# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

VOL. VI. (New Series), No. 262.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1913.

Price id. Weekly (Post Free,)

# THE WESTMINSTER MELODRAMA



STAGE VILLAINS (walking about the Stage and pretending not to see the heroine): "Thank goodness, ve given that woman the slip at last."

VOICE FROM THE GODS: "Gar'n, Guv'nor! She's there under your nose all the time!"

# CONTENTS

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

# THE OUTLOOK

The new Session opened on Monday last. The King's Speech was read, and contained no reference of any kind to Woman Suffrage. The only new measures foreshadowed were Bills to deal with Plural Voting, Irish Land Purchase, Restriction of Child Employment, Education, and the control of the Feeble-minded.

The first of these measures is designed to effect an alteration in the franchise laws, which Liberals

maintain is both just and to their party advantage. Those who are fighting the battle for the enfranchisement of women take no sides upon the merits of this measure. But whether it be right or wrong, there can be no doubt that it is of insignificant importance compared with the great question of the exclusion of women from all participation in the political life of the country. And therefore we call on Woman Suffragists of all political parties to oppose this and every other Bill to alter the male franchise until such time as the Government are themselves prepared to introduce and carry a measure to enfranchise women.

# The Education Bill

Another of the Bills promised in the King's Speech is one "for the development of a national system of education," which, according to P. W. W. in the Daily News, is to deal further with the question of half-timers, to provide for by-laws "adjusted separately to boys and girls" for compulsory attendseparately to boys and girls for compulsory attendance at evening schools, to secure physical development and many other reforms. And the Government actually proposes to make these changes in the law intimately affecting the lives of children without consulting the mothers, who out of all the nation are most fitted to express an opinion!

# The Feeble Minded

Another measure promised is a Bill to deal with the feeble-minded, which will no doubt resemble the abandoned Bill of last session. This is a question to which many women of the country have devoted special attention and on which they have roused public opinion. But instead of meeting the glaring defects of our existing system in a reasonable way, the Government have seen fit to treat the subject as a means of enlarging the powers of the executive at the expense of the liberty of the subject. Such a question as this ought not to be handled except under the careful guidance of those who have made a study of it, and with the support of all sections community-women as well as mer

Employment of Girls Under Eighteen Years

A still more serious matter is the proposed measure to restrict street trading to boys over 17 and girls over 18. We do not express any opinion on the merits of the question, but we are quite certain that it is one on which the opinion of the mothers of the country ought to be taken into very careful consideration, and ought to receive even more weight than the opinion of men. If girls under 18 are to be forbidden to take part in decent legitimate occupation in the streets, then undoubtedly the age of consent ought also to be raised to the same figure. Otherwise the Bill will have the direct effect driving friendless girls to the one street occupation which is still open to them. It will be a very grave scandal if this Bill is allowed to become law before women are given a voice in controlling the nation's

The Cat and Mouse Bill

The King's Speech is significant for its omission

of all mention of another measure which has been foreshadowed both in the Press and in the speeches of some of the Cabinet Ministers; we refer to a reduced to a dead letter. coercion Bill designed to deal in a new manner with Suffrage prisoners by releasing them after the hunger strike and re-arresting them, when they are sufficiently recovered, to serve a second term. We can well believe that the Cabinet are disinclined to give more publicity than they can help to this discreditable device, which more closely resembles the methods of a cat torturing a mouse than the attempts of statesmen to deal with their political opponents. If the same forces which have prevented a forecast of the measure appearing in the King's Speech also succeed in choking the Bill before birth, the country appreciate Mr. Snowden's contention. If we had cion Bill designed to deal in a new manner with

Government from adding a further disgraceful chapter to its already ugly record in the matter of Suffraga prisoners.

Lord Rugh Cecil Denounces the Premier A scathing criticism upon the Prime Minister for his treatment of the Woman Suffrage question was delivered by Lord Hugh Cecil in the course of the debate on the address. The question of Woman Suffrage, he said, had been greatly discussed in the country, and people were profoundly dissatisfied that no adequate alternative to the Premier's frustrated pledge had been offered. He contrasted the way the Government were dealing with their obligation of honour (Woman Suffrage) with that in which they were dealing with their obligation of interest (Plural Voting). In a fine satirical passage he said that it were called upon to sing the praises of the Prime Minister he should "speak a great deal about his elevated sense of political honour." "Ministerial assurances," he continued, "are part of Parliament tary currency. If they go down in value the whole system of Parliament bagins to be affected very much as, when currency is depreciated, trade gets out of order." A longer extract from his speech is given on pags 338.

Petitioning the King

During the progress of the King from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament five women made an attempt to approach his carriage in order to present a petition to him with regard to Woman Suffrage. It is characteristic of the attitude of a section of the Press that this incident was referred to as an "insult to the King," The women were prompily arrested and taken before the magistrate, and charged with a breach of the police regulations. They pleaded the Bill of Rights, by which a subject cannot be arrested or imprisoned for petitioning the King. Their plea was disregarded and they were sentenced, in default of agreeing to be bound over, to various terms of imprisonment—Miss Gertude Vaughan, who is said to have got within three yards of the Royal carriage, to three weeks; Mrs. Dove Wilcox and Miss Staart to a month; and Mi

of the Royal carriage, to three weeks; and Miss Wileox and Miss Stuart to a month; and Miss Barnes and Miss Richardson to three weeks. They denied all intention whatever of offering anything denied all intention whatever denied all intention white denied all intentions are denied and denied all intention white denied all intention white denied all intentions ar

at the meeting of the National Union of Women's is unlikely: Suffrage Societies at the Kensington Town Hall. Mrs. Fawcett said that Mr. Asquith, within a month of giving them certain promises, had taken steps to render the fulfilment of those promises impossible. Mrs. Swanwick said the imputation of deep dishonour lay on the shoulders of the Prime Minister; he had been like a gambler who put a bigger stake down than he owned and when he found he had lost behaved as a welsher who refused to pay his just debts because he knew there was no law to enforce them. We are glad that there is no mincing enforce them. We are glad that there is no mincing of words on this matter, and those who have studied the real facts of the situation carefully for themselves will realise that they do not in the slightest degree overstep the bare truth

# By-election Policy of the N.U.W.S.S.

# The Labour Party

succeed in choking the Bill before birth, the country appreciate Mr. Snowden's contention. If we had will be saved from a stain upon its honour, and the Government from adding a further disgraceful Party we should have been subject to correction, but chapter to its already ugly record in the matter of Suffrage prisoners.

the Coalition is universally recognised as consisting of the Liberals, the Irish and the Labour men; its

we commented adversely last week, but has again returned to the charge. The situation is fearlessly faced; the editor reters to the possibility of the Some strong things were said on Friday evening

It is not the habit of such agitations to perish abso-

threatens Index Administrations at issue with pon-tical agitations which have taken on a criminal com-plexion. "The Government have their special re-sponsibility," he says, "and we may well ask them, if they cannot guarantee the passage of the new Suffrage Bill nor graft on to it a scheme of local option, what they propose to do?"

# The Militant Agitation

When it comes to action, however, we find ourselves still disappointed with what the N.U.W.S.S. propose to do. The full and detailed explanation given by Lord Lytton leaves us with the impression that the new policy will not differ very materially from the old. The only important change is that under no circumstances will Liberal candidates be supported, and therefore we shall not have at byelections where Liberals are standing that perpetual conflict between rival Suffrage societies which has been the despair of those who wanted to bring effective pressure on the electors to weaken the Government. For the rest, we fear that the anti-Government policy of the Union is hedged about by

Women to be Admitted to courts of has The disgraceful attempt of the Recorder to make a practice of excluding all women from his court during the trial of Suffragists has, we are glad to see, been overruled, but not until the Manchester Guardian had published two strong leading articles Guardian had published two strong leading articles denouncing his claim to do so, and other adverse comments had been made in the Daily News and elsewhere. The announcement of the future policy at the Old Bailey is contained in a letter sent on behalf of the Recorder to the Women's Freedom League, who had communicated with him on the subject, and states that "the Commissioners of the Central Criminal Court have recently had the matter under their consideration, and in future a reasonable number of women will be admitted to these trials."

### Forcible Feeding in Prison

We direct attention to the correspondence which we publish this week between Mr. McKenna and Mr. Harben with regard to the forcible feeding of Miss Billinghurst, in which the Home Secretary endeavours to make light of the suffering and danger entailed by this barbarous practice. When it is realised that he contends that her mouth was forced realised that he contends that her mouth was forced open with all gentleness his defence becomes so absurd as to be ludicrous if it were not so terribly tragic. Miss Lenton's condition is somewhat improved, and there is reason to hope that the lung trouble from which she has suffered since her release will not have fatal effects.

### How to Help "Votes for Women"

We remind our readers again this week of the invaluable service which they can render this paper one or other of the firms which advertise in these columns. If in addition to this they will take the opportunity of informing the manager of the establishment why their custom is given to his firm they will be confirming his judgment in selecting VOTES FOR WOMEN as an advertisement medium. We shall be glad to hear from any of our readers who have transferred their custom to one of our

On Wednesday afternoon the ballot of private Members for dates for Bills was taken in the House day for the second reading of the Suffrage Bill



# GOVERNMENT SUES MR. PETHICK LAWRENCE

Writ Served on Tuesday last at the Offices of "Votes for Women"

have taken a further step with regard to the costs of the prosecution of the conspiracy trial at the of shop windows in Oxford Street, Regent Street,

MARCH 14, 1913:

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

BETWEEN
The Director of Public Prosecutions,
Plaintiff,

and
Frederick William Pethick Lawrence,
Defendant.

