

THE VOTE,
July 20, 1912.
ONE PENNY.

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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Edited by C. DESPARD.

OBJECTS: To secure for Women the Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men ;
to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between
the sexes, and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community.

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OUR POINT OF VIEW.

Apathy and Unreality.

The attitude of the House of Commons on July 8 towards the unwanted Manhood Suffrage Bill was repeated on July 11 and 12, when the debate on the second reading was continued and brought to a conclusion in a division which gave the Government a majority of 72. The comment of one of the London papers runs thus:—

Probably never before in our Parliamentary history has a Bill to reform the franchise been received with such complete apathy both by the House of Commons and the public.

The enthusiasm even of supporters of the Government showed itself in a most meagre attendance, despite the fact that each Member receives a salary of £400 a year to be in his place at Westminster. It is the logical outcome of an unwanted Bill. There has been no demand for it; no one has ventured to suggest a referendum on the question whether boys of twenty-one desire a vote. It is right for them to have it, argued Mr. John Burns, so the Government has no right to disable those voters of twenty-one who are already enfranchised or to attempt to raise the age. Women in their thousands have given work, money, energy, and life to win their right of citizenship, but they are taunted with the

cry that there is no demand for this act of justice. The only demand for franchise reform has come from women; yet the Prime Minister shuts his eyes to the fact and thrusts the privilege on callow youths who have not raised a finger or made the slightest sacrifice to obtain the badge of citizenship.

Insult and Injury.

The Prime Minister hesitates at nothing which will defeat the woman's Cause. We know him for an open enemy; he has the right of his own opinions, but when he departs so far from the strictness of his official position

as to give an unmistakable lead to the House of Commons that it is not likely to stultify itself by reversing its "considered judgment" on the Conciliation Bill, he is adding injury to insult and abusing his great position. He has boasted that the House would be left free to give its opinion, but a man who can so stultify his own words as to intimate that the "sufficient decisiveness" of its pronouncement earlier in the season would not be revoked, is breaking his promise both in the letter and in the spirit. We are told that Mr. Asquith is very sensitive about keeping promises; women have had too bitter an experience of their brittleness even to be surprised at this latest attempt to force the House of Commons to bow to his will. How long will the representatives of half the people sit in self-righteous judgment on



women driven into revolt by the callous and cynical treatment of which this is an example? They need more backbone to put principle before party, and not whine about jeopardising the Prime Minister's position.

Professed Friendship.

The debate last week also showed that a professed friend of woman's liberty, Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, could face the House of Commons with a lengthy speech, poke fun at University voters who are far away in China, and cannot therefore make use of their right, wax witty over the idea of an educational test and the difficulties of Front Bench men to parse two lines of poetry or answer questions in history, or even come through an arithmetic test successfully, and yet say no single word about the glaring injustice of leaving women out of the Bill. Not a word did Mr. John Burns deign to give even to "this greatest chance the women have ever had!" He sees a reason for the present industrial and social unrest in the fact that "the common people" have not their equitable proportion of representation in Parliament. We agree if Mr. John Burns means women, but he did not say so. Not one of the Front Bench champions of Woman Suffrage raised his voice. They may be reserving their big guns for the Committee stage, and Sir Edward Grey is to move an amendment, but the fact remains that the Antis in the Government have had it all their own way. We know how to estimate such professions of friendship. The Order Paper is now full of those bewildering "leave outs" and "inserts," the official manner of intimating amendments to any Bill. The sum total of it all is that a show of friendship is made, and Mr. Asquith has issued his intimation to the result: "I dismiss as altogether improbable that the House of Commons is likely to stultify itself by reversing in the same session the considered judgment at which it has already arrived." If his argument about "cutting athwart parties" held, there could be no progress; he exploits a fallacy, as Mr. Montagu showed.

The Dark Horse.

Mr. John Redmond has not yet given any outward sign of his intentions or his orders to his followers with regard to women and the Manhood Bill. His interview with Irish Suffragists was regarded by them as entirely unsatisfactory, and militancy has broken out in Dublin as a result. Plain truths were heard from the Irish platform in the Hyde Park Demonstration last Sunday that if Nationalists determined to win freedom for half the nation only it would rest on a false basis. Mr. Redmond has it in his power to secure justice for women as well as for Ireland, and if he chose to exert it there would be no risk to either; as Government measures both the Home Rule Bill and the Reform Bill, with women an integral part, both would have the party machinery behind them and pass.

The Way the Wind is Blowing.

Mr. Asquith would do well to keep his eyes open for the straws which show the way the wind is blowing. One of the newspapers which render him allegiance, *The Northampton Daily Echo*, is now publishing regularly a column headed "From Woman's Point of View." The first issue dealt chiefly with women's political work, with special reference to Woman Suffrage. The Prime Minister may blind his eyes, but he cannot stem the tide.

"Dead or Alive?"

Reference was made in a recent leading article to the assertion that the woman's movement, "now dead in England," was "one of the most fascinating pieces of social pathology ever presented to the inquiring mind." This was a quotation from *The Times of India*, of Bombay, which, at great length, endeavoured to convince its readers that woman Suffrage had disappeared from the political arena. From the answer to this amazing statement, very kindly written by Mrs. Thomson-Price, and forwarded to Bombay, we take some extracts. After showing that in English history

repression of reform movements had always been the signal for renewed vitality, strength, and power, and quoting Mrs. Besant's words that "women, having brought back the heroic into political life, posterity will crown with shame those who have used strength against women striving for the benefit of humanity," Mrs. Thomson-Price observes:

The breaking of windows certainly does not appeal to law-abiding citizens, nor is it a method which refined and cultured women would deliberately choose as a plan of campaign were there any other equally strong and less unpleasant method at hand. Your "leader," however, fails in appreciation of the fact that the women of England have been fighting, on constitutional lines, for over forty years. Petition after petition, signed by some of the most influential people in the land, has been sent up to the House of Commons, only to be consigned, unread, to the waste-paper basket; meetings, attended by many thousands, held in the largest halls in England for years past, have been religiously boycotted by the Press; procession after procession of women Suffragists (the last numbering over 40,000 women) has marched through the streets of London; thirteen Bills for Women Suffrage have been introduced into the House of Commons—one of them having been presented in person by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the Bar of the House. Again and again the Women's Cause has been betrayed by politicians who have preferred to place party interests before principles, and, recognising at last that constitutional weapons are worthless when a war for justice has to be waged by those who are unjustly placed outside the Constitution, women have adopted the tactics which in the past have won the vote for men, and which, judging from the present outlook, will eventually win the vote for the other half of the tax-paying community. Woman Suffrage is bound to come. Nothing can stem the tide of this great and essential political reform.

In its leading article, *The Times of India* quoted John Stuart Mill as an upholder of the doctrine that "woman's influence is often anything but favourable to public virtue." Mrs. Price points out how, by wresting one sentence unfairly from its context, this great champion of women's enfranchisement is made to stultify himself. She writes:

John Stuart Mill was explaining that although women's influence was of marked moral value to the community their restricted education had naturally the effect of restricting their public vision. It would be necessary, in order to understand John Stuart Mill's true meaning, to quote several pages of his essay before and after the mutilated sentence. I will content myself with giving the preceding and following sentences:—

"It is small blame to them that they discourage objects of which they have not learnt to see the advantage, and which withdraw their men from them and from the interests of their family. But the consequence is that woman's influence is often anything but favourable to public virtue. Women have, however, some share of influence in giving the tone to public moralities since their sphere of action has been a little widened, and since a considerable number of them have occupied themselves practically in the promotion of objects reaching beyond their own family and household."

The whole of John Stuart Mill's famous essay plainly shows that it was his intention to prove that not only would the granting of political freedom to women be a benefit to the nation at large, but would be of inestimable advantage to woman herself, since it would broaden her sympathies and extend her horizon. Mrs. Price concludes with John Stuart Mill's own words:—

"The moral regeneration of mankind will only really commence when the most fundamental of the social relations is placed under the rule of equal justice, and when human beings learn to cultivate their strongest sympathy with an equal in rights and cultivation."

WOMANHOOD. Two Statues.

"Strange as it may seem, science has shown that unification is death, and disintegration, life."

I.

Full-curved, in sessile grace,
Throned, in a lofty place,
Light on the steadfast face,
O'er her babe bending
So shape we music's close,
So shrine the falling rose!
Glorious, the daylight glows,
When the day's ending

II.

Crouched, as from fears unseen,
Limbs, as a stripling's, lean;
Swayed—as souls sway between
Yearning and seaming
Slowly, we recognise
Wings from those shoulders rise,
And in those clouded eyes
Twilight of morning!

G. M. HORT.

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OUR ELECTION WORK.

While the W.F.L. workers who were detailed for service at Hanley must necessarily be gratified at the warmth of their welcome and the sympathetic nature of their meetings throughout the contest, the result cannot be considered anything but disappointing. The Liberal success cannot be attributed to any want of energy or effort on the part of the Suffragists, nor to the unpopularity of the women's Cause. Neither was it ensured by the local prestige of the Liberal candidate. Mr. Outhwaite was unknown to Hanley electors. He belongs to the class of political peddlers, for whom the party eventually has to provide a seat. He has jackalled for Liberalism in many places, coquetting with Labour when expedient (as in South Africa) and has now claimed his wages. There is no matter for surprise in his demand. The amazing thing is to find constituencies willing to be represented by this kind of member; and the fact that such constituencies are never lacking is a proof of how strong is the grip of party in our modern politics.

That which tended more than aught else to secure the return of the Liberal nominee is the lamentable fact that the Labour Parliamentary Party has not the backing of the bulk of labouring men. They appear to prefer more showy candidates than their own class is able to produce; and to a woman "looking on," it would seem to be a certain kind of snobbery that produces such strange results. I have heard it summed up contemptuously in the words, "the British workman prefers to be represented by a gentleman!" Whether this be the case or not, the workmen of Hanley preferred the Liberal jackal to their own mate; and it might be that the choice of the local Miners' Federation was hardly a wise or a popular one.

The W.F.L. held good cards from the first. Mrs. Despard's name was known and loved, and her appearance was hailed with great enthusiasm. Our speakers hit the public fancy, and our meetings were among the best attended. Not once did we meet with unpleasantness, although our friends of the N.U. were not so fortunate. Personally, I have never spoken to more friendly audiences, nor mixed with such a good-tempered community. In spite of the intensity of the conflict, and the swarm of contending platforms on the crowded square, there was not one serious fracas; but it was in the adjoining centre of population, Burslem, and not Hanley, that the element of rowdyism flourished most.

