THE VOITE

(THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.)

VOL. I.-No. 18.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

ONE PENNY.

NOTICE.

Letters relating to editorial and business matters should be addressed to THE EDITOR and MANAGING DIRECTOR respectively. Applications for advertising spaces to be made to the ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER.

Offices: 148, HOLBORN BARS, E.C.

EDITORIAL.

Editor is responsible for unsigned articles only. Articles, paragraphs, or ngs dealing with matters of interest to women generally will be welcomed, ty effort will be made to return unsuitable MSS. if a stamped addressed lope be enclosed, but the Editor cannot be responsible in case of loss.

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WHAT WE THINK.

150,000 Women Voters.

Municipal responsibilities have been forgotten in the Municipal responsibilities have been forgotten in the great struggle which has just terminated, yet on Saturday, March 5th, the electors in the London County area will be called upon to choose whether Municipal Reformers or Progressives shall represent them in the new Council at Spring Gardens. From thinking Imperially Londoners must for a moment think locally, and at a time like the present it is of the utmost importance that every woman entitled to vote shall do so. When we are demanding our share in greater responsibilities, it is of every woman entitled to vote shall do so. When we are demanding our share in greater responsibilities, it is of the utmost importance that we shall not shirk the lesser ones. Out of the \$14,420 persons entitled to vote at the next London County Council election nearly 150,000 are women. Women who pay rates have the power to see that they are spent wisely. They have also the power to choose women to represent their interests on these Councils, and wherever a woman is standing it is only right that she should be supported.

Women and the Rates.

Those women who pay rates and abstain from voting forget that such important questions of administration as housing, drainage, the feeding of necessitous school-children, medical inspection of school-children, the tramways, education, and other matters of vital importance are to be settled by their representatives. In the ordinary way women ought to be much more interested in the affairs of their borough than the male electors, for they spend more time in borough than the male electors, for they spend more time in it. The morning sees the men going to their work and the evening sees them returning. But the woman—the married woman more especially—spends her day in the borough. If the roads are badly kept, it is she who feels it most; if the tram service is inadequate, it is the woman who feels the inconvenience first; if the drainage of the borough is badly managed, it is she who is exposed most constantly to its unpleasantness. Again, in certain boroughs where there are no women on the Council—in spite of the fact that women have the municipal vote spite of the fact that women have the municipal voteit is not infrequently found that the facilities of the public baths, where women's swimming clubs or girls' schools are desirous of arranging for hours for fixtures, are reserved for men, and that the arrangements for women are

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MISS TITA BRAND, CORDIALLY INVITES VISITORS,

The Feeding of Necessitous School-Children.

The feeding of necessitous children is a matter that appeals to women as well as men, and for this reason those of them who pay rates should choose representatives whom they know will deal with this matter in a way that will be neither too harsh to the children nor too lenient to the parents. In one centre we have heard that a certain male official made the meals of the children who were receiving this relief a misery to them. He continually frightened them by telling them that they had no right to what they were eating, and that their parents could well afford to pay for their food. When women remember that their money pays for these aids to poor mothers whose lives lie in less pleasant places, and relieves them of much anxiety, it is their duty to see that these rates are spent by the party which administers them with most humanity, and also that the officials employed do not make the children feel pauperised. The official we have alluded to caused the children who were fed under his care to be weight was normal for their age—and he found that not one of them was up to the normal standard of weight for healthy children. It is for the women ratepayers to see that starving children are not terrorised.

Medical Inspection.

The question of medical inspection of school-children is one which is also administered locally, and consequently the methods are decided by the ratepayers, and an be modified according to local preference, as long as they do not conflict with Section 13 of the Education (Administrative) Provisions Act and the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools. In deciding the action of the borough authorities in supplying simple remedies and spectacles free of charge to those children whose parents are too poor to pay for them, and also in the matter of the school clinics, it is essential that the woman ratepayer makes her voice heard. She knows the necessity for personal cleanliness. heard. She knows the necessity for personal cleanliness amongst the very poor and the fact that even the simplest remedies cost too much for a poor woman who sleeps with a sack for covering. The conditions revealed in the homes of many of the elementary school-children in some boroughs when the school nurse called to see if the doctor's directions were attended to, were saddening in the extreme. Life is very hard on women, whether wage-earners or wives of working men, and the presence of a woman on the Education Committee or on the of a woman on the Education Committee or on the Council often makes it easier for complaints which could not be made through a man to be voiced by her. The necessity of using the municipal vote whenever the opportunity arises cannot be too often impressed upon the women who have it. And in the present County of London election we hope those who are rateable in this borough will vote early—if they do not vote often.

Women Law Students.

Women Law Students.

The many Suffragette women graduates of Glasgow University will rejoice that their Alma Mater has now taken its stand along with the best of modern universities by throwing open the law classes to women. At a meeting of the Senate last week it was decided without opposition to admit women students to the Faculty of Law. This is another step forward.

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WHY PAY TAXES? "AT HOME" AT CAXTON HALL.

Refusal to pay Imperial taxes, which has been described as the best of all protests, was the subject of an interesting address given by Mrs. Kineton Parkes at the Caxton Hall on Thursday last, when Mrs. How Martyn presided and Mr. Bart Kennedy was also amongst the speakers. Mrs. Parkes introduced her subject by explaining that as one of the planks of the Suffrage platform was "Taxation without representation is tyranny it was inconsistent for any Suffragist to pay Imperial taxes. They should not refuse to pay rates, for they had the municipal vote, but they should, if they wanted to be consistent to their principle, decline to pay Imperial taxes, such as inhabited house duty, taxes on armorial bearings, income-tax, &c. The society she represented, which was organising this refusal to pay Imperial taxes, had been in existence since November, and included Suffragists from every camp, Conservative, Liberal, Socialist, as vell as non-party, and was making every effort to get a large number of influential women to refuse to pay taxes, and thus cause a block at Somerset House. The isolated refusal to pay was ineffective and only caused trouble to the refuser; but a large and unexpected number would cause considerable trouble to the Government and would bring the question at issue home to them. Even now it had been found that the Government rather than go to the trouble of selling up the recalcitrant "debtor," attracting attention to the principle involved, had quietly dropped the matter in several instances. Mrs. Despard had had no application for taxes since she had been sold

This principle of taxation and representation she had found appealed to women who had not given the subject any previous consideration, and it always had an immediate influence on a male audience. A working woman was not asked to pay less taxes because she was a woman, though she was usually asked to receive less by her

To married women with incomes she suggested that they should ask their husbands not to fill in the amount in the space left on the income-tax paper for details of wife's income. Then, if they sent her a separate paper, she could refuse to pay. In the past they had not given the Government half enough work, and they should make it as difficult as possible for them to recover money from women. She asked anyone present who knew women who paid taxes to send in their names, that they might be pproached by her society. The Women's Freedom League had been the pioneers in this method of Government resistance.

Miss Matters, who spoke subsequently, observed that, while the Government gave the male taxpayer a vote as receipt for his money, they said to the woman, "Pay up Mrs. Montefiore gave a brief account of how to make it difficult for the Government to recover taxes from women.

Mr. Bart Kennedy, in the course of his speech, observed that there was not the great difference between women and men that was commonly supposed; the same laws fitted both. Speaking of the physical force argument, he said that there was nothing impossible in women going to

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rite for detailed price list and self-measurement form Mme. MARIE SCHILD (Dept. A), 142, Long Acre, W.C. battle. Fighting was a healthy amusement, but it was not everything. Men were killing each other in times of peace, and the sweater forgot his employees' right to live. He asked how could giving women the vote make things worse than they were at present.

Miss Brinetta Browne gave an interesting recitation, and Mrs. Fisher acted as hostess. There was a very large attendance of members and friends.

SUFFRAGE RALLY.

The leaflet announcing that Parliament was re-assembling for business on Tuesday, 15th, and "so were we," attracted a good deal of attention in the Press, and though our "rally" had to be modified in some particulars, owing to the rising of the House early in the afternoon, yet the Times and the Daily Telegraph gave it considerable prominence. The original intention was that a peaceable gathering should take place at Parliament Square at 7 o'clock, and that Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Hicks, and Miss Benett would present themselves at the door of the House at 7.30, with the object of handing to Mr. Asquith the "open letter" which was included in our leader of last week. As soon as it became known that the House would rise early, Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Hicks, and Miss Benett hurried to Westminster, but Mr. Asquith had already left. Miss Benett then undertook to deliver the letter at 10, Downing Street, where it was given to a servant for Mr. Asquith. Our street sellers were busy all day selling THE VOTE in the vicinity of Westminster, a good many members purchasing it, among them being, as we said last week, the new Home Secre-Mr. Winston Churchill.

A large number of our members came in answer to our circular in the evening, and having paraded Westminster distributing bills and selling THE VOTE, they repaired to Caxton Hall at 8 o'clock, where Mrs. Borrmann Wells took the chair, and the principal speakers were Mrs. Despard and Miss Muriel Matters. Miss Matters introduced the resolution of the evening, protesting against the continuation of the unjust exclusion of women from the full political rights and privileges of citizenship, and demanding from Mr. Asquith "a definite pledge on behalf of the Liberal Government in the first session of Parliament for the introduction of a Bill enfranchising women on the same terms as men." Mrs. Despard seconded it, explaining the meaning of the "truce" and the suspension of militant action until the Government should make its attitude towards the women clear.

There were a number of police on duty during the day, but at no time did our members come in conflict with

Mrs. Billington-Greig.

It is with much regret that we have to announce that Billington-Greig, who was travelling up from Dublin, met with injuries in the accident to the Belfast express. Though not seriously hurt, she was badly bruised and shaken, and under the doctor's orders was taken to Whitehead instead of continuing her journey. The latest news as we go to press says that she is going

Mass Meeting.

