.

LADIES, why have your Linen Laundered in London when for the same prices it can be done at an ideal country laundry? Abundance of water and large drying green; returned early, correctly, and to time.—Sunnyside Laundry, Stevenage, Herts.

MISS WOOD wishes to recommend her French laundress; fine lingerie a speciality.—French Laundry, 194, Elthorne Road, Hornsey Rise, N.; and 10a, Cambridge Place, Paddington, 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 effectively 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, FACE MASSAGE, and ELECTRICAL HAIR TREATMENT. Special terms to trained Nurses. Skilful instruction given and certificates granted. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.—Address, Miss Theakston, 54, Devonshire Street, Great Portland Street, W.

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. 9d., or 5s.—Mrs. V. James, 268, Caledonian Road, London, N.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

DAINTY AFTERNOON TEA CAKES. Try our 1s. 6d. box. Carriage paid, carefully packed. Cash with order.—James Strachan, High Street, Forres, Scotland.

GIVE THE FISHERMAN A CHANCE! FRESH FISH, 4lb, 1s. 6d.; 6lb, 2s.; 9lb, 2s. 6d.; cleaned; carriage paid; lists free.—The Fisherman's Syndicate, No. 5, Pontoon, Grimsby.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLUHNER Overstrung Piano; perfect condition and tone; great bargain.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

CORSETS, latest forms, 18 inches length, made to measure from 12s. 6d.; abdominal belts a speciality.—Emilie, 17, Burlington Arcade.

DRINK DELICIOUS SALUTARIS GINGER ALE. Absolutely safe; made from distilled water. Ask your grocer or write, Salutaris Company, 236, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advertisement).

GREAT SALE OF IRISH LINENS.—Hundreds of Bargains. Large bundle of White Linen Remnants, half to one yard pieces, 2s. 6d. (postage 4d.). Send to-day for Sale Catalogue.—Hutton's, 167, Larne, Ireland.

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.

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

LADY has Parcel unrequired New Underlinen, beautifully made, good material; also Princess Petticoats and Underskirts, &c.; sell cheaply.—10, Windsor Road, Southend.

NOVEL TRAVELLING TOOTHBRUSH in case; once seen always used; 1s. 6d. each, postage free.—Write at once to Miss Adelaide George, "Blanerne," Eastbourne.

64-PAGE BOOK about HERBS, and HOW TO USE THEM, free. Send for one.—Trimmell, The Herbalist, 144, Richmond Road, Cardiff. Established 1879.

Please enrol me as a member of the "Votes for Women" Fellowship.

Name (Please state whether Mrs., Miss, or Esq., etc.)

Full Address

\* The above, in the form of a four-page card, will be sent to any reader of "Votes for Women" on application to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

TO GIRLS SEEKING A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE CALLING.

ANSTEY COLLEGE FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING AND HYGIENE, ERDINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE, offers a full professional training in the following subjects: Swedish Educational and Medical Gymnastics, Aesthetic Dancing, Folk Dancing, Swimming, Games, Anatomy, Hygiene, &c. Good Posts Obtained After Training.

MODERN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Letchworth.—Principal, Miss Cartwright, M.A.; staff includes specialists and University graduates; pupils prepared for professional entrance examinations; bracing moorland air; home comforts.

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.

RIDING

RIDING.—Miss Eva Christy—Author of "Modern Side-saddle Riding," &c., and teacher of Cross-saddle and Side-saddle Riding, has vacancy for another student to train for the profession of teaching riding, including educational and scientific principles as required in the modern schools and colleges; fees reasonable.—1, Dennington Park Mansions, London.

BUSINESS, Etc.

If You wish to Remove, Store, or Dispose of anything, send postcard or ring up Gerrard 9188 for The London Storage Co., Westwood House, 210, High Holborn, W.C., for price and advice, free of charge. Dry rooms, extensive warehouses.

TRAVEL

LADY, driving own 20 h.p. Touring Car, wishes to make two tours of a fortnight each through Normandy and Brittany, en route for "Les Châteaux de la Loire," and would like a congenial party to join her; the first tour starts about August 7.—Apply B., 31, Eaton Terrace, S.W.