George the Fifth by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, TO Frederick William Pethick Lawrence

of Clements Inn
in the County of London.
WE COMMAND YOU, that within eight days after the
service of this writ on you inclusive of the day of such
service, you do cause an appearance to be entered for you

service, you do cause an appearance to be entered for you in an action at the suit of

The Director of Public Prosecutions

And take notice that in default of your so doing, the Plaintiff may proceed therein and judgment may be given in your

witness. Richard Burdon, Viscount Haldane of Cloan, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the 11th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and STATEMENT OF CLAIM.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM is for £608 5s, 8d., the balance of the amount of the taxed Costs which the Defendant was by order of the Central Criminal Court made in pursuance of the Status 8 Edward VII. c. 15 Sec. 6 and dated the 14th May, 1912, ordered to pay the Plaintiff after giving credit for the amount already recovered by the Plaintiff by sale under a Writ of Fieri Facias.

PARTICULARS.
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

After four and a half months the Government | March, 1912, demonstrations of women took place Piccadilly, Cockspur Street, the Strand, and else-On Tuesday last a writ was served on Mr. Pethick where were broken. In addition to the arrests and Lawrence as he was entering the offices of Votes
FOR WOMEN in Red Lion Court. The writ, which we give in full below, was for the sum of 2608 5s. 6d., the balance of the amount claimed by the Director of Public Prosecutions on account of with Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Tuke, who were the expenses of the prosecution after deducting the sum realised by the sale of furniture and effects at were arrested, but Miss Christabel Pankhurst escaped the Mascot, Holmwood, Surrey, Mr. Lawrence's to Paris, and Mrs. Tuke was shortly afterwards discharged.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Law-KINGS BENCH DIVISION.

1913, D, No. 367.

rence were tried at the Old Bailey in May, and were found guilty by the jury, who, however, added a rider commending them to clemency on account of the "purity of their motives." They were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the second division, and Mr. Justice Coleridge further imposed on Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. Pethick Lawrence the costs of the prosecution. All three defendants went to prison, but owing to world-wide protest were trans-ferred at the end of three weeks to the first division. as the Home Secretary feared that life could not longer be sustained in prison. Shortly after their release, while all of them were

Shortly after their release, while all or them were too ill to attend to any business, the Director of Public Prosecutions presented to Mr. Marshall, the solicitor for the prisoners, the bill of prosecution costs, amounting to £893 5s. 2d. To this was shortly afterwards added a Bill from the County Council for the cost of prosecution witnesses, amounting to over the County of Marshall realized that the prisoners were the cost of prosecution witnesses, amounting to over £200. Mr. Marshall replied that the prisoners were too ill to be consulted.

Meanwhile, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence left

Letters reach us from members of the Fellowship in all parts, telling us how the paper is being appreciated. One writes to say that she thinks "the paper gets more interesting every week." She disposes of two dozen copies regularly, and has obtained four annual subscribers. Another sends us the fo "I have delayed answering your letter as I wanted to tell you the result of the first week's sale of Votes for Women at the station bookstall. The poster has been well displayed and the paper started from last Friday week. I only ordered one dozen copies, as I knew that one other lady and myself

# glad to say that ten of the papers were sold, and Three Excellent Ways of Helping

were then the only regular customers for it

one of these to a new annual subscriber

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" FELLOWSHIP

at the present time that it becomes more important

han ever to spread the circulation of a paper like

VOTES FOR WOMEN, which, unlike the daily Press, does not suppress news, or misrepresent it, or com

ment upon it in an unfair way. Members of the

Fellowship can do a great work for the movement

by widening the sphere of our influence and bringing our paper to the notice of new readers at a moment

when every effort is being made to induce the public to boycott or depreciate the whole agitation, and to incite the hooligan element in the streets to mob its

So much is happening, both of a militant and a n-militant character, in the Suffrage movement

Another correspondent tells us of three ways in which she is making Votes for Women known to fresh readers. Last week she presented a copy to had seen the paper before; and, she adds, "I am following this up by posting a second copy to them this week." She goes on to say that she has for some years supplied three copies to a public library and lastly, that when she can find a good oppor tunity of making a present of a six months' sub-scription she does so, and in this way the paper now goes weekly both to Germany and South Africa. So the Votes for Women Fellowship, like the Votes for Women movement, is already putting "a girdle ound the world."

We commend all these ways of helping the Cause one—that of getting the Votes for Women poster displayed wherever there is a railway station, or a newsagent, or a newspaper pitch in the street. Public education is effected in this way, and the sale of the paper immensely increased. If every member of the Fellowship made up her mind to supply her own neighbourhood in this way the country would soon be painted purple, white and green !

# PELLOWSHIP FUND SURSCRIPTIONS

(To March 11, 1915.)

	£	S.	d.		£	S.	d.
Already acknow-				Mrs. Bentley McLeod	0	1	0
ledged	173	4	3	Mrs. Bertram	0	1	0
Miss Helen Comber				Miss I. C. Gorrie	0	5	0
Mrs. Pilcher Miss Eleanor Barnes	0	2	6	Miss I. C. Gorrio	0	2	0
Miss Eleanor Barnes	5	0	0	Mrs. Neuth	0	2	0
Miss K. Corcoran	0	2	0	"Kensington Pave-			
Miss Agnes Berwick	1	0	Ö	ment Artists," per			
Mrs. Threader Chap-				Miss Rock	0	3	0
man	0	1	0		1		_
Miss Garrard	0	1	0	Total	180	5	9
Mrs. Inchbole	0	1	0				

### HISTORY AND LAW BREAKERS What Great Men Have Said

It would be but to misread the teachings of history if one were to suppose that any popular cause with a real grievance behind it could be suppressed in such a country as England by mere prosecutions and sentences .- Justin McCarthy.

If meetings have no effect—if the open and almost universal expression of opinion has no power on the Administration and the Legislature, then, inevitably, the minds of the people will seek other channels with a view to obtaining and securing the rights which are so contemptuously denied them. If I am wrong in believing this, then history is a lie from the beginning, and we have all been mistaken in our estimate of the causes out of which many of the great and deplorable transactions it has recorded have sprung. - John Bright (in a letter written February 16, 1867).

What, then, is the duty of an English Minister? To effect by his policy all those changes which a revolution would do by force.—Lord Beaconsfield in



Mr. Pethick Lawrence Addressing the Crowd at the Sale of his Household Goods at Holmwood, Surrey, October 31, 1912

# ATTEMPT TO PRESENT A PETITION TO THE KING

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Ancient Constitutional Right Denied to Women-Five Petitioners Sent to Prison-Women Treated as Outlaws, not Persons

A PEILING And Constitutional Right Denied to Women.—Five Petitioners Sent to Prison—Women Treated as Outlaws, not petition the Ring, and all commissions of the end by going rotter to write the disturbance was about, and the preone, also by the refined to women of the most standard protections for goods and protections of the property of the prope

were upnoising one of those constructions rights it is generally at such pains to champion when the championship is a party asset, began its leading article with:—"The opening of Parliament was marked by another instance of Suffragist folly. Unless these women are secret nemies of the cause they profess to serve, t is difficult to understand how they can

# TEXT OF THE PETITION

The following is the text of the petition which several Suffragists attempted to present to the King and Queen on their way to the State Opening of Parliament on Monday, March 10:—

Monday, March 10:—
"The humble petition of some militant members of the Women's Social and Political Union to their Majesties King George and Queen Mary.
"May it please your Majesties, the

"May it please your impestes, the militant movement for votes for women is endangering all forms of public and private property. It has also brought the administration of the law into contempt. It is proving impossible to enforce the law against the militant women, because these women are defying the law and its unrightenant. May the area losing the



(Block kindly lent by " Daily Herald.")

(Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.)

Two of the Petitioners, Miss Stuart (left) and Miss Vaughan

Miss Grace Stuart

Miss Grace Stuart, who gave her occupation as an artist, was stated to have got within a pace of the Royal carriage when she was arrested, and appeared to be about to throw a petition.

Miss Stuart: I say it was a perfectly legal action to present a petition to the King.

Mr. Muskett said this lady had twice been sentenced to terms of imprisonment at the sessions.

been sentenced to terms of imprisonment at the sessions.

Mr. Marsham: I am glad to say there was no violence on this occasion.

Miss Stuart: I met with the violence, because I was thrown down.

Miss Stuart refused to be bound over, and was sentenced to one month's im-

# Miss Paget and Miss Smith

Miss Kathleen Paget, similarly charged, insisted that she only wanted to give the petition to the King, to whom she meant no dispersent

no disrespect.
Mr. Marsham: You should present it to the Home Secretary.
Miss Paget: We have tried that before, and we only get knocked about by the

and we only get knocked about by the police.

Miss Paget, also refusing to be bound over or to find sureties, was sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment.

Miss Dorothy Smith, the last of the petitioners to be charged, was said to have been arrested when about six yards from the Royal carriage.

Miss Smith: Is it illegal to present a petition to the King?

Mr. Marsham: I think it is in this form.

Mr. Muskett: It is a matter of constitutional law and practice. There is no question about it.

Miss Smith said she would not be bound

# THE KEW PAVILION FIRE

At the Central Criminal Court has Friday, before Mr. Justice Bankes, Miss Olive Wharry, otherwise known as Joyce Locke, student, surrendered to her bail, and was indicted for setting fire to the refreshment pavilion at Kew Gardens. She was found guilty, and sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution, to be imprisoned for eighteen months in the second division, and to find two sureties in £100 each to be of good behaviour for two

MARCH 14, 1913.

years.
The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."
Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Travers Humphreys
prosecuted for the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. Langdon, K.C., and Mr.
R. D. Muir defended.

### Case for the Prosecution

Mr. Bodkin said that the pavilion and its contents were totally destroyed. The contents belonged to two ladies, who held



PRESS COMMENTS

PRESS COMMENTS

Miss Divents. Did one need tow, a hammer, a saw, or a rope? He thought a trovet would have been more appropriate.

The jury retired for about ten minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty.

The Defendant's Statement

Miss Wharry then read a statement, beginning with a protest against the way she had been treated while on remand in Holloway. The Judge having stopped her on this point, the defendant proceeded:

"I deany that this court has any jurusdiction over me. A man has a right to be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, a woman should be tried by his peers, and so, too, and that in proceeded:

"I deany that this court has any jurusdiction over me. A man has a right to be white away the judge's sentence. It will be very remarkable if Mr. McKenna does not white away the judge's sentence, and still more remarkable if Olive Wharry does not succeed in effecting her speedy release by means of the hunger strike.—

Daily Express.

