

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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The paper can be obtained from all newsagents and book-stalls.

For Quotations for Advertisements, apply to the **Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.**

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.

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THE OUTLOOK.

The Prime Minister continues to find the path of opposition to Votes for Women, combined with a refusal to see the leaders of the movement, far from a pleasant one, and his last week-end at Lympne was interrupted by the presence of Suffragettes, who took vigorous means to make their views known to him. As he left church on Sunday morning Miss Jessie Kenney and two companions approached him and drew his attention to his obstinate opposition to Woman Suffrage. No answer being forthcoming, Mr. Asquith was again confronted by them in the afternoon as he was leaving the golf course in company with Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and something in the nature of a struggle took place. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone finally escaped in their motor car. In the evening of the same day the Suffragettes scaled the walls of Lympne Castle and presented themselves outside the room in which Mr. Asquith was dining. We deal elsewhere with the circumstances of Mr. Asquith's record on the question of Woman Suffrage which have led up to this state of affairs.

Cabinet Ministers' Meetings.

Meanwhile in different parts of the country other Cabinet Ministers have encountered demonstrations on Woman Suffrage. At Leicester men plied Mr. Churchill with

interruptions during his meeting, while women outside the hall carried on a spirited protest leading to five arrests. At Manchester women took vigorous means of calling attention to their exclusion from Mr. Birrell's meeting, and five of them were arrested. At Leamington four women succeeded in effecting an entrance into the tent where Lord Crewe was speaking, and protested against the Government's attitude towards Woman Suffrage. Mr. Runciman at Southampton and Mr. McKenna at Newport were also confronted by women.

Imprisonments.

In Leicester the women who took part in the proceedings were tried at a special Saturday evening sitting of the Court (a form of proceeding, we are informed, unprecedented in the annals of Leicester) and were sentenced to five days' imprisonment. They at once demanded first division treatment, and being refused, decided to defy the prison regulations and to carry out the hunger strike. They were released on Wednesday morning last at 8 o'clock from the prison. In Manchester, where more serious action had taken place, the women were sentenced to one month and two months respectively.

The Right of Petition.

After taking a week to consider his judgment, Mr. Curtis Bennett gave his decision on Friday last in the case of the members of the Women's Freedom League who had been arrested for picketing Mr. Asquith's doorstep. Mr. Curtis Bennett drew no distinction in principle between their action and that taken by the W.S.P.U. in approaching the House of Commons in June last, though he evidently regarded the present offence as less serious and inflicted the lighter sentence of forty shillings or one week. He supported the view of Sir Albert de Rutzen that the right to petition the King did not imply the right of personal presentation to the Prime Minister, but simply the presentation through the Home Secretary to the Crown. He, however, "stated a case" for the consideration of the High Court.

Views of Cabinet Ministers.

Two deputations of constitutional Suffragists have been received by Cabinet Ministers during the week. On Saturday last Lord Crewe was interviewed by the Warwick and Leamington Woman Suffrage Society, and held out to them no hope of Government action during the present Parliament, saying that the members of the present House of Commons must not be regarded as favourable to Woman Suffrage. On the same day Mr. Birrell, interviewed by the North of England Society for Women Suffrage, expressed surprise at the importance which women attributed to the vote, and, while declaring himself personally favourable to Woman Suffrage, expressed emphatic disapproval of Adult Suffrage. He indicated that the question had not yet received the consideration of the Cabinet. Militant Suffragists will gather from these interviews that the hostility of the Government to Votes for Women is only to be removed by vigorous measures.

The Scottish Campaign.

With the return from the holidays the work of carrying the Woman Suffrage flag into different parts of the country has been opened up again with renewed vigour. In Scotland the special campaign is already bearing good fruit. Everything points to a splendid success for the demonstration in Edinburgh on October 9. It is at once the culmination of the present work and the commencement of a much larger campaign in the future. In order that this shall have the most useful and permanent result, a special invitation is made to all Scottish readers of the paper to help forward the campaign in every possible way. An article dealing with Edinburgh as the centre of the demonstration will be found on page 1150.

THE SCOTTISH WOMAN AND THE EDINBURGH DEMONSTRATION.

Do shades of the Pictish kings still haunt the rock of Edinburgh, where first they threw up their rude pile? If they look across from what was their "Castrum puellarum," "Castle of the Maidens," where they kept their unmarried daughters confined, they will see a flag that waves over another woman's stronghold, a fortress invisible, but more enduring than theirs. In those days men built up walls of stone to shut their women out from life and freedom, as later they made even stronger ramparts of convention and customs. The prison walls of modern womanhood cannot be seen or touched. They are harder to break than if visible armies could be sent against them; but the purple, white, and green flag is the standard of forces of freedom and reason that can never be turned back or gainsaid. The windows of Edinburgh Old Town have long gazed in wonder at the shining New Town which turned its moat or "Nor' Loch" into a garden cut by a railway-line; but never have they been forced to look upon anything so undeniably modern as this tri-coloured ensign of revolt and hope. Even St. Giles itself cannot close its eyes to this flaunting symbol of a "monstrous regiment of women" far surpassing in numbers and in power the worst nightmare visions of John Knox's brain.

Never was a city so palpably made for pageants as Edinburgh of to-day. Indeed, it is in itself a pageant of history for its stones and roads and hills are fuller of tradition than the mind can grasp. Its almost unreal beauty makes it a perfect background for scenes of romance, and it provides with little alteration the setting of some of Scotland's most moving tragedies, triumphs, and defeats. For a woman's demonstration no place could be more fitting. The Castle's foundation was associated with women, and for the sake of a woman it was destroyed. And the country all round is rich in associations that must make the cause of woman's suffrage appeal as a just one to the hearts of men.

The Scottish woman has indeed always lived on more reasonable terms with her men than have her sisters in England. It would take long to speak of the histories, ballads, and legends which commemorate the daring and bravery of the women of Scotland, whether they were great ladies defending their castles during my lord's absence or nameless maidens washing clothes in a stream when William Wallace chanced by to ask their succour. But at this very day the average Scotch girl has the same up-bringing as her brother. As children they go daily to the same Grammar School, they learn the same lessons, and on holidays play the same games with probably the same set of friends. If they are about equal in age they most likely compete in a friendly and healthy way in various school classes. Later on they may go to the same college, take the same degree. At Scottish universities there is no subjection of women. Equal abilities meet with equal recognition, and there is none of the absurd English system, where the woman who has done the same work as a man, perhaps has done it much better, cannot take the same degree. What this means throughout the entire life of Scottish men and women cannot easily be grasped by those who are familiar only with the English system of education. In Scotland little girls who go daily unattended to a mixed school cultivate unconsciously a sense of freedom and responsibility. At school no one suggests that they are the inferior of boys, and at home they lead an ordinary family life which supplies a very different training from the spasmodic holiday weeks enjoyed by the boarding-school child. It is an ordinary thing for a girl of the middle classes to go like her brother straight from school to college. Unless her family happen to belong to a university

town she probably lives alone in lodgings where she is her own mistress, and receives such visitors as she pleases. Some years ago in Glasgow there was no alternative to this for the girl student; but now she may, if she choose, join a Hall of Residence. I have talked with girls who have gone from a Scottish university to some of the great English colleges for women. They say it is like going back to the nursery. The fixed hours for going out and coming in, the humiliating system of chaperonage, the constant society of women only, create an atmosphere very foreign to the independent Scots girl. Of course, there was in Scotland the usual old-fashioned opposition to the admission of women to "the higher education," but once they were admitted it was as free women. This fact alone shows that the whole fabric of northern life rests more on sex equality than has ever been the case in the south. It is often remarked how much more fair to women the Scotch laws are than the English. Scotland knows too well the value of freedom, and is too logical in its habits of minds to remain indifferent to the cause of the enfranchisement of women. Indeed, wherever I go in Scotland I find the principle admitted without demur.

All that is wanted is that Scottish women should come forward in great numbers and show their national vigour and determination in demanding the vote *now*. There is every sign that they are doing so, and that they will come in their thousands on October 9 to march behind the banners of their counties in the great Edinburgh Demonstration and Women's Pageant. This demonstration will have a fitness that even the huge Hyde Park procession, June 21, 1908, did not have. London is a great meeting place, but it is not such a home of a people as is the Scottish capital. What the Hyde Park pageant did for our cause in England the Edinburgh pageant will certainly achieve, perhaps even more splendidly, for Scotland.

J. E. M.

In order to ensure the success of the great demonstration in Edinburgh on October 9, it is of the utmost importance that friends of the movement, and particularly Scottish friends, should come forward to give all the help that is possible. We want both personal service and financial assistance.

In order that the demonstration may be of a kind worthy of the W.S.P.U. a considerable sum of money will have to be spent in making our plans known, not only in Edinburgh, but in other cities and in the outlying districts of Scotland. Funds for this purpose are urgently needed, and should be sent either to Mrs. Drummond at the Demonstration Office, 63, Princes Street, Edinburgh, or to one of the honorary treasurers, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.; Mrs. Ivory, Laverockdale House, Colinton, N.B.; or Miss Burnet, 2, St. James' Place, Hillhead, Glasgow.

At the great London demonstration in June, 1908, a special feature was the standards coming from every part of the country and bearing special mottoes. We shall be particularly glad if friends will make special banners for the demonstration in Edinburgh on October 9. They may be of any size and shape, but it is convenient to have them uniform, and for this purpose the banners should be 8 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep. Further particulars as to making them can be learnt from Mrs. Drummond.

All those who are able to assist Mrs. Drummond in advertising the demonstration between now and October 9 by holding meetings, displaying posters, giving away bills, etc., are cordially invited to co-operate, and should write to Mrs. Drummond telling her what they can give.

Finally, several hundred women are wanted to be stewards, banner bearers, group captains, banner captains, etc., on the day itself. All those who are able to give time in this way should communicate at once with Mrs. Drummond, at 63, Princes Street, Edinburgh; or with Miss Margaret Cameron, 148, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

[Some account of meetings held in Scotland will be found on p. 1164.]

"COLOUR-BLIND."

By Laurence Housman.

At a Hyde Park Meeting in favour of Women's Suffrage at which I was speaking a few weeks ago, my loudest and most voluble opponent was "a gentleman of colour" in the fullest sense of that phrase. I had just been quoting the statement of a prominent Anti-Suffragist that it would be impossible for great Britain to give votes to women "because the natives of West Africa would not stand it," when I received from this authoritative quarter a further indication of those prejudices to which, as an Imperial Power, it is our duty to bow, instead of carrying into effect our own ideals of what is just and right.

It was easy to judge from his tone that my black friend regarded me as a very degenerate specimen of the human race, and that his own solution of the problem of the sexes was in his own opinion a far nobler one. Consult our women indeed! A poor craven way of doing things that was! "I never consult my wife about anything," said he; "I tell her what to do and she does it." And there, no doubt, in the estimation of our friend from West Africa, of Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, and other Anglo-Indians whose minds through long environment have become infected with "native prejudices"—there, no doubt, we have "the true voice of Empire!" Do not consult your women; tell them what to do, and they will do it.

The "Wisdom" of the East.

Now, if that be the right course, if full racial efficiency and Imperial power are to be so secured, we shall doubtless find in those countries where the maxim is most practised a far higher development of woman's nature, a far less wasteful application of her faculties of hand and brain to the social problem, than in such benighted countries as our own where some men have actually imagined that wisdom or enlightenment may be gained by calling women into consultation and allowing them an independent voice in the concerns of the community. It stands to reason that it must be so; the higher mind directing the lower, and refusing to the lower any right of separate judgment, should clearly result in a better and more efficient relation between the sexes, and a fuller and more perfect development of those faculties of intelligent government and unintelligent obedience, upon the exercise of which social order has been founded. And if the contrary should prove to be the case, it would almost throw a doubt on that claim to intellectual superiority all along the line, in matters social and political, on which the male Anti-suffragist bases his opposition to the women's claim. If in China, in Turkey, in Egypt, and in India, where the women are in far more emphatic subjection to the male will than they are in this country and throughout the greater part of Western civilisation—if there, where male predominance has arrived at its logical conclusions, with no let or hindrance, save such as arises from sex-influence artfully exercised, or superior brain-force cunningly dissembled,—if in those vast communities the solution of the sex problem and the social problem generally is not more satisfactory than elsewhere, if the imposition of the will of the higher upon the lower has not resulted in a raised standard of human efficiency, then some suspicion of doubt must fall upon the doctrine that the control of woman by man is the root of good government and the key to Imperial rule; and we must conclude that all wisdom does not come from the East.

Now, the Englishmen who put forward this "coloured" point of view with relation to women—the view, I mean, which is accepted and practised by all coloured races, have themselves strong racial prejudices against "colour." If a man happen to have in him the least trace of "native blood"

—though his complexion may be as light as their own—they call him "black"; and they justify themselves by asserting that the ideals and moral tenets which run through the coloured races are so fundamentally different from our own, that a hard and fast line must be drawn to prevent the infection of the white and governing race by a strain which would result in the destruction of all its most valuable qualities; and these gentlemen have almost always a great disgust for the mating of a white woman with a native man—though for the corresponding relationship of a white man with a native woman—so long as it be temporary and illicit—they have not, either in theory or practice, the same objection. Their argument seems to be that the white man may infect the black races, but the black races must not infect the white, and they fail to realise—these Anglo-Indians of ours, these governors of natives and exploiters of West African tribes—that they have come back to us from their imperious sway over subject races with infected minds, and that they themselves are "black"—coloured with native prejudices picked up from a too close contact with peoples whose ideas of morality they despise.

The Penalty of Tyranny.

It is by exactly the same process that every race becomes coloured in thought and aspiration by the status of its women; the penalty man pays for the tyranny he exercises over his womankind is that she infects him with her own acquired limitations. The Anglo-Indian complains that the native is unable to speak the truth; the reason is that he is the son of a mother who cannot afford to speak the truth, who has to gain her ends by flattery and guile, who being a slave herself cannot produce a race of free men. And as with subject women so it is with subject peoples. They present, undoubtedly, a certain danger to the higher races which seek to govern them, and unless our ideal of Imperial power is to give all natives under our sway the fullest possible development in accordance with the genius of their race, instead of merely using them as a means for commercial gain—then those subject races will retributively infect us with their own lack of civilisation, and send us back to our native shores with minds coloured to taste, to preach, as though it were the true voice of Empire, a mongrel doctrine of Imperialism fit only for half-breeds.