It had been intended to hold a mass meeting at Trafalgar Square on Sunday afternoon, the 20th, but the storm and rain were so great that it had to be abandoned. As a large number of those engaged in work for special effort week had come, and also a good many members of the Men's League, it was decided to adjourn to the offices of the Freedom League, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, and there hold a meeting. A good many interesting suggestions for self-denial and for special effort were sent in, announcements of entertainments in private houses were

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were received.

The mass meeting was postponed to next Sunday, Feb. 27th, when the speakers will be as announced for

"WHY I WANT THE VOTE."

*** Under this heading we shall have from time to time the personal opinions of our best-known supporters, giving the reasons why they want the vote. all know the broad reasons why we want it; but the intimate reasoning which has led others of us into the ardent fighting front ranks has a special interest. This week one of our most eloquent speakers gives her reasons—and with no uncertain



MAUD ARNOLIFFE-SENNETT.

I want the Vote because Lord Curzon says the imperishable heritage of the human race," and therefore it belongs to me. I want it be-

workmen over the age of twenty-one whom I employ are going to the polls to proudly register their Imviews on the Budget and Tariff Reform, while I, a middleaged woman, sit in my office and construct the means by which they earn their living, yet am shut out myself.

I want it because I do not see why the women I employ skilled workers, the chief or sole supporters of their humble homes-should not, the same as men, protect their labour and their other interests at the polls. I want the vote because I pay to educate the children of my older workmen, yet they, who pay no rates or taxes, are marching to the ballot-box, and the Government, which impudently robs me of my hard-earned money, would send me to prison as a third-class criminal were I to walk to St. Stephen's and importune for a hearing to redress my

I want the Vote because Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation of footballers who, in order to protect their playgrounds, claimed exemption from the land taxes in the proposed Budget; yet deputations of women desperately claiming protection for their livelihood and lives are derided and declined a hearing!

I want it because of the ever-increasing numbers of poor women who are annually murdered in this country, and because of the horrible apathy with which Parliament and Society meet the wholesale destruction of these girls and the hideous system revealed in such cases as the late Brixton one.

I want it because Daisy Lord is being detained for the term of her natural life, while the author of her agony, who abandoned her to her fate, is still at large-a voter,

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made, and offers to sell The Vote in various districts or potential one. I want the authority, which my responsibility as an experienced, thinking, intelligent member of the community demands, to reconstruct the false and cruel standard of morality by which forlorn maternity is so often plunged in the mire, and in its fear and frenzy driven to kill the thing it loves and longs for, namely, its young.

I want it for woman's work—to educate children, house the poor, protect the mother spirit, to vote away the bad divorce law which the "Englishman's sense of fair play" has thought good enough for English wives! Lady McLaren's Charter would, at one fell stroke, uproot the many wrongs from which our women suffer; but how to force that Charter home without the weapon of the Vote? Impossible!—and that is why I want it!

MAUD ARNCLIFFE-SENNETT.

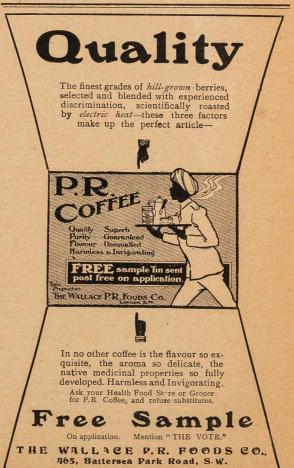
W.F.L. EVENTS.

We want all our members to keep themselves free for the following events:—The meeting at St. Ethelburga's on February 28th, for which Dr. Cobb has lent his church; the reception to Mrs. Chapin on March 1st; and Mrs. Cope's concert at Kensington Town Hall on March 4th, particulars of which will be found elsewhere in THE

There will be meetings of the National Executive at Sunderland on March 5th, and on the 11th Miss Matters and Mr. Joseph McCabe will speak at Liverpool.

On April 28th our afternoon "At Home" will be held in the Queen's Hall and the Actresses' Franchise League will be our guests. On May 5th we will hold our 'At Home'' in the evening at 7, so that the Men's League and our other men friends may all be able to come. On May 26th the Suffrage Atelier will be our chief

Miss Edith Craig, who organised the wonderful Women's Pageant for our Yuletide Festival, intends bringing it to Eastbourne and Glasgow in the month of



MLLE. CLAIRE DE PRATZ.

MLLE. CLAIRE DE PRATZ.

Education of Jacqueline" (which will shortly be published by Mills and Boon), through the press, and she gave a representative of The Vote a brief interview. A beautiful woman, tall and fair, and speaking English without a trace of accent, she was turning over the paged proofs advocate she can get plenty of work. French people of her new book, in which the two methods of female are very critical and they want value for their money. education in France, the sentimental one at the convents and the rational one at the Lycées, are compared as the story progresses.

When shall Frenchwomen get the vote?" said Mlle. "I would not be surprised if we had it before

you. Already all our prominent men, all our politi cal leaders and all our littérateurs and our thinkers are convinced feminists. It is only a matter of a short time. In France the attitude of a man towards a woman is one of adoration and admiration; he listens to her, he is a little frightened of The cult of the mother is strong in France every Frenchman adores his mother, and he seeks in every typical woman the ideal that his mother has given him. Consequently, every woman can convert a man to her views until, little by little, the whole mass is won.

208

Have we a leader? Ah, no. That is still a want. There are many able women, and many prominent women; but a great woman who will lead

we are waiting for her.
"In spite of this our women are making splendid headway, and it was Madame Schmal who caused the law to be

brought in that all working women, whether married or not, were economically independent of men.

What do I think of the militant movement? Well there is nothing that appeals to Englishmen like knocks and blows, and once the first signs of militancy had

been shown, there could be no going back. In France we have no militants—the men are different there.

Fronde, and it was given up for the very good reason that it fulfilled its object, which was to prove that women could be as good journalists as men. So thoroughly did we prove this that all our women were offered large salaries to go on other papers until all the staff had finally disappeared! Mme. Misme, one of my colleagues on it, at present editing La Française, the well-known feminist organ.

Women in France live under very different conventions to yours. In England you have a delightful companion-

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There are few more noted feminists in France than ship possible between young men and young women. They make the can be seen about together in public as much as they like. nay," a novel written in English, and with the purpose of describing the working Frenchwoman in her daily life not even dine alone with a man at a restaurant. It would under the restrictions of French law and custom. Mlle. de
Pratz is at present in London seeing her latest book, "The

Be doing him far too great an honour. It would be breaking a social law. And in France you may break a moral law, but you must never break a social one.

In answer to a question as to whether women barristers ever defended men, Mlle. de Pratz replied that they did. "If a woman barrister is a sound lawyer and a good

"The position of woman before the law? It is all wrong. If a woman does hold an honoured position in her own household, it is because it is the custom, not because it is the law.

"What laws should be repealed?"

'The whole of the Code Napoléon," came the uncompromising answer. Napoleon was a brute, and his laws towards women are monstrous and unjust. Where in the prelude to the Code it says: 'Tout sujet français est égal devant la loi,' I would have it: 'Tout sujet français, sans considération de sexe, est égal devant la loi.' If that whole Code were repealed we would have the vote in ten minutes.'

Yes," went on Mlle. de Pratz, "the day is over for the man who goes out and kills the dinner and slogs over games. We have had too much of the manly man - we have suffered from him too long. Nowadays the woman is capable of killing her own dinner, and she demands from the man that he, for his part, shall have something of the woman in

Mlle. de Pratz was looking towards her proofs as if they were calling her

"And 'Jacqueline,' will 'she' be propaganda?"

She laughed a little.
"No," she said. "The love interest is strong and the story does not stop for preaching-space. But I am always a feminist, and if 'Jacqueline' is, too, who will blame her?" And Mlle. de Pratz said a smiling "au revoir.

A new niche had to be made in the gallery of English Yes," said Mlle. de Pratz, "I helped to found La novelists for this gifted Frenchwoman when "Elizabeth Davenay'' followed her "Eve Norris," which had already attracted much attention. The Frenchwoman fighting for her bread, and the right to earn it honestly, and live her life in her "appartement" alone should she so will it, had never appeared in English fiction before. Mlle. de Pratz created her from life—and the life she had lived herself, for she knew the Paris of the emancipated woman, and had, like her Elizabeth Davenay, taught in a Lycée. And in the truth of her portraits as much as in the charm of her writing, lies the secret of her success.

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MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

WHO HAVE MENTIONED (FAVOURABLY) WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN THEIR ELECTION ADDRESSES.