# THE EXCLUSION OF WOMEN FROM THE COURTS

# A Suffragist Victory

The Processing of the contents were tendy descripted. The contents were tendy descripted to the contents were tendy descripted. The contents were tendy described to the contents were tend to the contents of the

RESCINDED

On behalf of the Women's Freedom last week to the Recorder of London:—

"My society instructs me to call your attention to the fact that a letter was recently addressed to you from this office on the subject of the improper exclusion of women from your court during the trial of women accused persons, and that you have not had the courtesy to acknowledge receipt of this communication. My society further notes with grave disapprobation that this unwarrantable and unconstitutional interference with public rights continues to be a feature of trials in your court. It is our intention to have this matter raised in Parliament at the earliest opportunity, and to call the public attention to your encroachment on the rights of the people on every possible occasion. My society deeply regrets that an official holding the lofty position you have the honour to occupy should bring discredit on that position by so petty an abuse of authority."

Regent St. House

of Peter Robinson

TAILOR - MADES

that indicate the mode for late

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R.S. "Toronto."

Smart, well-cut Coat and Skirt in navy blue Corduroy Whip-

cord: Coat is lined

Silk and is cut on most becoming lines,

high - waisted, with

patent leather belt:

revers finished black Silk; Skirt corselet. A most becoming

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R.S. "Vera."

(As sketch at left).

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Young Ladies' Coat and

Skirt in navy and

Cream Cordurov Cord.

smartly piped black

Satin and trimmed

black bone buttons:

Coat high-waisted at

back, lined ivory Satin;

collar of tillent coloured

Shantung 5 gns.

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different coloured col-

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smartly tailored Shirt with side

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cial Sale of Pianos. Cheap. All Makers SILENCING STOP

Special Terms to Members W.S.P.U.

# HISTORY-MADE AND IN THE MAKING

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

has become a proverb; her beauty a point for dis-pute; but in the white light of the terrors that fell around her, she stands eternally before the eyes of

People no longer speak of the end of her days. That shattering consummation is its own articulate voice; and even those who are harshest among her critics feel that she paid full measure pressed down and running over for any errors she may have made. Attention has indeed been so concentrated on the later events in Marie Antoinette's life that probably few of us have asked ourselves what preparation this young woman had in her girlhood for the tragedy young woman had in her girlhood for the tragedy that towered over her, or what education prepared her to take her place among the great crowned heads of Europe, and to play her ill-fated part in that drama of revolution which changed the standards f the modern world.

A bride of fourteen, after having been married by

A bride of fourteen, after having been married by proxy at Vienna, with an old playfellow acting as the absent bridegroom, she went to Paris to her real marriage, where the dull Dauphin of fifteen looked on her with only a sluggish admiration. The eyes of all Europe were upon her, diplomatists discussed her from every point of view of statecraft, gossips hung on the details of her words and bearing; Maria-Theresa's strong heart was with her daughter; but the young husband, who kept a diary, on the day of his marriage, inscribed in his journal the luminous word "Nothing." He was only a child, of course, and she was only a child. Reasons of State had flung them together. He was motherless and might as well them together. He was motherless and might as well them together. He was motherless and might as well have been fatherless. She was separated from her mother by distance, and soon by great misunderstanding, for Maria-Theresa could not, using the standards prevalent at her Court, understand the conditions into which she had thrown her child. The position of the young Dauphine at Versailles was both dangerous and difficult. She was badly educated, even writing was a great trouble to her, and she had not ordinary accomplishments such as dancing and music; she seems to have been careless of her dress and appearance. Inexperienced and almost friend-less, she found herself the centre of a dissolute Court, a little world of intrigue and immorality. Disliked by the old King because she would not receive Madame du Barry, neglected by her husband, sur-rounded by the most unsuitable attendants, her only

\* "Marie Antoinette: Her Early Youth, 1770-1774." By Lady

Two New Books THE GIRLHOOD OF MARIE ANTOINETTE\*

The little queen "l'âme blanche" looks at us from many portraits. It is a child's face mostly, with the indefinite fleeting look of young things surrounded by marvels and intricacies, of a creature flung too early from the natural shelter of love. Her grace has become a proverb; her beauty a point for distortion of the gentlest or most helpful. But the position was a former one and it seems a mirrele that this high

forlorn one, and it seems a miracle that this high-spirited young girl should have made so few mistakes and kept her early fame so unspotted. In those early days, although she saw signs of distress, she

early days, although she saw signs of distress, she was naturally ignorant of the volcano of discontent and rage that was slumbering under her feet.

In this volume Lady Younghusband does not take us far. It closes with the death of Louis XV., when Marie-Antoinette was eighteen years of age. But we are given much more than a glimpse of this young life. A very comprehensive account of the French Court is presented, full of vivid portraits of the brilliant men and women who surrounded it. The writer has steeped herself in her period, and spent infinite labour on exhaustive researches into all the available material. But her main basis is the exceedingly valuable secret correspondence between Maria-Theresa and Comte de Mercy, without which we should never have had this picture of the bewildering girlhood of the unhappy Queen. Lady Youngwe should never have had this preture of the territoring girlhood of the unhappy Queen. Lady Younghusband has rendered an original service, and her further volume will be very welcome.

J. E. M. B.

### MODERN EUROPE

This brief study of contemporary history, English and European, directs, as its title denotes, a special eye to our own future. It is written rather interrogatively, and is more successful in putting its rogatively, and is more successful in putting its questions so as to arouse interest than in answering them so as to bring conviction. Those who like to have history presented to them through a very personal outlook and with rhetorical adornments, will find much here to their liking, and no reader will find any of these pages dull. In one very characteristic passage the author dealing with our characteristic passage the author, dealing with our international relationships, describes Europe as "that precipitous watershed" wherein "the torrent of our national expenditure has origin"; and adds that "the chief lion in our path can be traced to that lair." Of the Balkan States he writes: "How is it that the rays, shorn from the horns of the waning Crescent, have made an aureole for such humble brows?" To these figures of speech the author adds now and again shrewd comments, and his half-interrogative conclusions often show a sound sense.

"The Future of England." By the Hon. George Peel, Macmillan and Co. 1912. 1s.)

# "AN OBLIGATION OF HONOUR"

House of Commons, Monday, March 13

the only mention of the Woman Suffrage measure which had been omitted from the Speech was made by Lord Hugh Cecil, as follows:

Lord Hugh Cecil: He, the Prime Minister, loudly claimed. I think three times over, in his speech that o assurances had been given by the Government which they did not propose in the future to carry. I sometimes think that years hence the Prime Minister will retire from office still adhering to assurances which still remain to be carried out.

The Prime Minister: Which of them?

Lord Hugh Cecil: All those three mentioned at the beginning of the right hon. Gentleman's speech. It is not only in respect of the Parliament Act that the position is regrettable. We are to have a Plural Voting Bill. We were told last session that it would not be possible for the Government again to introduce a franchise proposal, or again to allow the House to corporate an Amendment dealing with Women Suffrage into that measure. Since we last discussed that matter the question of Women Suffrage has been greatly discussed in the country, and people are profoundly dissatisfied that no alternative is now offered.

The Prime Minister made an observation which was

Lord Hugh Cecil: It was uttered, if not by the leeply divided on Women Suffrage, should give. But | out of order.

In the debate on the King's Speech, last Monday, | they did give it, and, whether a desirable pledge or not, it is a pledge certainly carrying with it a great obligation on them, a great obligation of honour. Observe how they are going to deal with the franchise question, as to which they have two obligations. They have an obligation of interest for dealing with plural voting, and they have an obligation of honour of including in the Franchise Bill the opportunity for putting in Women Suffrage. They propose fully to meet the obligation of interest, and they propose to deal with the obligation of honour by a composition. I think that is unfortunate, and particularly unfortunate in a Government which has dealt with other assurances, as the right hon. Gentleman has dealt with other assurances by which the Parliament Act

I observe that the people who praise the Government generally and the Prime Minister, refer to their scrupulous fulfilment of their pledges. That seems to me to be infelicitous. Everyone has his strong points and his weak points. There have been eminent leaders who have not been, as the Prime Minister is, very brilliant Parliamentary speakers. There was Sir Stafford Northcote and the late Mr. W. H. Smith, who made no representations to oratory, but whose grounds of confidence were founded on straightforward public character. If I were undertaking to sing the praises of the Prime Minister I should ight hon. Gentleman, by several of his leading speak a great deal about his brilliant public speakcolleagues, and was the pledge of the whole Government, though those to whom the pledge was given are tical honour. . . . Ministerial assurances are part of not satisfied. I do not think the Government ought | Parliamentary currency. If they go down in value ever to have given that pledge; I do not think it is a pledge which it was desirable that a Government, very much as if currency is depreciated trade gets

# NEW FICTION

AN ORIGINAL NOVEL

This book\* attracts and holds our interest by its vivid descriptions of life in that as yet unfamiliar land, West Africa. The atmosphere has a strange fand, west Africa. The atmosphere has a strange fascination. One feels the terrifying loneliness of those silent, dark forest paths into which even the tropical sun never penetrates, fitting haunts for mystropical sin never penetrates, noting nations for mysterious rites and cruel practices. As a contrast there is the lonely station on the coast, where the surf beats against the old castle fortress built by Portuguese traders, haunted by dreadful memories of byegone deeds and a brooding spirit of fear which drives men mad. The life of the white man amidst the native servants and half castes is cleverly portrayed. In this fortress the chief part of the story takes place. The plot itself, although on somewhat hackneyed lines, is sensational enough to stimulate—briefly, the unravelling of the lives of two women, each married to the wrong man. The character of the strong, capable heroine stands out boldly against that of the vain, heroine stands out boldly against that of the vam, selfish, butterfly woman, who is a hopeless clog on her men-folk. Similarly the mischief wrought by the selfish man is made evident. The setting, however, is the real point of the book, and Miss Gaunt may be congratulated on her original and fascinating material, as well as on the clever way in which she brings it home to us. We feel as if we had lived on the Mahogany Coast, had known its gloomy forests, its pitiless, soaking rain, its glorious tropical nights.