The Potentates and Pro-Consuls who have become accustomed to an almost despotic exercise of power over races which have not yet attained to representative government, would do well to bear in mind on their return that this is a country where the despised yet dreaded native of West Africa can obtain full citizenship, and can, when he has secured it, use his vote—as no doubt my contemptuous friend in the Park will do if he gets the chance—in order to exclude English women from the same privilege. Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, and this humble native of West Africa are here entirely at one. But it is not they who have infected him, it is he and his like who have infected them. His native prejudices and traditions have made him morally colour-blind toward the subjection of women; and Lords Cromer and Curzon, though acutely alive to colour where it concerns race, share his moral colour-blindness in this respect, and apparently have failed to realise that it is in their political constitution a taint of that very colour which they so despise that causes them to make the ideal of the West African their own, and base upon it the safety of our Empire. Their complexion is the complexion of Englishmen; but when we read of their public utterances on this question of Women's Enfranchisement, and of their fear as to what its effect may be on Indians and natives of West Africa, then we perceive that mentally they are "black"; that it is we, and not they, who are fighting for the purity of the race; and that the ideal of Empire which they put forward is one which has not secured ascendancy to the East and cannot be maintained among the peoples of the West.

MILITANT ACTION OF WOMEN, B.C. 200.

An incident is recorded by Livy in his History of Rome (Book xxxiv.) which shows that the struggle of women for political power is not confined to the twentieth century, but goes back as far as the second century before Christ.

During the second Punic War, when Hannibal, victorious at Cannae, seemed ready to march on Rome, extraordinary efforts were made by all classes of the community to replenish the Treasury. Senators and private citizens alike dedicated their gold and silver to the use of the public. A law was enacted that citizens might not keep more than a certain quantity of wrought gold or silver in their houses, while another law introduced by a plebeian tribune (Caius Oppias) ordained that "no woman should possess more than half an ounce of gold." The women willingly gave their best to the State, as they had often done before in times of national peril, the Treasury was replenished, and a time of prosperity dawned for the Republic. With the return of prosperity came a return of the ostentation of private wealth. Roman magistrates and priests resumed the wear of the purple-bordered gown; officials of the Republic appeared once more in that ornament of distinction, the "toga prætexta"; the very horses were once more richly caparisoned, but the Oppian Law, restricting the ornaments of women, still remained in force.

For twenty years Roman women lay under this disability. At last, in the year of Rome 557 (circa B.C. 201), the women went forth in great numbers to appeal in person to the Senate for the abrogation of the law, on the grounds that the decree of the Senate had been made to answer the necessities of the times, that it arose from the poverty and distress of the State, and that these conditions no longer prevailed. The Roman matrons were soon reinforced by throngs of women from the country towns and villages. They beset every street and pass in the city, so that Cato complained that he had to make his way into the Forum "with painful emotions of shame" through a band of women. Two plebeian tribunes supported the women, but two others resisted the proposed repeal, while many of the nobility stood forth to argue for and against the motion. Cato, who was Consul at the time, spoke strongly against repealing the Oppian Law, spending more words in rebuking the matrons than in arguing against the measure proposed. His speech might have been delivered on any anti-Suffrage platform last week. "Unhappy is the husband," he cried, "both he who complies with the request and he who does not, for what he will not give himself he will see given by another. Now, they openly solicit favours from other women's husbands; and, what is more, solicit a law and votes." Then Lucius Varronius, plebeian tribune, made an able and moderate speech, dwelling upon the public spirit these women had shown in the past, and specially emphasising the point that the coming out of women into public in a body on a question of common interest was no new thing. He showed how they had willingly suffered deprivation in common with the men of the Republic when sacrifice was needed by the State, and he drew a sharp contrast between the resumption by the men of the outward tokens of wealth so soon as peace and prosperity were restored, and the disabilities under which the women still laboured, commenting severely on the inequality of the law as it touched men and women. His speech was effective, and was further supplemented by personal appeals from the women. They poured out into public in much greater numbers, besetting the doors of the tribunes who had opposed the repeal of the law, nor did they retire till this intervention was withdrawn.

So effective was the crusade of the women in claiming equal justice with men that the Oppian Law was repealed and Cato found it expedient to leave Rome for a time.

A correspondent sends the following quotation appropriate to Suffrage prisoners from an old book, "Ladies' Pocket Companion," of 1832:—

"Oh, Edward, King of England, is this your knightly fame,
That you upon a lady should put such mark of shame?"

Altho' your bars were closer far than ever stone was piled,
Think you my soul is with my frame in durance and exiled?

That which you cannot manacle nor cage with all your arts,
Imprison women as you may—a hundred thousands hearts."

The quotation refers to the Duchess of Buccleugh, who was imprisoned for some weeks in an open iron cage hung on the outer wall at Berwick-on-Tweed.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

An Essay by a Harrow Boy.

In the days of our forefathers a mighty chasm separated the lives of men from women, and anyone who tried to bridge this was straightway banned by that vast wall of convention which still exists under the vigilant eye of Mrs. Grundy.

The ties which bind man to woman are fast becoming stronger, for woman nowadays is not merely his wife, but his friend and companion; education has given her other interests besides patch-work and darning, and, above all, she is beginning to think for herself.

The bread-and-butter Miss no longer exists, but in her stead we find a woman strong and capable enough to burst the chains of convention which have held her in bondage long enough. It is true that a Society was formed some forty odd years ago to enable women to obtain the franchise; it prospered but very little, was generally laughed at, and very few women realised the importance of its existence. Yet it was a start in the right direction, and as years went on, whilst steadily growing, it did its best to face the murmurings of discontent, until it burst upon the public with that dreaded cry of "Votes for Women!"

Then, again, another Society sprang into existence, whose tactics, though strange, refused to be ignored.

Men shudder, or pretend to, at the so-called atrocities of these women, but they do not think that it is due to their narrow, prejudiced ways that women are forced to adopt methods just as distasteful to them as they are to the men.

It is obviously right that a woman who pays taxes should have the rights of citizenship. In Great Britain many women, and many highly-educated women, own large estates, and are employers of hundreds of workmen, who, for the most part, are so deplorably ignorant that they can scarcely sign their own names. Still these men have a vote, and proudly go to the poll, with a smile of contempt at the woman, who stands at the door watching whilst they, only on account of the difference of sex, drop their document into the ballot-box.

In our Houses of Parliament there is a body of men which helps to rule the country; this body is called a Representative Government. How can it rightfully exist under this name if only the minority of the country is represented? There are presumably in England some thirty-five million souls, and considerably more than half this number does not exist in the eyes of the law; it is to overcome this evil that women are clamouring for the right to vote.

But there are some men in this country who fear that their power would thus slip away from them, and they hope that, by placing woman on a frail pedestal of flattery, she may listen to their selfish advice. "Woman," they say, "is too noble a being to dirty her hands with affairs of the State." But surely those men who pretend to love their country better than themselves cannot think that any hands are too clean to serve her.

Perhaps women are making a sacrifice, but ought we not to thank them instead of abusing and ridiculing them? For they are working for what rightly should be theirs, and which only the narrow-minded can refuse.

TO A COMRADE.

We greet the cheery Suffragette—
Now here, now there, and in and out,
Through all the city round about
Is heard the "Votes for Women" shout.

We love the happy Suffragette—
With friendly glance she smiles on me.
She is as keen as keen can be,
Just see her stepping eagerly!

We speed the busy Suffragette—
As down the Strand she runs to sell
Her VOTES FOR WOMEN, who can tell
What unknown hearts will wish her well?
MABEL TUKE.

A True Story.

Suffragette: "May I sell you a copy of our paper?"
Superior Person: "Oh, no, thank you! I don't believe in it."
Suffragette (surprised): "Oh, don't you?"
Superior Person (emphatically): "No. I think a woman's place is in the kitchen."
Suffragette (sweetly): "Well, you are not in the kitchen, are you?"
Superior Person (very indignantly): "No, I should think not indeed!"

OUR POST BOX.

MR. GARRISON'S SYMPATHY.

Mrs. Pankhurst has received the following letter from Francis J. Garrison, son of Lloyd Garrison, leader in the Anti-Slavery Campaign:—

My dear Mrs. Pankhurst:—Ever since, a few months ago, I became a constant reader of VOTES FOR WOMEN, and have closely followed, from week to week, the wonderful campaign which you and your brave associates are making, I have wished to express to you my profound admiration for the masterly ability, the untiring energy, the unflinching resourcefulness, and the absolute devotion and self-sacrifice which you and they are showing in this movement. I marvel at the success which you have already attained in setting the whole kingdom aflame, and in carrying the agitation from the great metropolis to the cities and hamlets throughout Great Britain; or, rather, I should marvel if I had not read the speeches and articles of yourself and your daughters, and of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, which reveal your lofty spirit and noble ideals, and are free from every taint of compromise. It is no wonder that you have raised up such an army of followers who are ready to incur any sacrifice or suffering for the cause, when you yourselves lead the way. So I smile when I hear the ignorant and unthinking (though often friendly and well-meaning) say that the Suffragettes have put back the cause and done it sad damage. We used to hear such lamentations frequently in the anti-slavery days, half a century and more ago, whenever the Abolitionists applied the fundamental principles of justice on which their movement was based to every form of wrong and oppression which they encountered. Their insistence on the equal voice and vote of women in the anti-slavery organisation in 1840 rent it in twain, and greatly reduced its numbers and financial resources, but they never repented their stand, or believed that the slave's cause was retarded by their insistence that human rights were no more limited by sex than by race or colour.

John Stuart Mill aptly pointed the lesson taught by the overthrow of American slavery and by the labours of the Abolitionists, in a brief address which it was my privilege to hear him deliver in London, in 1857, at a breakfast in my father's honour. He said:—

If you aim at something noble and succeed in it, you will generally find that you have succeeded not in that alone. A hundred other good and noble things which you never dreamed of will have been accomplished by the way, and the more certainly, the sharper and more agonising has been the struggle which preceded the victory. The heart and mind of a nation are never stirred from their foundation without manifold good fruits. This you are already realising in your struggle, and will realise more and more as you approach the goal, which I firmly believe is not far distant.

I am asking my London correspondents (Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co., Ltd.), to send a draft for two guineas to Mrs. Lawrence as my contribution to the £50,000 fund, and wish that I could multiply it a hundred fold. Will it be asking too much if I beg that you will kindly send me a dozen copies of the pamphlet report* of the trial of yourself and daughter and Mrs. Drummond, with your daughter's searching questioning of Messrs. Gladstone and Lloyd George, and of Mrs. Lawrence's two speeches on her release from prison, if they have been reprinted. In return I beg your and their acceptance of the three copies of the little book ("Words of Garrison"), as a slight token of my respect, sympathy, and grateful appreciation of your labours and sacrifices in the great cause.—
FRANCIS J. GARRISON.

4, Park Street, Boston.

P.S.—My brother has called my attention to a passage in Montgredien's "History of the Free Trade Movement in England" (published by Cassell, Petter, and Galpin for the Cobden Club), pp. 58, 59, describing how 500 members of the Anti-Corn Law League marched in procession to the House of Commons in 1842, after Sir Robert Peel had refused to receive a delegation. Thus history repeats itself.

Points from Letters.

Mrs. Parr sends an urgent appeal for the wearing of the badge. The one slight drawback—that it makes the wearer conspicuous—is, she thinks, of small account in comparison with the great sacrifices made by others. In a very short time, however, this feeling wears off, and such a simple act as the constant wearing of the badge may do a great deal for the cause.

Mrs. H. O. Taylor, who has just joined the Union, writes:—"I am glad to join a society which from the first has had a vigorous policy, no party bias, immense enthusiasm for the cause of sex-equality, unshaken belief in the moral as opposed to the physical force government of the world, and constancy in its members equal to brave scorn, imprisonment, and starvation, to win the ideal of a free and happy lot for the women of all classes in their country."

* "The Trial of the Suffragette Leaders." 48 pp. (Illustrated.) A special account of the trial of Mrs. Pankhurst, Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond at Bow Street, with verbatim reports of the speeches from the Dock. To be obtained from the Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C. Price 1d.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

The people of Scotland are responding nobly to the call that has been made upon them. We knew that it would be so directly they realised the importance of supporting the Woman's Movement in their own country. Last week they sent in about £80 to the Campaign Fund, and this week about £104.

One woman writes to say that as an artist working for her livelihood she is not able to give money, but she sends two special art treasures, to be sold for the Scottish Campaign, because she feels that as a Scots woman she is in honour bound to take her part in supporting the Scottish Movement, although she is living in London.

Another writes that during the holiday she has saved every extra expense and additional luxury, and is therefore in the position to send in over £2.

This is the spirit with which from the outset this war of freedom has been carried along. We congratulate Scotland on the way she is now falling into the advanced line. We believe that she will shortly establish her name and reputation in the field dominated by the flag of liberty. The time is full of portent, and now more than ever the call comes to us all to make great sacrifices to push this campaign on to victory.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £50,000 FUND.