Mr. W. T. Stead, in a paragraph headed Woman's Suffrage at the Elections' in "The Progress of the World" (Review of Reviews, February), has some erroneous statements which, coming from such a good friend to the woman's cause, lead us to imagine that th comparative silence of the London Press and the fact tha its representatives concentrated their attention on party issues interesting only to a male electorate has misled him as to the real state of affairs at the General Election The local and provincial Press were much more con scientious than the London dailies, and if Mr. Stead had perused their columns he would have avoided severa misstatements. He says: "Taking the country at large and looking at the constituencies as a whole, it woul be difficult even for the most ardent friend of Women' Suffrage to claim that the electoral franchise of woman has been before the country at all." He also seems to think that the number of newly-elected members pledged to the cause is unknown and a matter that has not been looked into. The following list may remove some of Mr Stead's apprehensions, and will show him that the ques tion of Votes for Women was before the country, and that its serious consideration was forced upon every

member seeking election:—	
L. Atherley Jones (Lib.)	N. W. Durham
Percy Alden (Lib.)	Tottenham
J. A. Baker (Lib.) R. Balfour (Lib.) T. Barclay (Lib.)	E. Finsbury
R. Balfour (Lib.)	Lanarkshire (Partick)
T. Barclay (Lib.)	Blackburn
(reo N Barnes (Lab)	Glasgow
W. Barton (Lib.)	Oldham
W. Phipson Beale, K.C. (Lib.)	Ayrshire (South)
W. Phipson Beale, K.C. (Lib.) H. Bottomley (Lib.) C. W. Bowerman (Lab.) Sir Wm. Bull (C.) Rt. Hon. J. Burns (Lib.) Rt. Hon. T. Burt (Lib.) Rt. Hon. S. Buxton (Lib.)	S. Hackney
Sir Wm Rull (C)	Deptford (Adult)
Rt. Hon I Burns (Lib.)	Hammersmith Battersea (Adult)
Rt. Hon. T. Burt (Lib.)	Morpeth
Rt. Hon. S. Buxton (Lib.)	Poplar
W. P. Byles (Lib.)	Salford
W. P. Byles (Lib.)	Durham
A. Cameron Corbett (Ind.)	Glasgow
H. G. Chancellor (Lih)	Haggerston
Wm. Clough (Lib.) J. R. Clynes (Lab.)	Yorks (Skipton)
J. R. Clynes (Lab.)	N. E. Manchester
S. Collins (Lib.)	Kennington
S. Collins (Lib.) E. Crawshay Williams (Lib.)	Leicester
SH W. Crossley (Lib.)	Cheshire
	Bristol (S.)
M. Vaughan Davies (Lib.) H. M. Deeley (C.) W. H. Dickinson (Lib.)	Cardiganshire
H. M. Deeley (C.)	Harrow
W. H. Dickinson (Lib.)	N. St. Pancras
Chas. Duncan (Lau.)	Barrow-in-Furness
Rt. Hon. A. Emmott (Lib.)	Oldham
J. Falconer (Lib.) Chas. Fenwick (Lib.)	Forfarshire
Rt. Hon. W. Foster (Lib.)	Northumberland (Wans
	Derbyshire
Ias P Gibson (Lib.)	Lowestoft
A. H. Gill (Lab)	E. Edinburgh Bolton
H. I. Glanville (Lib)	Bermondsey
H. S. Foster (C.) Jas. P. Gibson (Lib.) A. H. Gill (Lab.) H. J. Glanville (Lib.) Thos. Glover (Lab.) Col. J. W. Greig (Lib.) Ellis J. Griffith (Lib.) Jno. W. Gulland (Lib.) Fred Hall (Lab.)	St. Helens
Col. I. W. Greig (Lib.)	West Renfrew
Ellis J. Griffith (Lib.)	Anglesey
Jno. W. Gulland (Lib.)	Dumfries Burghs
Fred Hall (Lab.)	Yorks (Normanton)
J. G. Hancock (Lab.)	Mid Derbyshire.
R. Vernon Harcourt (Lib.)	Montrose Burghs
T. E. Harvey (Lib.)	Leeds (West)
A. A. Haworth (Lib.)	S. Manchester.
Jno. Hodge (Lab.)	Lancs (Gorton)
Jno. D. Hope (Lib.)	W. Fifeshire
Harry Hope (C.)	Buteshire
Hon. Geoffrey Howard (Lib.)	Cumberland
W. Hudson (Lab.) Arthur Jackson (C.)	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Sir D Dryman Land (L.)	Whitehaven
Sir D. Brynmor Jones (Lib.) Edgar R. Jones (Lib.)	Swansea District Merthyr Tydvil
Havdn Iones (Lib.)	Merinyr Lydvil
Haydn Jones (Lib.)	Merionethshire
Wm. Jones (Lib.) F. W. Jowett (Lab.)	Carnaryonshire
Sir Geo Kemp (Lib)	Bradford (W.)
Ios. King (Lih.)	Manchester (N.W.)
Sir Geo Kemp (Lib.) Jos. King (Lib.) Sir R. Laidlaw (Lib.)	N. Somerset Renfrew (E.)
Dr. Chas. Leach (Lib.)	Colne Valley
I. T. T. Lincoln (Lib.)	Darlington
(222)	Dailington .

e 1	Robt. Munro (Lib.)
9	
t	F. Neilson (Lib.)
V	J. R. P. Newman (C.)
1	H. Nuttall (Lib.)
	J. O'Grady (Lab.)
	A. H. Paget (C.)
1	J. Parker (Lab.)
1	Harold Pearson (Lib.)
	E. H. Pickersgill (Lib.)
1	J. Pointer (Lab.)
S	J. O'Grady (Lab.) A. H. Paget (C.) J. Parker (Lab.) Harold Pearson (Lib.) Basil E. Peto (C.) E. H. Pickersgill (Lib.) J. Pointer (Lab.) A. W. H. Ponsonby (Lib.) Chas. Price (Lib.) G. H. Radford (Lib.) Sir Jas. Rankin (C.)
1	Chas. Price (Lib.)
1	R. H. Rawson (C.)
1	Walter Rea (Lib.)
	G. H. Roberts (Lab.)
	Chas. Roberts (Lib.) G. H. Roberts (Lab.) J. M. Robertson (Lib.) G. S. Robertson (Lib.)
1	W. F. Roch (Lib.)
7	W. W. Rutherford (C.)
	W. W. Rutherford (C.)
	A. H. Scott (Lib.)
	D. J. Shackleton (Lab.)
	Ed. Shortt (Lib.)
	G. S. Robertson (Lib.) W. F. Roch (Lib.) W. W. Rutherford (C.) J. Samuel (Lib.) D. J. Shackleton (Lab.) A. J. Sherwell (Lib.) Ed. Shortt (Lib.) Philip Snowden (Lab.) A. Spicer (Lib.) Belville Stanier (C.) A. Stanley (Lab.)
	A. Spicer (Lib.)
	A Stanley (Lab.)
	J. E. Sutton (Lab.)
	J. W. Taylor (Lab.)
	A. Stanley (Lab.) J. E. Sutton (Lab.) J. W. Taylor (Lab.) Sir A. Thomas (Lib.) D. A. Thomas (Lib.) C. R. Thomas (Lib.)
	D. A. Thomas (Lib.) G. R. Thorne (Lib.) W. Thorne (Lab.) G. Toulmin (Lib.)
	W. Thorne (Lab.)
	G. Toulmin (Lib.)
	C. P, Trevelyan (Lib.) H. Twist (Lab.) Hy. Vivian (Lib.) Stephen Walsh (Lab.)
	Hy. Vivian (Lib.)
	Stephen Walsh (Lab.)
	J. Tudor Walters (Lib.) Jos. Walton (Lib.) Geo. J. Wardle (Lab.) Rt. Hon. E. Wason (Lib.) Sir S. Watseley (Lib.)
	Geo. I. Wardle (Lab.)
	Rt. Hon. E. Wason (Lib.)
	Sir S. Waterlow (Lib.) Sir Luke White (Lib.)
	J. H. Whitehouse (Lib.)
	J. H. Whitehouse (Lib.) A. F. Whyte (Lib.) Llewellyn Williams (Lib.)
	Llewellyn Williams (Lib.)
	Penry Williams (Lib.)
	A Wilkie (Lab.)
	W. T. Wilson (Lib.)
	Penry Williams (Lib.) T. Wiles (Lib.) A. Wilkie (Lab.) W. T. Wilson (Lib.) Hon. Guy Wilson (Lib.) T. McKinnen Wood (Lib.)
	T. McKinnon Wood (Lib.)

J. Duncan Millar (Lib.) ... A. Mond (Lib.) Hon. E. S. Montagu (Lib.)

Rt. Hon. T. Lough (Lib.) ...
F. Low (Lib.) ...
M'Callum (Lib.) ...
F. Macdonald (Lab.) ...
F. W. S. McLaren (Lib.) ...
Rt. Hon. Sir C. McLaren (Lib.) ...
V. M. Middlebrook (Lib.) ...
Duncan Miller (Lib.) Spalding Leicestershire (Bosworth) South Leeds St. Andrews Boroughs Swansea W. Cambridgeshire Wick Burghs
London Univ. (To University
Women only)
Cheshire (Hyde) Essex (Harwich)
Lancs. (Stratford)
East Leeds Cambridge Halifax iffolk (Eve) Vilts (Devizes)
. W. Bethnal Green Stirling Burghs
Edinburgh (Central)
East Islington
V. Herefordshire Reigate Scarborough Norwich Tyneside Bradford iverpool (W. Derby) tockton-on-Tees Ashton-under-Lyne Clitheroe (Lancs) Huddersfield Newcastle-on-Tyne entral Hackney ewport (Shropshire)
. W. Staffs. Manchester Durham Glamorgan olverhampton, E West Ham Bury (Lancs) Elland (Yorks) igan irkenhead Lancs. (Ince) Sheffield orks (Barnsley) Stockport Clackmannan and Kinross N. Islington Yorks (Buckrose) Mid Lanarkshire armarthen Boroughs fiddlesbrough . Islington Lancs (W. Houghton) W. Hull

CAXTON HALL "AT HOMES."

Our programme for Thursday, the 25th inst., has had to be changed. Mrs. Chapin is still too weak after her release to appear in public, and Mr. Nevinson has been called to Scotland, and will speak on March 10th instead. In place of these two speakers we are to have the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Nevinson and Miss Muriel Matters.

On Thursday, March 3rd, Mrs. Despard will speak on "The Political Emancipation of Women as it Affects Industry" and Mr. Laurence Housman, who has chosen the delightfully interesting title of "The Anti-Suffragist Point of View.