The confusion of party colours was one of the odd features of the contest. Unionists masquerading in Labour red, the colour of the Tariff Reform League; Labour annexing the Whig yellow; and Liberals breaking off defiantly in Tory "true blue" had a bewildering effect on the ordinary electioneering hand. However, it seems to be the recognised state of things in Hanley, and I find that Crewe is almost as unorthodox.

Miss Andrews and Mrs. Mayer have moved over to Crewe, and some most successful meetings have been held there. In conjunction with the N.U., almost continuous meetings were kept going until late on Saturday night, and an excellent reception was given to Suffrage speakers.

C. NINA BOYLE.

WILL Mrs. Watson, who has written about speaking at meetings, &c., kindly send her address to Headquarters, as her letter has been sent away?

POLITICAL NEWS.

Amendments to the Manhood Suffrage Bill.

The Times says: "Members of all sections put down the amendment to omit the word 'male,' among them being Sir E. Grey, Mr. Dickinson, Sir H. Norman, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. A. Lyttelton, and others. The word 'male' was put in by the Government in the first line of the Bill in order that the proposal might be made to omit it, thus fulfilling the pledge that the woman suffrage question should be raised. The amendment of Mr. Dickinson and his sympathisers is to give votes to 'occupiers and wives of occupiers.' The Conciliation Committee, however, have taken precedence of the Dickinson group, with their amendment. The adult suffrage group propose to insert the words 'male or female.'"

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and His Pledge.

In reply to a correspondent, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald writes:—"I think the doubt as to the Labour party's attitude on the Reform Bill is quite unjustified by anything which has happened. We shall vote for the inclusion of women, and it matters not what attitude the Government may take regarding it. The party, as a party, has never decided what its attitude is to be on the third reading, provided women are not included. The pledge I gave at the Albert Hall was that, if necessary, we would turn the Government out on woman suffrage, and that pledge will not be gone back upon. The only thing that troubles me is that if women are excluded simply owing to the follies of certain sections like the W.S.P.U., can I reasonably be expected to wreck the rest of the Bill? Upon that point my mind is not made up, and I am still in hopes it may not be necessary to face such an unfortunate situation."

Health and Duty.

From *The Pioneer*, Leicester, of July 13 we take the following paragraph about Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's health and parliamentary work:—

"Our readers will learn with some concern that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been ordered away from London and Parliament by his medical adviser, as the work of the past two years has injured his health. We learn, however, that contrary to these orders, Mr. MacDonald has decided to return to work after the summer holidays in order to see the Home Rule and Osborne Bills through, and to take part in the fight for Women's Suffrage. The last intimation is particularly interesting in view of the misapprehensions which seem to have been caused by Mr. MacDonald's letter of protest against those methods of militancy, which, in his view, are gravely imperilling the prospects of the women's amendment to the Reform Bill. As soon as these three important matters are settled, Mr. MacDonald will have to seek a pair for the remainder of the session. His friends may, however, take it for granted that his will not be a holiday of doing nothing, but merely a change of scene and work. There is a probability that the State may utilise Mr. MacDonald's services at this time in work of Imperial importance in connection with questions in which the Labour Party has taken a keen interest."

The Men's March: Mr. Asquith's Retreat.

The Men's Society for Women's Rights held a demonstration on July 11 with the object of presenting a petition to the Prime Minister. Meeting with their banners at Willesden Junction shortly after five o'clock, they marched through Harrow-road, Edgware-road, Oxford-street, and Norfolk-street to the Embankment. The procession was led by a mounted police officer, and six large banners were carried. There were nearly one hundred and fifty in the procession, several ladies selling literature on the way. The bearers of the petition were Messrs. Jamrach, A. W. Donnell, S. Barron, C. R. Salt, and L. Blin Desbleds and Dr. Schutze. After a few seconds' indecision on the part of the door-keepers, they were admitted, and stated that they wished to see Mr. Asquith. The Prime Minister was not present, but the deputation was met by Mr. George Lansbury, M.P. After a chat with them, Mr. Lansbury brought out one of the Government Whips, who promised to present the petition

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to Mr. Asquith. The Prime Minister had left by the members' entrance in a taxi just before the deputation turned the corner of Bridge-street, and he was followed a moment later by Mr. McKenna. The petition, which was signed by 2,843 voters, demanded the franchise on equal terms with men.

Women Liberals Threaten.

At a meeting of the Seaton Delaval and Seghill Women's Liberal Association, on July 9, Dr. Ethel Williams gave a history of woman suffrage in the present parliament, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting of Liberal women pledges itself that unless some measure for the enfranchisement of women has become law in the session of 1912 not again to support at elections any political party which has not put women's suffrage on its party programme."

Disestablishment: Welsh Women Excluded.

Writing to *The Standard* to express the indignation felt by Welsh women because they are regarded as a negligible quantity in a crisis in the Church, and were excluded from the recent demonstration, the organising secretary of a Branch of the Church League for Woman Suffrage asks:—

"Is it not strange that the women, forming as they do the large majority of any congregation, doing nine-tenths of the unpaid work of the Church, being by far the more moral half of the community, should still be unrecognised in the councils of both Church and State?" The writer adds: "Surely to all broadminded Englishmen this insult to women must prove the crying need of the immediate emancipation of not the half only, but the whole of England's people."

Two Trades Councils Adopt Woman Suffrage.

The Dublin Trades Council, after receiving a deputation of the Irish Women's Franchise League, consisting of Mrs. Cousins and Miss Calahan, passed the following resolution, as also a vote of thanks to the deputation for the way in which the woman's case had been stated:—

"That this Trades Council, having heard the delegates from the Irish Women's Franchise League with reference to franchise under a new form of government in Ireland, hereby endorses their demands, and declares that every adult in this country should be granted the right to vote under the new Government of Ireland Bill, and calls upon the Irish party to demand the inclusion of a clause to that effect."

At the last meeting of the Glasgow Trades Council discussion on the Government's attitude to the question of Women Suffrage arose out of a letter received from a committee representing the Manchester and Salford Women's Trades and Labour Council, the Lancashire and Cheshire Women's Textile and Other Workers' Representation Committee, and the National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society. The letter, after expressing the view that the fate of the Conciliation Bill made it clear that the support of private members could not be relied upon, asked the Glasgow Trades Council to pass a resolution calling upon the Government to include Women's Suffrage on the same terms as men as an integral part of the Reform Bill, and protesting against the present proposal to increase the male electorate while leaving women without any representation whatever. The Chairman said that he was opposed to accepting any bribe from the Government in order to enable them to shelve the question of Women's Suffrage. It was quite possible that the Government would ask them to accept an extension of the franchise, which would leave women out altogether. The resolution was carried.

Woman Suffrage Granted in Portugal.

A discussion on the new Electoral Law took place last week in the Portuguese Senate. The property qualification demanded by the new Law is very slight, but a proposal to establish universal Suffrage was rejected by 20 votes against 17. The Vote was granted to women over twenty-five, who have passed a special course of study or the ordinary courses called superior and secondary. The Suffrage is thus granted to a very small number of women, but there is no doubt that it will be further extended. The proposal to grant the Vote to all women able to read and write was rejected.

Election Amenities.

Liberal Agent (to a "Vote" Seller): "If I stay any longer I shall be converted."

Liberal man in the crowd: "Pray Heaven it may rain before she has all of them on her side."—*Daily Herald*.

A Woman School Attendance Officer—Excellent Results

The experiment of the Kent Education Committee in appointing a woman school attendance officer for the Ashford Division has resulted in that division rising from the sixth to the first place in the thirty-two divisions of the county.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Women's Freedom League will hold an International Suffrage Fair in November, 1912. Full particulars will be given shortly; meanwhile, Branches are urged to begin work at once and are reminded that useful articles are more saleable than fancy goods.

THE MANHOOD SUFFRAGE BILL.

DEBATES ON JULY 11 AND 12.

Democratic Demand from Infant Universities.

The debate on the second reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill was resumed on July 11, and on July 12 the division was taken. The Bill passed its second reading by a majority of 72. On July 11 Sir Henry Craik resumed the debate on the Opposition amendment. As a University Member he not only protested against the abolition of University seats, but advocated a further extension, declaring that "the new infant Universities" of the Midlands would not long be content to be unrepresented. He waxed indignant about the disfranchisement of his 12,000 constituents, but had not a word to say about the wrongs of women graduates.

No Word About Woman Suffrage.

Mr. JOHN BURNS followed, and in the course of a long speech managed to escape even one reference to Woman Suffrage. He said: The safety of this country lay in further enfranchisement of the people, and much of the existing social unrest was due to the common people, so-called, not having in political life an equitable proportion of power. Some people had said the Bill was a revolution. It was not a revolution; it was the logical complement of, and natural development from, the reform Bills which went before it since 1832. In the Parliamentary franchise this country was behind nearly every other country in the world. Its conditions of voting qualification were admitted by all to be ridiculous, and in this respect the Mother Country was almost centuries behind her children beyond the seas. We have no right to disable those who now have the vote at twenty-one; we have no right to attempt to raise the age.

The Great Anomaly.

Mr. LEIF JONES (L., Rushcliff), after a strong protest against militant methods, said: I hope the House is not going back upon its decisions of many years past, and that at any rate we shall say what enfranchisement of women shall take place in this Bill. It will be open to us to enfranchise the whole body of women, as we are now enfranchising the whole body of men. That is a logical proceeding in this matter. On the other hand, I doubt whether it is practicable. I doubt if the majority of the House will vote for it. . . . If it wishes to enfranchise the whole body of women, I shall not stand in the way. . . . It is open to us to use some middle course between the extremes which I think will commend itself to most Members of the House who are in favour of Woman Suffrage. . . . At any rate, I hope this House is seriously going to direct its attention to this problem, and, having decided before that they were going to enfranchise women, that they will not now shrink because of the militant outrages. I trust they will decide the question on first principles and on sound principles, apart from the momentary aberrations of certain of the women; that they will give a reasoned decision consonant with their decisions of the past. This, at any rate, I will say: that this House will never be properly representative of the people of this country until women, as well as men, are enfranchised.

VISCOUNT WOLMER (C., Newton): It is obvious that so long as women are excluded from the franchise, the House of Commons cannot in any sense be held to be representative of the public opinion of this country. That great anomaly emerges first.