# MILITANT REBELLION

Mr. W. L. George's new novel, "Israel Kalisch,"† is full of interest. In it the author has developed a full theory of anarchism in a romantic form, a thing which we do not think has been done before, and which, to judge from the result, was well worth doing. The whole study of the character of Israel doing. The whole study of the character of Israel Kalisch is a fascinating one, from the day when we first meet him in Cracow, a little boy violinist, whose only relative is taken off to prison before his eyes, to the day when we leave him, lying on the pavement of Piccadilly, destroyed by the bomb with which he has failed to destroy the capitalist. The growth of the return Polish Lym, from the drawny how to the the capitalist. has failed to destroy the capitalist. The growth of the young Polish Jew, from the dreamy boy to the terrorist, is admirably worked out. He is still a child when, hearing that the Social Democrats are "against the Government," he avows himself one of them. "But what has the Government done to you?" he is asked. The child's answer is superb. "State of the book of THE URBITOR. Write for the book of THE URBITOR. It is well worth while.

BURBERRYS Haymarket, S.W., LONDON, 100 ON, 100 O ' and suddenly Kalisch gained a year or so's mental development, 'it has done nothing for me. Is not that enough to show it is bad?''' Later, we are told of him :-

He developed a growing hatred of Socialism, a deep onviction that in unfettered individualism and in un-mited freedom lay the salvation of the world.

As he grows more individualistic, he gets nearer of terrorism. "No, no," he says to a young Jewish

There is much more we should like to quote, had we the space. The weakness of the book, in our eyes, lies in the bomb incident. It is not really made quite convincing how the little group of theoretic Anarchists, of whom Kalisch is the chief, become terrorists in deed as well as in word. What is continuing the standard and conjugate the standard of vincing is the steady and consistent development of Kalisch's character, by which we are enabled to understand that, when it came to bomb-throwing, he minded being the bomb-thrower more than anyone else; but he did it all the same—and killed himself instead of his enemy.

# "NEW WINE AND OLD BOTTLES."

Miss Constance Smedley's new novel, "New Wine and Old Bottles" (Fisher Unwin, 6s.), is a pleasing and amusing book. The main business of the story is the pageant got up at the town of Scroose, in the Cotswold country, by certain newcomers, and the attitude of the older inhabitants thereto. Of course, there are mistakes and misunderstandings of a humorous kind, and the inevitable attachments that commonly precede marriage.

"Problems of the Sexes." By Jean Finot. (London: David att. Price 12s. 6d. net.)

Way Stations." By Elizabeth Robins. (London: Holder Stoughton. Price 6s. net.) & Stougnton. Price 5s. net.)

"The Banner With the New Device," By William W. Hicks.
(Boston, Mass.: Sanctuary Publishing Co. Price 6s.)

Twentieth Century Magazine. (Boston, Mass.: Twentieth
Century Co. 15 cents.)

\* "Every Man's Desire." By Mary Gaunt, (T. Werne Laurie, Ltd. Price 6s.) + "Israel Kalisch." By W. L. George. (Constable and Co

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MARCH 14, 1913.

contrary is shown to be the truth.

have boasted of his Teutonic victory.'

Speaking of the great battles in which Marius

'If the gods on the day of battle had inspired

defeated the Teutonic allies, Valerius Maximus, in relating the valiant part played by the Teuton women,

the men with equal fortitude, Marius would never

But the part played by the Teuton and Celtic women—the stock from which our own women of

to-day are descended—is too well known to need re-

how a woman's military genius and determination saved the Union of the American States in the teeth

of the views of all the military, naval, and political men who were hurrying the armies of the North to

ruin. In the issue of February 21 I showed how the

courage and the daring of Moslem women made the Turkish revolution, and how the spirit of the revo-

lution died when the Turkish Liberals betrayed their

Another passage in history bearing on this same

point is the part played by women in the American

Women's Advice Not Taken Indeed, it is not at all certain that there would have been any war if the advice of the leading women

-such women, for instance, as Abigail Adams and cy Otis Warren-had been taken earlier than

Almost at the outset of the dispute between the

colonists and the British Government the women put

their fingers unerringly on the crux of the problem.

Whilst the men were inveighing against "tyranny" and quoting historical precedents against enforced

taxation, the women were discussing what ought to

be done-by what practical steps the tyranny might

Revolution and War of Independence.

was the case.

In Votes for Women of December 13 last, I showed

WOMEN AND AMERICA'S INDEPENDENCE

By S. D. Shallard

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# A GRAVE INDICTMENT

"Not very long ago it would have been unthinkable that a well-educated, well-brought-up young woman could have committed a crime like this. Not long ago one would have heard an appeal to the jury to acquit her on the ground that it was unthinkable she could have committed such a crime.

"But, unfortunately, women as a class have forfeited any presumption in their favour of that kind. We unfortunately know that well-educated, well-brought-up women have committed these crimes, and as a consequence it is impossible to approach these cases from the standpoint that you would have approached them from only a few years ago."

Mr. Justine Bankes at the trial of Miss Olive Wharry.

Never was graver indictment preferred against a overnment than is contained in these words. For the preservation of order and the control of ne criminal classes is of the essence of good government, how great must be the condemnation of those power who have actually converted the most aw-abiding and peace-loving class in the community into a turbulent section from whom crime may unfortunately be expected!

It would have been indeed unthinkable a few years ago that a woman "well educated and well brought up" should have deliberately burnt to the ground a pavilion in a public park, and still more unthinkable that a considerable number of other women of similar standing should actually applaud the deed. Yet it is to these depths of shame and humiliation to which the present Government, by their flagrant misrule, have brought this country; for, undoubtedly, a considerable section of the women who are fighting the battle for the emancipation of their sex have come to the conclusion that it is only by these methods that they are likely to induce the Government to concede their demands.

Consider what has been the provocation which the women have received. In the first place a Government calling itself Liberal has flatly refused to put into practice the principles for which it professes to stand "No taxation without representation." 'Government by consent of the people," and similar phrases are part of the Liberal stock-in-trade, but when women in return for their taxes have asked to be given the Parliamentary vote they have been told that the Government was not united on the Asquith and other anti-Suffragist members of the question, and nothing could be done. When they cabinet have stooped in order to nullify the effect of statements made on the floor of the House. have claimed a share in making the laws they were called on to obey they have been told to admire the laws which men not responsible to them have made on their behalf, and of many of which they altogether

In the second place, the Government have made | wickedness of this Government in their dealings with no secret of their total disregard for all constitution. | women will be appreciated in their true light.

ally expressed agitation. It was after the great yde Park demonstration of 1908 when, according the correspondent of the Times newspaper, probably half a million people were present, that Mr. Asquith curtly refused to see a deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union, which had organised the meeting. It was after the great procession of suffrage societies (seven miles long) through the streets of London, and the petition of nearly every important municipal body throughout the country in favour of the Conciliation Bill, that Mr. Lloyd George announced that this measure had been orpedoed by the manœuvre of himself and Mr. Asquith. The Rt. Hon. C. H. Hobhouse went so far as to say in his memorable speech at Bristol that "in the present days of cheap and easy railway traffic they could always arrange numerous deputations or demonstrations, and they could be as noisy as their funds permitted-but they had not had in the case of the Suffrage demands, the kind of popular sentimental uprising which accounted for Nottingham Castle in 1832 or Hyde Park railings In the third place, the Government have

attempted from the beginning to meet the legitimate demands of women by organised violence. When two women at Manchester put a question to Sir Edward Grey at question time he suffered them to be thrown out of the hall in preference to giving them a reply. When a small and orderly deputation sought an interview with Mr. Asquith he had them beaten back by a posse of police and arrested rather than consent to receive them. When later a larger station, headed by such distinguished women Garrett Anderson, the Mayor of Aldeburgh, Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, the leading scientist, and many others went out into the streets peaceably and with no offensive weapon in their hands, Mr. Winston Churchill sanctioned their brutal ill-treatment by the police, so that one woman died from the effects and others were permanently injured. When women have heckled Mr. Lloyd George at his meetings he has not hesitated to incite the audience to violent outrage by false accusations that they were hired to nterrupt him and by references to hazel sticks and sacks. When women have suffered imprisonment in consequence of their coming into conflict with the law, even for the most trivial offences, their claim to be treated as political offenders has been refused, and their protest by the hunger strike has been answered by the barbarous and dangerous practice

to the Conciliation Bill in 1912, and that this pro-

mise should be kept "in the spirit as well as in

the letter." It was in November of the same year

that he made the announcement of the Government's

Reform Bill, which, in Mr. Lloyd George's expressive

words, torpedoed the Conciliation Bill. Events con-

cerning the pledge for the recent Reform Bill are

fresh in the memory. After four years of waiting,

member of the Cabinet, the Bill was not so drafted

as to make an amendment to include women in

order; and when this pledge failed, Mr. Asquith had

the effrontery to give in its place a wholly worthless

substitute which has been rejected by every suffrage

Such a policy in history has always produced one

result where it has encountered a vigilant and

courageous people. And that result is being by inevitable consequence reproduced to-day. When the annals of this time come to be written the folly and

society. To this story has to be added a reference to the shameless lobby intrigues to which Mr.

and in spite of repeated pledges from almost every

be resisted and the historical precedents fortified. of forcible feeding in prison. Determined to do all in their power to defeat the Lastly and most serious of all, the Government ends of the British Government, they decided to have met the straightforward demand of women for the vote by prevarication and breach of faith. It was in 1908 that Mr. Asquith spoke of the "hope and intention of the Government to introduce during that Parliament a Reform Bill to which an amend ment to include women could be carried," but the signed a solemn declaration to boycott imported tea, words were scarcely out of his mouth when he and formed a club to spread their views by an energetic propaganda. They also took the thoroughly referred to "a remote contingency in the dim and speculative future," and the "hope and intention practical step of giving advice as to how refreshing never fructified into reality. It was in the winter of drinks might be made from such substitutes as rasp-1909 that Mr. Asquith said that in the new Parliaberry leaves and birch leaves! ment the promise made for the expiring Parliament Mrs Adams and Mrs. Warren went further, and should hold good, and this promise again eventuated began to urge upon the Boston men that the landing in nothing. It was in the summer of 1911 that Mr. Asquith promised that time would be available, and that the Government would be neutral, with regard

of the "baneful weed" should be entirely prohibited. Had this advice been then taken, the British Government, unprepared for extreme measures, might possibly have been brought to reason and compelled to effect some compromise. But with that fatal weakness for "going on talking" which distinguishes so large a proportion of masculine politicians in all countries, the Colonial leaders preferred to give the British Government time to organise an invading army and to commence shipping it across the sea. Once convinced that it had the power to crush opposition, the British Government was not likely to listen to any argument except physical force. Meanwhile, the women's boycott movement was

extending in its operations, and associations were formed to boycott all imported luxuries from Britain, the women holding classes to teach the carding, spinning, and weaving of cloth for their own dresses and garments. They had not the political power to phibit the importation of these things or they would have done so. In the end, as we know, when it was too late to avert war, their men-folk had to adopt the very tactics urged upon them so long in vain.

