

THE VOTE.
May 8, 1914.
ONE PENNY.

PERNICIOUS TWADDLE.

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

VOL. X. No. 237.

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FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1914.

Edited by C. DESPARD.

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

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

OUR POINT OF VIEW.
A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT.
AT HEADQUARTERS.
BY-ELECTIONS.
THE GOVERNMENT MOVES AGAINST US.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REPORT: H. E. M. N. C.
POLITICAL NEWS.
PERNICIOUS TWADDLE. C. NINA BOYLE.

POEM: "A VISION." S. GERTRUDE FORD.
OUR INTERNATIONAL COLUMN.
THE SIGN POST: FIRST PRINCIPLES. MARY MAUD.
FAMOUS SCOTTISH WOMEN: I.—LADY GRIZELL BAILLIE.
EUNICE MURRAY.
THE "PROTECTED" SEX.
IN MEMORIAM: MISS FITZSIMONS.

WHY THE GOVERNMENT MOVES AGAINST US

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OUR POINT OF VIEW.

The Lords and Woman Suffrage.

As we go to press the House of Lords is continuing its novel experience of discussing Woman Suffrage. It evidently thoroughly enjoyed its "first day out," and *The Times*, describing the debate as of "well-sustained interest," noted that most of the speakers were in favour. The Bishop of London announced himself a convert; Lord Curzon's attack was on the old lines—anything but the vote for the sake of the Empire! The Lord Chancellor put the militants' case as well as they could have put it themselves: "It is one of those bad symptoms which come when you have something neglected"; and Lord Newton declared that militancy "ought not to weigh much with the Liberal Party. . . . Did crimes in Ireland choke off the Liberal Party from supporting Home Rule? Not in the least." Next week we shall give a fuller account of the debate.

Who Will Bid?

The Women's Freedom League has defied the Insurance Act ever since it came into force; not one penny has been paid into the Government coffers to lessen Mr. Lloyd George's deficit. Our members are refusing to pay income tax and, as is well known, our president has for several years treated with contempt cajoling "final opportunities" and "last chances" to pay. This action is a protest against the Government's betrayal of Liberal principles as applied to women. "No vote, no tax," is our impregnable position, not to be surrendered until women have equal rights with men in controlling national expenditure. Every Budget Day is an insult to us. Money is demanded of women for the ever-growing millions required to pay the Nation's debts, all incurred by men, and to pay the salaries of the men who incur them. Voteless women are victims plundered by the Government and powerless to say how their money shall be spent. We welcome the indications that the Government is now making a move against us. Our secretary, Miss F. A. Underwood, after having returned many applications from Somerset House for income tax with the message, "No Vote, No Information," has now received a "final opportunity" letter, the forerunner of a writ against her. Particulars will be found in another column, and we call attention to the fact that the writ, when received, will be put up for auction. Who will bid for this interesting document? In due time it will become historic—an object lesson of the fight women had to wage with "chivalrous" men for freedom. In the meantime we say to the Government: "We are prepared! Do your worst!"

Rights and Liberties.

"Standing Committee C" of the House of Commons has given a sample of its calibre by an important decision on one of the clauses of the new Criminal Justice Administration Bill. By fourteen to six it was decreed that persons sentenced to fine may no longer have the option of imprisonment; and although not brought up for an "indictable"—i.e., a serious—offence, may have their persons searched for money, and so forced to pay. A right has been filched from the public by this decision, the right of "option" hitherto enjoyed by persons brought up for trivial offences. The representatives of the public have little regard for such rights; the shades and grades of freedom to which the public are entitled do not concern them; few voices were lifted in protest; and the one salient point is that in all matters concerning the liberty of the subject there is little or no interest in the minds of the constitutional tyrants who secure office and power, and nothing but ridicule for those for whom liberty has still a halo of sanctity.

We are glad to note that in a long letter to *The Manchester Guardian* (May 1) Mr. Nevinsom makes clear the special dangers of the Bill, pointing out the extraordinary powers it gives the Government against political offenders.

Extracts will be found under "Political News," and we urge our members to keep a watchful eye on the doings of men legislators and protest against the Bill being quietly "shuffled through."

Woman's Place . . . ?

Much interest will be felt by inquisitive searchers after truth in the "womanly" exordium delivered by Lady St. Helier last Saturday to the girls of the London Girls' Club Union at its annual gathering. There is a soft seduction about her ladyship's theory, which, beyond doubt, must be attractive to thousands upon thousands of anti-Suffrage gentlemen who will hail these words as most typical of "the true woman"; but what we want to know is, "What about mother?" Lady St. Helier is thus reported in the daily Press:—

At this time, when women were taking a prominent part in public life, it was as well for them to realise that it was their duty to make the home happy. The first one in the home was the father, and the great thing was to make him comfortable and to make his life as easy as possible. That could not be a disgrace to a woman, and there was nothing to be ashamed of in it.