Mr. CRAWSHAY-WILLIAMS (L., Leicester): A great many of us regret that there is no mention of Women Suffrage in this Bill. I trust that all in favour of any democratic Suffrage for Women will come together and concentrate upon it in the debates which will follow the second reading of this Bill. It is a mistake, I am convinced, to imagine that the narrower you make the Woman Suffrage Amendment to this Bill the more support you will get for it. I do not believe that is the case, but if by any tactical manoeuvres the narrower amendment can be placed at the end and left as a *reductio ad absurdum*, and as an ultimate choice between that or nothing, I do not deny it is possible that it might get more support than a democratic amendment. We, who support that democratic amendment, are the majority of Suffragists in this House, and if we concentrate on one amendment and see that we are not outmanoeuvred, we have every prospect of carrying it, and it would be right to carry it because it would be the opinion of the greatest number of Suffragists.

Mischievous to Wait for Unanimity.

Mr. MONTAGU (L., Chesterton): I am one of those who believe in the cause of women's enfranchisement, and am prepared to support an amendment for their inclusion in this Bill, and hope that women will be enfranchised before the Bill reaches its third reading. Without going into the merits of women's enfranchisement, let me just say, as an expression of my own opinion, that I think the results of this alteration in our franchise system are very much exaggerated. I do not believe that the advantages of woman suffrage are so great as those who attach considerable importance to them believe, nor—if I may say so with respect to my right hon. friend the Prime Minister—do I think that we need anticipate any great disaster from their enfranchisement. In my humble opinion, they will continue to be as they have been in the past, as men have been, and will continue to be in the future, divided in their political opinions, and the enfranchisement of women

who take an active, and an increasingly active, part in our political life will not lead to much alteration in the political life and destinies of this country. Therefore it seems to me a mischievous thing to say that you should wait for that of all the franchise questions until you get a Government that is agreed upon that subject.

SIR WILLIAM ANSON (C., Oxford University) considered the possibility of the addition of ten million women to the Register had not been demanded by the country.

Mr. W. CLOUGH (L., Skipton) said that the last ditch to be jumped in that Parliamentary steeplechase—franchise reform—was that of votes for women. With a good hand and a steady nerve, he thought that awkward place might be successfully negotiated. The Government had taken the bull by the horns, and it was for the House to treat the cow after the same fashion. He would vote for the first amendment to the Bill that gave the franchise to women. He hoped it would be a moderate and acceptable amendment. It might be proposed, for instance, that at the next general election every woman over thirty should have a vote; that would mean 8,500,000 women votes in England, Wales, and Ireland. After the next general election the age might be reduced to twenty-five; there would then be 10,340,000 women voters. After the next General Election but one the age might be reduced to twenty-one—the same age as for male voters; there would then be 12,000,000 women voters. It would be a long time before 50 per cent. of those 12,000,000 would exercise their vote.

Straining Credulity.

Mr. BALFOUR (C., City of London), in a long and subtly argued speech, observed that here was a Government asking for a profound alteration in our electoral system in obedience to a doctrine, and the doctrine was that each individual should have equal rights. But they did not know who the individuals were. It was impossible to understand the man who said that every male individual should have the vote, but not any female individual. It was straining credulity a great deal to say that institutions must be democratised by giving the vote to every casual labourer, and that there the process must stop. . . . The Prime Minister was actually in the position of having pledged himself to use all the party machinery at his disposal to pass a Bill by far the most important provision of which was "disastrous." That was an impossible position. It really was the grossest and gravest abuse of the Parliamentary system for the Government to act so.

Not a Woman's Bill.

THE PRIME MINISTER: I will at once say a word or two on the subject of Women's Suffrage, though it is not directly relevant to this stage of the Bill. This Bill does not propose to confer the franchise on women; whatever extensions of the franchise it makes are extensions to male persons only. Speaking for myself, I cannot help remembering, as we all must remember, that the House at an earlier stage of the Session rejected with sufficient decisiveness a proposal to confer the franchise upon women, and so far as I am concerned, I dismiss at this moment as an altogether improbable hypothesis that the House of Commons is likely to stultify itself by reversing in the same Session the considered judgment at which it has already arrived. Therefore, the apprehensions and alarms which the right hon. gentleman expressed are, at least, premature, and may turn out ill-founded in fact. This question of the enfranchisement of women cuts athwart all the ordinary party lines. There is just as much difference of opinion in the party opposite as among hon. Members on this side of the House. I venture to make this prediction, that, whatever Government attempts to deal—and every Government must attempt to deal in some form or other—with the electoral franchise and redistribution will find itself in exactly the same position in regard to this matter.

The Vote Not a Privilege but a Right.

Mr. AUBREY HERBERT (U., Somerset): In the Australian electorate of 1902 to 1909, there is no plural vote at all. There is Manhood Suffrage and Womanhood Suffrage. There is practically Universal Suffrage, because the Australian people have decided to look upon the vote, not as a privilege, but as a right, and having taken up that position, they very logically afford every facility for the exercise of that right. If a woman is ill, and supposing that a man is unable by reason of distance to get to the polling booth, they are allowed to vote, either through the absentee or postal vote.

Sir WILLIAM BYLES (L., Salford): The only objection which my right hon. friend the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Harcourt) put forward in his speech as to the enfranchisement of women was that there were too many of them. No doubt there are a great many Members of the House on both sides who think that a proposal such as is to be found in this small Bill, namely, that every man and woman of full age, and whether married or single, shall be qualified to vote at a Parliamentary or local election, is too wide, but I would just point out that nothing short of that will give satisfaction. If you fall short of that entire enfranchisement, you will still have the women pursuing vexatious courses and agitating more and more. The proposal in this Bill is the only logical solution, and every other solution is less just and, in my judgment, less easy to defend. My right hon. friend says that this Bill, the Government Bill, is based on the principle of manhood. I would simply add the word "womanhood," and the thing is done.

Mr. NEWMAN (U., Enfield) expressed his intention of voting against the Bill on the ground that it was not based on any system of proportional representation.

Sir NORVAL HELME: Although it is generally admitted that it would be impracticable to carry a resolution giving the franchise immediately to some 10,500,000 or more women, a more favourable consideration might be given to a proposal to bestow the franchise on women if the number to be included was not so great. In the past we have heard it argued that as the county council and municipal franchises were already enjoyed by women, there was no sound argument that could be logically pressed for denying them the right to vote in Parliamentary elections.

Mr. HOHLER (U., Chatham): I am opposed to the Parliamentary vote for women and shall vote against it, no matter what happens. I find it difficult to follow the Prime Minister when he says he thinks this question is closed. Why does he think this question is closed? Why does he not tell us that if the measure is passed through Committee with an amendment in favour of Woman Suffrage, the Government will drop the Bill?

On the Same Basis as Men.

Mr. KING (L., N. Somerset): I am a democrat, and I believe that a woman has interests, and that she has intelligence in some cases equal to and superior to that of man. I am a modest man, and I am willing to agree that there are women as able and qualified to give a vote as myself. If a woman comes and asks me that she should have the right which I value, what can I in my generosity, fairness, chivalry, and gallantry say? I must say that she should have the vote on the same basis as men have it. That is my position. I shall, therefore, vote for Adult Suffrage, but if restrictions are put in, and an unfair line drawn between men and women, I shall part company. I would not give propertyed women a vote. I believe the one solid, consistent, and serious basis upon which you can give Woman Suffrage at all is simply by disregarding the sex bar. Therefore, I shall vote for Adult Suffrage, but whether I shall vote for it in a modified form remains to be seen.

Mr. BONAR LAW (Leader of the Opposition) said: I am not going to speak about the merits of the Women's Suffrage question. There is great difference of opinion on both sides of the House, and I think I am in a minority in regard to it among my own friends. I am prepared to vote for a modified extension of the Suffrage to Women; but I should oppose utterly as not only unreasonable, but ludicrous, in view of our past history, any proposal to add something like 10,000,000 women to the register.

WORKING WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

(About to be founded on frankly Socialistic lines in connection with the Central Labour College for Men.)

OBJECTS:

- (1) To meet the deficiency of trained working women as propagandists, as representatives on public bodies, and as members of management Committees of the Trade Unions in which women are organised.
- (2) To train in a co-educational Working Class College under working class control, an organised body of militant working women, having confidence in themselves, who will, by constructive educational effort increase working class discontent and help to organise that discontent under the banner of organised labour.
- (3) To provide a centre of organised working class effort for securing the realisation of the education demands of the Trades Union Congress.
- (4) To provide a link between the Labour movement and the most forward elements in the Feminist movement.

Hon. Organiser of Working Women's College:

Mrs. BRIDGES ADAMS, 64, Prince of Wales-mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.

QUALITY AND VALUE.

A perusal of the illustrated catalogue of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd.—which can be obtained post free from 112, Regent-street, London, W.—convinces one that purchasers of gem jewellery and gold and silver plate may there obtain the utmost value for their money.

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SATURDAY, July 20, 1912.

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EDITORIAL.

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

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WEIGHED, AND FOUND WANTING

In many an ancient mythology and cosmogony, from the Egyptian Book of the Dead to the Scriptures of the New Testament, one haunting idea is found. Generally it is set before us as a picture. We look on at a trial. Scene: On one side is the arraigned person, on the other his accusers and defenders; they stand before a judge of calm countenance; in the Egyptian legend the misdeeds and good deeds of the arraigned are actually weighed in a balance one against the other; always it is clear that the judge is governed neither by passion nor prejudice; and when, at last, the momentous verdict is given, not even the convicted person can complain, for he knows its justice. Undoubtedly behind this story lies a great human truth, or it would not have stood, as it has done, the test of the ages.

There is still a tribunal, there is still a judge; and sometimes, as we look on at the present national imbroglio, and note its incidents, we feel that the ancient myth is being acted out before us.

Here stands the Government of all the talents that dominates us; there public opinion—a judge which, moving slowly, often uncertainly, can, when roused to conviction, be terrible in its condemnation. What will the verdict be? Weighed in the balance, will Mr. Asquith and his followers be found wanting?

Betrayed and insulted as we women have been, we may be tempted to judge passionately. Let that which has passed into history answer for us!

Six years ago the Liberal party, after a long eclipse, had entrusted to it the destinies of the nation. We must all remember the general excitement. The thrill of joy, the hope, the triumph that filled the souls of many as what seemed to them a great revolutionary wave, bringing with it progress, swept over the country, is fresh still in our memory. Some of those who rejoiced, disillusioned now, may be asking how the great change came to pass.

We shall be told that it was a party triumph, that strong party machinery was adroitly and effectively used.