# The Women's Newspapers

which very seldom they do—their last desperate ditch is the contention that if women were enfranchised they would, in some mysterious, never-to-be-described way, weaken the power of the country for national or Imperial defence.

Of all Anti-Suffragist contentions this is the most futile, for as far back as history is to be read the contrary is shown to be the truth.

The Boston News-Letter, edited and published by Marsare Praners was the only nearer which continued the study of medicine and surgery, so that the towns and villages might not be left destitute of medical aid. Afterwards some of these women went with the troops, some disguised as men. Even some of those who were left behind drilled themselves and practised the use of arms, and made good use of their knowledge when opportunity offered. Margaret Draper, was the only paper which continued to be published daily throughout the seige of Boston The others were all suspended.

The others were all suspended.

Is there anything in these passages of history which lends colour to the belief that if women had political power they would weaken the national and imperial powers of defence? Does it not, on the contrary, show now much quicker they are to grasp the true bearings of a national quarrel, and how much more eager to oncentrate practically upon the material points at

As in the inception of the quarrel, so in its develop-tion and issue, we find the women of our American clonies—many of them only one generation removed

from British women—playing their usual part.

When the English garrison officers got up brilliant festivities with a view to influencing the colonists favourably to the British Crown, they were able to cure the attendance of some American men, but secure the attendance of some American men, but practically no American women attended, and any young men who were suspected of disloyalty to their country, or showed reluctance to obey the colonial call to military service, were cut by the girls of their women as our own Liberals would like to betray our acquaintance.

### "To Arrest Foes of Freedom"

Captain Whiting, an English officer, relates that when bearing the King's dispatches, at a bridge over the Nashau he found a party of women, dressed in men's clothing, and armed with muskets, pitchforks, and other weapons, posted there, as they explained, "to arrest all foes to freedom." They captured him, took his dispatches, and sent him off to join other

took his dispatches, and sent him of to join other prisoners at Groton.

Many, too, are the tales told of such girls as Hannah and Rebecca Weston, who, hearing that the colonial troops at Machias were short of powder, bore a 20lb cask through an almost trackless forest, where they were liable at any step to encounter wild a 20lb cask through an almost trackless forest, where they were liable at any step to encounter wild animals, or, worse still, Red Indians. They reached their destination terribly exhausted, but in time to add their contribution to the munitions of war, and to witness the successful attack on the British ships.

In fact, to attempt to recall the part played by the women of our American colonies in their revolt against taxation without representation would need telling the story of the American War of Independence over again.

dence over again

# MATERNITY BENEFIT FOR FATHERS!

as "South-Wark," or we shall not understand you, and think you are speaking of Suffolk!—we are not greatly moved by politics, as such. We, being the women who attend to our homes, when we can, and go across the bridge early and late, very early and very late, to "do" offices when we can't! Men have their "clubs" and their votes, of course, and on occasions the latter seem of some moment; but the women have sterner facts to face, "them rates and taxis" and the "'eavy 'aul" that means each quarter. Then came the Insurance Bill, and that needed a bit "Wot about this thirty shillings for of facing. mothers? What do that mean, is wot I'd like to

boycott the principal dutiable articles. To this boycott the principal dutiable articles are the principal dutiable articles. To this boycott the principal dutiable articles are the principal dutiable are the principal dutiable articles Southwark.

Mrs. Spicer would be in that deputation, and I defy any steward to arrest the flow of her volubility unless by strangling her! But then who would wish to do so? It is so instructive and illuminating; only of course that it is not what is required of women when Cabinet Ministers are present

"My dear!" she begins—even Mr. Lloyd George might be so addressed at first. "You arst about this ere maternity benefit, did you? Well, now-yes, set down, an' I can jes' tell you wot 'appened to that por little Mrs. Smith, down in 'Unter's Court, you know, when she were confined. 'E 'ad to go and sign for the money, the 'usband, you know, for 'is self, not for er, an' 'e got the thirty shillings right enough, though 'e didn't 'ave the pain an' trouble; but there that's wot the womin gets all round, seems to me Lor' bless you! proud as Punch 'e was with 'is thirty bob! Wot 'e give 'er? Wot jer think? Ten of 'em, ten! And when she says as the Gov'ment meant ' to 'ave the lot, why, 'e talked very common, 'e did, an' she 'ad to feel very thankful as she got ten! Onny, mark this, that week-end 'e give 'e shillings for 'er money 'stead of one pound, like 'e generally give 'er. 'You've 'ad that maternity money,' 'e says, ' you don't want all my money, same as usual, you don't,' 'e says. An' 'im making good money, too! Thirty to thirty-two, take it all round, an' never giving 'er more'n the pound to do for all, three children too, this making the fourth!

Where d'it go to? Oh! the public—'im an' 'is The Women's Newspapers

As in these directions, so in the all-important work of educating and focussing public opinion, the women took the lead. Two of the first newspapers established were the two Virginia papers—one Royalist

Winder at 1 go 10' in 19 Lord George, I would. Wonder wot 'is wife thinks of 'im' A poor kind of a picture 'e makes with them Suffrigettes after 'im! But let 'im come down 'ere and learn what other men's wives think of 'im and 'is maternity benefit for fathers! They'd 'ave their wot'll benefit, take it furst and larst. Why, there's

Across the water in Southwark-pronounce, please, | Mrs. Nettin, don't yer know 'er? Lives down Pepper Street. I thought you went down Peppers! Well, there she is, any'ow. 'Er 'usband 'ad bin out of work a goodish while; 'e isn't wot you can call a steady worker, 'e isn't; but someone got 'im a job, an' then 'er byby come. Thirty shillings in 'is pocket! So 'e chucks it, not going to do no blooming work with all that money on 'im, not likely. Give it to 'er! Not much. 'It's the father's maternity benefit,' 'e says; 'ad to sign my name to the gentleman,' says 'e saying as 'ow I'd got it, and onst I got it, likely I'll give it up!' says 'e. 'The gentleman never said nothin' 'bowt giving of it up, 'e didn't, and the man wot gives up 'is money to a pack of womin's a fool!'
That's wot 'e told 'er lying there with 'er new-born babe! An' she in such a state! The woman 'as is looking after 'er, she come round an' told me abowt She says to 'er, 'My dear, for 'eavens goodness sakes,' she says, 'don't go an' work yourself up so wild. Wot is men?' she says, 'call theirselves men, ndeed! An' you got to think of this blessed innercent you 'ave, for milk fever is wot you'll 'ave if you put yourself about like this,' she says.

"But that man's worse nor a fool," continued Mrs. Spicer, less dramatically. "Seems to think there's more where that come from! Don't trouble about no work, 'e isn't, all 'is talk abowt the father's maternity benefit an' 'as 'ow 'e's paid fourpence a week for it, an' a man 'as a right to 'is own! My 'usbin met 'im and spoke stryght to 'im. wife's 'ad the byby,' 'e said, jus' like that, 'Your wife's 'ad the byby.' 'I prefer the thirty bob,' 'e answers back, sort of joking. I told my 'usbin not to talk to sich like, though I am sorry for 'er, I am. But there—you never can tell—when a man gets that money in 'is 'and—well—my children is growd up, my youngest is fourteen, an' I'm not sorry this benefit didn't come in my time, no, I'm not!"

"But they aren't all as bad as that! Some

Mrs. Spicer sped on again.

"Maybe! I don't say there isn't. Mr. Curtis, now, will give it to 'er; but there, this is their first! It's a great temptation, it is, an' men is only men after all's said an' done. No, mark my words, it'ull make more quarrelling an' unpleasantness than it's worth, this 'ere benefit will, you'ull see!"
"Well, when women get the vote—"

"Oh! I'm with you there; an' many's the womin I've 'eard talkin' ''igh time them ladies 'ad their say.' You can talk, you ladies can; I've got some notions in my 'ead, yes, an' I'd like to ave my say at that Lord George, I would. Wonder wot 'is wife thinks of 'im' A poor kind of a picture 'e makes with them Suffrigettes after 'im! But let 'im come down 'ere

# FORCIBLE FEEDING STILL GOING ON

ordinary duties imposed on him by law, and while the Home Secretary accepts full responsibility for the Medical Officery of the public was and while the Home Secretary accepts full responsibility for the Medical Officery of the public was a full writing the first of the public was a full tried to feed me with the duties of the bed of the bed and the public was a full writing the first of the public was a full writing the first of the public was a full writing the first of the public bodies. Signatures of the public was a full writing the first of the public bodies. Signatures of the public was a full writing the first of the public bodies. Signatures of the public was a full writing the first was a full writing the first public bodies. Signatures of the prominent Dublic bodies. Signatures of the public bodies. Signatures of the prominent Dublic bodies. Signatures of the prominent public bodies. Signatures of the prominent Dublic bodies of the prominent Dubl

at last in getting my mouth open and pour-ing in food, half of which I wasted, but was ing in food, half of which I wasted, but was obliged to swallow the other half because my nose and throat were being pinched. I suffered pain during the night from indigestion and nose-bleeding.

