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### Contents.

	PAGE
NOTES .. .. .	109
THE SUFFRAGE IN OTHER LANDS .. .. .	110
THE WOMAN IN POLITICS .. .. .	110
MORE QUESTIONS .. .. .	111
TO THE WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN .. .. .	111
THE IRON GATE .. .. .	111
FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE 'WOMEN'S FRANCHISE' FUND .. .. .	111
NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES (Current Topics; Newcastle By-Election; Caravan Tour; Suffrage Debate in the Cape House of Assembly; County Campaign Fund; Branch Societies; Forthcoming Events) .. .. .	112-113
WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE (late W.S.P.U.) (Notes; The New Offices; Penal Servitude for Life; Women's Freedom League Caravan; Scottish Council; October Demonstration; Correspondence; Branch Notes; London Council "At Homes"; London Council Cyclists' Corps; Programme of Forthcoming Events) .. .. .	114-116
MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE (Notes and Comments; Concerning Woman in Relation to the State; The Liverpool Demonstration; Subscriptions) .. .. .	117-118

### Notes.

THE Women's Suffrage Campaign in East Anglia started at Clacton-on-Sea on September 1st and is meeting with great success. Two crowded indoor meetings have been held, addressed by Mrs. and Miss Hicks, Miss Muriel Matters, and Mr. Joseph Clayton, of the Men's League. One week is to be devoted to the surrounding districts of Clacton-on-Sea, and on Wednesday, September 9th, the campaigners move to Sudbury, which is to be the headquarters of the Suffolk division. All offers of help from local residents will be much appreciated by Mrs. Hicks, 7, Ornan Mansions, Hampstead, N.W.

APROPOS of Mr. Havelock Ellis's new book, 'The Soul of Spain' (Constable & Co.)—a book highly commended by those who ought to know—it is interesting to note that the author not only asserts that Spanish women are interested in politics, but that they are likely to play a considerable part "in directing the civilizing influences of the twentieth century."

LOGIC is pitted against sentiment in Miss Eva Gore-Booth's Women and the Suffrage: a Reply to Lady Lovat and Mrs. Humphry Ward (*Nineteenth Century*, September), and with all the success which can be hoped for in fighting so elusive a foe. A note of hopeful patience closes an able article. "Some of us were tempted to envy the swift revolution by which the Finnish women gained complete political freedom. But it may well be that here in England what we lose in speed we gain in stability.....the work of evolution, plodding steadily on through the storm of its own reactions, is founded on an everlasting basis of security."

IN the same number the Earl of Meath seems less than generous to the modern woman. In an article entitled: 'Have we the Grit of our Forefathers?' he finds not one word to say in her defence, and makes the very "sweeping generalizations" which, when he comes to discuss modern men, he says he does not desire to make. He "proudly acknowledges the splendid qualities of courage and of endurance" displayed, and

### Notice to Subscribers and Contributors.

**Weekly Numbers, 1½d. a week post free. Quarterly Subscriptions, 1s. 8d.; half-yearly, 3s. 3d.; yearly, 6s. 6d. All Subscriptions must be paid in advance. Back Numbers can still be obtained at the Office.**

Articles containing information on the subject of Women's Suffrage should be addressed to the Editor, who will return those not considered suitable as soon as possible if a stamped addressed envelope is sent with the MS. As the paper is on a voluntary basis, and all profits go to help the cause, no payments are made for contributions.

The General Editor gives the widest possible latitude to each of the Societies represented in this Paper, and is only responsible for unsigned matter occurring in the pages devoted to general items.

'WOMEN'S FRANCHISE,'

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICE,  
13, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, E.C.

The paper is on sale at Messrs. Smith & Son's Depots.

"fully recognizes the heroic deeds of our soldiers and sailors in action," while of the women of to-day he can only say that they are "not altogether lacking in physical or moral courage."

TO ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS (GENTLEMEN).

"Ye gentlemen of England who live at home at ease,  
And let the burdened women face "the battle and the breeze,"  
Get up and help, and do not mock, when difficulties stay,  
"The grand old name of gentleman," in danger is to-day.

TO ENCOURAGE SUFFRAGISTS, AGAINST SUFFRAGE-*antis*.

Once Canute's courtiers flattered on the shore—  
That he had power to stem the tide's uproar;  
"Stay back!" he cried, as Suffrage-*antis* do,  
The sea did right to rise, and so do you.

OUR thanks are due to our friends who have kindly sent us their spare copies of the number for February 27th. We must make another appeal. We find we are right out of stock of the number for February 20th, which prevents us executing orders which we have received for volumes, and have very few copies of January 16th and January 30th; we shall be glad to receive copies of any of these numbers from our friends who can spare them.

MRS. CHAS. MANNERS has sent us 2*l.*, being a contribution of 5*s.* per week for eight weeks; Miss N. O'Shea is paying for this paper to be sent to four libraries each week, and Mrs. and Miss E. G. Murray have sent subscription also for four libraries.

The Suffrage in Other Lands.

**BULGARIA.**—Very interesting reports are to hand of the Women's Congress recently held at Sofia. In a striking and enthusiastic address, Madame Boschilova-Pateva, one of the Vice-Presidents, and an ardent Suffragist, urged her audience to fight for their rights. The movement, she said, was a recent one, unheard of a few years ago. But now equality had come to be regarded as a political right, and it was essential that the sense of justice should be awakened among women. By uniting political rights they would become useful members of the community. "Our Congress has adopted the principle of political rights for women. But the realization of this principle does not depend on us, but on social and other conditions. I only demand for us women that which is actually attainable at the present time." Referring to the Western ideas which had gradually emerged in the East, the speaker described the existence of a paper, *The Voice of Woman*, which had achieved a life of eight years in spite of many ironical allusions to the "voice crying in the wilderness."

Thirty years ago it never occurred to any one that Bulgarian women had any claim to freedom or political rights. "But surely freedom and political rights are the best training for human beings. Can any one with any claim to common sense still doubt this. Bulgarian women have attained to greater maturity in political matters than they had reached thirty years ago. Our model associations and philanthropic institutions bear testimony to the fruitful activity of women. Bulgarian women have far more political knowledge to-day than Bulgarian men had thirty years ago. If we now occupy an inferior position to other European women, is it not because with us only men enjoy and exercise political rights?" In the first instance they must claim the Communal Franchise, and the right to speak and vote on behalf of temperance and morality. They must agitate and speak at public meetings on behalf of the Communal Franchise, and must try to get some women candidates included in the lists drawn up by the Liberal organizations. Above all, they must fight for their rights, and not beg them as favours. These sentiments were warmly approved by the meeting, which passed the following resolution: "That this Congress approves the proposal to work for the Communal Franchise, and empowers the Committee to organize the agitation in its favour."

**DENMARK.**—A festivity was recently organized at Copenhagen to celebrate the passing of the Municipal Franchise Bill. Twelve hundred persons assembled in the Town Hall to listen to speeches on the subject. These were followed by a supper, during which a telegram of thanks was despatched to the King. A prompt answer was returned and the hope expressed that the women's municipal rights would benefit the country. "We thought of that day," says Madame Munter, "when the Congress of 1906 was invited to a lunch there, and the Mayor in his welcome wished that the ladies on a future occasion should give the welcome." A. ZIMMERN.

The Woman in Politics.

WE are a people of strong prejudices. We prefer to call it strong convictions. We lack, as all strongly prejudiced people do any sense of humour where those pet prejudices are concerned and only too often we lack, what is much worse, any sense of justice on these same points.

No woman in this country is remitted her taxes, her direct or indirect contributions to the national exchequer because she is a woman. No woman may break a man-made law and be exempted from the punishment that follows because she is a woman. No woman may refuse to bear any burden of the State equally with men and remain unpunished—and yet, such is the logic of our men-rulers, no woman may have the rights she is qualified for, the rights that ought to accompany those burdens, simply because she is a woman.

Is there anything madder than this in this maddest of mad worlds?