That is partially true; but it is not all the truth. The phenomenal success of Liberalism in 1906 was due mainly to the interaction of two forces which it had sedulously sought to capture. Woman and labour. As regards the first, it will for ever be a stain on those who have been leading the Liberal party that they speedily showed their contempt for it. Women's Liberal associations and suffrage societies were soon made to understand that while woman would be readily accepted as a worker for man, she must not expect to share his triumphs. When she ventured to remind him of his promise, and to claim its redemption, he gave her a few grains of comfort. Though this great and triumphant Liberal Government could accept no responsibility, it would, to

show its goodwill and retain her allegiance, permit the second reading of Bills framed to meet her demand. When that device failed, and woman, the gentle and submissive, became rebellious, he tried by brute force and his command of the machinery of the law to repress her. This also having failed, another device was found. The farce of a Conciliation Bill was played, and woman, to her own loss and detriment, was caught by the snare. She took man at his word, and wasted precious years in comparative inaction.

Then a strange thing happened. The comedy came so near being accepted as a reality that the Government took fright, and other and more dastardly means were used to defeat it. A Reform Bill for men, devised in the interests of a party falsely inscribed with the great word Democracy, is offered to the country. Who cares for it? Why, in the recent debates, over which three precious days have been wasted, while the wolf Hunger, red-fanged, is knocking at the doors of thousands of homes, it was difficult to secure an audience for the speakers; and in the country the only question as regards this precious Reform Bill that awakens any real or deep interest is, will women be included?

For once more, and for the last time, by this subtle, weak-kneed Government a bait is held out. An amendment, coupled with the pledge of that honourable man Mr. Asquith, that it shall have every sort of fair play. Alas! the pledge was given from one side of his mouth. From the other comes his recantation, or rather his self-betrayal. The House will save him, its leader, from being forced into that which is distasteful to his feelings. "It is," he says, in answer to Mr. Balfour's clever gibe, "extremely improbable" that any such amendment will pass. The House of Commons will not go back on its "considered decision."

This, then, is an English Prime Minister's instruction to his followers. Thus, while the world of industry is convulsed, and men, women and children are starving, does he lead the House whose duty it is supposed to be to safeguard the interests of the People!

So has the Liberal party dealt with one of the forces that helped to make its triumph. How about the other? Large were the promises to Labour. Let us see how they have been fulfilled. When, in 1906, the present Government came into power, the country was in the throes of a crisis of unemployment. The streets were haunted by sad and gaunt processionists; and deputations of workless men and women waited upon ministers. Nothing was done that had not been done before; but when, to prevent the recurrence of these national calamities, the Labour party brought forward a Right to Work Bill, the Capitalist House of Commons threw it disdainfully aside. In view of the terrible frequency of mine disasters, efforts were made by the same group of men to have more inspectors appointed. They were actually promised that this should be done. Session after session has gone by and the promise has not been fulfilled. Like the promises made to women, it appears to be shelved. The machinery and spirit of the Poor Law having been felt by many as prejudicial rather than helpful to the people, a Royal Commission was appointed to examine it. After much evidence had been taken and discussed, a majority and minority report were drawn up. Both condemned the Poor-law system altogether. But one of the Cabinet Ministers defends it, and it remains intact.

At a time when private fortunes are growing and trade is booming, there is widespread distress amongst the workers. How have this Government met it? By an Insurance Act which few of them understand, and which does not touch their present need; and lately the miserable spectacle has been beheld of a joy-day in which there was no rejoicing. The nation is in presence of an acute fever: a labour unrest to which there is no parallel in the past. Strike follows strike; starvation, dislocation of trade, hardly repressed disorders, fierce class hatred are the natural result. These are the moments when strong and wise

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Governments might usefully intervene with present help and some well-considered scheme to prevent the recurrence of such struggles. This Government, save for a mild recommendation to the Port of London Authority, has sat by idle. They did not even discover any machinery by which the "considered decision" of the House of Commons with regard to the Transport Workers' Strike could be conveyed either to the Port of London Authority or to the Men's Committee. Men, the workers, ask for bread and they are offered—more votes! And now Labour is in revolt. Homes are being broken up, shame, sorrow, and famine are stalking abroad.

What is to be the end of these things? Woman has taken up her part. She has said that she will be duped no longer. Labour, having a certain degree of power, has suffered more deeply from the art of cajolery and it moves more slowly. Victory of a sort has been snatched by the Liberals at Hanley, as at Holmfirth and Ilkeston; but in all cases with an extraordinarily shrunken majority. The Labour party, stung by the late betrayal, is on the watch. It has not yet grasped the situation. It is hampered by the slowness of the workers generally, both men and women, to realise their power, to understand their need. The people have been betrayed by their own lack of intuition; brilliant speeches, fine personalities and glowing promises throw over them a binding spell. But that is passing. The cloud of ignorance is lifting and the result, though not immediately apparent, is sure.

Could the electors of Hanley have been brought face to face for five minutes with the mighty crowd of their fellow-workers at Hyde Park on Sunday, they could not have voted for a Government that looks on unmoved while the people starve. There were one or two ugly rushes, for the police were fidgetty and restless, and men and women were angry. Defiant cheers rang out as the baffled horse-police were driven off. Several of the crowd were injured. We saw one outstretched, pale as death, in the hands of an ambulance nurse, a powerful frame, but famine-stricken.

We now find that the outrage offered to the people in Hyde Park was even greater than we imagined. Many were injured, and Mr. Lansbury, that gallant Member of Parliament, in trying to restore order, was struck and punched by a constable. Sentences varying from eight days to two months have been passed on the men arrested. Mr. Lansbury did well to raise the matter both at question time and on the motion for adjournment last Monday in the House of Commons. He charged the police with brutal conduct, and with interfering with the people who resented the disorder, instead of arresting the man who caused it. Mr. McKenna defended the police, but promised an investigation.

Again we ask, what is to be the end of these things? May we not hope that woman's intuition and courage and man's determination will come together for healing? May we not, with all assurance, declare that the day of power given by the nation to Mr. Asquith and his followers has nearly run out? Weighed in the balances, they have been found wanting.

If the men and women workers are but faithful and united, out from the clash of tumult, out from the bewilderment of defeat, there shall arise a new power. Eternally young, it is yet old as the ancient of days. For when, stepping out from the darkness, it gives its secret to the world, we shall see written on the People's banners its twofold name—Wisdom, Love.

C. DESPARD.

Equal Pay for Equal Work.

An interesting innovation was agreed to without dissent at the County Council Education Committee on July 3, when Miss T. M. Morton and Mr. H. Peplor were appointed principal organisers of Children's Care Work, each at a salary of £350 a year. This is the first time that the Council have recognised the principle of equal pay for similar work for men and women.

An important meeting organised by the Pass the Bill Committee was held at the Kensington Town Hall on the evening of Wednesday, July 10. Not only was the large hall full, but an overflow meeting was held in one of the other rooms. The chair was taken by Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, who begged the speakers to remember that this was not an occasion to speak of controversial or political subjects, and to be very careful not to wound the susceptibilities of the audience. To some of those present, it was not clear what there was left to talk about, or why there was to be a meeting at all. Referring to the objections urged against the Bill on the score of the interference with personal liberty, she quoted a remark made by a writer in *The Spectator* to the effect that such opposition was of the nature of "pedantic justice." When it is a question of righting a great wrong, "strong measures will always justify themselves to the conscience of the nation." We beg to point out to Her Grace that this is exactly what the supporters of the militant suffrage policy have always urged, and that, when it has been a question of righting a great wrong, history has usually justified the "strong measures." In reference to the extended powers which would be given to the police under the Bill, she strongly deprecated the weakening amendments which had been introduced, and pointed out that the French Government had given the police powers to clear out the traffic, with the result that whereas Havre had formerly been its headquarters, that unenviable position was now occupied by London. She thought that cases of detention in London were comparatively rare, but that those of exportation were very frequent—London being a hunting-ground for the snaring of girls to supply foreign music-halls.

Lady Bunting drew attention to the fact that facilities for foreign travel and the increased intercourse between nations had forwarded the work of those who were carrying on this disgraceful trade, and that when once these girls were lost, they were lost for ever.

The chairman then called upon Mrs. Philip Snowden to address the meeting. Referring to the injunctions of the chairman, she said that when she had been asked to address that meeting no such limitations had been laid upon her. "If I am to speak," she asserted, "I must speak as I am inspired thereto." Under these circumstances, and being desirous not to show any disrespect to the chair, she begged to formally move the resolution with which she had been entrusted. Cries of "Speak, speak," resounded through the room. Upon an intimation from the chairman, she complied with the clearly expressed wish of the audience. She spoke of the economic enslavement of women as the great cause of prostitution. "There may come a time," she said, "when the vestiges of prostitution may be swept away by the Labour Party." She affirmed that Government and Parliament were the last people in the world to understand the trend of public opinion. "Governments only legislate when public opinion forces them to legislate." She believed there were evils worse than the prostitution of the body. She instanced the editor who countenances a lie, the preacher who speaks what he knows is not the truth, the politician who barter principle for party. "Since intellect, spirit, mind are greater than body, the prostitution of these is worse than the prostitution of the body. She asserted her belief that the problem would never be solved until we had solved the poverty problem and established an equal, all-round development of men and women. It was an outrage that men, and even women, had acquiesced in the sowing of men's wild oats. "They can only sow wild oats at the expense of some woman," she indignantly affirmed. It has been said that it is impossible to do away with prostitution, but every attempt has hitherto been made without women. "Until men and women work together in every sphere of human activity, we must not say that the problem cannot be solved."

Mrs. McKirdy said that she had worked in this country for fourteen years, and gave some illustrations of the helplessness and hopelessness of girls caught in the nets of those infamous traffickers in youth and innocence. A German brought a girl of seventeen to one of her homes, asking the superintendent to take her in for the night. He spoke of her as his wife. When the man was gone, the girl confessed that she was not married. She had been wandering about with the man for nine weeks, and he had been training her in "the arts of her profession." The superintendent wired to the girl's parents, and when the man came back she was gone. There was no law to touch that man. The girls do not even own the clothes which they wear. The traffic is rich and well organised, and the Bill will not kill it, but we must be willing to take everything we can get and ask for more. She referred to the vote as that which "gives the power to drive these reforms through the House of Commons."