REMEMBER THE FIRST OF MARCH AND MRS. CHAPIN'S RECEPTION! Speakers: MRS. CHAPIN, MRS. DESPARD, MISS DECIMA MOORE. "At the Gates," by Mrs. Chapin, will be performed by the Actresses' Franchise League at 9 p.m. Tickets, 1s. each, can be obtained at I, Robert Street, Adelphi, Strand; and also at the door on the evening.

THE VOTE.

Proprietors-THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 148, Holborn Bars Directors-Mrs. C. DESPARD, Mrs. E. HOW MARTYN, B.Sc The COUNTESS RUSSELL, Mrs. J. E. SNOW, Mrs. L. THOMSON-PRICE. Managing Director.— Miss MARIE LAWSON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Mr. Asquith, through the lips of the King, has spoken. Once more Parliament has met with all its pomp and pageantry to inaugurate the reign of a new Government. Mr. Asquith has taken office, and his peculiar belief that men and men only are concerned in proposals of taxation and legislation is again manifested. It is abundantly proved that Mr. Asquith will not spontaneously take any action to satisfy the demands of women, though these demands have been backed up by an agitation which for the last four years has swept the country from end to end. The Government recalls with much unction the grant of self-government to South Africa and "our ardent prayers for the welfare and future progress of her people." Yet the franchise was deliberately restricted to "male Europeans," and, worse still, in allotting representatives to different districts the who were counted were "males of European descent.'

The Press, particularly the Liberal Press, would have had us believe that an issue of greater importance has never existed than the one the present Government has met to decide. It is pretended that Representative Government is at stake, and all democrats are summoned to the rescue. We ask what kind of representative government is that in which no woman finds a place? Have not women given abundant proofs that they are willing to pay a big price for Freedom? Yet the bitter record of the women's agitation proves that just as long as women remain without the one weapon that politicians recognise, just so long will their interests and demands be put on

The much-talked-of Reform Bill finds no place in the King's Speech. The militant suffragists were never deceived by Mr. Asquith's pseudo-promise in connection with that Bill. Our estimate of Mr. Asquith's utterances proved to be more correct than the estimate the electorate placed on his utterance at the Albert Hall with regard to guarantees" which is causing so much confusion and heartburning.

The League has only received from Mr. Asquith the usual official acknowledgment to the letter sent to him last The real reply was given in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon, when the Prime Minister announced "that we have omitted from the Gracious Speech reference to any other legislative matter, and are going deliberately to ask the House to devote to this topic alone (the veto of the House of Lords) its opening session and its still fresh and unwearied energies.' Asquith has therefore rejected the peaceful solution and has deliberately chosen to take the responsibility of forcing on women a still more active and determined opposition to the new Government than was offered to the old. response to our demand for immediate legislation all the old excuses will be brought forward: that the Government must settle this great constitutional question, that it has no mandate, that women must wait for a Reform Billto all of which we reply that as no legislative measures ought to be placed on the Statute Book without the consent of women, we repeat our demand that a measure to enfranchise women on the same terms as men shall be passed without delay

What is the message of the Speech to women? It can be no other than a call to more strenuous and more concentrated effort. We must show more unmistakably than ever before that this one-sided farce must stop, that legislation which represents solely the masculine point of view is doomed, that in all questions of public importance women must be consulted as well as men. It was never

interests, and to concentrate on showing that it is imperative their claims should receive attention if the government of the country is to be allowed to go on. It appears not improbable that there may be another General Election this year; if so, we must be ready. Large sums of money must be collected and given so that the Women's Freedom League may be to the forefront of the fight. EDITH HOW MARTYN.

EXCLUSION OF IRISH WOMEN.

Just as we have gradually realised that Irish women must be aroused for the sake of our common womanhood, so Irish women have begun to read the lesson of their own indifference. The exclusion of Irish women from the measure which empowered British women to sit on Town and County Councils was undoubtedly due to the apathy or antagonism of certain Irish members themselves, and this in its turn was directly traceable to the previous inaction of the mass of Irish women. It will not be the fault of the Irish Women's Franchise League, nor of our forces in Ireland, if any similar injustice is attempted when the Women's Suffrage Bill is introduced. Meanwhile, Mr. Hugh Law is to introduce for the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Society a Bill to remedy the local elective injustice.

FROM THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" OF 1888.

"I am speaking for myself only; do not imagine I am speaking for anybody else; but, speaking for myself only, I earnestly hope that the day is not far distant when women also will bear their share in the voting for members in the political world, and in determining the policy of the country. I can conceive no argument by which they are excluded. It is obvious that they are abundantly as fit as many who now possess the suffrageby knowledge, by training, and by character; and their influence is likely to weigh in a direction which, in an age so material as ours is exceedingly valuable—namely, the direction of morality and religion, as not only representing a fact in the past, but as enshrining a policy for we may hope in the future."-The late LORD SALISBURY at Edinburgh, Nov. 30, 1888.

Commenting on the above, the Pall Mall Gazette of December 1 wrote:—"We shall, it seems, have to reckon, as usual, upon the opposition of the Times, which, in its maladroit fashion tells us 'that the woman who is nothing if not political is not the most fascinating product of modern civilisation; and that there is some thing peculiarly unfortunate in the descent of woman into the political arena at the precise epoch when politics are suffering a degradation that repels a large proportion even of the sterner sex.' 'That the woman who is nothing if not political is not a lovely object,' we admit, but she is at least more fascinating than that odious creature the professional politician. Men who are nothing if not political have, according to the *Times's* own showing, made such a mess of their monopoly that politics are becoming too degraded even for men. If so, that is surely a strong argument in favour of purifying political life by a large infusion of the sex whose influence Lord Salisbury rightly tells us will be exerted in support of morality and of religion. It is from them alone that we have much to hope. We have enfranchised all the other categories; woman alone remains, and we rejoice to think that even before the present Parliament ends she may be admitted with acclamation within the pale of the Con-

With respect now to the equal rights of woman we had been very long in finding that out, but we were finding it out; and twenty years hence, when some other Archbishop should have the great pleasure of addressing them, he would have working men and working women all together before him, and he ventured to think there would be no privilege which the intelligent women should not have that men enjoyed now. He would say there was nothing that stood between them and the happiness and progress which God would give them except the evil will of man .-From report of Address by Archbishop Thomson at the more necessary than now for women to put aside other Church Congress at Manchester, October 2nd, 1888.



SCOTTISH NOTES.

Head Offices: 302, SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW. Hon, Treasurer: MRS, JULIA WOOD.
Office Secretary: MISS KIRBY.
Telegrams: "Tactics," Glasgow. Nat. Telephone: 495 Douglas.

Glasgow.

Last week a meeting was held at "The Centre" of those who are interested in the sale of The Vote. Various suggestions were put forward, and arrangements were made for selling at theatre queues, at the stations, and outside "The Centre." It was also queues, at the stations, and outside "The Centre." It was also agreed to place copies in the principal tea-rooms of the city. Some of those members who do not like to sell in the streets are going to canvass from house to house. Volunteers are still wanted for street selling, as there are some good pitches still waiting for workers. Who will send in their names?

Two voluntary workers have been addressing meetings of cooperative women, and find great interest shown in the cause; in one case a collection of 7s. 6d. was given and in another 4s. Another voluntary worker was given 6s. as cab-money for taking part in a debate.

If we had only more speakers we should be able to get much more work done and much more money in this way for our expenses, which are heavy. Our first duty is to heartily and enthusiastically believe in the movement ourselves, and then act as propagandists for the Cause. There is no better way than by speaking or lecturing; many have the gift if they would but use it.

In spite of a very wet night, we had a large and enthusiastic meeting at our Suffrage Centre here on the 16th inst. to hear Mrs. Billington-Greig and Mrs. Nevinson. Miss Murray presided. Mrs. Nevinson, in the course of her speech, remarked that now we had a Liberal Government with practically no majority of its own they felt that their only hope was in Ireland and the Labour Party. She thought they might rely on the Labour Party. Personally, she thought they could also rely on old Ireland. There was a lot of chivalry in Ireland, and Irishmen knew what it was to be governed by a Government they did not like. Mrs. Billington-Greig said there was more hope for them under the present conditions than there was under the last conditions. The Government would rule not by power but by permission. The people who would give permission were to be found in the Irish Party and the Labour Party.

The following resolution was put from the chair and passed

The following resolution was put from the chair and passed unanimously: "That this meeting of the Glasgow Women's

Freedom League calls upon the Labour and Irish Nationalist parties to bring pressure to bear upon the Government in order to secure that the Government shall take such immediate action as will result in the establishment of woman suffrage by this Par-

ELECTION FUND.—Miss Kirby regrets that she has not yet re

ELECTION FUND.—Miss Kirby regrets that she has not yet received enough money to cover the election expenses. Will those who intend contributing please send in at once, as we do not want it to be a charge on the General Fund?

OUR OFFICE WANTS.—So far we have not appealed for special gifts for the office, as there were so many ways in which money was required; but there are one or two things which are badly needed—first, a clock, to let us see how quickly time passes, and, secondly, a revolving chair, which would be a great comfort and convenience to our Secretary. A nice one to match the desk can be got for £1; who will make us a present of it?

Edinburgh.

THE VOTE

Edinburgh.

On Tuesday, February 15th, there was a large attendance of members and friends at the afternoon "At Home" in the Café Vegetaria. Mrs. Bell, President, who occupied the chair, expressed our great pleasure in welcoming back to Edinburgh Mrs. Billington-Greig. The latter then delivered one of those masterly addresses on the political situation as it affects our demand, which show so wonderful a grasp of every principle of the science of politics. A good collection was taken. In the absence of Mrs. Wilson, owing to illness, the duties of hostess were performed by her daughters, Mrs. Andrew and Miss Wilson.