You will be assured we have in this country a "representative" government. The fact that we use this word "representative" in describing our government shows clearly how devoid of a sense of humour we are and how absolutely lacking in a knowledge of the meaning of our own language. A "representative" government is not a man-built, man-elected, and man-administered structure, but a government that is the outcome of the will of the people. Men are not the people. Men and women together are the people.

We have no representative government. We have a political structure entirely man-built. We have political parties into which the women are welcomed as drudges and contributors only, never on the equal footing that ought to be theirs, and that is the particular aspect of the question with which I wish to deal.

We lack humour, and in consequence we have many very, very humorous features in our national life, but I often think our greatest joke, our crowning point of illogicality and absurdity, is the political woman—the party political woman. What are women doing in our political parties as things are at present? Why should they consider themselves fit to aid in the upbuilding and work of those man-built structures while they are classed with criminals, paupers, and lunatics.

Nay, lower than these. The criminal, his sin expiated, the lunatic declared sane again, may vote, but women never. Under no circumstances, and no conditions are women considered fit to exercise a Parliamentary vote. Pause and consider the depth of your degradation, the place to which you are consigned in our national life by our man-made, man-administered law.

You are assured (I speak to the party political woman) that you are so valuable—you aid so much—your influence is so helpful—they think so much, these party men, so very much of you. So they tell you. Words are cheap. By their deeds shall ye know them, and by their deeds you are judged unfit to have a human right, unfit for the rights that accompany the burdens you bare, devoid of intelligence or reason, lower than the criminals, possessing less capacity of governing than those who have been insane. Yet you go in your thousands and help those parties.

Have the women of this country no pride? Have we lost every feeling of independence, every touch of sex-pride altogether?

If we may not enter side by side through the front door of politics, have we not sunk very low when we are willing and ready to go in by the back door, and do the dirty work for men and be their political drudges?

One question to every party woman—Why should you consider it an honour to be asked to work and to do it, for those who insult you?

Can you not see that the majority of the men take your work and laugh at you—and the best men, who are the only men worth considering, know that what I say is true, that the women of this country have made a serious, a very serious blunder, in making themselves and their work so very, very cheap.

Is not the labourer worthy of his hire?  
If you are of any use in politics, you are fit to have votes. If you are not, what are you doing in the parties?

As it is, you are a joke—a very, very funny joke, but also (and this is the pity of it) one of the saddest jokes I know, so I plead with you, put an end to this joke, and this tragedy, this dragging of your womanhood in the mire, come out of the parties you are not and never should have played at being in, and ask with no uncertain voice, unitedly, for the hire every labourer is worthy of, for justice, that should never be withheld, for the equal rights that as human beings should be yours, for the power to order your own lives, and to develop for the first time your womanhood. H. F.

More Questions.

WOMAN is fast outgrowing man's idea of her. One knows he has styled her his guardian angel—his better half—that he tells us his wife has been the making of him—that he owes all to his mother or sister, and to this subtle form of flattery the woman has ever been susceptible, whilst the man has thought that to acknowledge his indebtedness has been sufficient—has been content to let her play the part of angel rather than admit her as an equal, that is, as a citizen with the same rights and privileges as himself.

Man's appraisal and approval of woman does not, and ought not to suffice her. She must appraise and approve herself in future. What may not these wives and mothers themselves have achieved had not a noble, though often unwise spirit of self-sacrifice, led them to play the part of stepping-stone to their husbands and sons?

If, with all the odds against her, woman has succeeded in gaining her present position, what may we not expect given a free hand and a fair field?

We do not know, for instance, what Thomas Carlyle or Mr. Gladstone would have been without their wives. Neither do we know what Jane Welsh and Catherine Glynne would have been without their husbands. We only know that they, with hundreds of other wives, were content to minister to their husbands' greatness and glory, to merge almost their identity in their husbands.

What of the Scottish mothers of whom J. M. Barrie tells us, who have lived, and still live, in obscurity, working their fingers to the bone to enable their sons to study at the university? What of the daughter's education being neglected, and her very nature starved to secure the son's advancement in life? What about this eternal sacrifice of woman to man? How rare is the devotion of a Charles Lamb! We ask not of the love that inspires or the custom that enforces the sacrifice, but what of the selfishness, perhaps unthinking—that acquiesces and accepts it all? When are men going to efface themselves to advance the progress of women? When are they even going to put justice to women before party politics? Do they owe more to governments than they owe to women?

The only freedom we have known has been freedom to serve. Beside serving in our own homes and other people's, in hospitals, shops, and factories, we are now permitted to serve on Town and Urban District Councils, on Boards of Guardians, as prison inspectors, and so forth; but where for us are the rights and rewards that for men follow in the train of service? Virtue we know is its own reward, but only for women has work been so considered. At last woman realizes that she is of the genus homo, and neither an angel floating over man's head, nor a slave at his feet.

The spirit and need of the times demands the emancipation of woman, demands that women work and make sacrifice for women. KATE KILBURN.

To the Women of Great Britain.

(A MAN'S EXHORTATION.)

SONG.—Tune: any "eight and six" air.

Hope on, though dark may seem the way,  
All will be altered soon,  
Changing as changes some dark day  
When sunshine comes at noon;  
Hope on, for hoping will impart  
New strength to bear the strain,  
The efforts of each dauntless heart  
Can never be in vain.

Yet, hoping, cease not still to act  
Unchecked by gibe or jeer;  
With passion plead each stubborn fact,  
The hour of dawn is near—  
When man-made laws shall cease to vex  
The thinkers of our race—  
When justice is no word of sex—  
As each has found its place. MACKENZIE BELL.

The Iron Gate.

WOMAN's heart has met with woman's,  
Woman's blood is stirred to-day!  
Woman's love and hands are working,  
Doing all she can, and may.  
Fighting for the poor and helpless,  
Hindered sore by scorn and hate;  
Pressing on, and yet before her,  
Lo! there stands an iron gate.

Toiling, starving English sisters,  
Bread and sunshine both denied  
To you and the little children  
Who are slaving at your side.  
We would help you, oh so gladly,  
But, alas! the cruel fate!  
'Twixt you and the aid we offer  
Man has reared an iron gate.

Gate of man-made laws for woman,  
Laws which she must needs obey,  
Though she may not help to form them,  
Could not do it—so they say!  
We have pleaded, pleaded vainly,  
Yet we pray and strive and wait,  
Hoping still some gallant brothers  
Will throw ope that iron gate.

Men of England, we will give you  
Gladly of our very best;  
When you need us, do we fail you?  
Only put us to the test.  
One the cause, and one the battle,  
Let us fight it hand in hand,  
Till a dawn of happier freedom  
Breaks upon our well-loved land.

We have toiled and fought and struggled,  
We have learnt to do and dare,  
And a nobler, harder lesson—  
We have shown you we can bear.  
Coming is the hour of triumph!  
Coming! Be it soon or late,  
Woman's pluck and perseverance  
Will break down that iron gate.

EVELYN HUNT.

FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE 'WOMEN'S FRANCHISE' FUND.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Begbie, Miss A. H. ..	0 10 0	Brought forward ..	6 12 0
Costellar, Miss R. ..	0 5 0	Reid, Miss .. ..	1 0 0
Courtauld, Miss M. R. ..	0 10 0	Reid, Miss E. .. ..	1 1 0
Evershed, Mrs. Margaret ..	2 0 0	Richards, Mrs. E. F. ..	2 0 0
Grindon, Mrs. Leo ..	0 5 0	Sanger, Mrs. A. D. ..	3 0 0
O'Shea, Misses M. and N. ..	2 0 0	Stevenson, Miss .. ..	0 5 0
Purdie, Mrs. .. ..	1 0 0		
Carried forward ..	6 12 0	Total .. ..	£13 18 0

## National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

**OBJECT.**—To obtain the Parliamentary Suffrage for Women on the same terms as it is, or may be, granted to Men.  
The Union is a Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies in Great Britain.