September 1 to September 7.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Already acknowledged	46,264 16 6	Miss Hardwick	0 2 0
Anon, per Miss Nancy Grant	0 1 6	Miss Lawson	0 2 0
Miss Julia Smith	0 10 0	Per Miss Phillips	
Miss Violet Godfrey	0 2 0	Mrs. Dutt	0 2 6
Mrs. Brewbridge Briggs	0 1 0	Per Miss A. Williams—	
Mrs. Jessie E. Thomas	0 5 0	"Westmore Colliery"	0 1 0
Miss G. M. Hazel	0 18 3	For Development of VOTES FOR WOMEN.	
Mrs. Mary Whitworth	0 1 6	Miss E. Scruby	0 12 6
Miss Amy Sabine (birthday money)	0 0 6	For Organiser Fund—	
Mrs. E. M. Cobd-n Sickert	1 1 0	Miss Clara Dawson	0 6 0
Mrs. Helen B. Taylor	0 10 0	Miss Ethel Warwick	0 6 0
Miss Sales	0 5 0	Miss A. N. Wood	0 4 0
"A member's mile"	0 2 0	"St. Ronans" per	
VOTES FOR WOMEN (extra paid in Worthing), per		Miss A. N. Wood	0 5 3
Miss K. Kelly, B.A.	0 1 6	"A few of those who may not take an active part"	0 7 9
"Some Worthing friends," per Miss K. Kelly, B.A.	0 2 10	Miss Alice Heale	2 2 0
Mrs. S.	0 2 6	A "Y.H.B."	0 4 0
Mr. R.	0 2 6	For Precious Stones Fund—	
Rev. Arthur Ingleby	0 5 0	Mrs. Newton	0 1 0
Miss Hudson	0 5 0	Miss Newton	0 1 0
Per Miss E. M. Casserley		Miss N. Newton	0 1 0
Collected at meeting, (Sheringham)	0 10 6	Miss C. M. Meakin	0 2 0
Per Miss L. Ainsworth—		Misses L. and E. Vane	0 1 0
"A Mother of Sons"	5 0 0	A "Y.H.B."	0 0 6
Per Miss Gawthorpe—		Per Mrs. Littlejohn	0 1 0
For Miss Clarkson's welcome	7 5 0	For Prisoners' Fund—	
Per Miss Marsh		Miss H. J. Pole	1 8 0
Miss B. Odell	0 2 6	Mrs. Bevan	1 1 0
Miss M. Midgley and Miss F. Small	0 5 0	Miss Jane Whitaker (is. for each hour of Miss Rona Robinson's Hunger Strike)	6 3 0
Per Miss A. Kenney	1 0 0	Mrs. E. Smith	0 10 0
Miss S. G. Strangways	0 10 0	For Scottish Campaign Fund—	
Edgar H. Nichols, Esq.	0 10 0	Lady Blake	3 0 0
Per Mrs. Dove-Willecox (Bristol campaign)—		Mrs. Bethune	0 1 2
M. Golby (for ex-prisoners' welcome)	10 0 0	Dr. L. D. Fairfield	0 10 0
Anne E. E. Golby (for ex-prisoners' welcome)	10 0 0	Mrs. B. B. Morris	0 2 6
Per Miss New (for Miss Kathleen Brown's welcome)		Miss M. L. S. Greenlees	5 0 0
Mrs. and Miss Atkinson	1 0 0	Miss Joan T. Crombie	1 0 0
Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Alder, and Miss Atkinson	1 0 0	Mr. and Mrs. James Ivory	50 0 0
The Misses Cameron	1 1 0	Miss M. A. Myrtle	0 2 6
Miss Elspeth Carr	0 10 6	Robert B. Drummond, Esq.	1 0 0
Miss Hopper	0 10 0	Edinburgh	3 10 0
Hon. Mrs. Parsons	5 0 0	Sympathiser	3 10 0
Miss Parsons	1 0 0	Mrs. Bruce Lindsay	1 0 0
Mrs. Peile	2 0 0	M. E. C.	2 0 0
Mrs. Taylor	5 1 0	Mrs. Sybil Thomas	10 0 0
Miss Taylor	1 0 0	Collection (Scottish Campaign)	35 18 4
Tea Tickets	1 5 0	Sales in General Office	0 14 9
(For Office Expenses)—		Sale of Office clocks	1 7 6
Mrs. Taylor	20 0 0	Membership Entrance Fees	2 15 0
Miss Scott	0 3 6	Collections, etc.	19 14 8
Miss Davies	0 5 0	Exhibition Stall takings (additional)	13 0 0
Mrs. Bell	0 4 0	Total	£46,510 8 6

A Correction.

By a printer's error in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN (p. 1134) Montaigne's words quoted by Mrs. Chapman were made to read: "Qui a appris à mourir a désappris à revir." The last word should have been "servir."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

During the holidays many people have been brought into touch with this movement for the first time. Next Thursday, September 16, they will have an opportunity, if in London, of attending one of the free meetings which are held regularly each week, and they are cordially invited to be present at the At Home in St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, W., at 8 p.m., when speeches will be delivered by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and by one or more of the women who have taken part in the hunger strike, and there will be a special presentation of medals. Members of the Union and friends in London will, it is hoped, make a special point of being present at this the first of the Autumn meetings of the London Campaign. The first Monday At Home after the holidays will be held in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., on October 4, at 3 p.m. Other At Homes in various parts of the country are also recommencing, and particulars will be found in the Country Campaign pages in this and subsequent issues.

Albert Hall Meeting.

The first great ticket meeting of the autumn will be that in the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, on Thursday evening, October 7, on which date there will be no At Home in the St. James's Hall. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will be in the chair, and the meeting will give a send-off to Mrs. Pankhurst, who is shortly after leaving for America to conduct a lecturing tour. The tickets are now ready, and can be obtained from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.; stalls, 3s.; arena, 2s. 6d.; balcony and orchestra, 1s.; upper orchestra, 6d.; and boxes at various prices. All the seats are numbered except the upper orchestra. As the meeting is a women's demonstration, all the seats will be reserved for women only, with the exception of the stalls, boxes, and arena. It is specially desired that all members and friends should obtain their tickets as early as possible, as on many previous occasions there has been considerable difficulty owing to late application for tickets, which has often meant disappointment. Will those members, including the regular stewards, willing to act as stewards at the Albert Hall send in their names and addresses to Miss Hambling, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., as soon as possible. Plans for making the meeting known are being made, and volunteers—especially teachers, nurses, and business women—are invited to send in their names to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., indicating how much time they are able to give. Four districts are already mapped out, viz., Knightsbridge Hammersmith, Paddington, and Kensington, and workers are wanted to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN tickets for the meeting, and to hold meetings and help in other ways.

The Scottish Demonstration.

Mrs. Pankhurst will also speak on Saturday, October 9, at the great Scottish Demonstration in Edinburgh. Preparations have been under way for some time for this great demonstration, and many people from different parts of Scotland are expected to take a share in it. The demonstration will include a procession from Bruntsfield Links to the Waverley Market, where a meeting will be held and speeches will be made by Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and others.

Meeting at Liverpool.

The Sun Hall, Liverpool, has been taken for Monday, October 11, and a great meeting, at which Mrs. Pankhurst will speak, has been arranged. Tickets can be obtained from Miss Patricia Woodlock, 12, South Hunter Street, Liverpool.

Holiday Campaign.

Although autumn preparations are well in hand, many members of the W.S.P.U. are still on their holidays, and we shall be glad to receive accounts from them of their experiences. Pages 1161 and 1162 are devoted to the Holiday Campaign.

"Votes for Women."

Among the special activities of those at the holiday resorts is that of selling this paper, VOTES FOR WOMEN, and the names of volunteers willing to extend this work will be gladly received, either at headquarters or by those whose names appear in the local directories. Meanwhile there is urgent need of sellers. Will those who are able to assist in this way in London call at the office some time in the morning or afternoon and inquire for Miss Ainsworth? Similar assistance will be very gladly received at any of the centres throughout the country.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Sept. Fri. 10	Birmingham, Kynoch's Lion Works, Witton	Miss Laura Ainsworth	1 p.m.
	Birmingham, Bull Ring	Miss Laura Ainsworth	3 p.m.
	Birmingham, Iron Foundry, London St. and Grove Lane	Mrs. B. Smith	6 p.m.
	Birmingham, Alum Rock Rd.	Miss Laura Ainsworth	7.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Green Lane and Grange Road	Miss Burkitt	7.30 p.m.
	Bristol, top of Park Street	Mrs. Dove-Wilcox	11.30 a.m.
	London—Lewisham, General Meeting, Avenue House, Avenue Rd.	...	8 p.m.
	Liverpool, Wellington Column	Miss Woodlock, Miss Broughton	8 p.m.
Sat. 11	Birkenhead, Haymarket	Miss Woodlock, Miss Crewe	8 p.m.
	Birmingham, Stratford Place, Camp Hill	Miss Burkitt	3 p.m.
	Birmingham, Monumet Rd. and Plough & Harrow Rd.	Miss Burkitt	7.30 p.m.
	Glasgow, At Home, Charing Cross Hall	Lady Constance Lytton	...
	London—Crouch End, Clock Tower	Miss G. A. Brackenbury	7 p.m.
	Richmond, Heron Court	Miss E. Myers	...
	Teignmouth, The Fountain	Miss Howey	...
Sun. 12	Kew, Bridge Approach	Miss Woodlock	8 p.m.
	Liverpool, Wellington Column
	London—Blackheath	Mrs. Bouvier and others	3 p.m.
	Putney Heath	...	3.30 p.m.
	Streatham Common	Miss Corson, Miss L. Tyson	3 p.m.
	Wimbledon Common	Miss M. V. C. Brackenbury	3 p.m.
	Oldham, Park Gates	...	6.30 p.m.
	Bradford, Shipley Glen	Miss C. Marsh, Miss Newton, Miss Stevenson, Miss Wilson	3.30 p.m.
Mon. 13	Birmingham, Perry's, Lancaster Street	Miss Laura Ainsworth	1 p.m.
	Birmingham, Kynoch's Works, Witton	Mrs. B. Smith	1 p.m.
	Birmingham, Floodgate Street and River Street	Miss Laura Ainsworth	6 p.m.
	Birmingham, Portland Street, Aston	Mrs. B. Smith	7.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Bull Ring	Miss Laura Ainsworth	7.45 p.m.
	Bury	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	7.30 p.m.
	London—Putney, 9, High Street	...	6.30 p.m.
	Leeds, East End Park	...	7 p.m.
Tue. 14	Birmingham, Portland Street, Aston	Miss Laura Ainsworth	1.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Lea Bank Road and Wheeley's Lane	Miss Laura Ainsworth	6 p.m.
	Birmingham, At Home, Priory Rooms	Miss Gladice Keevil	7.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Goster Green	Miss Laura Ainsworth	7.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Alum Rock Rd.	Miss G. M. Hazel	7.30 p.m.
	Blackburn	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	7.30 p.m.
	Liverpool, Picton Clock, Wavertree	Miss Woodlock, Miss Ivy Heppell	8 p.m.
	London—2, Campden Hill Square	Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mrs. Eates, Miss Brackenbury, Miss Howey	3 p.m.
	Torquay, Strand
Wed. 15	Sheffield, Pool Square	Miss C. Marsh, Miss Irons	7 p.m.
	Birmingham, Jarrett and Rainsford's	Miss Laura Ainsworth	1 p.m.
	Birmingham, Midland Vinegar Works, Aston	Mrs. B. Smith	1.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Carriage Works	Miss Laura Ainsworth	7 p.m.
	Birmingham, Soho Road, Handsworth	Dr. Helena Jones	7.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Green Lane and Grange Road	Miss G. M. Hazel, Miss Burkitt	7.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Common Lane and Washwood Heath	Miss Laura Ainsworth	8 p.m.
	Stockport	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	7 p.m.
	Bristol, Horsefair	Mrs. Dove-Wilcox	11.30 a.m.
Thu. 16	Birkenhead, Park Gates	Miss Woodlock, Miss Maud Crewe	8 p.m.
	Birmingham, Albion Iron Works, Sattley	Miss Laura Ainsworth	1.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Dunlop's Works, Aston	Mrs. Bessie Smith	1.30 p.m.
	Birmingham, Bellis and Marcom, Ladywood	Miss Young	6 p.m.
	Birmingham, Stratford Place and Camp Hill	Miss G. M. Haze	7.30 p.m.
	Burnley	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	7.30 p.m.
	London—St. James's Hall, At Home	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	8 p.m.
	St. Mary Church, Monument	Miss Howey	...
	Bristol, Temple Church, Victoria Street	Mrs. Dove-Wilcox	11.30 a.m.
Fri. 17	Forfar, At Home, Meffar Institute	Mrs. Drummond	3 p.m.
	Rochdale	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	7.30 p.m.
	Bristol, Armoury Square	Mrs. Dove-Wilcox	5 p.m.

IMPORTANT FUTURE EVENTS.

Sept. 25	Coventry Demonstration	Miss M. Gawthorpe, Miss Gladice Keevil, Dr. Helena Jones	...
Sept. 28	Redcar	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	...
Sept. 29	Middlesbrough	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	...
Oct. 4	London—Queen's Hall, At Home	...	3 p.m.
Oct. 7	London—Royal Albert Hall	Mrs. Pankhurst	8 p.m.
Oct. 9	Edinburgh, Great Scottish Demonstration, Waverley Market	Mrs. Pankhurst	2.30 p.m.
Oct. 11	Liverpool, Sun Hall	Mrs. Pankhurst	...
Oct. 13	Blackheath Concert Hall	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Constance Lytton	8 p.m.
Oct. 21	Lanncoston, Town Hall	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Annie Kenney	7.30 p.m.
Oct. 22	Truro, Public Rooms	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Annie Kenney	7.30 p.m.
Oct. 27	London—Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road	Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Chair: Mr. Silvester Horne	...

THE WOMAN'S PRESS,
4, CLEMENTS INN, W.C.

PENNY PAMPHLETS.

- Lady Geraldine's Speech: A Comedietta. By BEATRICE HARRADEN.
- Old Fogeys and Old Bogays. By ISRAEL ZANGWILL.
- Prison Faces. By ANNIE KENNEY.
- The Bye-Election Policy of the W.S.P.U. By F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
- The Earl of Lytton on Votes for Women.
- The Faith that is in us. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
- The Importance of the Vote. By Mrs. PANKHURST.
- The Meaning of the Woman's Movement. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
- The Militant Methods of the N.W.S.P.U. By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B.
- The New Crusade. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
- The "Physical Force" Fallacy. By LAURENCE HOUSMAN.
- The Struggle for Political Liberty. By CHRYSAL MACMILLAN, M.A., B.Sc.
- The Trial of the Suffragette Leaders. Illustrated.
- Votes for Men. By MARY GAWTHORPE.
- The Constitutional Basis of Woman's Suffrage. By C. C. STOPES.
- Woman's Franchise. By Mrs. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY.

LEAFLETS.

- The Tactics of the Suffragettes, by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.
- Why We Oppose the Liberal Government.
- Why We Protest at Liberal Meetings.
- Some Questions Answered, by Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.
- Why Women Want the Vote.
- Women as Race Builders, by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.
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- The Earl of Lytton on the Militant Methods of the W.S.P.U.
- A False Accusation. 9d. per 100, 6s. per 1,000, post free.
- What Women Demand.
- The Suffragettes and their Unruly Methods, by T. D. Benson. 6d. per 100, 4s. per 1,000, post free.

BOOKS.

- Awakening of Women, The. By Mrs. F. SWINEY ... 1/- net.
- Ballads of Brave Women. By ALFRED H. MILES ... 1/- net.
- British Free Women. By C. C. STOPES ... 2/6
- Case for Women's Suffrage. By BROUGHAM VILLIERS (Paper covers) 1/- net.
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- Votes for Women (Text of the Play). By ELIZABETH ROBINS ... 1/- net.
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- Woman and Economics. By Mrs. PERKINS GILMAN ... 6d. net.
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- "General" Drummond. Mrs. Pankhurst.
- Mary E. Gawthorpe. Adela Pankhurst.
- Gladice Keevil. Christabel Pankhurst.
- Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.
- The first arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst.
- Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Lawrence, and A. Kenney in Motor Car.
- Scenes from the Hyde Park Demonstration: 1. In the Park. 2. The Embankment. 3. Euston Road; Mrs. Drummond opposite the Terrace.
- At Trafalgar Square: 1. Mrs. Pankhurst. 2. Christabel Pankhurst. 3. Mrs. Drummond.
- Mr. Jarvis reading the Warrant.
- On the way to Bow Street.