"Tuesday morning Dr. Forward and wardresses came, and Dr. Forward forced

A Contradiction in Terms

(2) You admit her mouth had on one occasion to be forced open; but 'this was done with the utmost gentleness,' and her tooth was not broken. Forcing a mouth open with gentleness sounds a contradiction in terms; moreover, there is corroborative evidence of her version in the fact that after her release from prison one of her teeth was found to be actually chipped, and was attended to by a dentist. I have the statement of the dentist in my possession, and she has shown me the tooth herself. In view of the evidence, I cannot believe that she made 'only a semblance of resistance,' or that her account is a 'travesty of what occurred.' On the contrary, it is obviously your information that is wrong. (3) I cannot admit that your responsibility is merely formal in this matter. Correspondence has taken place between the prison authorities and the hemo Office on the subject of forcible feeding; of prisoners, lies in the word forcible. In the case of an adult sane patient, in hospital, resistance is practically unknown. But compare the ordinary dextrous routine practice connected with a nasal feed, as administered in a hospital ward, with the home Office on the subject of forcible feeding; of prisoners, lies in the word forcible. The prison cells, where a resisting person in the minds of my hearers when I said that the barbarities I described were done by your orders.

The Party M.P.'s Opinion

In direct contrast to the statesmanlike

The Home Office Apollogia
In reply to this Mr. S. W. Harris wrote to Mr. Harben as follows, on behalf of the Home Secretary, on February 26:—
"Mr. McKenna gladly accepts your assurance that the report of your speech was exaggerated, and that in what you actually said you only quoted the terms of Miss Billinghurst's own statement. He has now read this statement of which you sent him a copy, and he has no hesitation in describing it as untrue. The actual facts are that the prisoner refused to take her food in the ordinary way, and as she persisted in this course the Medical Officer de
that the barbanties I described were done by your orders.

The Party M.P.'s Opinion

In direct contrast to the statesmanlike character of the concluding passage of the above article is the attitude adopted to the word and that in what you sent these matters. But I have a right to complain that, when I made known in your complaint that, when I made known in your consistence of the same situation to have said:—"Any criminal could get out of prison if this sus to announce a public demonstration against forcible feeding, to be held under with the man who said that the women practised on a crippled and abnormally sensitive woman, you sheltered yourself behind a charge of reckless falsehood, which you have neither substantiated now withdrawn. What I said was neither reckless nor false, but carefully considered and substantially true."

The Party M.P.'s Opinion

In direct contrast to the statesmanlike character of the concluding passage of the above article is the attitude adopted to take deal optication by Mr. Harold Cawley, M.P., in a speech delivered last Saturday. He is reported in the Man-anderson to have said:—"Any oriminal could get out of prison if this use to announce apublic demonstration against forcible above a silver day or in the same situation by Mr. Harold Cawley, M.P., in a speech delivered last Saturday. He is reported in the Man-anderson to have said:—"Any oriminal could get out of prison if this use to announce apubli

Only one release of a hunger-striker having taken place since we last veril to proceed and that of a woman who has do not been a matter of medical treatment food must be proceed from the form to me who has been desired to the conclusion that the four wome who, as for the form we are therefore forced to the conclusion that the four women who, as continued to the process of the second to proceed the force of the process of the second to proceed the force of the process of the second to proceed the force of the process of the second to proceed the force of the process of the second to proceed the force of the process of the second to the second to proceed the second to proceed the second to process the second to proceed the process of the second proced the second to proceed the process of the second proced the process of the second proced the process of the

Mr. McKenna: I must have notice of

Wednesday, March 12

Lord Robert Cecil asked the Prime Minister if he would state what steps the Government propose to take in order to put a stop to the continued outrages by certain persons professing to desire the enfranchisement of women.

Mr. Asquith: All steps legally possible are, I believe, being taken, and will continue to be taken.

Lord Robert Cecil: Does the right hon. gentleman contemplate making any changes in the law?

Mr. Asquith: We are considering that.

# "THE WILD WOMEN"

The Standard of last Wednesday, in an rticle headed as above, after declaring hat "the deliberate burning of a railway tation is about as serious an offence as

# MR. ASQUITH CALLED A "WELSHER"

# Public Meeting of Law-Abiding Suffragists

MARCH 14, 1913.

the Government which they wished to put of power. The complexes what was the simplest case measure next session to give votes to measure next session to give votes to measure next session to give votes to complexe what was the simplest case possible. Hardly any wide-at scheme that could be thought of had been over the could be the cou

The new policy of the National Union Women's Suffrage Societies, which we we last week, was expounded at a public were not a bit grateful now.

# The Meaning of the New Policy

### MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN M.P.

The House Famous for Good Value. WILLIAM OWEN has during the past 40 years established a reputation for selling High-class and Fashionable Goods at Extremely Low Prices. ¶ A visit of inspection and comparison is invited. New Goods are now being shown in all Departments. MR. WILLIAM OWEN commenced business on February 13th, 1873, in one shop with two assistants. Over 60,000 square feet of floor space is now covered, and over 700 assistants employed. WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDONW. Daily Motor Deliveries to within about 30 miles of Westbourne Grove.

THE HOUSE FAMOUS FOR GOOD VALUE

WILLIAM OWEN

Suffragists are resourceful, but they have shown themselves amazingly bad tacticians. What value does the average politician attach to a section which decides to give its vote to the Labour party? Their support in the present mood of the public is not helpful to any party, and even Labour will not be very thankful for it on the day of reckoning at the polls.—Western Morning News.

They were going to put the fear of the National Union into the Whips. Women were now rising in their tens, hundreds, nay, thousands, in indignation against the Labir party, and would work strenuously against it.

Long Lytton's Spech Lord Lytton said the new policy of the Union was a proof that their zeal was just as great as that of those who showed their discontent by violent methods, and who acted as if votes could be got out of pillar-boxs or rise, phenis-like, from the flames of private property.

Referring to the Government's new offer to grant facilities for a Private Member's Bill, he said that was what they had been the Labour candidates. They will endeavour to run Labour candidates in Labour candidates in the flames of private property.

Abstention.

Support Lab.

Lah: C. T. T. Y.; Lab.

Loud In the case of a three-cornered contest the Labour read of the public is not heady of the new years and were Labour will port to the day of received the polls.—Western Morning News.

MR. Barnes, M.P., on the New Policy

Mr. Barnes, M.P., in the course of a letter to the Daily Citizen, in which he discussed in the poly of the N.U.W.S.S., (2) that of the Labour Party in resolving to vote against Franchise Bills that do not include women, and (3) the milliant polic

# ANOTHER WEEK OF MILITANCY

### DIARY OF EVENTS

Thursday, March 6.—Telephone wires affecting the main trunk line from Newport to Liverpool cut between Newport and Pontypool late on Wednesday night (after we had gone to press); a slip of paper left inscribed "Votes for Women."

Saturday, March 8.—Iron railings torn up,

Four pillar-boxes attacked in Dublin; iny addresses altogether obliterated.

Sunday, March 9 .- Bowls house in Heaton

Monday, March 10.—Attempt to present Suffragist petition to the King on his way to the opening of Parliament; five

# Tuesday, March 11.-Home Office windows

stamped envelopes containing a discontinuity votes for women. To accept one of these letters involved the payment of a fee of 6d.

During the week the guerilla war of the militant Suffragists has continued, day by day. The early exitions of the evening papers last Monday contained the startling news that two railway stations had been burnt to the ground in the night. Though no arrests were made, one of these fires, and afterwards both, were attributed to the militant agitators. Other events, the cutting of telegraph and telephone wires, burning of a bowls' house, destruction of letters, trees, iron railings, have happened also. The rougher elements of the public, incited by the Press, have attempted reprisals, with the result that several meetings, indoor and outdoor, of the W.S.P.U. have been conducted amid upports, and at Nottingham on Tuesday night Miss Kenney had to abandon the meeting. A constitutional meeting at which Lady Frances Balfour was the speaker was also broken up last Tuesday.

March A YOUTH

At Suffragist meetings held on Sunday, March 9, at Hyde Park, Wimbledon Common, and Hampstead Heath, a certain amount of disorder was caused by the Hyde Park meeting, Frederick Meek, a messenger, aged sixteen, was arrested. When he was charged the following day at Mariborough Street Police Station, a policeman stated that he saw him strike a man in the face with his fist, and attempt to do so again; he was fined 5s., or five deaty imprisonment. It was lucky for him he was not a woman Suffragist.

SUFFRAGISTS IN PRISON

In Holloway Gaol

Name.

When Sontenced.

Length of Sentence.

Miss Louisa Gay. Jan. 9 8 months

Mrs. Ethel Beckett. Feb. 7 3 ,

Mrs. Marie Louisa Miles ,

Mrs. Mrs. Parketins sa a protest against the omission from the King's Speech of any reference to tote for the Mrs. The Miss Actual Actual Actual Actual Actual Actual Actual Actual

# BURNING FOR THE VOTE

Two railway stations were burned in the early hours of Monday morning, March 10, one at Saunderton, near High Wycombe, and the other at Croxley Green, near Wat-

and the other at Croxley Green, near Watford.

The Saunderton station is on the joint line of the Great Western and Great Central, and is in a lonely part. The fire was discovered by a cottager about 1.30 a.m. She roused the station-master, and fire brigades were sent for. These, however, were not able to save the station, as their work was hampered by a strong wind and difficulty with the water supply. The station was burned to the ground, though the line was saved. The fire seems to have originated in the booking-office. Two papers were found on a fence near the station, on one of which was written "Votes for Women," and on the other "Burning for the vote," causing the fire to be attributed to the Suffragists.