*President:* MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. *Secretary:* MISS MARGERY CORBETT, B.A. *Treasurer:* MISS BERTHA MASON.  
*Hon. Secretary:* MISS FRANCES HARDCASTLE, M.A. *Organisers:* MISS E. M. GARDNER, B.A. MISS MARGARET ROBERTSON, B.A. MRS. COOPER.  
*Telegrams:* "VOICELESS, LONDON." Telephone: 1960 VICTORIA.

OFFICES: 25, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

The Union will send Organising Agents, Speakers, or Literature to any place requiring them, its desire being to form a Women's Suffrage Society in every County and Borough. All persons interested in the movement, or desiring information about it, are requested to communicate with the Secretaries. Increased Funds are needed for the growing work of the Union, and Subscriptions will be gladly received by the Treasurer.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1908.

*Chairman*—MR. WALTER S. B. MCLAREN. *Mrs. BROADLEY REID*  
*MR. A. CAMERON CORBETT, M.P.* *HON. BERTRAND RUSSELL*  
*MISS EDITH DIMOCK* *MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN*  
*MISS I. O. FORD* *MISS LOWNDES*  
*MISS MARTINDALE, M.B., B.S.*  
*MISS MARGARET ASHTON* *MISS WARD*  
*THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR* *LADY STRACHEY*  
*MISS FLORENCE BALGARNIE* *And the Hon. Officers,*  
*MRS. ALLAN BRIGHT* *ex officio.*

### Current Topics.

OUR readers will learn with great regret that Miss Bompas, member of the Committee of the London Society, is leaving England this month to join her brother in India. Miss Bompas's well-balanced judgment and tact, her initiative, energy, and generous readiness to undertake disagreeable tasks have given exceptional value to her work for the cause of Women's Suffrage. The London Society will feel severely the loss of their gifted speaker and organizer. As a speaker of the intellectual rather than the purely emotional order, Miss Bompas has been in great demand wherever thoughtful people wished to give the question a fair hearing, and it is well known that her presentment of the case has a lasting effect on her audiences, especially, perhaps, upon the men. As an organizer Miss Bompas has taken an active part in all branches of the Society's work, and to her should be in great measure ascribed the successful management which called forth so many compliments from the Press on the occasion of the procession of June 13. We wish Miss Bompas a pleasant voyage and stay in India, and we hope that her return will not be unduly delayed.

Meetings have been recently held in the market-places at Uppingham and Oakham. There were large gatherings of townspeople present, and the speakers were given an uninterrupted hearing. Mrs. Lockwood was in the chair, and Mrs. Cooper was the principal speaker. At the close of the meetings a number of questions were asked and satisfactorily answered.

Copies of 'Man and Woman,' the people's suffrage play, by Mrs. James Ward, can now be obtained from Miss Pate, Typewriting Office, Cambridge, price 3s. per copy, 3d. extra for postage.

Societies will now be planning their winter's programmes, and I venture to draw attention to the value and importance of weekly and monthly "At Homes." Some of our societies have already tried this means of propaganda work, and in many cases with unqualified success. Such "At Homes" are useful in drawing members of a society together, and attracting possible members. The cost of the "At Homes" is small, as friends can generally be induced to provide refreshments. They also afford excellent opportunities for short speeches on the work of the societies, and for the sale of badges and literature.

BERTHA MASON.

### Newcastle By-Election.

WE are urgently in need of helpers for the Newcastle by-election as the constituency is the largest in the country. Our Committee Room is at 29, Blackett Street, close to the Monument. Mrs. Eliot Harrison is in charge of the Committee Room. Mr. Renwick, Unionist Candidate, mentioned Woman's Suffrage in his 1906 address. Mr. Edward Shortt, the Liberal Candidate, has announced himself in favour of Women's Suffrage to the Darlington Society.

### Caravan Tour.

THE only thing lacking for complete success this week has been good weather, but even the storms have had their uses, for they have proved the great drawing power of the Suffrage movement. At Filey we had two evening meetings in pelting rain, but the people stayed. At Bridlington a sudden storm came on while Miss Robertson was speaking, and the audience fled to a shelter, but some men insisted upon pulling the van around, so that we could address them there and keep dry ourselves. We have met with the greatest sympathy everywhere. At the end of the meetings we have put a vote, which has always been carried either unanimously or with an overwhelming majority. At Robin Hood's Bay one woman told us how glad she was that we had come. She had often heard about the Suffragists—always bad things—but she never could get away from the village, so she had never expected to be able to hear them. All the men have been very sympathetic. One bought a selection of pamphlets because he "shared his heart with an Anti-Suffragette." Once when we were saying that some people had a feeling against Women's Suffrage, one old sailor said, "Eh, lass, that's worse than sea-sickness!"

Miss Robertson reached the height of her fame on Filey sands. She was carrying a sandwich and met a nurse and baby. The baby was crying in a most violent and noisy way. The nurse, looking about for something to stop it, spied Miss Robertson, and pointed to her and said, "There, dear, look at the lady suffragette!" The result was magical, for the baby stopped crying at once.

The Bridlington police were particularly kind to us. They were very much interested and a trifle alarmed when we first appeared. One said to me, "We have often read about them in London; but if you will excuse me saying so, Miss, we have never seen that novelty before." They looked after us in our van, wrote their names in our visitors' book—one put "Right is might" after his name, and came to our meetings in plain clothes when they were not on duty.

We have got several new members from Bridlington, and have promised to come back in October when the residents are not so busy with visitors.

Our route this week is Hornsea, Beverley, Great Driffield. E. M. GARDNER.

### Suffrage Debate in the Cape House of Assembly.

THE debate on Women's Suffrage in the Cape House of Assembly aroused a good deal of interest. The arguments, however, struck us as being unusually weak and wide of the mark, even for a debate on Women's Suffrage. Mr. Wilmot, the mover of the motion, in a really clever, well-reasoned speech, reviewed the arguments for and against. He pointed out that women already undertook much political work, so why should they be considered unwomanly if they did so as responsible citizens? There was no good talking any more about "the sheltered home," for women were struggling in the world and working for their living, shoulder to shoulder with men, and, as a matter of justice, they should have the same voice as

### Branch Societies.

**BARNESLEY.**—A garden party was held by Miss Wray on August 20th. It was well attended; Mrs. White, P.L.G., presided, the speaker was Miss Florence Embleton, and the following resolution was carried:—

"That this meeting of the women of Barnesley demands once more, in the name of justice, that women's claim to the Parliamentary Vote shall no longer be denied.... We beg to remind the Government that the House of Commons has pronounced by 179 majority in favour of our measure, for the immediate enfranchisement of women."

**CAMBRIDGE.**—A public meeting took place recently at Cottenham, under the auspices of our Society. Mrs. Rackham, Miss McKay, and Miss Thomas took part. The addresses were well received by the audiences.

**LEEDS.**—On Wednesday, 26th August, the Misses Ford held an "At Home" at their residence, Adel Grange, which was well attended by the members of the Leeds Women's Suffrage Society and their friends. Mrs. Cannon (President of the Society) took the chair. Miss Cicely Hamilton gave a very interesting address, and Miss I. O. Ford reported on the excellent work done by the Suffrage caravans. The audience joined freely in the discussion which followed the speeches, and much interest was shown. A great deal of literature was sold and a good collection taken.

**SHEFFIELD.**—A series of meetings have been held for propaganda work and for interesting people in the approaching demonstration in Manchester. They have been addressed by many leading speakers, including Miss Ashton and Mrs. Swanwick, M.A., of Manchester, and have been most successful.

**SEVENOAKS.**—We held an afternoon meeting on September 1st. Miss Abadam and Mr. Walter McLaren gave excellent addresses, and aroused much enthusiasm. Many who came from curiosity were convinced of the necessity for extending the Parliamentary Franchise to women. Several new members were gained, and a good collection was taken. A resolution, urging Mr. Asquith to give facilities for the passing of Mr. Stanger's Bill during the present session, was passed by a large majority. The chairman, Mr. Percy Thompson, signed the resolution in his official capacity, and should a deputation to Mr. Asquith be formed of the chairmen of similar meetings from all parts of the country, Mr. Percy Thompson will represent Sevenoaks. Mrs. Percy Thompson, Mrs. Hickmott, and Mrs. Humphrys also made short speeches, proposing and seconding the usual votes of thanks.