At night there was a good audience in the Oddfellows' Hall, At night there was a good audience in the Oddfellows' Hall, though bad weather kept many away. Mrs. Billington-Greig, in the chair, explained the attitude of the League in the present situation. Her statement that "whatever it cost, we must go on now" was received with loud applause. Mrs. Wynne Nevinson at once captivated her audience, and her "pawky" humour was by no means lost upon her Scottish hearers. Mr. Laurence Hcusman followed with an able and interesting exposition of the principles of the women's movement. The audience was a remarkably sympathetic one, so much so that no questions were asked. A vote of thanks to the three speakers was moved by Dr. Taylor, Secretary of the Men's League. Good reports appeared in the local papers.

Dr. Taylor, Secretary of the Men's League. Good reports appeared in the local papers.

We are still working hard to raise money for a shop and organiser, and our next venture is to be rather a unique one—a "Hard-Up Social." Details will be announced soon; meanwhile, members are requested to keep Friday, March 18th, free for this function.—Helen McLachlan, Assistant Secretary.

SPECIAL EFFORT WEEK.

To all our friends we make a strong appeal not to let this week pass without contributing something which will mean a sacrifice. Sacrifices are being made, but the burden generally falls upon the few. We want you to contribute your quota for your own good and for the welfare of the cause. Service and money must be forthcoming. Nurses and their friends are invited to Dr. Octavia Lewin's on Friday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, to hear addresses by the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Dr. Marian Thornett, and Miss Muriel Matters. The Rev. Dr. Cobb has generously placed St. Ethelburga's Room (Bishopsgate Within) at our disposal for a midday meeting (one o'clock) on Monday, February 28th. Dr. Cobb will take the chair, and this fact should appeal to the business men in the City, for whom this meeting has been specially arranged. That same afternoon Lady Thrift is giving a drawing-room meeting at Streatham, the speakers being Mrs. Haverfield and Miss Muriel Matters. A three days' mission is the task undertaken by the Woking Branch, commencing on Monday, February 28th, at 8 p.m., when some of our best speakers will take part. Mrs. Denibas, of 34, Elgin Crescent, Ladbroke Grove, has lent us her drawing-room for Wednesday, March 2nd, at 3 p.m., when the Rev. Maurice Bell, M.A., of the Church League, has consented to take the chair.

Kensington is to be favoured by a Women's Freedom League concert on March 4th, at 8 p.m., in the Town Hall. Mrs. Cope has undertaken this, and will be glad of support for her interesting programme. Please do not forget to send your contributions for the Hampstead Branch Jumble Sale on March 5th, to Miss Hicks, 33, Downside Crescent, Hampstead.—MURIEL MATTERS.

"There is a good practical joke that can be worked on newspaper proprietors," says the Newspaper Owner, ' this way. Take a sheet of ordinary writing paper, fold carefully, and enclose money sufficient to pay a subscription to the paper one year in advance." Try it on the Managing Director of THE VOTE, and if a smile adorns her face the joke has been successful.

WOMAN UNDER THE POOR LAW. WOMEN AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

In the February number of the Englishwoman-one of the most interesting numbers that has yet appearedthere is a striking article by Virginia Crawford on "Woman under the Poor Law," from which the following extracts are taken. Mrs. Crawford begins by asking what women have to gain by a reform of the Poor Law, and goes on to say that when it is remembered that there are usually more women than men in any workhouse, and from the legal necessities of the case more men than women on out-relief, the question becomes a very apposite

Perhaps the most definite legal disability under which a Perhaps the most definite legal disability under which a married woman suffers is that she cannot leave the workhouse when both are chargeable without her husband's consent. Practically she is a prisoner at his pleasure. This is no imaginary grievance. At the Board of Guardians on which I sit I have been present when wives have begged the Visiting Committee to allow them to go out to seek

allow them to go out to seek work, or rooms or what not, and have known their reason-able request refused owing to the husband's consent being withheld. On the other hand, withheld. On the other hand, every time a man elects to take his own discharge, however unreasonably, his wife is compelled to go with him. The husband may have no intention of seeking work, he may merely intend to sponge on his fellow-workmen and drink at his favourite public-house; but, whatever the weather, his wife must go too, and stay out until must go too, and stay out until it pleases her lord and master take her discharge at all. And as Boards of Guardians are sometimes wholly, and always mainly, composed of men, the rights of the husband are usually rigidly enforced.

If Guardians have done little for the children on out-relief, they have done even less relief, they have done even less to lower the rate of infant mortality, whether within or without the workhouse. Indeed, it is not too much to say that by their action and example, they must, in many localities, have helped to maintain it at the lementally high tain it at the lamentably high figure at which it stands at present. They have done nothing to facilitate the breastfeeding of infants, nothing to make it possible for young mothers to stay at home and look after their own babies. When I was first a Guardian, some ten years ago, it was customary in cases of confine-ments where the husband was either dead or absent from home, or out of work, to re-

home, or out of work, to restrict out-relief to two weeks after child-birth, and to give it in food-tickets only. After that the mother and child were left to shift for themselves. I have known a woman, with a baby a fortnight old, expected to do a charwoman's work. . . It does not need much power of imagination to realise the unnecessary suffering imposed upon young mothers by such action. young mothers by such action

young mothers by such action.

Many of these drawbacks to our present administration could be obviated, even as the law stands to-day: first, by a larger proportion of women members on Boards of Guardians, married women for preference; and, secondly, by the appointment of far more female officials than are to be found at the present time. Very few Boards, for instance, employ female relieving officers. They entrust to a man the duty of inspecting homes and prying at all hours into the details of a woman's domestic life. What is still worse, male officials, and often quite young men, are employed to get up affiliation cases, to question girl-mothers as to their antecedents, to interview servant-girls at their situations, to inquire into minute questions of health and character, to report on the suitability of homes for apprenticeship, adoption, and so on. All such duties could be performed much more suitably and advantageously by a sensible, well-educated woman, and it is satisfactory to note that the signatories of both the Majority and Minority Reports show themselves fully alive to the necessity of a far wider devolution of Poor Law work into female hands than obtains at present.

"In her address from the chair at the national demonstration of the W.L.L., Miss Mary Macarthur claimed that there is no party in which women are more sincerely welcomed, and in which there is greater opportunity of service, than the Labour Party. The truth of this claim was very apparent at Newport. Mr. Keir Hardie lost no opportunity of emphasising the value of the co-operation of women, and that his feeling is held by the movement as a whole is shown by the fact that the delegates from the Women's Labour League are received at the congress of equal terms with those from trades unions and other affiliated bodies. That the service which the women of the Labour movement render to womanhood and humanity is unique, so far as bodies. That the service which the women of the Labour move-ment render to womanhood and humanity is unique, so far as political parties are concerned, will be recognised by all who are familiar with their endeavours. Who are the women who are fighting for better conditions for women workers? Who are the women who are demanding food for the hungry children? Who are the women who are at war with poverty, and eager to make happiness and true human life possible where now there is un-ending suffering and a miserable half-starved existence? Miss Macarthur, was right when she pointed to the women of the Macarthur was right when she pointed to the women of the

Women Doctors and

Women Doctors and Factory Hands.
"The different types of women who have united in this battle for better conditions were well illustrated at the conference. There were distinguished doctors of medicine and science like Mrs. Bentham and Miss Marion Phillips, who is one of the few women possessing the degree of D.Sc. in economics. There were leaders of the women's trades union move-ment like Miss Mary Macarthur and Miss Margaret Bondfield. There were school teachers and lecturers, but there was also a lecturers, but there was also a large number of working women who know at first hand the hardships and difficulties of factory life and of the home where the income is small and insecure. At times the various schools of thought thus trought together differed in conclusions, but this clashing of Fabian Society theory with the practical experience of working women was one of the most useful incidents of the conference.

The Women's Programme. The resolutions passed by the Women's Labour League Con-ference included a demand for the inclusion of women's suf-frage in the new Reform Bill, the establishment of school clinics, the compulsory feeding of necessitous school children, nothers, and the Minority Reroposing affiliation with the People Suffrage Federation was rejected by the conference."

Philip Snowden's View

submitted a resolution which insisted upon the necessity of women's franchise being included in the next Reform Bill. No opposition showed itself to the resolution, which was eventually passed in an amended form, but one incident showed that the Labour Party is not yet so enthusiastic for the enfranchisement of women that it is prepared to refuse an extension of the male franchise until women are permitted to vote. The resolution in its original form asked the Labour Party to oppose the whole Reform Bill unless the enfranchisement of women were included, but in response to an appeal from the chairman of the Labour Party the resolution was amended so as to limit the extent of the Labour Party's opposition to a vigorous protest against any proposal to exclude women from the Bill. The Women's Local Government Society will be gratified by the passing, by a unanimous vote, of a resolution supporting the Bill making all adult persons eligible for county and borough councils who have resided in the area for a year.—Philip Snowden, in the Christian Commonwealth. hristian Commonwealth.

Miss Anna Heinrichsdorff, of Moscow, after studying four years at the Berlin Polytechnical Institute, has passed the electrical engineer's examination in all its branches. She is the first woman to receive an engineer's diploma in Germany.



TYPES OF ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS. (Dedicated to the A.S.S.)

No. 11.— THE NICE OLD GENTLEMAN WHO "WOULDN'T REFUSE THE LADIES ANYTHING, GOD BLESS 'EM," BUT THINKS "THEY ARE SO CHARMING AND IRRESISTIBLE THAT THEY CAN ALWAYS GET THEIR OWN WAY, SO THEY DON'T NEED THE VOTE!"

BRANCH NOTES.

Central Branch.