A fire also broke out at the Croxley Green Station, on the London and North-Western Railway. It was first seen by a policeman at about 1.45 a.m. The booking-office, a good deal of the statircase, and part of one platform were burnt, and the service

"SUFFRACISTS MOBBED"

So much has been made, in a certain portion of the London Press, of the rowdiness of hooligans and boys at recent suffrage meetings, that it is refreshing to find protests being made in the Wimbledon Boro' News against this form of outrage, as shown at Wimbledon Common 'ast Sunday week.

The Wimbledon Boro' News says:—
"The scenes which occurred at the Suffragette meeting held on the Common on Sunday afternoon were a lasting disgrace to the fair fame of Wimbledon." After describing how the speakers, Mrs. Lamartine Yates and Miss Nancy Lightman, held the great crowd of 6,000 people quiet for a long space of time, the paper goes on to describe what happened when the speakers came down from the platform: "There were two or three rushes, with intervals in between, during which the crowd howled and yelled like raving maniaes, and attempted to get at the women behind the cordon of police. Now and again, as they managed to surge mearer, some of the men struck at the women and clutched at their hats. At last, as by some preconcerted signal, a most determined rush was made on all four sides at once, pressing irresistibly towards the centre. The weight of the terrific pressure broke down the platform, and several women and one or two men were borne down to the ground, in imminent danger of being trampled by the mob."

"All through this trying time," con-

were borne down to the ground, in imminent danger of being trampled by the mob."

"All through this trying time," continues the paper, "the women showed a fine example of courage to their assailants by the manner in which they bore themselves during the terrible ordeal to which they were subjected. There were several men, too, who exposed themselves to no inconsiderable risk in trying to help them."

The same paper comments thus in its leading article: "Had these women been murderesses, caught red-handed in the commission of some atrocous crume, such an exhibition of savagery would have been horrible, but when one remembers that their crime simply consists in the methods by which they are supporting an agitation for liberty—of which we are so fond of talking—it is astounding to think that Englishmen should so far forget themselves. The methods may be wrong, even criminal—we are not concerned to defend them; but, after all, the motive behind them is such as has been held to redeem many methods far worse; in any case, surely the English sense of justice and fair play is not to be vindicated by these cowardly attacks on women."

ARREST OF A YOUTH

At Suffragist meetings held on Sunday, March 9, at Hyde Park, Wimbledon Common, and Hampstead Heath, a certain amount of disorder was caused by the such as the support of the suffragist petitioners, and this amount of disorder was caused by the subject of the suffragist petitioners, and this absolutely untrue charged of obstruction was brought against the omission amount of disorder was caused by the subject of the suffragist petitioners, and this absolutely untrue charged of obstruction was brought against the order of the suffragist petitioners, and this imprisonment or a fine of the suffragist petitioners, and the suffragist petitioners and cheaped of obstruction was brought against the order of the suffragist petitioners and the suffragion t

Name.
Miss Louisa Gay.
Mrs. Ethel Beckett
Mrs. Mand Brindley
Mrs. Marie Louisa Miles
Miss Mabel Muriel Scholefield
Mrs. Branson
"Miss Zelie Emerson
"Miss Annie Lansbury
"Mrs. Moor..."
"Miss Sylvia Pankhurst
"Miss Sylvia Pankhurst

\*Mrs. Moor.....

\*Miss Sylvia Pankhurst ...

Miss Pleasance Pendred

Miss Jane Shortt .....

\*Mrs. Purser.....

of trains had to be suspended during the day. The cause of the outbreak is at proper the any steeps that mystery, but suspicion has fallen upon the Suffragists.

\*\*SuffraGists Mobbed\*\*

So much has been made, in a certain portion of the London Press, of the rowding reas of hooligans and boys at recent suffrage meetings, that it is refreshing to all act and protests being made in the Wimbledon Boro' News against this form of outrage, as shown at Wimbledon Common 'ast Sunday week.

The Wimbledon Boro' News says:

"The Scenes which occurred at the Suffraget week."

"The wimbledon Boro' News says:

"

2 months' hard labour 1 month ,, ,,

1 month hard labour (1 additional month in default of bail)

.... 2 months' hard labour

months'

months

In Tullamore Gaol

..... Jan. 30 ...

In Pentonville Prison

..... Feb. 18 ....

In Wormwood Scrubbs Prison . Hard labour afterwards remitted.

of the executive of the Women's Freedom League, appeared for her.

Friday, March 7.—At the Central Criminal Courts, Old Bailey, before Mr. Justice Bankes, charged with setting fire to the prosecution, and to find two sureties of El50 each for good behaviour for the next two years.

At the Justiciary Appeal Court, Edinburgh, before the Lord Justice Olerk, Miss Ethel Moorhead appealed against her conviction in October last of assantlining with a whip an Edinburgh schoolmaster. Appead desmissed; defendant ordered to pay £7 78. costs.

Saturday, March 8.—At the Middlesx Quarter Sessions, Caxton Hall, before Mr. Montagu Sharpe, who said: "Please don't introduce political protest against the treatment meted out to the woman suffrage movement. If anyona was to be charged with endangering with a whip an Edinburgh schoolmaster. Appead desmissed; defendant ordered to pay £7 78. costs.

Saturday, March 8.—At the Middlesx Quarter Sessions, Caxton Hall, before Mr. Montagu Sharpe, who said: "Please don't introduce politics here." The jury having returned a verdict of Guity, Mr. Franklin addressed the smooth of the prosecution, and the surface of identification, and that there was none to show that the life of any person had been endangered. Proceeding to deal with the motives that underlay his action, he was stopped by Mr. Montagu Sharp, who said: "Please don't introduce politics here." The jury having returned a verdict of Guity, Mr. Franklin addressed the smooth of the prosecution, and the tracted of suppression had been endangered. Proceeding to deal with the motives that there was none to show that the life of any person had been endangered. Proceeding to deal with the motives that underlay his action, he was stopped by Mr. Montagu Sharp, who said: "Please don't introduce politics here." The surface are a few for her with the motives that underlay his action, he was stopped by Mr. Montagu Sharp, who said: "Please don't introduce politics here." The found introduce politics here." The surface are a few for here was none t

# ANOTHER HUNGER STRIKER RELEASED

As we went to press on Wednesday after-noon we learnt that Miss Margaret James, who was sentenced on February 5 to six months' imprisonment for window-break-ing, had been released by order of the Home Secretary after five days' hunger-

# THE PRESS AND THE SITUATION

ment seems almost to have been haulked of one of its regular and automatic activities, but it is being baulked by people who declare themselves outlaws, and as to whom one-half of the Ministry are of the opinion that such outlawry is unjust and ought to cease. It is inevitable that in the course of this physical and spiritual conflict the Cabinet should be divided, as Gladstone's Cabinet was divided, and finally ended, over Irish Coercion.

At a Dead-Lock

"We have arrived, therefore, at a dend-lock. The women constitutionalists and anti-constitutionalists press for a Government Bill. But that, in present circumstances, is a demand for Mr. Asquith's head on a charger, and the Liberal party is indisposed to enrich Mrs. Pankluret with so costly a present. We have offered a solution which would at least make it possible for a divided Government to act directly and instantly, and would provide an automatic scheme for the gradual and inevitable adoption of the suffrage on torms removing its offence and familiarising the whole nation with its working, We will not at this moment reargue this proposal, for neither the extremists nor the moderates — accept it. The Parliamentary door, therefore, is for the moment closed, and the only force operating with vigour on the Cabinet is the unreament risk the diasater which threatens Liberal Administrations at issue with political agitations that have taken on a criminal complexion. The women can have no consolation in such a prospect, for the force that drags down Liberalism will drag them down with it. But the Government have their special responsibility, and we may well ask them, it they cannot guarantee the passage of the new Suffrage Bill, nor graft on to it a scheme of local option, what they propose to do?"

\*\*REMOVE.\*\* THE CAUSE\*\*

### REMOVE THE CAUSE WHAT IS THE NATION GOING TO DO?

We must look the facts straight in the face. Rebuke, abuse, even ridicule have no effect. It is useless and aburd to go on saying that every time a new outrage is committed the women are "setting their cause back." On the contrary, they have forced it to a point when it has become a subject of acute neiticul urgainy. This

VOTES FOR WOMEN AND
THE NEW SESSION
VIAIT HE GOVERNMEN HAVE
TO FACE

THE LESS OF TWO EVILS\*

The GOVERNMEN HAVE
TO FACE

THE LESS OF TWO EVILS\*

The design as the product by cold world. After saving that "it is the historic line of Liberalus to displace who explose their particular to displace the historic line of Liberalus to displace the historic line of Liberalus to displace who exposed all displaces." It can rely on concious only, if it posteriors, the action of the last conference, and the lines in the product of the continue of the continue of the continue of the lines of policy, the continue of the continue

THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD A
TAX-RESISTER

Miss Rachel Gidden was charged at the Bow Street Police Court on Monday, March 10, with eausing obstruction in the street by selling flowers in connection with the Self-Denial Week of the Women's Social and Political Union. A police constable stated that on the previous Saturation when the Self-Denial Week of the Women's Social and Political Union. A police constable stated that on the previous Saturation of New Ostable stated that on the previous Saturation of Street and Tottenham Court Road. She held the violets out to passers-by, and he thought impeded their progress. The defendant said she had only just arrived when the constable spoke to her. There were only six people within a few yards of her, and she did not consider that she caused any obstruction.

A Harlequinade Dialogue

The magistrate said that he did not doubt that she caused obstruction, but that if she would undertake not to do so the magistrate said that he did not doubt that she caused obstruction, but that if she would undertake not to do so the magistrate said that he did not doubt that she caused obstruction, but that if she would undertake not to do so the magistrate said that he did not doubt that she caused obstruction, but that if she would undertake not to do so the magistrate said that he did not doubt that she caused obstruction, but that if she would undertake not to do so the dialogue of the Harlequinade:—

Clown: "Don't do that!"