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Date	Event	Time
Sept. 10 & 24	Hull, President and Committee At Home to meet Members at No. 3 Room, Oddfellows' Hall, Charlotte Street	P.M. 8
17.	Cardiff, Garden Party at Green Meadow	Hostess, Mrs. Lewis Speaker, Mrs. Conybeare
Oct. 8.	Leicester, Soirée, Municipal Art Gallery, New Walk	J. Mentor Gimson, Esq., 8-10 and Miss Edith Gittins to receive for Committee
	Meeting of N.U.W.S.S. Secretaries, Y.M.C.A. (London Road entrance)	5-6.30 A.M.
" 9.	N.U.W.S.S. Quarterly Council Meetings, Sunday-School Memorial Hall, New Walk	10.30 P.M.
	Exhibition of Banners, Speeches and Tea, Temperance Hall, Granby Street	3-6 P.M.
	Great Demonstration, Temperance Hall. Admission by Ticket—1s., 6d., 3d. Organized by an Independent Local Committee	Chairman, J. Tudor Walters, Esq., M.P. Speakers, Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D., Mrs. Billington-Greig, Miss I. Logan, Sir C. McLaren, M.P., T. M. Kettle, Esq., M.P., Franklin Thomasson, Esq., M.P.

\* \* \* Kindly address all communications relating to the work of Societies in the N.U.W.S.S. and all paragraphs intended for these columns to Miss Hardcastle, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.; to reach her by first post Saturday. Please write only on one side of paper.

men in controlling the conditions under which they worked. Mr. Fuller remarked that since to him the charm of woman was in her home, he considered a woman who was head of a family should have a vote, though he would not go further, lest man should lose his native chivalry. In opposing the motion, Mr. J. A. Groof urged that men had always safeguarded and protected women in the past; what more did they want? If tax-paying women only were enfranchised, married women would either be disfranchised, or the terrible thing would happen of husband and wife voting for different candidates, which, he argued, would practically disfranchise the latter. Dr. Petersen made the original observation that woman's sphere was the house, and that the intoxication of the vote would make home duties too dull. Men would cease to be chivalrous unless women continued in an inferior position, and women would lose their charming modesty and dependence. Mr. Daverin brought forward the argument (published originally in an English medical paper, and afterwards withdrawn) that since Finnish women had the vote the increase of lunacy was rapidly spreading. So little had this gentleman studied the subject at first hand that he was not aware that the lunacy statistics in Finland were compiled to 1906, and that women voted there for the first time in 1907. In the end Mr. Wilmot withdrew his motion, but he urged women to "go on asking and educating."

### County Campaign Fund.

Less than 400l. is still needed to make up the 1,000l. While some counties have made a most generous response to Mrs. Fawcett's appeal, there are large districts that appear never to have heard of it. For instance, that part of England that includes the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, and Norfolk, a district of six thousand four hundred square miles, whose population exceeds a million and a half, has not contributed five shillings.

Will not some of our friends in that part of England take the matter up? The sum asked for is urgently needed to enable us to carry on and to increase our all-important propaganda work. We beg our readers to do their best during September with respect to the 400l. still unsubscribed.

The special subscription to the van are included.

County	Name	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bucks.	Mrs. Luff (for caravan)	1 0 0	1 5 0
Carmarvon.	Mrs. Stansfield (for caravan)	.. .. .	2 0 0
Hants.	Anon., per Mrs. Kayser (for caravan)	.. .. .	6 0 0
Lancs.	Mrs. Balmford (for caravan)	1 5 0	45 15 6
London.	Anon. (for caravan)	.. .. .	4 0 0
	Miss E. Downing (for caravan)	0 10 0	290 17 6
Middlesex.	Miss A. J. Coles (for caravan)	.. .. .	1 0 0
Notts.	Collected by Mrs. Manners	1 3 6	15 18 0
Sussex.	Mrs. Tubbs	.. .. .	5 0 0
Yorkshire.	Miss I.O. Ford (for caravan)	1 0 0	37 11 0
	Mrs. Cross (for caravan)	.. .. .	2 0 0
	Mrs. Daniel (for caravan)	0 10 0	
	R. Willcock, Esq.	2 2 0	
	In addition to the above, Miss Gardner has received:—		11 7 6
	From Miss Ward	.. 0 5 0	
	" A Friend	.. 2 2 0	
	" A Newnhamite	.. 0 16 0	
			3 3 0
	Total to Saturday, Sept 5th..		£626 15 2

## VOTES FOR WOMEN.

## Women's Freedom League (late W.S.P.U.).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: 30, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW.

Organising Secretary: MISS ANNA MUNRO.  
Hon. Treasurer: MRS. GRAHAM MOFFAT.

NATIONAL OFFICES: 1, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

Hon. Secretary: MRS. HOW MARTYN, B.S.C., A.R.C.S.  
Hon. Treasurer: MRS. DESPARD.

National Hon. Organising Secretary: MRS. BILLINGTON-GREIG.

## Notes.

**The Wife's Proper Place.**—"Having found a wife, every husband should place her in the position and give her the treatment to which she is entitled. Let him begin by making her feel that he regards her as a being of equal value with himself. She is so, whether he admits it or not. The self-sacrificing work he expects her to perform for him must in importance be equal to anything he can do for her. Let the husband recognize this then, and act accordingly. The meanness displayed by some men in granting but a stinted allowance to their wives is beyond contempt."

GENERAL BOOTH'S "FINAL MESSAGE" TO THE ARMY.

**Round the Reviews.**—Our members are recommended to study an interesting paper by Mrs. Stopes, "The Constitutional Basis of Women's Suffrage" in the current number of *The Fortnightly Review*. In *The Nineteenth Century* there appears an excellent answer to the Anti-Suffragists, entitled "Women and the Suffrage." *The Westminster Review* contains a thoughtful article, "The Political Responsibility of Women."

**The Summerstown Strike.**—This dispute is now at an end, and the girl boxmakers have returned to work. The arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade was happily successful in suggesting a settlement which satisfied both the masters and the girls.

The amount of sympathy and help given to the strikers by the public shows that, thanks to the Suffrage agitation, fair play towards women has now made decided progress.

**This Week.**—All our members are reminded that next Sunday evening will see the second of the important series of "At Homes" at the Holborn Town Hall, the first of which was such a great success.

## The New Offices.

THE removal to our new offices has taken place. Members, friends, reporters, and Anti-Suffragists will henceforth find us at Adelphi Terrace House, 1, Robert Street. Robert Street does not open into the Strand; from the Strand it is reached by going down Buckingham Street or Adam Street and taking the first turning to the left or right respectively.

Our rooms are four in number, are on the first floor, and are in every way more convenient than our old ones. The rent is about double, so we shall expect all friends to help us by doubling their annual subscription, and by getting us new subscribers.

We have not had to spend any money on new furniture, thanks to the kindness of Mrs. Herringham, who has given us the linoleum, and of Dr. and Mrs. Drysdale who presented us with the electric-light fittings. However we are much in need of shelves and cupboards, and those friends who intend to take this occasion of showing their interest in the League are asked to note this, and to send us any cupboards, old or new, or money with which to buy them.

We are almost glad that circumstances compelled us to move, as our work has so much increased, and in our present offices it will be easy to expand.

Those friends who would like more details should come and see for themselves; but let no one forget that as we intend to do so much more work, so we shall require a great deal more money.

## Penal Servitude for Life.

DAISY LORD, a young girl of nineteen years of age, herself an illegitimate child, was convicted at the Guildford Assizes, in July last, of the murder of her newly born illegitimate child and sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Jelf.