Now, Lady St. Helier, in her capacity of London County Councillor, was a short while back concerned in the penalising of women doctors on marriage, because, "woman's place was the home," and the mother's was the most important function in the home; far, far more important than the mere making of a career and bringing home the shekels, which might safely be left to the less important male parent. We should not have been wildly surprised, therefore, although we would have been mildly gratified, if the London Girls' Club Union had been told that the "first one in the home" was Mother. We would have recognised that it was in keeping with the sacred tenets of womanliness; and that, any way, Mother had earned it, so to speak, and was getting recognition in due season. But when we read, on such authority, that the home, after all, is Father's place, not Mother's; that he is the "First One" inside the home as well as the Only One outside of it, we rub our eyes and ask, with the Little Nipper, "What's Muvver done?" We should be grateful if Lady St. Helier will explain. If Home is not Woman's place, but only a place where Man is to be made comfortable, where is woman's place? There surely must be some sphere where she alone should rule, and where she should be the first consideration; and, if so, will her Ladyship say where this may be found?

"Ardent Amazons."

Last week we gave our readers some examples as to how the Opposition stole the Suffragists' fire and used our arguments to justify armed rebellion in Ulster. We add here the Suffragist doctrine of militancy once again admirably stated by *The Daily Mail* last Saturday:—

On every Liberal doctrine and theory Ulster is entitled to exclusion from Home Rule; and if she were not, the fact that she is prepared and equipped to fight for the right to remain in the United Kingdom would render her position inexpugnable. Liberals will tell us that "force is no remedy" and that "all government must be by consent of the governed." They have only to act upon these excellent apothegms of their own, which they have so often applied in the past, to save their country from a great disaster.

The Army, too, continues to understudy the Suffragists, and is this week seeking to arouse the apathetic in Camberwell—*pace* Lord Roberts—by marchings, banners and bands. It is not slow to press women into the service. We only wonder why the "ardent Amazons"—we quote from the pacifist *Daily News*—of Camberwell's Recruiting Committee, glowingly described as "pretty" and "charmingly arrayed in red, white, and blue," were not told to go home and mind the baby. What had they to do with the Army when "women cannot fight"? Surely "woman's place is the home." Were they, perchance, looking for the "home" which, according to Lady St. Helier, seems so difficult to find, and did the red, white, and blue protect them—as green, white, and gold might not have done—from being arrested as vagrants?

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

Offices: 1, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI.

Telegrams—"TACTICS, LONDON." Telephone—6146 CITY.
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A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT.

Members of the League and Mrs. Despard's many friends far and near will rejoice that she has been able to write the following message with her own hand. The effort was, however, almost too much for her slowly-gained strength, and cannot be repeated until she is really stronger. It will, however, evoke the warmest wishes for her complete recovery—the hope of all who love her and the great Cause of Women's Freedom.

St. Ives, May 3.

Dear Friends, Colleagues and Fellow-members,—I know you will be glad to hear, through my own hand, that—thanks to the devotion and care, the skill and watchfulness which have been so generously given to me—I have turned the corner. I am making progress, not swift enough for my impatience, but still progress, and I have good reason to hope that in a few weeks' time I shall be quite my old self again.

An old countryman in last week's *Punch* put my position well:—"I be better than I were; but I be 'ant as well as I were afore I were as bad as I be now."

I find it is easier to go down into the valley of the shadow than to climb out.

Illness is a new experience to me, and I have had some strange thoughts which I may be privileged when health returns to pass on to you.

But my chief object in sending this letter to THE VOTE is to thank my dear friends of the League and outside the League—to thank them with all my heart and soul—for their inquiries, written and spoken, and for the kind and helpful thoughts which I know they have been continually sending out to me.

At first I was not allowed to see any letters or papers, and I cannot express to you what a joy it was to me to see THE VOTE once more and to read Miss Underwood's delightful letters, giving me news of you all. I think I have never studied the Branch news so carefully before. The campaign in Scotland, of which I have heard from Miss Eunice Murray, and the send-off of the caravan, have interested me very deeply. I feel, in fact, to my joy that good work is being done all round. I am full of pride in the League.

One more word before I conclude. Dear, dear friends, let us rally round our flag, the flag of freedom. Do not let us think any service too small or too large if only the Cause we love can be advanced. It is for woman to redeem society. This I feel more and more deeply. A modern mystic has pictured her—the woman we see in our dreams: "A woman-redeemer, who will be very near to every one of us, because she will have in her heart the blind tears of the child, the bitter tears of the man, and the patient tears of the woman, who will be the compassionate one, with no object or aim but compassion." Imagine that for one little moment—love, compassion, everywhere! How soon the wounds would be healed!

Remember, through possible moments of sorrow and depression that it is for *this* we are working.—Yours always,
C. DESPARD.

Too Good for Miss.—Miss Alix M. Clark, 11, Severn-street, Newtown, Montgomery Boroughs, has begun to make her famous mayonnaise sauce, the sale of which last year added substantially to the Birthday Fund for our President. This year Miss Clark hopes to realise £15 from its sale. Will members send orders to her direct, enclosing postal order 1s. for 9d. jar, post free?