PHOTO - POSTCARDS

- OF Mrs. PANKHURST, Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE and CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, 2d. each.

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- Handkerchiefs (bordered in the colours) ... 6 1/2d. each.
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- Playing Cards ... 1/6
- Postcard Albums ... 1/-, 2/6, and 3/6
- Regalia ... 1/11 each.
- Ribbon Badges (woven "Votes for Women") ... 1d. each.
- Ribbon, 2 ins. wide ... 1/- yard.
- 1 1/2 ins. wide ... 9d. yard.
- 1/4 in. wide ... 1/6 per dozen yards.
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- Foreign Note (with medallion) ... 7d. per quire.
- Ties ... 1/- and 1/6 each.
- "Votes for Women" Buttons (2 sizes) ... 1d. each.

The National Women's Social & Political Union.

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND, W.C.

The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the franchise.

At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners, occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise possess the Parliamentary vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise.

It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded, about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote, in addition to the seven and a-half million men who are at present enfranchised.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed immediately.

THE LOGICAL OUTCOME.

The events which took place on Sunday last at Lympne are the logical outcome of the attitude taken up by the Prime Minister towards Woman Suffrage.

An inveterate opponent to Votes for Women, he has closed the door to all reasonable methods of approach, and has deliberately shut himself off from that proper understanding of the question which would be gained by an exchange of views with the leaders of the movement. Mr. Asquith's record on this question is one which he will bitterly regret in days to come; it is a record of ignorance bolstered up by deliberate and obstinate blindness. His strong opposition to Woman Suffrage was made public in 1892, when he spoke and acted as teller against the Woman Suffrage Bill in the House of Commons of that year; and during the years that followed his continuous antagonism was universally recognised. With the commencement of the militant agitation in 1905 he found himself confronted with questions at his public meetings from women in his audience. His method of dealing with these throughout the general election campaign of 1905-6 was to remain silent, and to allow the women who put them to be ejected with violence. When the new Parliament met, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had told women that they had to convert their enemies in the Cabinet, an attempt was made by the Women's Social and Political Union in June, 1906, to obtain an interview with Mr. Asquith. He promptly refused, and women who pressed for the interview were put into prison. On October 13, however, of the same year he saw a deputation of local women in his constituency, to whom he stated that women must work out their own salvation, and that he was open to reasonable argument. The next occasion on which Mr. Asquith's views became public was on the second reading debate of Mr. Stanger's Bill on February 28, 1908, when Mr. Asquith voted against the measure.

Then came the retirement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the promotion of Mr. Asquith to the Premiership. Liberal members of Parliament approached him with regard to the progress of Mr. Stanger's bill, and Mr. Asquith, in reply, gave his famous "pledge" with regard to Woman Suffrage. We have so frequently dealt with this question in our columns that it is not necessary here to say more than that this "pledge" consisted in a vague promise of the introduction of a new Reform Bill, which would be confined exclusively to men, and a statement that the Government would resist any Woman suffrage amendment unless two conditions of doubtful interpretation were fulfilled, and even in such case the Government would not support it.

Up to this time apologists for Mr. Asquith had claimed that his refusal to see a deputation of representative women was justified on the ground that he was not the chief

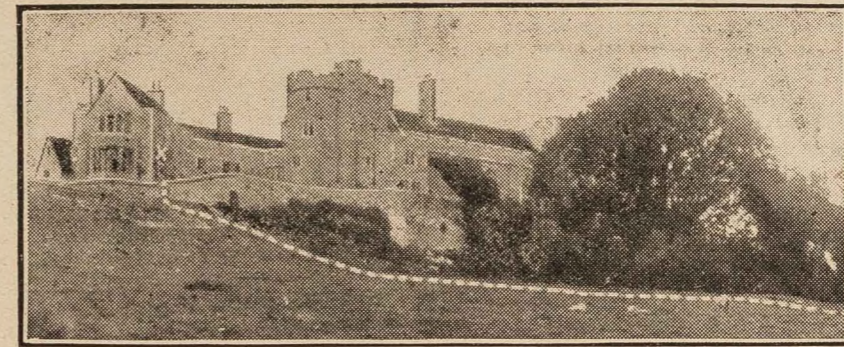
executive officer of the Cabinet, and also that the Movement had not shown itself to be one of great national importance. With his promotion to the Premiership the first ground of this apology was removed, and in June of 1908 the great procession and mass meeting of the so-called constitutional Suffragists, followed by the monster demonstration of the W.S.P.U. in Hyde Park—admittedly the largest political gathering ever held in the history of the world—completely removed the second excuse. Mr. Asquith was approached separately by each of these societies with the natural and simple request for an interview in order that the facts of the case might be laid before him. A wise man, with a fitting sense of national responsibility, would have realised that the time had come to reconsider his attitude of uncompromising hostility, and, at any rate, common courtesy would have suggested to him that it was proper to allow a deputation of the leading women of these two great societies to interview him, and lay their views before him. Not so Mr. Asquith. A curt refusal, coupled with a statement that he had "nothing to add," was his method of meeting the request. Similar refusals, with variations on the formula, have been given on all subsequent occasions when leaders of the Woman Suffrage Movement have applied for an interview with him. In consequence of this refusal members of the Women's Social and Political Union and members of the Women's Freedom League who persisted in their right to see him have on many occasions been sent to prison and treated as ordinary criminals.

We have not space here to argue the question whether or not this refusal on the part of the Executive Authority of the Crown to receive in audience those who desire to present a petition of their grievances is a direct violation of the law of the land. It is shortly to form the subject of a special case in the High Court, when the strict law will be interpreted by the judges. But whether or no the Prime Minister can be forced by the ordinary law to receive the leaders of a great movement in audience, there cannot be the least doubt that there rests upon him, as the source of legislation, a moral obligation to grant this audience. Great moral laws are at least as obligatory as the laws that have been made by men, and the punishment which comes upon those who break them is none the less sure than those which are prescribed in the Statute books. The punishment meted out to the Prime Minister at the present time is the natural and logical outcome of his own acts. It consists in bringing upon him such scenes as have been witnessed at Leeds in the autumn of 1908, at Clovelly in the spring of the present year, and at Lympne last week-end. Mr. Asquith, having refused to hear quiet and convincing arguments from the heads of the Movement, has been faced by their angry and determined followers. At Leeds he found a crowd assembled outside the door of his meeting house which compelled him to reach and leave the Coliseum by a back way. At Clovelly he was confronted and inconvenienced by a small number of women, who rebuked him for his unconstitutional behaviour. At Lympne he was again approached and "jostled" by his interlocutors.

These are not the arguments with which women would like to confront Mr. Asquith, but Mr. Asquith has deliberately refused to enter into communication with those who can instruct him on this matter. He has gone further and allowed women to be thrown into prison for persisting in trying to see him. As a landowner who has closed the public highway to which the public are properly entitled cannot complain when the public trespass on his bypaths, so Mr. Asquith to-day has only himself to blame when women force themselves into his presence at times when he would be free from political anxieties, and in a manner contrary to that dictated by the courtesies of polite intercourse.

F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

"JOSTLING" THE PREMIER AT LYMPNE.



[By courtesy of the "Daily Mirror."]

Lympne Castle. The dotted line indicates the course taken by the Suffragettes, the cross being just above the window which they smashed.

Having ascertained that Mr. Asquith would be going to Lympne this week-end, Vera Wentworth, Elsie Howey and I arranged our plans accordingly, and we decided that we would go down, too, and remind Mr. Asquith, as we did at Clovelly (only more forcibly), that he would not have much peace until he did his duty to the women of the country.

As the Prime Minister did not arrive at Lympne until Saturday night, and as we knew that he would most probably leave on Monday morning, we decided to commence operations the first thing on Sunday morning. By this time we had thoroughly mastered the whole plan of the Castle grounds and the surrounding country, and so were quite ready to begin our plan of campaign. The Castle is high up on a hill, and commands a view of the English Channel and the surrounding country, and the walls adjoin the churchyard, to which admission is gained by a private door.

So on Sunday morning we disguised ourselves ready for the occasion, Miss Vera Wentworth's disguise as a nurse being especially successful. We took a boat up the Military Canal, which runs just below the Castle grounds, and moored it almost facing the Castle. We then went up to the churchyard, whence we could command a good view both of the Castle gates and the entrance into the church. We had not been there very long when we saw Mr. Asquith making his way into church, so we waited until the service was over. As he was going from the church to the little door which led to the Castle we hastened up towards him, and he began to run. He was just slipping through the door when we caught him. He got wedged in the door, and a struggle ensued, in which his hat was knocked off. He tried to recover both his hat and his dignity, but looked extremely afraid. Mr. Asquith, I think, quite understood the position, as we had warned him at Clovelly that the women were not going to tolerate his attitude to them much longer. It was a real "Deeds not words" affair. Not a word was spoken on either side. Mr. Asquith managed to squeeze through by the aid of someone who came to his help, and the door was shut.

At the Golf Course.

That was only the beginning of our campaign. We had made our plans all ready for the afternoon, and we decided that we would try and catch Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone together at Littlestone-on-Sea, a small seaside village some miles from Lympne, as we had a good idea that they would golf together that afternoon. We went down to our boat, and as soon as we had had a little lunch we began to walk to Littlestone. When we got to the Golf Links we stationed ourselves near the entrance to the club house on the golf course, and began to watch the players who were leaving. Almost the last to go were Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone and some other men. They looked as though they thought Suffragettes were thousands of miles away. They little knew that the women were there ready to remind them of the one and only question which exists for the women of the country to-day, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone then made their way into the club house, and we saw that Mr. Asquith's motor had been brought up quite near, so we prepared ourselves to be ready.

Soon we saw him quietly descending the steps, and making his way down the footpath to the motor. Miss Howey then made a dash up the path, and as soon as he saw her coming he turned round and ran back again, and was almost on the top step when she caught him. He then said to Miss Howey, "I shall have you locked up," but she promptly returned, "I don't care what you do, Mr. Asquith!" Vera Wentworth, and I then followed, and his hat was thrown off again in the scuffle. When we arrived on the scene, Mr. Asquith was calling for help and trying to push Elsie Howey out of the porch. At the call of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Gladstone came on the scene, and a real fight ensued. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Asquith tried to push us down the steps, but we pushed back as hard as they pushed forward. There were blows received from both parties, and plenty of jostling. Mr. Gladstone fought like a prize-fighter, and struck out left and right. I must say he is a better fighter than he is a politician! The Suffragettes have often been called hooligans, but certainly the two Cabinet Ministers showed they could also be hooligans when there was no one looking. They got two other men to help them, and we all came down the steps somehow, and by this time were quite out of breath. While Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone were preparing to go away in the motor we gave them some home truths. We told them the leaders of this Movement would not be able to control the women much longer. Our parting words as they drove off in the motor were that worse things would happen to them unless they put an end to this fight, and gave the women their just rights.

In the Evening.

We felt sure that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Asquith would be having dinner together, and so we hit upon a plan, which was that we would make a night attack on the Castle. We then started on our way back to Lympne. We first went to see if our boat was quite all right, and then made our way up to the Castle. We had a lot of slips, and scrambles, falls and tumbles, till at last we reached the Castle wall, which was only a little distance off from the windows of the dining room. We helped each other up on to the wall, and saw that two of the windows were open, and we judged by the sound of the rattling of crockery that the party were at dinner. We heard them chatting, and once more it seemed as though the Suffragettes were far, far away. Little did they know that we were under the windows ready to give another attack. We hoisted Miss Elsie Howey up to the window, who peeped through and saw that everything was quite serene inside. She reported her observation, and then we decided upon our plan of action. Again we hoisted her up, and thrusting her head through the window, she cried, "Mr. Asquith, we shall go on pestering you until you give the women the vote." Then bang went some stones against the windows, with the exclamation, "This is what the women of England think of you, Mr. Asquith!" And then we all made our way for escape. How we got down off the Castle wall and climbed over the fences and through the ditches we do not know. We heard a commotion on the terrace, and a man's voice crying out, "There they go down the steps." We made our way down to our boat, and pushed off, rowing as fast as we could down the canal. As we looked up

at the Castle we saw bullseyes flashing about the Castle grounds, and we heard voices calling: They seemed to think we were hiding in the woods.

We heard, afterwards, that Mr. Gladstone motored to Hythe Police Station, and gave information to Superintendent Holland, of the County Police, who came attended with constables to the Castle, and left them on guard during the night. In our haste to get away, we found that we had left our basket with little bits of disguises. We rowed quietly up the canal, and once or twice we thought that we were being followed, because we saw a light flashed on to the canal, but we arrived safely enough at our lodgings. We noticed in the morning when we got up that it had rained very heavily in the night, and we hoped in our hearts that they had not put the poor policemen to look for us in the woods. As soon as we had ascertained on Monday morning that Mr. Asquith had left Lympe for town, we came back. I am sure Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone had had enough for that week-end, and were only too glad to get back to their public duties, where, at any moment, if Suffragettes came on the scene, they could command a force of the big Metropolitan Police to protect them.

Jessie Kenney.

What privacy remains to a pestered Premier pursued by the shameless kind of Suffragette?
—Daily Mail.

Premier's Adventure.—Suffragettes "Storm" Lympe Castle.—Women Scale Wall.—Mr. Asquith, who spent the week-end with his family in the solitude of Lympe Castle, eight miles from Folkestone, with Mr. Herbert Gladstone as his guest, had the quietude of yesterday sadly marred by a Suffragette raid. The assailants, although only three in number, were very determined.

—Daily Chronicle.

Yesterday the castle was so closely protected by constables that no further effort was made to reach the Premier.
—Daily News.

No, you must not call the Suffragettes who molested Mr. Asquith at Hythe on Sunday "Lympe-pets."
—Globe.

Pests of the Premier.
—Daily Graphic.

FIVE ARRESTS AT MANCHESTER.

In spite of all the precautions taken to prevent the Suffragettes from obtaining an entrance to the Budget Demonstration at the White City, Manchester, on Saturday, when Mr. Birrell was one of the speakers, a very effective protest was made during the afternoon by women who eluded the vigilance of the police and stewards stationed at the entrance. Operations were begun at about a quarter past four in the afternoon, the Concert Hall being the chief point of attack; and the women, by means of small missiles, broke the glass panes. In order to do this they entered the American Cake Walk show, and, while the machinery was quiet for a second, threw their missiles through the glass, one of them approaching nearer still by climbing over the wooden barrier. One of the missiles was thrown on to the ball-room roof from the American Dragon Slide. All the operations took place in about half-an-hour.