The infant was born on the 10th of February, 1908. The poor young mother had neither doctor, nurse, nor any kindly attention; and in her shame and despair and fear, she killed the child. At her trial she said: "I thought I would put an end to it, so that it should not have the trouble I have had."

This girl was kept in prison for four months before she was tried. After the sentence of death was pronounced, she was kept in suspense for three weeks before the death sentence was changed to penal servitude for life.

As the *Daily News* says:—"Where is the justice, human or divine, in such a loathsome process of barbarity? We may be told that the whole thing is only a solemn farce—that the jury and judge knew that the poor creature would not really be hanged. If it is only a solemn farce, in the name of human decency let us do away with it. And yet Mrs. Humphry Ward and her friends in aristocratic and literary circles go about wondering why women want the vote."

As a protest against the iniquity of this sentence and against the trial of women by a Court entirely composed of men, women and men are signing the petition to urge that the prisoner may be immediately released.

At present in such cases the fathers usually escape both in reputation and pocket—the girl-mothers, with a blasted name, have almost no means of honest livelihood.

This is one of the great questions that make women demand political power. Only when women are valued equally with men, will it be possible to find a solution of the problems of modern life, without any kind of unequal law for the two sexes.

Next Sunday, September 13th, at 3 P.M., there will be a great **Trafalgar Square Demonstration** to support the petition. The speakers will be Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Mrs. Wynne Nevinson, Mr. Joseph McCabe, and others.

This demonstration must be large and impressive. To help to secure this all who can spare a little time should distribute handbills and try to get notices in their local papers. Many stewards will be required to take charge of petition forms. Handbills, petition forms, and all particulars of the meeting can be obtained from the offices of the Women's Freedom League, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi.

## Women's Freedom League Caravan.

THE weather has been our chief enemy this week. We must not complain too much, however, for August was incomparably beautiful. I think it may interest those who are following out this latest experiment in the Women's Movement to hear that during the month, under the skilful management of our organizer, Miss Neilans, we took 16l. 12s. in collections, and spent about 14l. This includes carting of the van from place to place, the organizer's board and lodging and sundry railway journeys to and from places near, but not on our route, where garden or drawing-room meetings had been arranged for us. When it is taken into account that we are visiting places where, save for us, the question of woman's enfranchisement would

## Scottish Council.

THE coast centres campaign closed on Saturday with a magnificent meeting on the Castle Hill, Dunoon, when Mr. Selanders, of the Men's League, presided, and Miss Esson Maule and Miss Anna Munro addressed the gathering. The meetings have been very well attended by interested and orderly audiences. As a result of the work we hope to form branches this month in Dunoon, and in October at Carnoustie.

We are now holding street-corner meetings in Glasgow to advertise our great demonstration in the Athenæum, on Monday, Sept. 21st, when the N.E.C. visit Scotland. A. M.

## October Demonstration.

THE second joint Committee Meeting has just been held for the forthcoming great Suffrage Demonstration in the North, organized by the North of England Society. Two delegates from each of the Societies taking part have become members of this Committee, and under Miss Ashton's fine chairmanship the organization for October 23rd and 24th makes rapid progress. We of the Freedom League in Manchester are keenly alert and fully realize our responsibilities. There is work for every member who will report herself at 47, Moseley Street. So far the response has been prompt and enthusiastic, but an immense amount of work has to be done as our fair and honourable share in the demonstration. The committee expect every woman to do her duty.

May I also make a wider appeal to our comrades and friends in London and elsewhere who are able to come to Manchester on October 23rd and 24th to make a great effort to carry out their good inclinations. The effect of a successful demonstration in the North will at this particular point in the Suffrage movement be of incalculable value. That very large and difficult army of prosperous women who inhabit suburbia is wavering. Meantime the Manchester Branch lacks funds. Who will help us? We have just taken and furnished an office—a heavy drain on our resources, but absolutely necessary owing to the rapid growth of membership. Nearly all our members are workers, either in trade or professions, and few are largely blessed with this world's goods.

LUCY FILDES, Hon. Treas., Manchester.

## Correspondence.

MADAM.—It is proposed to hold an important public meeting at the Hammersmith Town Hall on October 21st. In order to advertise it effectively it has been decided to take a shop in the district for a fortnight before that date. It will be under the charge of Miss Sime Seruya, who will arrange for the holding of open-air meetings, display of advertisements, sale of literature, &c.

The rent of the shop, heating, lighting, and advertising, will, of course, be heavy items of expenditure. In the hope that this expenditure may be lightened by individual effort, I am appealing to members to raise the sum of 20l., which is the very smallest sum needed for the work. A beginning has already been made, and the list of subscriptions will be found below. Donations should be addressed to Miss Sime Seruya, Women's Freedom League offices, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi.

Trusting that you will find space for this appeal,

Faithfully yours, CICELY HAMILTON.

Subscriptions already received:—

	£	s.	d.
Dr. Helen Bouchier	..	..	0 5 0
Miss Sime Seruya	..	..	0 5 0
Miss G. M. Hammill	..	..	0 5 0
Miss Cicely Hamilton	..	..	0 5 0

C. DESPARD.

only be heard of through the newspapers, I think it will be generally felt that this is a very good result.

I wrote last from Dover. We find almost always that the greatest opposition, the worst rowdiness, is at the first meeting. Presumably we are expected to be very rowdy persons, and like is ready to meet like. When, however, we have held two or three meetings—when we have met several people—interest takes the place of opposition, and the rowdy element is kept in check by bodies of serious men and women determined to hear what these strange women have to say. Thus it was in Dover. The second meeting held on the beach was very good. I was compelled then to leave my colleagues for the week-end; but I hear that before the van left the intrepid little band—Miss Neilans and the Misses Tillard—were the most popular persons in Dover. We should have done even better there had it not been for the tumultuous weather, almost unprecedented, they say, for early in September.

The van came on to Deal on Tuesday, 1st September. On that day a garden-party meeting had been arranged by Mrs. Percy Harris and Mrs. Lambert at Winchelsea, at which I was to speak. It was quite evident that an open-air meeting would be impossible. During the night before a perfect hurricane had been raging, and great trees had been split and torn up by their roots. But my friends telegraphed that a hall had been taken—so I set out from Deal, travelled by motor-car, which my friends put at my disposal, from Ashford to Winchelsea, and met with the warmest welcome there.

The afternoon meeting was delightful—a pretty little hall, well filled with kindly people, many of whom were villagers, whose interest and sympathy made my task of speaking very easy. The collection brought in no less than 1l. 14s. 1d., a welcome little nest-egg for September.

I rejoined the van on the Tuesday at Deal. The Misses Tillard had gone. Miss Sidley, who is now to be our organizer, and Miss Mocatta, joined us. Some difficulty, I heard, had been experienced in getting a pitch for our van and a place for our meetings; but this had been overcome. Our pitch is in a large field, which a young butcher, Mr. Voysy, has put at our disposal. The good, sympathetic Deal boatmen promised us a place on the beach for our meetings, and a kind, brave Irish compatriot of mine, Mrs. Stoker, whose house looks out on our field, has helped us in all our domestic arrangements, and stood by us nobly in the fray. For, here at Deal, we have met with very much the same treatment as we did in Dover. In the afternoon of Wednesday we had a fine meeting, broken up, unfortunately, by heavy sweeping rain. In the evening we went out again, to find a large crowd waiting for us. Everything went well at first; we were listened to with only occasional interruptions; but, as the darkness deepened, the crowd grew larger, and there was so much noise that when the time for questions came it was impossible for either question or answer to be heard. At last I thought it wiser to adjourn, when we were immediately surrounded by young men and boys, who were, however, as at Dover, more curious than hostile.

Mrs. Stoker stood bravely by my side; some strong men cleared the way for us, and we went through the town to her house, followed by a big procession. Whatever else our agitation may be doing, it is certainly giving the country notice that women Suffragists are abroad, and that they do not mean to be silenced.