Mrs. Nott-Bower drew attention to the fact that this Bill, or similar ones, had been presented to the House of Commons more than one hundred times, and that the patience of women was wearing thin. Even now, Mr. McKenna could not promise that the Government would have time to allow facilities for the passing of the Bill into law. The raising of the age of consent was in the original draft of the Bill, but the Home Secretary had said that it was not possible to include this provision. "We claim," she said, "an equal standard in morals and honour. . . . Our honour is disgraced if we acquiesce in the sale of sex. . . . An organisation to sell boys into vice would rouse the country." Chicago alone needs five

thousand fresh girls every year. Women must protest against any weakening of the Bill, which is very inadequate already. It is now proposed that only a sergeant, detailed for that purpose, should be competent to arrest a man caught red-handed in the traffic; but she pointed out that it is the ordinary constable on duty who gets to know these rascals by sight. Girls were often attracted by promises of good situations. "They need more fulness of life and joy." She found among women of all sorts and conditions a growing realisation of the unity of their womanhood and a sense that "not one falls but that we all are shamed." She appealed to the audience to go forth as pioneers in support of the Bill, and in opposition to any weakening amendments. The resolution was carried unanimously. E.M.N.C.

ON OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"THE WOMAN WITH THE PACK. By Gertrude Vaughan. (Published by W. J. HAM-SMITH.)

It has been contended by the eclectic that pure propaganda is outside the realms of Art (writ with a capital "A.") For these few, Yeats is the apostle, and Bernard Shaw anathema. "The Woman with the Pack" is a tangible proof of the fallacy of the contention. It has charm and imagination and thrills with an emotion that is vivid because it is sincere. In a small wooden hotel in a mountain pass tourists take refuge from a storm, two aristocrats, established in the faith of Conservative tradition, their son and daughter, and an Anglicised German manufacturer, grown fat on sweated labour. Philippa Tempest, chafing already at the hide-bound laws which narrow a woman's character at the expense of the man's, is revolted by the gross behaviour of Breitmann, the manufacturer, who insults Fanchette, the serving-maid. In the turmoil of restlessness, a woman enters with a pack. She takes out a loom, on which she proceeds to weave. The atmosphere is electric. In the radiating presence of the woman, who is Spirit Incarnate, Breitmann goes out in fear, Sir Richard and Lady Tempest are disturbed, Philippa recovers serenity, and Fanchette realises that something exists outside servitude. It is the dawning of Spirit.

Act II. develops the motif, which is brought to a close in Act III, when Philippa, who is searching for Fanchette in a London slum, strays in on a family of match-makers reduced to extremity. Fanchette, driven to desperation, is succumbing to the fight where the Breitmanns of the world suck the life-blood of the nation. Philippa, aghast at the misery, realises in a flash the solution. Outside the window the newsboys are calling, "Suffragette Raid!" She seizes a paper, "Parliament-square besieged. A Thousand Women Ready." She looks at the bare room, the squalor and destitution. "There will be a thousand-and-one if I can get there in time," she says. The woman with the pack appears, holding a lantern. Spirit lights the way.

Miss Vaughan has pictured in dramatic form the struggle between the old world and the new, and in the delineation of the brooding spirit of woman she has shown herself a disciple not unworthy of Yeats, whom those, who elect, immortalise as the poet of the present and the future. The play has been largely rewritten since its first production at the Portman Rooms in December last year, where it created a memorable impression. A. MYERS.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Petticoat Government.

The little town of Inhambane (according to advices from Mombasa) has been in a state of revolt owing to the decree issued by the local Portuguese Governor, directing that all native women must wear skirts. The first result was that the "Conselho Commercial" resigned in a body, and the Indian storekeepers, who kept on hand large stocks of shawls and handkerchiefs, were on the point of closing up their stores in protest. Natives in the habit of flocking to the centre of fashion gave notice that they could not possibly think of continuing their visits to Inhambane in such circumstances, with the result that the town was being threatened with a famine in eggs, vegetables, and other things. In addition, it was regarded as certain that thousands of natives living in and around the town would decide to leave it at once for more comfortable quarters, where skirts were fortunately regarded as being entirely unnecessary either for women or men. Ultimately, so great was the volume of adverse opinion, the Governor withdrew his decree.—*Central News*.

The Same, All the World Over.

There is much indignation at the statement that there were many paid marchers in the Suffrage Parade; college women at three to five dollars a head, and working women at a dollar each. The idea of paid marchers certainly never entered anyone's head. It takes the devious and indirect brain of an Anti-suffragist to ascribe undreamed-of meanness to other women.—*The Women's Journal*.

"Protection" by Women.

Since Chicago passed a law to the effect that all women wearing long unprotected hats should be arrested and fined, it has been faced with the problem of how it is to be done. The policemen have proved themselves to be too timid, or too bashful, to

carry out orders, and the chief of the Police has, therefore, had to organise a squad of twenty young women to enforce the ordinance. This gallant company of "ladies in blue," which is to shoulder the responsibility of protecting Chicago's citizens from "hatpin pricks," is in charge of Mrs. Mary Owens, the city's only policewoman.—*The Standard*.

Must Clean Up!

Since Californian women got the ballot, the city of Alameda has adopted a unique plan to raise the standard of cleanliness in business houses and elsewhere. The sanitary condition of the various premises is to be shown by placards bearing the inscription "Clean," "Dirty," or "Filthy," and the places will remain so placarded as long as they are in the condition specified.—*The Woman's Journal*.

Men make laws; make, unmake and amend; The road behind them strewn with laws outgrown, The space around them thick with laws repealed; Men at their pleasure make what laws they choose And of this mass, some laws are unenforced, Some fallen into scornful disrepute, And all to be evaded if one hires A costly champion learned in the game. Yet we are told to have respect for law!—C. P. Gilman. K. HARVEY, Hon. Head Press Dept., W.F.L.

HOW SOME MEN PROTECT WOMEN.

[All Branch Secretaries, and other members, who have kindly sent in Press cuttings and information concerning recent police-court cases, are very warmly thanked for their valuable assistance in contributing to this column.]

Janet Ray, died from kick in the stomach from husband. Woman drank heavily. Six months, second division.

Amelia Wood, strangled. Body found in shed at Brunshaw, near Burnley. Decent, quiet girl. Signs of great violence. Lover confessed.

Mrs. Twigge, of Parwich, near Ashbourne, died from effects of kick in side given by her son. At the Derbyshire Assizes Arthur Twigge was sentenced by Mr. Justice Coleridge, who said Twigge had shown "the greatest brutality," to eighteen months hard labour for manslaughter. Local and London papers, June.

Maurice Cecil Alabaster, for causing the death by violence of "Dolly" Balsdon at a flat in Marylebone, nine months in the second division. Had attempted to throttle the girl, who had died of fright. Had deserted his wife and was on the point of committing bigamy with Balsdon, with whom he was living. Judge lectured him on "a miserably wasted life."

Cruelty to Children.

Thomas Whitmore, of Silverdale, charged at Newcastle-under-Lyne County Police Court with wilfully ill-treating his children, aged five and three years. Had beaten them unmercifully with a strap, and kicked the mother when she intervened. Children badly bruised, and little girl screamed at mention of her father's name. Fourteen days, and a separation order with 10s. a week maintenance.

Joseph and Mary Connor, at Clerkenwell Police Court, convicted of neglecting their children. One had died of starvation in the infirmary, its skin "hanging in folds" on its limbs. All dirty and verminous. Three months.

Indecent Crimes.

Frederick James Gilson, collier, of Burslem, aged fifty, convicted at Staffordshire Assizes of a serious offence against his daughter Phyllis, on May 19. Two years.

Offences against females.—James Horton, fifty-six, collier, was indicted for having on January 1 and other dates at Brown-hills committed a criminal assault on Emily Carpenter. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. Richard Charles Kemp, twenty-two, stoker, pleaded guilty to criminally assaulting Mary Ann Elizabeth Mayer at Turnhurst on May 9. Kemp was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

Charles Wood, alias Spode, fifty-eight, collier, was indicted for a criminal assault on Ada Mountford, at Bignall End, on January 20, and other dates. He was found not guilty, and discharged.—From the Staffordshire *Daily Sentinel*, June 6.

Assault.

Alfred Patrick Hales, of Loughton (Potteries). Convicted at Staffordshire Assizes of assaulting Annie Bath with intent to murder on April 15. Had lived with the woman, who left him for another man. Three years' penal servitude. Staffordshire *Daily Sentinel*, July 4.

Nimrod Shropshire, Burslem, June 15, convicted at Staffordshire Assizes of "unlawfully wounding" his wife. Three months.

Contrast sentences in some of above cases, with those of nine months' hard labour for Alfred Horace Jones, postman, convicted (at same assizes) of stealing a postal packet; William Slack, six months for night poaching; Lindley Grundy, nine months for breaking into a church and stealing two offertory plates and two boxes; and four months for Thomas Gladstone, a dental operator, for embezzling the sums of £1, £3 4s., and £2 from his employer. Also Mary Ryan, sentenced by Mr. Robert Wallace at the London Sessions to twelve months for shop-lifting from Selfridge's.

WITH THE CAMPAIGNERS.

Scottish Coast.

Headquarters: 77, Montague-street, Rothesay. In Charge: MISS ANNA MUNRO.

So far as the holiday makers and residents of the Clyde coast towns are concerned there is a greater interest in Votes for Women than even in previous years. The weather has been very varied, days of heavy rain and days of glorious sunshine, but at Rothesay, "the Madeira of the North," no vagaries of the weather are permitted to interfere with our eight o'clock meeting on the pier-head. Whenever we take our stand, be it wet or fine, men, women and children rally round in spite of innumerable other attractions. Each evening the crowds are larger and our thanks are due to the courtesy of the cab-drivers, whose stands we fill with people instead of vehicles, and to the police officers when a congestion of the traffic occurs.

The interest and enthusiasm of the women is one of the features of the campaign, and already new members have joined the League. When the weather permits we hold meetings—the forenoon and afternoon at Dunoon or Rothesay. In the former town our meeting-place is on the Castle Hill, away from the road and noise of the traffic, under the shadow of one of the few statues to women, "Highland Mary," whom Burns made famous in song and poetry. The questions of the audience and Miss Anna Munro's answers are always keenly appreciated.

THE VOTE sells splendidly. By Saturday evening our entire stock—over twenty dozen—was disposed of, as well as other literature, badges, and postcards. At all the meetings Miss J. Bunten has presided. Miss Anna Munro speaks on various aspects of the subject, and answers the questions, Miss Lillian Woolf gives the people a vivid idea of our literature and its writers; she also takes charge of the selling and collecting, with the able co-operation of Miss Kate Evans and Miss Etta Crabbe.

More workers and speakers are required, so that the campaign may be as great a success as in former years.