The five women concerned were arrested and taken in cabs to the Old Trafford Police Station, where, having been detained for a few hours, they were allowed out on bail. They are Fanny Helliwell, Emily Davison and Dora Marsden, B.A., and Helen and Catherine Tolson. The women made no resistance to the police, but walked quietly to the office and thence to the police-station.

The women were charged at the Manchester County Police Court on Monday with doing wilful damage to the halls in which the Budget meetings were in progress. They admitted the offence, but stated that their motive was political, and that, therefore, their offence was political also. They acted deliberately, and with full recognition of the seriousness of the action they were taking. It was done to meet a serious situation created by the hostile attitude of the Government. There was a further charge against Miss Helliwell, Miss Helen Tolson, and Miss Davison in connection with slight injuries to a man whose hand was hurt by falling glass, but as medical evidence showed that the wound was not serious, the charge was reduced to one of common assault. In addition, all the defendants were charged with disturbing a public meeting, under the Public Meeting Act, 1908.

All the women pleaded that their motive was political, but the Chairman refused to consider this. After an absence of fifteen minutes, the Chairman said they considered that the charges had been very clearly proved; they could not enter for one moment into the object of the meetings; the peace had

been broken and crime committed. After a long experience he had never known any public movement, political, social, or religious, advanced by acts of violence or crime. Catherine Tolson would be fined 21s. and costs, or one month's imprisonment, and 4s. damage to the glass; Dora Marsden, Fanny Helliwell, Helen Tolson, and Emily Davison would be fined £5 and costs, and 4s. each for damage to the glass, or two months' imprisonment.

Miss Davison said: We will go to prison, sir, for we will not pay the fine. Miss Marsden protested that the trial had not been a fair one, and she wished to know in what division they were to be placed, as unless they were treated as political prisoners they would refuse to eat the prison food, and thus it meant practically a sentence of death unless the Government acknowledged the justice of their claim by releasing them. The Chairman said they would be placed in the second division.

The women made no secret of their intention to resist the rules of the prison in every possible way. They would refuse to wear prison dress or take prison food, and they would not separate one from another except by compulsion. They would disobey also the rule as to silence, and would sing or talk as they thought fit.

On Monday evening a protest meeting was held under the prison walls, when the speakers insisted that so long as the Government of the day refused the vote to duly qualified women so long would the militant Suffragists be ready to suffer imprisonment. The meeting was most orderly.

Whatever more political achievements may have been denied the militant section of the Suffragette movement in the country, no one can attempt to deny that the vote-seeking ladies have struck wholesome terror into the hearts of members of the present Government. On Saturday afternoon a Liberal demonstration in favour of the Budget was held at the White City, Old Trafford, and was, from a numerical standpoint, eminently successful. This success, however, had only been attained at a cost that struck the outsider as being grotesquely entertaining. The early fear that Suffragettes might disturb the proceedings had led to the gathering being a "ticket" one. A camel could more easily go through the eye of a needle than could a charterless lady get within hearing of Mr. Birrell or the other speakers. Separate entrances were allotted the various classes of political supporters, and different coloured tickets denominated different people. Even the Press tickets were ornamented with a printed stipulation that ladies could not make use of them. Indeed, the only objects which passed unscrutinised into the halls were the cameras of the photographers, and strangely enough during Mr. Birrell's speech the clanging of one of these on the floor immediately inspired half-a-dozen stewards to hasten towards the spot whence the sound proceeded. These precautions apart, two hundred stewards were in attendance, as well as a special detachment of police; while, with an intuition that reminded one of King James, the authorities had the roof of the buildings and the woodwork of the platforms searched before the speaking lest any feminine interrogator lurked in hiding.

—Manchester Courier.

We shall wait to see whether the women secure their release from prison like some of their predecessors by the simple expedient of a two days' fast. If they do, it will be time to let the Home Secretary understand that his supine sentimental methods involve taking liberties with the public safety, which should not, and will not, be tolerated. These women are simply common rowdies with a passion for notoriety which expands upon its safe indulgence. The Home Office is making itself ridiculous over them in more ways than one.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Several parcels have been left in the cloakrooms at the White City during the past few days, and remained up to the present uncalled for. Yesterday one of these parcels, all of which bear a close resemblance one to the other, accidentally became open, and was found to contain large numbers of a pamphlet called "Votes for Women" and two heavy tin pans, evidently intended to be used as cymbals. This parcel, together with the other suspicious ones, and the threats of the Suffragettes to visit the Budget meeting on Saturday, has served to warn the White City authorities to be on their guard, and to assist as far as possible the 200 stewards appointed by the Budget Committee to preserve order.

—Manchester Courier.

In view of the attitude of the militant suffragists and of what took place at the recent Liberal demonstration at Liverpool and elsewhere, the Committee have been reluctantly compelled to provide stringent regulations for the admission of women to the meetings [at Manchester]. It is true that disturbance is more often caused in a public meeting by those who desire to suppress it than by those whose ill-advised action originates it. Some of the mora-

turbulent amongst the members of the Women's Social and Political Union have expressed their determination to be present, and all that prudence can suggest is being done to prevent any disorder which they may create.

—Manchester Guardian.

Mr. Birrell dodged a crowd of the ladies who had waited for him at the main entrance to the White City grounds by entering at a side door that is seldom used. One or two Suffragists, on being pursued by the police, took refuge on a contrivance known as the Brooklyn cakewalk, which jigs violently up and down all the while, and the antics of burly officers who followed them made a fine spectacle for the holiday crowd.

—Daily Sketch.

Interest in Mr. Birrell's visit to Manchester is growing hourly. Great secrecy as to the time of his arrival is being observed. Wild horses will not drag any information from the Liberal organisers. In fact, the precautions to preserve him from the gentle Suffragists are more stringent than have yet been known in Manchester.

Manchester Evening Chronicle.

Tickets had only been issued to ladies under stringent regulations, and the written promise of the holder not to disturb the meeting. Further than this, a staff of 200 stewards was organised and was distributed all over the hall, a special detachment of police were also in attendance, and the White City authorities themselves took precautions on their own account in order that no unseemly disturbances should be allowed to mar the proceedings. This morning a number of officers attached to the Old Trafford County Police Force . . . made a thorough search of the grounds in order to discover whether any Suffragists had concealed themselves or not. The roofs of the buildings and the platforms were searched, and it is reported that no one was found. Over fifty constables were to be in attendance in and around the White City, under Superintendent Keys, during the progress of the meetings. . . . In order to evade the unwelcome attention of the Suffragists on the way to the meeting and at the entrance of the White City, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Ure, and the gentlemen accompanying them drove to Old Trafford quite early in the afternoon. They arrived at the White City without attracting attention.

—Manchester Evening News.

The modern Suffragette does not mind being outside the building in which the meeting is being held so long as her message gets inside. . . . It dawned upon the astonished crowd that the police had been completely tricked. The dash of the woman to the side of the mechanical cakewalk was merely a ruse to attract the attention of the police to that spot—and away from another. It was a clever piece of strategy, and secured an advantage for other members of the "cause," of which they made the most. . . . The arrest of the ladies one would naturally think would then be a very simple matter. But was it? Unfortunately for the policeman who undertook the task, the cake-walk machine has little ways which are even more trying than those of the militant ladies. There was only one way in which to catch the cake-walking Suffragettes, and that was to cake-walk too. The officer acted promptly, and he soon found himself in a very awkward predicament. He commenced his cake-walking expedition, but to the great amusement of the onlookers he mounted the wrong platform, and contributed to a spectacle, which, from the point of view of its ludicrousness, must stand unparalleled in the annals of police adventure. The two platforms, which rise and fall with a revolving motion, though alongside each other, work in opposite directions. When the policeman had cake-walked up to the fore part of the machine where the ladies were still executing this ungainly dance he found he was unable to make his capture owing to this contrary motion of the two platforms. As he cake-walked forward, they cake-walked backwards.

—Liverpool Courier.

A PROTEST AND ARRESTS AT LEICESTER.

A successful protest, which had a most surprising sequel, was held at Leicester on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Winston Churchill spoke at the Palace Theatre. The meeting was advertised by two of our members on horseback—Mrs. Rutter (a New Zealander) riding in Colonial costume with a placard, "New Zealand women have the Vote; why not British women?" followed by Miss Douglas Smith, dressed in ordinary riding habit and carrying a placard with the words:—"Come to our Protest Meeting at Old Cross at 2.45 and back up the women." The riders attracted a great deal of notice, and in consequence a huge crowd gathered round to hear the protest meeting. Miss Crocker spoke first; then Miss Hewitt with Mrs. Jones, asking the crowd to follow, made their way towards the Palace Theatre and demanded admittance to the meeting. When this was refused the crowd, who were very sympathetic, endeavoured to push the women in at the doors. After twenty minutes or more of severe strug-

gling, the police beating back the crowd again and again, Mrs. Jones was arrested. The protest meeting was then resumed, and Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Watts, and Miss Chapelow asked the crowd to follow them to the theatre. In a few moments all these women were arrested. Miss Hewitt was arrested three times, but rescued each time by the crowd. Miss Crocker then asked the crowd to follow her to the back of the theatre to question Mr. Churchill as he came out, Miss Douglas Smith having run after the motor and questioned him on his arrival. Miss Crocker and Miss Ramsay had only just got to the stage-door when they were immediately arrested—"for spite," as some of the crowd angrily remarked. This was at about a quarter to four, and at half-past bail was offered at the police-station, but was refused on the grounds that it was then too soon, but if the "bailers-out" came at 5.30 p.m. the police would see what could be done. At 6 p.m. a message was sent to the other W.S.P.U. members that if they wished to see the arrested women they must go at once to the police-station, before they were sent to prison.

On visiting the women we found that a special court had been called, as the court does not sit on a Saturday afternoon, and they had been tried, none of the public being present, and with no chance of calling evidence, and had been sentenced to five days each in the second division. At 6.30 p.m., two hours after their arrest, they had been charged, sentenced, and imprisoned!

They agreed, of course, to revolt, and refuse all food as a protest against being placed in the second division and treated as ordinary criminals.

They were released from Leicester Prison on Wednesday morning.

E. G.

HOW THE MEN HELPED AT LEICESTER.

(By One of Them)

Inside the Palace a force of over 300 stewards and six constables were on duty to protect the President of the Board of Trade from possible Suffragist interruptions. From time to time "platform gentlemen" cast uneasy glances at the dress circle, where a limited number of ladies, each "guaranteed harmless" by two local Liberals, were allowed to sit after entering into their own recognisances to be of good behaviour. The doings of the Suffragettes in Leicester, and especially the equestriennes of the morning, were more talked about in the audience than the Budget. When Mr. Churchill asserted that the Government had the popular support of the masses of the people, a young man in the stalls shouted, "Why don't you secure the support of the women of this country by giving them the vote? How dare you stand on a democratic platform when—" At this stage the speaker was overwhelmed by stewards, and, after a struggle, ejected from the building. During this disturbance I had contrived to chain myself to the stall in which I was sitting, and about ten minutes later, when Mr. Churchill asserted that the Government had made no single serious or striking mistake, I called out: "What about the imprisonment of women political offenders in the second and third divisions? How about Mrs. Despard's case? Why will not the Prime Minister receive any deputation of women on Woman Suffrage?"

Long before I had finished my second question the Philistines were upon me, and the whole audience was in an uproar. But my ejection was not so easy as the stewards thought it would be. The padlocks held well, but at last the chain was smashed, and six constables carried me through a seething mob and to some extent protected me from the violence of the stewards. On the way, whenever a hand left my mouth, I gave the battle cry, "Votes for Women."

Apparently the excitement continued after my ejection, for the chairman had to appeal for order, and when Mr. Churchill got up again to speak he said: "When these proceedings are interrupted by weak and foolish women it is serious enough, but when meetings are interrupted by grown men, fully responsible for their actions, they run great risk of incurring the displeasure of the audience they disturb and affront. I hope you will realise, gentlemen," he continued, "what a very—" "Yes, it's a splendid exhibition of Liberal principles," shouted a well-known Leicester Socialist, Mr. Hawkins. His silver hairs did not save him from the most brutal treatment; frog-marched to the principal entrance, he was thrown violently on his back on the pavement, and as he attempted to get up a young policeman deliberately kicked him back. The crowd outside was intensely sympathetic, and cheered us, as our dilapidated clothing showed the treatment we had received inside. Loud cries of "Shame" were heard when Mr. Hawkins was taken into custody, and three attempted arrests of Miss Hewitt were defeated by a sympathetic and militant mob yelling, "They shan't take the little 'un!"

A number of people remained round the W.S.P.U. lorry at Old Cross late in the afternoon and clamoured for more speeches; and on Sunday morning a crowd of close on 2,000 people gathered in the Market. In the enforced absence of other speakers, I acted as chairman, and briefly described the scene inside the Palace. Miss Margaret Hewitt met with an enthusiastic reception, and when she announced that the six women arrested had been charged at a special court held at 5.30 the same afternoon, had been "tried" and convicted without an opportunity of calling witnesses in their defence or communicating with their friends, there were loud cries of "Shame!" and "It's never been done in Leicester before!" With the exception of two "Adult Suffragists," there were no controversial questions, and, with the workmen now thoroughly roused to active sympathy, a warm reception surely awaits the next Cabinet Minister who sets foot in Leicester. E. R.

In anticipation of something of the kind, Chief Superintendent Geary had placed some fifty men at the entrances and exits. The Chief Constable returned from his holiday on Saturday morning in order to be on the spot if any serious disturbances should occur, and was present when the raid took place.

—Leicester Mercury.

LORD CREWE REMINDED AT LEAMINGTON, SEPTEMBER 4.

In spite of all the precautions taken (grounds guarded, stewards and police at entrance, and pledged tickets for the women), four Suffragettes managed to reach the meeting last Saturday and remind the Earl of Crewe that there were women taxpayers without representation.

At 3 a.m. Saturday morning Miss Earl, Miss Young, Miss Bertha Ryland, and Miss Laura Ainsworth entered Victoria Park, going a back way and climbing over the railings. Scouting round, we found a hiding place in a plantation, where we remained (soaking and drying alternately) until 3.30 p.m. Soon after 6 a.m. men came to put up the fixtures for the meeting, and twice our hearts went down into our boots as three men entered the plantation to carry out planks.

About two o'clock the people began to come in for the meeting. We were very amused to hear a policeman calling to another, "Keep your eye on her, Tom; don't let her come in." "All right," came the answer; "she's got a bundle of VOTES FOR WOMEN on her arm to sell." We knew that meant Miss Burkitt had arrived.