Yesterday we held a meeting at Lower Walmer. In the evening the rain came down in torrents, and the wind rose, and we, in our little home, watched through the hours, hoping for abatement, but it did not come, and we were forced to abandon our meeting.

This morning we have held a small meeting of deeply interested people near one of the shelters on the beach; we have seen several sympathizers, who intend to try to organize an indoor meeting in Deal next week for the many who were disappointed yesterday. Miss Sidley has gone forward to Sandwich, and we follow with the van, full of gratitude to the kind people who have made our stay in Deal so pleasant to us.

I say again, I am proud of women, proud of their courage, proud of their loyalty, good comradeship, and fortitude.

**Eastbourne Branch.**—A gratifying result of our campaign in Eastbourne is the formation of a Branch which promises to become an important and influential one.

One very strong Liberal woman, a member of the committee of the Liberal Association, has, to use her own words, decided to "sit hands down" until she is enfranchised; which means she doesn't intend to work for her party until her party enfranchises her! Another member is a famous authoress and Conservative, whose name and personality should carry great weight and influence, and we have another strong Liberal woman (driven from her party into ours), whose husband, strangely enough, is a staunch Conservative, and is immensely amused and interested at the turn politics are taking on the non-party basis of the Freedom League. We have enrolled a number of working women in order to band together, irrespective of class. These women, in listening to the Suffragettes, have seen themselves as in a looking-glass, and have responded with great enthusiasm to the Cause.

We have held meetings at "Princess Alice's Tree" in the best part of the town, and also at the "Fountain" in the working part of town, thus securing a prospect of the rich man's and the poor man's votes.

The people of Eastbourne have, to a man, been sympathetic, respectful, and encouraging, and the press, generous and appreciative to a degree, have acknowledged on all sides that the Suffragette has come, has seen, and has conquered, and best of all has started a branch so that the women of the town may stand firm and strong in their own defence when election time comes round.

Mrs. Despard, Miss Matters, Miss Neilans, and Mrs. Toyne have all been down to speak, and it is intended to organize a monster meeting in the autumn, in order to consolidate and enlarge the Branch. Please send communications to the temporary secretary, Miss Nicolson, "Meadhurst," Meads Road.

**Manchester Branch.**—All members are desired both to come themselves, and invite their friends for September 10th, at 7.30 P.M., to the League offices, when Mrs. Bewick Colby will speak. On Friday evening an open-air meeting has been arranged in Broughton. In the afternoon the members of the Cheshire Branch meet in Sale. We hope that our speaker will not find the work too fatiguing, as we should like her first visit to Manchester not only to have great results, but also to be a pleasant one. She will find hearty supporters in Misses Manning and Thompson and other members.

On September 17th there is to be a drawing-room meeting in Sale, for which Miss Manning is already working. It is designed to enlist members and gain supporters for the coming demonstration in October, of which more next week. M. B.

**The Western Branch, Glasgow,** resumed meeting on Wednesday, September 2nd, when the members listened to Miss Munro, who told of the work done during the summer at Carnoustie, East Fife, and in the different towns on the Clyde.

Mrs. Wilson gave a graphic account of how, with the assistance of several ladies, she had formed a branch of the League in Bangor, Ireland, despite much opposition.

On all hands the work has never been dull, and has always been most encouraging. The next meeting of the Western Branch will be merged in the reception of the National Executive Committee in Partick Burgh Hall on Friday, September 18th. Tea will be served at 7.30, to be followed by a duologue, in which Miss Hodgson and Mrs. How Martyn will take part, music, &c. All members and friends in the district are cordially invited to be present. A. C. M.

**Wolverhampton Branch.**—On Saturday last Mrs. Sproson addressed a large meeting in the market-place on Adult versus Woman's Suffrage. The tone of the public is considerably changed on the Votes for Women question. We are working hard to make Mrs. Despard's meeting here on September 14 a great success. Mrs. Sproson has another meeting on Monday to reply to an attack on the Suffragettes by the newly-elected Liberal member for Wolverhampton, who, when addressing the local women Liberals, said, "I am glad you put progress before your immediate enfranchisement. If war broke out the Suffragettes would be largely to blame, for having broken up Liberal Cabinet Ministers' meetings."

### London Council "At Homes."

THE second "At Home" will be held in the Holborn Town Hall on Sunday, September 13th. Mrs. Despard has kindly consented to again address the audience, and we shall also have the pleasure of an address from Miss Cicely Hamilton.

After this all future "At Homes" will be held on the first Sunday of every month.

It is the earnest wish of the Council that members unite in making every coming "At Home" as successful as the first.

We particularly appeal for contributions towards expenses of entertainment and rent of hall. Voluntary workers are also required for canvassing, circularizing, and other kinds of work.

**Open-Air Meetings.**—The usual meetings were held on Sunday at Brockwell and Finsbury Parks. At the former Miss Taplin and Miss Molony spoke.

At Finsbury Park Miss Neilans was principal speaker. DOROTHY MOLONY, Organizer.

### London Council Cyclists Corps.

THERE are still vacancies for cycling members, and I shall be pleased to hear from any members of the Women's Freedom League in London who would be willing to join. The Corps was started with a view to helping in the work of propaganda and protest carried on by the London Council; and, recently, much useful work has been done in the way of advertising, in addition to the open-air meetings which we have held in various parts of London. Therefore, I hope we shall receive the support we wish for in the shape of a large influx of new members.

Next Saturday, September 12th, we meet in Buckingham Street, Strand, at 3.30, for the run to Dulwich.

HELEN LEVY, Hon. Sec.

### PROGRAMME OF FORTHCOMING EVENTS. September 9th to 19th.

			P.M.
Wed.	9. The Fire Station, Hampstead Heath	Miss Taplin Miss Bremner Mr. Victor Alberry	7.15
Thurs.	10. "At Home," Caxton Hall	Mrs. Despard Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett Central Branch	3.30
Fri.	11. Hyde Park, near Marble Arch	Mrs. How Martyn, B.Sc.	8
Sat.	12. Tottenham, Garden Meeting, 91, Mount Pleasant Road	Miss Molony	3.30
Sun.	13. Holborn Town Hall, London Council "At Home"	Mrs. Despard Miss Cicely Hamilton Hostess, Dr. Thornett	7-10
	Clapham Common		6.30
	Wandsworth Common		12
Mon.	14. Market Place, Middlesbrough	Mrs. Coates Hansen	
Wed.	16. The Fire Station, Hampstead Heath	Mrs. Despard Miss Bremner	7.15
Thurs.	17. "At Home," Caxton Hall	Mrs. Despard Mrs. Cobden Sanderson Mr. Kehrkoehn	3.30
Fri.	18. 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.		8
	Glasgow Western Branch, Burgh Hall, Partick, Reception to National Executive Committee and Duologue		
Sat.	19. Edinburgh Branch, Reception of National Executive Committee, Goad Hall, St. Andrew Square		3
	Public Meeting, Queen's Hall	Mrs. Despard Mrs. How Martyn, B.Sc. Mrs. Holmes Miss Irene Miller Chair, Mrs. Billington-Greig	8

**Caravan Route.**—Canterbury, September 11th-14th, Herne Bay, 14th-17th, Faversham, 17th-21st.

**Protest Demonstration** of Women of England against Sentence on Daisy Lord, Trafalgar Square, Sunday, September 13, at 3.

\*.\* All communications intended for the Women's Freedom League columns should be addressed to The Editor, W.F.L., 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and must reach her not later than first post Saturday morning.

## Men's League for Women's Suffrage.

OFFICE: 38, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Telephone: 9953 CENTRAL.

Chairman of Executive Committee: HERBERT JACOBS.

Hon. Secretary: J. MALCOLM MITCHELL.

Hon. Treasurers: GOLDFINCH BATE, H. G. CHANCELLOR.

Hon. Literature Secretary: A. S. F. MORRIS.