Open-Air Meetings.

Our open-air meetings are now in full swing both in and out of London. New pitches are being taken and kept regularly by our Branches, and THE VOTE is selling at all of them in increased numbers. Our colours, too, are being prominently displayed at these meetings, the green, white and gold of the Women's Freedom League is everywhere recognised as the women's flag of Independence. More helpers are wanted for speaking, taking the chair, selling THE VOTE and W.F.L. literature, and for taking the necessary collections. We must create such an agitation for Votes for Women in this country that no Government will find it possible to refuse women's just demand for political enfranchisement. We want workers and urgently need money. Who will help us?

At Eustace Miles' Restaurant.

We kept the Green, White and Gold bravely flying all last week at the Useful Life Exhibition at the Eustace Miles Restaurant. Our stall aroused a great deal of interest. The Suffrage Atelier postcards were very attractive, and their humour greatly appreciated, even by non-buyers. Considering the circumstances, we did very well indeed; much interest was shown in the work of the League, and our literature has gone forth to various countries, including Italy and Turkey. Many women owned to perfect sympathy with our aims. Grateful thanks are due to all friends who so kindly took turns of relief duty, and best thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Miles for their unflinching kindness.

A SPEAKERS' CLASS AT HEADQUARTERS.

It is suggested that we should have a Speakers' Class to bring out young and promising members, and Mrs. Merivale Mayer has kindly promised to give one evening a week to advising on voice production, breathing, &c., with other kindly criticism, which, we believe, new speakers may find very useful. We think if each Branch sends one member to this class, it will be of the greatest assistance to us all. As many as wish from each Branch may, of course, attend, but if there are no volunteers, we suggest that the Branches ballot, and the victim—shall we say?—submit. The idea is to help in the open-air campaign as soon as possible. Will those who approve please write to "Organiser, Open-Air Campaign," at Headquarters, and say which evening they prefer? We shall select the day of the week on which the greatest number can attend.

TAX RESISTANCE.

Mrs. Harvey's barricade at Braekenhill, Bromley, is still unbroken, demonstrating to all who pass by woman's determination to withstand the tyranny of taxation without representation. The evening meetings in the Market Square continue to be most successful.

Mrs. Cunningham, member of our Hayes Branch, had silver articles seized on July 13; they will be sold among other ordinary goods on July 25, at Uxbridge. No protest meeting will be held at the time, as at 2 p.m. few people can attend. Mrs. Cunningham hopes to hold a meeting on the Sunday following and preach a sermon on Tax Resistance.

HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Those who are looking out for new experiences during the holidays may find an opportunity of combining pleasure with practical experience in food reform. The hot weather brings a keen taste for the fruits of the earth, and, once their value is appreciated, even cold weather will be found both bearable and pleasant on a non-flesh diet. There is a choice of a northern and southern "Vegetarian Summer School." The northern one, organised by the Vegetarian Society, is at Inglemere, Arnside, in the Lake District—an ideal situation with the joys of sea and mountain combined with Lakeland charms. The house, a girls' school, is excellently equipped, and stands in eleven acres of ground, with facilities for all kinds of out-door games. One day in the week the mid-day meal is taken out of doors, picnic fashion.

Lectures are given on hygienic and food, but the meals are considered to be the best method of propaganda, and a strong appeal is made to non-vegetarians to join the school. All particulars will be given by The Vegetarian Society, 257, Deansgate, Manchester.

The Southern Summer School is at St. Michael's Hall, Lansdowne-road, Brighton, and is under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Massingham. This house also is a school, standing in its own grounds, and has five tennis-courts. It is only a few minutes' walk from the sea. Lectures are given on philosophic, scientific, and hygienic questions, and an interesting social life is arranged. Here, too, the food is considered the best evidence of the value of a vegetarian diet. Mr. Massingham, 17, Norfolk-terrace, Brighton, will be glad to give all information about the school.

It often happens that busy women are too exhausted when holiday time comes to benefit by the change of scene. Those who are wise would do well to follow the example of a Freedom League member and consult Madame N. Gibaud, 2A, Harewood-place, Hanover-square, London, W., before setting out for their holidays. After a course of treatment—electric baths, massage, &c.—her troubles have vanished. She is so glad that she wants everyone else to know how they may be glad also. She says: "Now, thanks to Madame Gibaud, who is also a Freedom League member, I am ready to enjoy my holiday!" N.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ICELAND.

In the rush and turmoil of the present Suffrage agitation, a thought may be spared for the far-off calm little country of Iceland. Woman Suffrage is practically a settled fact there, although, through certain technicalities in the Constitution, the Bill granting it has not yet passed the Althing a sufficient number of times. The women leaders of the capital, Reykjavik, are turning their attention to the needs of the women in remote country districts. Among the farms and cottages women from Reykjavik are travelling, spreading higher ideals of life, widening the intellectual outlook, and bringing into many a solitary home the consciousness that its inhabitants have a part in the great uprising of humanity which is following the awakening of womanhood to its true place in the social system.

Travelling in Iceland is difficult. The country is about three times as large as Denmark, but has only 85,000 inhabitants, widely scattered. The women lecturers have to travel sometimes on horseback, sometimes by steamer. This is an expensive matter for Suffrage Societies which are poor. Those who are interested in national costume as well as in Suffrage will do well to pay a visit to the office of the New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage, 8, Park-arcade, Knightsbridge, London, W., to see a doll in the Icelandic festival dress, which has been sent by the Women Suffragists of Iceland. It is not an ordinary child's toy, but a large doll in a beautiful specimen of the national costume. The dress is of black cloth, with a tight-fitting bodice opening in front over embroidered linen, and trimmed with velvet, embroidered with gold. The skirt is pleated and also embroidered with gold silk. Round the waist is a silver gilt belt of very ancient design, the original being in the Museum of Antiquities in Reykjavik. The headdress is a beautiful Phrygian cap of white silk, surrounded by a gold band, from which hangs a long white veil. The doll wears the Icelandic mantle of green velvet edged with white fur and fastened with golden clasps. The shoes are of the old Icelandic pattern, made of soft skin to the shape of the foot and lined with embroidered cloth.

"THE KEystone OF HEALTH."

It is undoubtedly a fact that the mineral water treatment of rheumatism, gout, gouty eczema, gravel and other uric acid troubles, is most efficacious.

You should therefore try "Vitaregis Aperient Water," which contains "Sulphur" in the most palatable form yet discovered, and is endorsed by the medical profession.

It is used in the leading Hydros, and has the decided advantage of being quite odourless, as well as palatable, and is also a mild and effective Aperient.

Half a tumblerful taken before breakfast, once or twice a week, will make you fit and keep you well.

Excellent for the Complexion. An ideal Aperient.

Of all Chemists, price 1s. 3d. per large bottle.—[ADVT. 44]

BRANCH NOTES.

NATIONAL OFFICES, LONDON.—1, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.

Will Branch Secretaries kindly write their reports very distinctly and briefly ON ONE SIDE of a sheet of paper, leaving a margin on the left, and address them to the Editor, THE VOTE Office, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.? A halfpenny stamp is sufficient; the flap of the envelope should be tucked inside. All reports must reach the office on or before the first post on Monday mornings.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.—Anerley and Crystal Palace District.—Hon. Secretary: Miss J. FENNINGS, 149, Croydon-road.

We are much indebted to Mrs. Legge for taking the whole of the meeting at "The Triangle" last Friday. A large crowd, which stayed for the best part of two hours, was delighted with her able speech, and she was inundated with questions at the end. A collection was taken and twenty-four copies of THE VOTE sold. We shall be there next week at 7.30 p.m.

Croydon.—Office: 32a, The Arcade, High-street. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. TERRY, 9, Morland-avenue.

Will any member who has not yet contributed to Mrs. Despard's Birthday Fund please do so without delay, as the secretary will be sending in the collecting cards within a few days? Mrs. Tanner gave an excellent address to the large crowd that collected at The Victoria Heath Clock on July 11. Many questions were asked and answered. THE VOTE was sold, and at the suggestion of one of the audience a collection was taken for the women and children of the strikers. The exhibition of posters at our office, by the Suffrage Atelier, was greatly appreciated by all those who braved the heat and came to our special "At Home" on July 12. Mrs. Jopling Rowe gave a very interesting address in opening the exhibition. Mrs. Fagan spoke very encouragingly to all workers; Mrs. Marion Holmes presided. Later, in the office of the N.U.W.S.S., Mrs. Duncan Harris gave an address, in which she referred to the present political situation and their society's policy, and expressed the satisfaction that all felt in unity with the Suffrage Atelier in so useful and beautiful a display of posters, banners and other artistic work.

Herne Hill and Norwood.—Hon. Sec.: Miss B. SPENCER, 32, Geneva-road, Brixton, S.W.

On account of the favourable weather our meetings in Brockwell Park have been more successful this month than during June, and on Sunday, July 7, a good audience listened attentively to Mrs. Bigger's address on the urgent necessity of Votes for Women. On July 14 Miss Leah Anson spoke effectively of women's enfranchisement as a social and human right, which must lead to better and juster conditions of life for the whole community. The chair was taken on both occasions by Miss Winifred Spriggs, and we are greatly indebted to Mrs. Presbury for attending the meetings so regularly and selling THE VOTE.

Hampstead.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. SPILLER, 63, South Hill-park.

Our last open-air meeting was a great success, and Mrs. Mustard was enthusiastically applauded at the end of her admirable speech. The Bohemian Fête, which was very well attended, is over, and our thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Holiday for their most generous hospitality, to Mrs. E. Loman and her friends for the delightful concert, to Miss St. Clair and her company for the excellent play, to the Misses Rochford for many things besides all the catering, to Mrs. Thomson-Price for her most successful Palmistry, to Miss Boileau, Miss Price, Miss Creagh for valuable help. Gifts of cakes from about twenty friends, flowers and sweets we gratefully acknowledge through this column. The whole profit will be given to the Birthday Fund.

Highbury.—Hon. Sec.: Miss B. M. JOHN, 65, Marquess-road, Canonbury, N.