Meetings are arranged for Wednesday, March 2nd, and Wednesday, March 16th, commencing 7.30 with short business meeting. At 8.30 lecture will commence. Subject, March 2nd, "Physical Deteroration," by Dr. Marian Thornett; March 76th, Mr. Geo. Lansbury on "The Break-up of the Poor Law." All members must attend, and friends are invited.—M. E. T.

Willesden and Maida Vale.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

A large number of members and friends were present at our last meeting, when the Rev. C. Hinscliff gave a very interesting account of the origin and work of the Church League for

Women's Suffrage.

A debate on "Adult Suffrage" versus "Votes for Women" has been arranged to take place on March 3rd at 7.30 p.m. in the Congregational Hall, Harrow Road. The hall is a few minutes' walk from Westbourne Park Station, and can be reached by tram from Willesden Junction; buses from Charing Cross also pass the door.

Miss Hicks, supported by the Rev. C. Hinscliff, will speak in Miss Hicks, supported by the Rev. C. Hinschit, will speak in favour of "granting votes to women on the same terms as they are, or may, be granted to men," and Mrs. Montefiore, the honsectetary of the Adult Suffrage Society, will propose an amendment in favour of adult suffrage. Her supporter will be Mr. Terry, a noted Socialist, who resides in this district.

As we are fighting the enemy in one of its strongholds, we trust that all Freedom League members who can possibly do so will attend to support our recolution.

will attend to support our resolution.

Tickets, 6d. and 3d., may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 59, Wrentham avenue, N.W., who will also be glad to receive names of any who can assist in advertising the meeting by canvassing, handbilling, chalking, &c.—L. Bennett, Hon. Secre-

Sheffield.

Mr. J. Pointer, Labour Member for the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield, received last week a joint deputation from the Sheffield branches of the Women's Freedom League, the N.U.W.S.S., and the W.S.P.U. Mr. Pointer expressed great sympathy with the movement and deep conviction of the justice of women's claim to enfranchisement. He is prepared to vote for a Women's Suffrage Bill and also to urge the importance of an immediate extension of the Parliamentary vote to women upon his party in every way possible.

Swansea.

On Tuesday our Speakers' Class met again, for the first time this year. Our kind hostess was Mrs, S. Roberts. The subject was "Suffrage in Many Lands," and Miss Roberts opened with a splendid little speech.

We held a business meeting on February 16th to discuss the

Urgent Circular and the recommendations and suggestions received from the Annual Conference, all of which the Branch

woted for.

Will members, while I am busy arranging meetings with I.L.P. branches, please work hard to make our first annual meeting a huge success on Thursday, March 3rd? Miss M. E. Manning, who started this Branch, will be with us, and we must show her what we can do.—M. McLeod Cleeves.

Stroud, Gloucester.

Stroud, Gloucester.

On Monday a market-day meeting was held at Gloucester at midday. The police do not allow chalking here, so we had to advertise our meeting by ringing a bell. Nevertheless, a fairly good crowd collected to listen to Mrs. Manson. At the close of the meeting several of the market women insisted on shaking hands with her. One of them bought two pamphlets, with the remark, "I'm with you. I'm with you all the way. I'd give more if I could afford it." Thanks to Miss Kirkland, who worked hard to make it so, our meeting in the Town Hall at Painswick on Tuesday was successful and well attended. Mrs. Manson and Mrs. Earengey were the speakers at this meting. A collection was taken and literature sold. The Vicar of Painswick and the Congregational minister came to our meeting. Both are keen supporters of Votes for Women. Much interest has been aroused in Painswick. We have had a hearty invitation to come again soon. On Wednesday we went to Tewkesbury, a place very badly in need of education on the subject of Woman's Suffrage. The superintendent of police refused to allow us to speak from a vehicle or chair in the streets; he would only allow us to hold an open-air meeting on condition that we spoke from the ground. After trying to hire a window and interviewing the Mayor, we finally held our meeting. Speaking from the Cross, an open space in the centre of the town, Mrs. Manson held the attention of the crowd for nearly an hour, although she was jostled and pushed unmercifully. We were accompanied to the station by a mob of boys and youths, who kicked, punched, poked, and threw things with evident enjoyment to themselves. The police made

no attempt to interfere. We have since learned that other speakers—in spite of the superintendent's protests to the contrary—have been allowed to speak from chairs or boxes at Tewkesbury Cross. In spite of the difficulty of hearing the speakers, the majority of the crowd listened with attention, and Miss How was able to sell THE VOTE and take up a collection-of sorts.-MADGE

Manchester.

Manchester.

Advertising our big "At Home" on the 23rd and much clerical work in connection with our appeal to the Labour Party has occupied all our time and energy this week. An important business meeting was held on Monday, when it was decided to form a Vote Brigade for street sales of The Vote, and an organisation committee, consisting of the secretaries and two delegates from each Branch, which shall meet the District Organiser once a month and draw up a plan of action. Other means of improving the and draw up a plan of action. Other means of improving the circulation of The Vote were discussed, and members promised to canvass for advertisements, support advertisers, and to induce their newsagents to stock the paper by promising to take over all copies unsold at the end of the week.

Through an error, all mention of Mrs. McMurray's most successful drawing room meeting was omitted from our report last

cessful drawing-room meeting was omitted from our report last week. This meeting took place on February 7th. The speaker was Miss Manning, and the audience included many people who had never been to a Suffrage meeting before.—M. E. MANNING.

Manchester (Central) Branch.

At the Branch meeting on Thursday, the 17th inst., many in-rtant questions arose for discussion. First, the sale of THE TE, when several members announced that they had not only Vote, when several members announced that they had not only ordered their own copies through their newsagent, but by promising to take for a certain period all unsold copies from him had induced him to stock and display the paper. It is hoped that this plan will have a material effect on the circulation. So far it has not been found possible to form a "Vote" Brigade. Will any members or friends who do not regularly attend our meetings, but who could give some time—say one evening a week—for this important work please send their names to Miss Hordern?

Hordern?
Representatives for the Organisers' Committee were then proposed, Miss Neal and Mrs. McMurray being elected. The Jumble Sale will take place about the middle of March at the Old Garrett Street Ragged Schools, off Brook Street, Manchester. Parcels addressed to Miss Hordern may be sent there at any time. On receipt of a postcard addressed to 9, Albert Square, parcels will be called for in any part of the district. We want a big sale. Will all our friends please collect and send us what they can?

The Branch also considered the recommendations of the Special Session of the Annual Conference, and strongly supported them, with the exception of the recommendation and the accompanying suggestions with respect to our next General Election policy. It with the exception of the recommendation and the accompanying suggestions with respect to our next General Election policy. It was felt that these certainly needed more thought and discussion than could possibly be given at one meeting, and the Secretary was asked to report accordingly, and we hope to give that point more consideration at a later date.—M. J. NEAL, President.

Middlesbrough.

A Branch meeting was held on Monday, February 14th, at which Miss Bedford, M.A., of the Middlesbrough High School, gave an address on the work that is being done in the slums of the town to rescue fallen girls. Much sympathy was aroused, and a discussion followed, which turned mainly on the need for the Vote as a first step towards enabling women to deal at all satisfactorily with the social evils of the day. After the address a short business meeting was held. Arrangements were made for a public meeting on the occasion of the N.E.C. visit to the North-East.

A letter was read from Miss Certuade Bell, and the state of the state of

A letter was read from Miss Gertrude Bell, who had been asked to debate for us, to the effect that it had been decided by the Anti-Suffrage League that its members should not accept invitations to debate with members of the militant Suffrage societies. Other letters were read from people who had accepted invita-tions from our Branch to speak on different aspects of the woman's question, so we hope to hold an interesting series of

A message of congratulation and good wishes was sent from the meeting to Mrs. Schofield Coates, whom we are looking for-ward to having with us in the Branch.

An urgent appeal for funds was made by our treasurer, Miss Jones.—LOTTIE MAHONEY, Hon. Secretary.

Stewards Wanted.

Will any members of the League who have not been applied to for stewarding kindly send in their names? We shall be very much obliged if those who are able to steward for any special meetings will give in their names a few days before the meeting to the Stewards' Council, 1, Robert Street, Strand, W.C.



The William Morris Press: 42 Albert St. MANCHESTER.

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SUFFRAGE SHEARINGS.

We must await exact information as to the effect which the elections have had in increasing or diminishing Parliamentary support for women's suffrage; but though we shall expect to find the friendly majority reduced, we shall be slow to believe that it has been extinguished. Of three elements in the victorious party it is safe to say that Liberalism is still overwhelmingly favourable, that the Labour men are practically unanimous, and that Irish Nationalism yields a clear surplus of votes in favour of reform. The Tory Party was always divided on the question; it will probably remain divided until it sees clearly where its material interests lie.—The Nation. material interests lie. - The Nation.

And Pledged Supporters.

It is now stated that of the new House of Commons about 84 Unionist members, 185 Liberal, 32 Labour, and 21 Nationalist are absolutely pledged to vote for women's suffrage in some form or other. This is a smaller number than in the last Parliament, when, as we were constantly reminded in suffragist speeches, 420 members were pledged. It should, however, be borne in mind that the pledges given on that occasion were very vague and that the present pledges are far more definite. The number of members absolutely hostile is said also to be small. They amount to 51, of whom 41 are Unionists. It thus appears that there is a large number of unpledged members.—The Manchester Guardian.

Viscountess Castlereagh's Views.

Because we are asking for the vote we do not intend for one moment to abandon our right to the heritage of the home; on the contrary, it is because we prize it so highly that we are seeking what appears to us to be the only way, under modern conditions, of improving the position and homes of the future mothers of the race.—Conservative Women's Franchise Review.

What Lady Betty Balfour Thinks.

What Lady Betty Balfour Thinks.