### Notes and Comments.

An interesting example of the progress which our cause is making is described in the following paragraph, taken from the *Liverpool Daily Courier*, of September 5th. It occurs at the end of an advance notice of the big demonstration organized by Mr. Allerton for the afternoon of the same day.

#### DEBATE ON A LINER.

After a fast and enjoyable voyage, the Allan Line Royal Mail turbine steamer *Virginian* arrived in the Mersey yesterday from Montreal and Quebec.

An interesting incident occurred on board when the vessel was in mid-Atlantic, which took the form of a most earnest debate, conducted in the saloon, on the subject of "Votes for Women." Miss Isabel Seymour stated the case on behalf of her sex, and her arguments were listened to by an attentive audience. The negative view was put forward by Mr. George R. Parkin, whose eloquent address won general admiration. The company was presided over by Captain the Hon. A. C. Murray, M.P.

The propaganda of the women's cause is now as ubiquitous as "the poor." An Atlantic liner, with its great social functions in fine weather, and its funereal gloom in boisterous storms, is not the place in which one expects serious discussion of a great political question. This event is a great proof of the growing importance of the cause.

During the last few days we have heard from many friends who have been seeking change of scene in foreign countries how important our work is, how worthy of high enthusiasm and great endeavour. We ourselves have watched women working day and night in a great foreign port, opening and sewing up bags of grain. The conditions under which they work are not good, from whatsoever standpoint we may regard them, and the payment is far from princely.

Those who, like many members of the Anti-Suffrage League, advocate the home as the proper sphere of women, might do well to give up the cosy sleep of a single night to watch these women, ill-clad and poorly fed, working in pouring rain on the quay-side, handling the sodden mealie bags, and discharging the contents into lighters. If Mrs. Humphry Ward wants to keep women in the home, all honour to her. But let her lead her less intelligent associates into a battle against women working under such conditions as we have mentioned. Taking an intelligent interest in politics, and helping to promote the higher interests of humanity outside the home is not quite so bad for the home-life of women as working long hours in a miserable home, or among coal-heavers on the grimy edge of a big cosmopolitan harbour.

There is something very tragic about the misdirected energy of our opponents. Women are no doubt better off in the home in some respects, and their absence deprives society of certain services which they are peculiarly qualified to perform. But the forces of social evolution have driven them out irrevocably, and therefore they must be fitted to bear the strain which their new conditions put upon them. Instead of attacking the evil, Mrs. Ward and her friends are seeking to take away one of the only palliatives.

We urge our London members to keep going the campaign in the Press. For instance, such a letter as the following,

which appeared in the *Morning Post* on September 4, should be immediately answered. It is the sort of letter which is liable to do great harm by its combination of moderation and fallacious arguments.

To the Editor of the *Morning Post*.

SIR,—May I suggest a possible solution of the political problem which the supporters of feminine suffrage have of late brought so prominently before the public? Our Legislative Constitution consists of two Assemblies, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Why not create a third Assembly, the House of Ladies? As the House of Commons is controlled by the House of Lords, so would the House of Ladies be controlled by the House of Commons.

Here would be an opportunity for women to elect their own political representatives, to discuss and mature the legislative measures that may commend themselves to them, whilst the nation would enjoy the undoubted advantage of the sympathetic and intelligent views of women on social, educational, and moral questions, without the gentler sex being compromised by attempt to enter man's sphere of action, an invasion which, if accomplished, would be dearly won.—Yours, &c.,

H. BENGOUGH, Major-General.

Sept. 3.

### Concerning 'Woman in Relation to the State.'

#### A CURIOUS BOOK.

WE are disposed to wonder what word of praise *The Spectator* will find to bestow upon this recent contribution to Anti-Suffragist brochures. The manifesto of the A.-S. Society was pronounced to be "an admirably reasoned document," we remember; Mrs. Frederick Harrison's little work was "well reasoned"; in this instance Mr. George Calderon's imposing title—"Woman in Relation to the State"—should of itself be enough to attract the patronizing approval of the elect. Doubtless *The Spectator* is mindful of the adage, and in respect of those right-minded people who agree with it, is "to their faults a little blind," slips of logic, defects of reasoning included. Otherwise one might be a little puzzled by the commendation; but, under the circumstances, yet another adverb may be found to qualify that comfortable word, "reasoned," for Mr. Calderon's benefit.

Let it be admitted in advance that the pamphlet in question possesses one or more advantages over—to take our first example—the Anti-Suffrage League manifesto—it is not so dull; and it is not pompous. In fact it is rather diverting in parts, especially where most wrong-headed; and it is possible, as has been suggested, that the writer is not altogether an antagonist to be taken seriously and in solemn earnest.

At any rate he sets up his controversial "ninepins" in expectation of a definite, though unnamed, opponent, whose "retort courteous" will doubtless be interesting, and published more appropriately by the Priory Press, "hitherto on the side of the humane, the millennial, and the transcendental," according to Mr. Calderon.

In these pages of Anti-Suffrage debate, that seeming-moribund argument, of more lives than any cat, the physical force qualification for the vote, bulks very largely, the writer being quite heedless of the fact that this particular argument, boomerang fashion, returns whence it was sent forth, to the

proper peril of the unskilful. "John, the clumsy undergardener," says Mr. Calderon sapiently, but quite disregarding John's feelings, has a right to vote because he can at need "turn away tramps and trespassers," whereas his mistress "bountifully endowed by heaven and man" has none, seeing that the tramp and trespasser would hold her in little awe (would they so inevitably?) Then suppose "John, the clumsy undergardener" aforesaid to be old and somewhat decrepit, retained though "getting past his work," to do and leave undone much what he likes, by reason of his past service; and you will have a John quite helpless before the sturdy beggar. Will the State deprive him of his vote on that account? Let Mr. Calderon see to it, and agitate for a franchise upon consistent lines, if physical force appears to him as *sine qua non* in this connexion. Then, too, we did not know (before Mr. Calderon showed us) that the right of voting depended upon the performance of a man's duties; but we are sure this is very edifying, if true.

But as he proceeds our writer bases his contention very widely upon a laboured distinction between the Community (with a capital C) and the State in order to incline his readers to the Anti-Suffragist way. Woman is to have influence in the Community, we learn, but is not to have power in the State. The right to vote is a matter for the State, and not of the Community in any wise; therefore let woman draw back, while yet there is time, from matters manifestly beyond her sphere. Both points might be challenged; firstly whether this distinction between Community and State is legitimate in regard to the Franchise, seeing how many men voters cannot and will not be called upon to enforce the laws they have an indirect part in enacting; secondly, whether in the extreme of peril—should such arise to country or civilization—women would be found so incapable of lending aid as is confidently assumed to be the case.

Another "boomerang argument" put forward by Mr. Calderon is one relating to taxation, but its character is so obvious that it might be called negligible. He himself seems to lay more stress on the great "influence" argument, and the fatal, the truly fatal, procedure of impairing this delicate and weakly possession. Only Johnson himself is adequate here. "Sir, let us clear our minds of cant." Cant has the most bemusing effect upon half the world as regards this truly remarkable endowment, influence. Speaking generally, who would deny that man shows himself somewhat of a scholastic Realist in this matter of "woman's influence"? that he holds an "idea of woman," which idea belongs to the sphere of the poetic and has influence in imagination, whereas the individual woman, needing "influence" in the concrete and particular instances of life, discovers quite possibly that therein it, unfortunately, has not materialized. To set woman on a pedestal is an imposing suggestion at first sight; but one has to remember that a pedestal is the most convenient of shelves, and the most effective, as it enlists the victims' vanity. If Mr. Calderon would weigh this aspect of the case, he might reconsider his pedestal theory. In view of his opinions, it looks rather like a "gift of the Greeks," best let alone. Certainly the shrewd looker-on would conclude, from this attempt and others resembling it, that a vote is worth obtaining, since the disinclination to share it of the opponent is so marked, and his dissuading eloquence strenuous to a degree. Of much misdirected effort this is the moral that he who runs may read.