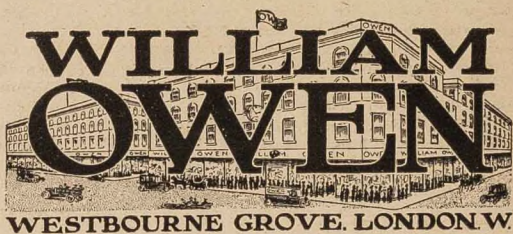
The Branch has held several very successful open air meetings at Highbury Corner. Mrs. Bigger, who has recently returned from South Africa, kept a large crowd interested in the need for the women's vote in legislation, from the point of view of a colonial woman. Mrs. Tanner was equally successful in keeping her audience, in spite of other meetings on each side. Miss Spink, a new speaker, very kindly took the chair at each of the above meetings. The impression on the general public would be greater, and more copies of THE VOTE could be sold, if a larger number of members would attend. Therefore all who can possibly do so are especially asked to come next Thursday at 8 p.m. Will some members also kindly volunteer to be responsible for the continuation of these meetings during August? Those who have not yet contributed are also reminded that donations to Mrs. Despard's Birthday Fund may still be sent in.

Stamford Hill.—Hon. Secretary: Mrs. THOMSON, 7, East Bank.

Our Fruit Tea at 7, East Bank on July 9 was well attended, and the weather favourable, so we had a pleasant gathering. After tea our friend from the Lady Margaret Fruitarian Hospital, Bromley, Kent, gave an interesting lecture on diet and fruitarianism in general, after Mrs. Goodwin (as Chairman) had introduced the subject by telling us of many ancient exponents of vegetarianism and their point of view, now again revived in modern races. Mrs. Thomson then spoke on Suffrage and its bearing upon reform and progress. Several ladies present were new to the subject, and we trust to see them again at our meetings; one new member was enrolled. Cakes and vegetarian dishes, home-made sweets were on sale and realised a good sum. We are also indebted to Miss J. Miller for singing to us. Our open-air meeting on Friday evening was unusually free from "hecklers," but whether that fact is due to the convincing arguments of Miss Preston and Miss Underwood, or the heat of the weather is a question. We hope for our usual good speaker for next Friday at 8 p.m. at corner of Amhurst Park, and Mr. Hammond will again officiate as chairman.

PROVINCES.—Brighton and Hove.—Hon. Sec.: Miss HARE, 8, San Remo, Hove.

A very successful open-air meeting was held on Thursday on the beach when Mrs. Francis and Miss Leah Anson spoke. Mrs. Despard is coming on Thursday, July 18, to speak at the Institute, Livingstone-road, Hove, at 8 p.m. Admission is free, so members are asked to let



Great Stock Sale.

WILLIAM OWEN beg to announce that they have purchased, by Public Tender, the ENTIRE STOCK of Messrs. SELL & Co., 199, Sloane Street, amounting to £7,932 ls. 4d., at a Discount of 81¼ per cent. (or 16/3 in the £) off Messrs. Sell & Co.'s prices.

The Stock consists of the Highest Class Goods in Laces and Real Laces, Silks, Velvets and Veils, Feather Boas, Lace Fichus, Furs, Corsets, a Wonderful Collection of Real Lace and Ostrich Feather Fans, mounted on Mother-of-Pearl and Real Tortoiseshell, about 500 Dress Caps in Lace and Real Lace, Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, Silk Scarves, Head Dresses, Jewellery, etc.

The whole will be sold on Monday, July 15th, and following days, at about one-fifth of Messrs. Sell's prices. Doors open 9.50 a.m.

WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

as many working women know as possible. Miss Hare will take the chair.

Burnage.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. G. BRICKHILL, 33, South Avenue, Garden Village, Levenshulme.

At our meeting on July 8 at 2, Main Avenue, we continued our very interesting discussion on "Woman under the Insurance Law." Next Monday, July 15, we are to have a musical evening, arranged by Mrs. G. Pearce. Our Branch meetings will then be discontinued for a month as most of our members will be holiday making. We are hoping to have the pleasure of Mrs. Despard's company on August 31, when we are holding an "At Home." **Portsmouth and Gosport.**—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. WRETTON, 64, Devonshire-avenue, Southsea.

Mrs. Whetton spoke to a very attentive and appreciative audience on the Common last Wednesday. THE VOTE sold well. The last of this series of meetings will be held on July 24. Speakers Miss Hatrill and Mrs. Whetton.

SCOTLAND.—Dundee.—Hon. Secretary: Miss HELEN WILKIE, 280, Perth-road.

Dundee's great demonstration came off under the best conditions—even disappointments work out for good for us. Whether intentionally or not our pitch was taken at the last moment by the town for a band, though our demonstration had been advertised for more than a fortnight. We could not begin till 9 p.m., when the band finished, but then we had a magnificent audience, which listened till the end of our meeting, and passed our resolution unanimously. We could hear, also, from the comments of the crowd that our senior member, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has not kept the hold he had on the voters of Dundee owing to his shuffling on the Woman Suffrage question. There were three platforms under the charge of the Women's Freedom League, the National Union, and the Labour Party. Our speakers were Miss Eunice G. Murray, Miss Semple, of Glasgow, Miss Husband, and Mr. R. Sturton, J.P., all of whom were heard with the liveliest interest. The speakers at the other platforms included Miss Alice Crompton, M.A., Dr. Mabel Ramsay, Rev. Dr. Walsh, Mr. James Reid, and Mr. John Carnegie. We have good reason to believe that, as the result of this meeting, Mr. Churchill will realise the voters of Dundee demand the inclusion of women in the Reform Bill.

Edinburgh.—Suffrage Shop: 33, Forrest-road; Hon. Secretary: Miss A. B. JACK, 21, Buccleuch-place; Hon. Treasurer: Miss M. A. WOOD, 67, Great King-street; Hon. Shop Secretary: Mrs. THOMSON, 39, Rosslyn-crescent.

On Tuesday evening seven large open-air meetings, six in Edinburgh and one in Leith, passed resolutions demanding the inclusion of women in the Reform Bill, and calling upon local M.P.'s to vote against the Third Reading should women be left out. The societies taking part with the W.F.L. in this Joint Demonstration were the N.U.W.S.S., the I.L.P., the National Federation of Women Workers, Women's Labour League, and Men's League. The Freedom League meeting was addressed by Miss Sara Munro and Miss Eunice Murray, and a very large crowd collected round the gaily decorated lorry, listened with great interest and sympathy. A good collection was taken. Miss A. B. Jack spoke at the meeting organised by the Leith I.L.P., and Miss McLachlan at the Western I.L.P. meeting at Haymarket. The success of the demonstration is due to the indefatigable work of Miss A. B. Jack, who was assisted at the end of June by Miss Anna Munro, and to the cordial co-operation of the other bodies involved. The whole-hearted support of the I.L.P. speakers was a most encouraging feature. On Wednesday evening an excellent Sick Nursing Demonstration was given in the Shop. All the paraphernalia of the sick room, including the patient (Master Fred, Crabbe) gave reality to the scene, and many valuable hints were given by the demonstrator, Nurse Wright, who also answered many questions. Again, a good collection was taken. Anyone who can keep Shop during the holiday weeks is asked to communicate with Miss Sturton (during July) or Mrs. Thomson. It is most desirable that the Shop be kept open as regularly as possible, especially as literature sales lately have been very satisfactory.—HELEN MCLACHLAN, Assistant Secretary.

WOMEN TEACHERS' FRANCHISE UNION.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of women teachers at the Essex Hall, Strand, on Monday, July 8. This meeting was the direct outcome of the one held by the London Teachers Association on June 26 to discuss the resolution "That this meeting of London Teachers desires to record its conviction, that it is in the best interests of education that women teachers should be granted the Parliamentary Franchise." On this occasion some members of the Association refused to allow fair play. The women teachers, assembled in the Essex Hall, showed determination to have the matter settled in a satisfactory way; a fighting policy to this end was outlined by the chairman, Miss Dawson, and was received with acclamation by the meeting. It was decided to form a Women Teachers' Franchise Union, and all who are interested in this question please communicate with H. M. Townsend, Hon. Secretary Women Teachers' Franchise Union, 27, Muriello Road, Lee, S.E.

OTHER SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

The Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, 55, Berners-street, W.; Hon. Treasurer: Miss MONICA WRATEBY; Secretary: Miss G. JEFFERY.

Owing to the great increase in membership and work, the Society has been obliged to move to a more central and convenient office at the above address. From next week the office hours will be 4 to 6 daily; Saturdays, 10 to 1 p.m. Members of the Society in conjunction with the W.F.L. took part in a most effective poster parade outside the House of Commons on July 11.

MRS. HYDE GIVES THE FOLLOWING ADVICE TO POSTER PARADERS—Fix your thoughts on keeping 30 feet from the one in front. Do not turn round. Do not talk to friends. Do not attempt to bill or sell; one thing at the time well done.

POSTER CAMPAIGN

Particulars of Posters Printed and Published at THE SUFFRAGE ATELIER, Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush.

LAW FOR MAN AND LAW FOR WOMAN. Six subjects illustrating some legal disabilities to which women are liable in England:—

- "How the Law Protects the Husband."
- "How the Law Protects the Widower."
- "How the Law Protects the Widow."
- "How the Law Protects the Wife."
- "How the Law Protects the Mother."
- "How the Law Protects the Daughters."

Printed in black and white, with green labels, and sold in the following forms: Poster (30 by 40), comprising six subjects, with coloured background and large label in centre, "Law for Man and Law for Woman," 2s. each complete.

Poster (20 by 30). Any one of the above subjects attached to coloured sheet with label at top. "Woman under the Law," 3d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 28s. 6d. 100.

Poster (18 in.) (approximately), actual size of print, with gum label, 2d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 12s. 6d. 100.

Leaflet comprising the six subjects, as above, 11 by 9, 6d. doz., 3s. 10d. 25s. 1,000. "ANTI-SUFFRAGE OSTRICH" Poster, in three colours, supplied in the following sizes:—

40 by 30, price 6d. each, 4s. 6d. doz., 35s. 100.

30 by 20, design in this size can be mounted, leaving sufficient space for notice of meeting, etc., price 3d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 20s. 6d. 100.

20 by 15, price 2½d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 18s. 6d. 100.

Small size, about 8 by 5, 2d. each, 1s. 9d. doz., 10s. 100.

"NO VOTE, NO TAX" (Mrs. Bull is taxed to pay salaries of M.P.s), supplied in black and white or in three colours:—

Size 40 by 30, price in black and white, 3d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 20s. 6d. 100; in three colours, 4d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 28s. 6d. 100.

"IN THE SHADOW," supplied in black and white only.

40 by 30, price 3d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 20s. 6d. 100.

30 by 20, price 2d. each, 1s. 9d. doz., 12s. 6d. 100.

"MR. AND MRS. BULL ON HORSE," supplied in black and white; also in three colours.