At the Victoria Rooms, Bristol, Lady Betty Balfour said that she was so anxious to get the sex disability removed that she would be glad to have only one woman get the vote, and that woman Mrs. Humphry Ward. . . . It was the fighting for it that added to the value of the movement, and in that the Anti-Suffragists had helped considerably by drawing attention to the matter. If there were any who felt sufficiently strong that they were prepared to die for the cause, let them join the militant Suffragists. The time had come when people had to be honest in the expression of their opinions with regard to the franchise.—Western Daily Press.

The Unspeakable Mr Belloc.

The Unspeakable Mr Belloc.

Mr. Belloc, M.P., having, like any little street boy, thrown his handful of mud at the women, has, like the same little street boy, taken to his heels. He has been publicly asked to substantiate his statement that our movement was "grossly immoral," and he uttered the obvious truism that it would "alter the relations of the sexes" Challenged to debate (and we though iss Robertson might have an opportunity of annihilating him), he refused to meet a woman! He will only debate with a man, and on condition that no woman is admitted to the audience. We have met such a case before, and the "arguments" a man used under such conditions are indeed "unspeakable."—The Common Cause.

Fifteen Women M.P.'s.

Fifteen Women M. P.'s.

From Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, comes an account of the new Parliament. The new Diet, as definitely constituted, is composed of forty-two Old Finns, twenty-eight Young Finns, twenty-six Swedish People's party, eighty-six Social Democrats, seventeen Agrarians, and one member of the Christian Labour party. Fifteen women have been elected, including nine supporters of the Social Democratic party. The total number of votes polled was 789,663.—Daily Telegraph.

HOW TO HELP.

Under this heading from time to time brief articles dealing with good ideas for assisting the work of the League or increasing the sale of The Vote will

Street sellers who feel diffident about selling in their own neighbourhoods can change with other sellers in different neighbourhoods. Anyone who desires to do this, or who wishes to offer some hours for pitches in busy thoroughfares or outside theatres, should apply to Mrs. Snow, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi. Remember this is special effort week.

Our Competitions.

As the advertising is the mainstay of the paper, we have decided to encourage the keeping of receipts on the part of our readers by offering monthly prizes for the largest number sent in.

(1) The first prize for the largest number of receipts will be ros., or two fully paid-up shares in the Minerva

34I, Gray's Induced Sent III.

DEPOTS STATEMENT OF THE STREET OF THE ST

(2) The second, for the largest total amount spent, will be 6s. 6d., or a year's subscription to THE VOTE, post free.

Entries for the first competition must be sent in before Saturday, March 5th. The results will be announced in the issue dated March 12th.

OUR TREASURY.

The question of ways and means which is ever with us should be constantly associated with the importance of the ends at which we are aiming. A prosperous solvent League is not placid and contented—it is rather a League which is reaching towards the goal with ever-increasing effort and daring. So our Special Effort Week is to be closely associated with the opening of Parliament and with political work, and I hope this may be an inducement to all members and friends of the W.F.L. to take one of the little collecting books we are issuing. They are in the League colours and attractive looking, and each contains fifty receipts, which can be detached and given to the subscribers—their names and the amounts received being entered on the counterfoil.—S. B.

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REVIEWS.

TOWARDS WOMAN'S LIBERTY, by Teresa Billington-Greig. New and enlarged edition. (Women's Freedom League, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.) Price 4d.

The appearance of a new and enlarged edition of "Towards Woman's Liberty," by Teresa Billington-Greig, comes at an opportune time. The return to power of the Liberal Government, with a so largely reduced majority, places the question of "Votes for Women" on a new footing. Those, hitherto unconverted, who watched the trend of the elections and recognised how large a part the militant suffragists played in producing the present situation, have begun to appreciate the strength of the militant movement.

This little work, written in vigorous English, gives, in nutshell form, the history of the forward Suffrage tactics of the past five years. It does more than this. It goes back fifty years, and paints a vivid picture of women's degraded economic and educational position in those days. "Fifty years ago," says Mrs. Billington-Greig, "there were no great bands of women teachers and students scattered over the land or gathered in gymnasium, college, and university. There were no women doctors, no women journalists, no women graduates, no organised women nurses. There was no mass of women workers. organised or unorganised, earning their daily bread by industry. There were no women's societies for social and political work. There were no women's or girls' clubs, no girls' aid associations, no rescue and protective societies. Women were uneducated, isolated units, almost wholly dependent upon others, having no liberty, no opportunity, and no right of possession, even of themselves." Mrs. Billington-Greig pays a just tribute to the pioneer women who set out to win for their sex political and economic liberty. She includes among these such workers as Miss Lydia Becker, Mrs. Bright MacLaren, Florence Nightingale, Louisa Twining, Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, Miss Emily Davies, Mrs. Josephine Butler, Miss Beale, Miss Flora Stephenson, and Miss Jane Hume Clapperton. While acknowledging, however, all that has been effected by constitutional effort during forty years of patient work, Mrs. Billington-Greig shows that the mistake made by women in the past was in asking as a privilege for what they should have demanded as a right. At last women 8. have recognised that the time has come for revoltorganised revolt. Regrettable as it may be, history proves that no great reform has ever come in this country or, for that matter, in any other-by means of reason or logic. The righteous indignation of the people against personal, political, or economic slavery has always had, in the long run, to be evidenced by open rebellion. Some things," says the author, "are greater than convention, greater than order, greater than propriety, greater than parties, Governments, or Kings, and one of these greater things is human liberty." It is fine to read such a sentiment as that, and to know that it emanates

from a woman's pen. Mrs. Billington-Greig graphically describes the fight with ignorance in the sixties; how, like all great reform questions, the Woman Suffrage movement was at first laughed at, and how the weapon of ridicule failed to stay its advance. She shows how the cause was again and again betrayed by false friends in the House of Commons, and gives detailed examples of these betravals from 1867 to 1909. In Chapters IV. and V. the raison d'être for the militant policy is ably set out, and the story of how the noble revolt of the womanhood of this country during the past five years has gone hand-in-hand with self-sacrifice is characteristically told. Mrs. Billington-Greig was herself the first woman to go to Holloway Gaol for the cause of Woman's Suffrage, and she gives the names of many brave women, including Mrs. Despard, Mrs. How Martyn, Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Irene Miller, who were among those to suffer imprisonment during the initiatory steps of the militant

In Chapter VI, the why and the wherefore of the recent anti-Government policy is set out, while Chapter VII. deals with the right of petition, and the picketing of the House of Commons by the Women's Freedom League from July until October, 1909, a period of sixteen weeks, during which the hours of waiting totalled ten thousand. The final chapter sums up the Adult Suffrage danger, and explains how it menaces and hampers the movement to remove the sex bar. Mrs. Billington-Greig writes as a democrat, and shows conclusively how really undemocratic are those Adult Suffragists who would resist the principle of the removal of the sex bar as a preliminary measure before any enlargement of the present electorate. As an impressive brief for Woman Suffrage, and as a fair and comprehensive vet condensed history of a great and brave movement towards liberty during half a century, this little book commends itself to every person interested in the fight for freedom. As a text-book of Woman's Suffrage it is

THE A.B.C. OF "VOTES FOR WOMEN," by Marion Holmes. (Women's Freedom League, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.) Price rd.

There are still people, standing outside the Suffrage movement, who are apparently so blind and deaf to all that is going on around them that they plead ignorance as to the aims and objects of the Women's Freedom League. The question, "What is it all about?" is even now frequently asked by visitors to our receptions and meetings. The reply to this enquiry is to be found in Mrs. Holmes, admirable little pamphlet. From an educational point of view it is excellent, and if, after perusing her able explanation of why votes for women are not only necessary but inevitable, the reader has not grasped the A.B.C. of the subject, then he or she must be D.E.F to argument or reason. LOUISA THOMSON-PRICE.

101 POINTS IN FAVOUR OF WOMEN'S SUFFRACE.

These points will cover the legal, social, and economic grounds on which women demand the vote, and will call attention to the glaring inconsistencies which demand a change in the present condition of the franchise.

-A WOMAN, AS LONG AS SHE LIVES WITH HER HUSBAND, CANNOT FORCE HIM TO PROVIDE HER WITH SUFFICIENT TO KEEP HER CHILDREN AND HERSELF IT IS ONLY BY SEPARATING FROM HIM OR GOING INTO THE WORKHOUSE THAT SHE CAN SECURE MAINTENANCE.

It is unfortunately not an uncommon thing to find a man earning two pounds a week or over and giving his wife a varying

earning two pounds a week or over and giving his wife a varying and uncertain amount, some weeks not more than a few shillings.

It is necessary to point out that there is no means by which the wife can insist on the employer paying part of the husband's wages to her, nor can the husband be put in prison (so long as he lives with his wife) for not providing her with sufficient to keep the children and herself. . . The only course open to the wife, if she cannot get money from her husband, is to go away from his house, get some kind of lodging or shelter, and apply to the police magistrate for a separation order and an allowance which can be given to the extent of £2 a week. It is by no means only in what is called the working class that this becomes necessary.—RALPH'THICKNESSE, in The Rights and Wrongs of Women.

Famous Women Who Have Helped at Elections." in the February number of the Woman at Home, is the record of the militant and partisan action of titled ladies in the eighteenth century on behalf of the candidate whose opinions were theirs on Imperial matters. Sarah Duchess of Marlborough discovered that Lord Grimston, who was opposing a candidate she favoured, had written in his very early youth a foolish play, called "Love in a Hollow Tree." She secured a copy, had a new edition printed, and designed a cover for it herself, showing an elephant dancing on a rope and a jackass wearing a coronet in the foreground. The result was such as to make Lord Grimston regret he had ever opposed the redoubtable Sarah.