At 3.30 we saw Earl Crewe drive past in his motor, and then prolonged cheers from the tent told us the meeting had commenced. We came from our hiding-place, climbed the railings, and strolled towards the tent. When we arrived there the policeman at the entrance looked at us rather suspiciously (he told us afterwards he did not think our boots looked as if we had come in at the gates). Seeing that Earl Crewe was then speaking, Miss Ainsworth walked in at the entrance and called "Votes for women, Lord Crewe; do justice to women taxpayers." Everyone jumped; people rushed to the doors, and Lord Crewe turned as if shot. She was turned out of the tent, and then, walking to the side and lifting a lapel, she made one more protest. This time a steward escorted her from the park. Meanwhile Miss Ryland had succeeded in getting in the tent and among the audience, where she made her protest, and she was taken out of the park. Miss Earl and Miss Young then walked to the side and made their protest at the back of Lord Crewe.

Seeing what was going on, the stewards at the entrance surrounded Miss Burkitt, and the policeman turned round and said, "I reckon you have scored one there, Miss." Stewards at the entrance were dumbfounded as to how we had entered. "Not through the gates," we told them.

When Lord Crewe arrived, as his motor slowed down at the entrance, Miss Burkitt threw in a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN, and said, "Take a copy of our paper, Lord Crewe."

We were met at the entrance by the Leamington members (who were kept out of the park) and taken for tea, which was most refreshing after our long wait. Our torn clothes were then stitched together by Miss Harraden.

There was a good sale of our paper at the gates by Miss Burkitt and Miss Neale, the majority being bought by people going into the meeting.

L. A.

A PROTEST AT SOUTHAMPTON.

On Tuesday, August 31, Mr. Runciman visited Southampton, and, of course, the Suffragettes were there to welcome him. No tickets could be obtained, but Miss Pitman was successful in putting a few questions to him outside the hall.

Miss Pitman waited outside the hall until the meeting was over. When Mr. Runciman appeared she took his arm and quietly said, "When are you going to give justice to women? You know you gentlemen talk a great deal about justice and freedom, but when are you going to be just to the women and give them the Vote?" He made no reply. She then mixed with the crowd and kept quiet until the wagonette began to move, when she made a dash for the step, hung on to the carriage door, and said: "When are you going to give justice to the women of your country?" While saying it a dozen men or more rushed and pulled her off, but she gave a final shout at the top of her voice, "Votes for Women!" The people on the whole were very friendly.

G. M. S.

MR. RUNCIMAN NOT AT LEEDS.

The Yorkshire Band of Hope Union, of which the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., is president, held its annual conference in Leeds on Saturday (4th), and the Minister for Education was announced to speak at an evening meeting. Some time before the final arrangements were made the organising secretary wrote to Miss Marsh to point out the aims of the society. He further mentioned that Mr. Runciman was in favour of the Suffragists' proposals, and therefore asked for a pledge that no disturbance should be made at the meeting. To this Miss Marsh replied that the women were waging war only on Cabinet Ministers, that Mr. Runciman's views on Votes for Women did not concern the Suffragettes, whereas the fact that he was a member of a Cabinet hostile to them rendered him liable to be questioned by the women until their just claims were granted.

Of course, if there was to be an audience at all it was impossible to exclude women from a temperance meeting! Many Leeds and Bradford Suffragettes made their way in only to learn that Mr. Runciman's Parliamentary duties kept him from travelling that day, and he was therefore unable to speak at the meeting!

Great precautions are being taken to prevent suffragists from creating a disturbance at the meeting in Southampton which Mr. Runciman will address to-morrow. No one will be admitted to the gathering to-morrow without a ticket, and payment will have to be made for seats. The main body of the hall will be free to men only, women being excluded, except to some special seats reserved for them, for which tickets are being issued by the committee to women well known to them. A large number of stewards have offered their services, and a full body of police will be in reserve.

—Evening Standard.

MR. MCKENNA AT NEWPORT (MON.).

Two members of the Bristol W.S.P.U. made an effective protest at Newport on Monday. As Mr. McKenna was driving from one hall to another Miss Pitman and Mrs. Lummis mounted the carriage steps, one on each side, and reminded Mr. McKenna of the women's demand for political justice.

Miss Pitman was assaulted with sticks, and her hat torn off and flung on the road by the occupants of the carriage.

Later, as Mr. McKenna left the second hall, Mrs. Lummis and Miss Turner, of Brighton, made a second protest, and Miss Turner was able to say, "Women demand justice," in Mr. McKenna's ear.

Something like a scare was occasioned the other day during the peaceful preparations for the Autumn Exhibition at the Walker Gallery. The militant Suffragettes, as everyone knows, have lately been much in evidence in Liverpool, and when the glass of an empty frame was found inscribed with the war cry of their organisation—"Votes for Women"—it was quite thought that the Suffragettes were entering on a scheme for invading the gallery. Any alarm that was occasioned was, however, quickly dispelled. The explanation was that the frame was intended for the portrait of Mr. Asquith, which will be an important feature of the exhibition, and some wag among the hangers had chalked the glass with what he considered an appropriate identification mark.

—Liverpool Courier.

The militant Suffragists have for the time being transferred their energies from the metropolis to the provinces. They are pursuing members of the Government with relentless vigour.

—Newcastle Chronicle.

THE HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN

Holiday workers are fast returning from the seaside and elsewhere. They have every reason to congratulate themselves on the success of the summer's work. All round the coast of England and Wales the flag of the W.S.P.U. has been kept flying. Sympathisers have been found in the most unexpected quarters; and foundations have been laid for vigorous local Unions in many places. Loyal workers in these localities will carry on the work begun by the W.S.P.U. members on their holidays, and thus the vast army of women who are demanding their political freedom will be added to day by day.

A striking instance of the world-wide effect of the movement comes from Oberammergau. One evening during Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's brief visit to the Continent they arrived at the little mountain village of Oberammergau. They were not expected. It was their wish, if possible, to stay not at the village inn, but with some of the people whose fame for courtesy and gentleness had reached them. They were fortunate in being received by the first family upon whom they called, Anton Lang, the man who makes the beautiful pottery, and who in the year 1900 was given the chief part in the Passion Play. That evening as they sat talking he and his wife began to speak, very much to the surprise of the visitors, about the Suffragette movement in England. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence expressed astonishment that in this far-away mountain home the echoes of their strife should have reached the ears of this family. They were told that Mrs. Lang's sister, who was helping her in the house, had been at the great Hyde Park demonstration meeting in June, 1908. Although they had not given their names, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence had been recognised immediately upon their arrival.

BAMBURGH.

This is the little village in Northumberland where Grace Darling was born. It is also in Sir Edward Grey's constituency, and Miss Marsh, the Yorkshire organiser, felt she must have a meeting before her holiday there was over. A meeting was therefore held on August 30, and practically everyone in the village was present, visitors included. Much interest was aroused and a very sympathetic hearing was given Miss Marsh. VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold, and a collection was taken which amounted to over £1.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Thompson, Mr. W. Hamilton, Whitley Wood, Surrey Road, South.
Meibé, Miss, Durley Dene Hydro, West Cliff.
Willson, Miss, Durley Dene Hydro, West Cliff.

Will others spending the early part of September in Bournemouth communicate with the above-mentioned ladies?

Mr. Hamilton Thompson kindly offers his services as steward at meetings.

BRIGHTON.

Clarke, Mrs., and local workers, 8, North Street Quadrant. (Office hours 10-1, 3-5, 7-9.)
Dugdale, the Misses, 8, San Remo, Hove.
Goldring, Miss Constance A., Woodlands, Cuckfield, Hayward's Heath.
Layton, Miss.
McKeown, Mrs., 209, Preston Drive.
Stearns, Miss, Blenheim House.
Turner, Miss.

The meetings at the Western Boundary every afternoon at 3.30 are now the great attraction for visitors to Brighton, and much disappointment is felt when the weather proves too unkind, as has happened several days lately, for a meeting to take place. Those members of the local Union who have been away for their holidays are now returning ready to take up the autumn work with renewed vigour. Mrs. McKeown spoke at Rutland Gardens, Hove, on Thursday evening. On Tuesday Miss Dugdale and Mrs. Clarke had two very successful meetings at Shoreham. Mrs. Clarke hopes that all members and sympathisers will come to the offices and offer to help the cause either by selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, speaking, or in any other way. Miss Stearns is training good speakers at her class, held at 8 p.m. on Fridays.

CORNWALL.

Crosby Smith, Mrs., The Homestead, Newquay.
Gregory, Miss E. W., Trethvas Farm, The Lizard.
Hall, Mrs. St. John, 5, Kynance Terrace, Lizard.
Howey, Mrs., Tregenna House, Penzance.
Mahr, Mrs., 9, The Parade, Truro.
Master, Mrs., Beacon House, Newquay.
Webbe, Mrs. A. G., Kenneck Cottage, Ruan Minor.

Untiring activity on the part of members of the W.S.P.U. is shown by the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN in the most inaccessible parts of the coast. "No hole or corner of the rocks is sacred," says Miss Gregory. "Not only are male visitors made to buy copies; but are compelled to promise they will read them before being allowed to pay their pennies for the paper."

VOTES FOR WOMEN may be obtained in Penzance from Mrs. Howey, and in Truro Mrs. Mahr is taking charge of the sales in Miss Mary Phillips's absence. Mrs. Webbe will be pleased to combine with other workers in the neighbourhood for a two or three weeks' holiday campaign.

EDENBRIDGE, KENT.

MacRae, Miss Georgina, Comforts Cottage, near Edenbridge.

Four meetings have been addressed in this neighbourhood by Miss Marie Naylor. At the last of these the chair was taken by Dr. Ede, who in her opening remarks dealt with the heroic action of the Hunger-strikers. Miss Naylor, who gave a sketch of the militant movement, had an excellent reception.

LETCHEWORTH GARDEN CITY.

Browne, Miss Millicent, "Kelfield," Norton Way.

Miss Millicent Browne reports two very successful meetings at Garden City last week. A new speaker has proved once again how the gentlest, most retiring of women will volunteer to mount the public platform and excel in defence of her principles. A meeting at Baldock was also very encouraging. A good report appeared in the local Press. Will Suffragettes visiting Garden City make themselves known to Miss Browne if possible?

An interesting correspondence has been carried on in the local Press between the prospective Liberal candidate for North Herts and the Suffragists.

SHERINGHAM.

The Sheringham Campaign has now come to an end, and all concerned may congratulate themselves heartily upon the results. During the week Miss Phyllis Ayrton was unexpectedly recalled to town, leaving Miss Gilliat and Miss Casserley to carry through the last meeting on Friday. Miss Casserley, as chairman, explained the meaning of the colours, and exposed the physical force fallacy. Miss Gilliat spoke on the necessity for the vote for over an hour, at the end of which she answered a number of questions. A collection was taken, and then cheers were given for Mrs. Pankhurst. The most pleasing experience has been the sympathy of most of the fishermen. One of the young men remarked one day, "You see, Miss, we should like our mothers to have a vote." Many inquiries have been made about the London At Homes.

WEST WALES.

This week brings to a close the organised holiday campaign on the West Coast of Wales, but VOTES FOR WOMEN and other literature will still be sold in several of the towns visited by Miss Keevil and others. Two meetings have been held at Pwllheli, at both of which Miss Keevil and Miss Phillips have met with great sympathy from the audience, many of whom expressed their changed views since hearing the woman's cause explained. At the close of the second meeting on Thursday evening Miss Keevil consented to act as judge of the Children's Sand Castle Competition, and, after deciding which were the best three, awarded an extra prize to the castle on which "Votes for Women" had been traced in white pebbles.

The meeting at Nevin was largely attended and most successful. At Cricieth there was some opposition, owing possibly to its being in the heart of a Cabinet Minister's constituency, but the women succeeded in gaining a hearing. The meeting broke up in the most friendly manner, with a splendid sale of literature and an excellent collection. Women and men alike came up at the close to shake hands and express their admiration and sympathy, while beautiful flowers were presented by a new sympathiser.

The meeting at Portmadoc, also addressed by Miss Keevil and Miss Phillips, was most encouraging. Many people saw the women off at the station, and wished them "good luck" and speedy success. Miss Barnett and the Misses Gratton have been invaluable helpers throughout the week. Miss Keevil's only regret is that she could not continue the campaign for a longer time, as each day fresh signs of success showed themselves. "Undoubtedly," she writes, "Wales will be strongly with us in the near future. The wish has been frequently expressed again and again that a Welsh

organiser should be sent to Wales; in the meantime I have promised to send speakers from the Midlands for any meeting which shall be arranged."

The sum of £118 16s 7d. was sent to the Treasurer, and there still remain several collections and subscriptions, but Miss Keevil points out that the West Coast of Wales campaign has not entirely covered its own expenses, as £100 of the above sum is for the Midland funds. Sympathisers therefore with the West Coast of Wales campaign are asked to send in donations, in order to defray completely the expenses of this very successful campaign.

WHITLEY BAY.

Floyd, Miss Lettice, Beverley Hotel, Cullercoats.
Williams, Miss Annie.

In addition to the Wednesday and Saturday meetings, propaganda work has been done and meetings held in five colliery villages. The reception of the women in these villages, where no suffrage meetings have been held before, has been very encouraging, the miners and many of their wives showing the keenest interest and sympathy. Having had to fight for their own rights and reforms, they accept the militant tactics as necessary, and no unfriendly criticism is evoked. Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Violet Taylor, Miss Ross, Miss E. Davison, and Miss Balls have given most valuable help as speakers. Last week's supply of VOTES FOR WOMEN (150) was sold before the end of the week. Hartley, Seyhill, and Seaton Delaval are among the colliery villages now being attacked.

WHITSTABLE.

Wilkinson, Mrs. Gertrude, Belrapiar, Whitstable, Kent.
Yates, Mrs. Lamartine, The Cottage, Seasalter, near Whitstable.

Mrs. Wilkinson and Mrs. Lamartine Yates are still carrying on a very successful campaign. They report that it was a mistake to hold a meeting on the cliff in the evening, some very rough treatment having been the result. This, however, they do not regret, as it has caused so much sympathy and interest.