One size only (30 by 20), price (black and white) 2d. each, 1s. 9d. doz., 12s. 6d. 100; (coloured) 3d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 20s. 6d. 100.

"WHAT A WOMAN MAY BE AND YET NOT HAVE THE VOTE... WHAT A MAN MAY HAVE BEEN AND YET NOT LOSE THE VOTE," supplied in black and white and in three colours.

30 by 20 (black and white), price 2d. each, 1s. 9d. doz., 12s. 6d. 100.

30 by 20 (coloured), price 4d. each, 3s. 9d. doz., 28s. 6d. 100.

40 by 30 (same size print as above, with wide coloured margin), 5d. each, 4s. 6d. doz., 35s. 100.

"WAITING FOR A LIVING WAGE" (The Sweated Woman), supplied in black and white only.

20 by 15, price 1½d. each, 1s. 6d. doz., 10s. 100.

30 by 20 (same size print as above, leaving wider margin), price 2d. each, 1s. 9d. doz., 12s. 6d. 100.

"CITY AND TOWN COUNCILS" (153 City and Town Councils petition Government on behalf of Woman's Suffrage), supplied in black and white; also in black, red and gold.

30 by 20 (black and white), 2d. each, 1s. 9d. doz., 12s. 6d. 100.

30 by 20 (coloured), 3d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 20s. 6d. 100.

40 by 30 (black and white), 4d. each, 3s. 9d. doz., 28s. 6d. 100.

40 by 30 (with handsome border design in red and gold), price 5d. each, 4s. 6d. doz., 35s. 100.

"TWENTIETH CENTURY ROBBERY" (Lloyd George and Asquith as Highway Robbers taking taxes from women), supplied in black and white and three colours (one size only).

30 by 20 (black and white), price 2d. each, 1s. 9d. doz., 12s. 6d. 100.

30 by 20 (coloured), price 3d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 20s. 6d. 100.

"IN THE DIM AND SPECULATIVE FUTURE" (Asquith and Franchise Daisy), supplied in black and white (only one size).

30 by 20, price 2d. each, 1s. 9d. doz., 12s. 6d. 100.

"ALAS! IT IS THIS YEAR," sequel to above, same size and price.

"REFORM CONTENTS BILL," with space for notice of meetings, supplied in black and white or in the colours of any Suffrage Society.

30 by 20 (black and white), price 2d. each, 1s. 9d. doz., 12s. 6d. 100; (coloured), 3d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 20s. 6d. 100.

NEW POSTERS JUST ISSUED.

The following can be seen at the Women's Freedom League and THE VOTE Office, Robert-street, Adelphi, Strand. Returnable samples on application, postage 3d., in one size only.

"NO MORE MOONSHINE" (VOTE Supplement, published April 20), 30 by 20 coloured only, price 3d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 20s. 6d. 100.

"THE APPEAL TO WOMANHOOD" (VOTE Supplement, published May 11), supplied in black and white, also coloured, one size only, 40 by 30 (black and white), 3d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 20s. 6d. 100; (coloured) 4d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 28s. 6d. 100.

"WHAT MAY HAPPEN" (The Servant's Tax) (VOTE Supplement), published May 25, supplied in black and white and coloured, one size only, 40 by 30, price (black and white) 3d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 20s. 6d. 100; (coloured), 4d. each, 3s. 9d. doz., 28s. 6d. 100.

"THE OLD DAME IN A HUFF" (VOTE Supplement, published May 18). Sizes and prices as above.

"THE PREHISTORIC ARGUMENT," supplied in black and white and coloured. Size and prices as above.

FORTHCOMING POSTERS.

All the Coloured Supplements which appear in THE VOTE will be issued as posters. They will be supplied in 40 by 30 size in accordance with the demand for this size.

POSTERETTES.

Sizes approximately from 15 by 10 to 20 by 15:—"The Paid Piper," "Waiting for a Living Wage," "A Bird in Hand," "Anti-Suffrage Ostrich" (coloured only), "The Pigeon's Horse" (black and white only). Price (black and white), 1d. each, 6d. doz., 3s. 6d. 100; (coloured), 2d. each, 1s. 9d. doz., 10s. 100.

COLOURED CARTOONS ON CARD.

Size (approximately) 7 by 10. Two subjects. "THE IMPERIAL TRIO" and "PUNCH AND JUDY," 2d. each, 1s. 9d. doz. Coloured Supplements, as produced in THE VOTE, are supplied at 1d. each, 6d. doz., 3s. 100.

POSTCARDS.

Most of the Designs issued in THE VOTE, also the Poster Designs, are issued as Postcards, price 1d. each, 6d. doz., 3s. 100; ditto (coloured), 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L. LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Thurs., July 18.—FINSHURRY PARK, 7.30. Speaker: Mrs. Tanner. HIGHBURY CORNER, 8 p.m. Speaker: Miss Underwood; Chair: Miss C. Preston. THORNTON HEATH CLOCK. Speaker: J. Y. Kennedy, Esq.; Chair: Mrs. Terry. PECKHAM, corner Hanover Park, 8 p.m. Speaker: Miss Anson; Chair: Miss W. M. Spriggs.

Fri., July 19.—THE TRIANGLE, Penge, 7.30. Miss Fennings. CLAPTON COMMON, corner Amhurst Park, 8 p.m. Chair: Miss Nelly Booth.

Sun., July 21.—HYDE PARK, noon. Speaker: Mrs. Nevilson; Chair: Mrs. Clarendon Hyde. BROCKWELL PARK, 11.30. Miss Spriggs. VICTORIA PARK, 3 p.m. Mrs. Colcher Sanderson.

Mon., July 22.—CORNER DOWNHAM-ROAD and KINGSLAND-ROAD, 8 p.m. Miss Underwood; Chair: Mrs. Stebbings.

Tues., July 23.—THE FLAGSTAFF, Hampstead, 8.30 p.m. 6, ARGYLL-ROAD, Kensington, W., Evening Reception, 7.30 p.m., by kind permission of Mrs. Brend; tickets 1s.

Thurs., July 25.—FINSHURRY PARK, 7.30. Mr. Lewis Phillips. HIGHBURY CORNER, 8 p.m. THORNTON HEATH CLOCK, 8 p.m.

Fri., July 26.—THE TRIANGLE, Penge, 7.30. CLAPTON COMMON, corner Amhurst Park, 8 p.m. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, 1, Robert-street, 10 a.m.

Sun., July 28.—HYDE PARK, noon. Mrs. Merivale Mayer. BROCKWELL PARK, 11.30. VICTORIA PARK, 3 p.m.

Mon., July 29.—CORNER DOWNHAM-ROAD and KINGSLAND-ROAD, 8 p.m.

Tues., July 30.—THE FLAGSTAFF, Hampstead, 8.30 p.m.

PROVINCES.
Thurs., July 18.—Hove Working Women's Meeting. The Institute, Livingston-road, 8 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Despard.

Tues., July 23.—Sheffield. Machon Bank, 8 p.m. Open-air Meeting. Speaker: Mrs. Wilkinson.

Wed., July 24.—Southsea, near Clarence Pier, 8 p.m. Open-air Meeting. Speakers: Miss Hattrill and Mrs. Whetton.

Thurs., July 25.—Wellingborough. "Archfield," Garden Party, 3 p.m. Miss Nina Boyle.

Sun., July 28.—Sheffield. Corn Exchange, Joint Demonstration, 7 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Snowden, Miss Barratt, B.Sc., George Lansbury, Esq., M.P. Chair: J. Pointer, Esq., M.P.

Thurs., July 18, to Thurs., July 25.—CREWE BY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN. Open-air Meetings daily at The Square, The Market Place, Catholic Bank and Crewe Works. Speakers: Miss Andrews and Mrs. Mayer.

WALES.
Montgomery Boroughs.
Thurs., July 18.—NEWTON. Gold, Green and White Fair, 2.30 p.m.

Fri., July 19.—KERRY. Public Meeting. Miss Nina Boyle, Miss Clark.

Sat., July 20.—THE CROSS, NEWTOWN. Open-Air Meeting. Miss Boyle.

Mon., July 22.—CAERSWS. Public Meeting. Miss Boyle.

Tues., July 23.—LLANBRYNMAIR. Public Meeting. Miss Boyle. Swansea.

Thurs., July 18, to Sat., July 20.—SUMMER CAMPAIGN. Open-air Meetings and Garden Parties. Speaker: Mrs. Sproson.

SCOTLAND.
Clyde Coast Campaign.
Thurs., July 18, to Thurs., July 25.—OPEN-AIR MEETINGS daily at Dunoon and Rothesay. Speakers: Miss Munro and Miss Bunten.

Thurs., July 18.—ROTHESAY, 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Fri., July 19.—DUNOON, Castle Hill, 12 and 3.30. ROTHESAY, 8 p.m.

Sat., July 20.—ROTHESAY, Pierhead, 12, 3.30 and 8 p.m.

Mon., July 22.—ROTHESAY, Pierhead, 12, 3.30 and 8 p.m.

Tues., July 23.—DUNOON, Castle Hill, 12 and 3.30. ROTHESAY, 8 p.m.

Wed., July 24.—DUNOON, Castle Hill, 12 and 3.30. ROTHESAY, 8 p.m.

Thurs., July 25.—ROTHESAY, 12, 3.30 and 8 p.m.

MDME. LYDIA YAVORSKA'S HELP.

The heat doubtless accounted for the rather scanty attendance at the King's Hall Theatre, Covent-garden, on Sunday, July 14, at the Benefit Performance kindly given by Madame Lydia Yavorska in aid of the International Suffrage Shop.

Madame Yavorska has won an international reputation as an artiste of great gifts; and she appeared in two roles which proved her capacity and versatility. In *Mademoiselle Diana*, a one-act play specially written for her by John Pollock, she appeared as a circus rider who has given way to drink because of a love disappointment; she was tragically intense, the realistic and painful death scene bordered on the horrible. In the second play, *The Parisienne*, by Henri Becque, her gifts as a comedienne were to the fore. As Clotilde she gave us a vivacious study of a frivolous but exceedingly astute, Frenchwoman.

In both plays Madame Yavorska was supported ably by her company. Miss Irene Hentschell, Mr. Lewis Willoughby, and Mr. H. de Lange scored successes in their respective parts. An old friend, to whom all Suffragists owe much gratitude for many generous services, was Mrs. Theodore Wright, who delighted the audience with a spirited rendering of a chapter from "Adam Bede"—"Mrs. Poyser Has Her Say Out." M. H.

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