OTHER SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

The Church League for Women's Suffrage.

The Church League for Women's Suffrage.

Now that the General Election is well over, the Church League is making arrangements for various meetings and the formation of local branches. The Misses Fennings are organising a meeting to be held at Anerley Town Hall on Monday, March 7th. The Rev. Hugh Chapman will be in the chair, and among the speakers are Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Nevinson, and the Rev. Dr. Cobb. On Thursday, March 10th, Mrs. Hylton Dale is giving a private "At Home" at 60, Onslow Gardens in the interests of the League, when Mrs. Mansell-Moullin, Mr. Cecil Chapman, J.P., and Mr. Laurence Housman will speak. On Thursday, March 17th, Mrs. Bousfield is giving an "At Home" at St. Swithin's, Hendon, to arouse interest in the C.L.W.S. The Rev. C. Hinscliff will speak on "The Church and Politics." Regent's Park is to lead off with the first branch. More than twenty members will meet at the Vicarage, Regent's Park Road, on Thursday, March 3rd, at 8.30 p.m., by the kind invitation of Mrs. Maurice Bell, for a business meeting. The hon. organiser will be glad to hear from Church-people who would interest themselves in Suffrage propaganda among children and young people.—Hon. Organiser, Rev. C. HINSCLIFF, 11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, London, N.W.

Actresses' Franchise League.

Actresses' Franchise League.

Invitations are being issued for the next "At Home" of the Actresses' Franchise League, which will be held in the Grand Hall of the Criterion on Friday, March 4th, from 3 to 5 p.m. The guests will be received by Mme. Alice Esty and the chair will be taken by Mrs. George Bernard Shaw. The speeches, which will be exceptionally interesting, will be given by Miss GEORGINA BRACKENBURY, Miss MAUD HOFFMAN, Mr. FREDERICK WHELEN, and Sir JOHN COCKBURN, K.C.M.G. Miss DECIMA MOORE will recite.

Conservative and Unionist Women's

Conservative and Unionist Women's
Franchise Association.

The first of a series of "At Homes" was held at St. George's
Hall, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, on Wednesday afternoon,
February 16th. Lady Knightley, of Fawsley (president of the
Association), acted as hostess, and amongst the guests were Viscountess Gort, Lady Falmouth, Lady Mary Cooke, Lady Scott
Moncrieff, the Hon. Lady Shelley, Lady Jane Taylor, Mrs. Percy
Boulnois, Mrs. Gilbert Samuel, and Miss Edmonds. Speeches
were delivered by Lady Knightley, Mrs. Tims, Mrs. Mylne,
Miss Ruth Young, Miss Theilmann, Miss Power, and others.
There was a very large attendance. The second of these "At
Homes" will take place on March 2nd. Particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 48, Dover Street, Piccadilly.

N.W.S.P.U.

N.W.S.P.U.

Until the political situation develops so as to call for a definite course of action the members of the Union are devoting themselves chiefly to educative work. Missions to women are in full swing in London, and will be carried out next month in the provinces. Everywhere the movement is spreading, and new organisers have been appointed in seven districts in addition to the great number already at work all over the country. Last week a case was brought at Southport by three members against men who had assaulted them during the election. Although the evidence was absolutely clear the cases were dismissed.

At the "At Home" in the Queen's Hall last week Mr. John Masefield, the well-known author, gave a most beautiful address. Miss Charlotte Marsh received a hearty welcome at her first public appearance in London after her long imprisonment in Birmingham. Mr. Gladstone has denied some of the statements made by Lady Constance Lytton, and has at the same time refused to allow a full inquiry into the matter. Lady Constance is still ill as a consequence of what she went through in Liverpool Gaol. The next great meeting in London (apart from the two weekly "At Homes") will be held at the Albert Halt on March 18th, while Scotland is very busy working up for the great Exhibition which is to be held there on the closing days of April.

March 18th, which is to be held there on the Exhibition which is to be held there on the Power Constitutional Society.

A successful meeting was held by the New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage on February 17th at the Criterion Restaurant. Mrs. Cecil Chapman presided, and Mr. Cecil Chapman spoke strongly in favour of the anti-Government by election policy. Further speeches were made by Mrs. Bull and Mrs. Fagan, and an effective appeal for funds by Mrs. Carl Hentschel, the hon. treasurer. Many new members joined, and

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.



LONDON.

Miss Matters and Mrs. H. W. Nevinson. Thurs., Feb. 24th Caxton Hall,

Thurs., Feb. 24th

DARE TO BE FREE.

Willesden and Maida Vale Branch: Annual Meeting, at 14, Great Western Road, at 8 p.m. Re-election of Officers, Social EvenFri., Feb. 25th Meeting at Dr. Octavia Lewin's (25, Wimpole Street, W.), 2.30 to 4: Speakers, Hon.
Mrs. Haverfield and Miss Muriel Matters; chair, Dr. Marian Thornett. For invitations apply W.F.L., 1 Robert Street,

invitations apply W.F.L., I Robert Street, Adelphi.

Hampstead Branch, at 4 p.m. Miss Evans', 17, Willow Road, Hampstead. Speakers, Mrs. Despard, Miss Hicks, M.A., and Mrs. H. W. Nevinson.

Mass Meeting at Trafalgar Square, 3 o'clock. Mrs. Despard and others.

St. Ethelburga's Parish Room (Bishopsgate Within, E.C.), I p.m. Chair, Rev. Dr. Cobb. Miss Muriel Matters.

Drawing Room (68, Leigham Court Road, Streatham), 3.30 p.m. Hostess, Lady Thrift; Chair, Hon. Mrs. Haverfield. Miss Muriel Matters.

Woking, at 8 p.m. Miss Muriel Matters.

Caxton Hall, at 7 p.m.: Public Reception to Mrs. Chapin. Feb. 25th

Sun., Feb. 27th Feb.

Mon., Feb. 28th

Mon., Feb. 28th Tues., March 1st Mrs. Chapin.
Mrs. Denibas "At Home," 34, Elgin Crescent, Ladbroke Grove, W., at 3 p.m. Chair, Rev. Maurice Bell, M.A. Miss Muriel Matters.

1, Robert Street, Adelphi, at 7.30: Central Branch Meeting and Lecture. Dr. Marion Thornett. Wed., March 2nd

Wed., March 2nd Thornett.

Wed., March 2nd Thurs., March 3rd

Thornett.

d 23. Albert Road, Peckham: Musical At Home, 8 p.m. (admission 6d.)

Caxton Hall, 3 to 6 p.m.: Mrs. Despard and Mr. Laurence Housman.

Willesden and Maida Vale Branch, at 7.30: Congregational Hall, Harrow Road, N.W. "Adult Suffrage Versus Votes for Women." Speakers, Miss Hicks, M.A., Rev. C. Hinscliff, Mrs. Montefiore, and Mrs. Terry.

Tottenham, 8 p.m. 91, Mount Pleasant Road. Whist Drive.

1, Robert Street, Adelphi, at 7.30. Central Branch Meeting. Mr. Geo. Lansbury.

THE PROVINCES. Thurs. March 3rd

Sat., March 5th Wed., March 16th

THE PROVINCES.
Sheffield Co-operative Hall, at 4 o'clock:
Jumble Sale.
South Shields, at 3.30 p.m.: Drawing-room Feb. 26th

Fri., March 4th

Meeting.
Wakefield, at 8 p.m.: Meeting.
Sunderland, National Executive Committee, March 5th Sat.. at 11 a.m.
Sunderland, evening: Rece
National Executive Committee. March Reception

National Executive Committee.
Halifax, at 8 p.m.
South Shields, at 8.15.
Sunderland, at 8 p.m.: Public Meeting.
Huddersfield, at 8 p.m.
Liverpool, Hope Hall, at 8 p.m.: Miss
Matters and Mr. Joseph McCabe.
Sheffield: Miss Muriel Matters.

Mon., March 7th Mon., March 7th Tues., March 8th Tues., March 8th March

Mon., March 14th

Tues., March 1st

March 14th Sheffield: Miss Muriel Matters.

SCOTLAND.

Feb. 26th Glasgow Suffrage Centre, 302, Sauchiehall Street: "At Home," 7 p.m.,

March 1st Edinburgh—Café Vegetaria: "At Home," 4—6 and 7,30 p.m.,

March 5th Glasgow Suffrage Centre, 302, Sauchiehall Street, at 3 p.m.: Central Branch Cake and Candy Sale.

March 8th Glasgow Suffrage Centre, 302, Sauchiehall Street, at 7,30: Whist Drive. Tickets 3s.

WALES. Sat., March 5th

Tues., March 8th

WALES.
Pontardawe, at 7.30 p.m.: Meeting.
Speakers, Miss Manning, B.A., and Mr.
J. L. Jones. Miss Phipps, B.A., in the Mon., Feb. 28th

chair.
Swansea, at Walter's Road Schoolroom, at 7 p.m.: Annual Meeting and Social.
Speaker, Miss Manning, B.A.; Chair, Miss Phipps, B.A. Thurs., March 3rd

(See also Branch Notices on Cover.)

NOTICE.				
	DEPARTMENTS.	Hon. Organisers.		
	Organisers	MRS. BILLINGTON-GREIG,		
	Militant Protests	Suffrage Centre, Glasgow		
	Shares and Donations for	Miss Lawson, 148, Hol-		
	THE VOTE	born Bars		
	Street Sales of The Vote	Mrs. Snow, I, Robert		
		Street, Adelphi		
	Press	Mrs. Nevinson, ditto		
	Speakers for Meetings	Mrs. Hicks, ditte		
	Literature			
	London Meetings Mps	RODDALANN WELLS ditto		