The *Whitstable Times* says:—"Suffragettes are very forgiving people! Notwithstanding the disgraceful behaviour of the lowest section of the Whitstable population on Monday evening, Mrs. Wilkinson threw open her garden and her house, as it rained before the meeting was over, to an audience which listened attentively to a speech by Mrs. Lamartine Yates lasting an hour and a-half. Suffragettes are also very persistent. These ladies held a meeting at Tankerton on regatta day, and once more trusted to the

sense of fair play which is a tradition with Englishmen. The meeting took place too late for an account to be included in this week's issue, but we hope that they will be justified in their reliance on the help of all peaceable and respectable people, and that Whitstable will do what it can during their future meetings to wipe away the stain incurred last Monday on West Cliff."

There was a large and very orderly audience at Tankerton; the meeting at noon was preceded by a procession from Whitstable Town Station to Tankerton Hotel.

The papers, VOTES FOR WOMEN, are eagerly bought, and there are many inquiries as to future meetings. Mrs. Wilkinson gives two more At Homes in her garden. Mrs. Lamartine Yates has had the entire burden of speaking on her shoulders, as two other speakers who were expected could not come. She would be glad of the help of a good speaker for the Wednesday At Home, September 15, if there is one in any neighbouring town who could come over for the day.

WORTHING.

Miss K. Kelly, B.A., reports most encouraging success from Worthing. Over and over again inquiries have been made with regard to further meetings and the formation of a local W.S.P.U. A lady who had been collecting signatures for an Anti-Suffrage petition has confessed that Mrs. Clarke has completely converted her, and that she regrets having helped the "Antis." Worthing offers an excellent field for future work.

YARMOUTH.

The last of the series of meetings held in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth took place on August 30 in the market-place. The opposition expected by the police was conspicuous by its absence, and the large audience listened with interest and appreciation to speeches by Mrs. Leach, Dr. Rosa Ford, and Miss L. Tyson. The total number of VOTES FOR WOMEN sold in the week was 523, and in addition there was an excellent sale of badges, pamphlets, etc. New members were enrolled, excellent collections were taken at the meetings, and with the help of local sympathisers all expenses were covered, and the offer of the N.W.S.P.U. to pay half the cost of exhibiting a poster at the station for three months if the other half can be defrayed locally can be accepted.

By a mistake grateful acknowledgments for kind hospitality accorded by Miss Brown and Mrs. Harbord to the London workers were omitted from last week's report.

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

London.—Mrs. Flora Drummond, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.
West of England.—Miss Annie Kenney, 37, Queen's Road (opposite Art Gallery), Clifton. Plymouth: Miss Vera Wentworth, 11, Alfred Street. The Hoe. Torquay: Miss Elsie Howey, Victoria Parade. Cornwall: Miss Mary Phillips, 8, The Parade, Truro.
Lancashire and North Wales.—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, 164, Oxford Road, Manchester. Liverpool: Miss S. Ada Flatman, 28, Berry Street, Preston: 41, Glover's Court. Rochdale: 84, Yorkshire Street.
Midlands and West Wales.—Miss Gladice G. Keevil, 14, Ethel Street, Birmingham. Nottingham: Miss N. Crocker, 6, Carlton Street.
Yorkshire.—Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 68, Manningham Lane, Bradford. Middlesbrough: Miss D. Pethick, c/o Post Office.
Newcastle.—Miss Edith New, 284, Westgate Hill.
Glasgow.—Mrs. A. K. Craig, 141, Bath Street; Miss Margaret Cameron, 148, Sauchiehall Street.
Edinburgh.—Miss Florence E. M. Macaulay, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street; Mrs. Drummond, 63, Princes Street.
Aberdeen.—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 41, Union Street.

Never has there been a time of such great activity in the militant movement as to-day. From all quarters comes evidence of increased zeal in the pursuit of the policy of the W.S.P.U. on the part of old members and growing enthusiasm among new converts, while in every direction fresh ground is being broken and ancient prejudices swept away. Mrs. Pankhurst's Highland tour is proving that the cause has only to be explained to win the approval and support of the electors, while even in Wales (as will be seen from our account of Miss Keevil's campaign on p. 1161), the movement is making its way with a sureness and steadiness that should convince the most sceptical that the British public is on the side of the women. Many plans for autumn and winter work are being made. Miss Annie Kenney has an extensive scheme of extension into places yet untouched, and other organisers have similar plans on hand. The harvest is great, and we call upon all those who wish for the political freedom of women to join the ranks of the fighters, and communicate with the organiser nearest to them without delay.

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES.

The next great work before London members is the Albert Hall meeting on Thursday, October 7, when the chair will be taken by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst will speak. This meeting will be a send-off to Mrs. Pankhurst, and will be the last occasion on which she will be heard in London before her visit to America, where she has undertaken a lecturing tour. Volunteers are wanted to help in working up the London districts with a view to this great meeting. The work has already begun, and, for the purpose of advertising, the district around the Albert Hall has already been divided into four parts, namely, Hammersmith, Knightsbridge, Paddington, and Kensington. In these districts special canvassing is being undertaken. Volunteers are wanted to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN (the best form of advertising the movement), selling tickets for the meeting, canvassing from house to house, holding meetings, and in other special ways. An appeal is made to teachers, nurses, and business women to send in their names to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. They should indicate the amount of time they can give, and the work will be allotted to them. Tickets for sale are now ready, and can be obtained from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. They should be obtained without delay. Details as to prices will be found under Announcements (page 1154). Will those members, including the regular stewards, willing to act as stewards at the meeting, send in their names and addresses to Miss Hambling, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., as soon as possible?

Sellers for VOTES FOR WOMEN are wanted daily at 4, Clements Inn, at 10.30 and 2.30; they should ask for Miss Ainsworth.

There is room for recruits for the Drum and Fife Band, and application should be made to Miss Irene Dallas at 4, Clements Inn, W.C. A band practice takes place every Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m. at St. James's Hall.

WEST OF ENGLAND.

A rousing welcome home was given last Saturday by the Bristol members to their brave hunger-strikers, Mrs. Dove-Willcox and Miss Mary Allen. A very fine procession of women and men, with nine banners and tricolour flags innumerable, followed by a long trail of carriages, marched four miles through crowds of people to Henley Grove. One happy feature was a series of flags bearing the names of countries which have already taken the step of recognising women as citizens. Owing to the rain, Miss Bland provided, at a moment's notice, for the reception of the very large company in the house, where the ticket-holders crowded into the large drawing-room. A belt and clasp were presented to Mrs. Dove-Willcox by Mrs. Barrett (who has been acting as leader in her absence), and a similar gift was made to Miss Allen by Miss Bland, on behalf of the local W.S.P.U. In a characteristically excellent speech Miss Kenney expounded and defended the policy in pursuance of which Mrs. Dove-Willcox and Miss Allen had suffered imprisonment and privation. These two ladies, each of whom received an ovation on rising, then gave an account of their personal share in the deputation and the hunger-strike. The utmost indignation has been felt

by Bristol women at the unfair and un-English action of the Home Office in the second prosecution of Mrs. Dove-Willcox, under circumstances which reduced the show of fair trial to a mere farce, for offences alleged to have been committed in prison, and the two hunger-strikers were greeted with a warmth to which indignation against Mr. Gladstone, enthusiasm for the Women's Cause, and personal affection for well-known colleagues all contributed. The Press was well represented, and the procession through the most central streets of Bristol, together with the reports in the daily papers, have attracted a great deal of attention to the movement. The procession was most efficiently organised by Mrs. Lummis and Miss Alice Walters. To-morrow (Saturday) Newport will welcome the hunger-strikers at Llanwern Park, by the kind invitation of Mrs. D. A. Thomas.

The winter plan of campaign has now been settled. It is hoped that new ground in the various places mentioned in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN (under West of England campaign) may be broken, and, in addition, there will be weekly At Homes in Bristol, Bath, Cardiff, Newport, Exeter, and Torquay. At Newport a shop has been taken, and members are collecting funds to meet the rent, as well as giving their personal services in the shop itself. Any who would like to help in this special venture are asked to communicate with Miss Annie Kenney, 37, Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol. Miss Kenney also specially invites anyone in the West of England who would like a speaker sent down for a few days to write to her at the above address. A special ticket meeting is being organised by Miss Vera Wentworth in Exeter. The speakers will be Miss Wentworth, Miss Howey, and two of the Exeter Hunger-strikers. The date will be announced next week. Volunteers are wanted for selling VOTES FOR WOMEN in every part of the West of England. Those anxious to join in the next deputation to the House of Commons should send their names to Miss Annie Kenney without delay.

LANCASHIRE.

Manchester doings in connection with the White City Protest will be found on p. 1153. Mrs. Baines sends the following touching letter which has come in response to her appeal for volunteers:—"In last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN I see you are asking for the name of one militant woman in every Lancashire town. I am only a mill girl, with nothing to give to our movement but myself, but if you can make any use of me I am at your service."

Members have been busy decorating their new shop at 28, Berry Street, Liverpool, which will be opened on September 25. Special thanks are due to Messrs. Wilson and Co., who have supplied paint and varnish free of cost, the labour being given by the local members. A collecting card has been prepared and sent out to members, with a view to raising the funds for furnishing and other expenses entailed by this new venture, and it is hoped to clear expenses by the opening night. Preparations are being made for Mrs. Pankhurst's visit to Liverpool on October 11, previous to her departure for America. Members are specially invited to do their very utmost to help to make this send-off meeting known by means of open-air meetings and special forms of advertisement. Tickets can be obtained from Miss Patricia Woodlock, 12, South Hunter Street. The names of those wishing for the honour of stewarding on this occasion should be sent in at once to Miss Woodlock. The Tuesday evening weekly At Homes will re-open at the Engineers' Rooms, 48, Mount Pleasant, on the first Tuesday of October.

MIDLANDS.

Large crowds have attended the meetings held in Birmingham during the week, and the audiences have evinced great curiosity as to what plans the Suffragettes have in hand for the visit of the Prime Minister on September 17. The organisers will be glad if members will undertake to be present at open-air meetings, and assist by taking collections and selling literature. The afternoon At Homes will re-open on Tuesday, September 21; the place will be announced in next week's VOTES FOR WOMEN. An account of the splendid protest at Leamington, in which Midland members took part, will be found on page 1160.

Miss Crocker having been imprisoned for her share in the magnificent protest at Leicester (see page 1159), her place at Nottingham has been temporarily filled by Mrs. Burgis, who reports that the new office, at 6, Carlton Street, was opened on September 1, and that Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts wish to thank all the friends who have helped to make it look so attractive. The speakers at the opening were Miss Crocker, Dr. Fairfield, and Miss Helen Watts, and Miss Gladys Roberts thrilled her hearers with some account of experiences during the hunger-strike. Will all who possibly can call at 6, Carlton Street this week for news of the prisoners? They are Miss Crocker, Miss Roberts, and Miss Helen Watts; they were released on Wednesday morning.

The Midlands caravan has visited Evesham and Pershore, and, with Miss Agnes Kelly as speaker, good meetings have been held.



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Miss Hooper and Miss Walker, from Derby, joined the van on Wednesday, and have held meetings in Tewkesbury and Cheltenham.

YORKSHIRE.

Leeds Suffragettes have protested against an order issued by the City Council prohibiting the sale of literature and taking of collections in local parks. As a result, several women have had their names and addresses taken, and last week Miss Bertha Quinn and Miss M. Halliday were summoned to appear at the Town Hall, together with a male sympathiser. The Stipendiary dismissed all three with a caution. Yorkshire members are asked to refer to the Programme of Events (page 1154) for notice of meetings.

The North Yorkshire autumn campaign opens this week with the return of Miss Pethick and Miss Bowker to Middlesbrough. Immediate future events are Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's two meetings at Redcar and Middlesbrough on September 28 and 29 respectively. It is hoped that all friends will help to make these a great success. Meanwhile a strenuous open-air campaign will be carried on, and all who will volunteer to sell tickets or help at the meetings are asked to send in their names to Miss Pethick (see preceding page for address.)

NEWCASTLE.

The Warner Colliery Band, which was engaged to play in the procession organised in honour of Miss Kathleen Brown's return to Newcastle after her hunger-strike, have intimated their wish to play on future occasions free of charge, except for out-of-pocket expenses. This band is composed of working miners, who are, of course, electors.

SCOTLAND.

All the workers in the Scottish centres are concentrating their energies on making the demonstration on October 9 an unqualified success. On page 1150 will be found an article on "The Scottish Woman and the Edinburgh Demonstration," followed by practical hints as to how women may help. The W.S.P.U. motor-car continues its triumphal progress through the Highlands, and a number of meetings have been addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst.

Among successful meetings held have been those at Kingussie, Aviemore, Oban, Fort William, Dingwall, Strathpeffer, Invergordon, Tain, Inverness, and Nairn. Meetings have also been held at Beaulley (Dundee) and at Montrose, where much interest has been aroused and support promised for the Scottish demonstration by local ladies. At a meeting in Forfar the large audience showed great interest in the points dealt with in the speeches, and the local Press has devoted considerable space to the demonstration on October 9. In addition to the Scottish Demonstration Office at 63, Princes Street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Drummond's headquarters, a demonstration office and shop has been opened in Glasgow at 148, Sauchiehall Street. Glasgow friends and sympathisers are urgently asked to offer their time and services in looking after this new office, in selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, assisting at open-air meetings and helping in other ways. Volunteers should call at the office any day after 10 a.m. Miss Margaret Cameron, who is in charge, would also be glad if ladies would lend their drawing-rooms for meetings; she will arrange for speakers to attend. The work will be extended to all the towns round Glasgow, and Miss Cameron makes an urgent appeal for help.

Miss Macaulay and Miss Paul are meeting with a very encouraging reception in Fife. They held a successful dinner-hour meeting in Cupar, and two evening meetings at Dysart and Kirkcaldy. At the latter they are getting up a drawing-room meeting, at which they hope to enlist the help of many of the local women. The local Press have commented favourably on the meetings, and especially on the orderly character of the audiences.

Mrs. Frank Corbett has addressed four meetings at Stirling during the week, three out-of-doors, Fallin, Cowie, and Bannockburn, and one, St. Ninians, in a hall owing to unfavourable weather.

The audiences were in every case most orderly, and listened with close attention. Two drawing-room meetings were also greatly appreciated, and have done much to correct erroneous ideas. New members have joined, and, as one direct result of Mrs. Frank Corbett's visit, one Stirling member at any rate will go on the next deputation.

**WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE TRIAL.
MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.**

At the Bow Street Police Court on Friday last Mr. Curtis Bennett gave his considered decision on the charges of obstructing the police preferred against Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, and six others of the Women's Freedom League.