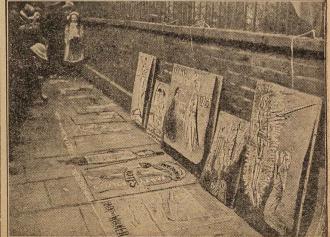
Clown: "Don't do that!"

Clown: "Then don't do it."

Clown: "Then don't do it again."

PROPAGANDA ON THE PAVEMENT

For several hours last Friday, Kensing-ton won wear's pictures to the Academy, found themselves free to make a little money for the cause. Their "Self-Denial" 'Self-Denial" 'Self-Denial" 'Self-Denial" 'Self-Denial" 'Self-Denial" 'Self-Denial 'Took the form of the cause. Their "Self-Denial" 'Self-Denial" 'Self-Denial" 'Self-Denial" 'Self-Denial" 'Self-Denial" 'Self-Denial" 'Self-Denial 'Self-Denial 'Self-Denial 'Self-Denial 'Self-Denial' 'Self-Denial 'Self-Denial' 'Self-Denial' 'Self-Denial'



Choto Kehrhahn

# CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editors of Vores for Women.

Dear Editors,—In a sermon I heard last Sunday, the preacher, in a little digression, referred to the growing power of women in public matters, moral, social, intellectual, commercial, and opticitical, and the splendid influences for good in all that makes for the wolfare and happiness of the world generally. With a certain indication of a smile, he expressed that the recent serious destruction of private property has alleinated whater of proposition that "militancy" must be stamped on a smile, the expressed that the recent serious destruction of private property has alleinated whater of proposition that "militancy" must be stamped on a smile, the expressed that the recent serious destruction of private property has alleinated whater of investments of the world generally. With a certain indication of a smile, he expressed that the recent serious destruction of private property has alleinated whater of investments of the world generally. With a certain indication of a smile, he expressed that the recent serious destruction of private property has alleinated whater of investments of the world generally. With a certain indication of a smile, he expressed that the recent serious destruction of private property has alleinated whater of investments of the world generally. With a certain the throat "if they were described in the throat "if they were described to stamp out militancy by the ruthless ont, one of private property in the same of a limited whater of the second of t

who has served for years as an elementary dinated to it.

I am thoroughly disgusted with the tyrannical and self-willed action of our present Government. Present-day Liberalism is not synonymous with liberty and progress.

For over forty years I have supported the Liberal cause, but in the last two elections my vote has gone the other way. I have learnt to look upon the present power as a coalition of destructive tyranny. It seems incredible to me that a body of men, who presumably are men of a high order of intellect, should be so oblivious of the lessons of past history—to the awful records of the sufferings of the pioneers of every progressive measure of importance. These men belong to a party who on numberless occasions have held up for the admiration of their hearers the heroism of their forefathers in past struggles for freedom and the overthrow of monopoly and oppression. Advancement and the overthrow of despotism has all the world over been along paths that have been washed with the tears and blood of martyrs and other sufferers. It is so now. We have oppressors now who are every hit as relentless and unprincipled as they were of old. Under a power that calls itself "Liberal" it is so; and I wish to conclude this letter with an extract from the Bible (Eccles. iv. 1):

"Then I . . . saw all the oppressions that are done . . and behold the tears of such as were operased . . . and on sever been can be bold of the tears of such as were operased . . . and on the sufferers of such as a power that calls itself "Liberal" it is so; and I wish to conclude this letter with an extract from the Bible (Eccles. iv. 1):

"Then I . . . saw all the oppressions that are done . . and behold the tears of such as were operased . . . and on the sufference of the such and the overthrow of elections of the suffering of the content and the overthrow of their forefathers in past struggles for freedom and the overthrow of monopoly and oppression. Advancement and the overthrow of martyrs and other sufferers. It is so now. We have o "Then I... saw all the oppressions that are done ... and behold the tears of such as were oppressed ... and on the side of their oppressors there was

can certain members and supporters of our present Cabinet read this extract without a "crick in the throat"? Not if they have any sincerity about them.

Altrincham, March 10, 1913.

# A LIBERAL REBEL

We are glad to print the following atter, which was sent to a Liberal daily aper, but has not appeared in its

Dear Sir,—Instead of calling upon the Government to exercise its reserve powers in suppressing the above agitation, you would have served the cause of progress better if, in the past, you had exposed and denounced the dishonest tacties that succeeded in "torpedoing" the Conciliation Bill; also, if you had countered with more vigour the discreditable maneouvres that had for their object the wrecking of the women's suffrage amendments to the defunct Franchise Bill. Nor do I remember that you said one word to show abhorrence of the brutalities of the Welsh crowd at Llanystumdwy, nor disapproval of the subsequent failures of the Welsh magistrates to punish some of the Melsh magistrates to punish some of the Melsh magistrates to punish some of the Juberals' protests during Mr. Balfour's Irish Administration. By your failure in not properly instructing the public on all these points you share the guilt with the Government for the present state of affairs. I have in the past been a Liberal worker, but intend to sever my connection with a party in whom I have lost faith.—Yours, &c.,

T. Trafford.

(Hon. Secretary, St. Michael's Liberal Club, Kingsdown, Liberal Dear Sir,—Instead of calling upon the

# READERS!

# YOU CAN HELP

T. Trafford.

(Hon. Secretary, St. Michael's
Liberal Club, Kingsdown,
Bristol).

Somerset Cottage, Somerset Street,
Kingsdown, Bristol.

Tell them why you do it.

Tell them why you do it.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS AND

### Some Interesting Statistics

# WOMEN AS SOLICITORS

MARCH 14, 1913.

As stated in our last week's issue, the Church League for Women's Suffrage announce a special service at St. George's, Bloomsbury, on Saturday, March 15, at 3.30 p.m.; the preacher will be the Rev. F. M. Green. The League will hold a public meeting on Monday, March 17, at 8.30 p.m. at St. Mark's Hall, Wimbledon; speakers, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Powell, Dr. Helen Hanson, and Mrs. Cecil Walsh.

The Daily Herald League announce a plain and fancy dress dance to be held at the Bow Baths Hall, Roman Road, Bow, on St. Patrick's night, Monday, March 17, from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Six prizes are offered, three for men and three for women, for the best fancy dresses. All profits go to the Daily Herald, which is in urgent need of funds. Tickets: dancing is., gallery 3d, obtainable at the Hall, or from W. H. Broadbear, Secretary, 62, Elginton Road, Bow.

The Women's Freedom League are to hold the second of a series of lectures at the Caxton Hall on Monday, March 17, at 8 p.m., when Miss Helena Normantan, B.A., will speak on English Reform Bills.

The Actresses' Franchise League will hold their usual monthly meeting at the Criterion on Friday, April 4, and a Grand Meeting at Drury Lane Theatre on Friday, May 2 (by permission of Mr. Arthur Collins and Mr. Forbes Robertson).

The Forward Cymrie Suffrage Union wi hold their April meeting at the Essex Hal Essex Street, Strand, on Monday, April ' The speakers will be Mr. Victor Duval an Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck.

# TEACHERS AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

# THE BOAT RACE UNDER POLICE

society which advocates window-breaking and worse things to advertise its cause will not be seriously annoyed by being made the talk of London. The jokers, indeed, seem really to have been working strenuously for the Union. The people who were hoaxed were the tradespeople, who always seem to suffer in their relations with this particular body of suffragists."

# MR. FORBES ROBERTSON AND THE

BROWN WOMEN

Last Sunday morning Mr. and Mrs
Forbes Robertson, who had been appearing

# SUFFRAGE DIRECTORY

Actresses' Franchise League,

9, Grafton Street, W. Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, Church League for Women's Suffrage,

6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
Civil Service Suffrage Society,
39. Aberdeen Road, Highbury.
Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association. 48, Dover Street, W.
Federated Council of Women's Suffrage
Societies,

16, St. James' Street, S.W. Free Church League for Women's Suffrage Forward Cymric Suffrage Union.

Friends' League for Women's Suffrage,

9, Gratton Street, w.
Irish League for Woman Suffrage,
Real Markingham Street, W.C. Irishwomen's Franchise League,
Antient Concert Buildings, Gt. Brunswick St.,

Irishwomen's Reform League, Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, 29 South Anne Street, Dublin.

Jewish League for Woman Suffrage, 32, Hyde Park Gardens, W.
London Graduates' Union for Woman
Suffrage.
Chester Gate, Ealing.

Men's Federation for Woman Suffrage, 28, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill, F. C. Men's League for Woman Suffrage,

108, 31. Stepnen's House, Westminster.

Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement,
13. Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Men's Society for Women's Rights,
25. Victoria Street, S.W.

Mens Society for Western's Rights,

Western's Suffrage Society,

5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

National Political Reform League,

16, 8t. James Street, S.W.

National Political Reform League,

14, Gt. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage Societies,

8, Park Mansions Areade, Knightsbridge,

12, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tobill St., S.W.

Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage,

11, How Street, Edinburgh

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11, How Street, Edinburgh

Scottish Federation for Women's Suffrage,

Spiritual Militancy League,

46, Queen's Rose,
Suffrage Atelier
6, Etanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W. Suffragists' Vigilance League,

Women's Freedom League Women's Freedom League,

1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Women's Silent Co-operation for Freedom,
10, Southfields Road, Eastbourne.

Women's Social and Political Union,
Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

Women Teachers' Franchise Union,
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Women's Tax Resistance League, 10. Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

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LONDON SOCIETY (N.U.W.S.S.).—
Public reception, Westminster Palace
Hotel, March 14, 3.30, 6.15. Mrs. Rackham
Miss I. O. Ford, Miss Maude Royden, on
"Education," Miss Frances Sterling.

THE SECOND of a SERIES of LEC-TURES at Caxton Hall will be given Monday, March 17, 8 p.m. Lecturer: Miss Heiena Normanton, B.A. (Lond.). Subject: "English Reform Bills." Further particu-lars and tickets: 2s. 6d. and Is. reserved, 6d. unreserved, to be obtained from Women's Freedom League's Offices, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

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