E. S. H.

### The Liverpool Demonstration.

THE open-air demonstration in Liverpool on Saturday last was a pronounced success. There were four platforms, three on the broad plateau in front of St. George's Hall, and the fourth at the Wellington Column. The audience was large and there was absolutely no disorder; at the request of the chairman questions were all deferred to the end of the speeches, and the large force of police which was present was peacefully merged in the audience.

At the first platform the speaker was Miss Eleanor Rathbone, a prominent Liverpool Suffragist, who has done splendid pioneer work for the National Union. She warmly welcomed the work of the Men's League, and emphasized the fact that sex rivalry was no part of the Suffragist propaganda. She believed that the enfranchisement of women would be attained by the joint work of men and women, and would result in their mutual benefit.

Prof. S. Alexander of the University of Manchester, who has taken a prominent part in the formation of our Manchester Branch, made a very powerful plea for the equal representation in the national councils of the needs and ambitions of women. He ridiculed the idea that women were not intelligent enough to exercise the vote.

A very large audience listened to Mrs. Martel, one of the most able politicians of the N.W.S.P.U. She gave a description of the practical effects of Women's Enfranchisement in Australia and New Zealand, both social and political. Her account was listened to with great interest, and a great number of inquiries were addressed to her at the end.

Space prevents our describing the speeches at any length. Among the other speakers were Miss Margaret Ashton, the Rev. J. Mathieson Forson, Pastor George Wise, the Rev. H. D. Roberts, Mr. Allan Tracy, and Mr. A. R. Allerton. At each of the platforms a resolution calling on the Government to give facilities to Mr. Stanger's Bill was moved, and in every case it was carried with practically no dissentients.

Mr. Allerton, the local secretary, is to be congratulated on the splendid success of his work. He has spared no pains to bring the League before the people of Liverpool, and, after a series of smaller meetings, he has had the satisfaction of carrying out a demonstration on a large scale with triumphant success. The Liverpool Press has been persuaded to give notices of all the later meetings, and on September 7th *The Liverpool Daily Post* gave nearly two columns to the big demonstration, as well as a notice in its summary of "News of the Day."

The success of the Liverpool work is an excellent instance of what can be done even in comparatively difficult surroundings by a small band of workers. Only a few months ago Mr. Allerton opened the work with a conversation in a restaurant with one other member of the Men's League. Not long afterwards a further meeting of five took place, and within six months a big public demonstration is successfully held. We hope that our friends who are isolated in districts where the League is almost unrepresented will take courage from Mr. Allerton's success. They have one advantage which is denied to us in London, namely, that the columns of provincial newspapers are more accessible than those of the London dailies. We have ourselves found it much easier to induce provincial editors to print letters introducing the League than to obtain space in London papers, whose chief difficulty is to select from their abundance.

### Subscriptions.

A FEW members who joined the League last year have not yet renewed their subscriptions. At the end of this month the Treasurers will send out a second reminder. It is hoped that in the interval members will send in their contributions, in order that time and expense may be saved.

We would also urge our friends to give help to the central office by suggesting halls for small meetings during the ensuing autumn. It is hoped that a large programme will be drawn up now that members have returned from holiday making. The Stewards' Corps and our list of speakers both need reinforcement if we are to cope properly with the work that lies before us. We hope also that a big attempt will be made to get more members all over the country. Literature and membership forms will be sent on application to the Honorary Secretary.

# "Every Woman her own Cheque Book."

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## AN EPOCH-MAKING DEPARTURE IN THE HISTORY OF BANKING.

By "LADY EVELYN."

The ladies are just now demanding "Votes for Women" with every chance of early success. With votes every woman will assuredly require a cheque book of her own.

The directors of one popular London bank have foreseen this next demand for "Every Woman Her Own Cheque Book!" Being gallant gentlemen as well as good business men, they have further already arranged to offer ladies at once what they will assuredly demand later.

I fear that many of my lady readers may not understand and appreciate the simply splendid convenience of owning and using a cheque book of their own.

The cheque book has hitherto been a mysterious and jealously guarded requisite of mankind—a book more powerfully interesting than the latest book from Mudie's, or Smith's, or any other library.

Failing actual cash in hand, mere man has been able to magically pay for what he wanted or for what he owed by filling up and detaching a page, considerably perforated for the purpose, from his cheque book.

Yet woman is—or should be—the purse-holder (I should say the cheque-book holder). If a woman be extravagant—with a few, very few exceptions—it is because she has never felt the financial responsibility of owning and using a cheque book.

She has been really and truly in the mental or psychological position of a child in the business matters of life.

The best young ladies' schools of to-day, especially in the United States, teach "business" even to the make-believe of owning and using a cheque book.

Now, by the good-will of the gentlemen who occupy seats on the Board of Directors of the well-known Farrow's Bank of London, my lady readers have the opportunity—nay, more, they are offered the special advantage—of being allowed to open cheque accounts with the merely nominal sum of one pound.

The woman really has much more need of the splendid conveniences of a cheque-book than her husband, or brother, or father, or son. In many businesses the bulk of payments are made to collectors. Cheques are sent to customers out of town. Many men use very few cheques on their own private account. They do not deal with the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker—or the latter's modern contemporary, the gas or electric light company.

On the other hand, just reckon up the many occasions on which the woman who takes it upon herself to relieve her husband, brother, or father of the bother of paying petty household and her own personal accounts would find the cheque book a great convenience.

Think of the convenience of being able to pay tradesmen a weekly or monthly or quarterly cheque. Think, too, of the advantage of having on the cheque the receipt of the recipient, together with date and amount of payment, as also reference or details of amount on the counterfoil.

It is a woman, too, who is the great Post Order buyer. It is she who would most benefit by the possession and use of a cheque book in ordering goods by post. Instead of having to send or fetch a Postal or Money Order from some distant post office, the woman with her own cheque book has only to sit down and write a cheque, which she has then only to detach and endorse with her order or letter.

Here are a few of "My Cheque Book" advantages that must appeal to every intelligent woman:—

To carry a cheque book is safer than carrying a lot of money. The cheque counterfoils give accurate data of deposits, drawings and credit balances. The returned paid cheques are also receipts.

Cheques and counterfoils show dates and amounts of payments and names of persons to whom paid.

A cheque banking account is a great incentive to thrift. No one likes to see bank balances dwindle.

The cheque and pass books are splendid records of personal receipts and expenditure.

In ordering goods "on appro," cheques can, if desired, be post-dated—that is, the cheque is dated for payment five, seven, ten or more days later than when written or "drawn." This gives time to examine goods and to

also return same if not approved—in which latter event the bank should at once be advised that cheque is cancelled.

The possession of a cheque book of her own will emancipate woman from her ignoble position of utter dependence upon her husband's, father's, or other male relative's cheque book.

I do not know that I can give any more information upon this really important new woman's era in the history of banking. I do not, indeed, see that it is necessary that I should do so, seeing that the Directors have had printed a special book that tells women all that every man with a banking account already knows, and which every one of my sisters may now also get to know and understand.

Here are some of the contents of this banking encyclopaedia for woman:—History of Farrow's Bank and the Founder (Thomas Farrow), whose public-spirited action led to the abolition of many of the previously existing evils of usury as the result of the investigation of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which had the further result of the passing of the present useful Moneylenders' Act. Further good work by the Founder of Farrow's

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Insurance and Valuation.  
The Bank's "Family Policy."  
Customers' Businesses and Properties.  
Customers' Trade Accounts.  
Other Business.  
A Word of Warning.  
The Principles of the Bank.

It now only remains for me to ask my readers to fill up the accompanying form, as also to specially urge those desirous of having cheque books of their own to send in their applications and account-opening deposit at once. It will be noticed that the Form also includes a space for learning what size (how many cheques) cheque book readers desire to have in their possession. Additional books of cheques are furnished by return of post, or on personal application at the London Head Office of Farrow's Bank, at 1, Cheapside, E.C., or at any of the Country Branch Banks, and every county in the United Kingdom has one.

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