Mr. Curtis Bennett said he quite agreed that everyone had the right to present a petition or a remonstrance to the Sovereign through the proper officer, the Home Secretary, and also to any member of Parliament, and to use any legitimate means in his or her power to rectify any abuse or grievance, as laid down in Erskine May. He was not prepared to differ from the ruling of the chief magistrate that a member of Parliament was not compelled to receive any such petition or remonstrance. As this matter was now a subject of an appeal in the High Court and would soon be heard, he was of opinion that until such appeal had been determined conduct such as the defendants had pursued should most assuredly be stopped by the Suffragists. It had been decided in the case of Chaffers v. Goldsmith that no member, even after the reception of any petition or recommendation, was bound to present the same to Parliament. He was also of opinion that the form of any such petition of remonstrance was a matter for Parliament and not for any police officer, and he found that the police had not suggested the contrary in this case. He was further of opinion that the conduct of the police had been most praiseworthy. It must be remembered that on the evening previous to the arrests the defendants Boileau and Bunten had, on the arrival of the Prime Minister at his official residence, endeavoured to force the reception of a document upon him; that he had refused to receive it, evidently as an expression of his annoyance at such conduct; and that thereupon one of them threw a paper roll towards him. Earlier the same afternoon certain members of the Women's Freedom League had been informed by Superintendent Wells that the Prime Minister had nothing to add to his written communication. The presentation of any petition or remonstrance must be with reasonable conduct on the part of the petitioners, but in his opinion it was not reasonable conduct to picket the official residence of the Prime Minister, or, indeed, the residence of any other member, as had been done in the present case for a period of six weeks, particularly after the written communication which had been addressed to them on behalf of Mr. Asquith, and after a message had been sent to them through Superintendent Wells. He was of opinion that the defendants, by refusing to obey the lawful request of Superintendent Wells to go away from Downing Street, did resist and obstruct that officer in the proper discharge of his duties.

He was of opinion that Superintendent Wells, acting in his discretion as chief acting officer of the police for the district in which the defendants were arrested, had authority to order the apprehension of them all. As a case was pending in the High Court, he was still willing not to record a conviction until that had been heard.

Mr. Healy asked the magistrate to convict and state a case on the grounds that the charge disclosed no legal offence; that if so there was no legal evidence to support it; and that illegal evidence was admitted. The reason he wanted to appeal was that the facts of the case were not the same as in the other case now pending in the High Court.

The magistrate imposed a fine of 40s. or seven days' imprisonment but agreed to state a case, and ordered each of the defendants to find a surety in £40 to prosecute the appeal.

Soon afterwards the defendants were liberated, pending the appeal.

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LOCAL NOTES.

BRITXON W.S.P.U.—Will members please note that we resume our open-air meetings at "White Horse" on Friday, September 10, and at Brockwell Park on Sunday, 19th? We are changing our weekly meetings from Thursday to Friday, as many of our members who like to attend the At Homes at St. James's Hall were prevented from doing so by acting as literature sellers and collectors at our meetings.—KATHLEEN TANNER.

CAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM W.S.P.U.—On Wednesday evening a large audience listened to an interesting speech from Miss Dawson, though the evening was cold and damp. VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold and a collection taken. The next meeting will be on Saturday, September 11, by the Pump, in Dulwich Village, at 5 p.m. Will members note the change of time? As this is new ground, all members and friends should be present to make the meeting a great success.—A. M. KNIGHT, for C. DAWSON, Hon. Sec.

CROYDON W.S.P.U.—Our meeting at Katharine Street last Sunday was a success, and many questions were asked. No meetings will be held in Croydon for the next fortnight, but after that a committee meeting will be called, followed soon after by a members' meeting to discuss the winter campaign. Our Union warmly thanks Mrs. Rose for the six chairs and two tables received.—G. CAMERON-SWAN.

FOREST GATE W.S.P.U.—Our open-air meeting will be held this week on Friday at 7.30 at Sebert Road. Mrs. Whitten and Mrs. Sleight will speak.

HORNEY W.S.P.U.—The Horney W.S.P.U. has grown so large that it entails a great deal of clerical and other routine work, and Miss Brown and Mrs. Cox have kindly offered to undertake the whole of this work. This relieves Miss Bonwick and allows her to devote more time to speaking. All Horney members will feel pleased with this arrangement and grateful to the two members who have offered their services. Next Thursday's meeting will be at corner of St. Thomas's Road, Finesbury Park, at 6.30 o'clock, instead of inside the Park.—KATE JACKSON.

ILFORD W.S.P.U.—We are arranging a meeting for September 14 or 15 opposite Ilford Station at 7.45. Will any of our members willing to sell VOTES call at 68, Cranbrook Road on Saturday next, September 11, at 7 p.m.? We want the assistance of as many as possible.—ETHEL C. HASLAM.

KENSINGTON W.S.P.U.—A good autumn programme is being arranged in this district, and it is hoped that all intending helpers will call at the shop for particulars. The first of our series of Tuesday evening At Homes will be held next Tuesday, September 14, in the Studio, 2, Campden Hill Square, at 8 p.m. Miss Brackenbury will speak, in addition to those already announced. The sale of the paper continues, and has been carried to the doors of the Women's Exhibition at Olympia, for which more helpers are needed. Will everyone kindly remember our Jumble Sale, and send contributions as soon as possible to Mrs. Eates, 7, Wrentham Avenue, Willesden. Our shop and offices are at 143, Church Street, Kensington. Telephone, 2116 Western.—LOUISE M. EATES, Hon. Sec.

LEWISHAM W.S.P.U.—On Sunday, September 5, at 5.30 p.m., we had a good audience on Blackheath. Mrs. Bouvier spoke, and specially mentioned our public meeting at the Blackheath Concert Hall on October 13, when Mrs. P. Lawrence and Lady Constance Lytton will be the speakers, and the drum and fife band will be present. Will members and friends note that a general meeting will be held at Avenue House, Avenue Road, on Friday, September 10, at 8 p.m., when the annual report will be read and important business in connection with the shop and the meeting of October 13 will be discussed? Stewards and volunteers for taking part in the drum and fife band procession on October 13 are needed. Will all those who cannot be present at our general meeting on September 10 send in their names to Mrs. Bouvier, Hon. Sec., stating if they will act as stewards at the Blackheath Concert Hall or form part of the procession on October 13? Next Sunday the meeting on Blackheath will be held at 3 p.m., as usual.—J. A. BOUVIER, Hon. Sec.

PUTNEY AND FULHAM W.S.P.U.—Thanks to Miss Gilliat and a few other members, our shop kept open the greater part of each day throughout the month. We have commenced "full time" again, i.e., 10 to 8. A board has been placed over the shop, having on it in the colours, "Votes for Women, Local Offices." Open-air meetings have been held on Putney Embankment (Thursday, September 2, at 7 p.m.) and on Putney Heath (Sunday, September 5, at 3.30 p.m.), the chief speakers being Mrs. Furlie-Smith, Miss Everitt, and Dr. Bather, F.R.S. A committee meeting will be held on Mon-

day, September 13, at 6.30 p.m., at the offices (9, High Street, Putney), when arrangements will be made for the approaching jumble sale. Will friends look out any useful articles they can spare? The address to which they are to be sent and date of the sale will be announced shortly. Friends specially interested in the disposal of the £10 bed-spread should be present if possible at 9, High Street, Putney, at 7.30 to-night (September 10).—H. ROBERTS, S. CUTTEN, Hon. Secs.

RICHMOND AND KEW W.S.P.U.—Miss M. Coombs on Saturday, August 28, addressed a meeting at Heron Court. At Kew Bridge Approach on Sunday, August 29, Miss Jacobs was the speaker, Miss Clayton taking the chair. Both meetings were well attended. The At Home at "Glengarriff" on Friday last had a good muster of local members. At the meeting over which Mrs. Blundell presided capital addresses were delivered by Mrs. Archibold, Miss Barnett, and Miss Jacobs. In the discussion which followed the opening of a local shop was considered, and several subscriptions to a guarantee fund were announced. The usual open-air meeting was held on Saturday, September 4, Mrs. Carus-Wilson in the chair and Miss Jacobs as speaker. Last Sunday afternoon (September 5), at Kew Bridge Approach, the speaker was Miss E. Myers, Miss Jacobs in the chair. Open-air meetings will be held next Saturday (11th) at Heron Court, at 11.30, when Miss Myers will speak; and on Sunday (12th), at Kew Bridge Approach, at 3.30 p.m.—CLARA T. CLAYTON, Hon. Sec.

STREATHAM AND DISTRICT W.S.P.U.—On and after next Sunday, September 12, our weekly meetings on the Common will commence at 3 p.m., as formerly. During this holiday season we are very short-handed, and we call upon members who are at home to come and help sell papers, etc. Last Sunday's meeting was well attended. Mrs. Cullen spoke and Mrs. Whitten took the chair. Next Sunday we are to have Miss Corson, who speaks on her late prison experiences. Miss L. Tyson will also speak.—LEONORA TYSON, Hon. Sec.

WIMBLEDON W.S.P.U.—Last Sunday afternoon Miss Jarvis spoke on the Common, and an hour after the meeting had been declared closed an interested crowd still surrounded the chairman, Mrs. Knight, who remained to answer questions and promote discussion. Next Sunday, at 3 p.m., Miss Marie V. Brackenbury will be speaker and Mrs. Lorisgnol chairman.—M. GRANT.

PLANTING THE FLAG ON THE WEST COAST OF IRELAND.

The Suffrage flag has been planted on the most westerly headland of Europe, thanks to Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, Mus. Bac. After Mass Mrs. Cousins addressed a large and attentive crowd outside Ventry chapel, and this and a meeting at Dingley have resulted in a large increase in the membership of the Irish Women's Franchise League.

BELGIUM AND THE SUFFRAGE.

Women in Belgium are watching the struggle for the franchise in England with keen interest, as they realise that when British women have won the right to vote the way will be paved for the same reform in Belgium, where voteless women work much harder than men, while the latter may have as many as four votes. The qualification is as follows: (1) Every man, without exception, is entitled to a vote on reaching the age of 25. (2) Payment of rates and taxes entitles him to a second vote. (3) Fatherhood bestows a third. (4) Ownership of property also confers a vote. There is no Woman's Property Act. In Belgium it is the women who work, while the men in many cases sit idling or card-playing beside them.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

Those wishing for a country life should write to the Garden Colony, Horsington, Lincoln, where workers are taken for 10s. 6d. weekly, while "on-lookers" pay 15s.

A healthy open-air life, with a vegetarian diet, may be had at Anstey College Settlement, Halesowen, Worcestershire, where instruction in gymnastics, domestic economy, morris dances, etc., is given. The college is (1) a guest house for vegetarians, (2) a retreat for rest and healing, (3) a settlement.

For absolute rest in the open air, simple and nourishing diet (non-flesh), and curative, air-baths, sun-baths, etc., Broadlands can be highly recommended. Write to the Manager, Broadlands, Medstead, Hants, for prospectus, mentioning VOTES FOR WOMEN.

A WOMAN WHO DOES THINGS.

A W.S.P.U. member, visiting Brighton, discovered in a stationer's shop two placards. One was a picture of Napoleon, with the motto, "This man did things without talking." The other was decorated with an excellent portrait of Mrs. Pankhurst, and had the motto "This woman did things without talking." The latter was being sold at 2d., but, owing to the stock having been bought out by Suffragettes, the price was raised to 3d. each.

A SUFFRAGETTE WEDDING.

Mr. Frank Rutter, a well-known supporter of the VOTES FOR WOMEN cause, and Miss Thirza Tierman, a New Zealand lady, were married last Monday week at Southsea, a pretty little Sussex village. Some twenty or thirty members of the W.S.P.U. were present, and the colours were much in evidence. Mr. Victor Duval acted as best man. The clergyman who conducted the service owned to never having met Suffragettes before, and said that he was much impressed by their courage and devotion. Mrs. Rutter has recently joined the W.S.P.U.

CHAMPIONING THE CAUSE.

The Rev. Gertrud von Petzold has been debating at Iowa with Senator Gilliland on Woman Suffrage. The *Glenwood Opinion* says the debate was really one of the most attractive, if not the most attractive, drawing cards on the Chautauqua programme. "The largest crowd present during the week was on this occasion. Visitors were here from all parts of the country. The majority of the audience were in strong sympathy with the lady. . . . Miss von Petzold talked fluently and clearly—and most of the large assembly could hear—and she stayed right by her subject, presenting one argument after another upon her side in favour of woman having the ballot. Nearly all of the gentlemen speakers on the Chautauqua programmes ramble more or less from their subjects, with wordy preliminaries, but she did not at any time."

"ON THE SIDE OF THE ANGELS."

"My sympathy is very much in favour of the militant section, for the reason that, whatever reform men have tried to carry through to a successful issue, a great percentage of its advocates have been actively militant. There has always been, and always will be, a militant body in the cause of progress. No fewer than 500 men were imprisoned in connection with the promulgation of the Reform Act; and women, after all, are only human in their methods, if divine in ideals. And I am happy to say that I am 'on the side of the angels.' 'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war,' but war has her triumphs, too! . . . How can I, with all the experience I have had of the ability of women in my own and other callings—how can I be anything but a Suffragist?"—Mr. Forbes Robertson at Sheffield.

At Guisborough Petty Sessions, Mr. William Armistead, manager of basic slag works at Middlesbrough, has been fined £3 for assaulting a member of the W.S.P.U., Miss Catherine M. de Legh, of Redcar. The occasion was the visit of Mr. Winston Churchill to Saltburn on August 7, and it was alleged for the defence that the lady was in danger of being pushed into a pond, and that Mr. Armistead thought he was protecting her.

Miss Maud Howe Elliott, the daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, said in a recent speech: "After my long residence in Europe several new things in the suffrage situation have impressed me. I was very much struck by the fact that we are no longer assailed by ridicule. We find bitter opposition, but there is a note of fear in it, and the ridicule is gone. It also struck me that it is growing very fashionable to be a suffragist. In my youth it was a most unfashionable thing to be with the clever minority."

At a meeting of the Northumbrian Pioneer Lodge at North Shields recently Brother James Rankin read a paper on the enfranchisement of women. In concluding Bro. Rankin hoped that he had been the means of brushing away some of the prejudices that existed against this movement. After all the mild means and methods to bring home the justice of the cause had failed, the militant Suffragettes were working in the only way that would win in the end, and he believed that the name of Mrs. Pankhurst and other leaders would live and be honoured after some of our present legislators had been forgotten.

WOMEN AND THE BUDGET.

September 29th is the last day for making a claim for any relief or benefit offered by it. **Income Tax Returns** are prepared, **Appeals** conducted, and **Over-paid Tax** recovered by Mrs. E. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., Certified Accountant, the only woman who is entitled under the Revenue Act to appear before the Special Commissioners on a client's behalf. CRAVEN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C.

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