AT HEADQUARTERS.

Caxton Hall Meetings.—Next Wednesday afternoon Mr. Laurence Housman and Mrs. Tanner will be our speakers, Mr. Housman having chosen as his subject "In This Sign Conquer!" The chair will be taken by Mrs. Huntsman at 3.30, and our members and friends will greatly assist us by coming early. The following Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Baillie Weaver, who so frequently writes in THE VOTE under the name of G. Colmore, will speak on "Militancy in the Home."

Lecture by Mr. W. L. George.—Tickets are already being sold at this office for the lecture on "Feminism and Passion," by the popular author of "Woman and Tomorrow," "The Making of an Englishman," &c., &c. It will be highly controversial and will be followed by a discussion. The prices of tickets are 2s. 6d. (numbered and reserved), 1s. (reserved), and 6d. (unreserved).

Open-air Meetings are now being run regularly by our Mid-London, Kensington, Clapham, Herne-hill, and Highbury Branches, particulars of which will be found in our list of Forthcoming Events. Readers living in the districts where these meetings take place are urged to support them.

Caravan and Summer Campaigns.—Volunteers are wanted for the caravan from the middle of June onwards, and to help at our summer campaigns on the Lancashire and North Wales Coasts in July and August. To take part in a Suffrage Summer Campaign is a thoroughly enjoyable way of spending one's holiday, and is eminently useful to the Cause of Votes for Women.

F. A. UNDERWOOD.

THE GOVERNMENT MOVES AGAINST US.

After nearly two years' delay, during which some attempts have been made to fathom the depths of the Freedom League's resistance to the Insurance Act—even though Mr. Wedgwood Benn, in the 'unavoidable absence' of Mr. Masterman, assured Mr. Jowett in the House of Commons that he had not heard of it—an inspector of the Insurance Commissioners arrived at Headquarters on May 6 and spent what Mark Twain used to call "a variegated time" in interviewing the members of the staff. We anticipate the Government's next move with lively interest.

Our hon. treasurer, Dr. Knight, is still awaiting the announcement that accommodation has been reserved for her in the Government's "Third-rate Hotel" at Holloway owing to her refusal to recognise the Insurance Act. But the Government has remembered her dog at Woodbridge! Mrs. Lane, who has charge of the dog, has been summoned for non-payment of its licence and that of her own dog. Next week we shall have pleasure in reporting the proceedings.

Our secretary, Miss F. A. Underwood, has been honoured by a letter offering a "final opportunity" to pay Income-tax on a supposititious figure, all other attempts to gain information as to her income having been met by a flat refusal couched in the words, "No Vote, No Information!" Miss Underwood is only surprised that the fertile imagination of the authorities did not put her income at a figure high enough to come under the proposed new working of the Super-tax.

The letter, signed by the solicitor of Inland Revenue, runs as follows:—

I am directed by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to apply for payment of an arrear of Income-tax, Schedule E, due from you for the year 1913, amounting to £11 13s. 4d., and to acquaint you that unless the same be paid to the Accountant-General of Inland Revenue at this office within seven days from this date, proceedings will be commenced for the recovery thereof without further notice.

As the result of proceedings in the High Court of Justice will be to render you liable to costs, in default of payment, I think it right before the Writ is issued to give you this final opportunity of settling the matter by payment of the duty.

As soon as the Writ is received it will be put up to auction, and offers for this historic communication

between the Monarch and the subject may now be sent to our hon. treasurer for the benefit of the League.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR BY-ELECTIONS.

Three by-elections will shortly take place; in all of them the Women's Freedom League must take part. For £50 we can work all these places and keep three Liberals out.

Who will send the money for this? Contributions, large or small, should be sent immediately and will be gratefully received.

E. KNIGHT.

Grimsby.

Candidates: Mr. T. G. TICKLER (U.),
Mr. BANNISTER (L.).

Polling Day, Tuesday, May 12th.
Unionist majority, December, 1910, 698.

The fight here will be short and sharp. Mrs. Tanner and Mrs. Hull have gone to fly the Freedom League flag and keep the Liberal out. Since 1900 the constituency has been represented by the Liberal Unionist, Unionist, Liberal, and Unionist Members. Over 2,000 new names have been added to the register since the last election, so that both parties have fairly equal chances—neither can claim the constituency as pronouncedly Liberal or Conservative.

Ipswich.

Liberal majority, January, 1910 382

The candidates have not yet been definitely chosen, but Mr. Masterman is suggested as the Liberal candidate; the Unionists propose either Alderman Bunnell Burton, who has twice fought the constituency, or Mr. F. J. Ganzoni. We hear from our Branch secretary, Mrs. Hossack, that Ipswich members are prepared to enter upon a vigorous campaign to keep the Liberal out. It is expected that Miss Anna Munro will conduct the fight when it comes.

North-east Derbyshire.

The Conservative candidate is Major G. Harland Bowden, and the probable Labour candidate is Mr. James Martin, President of the Derbyshire Miners' Association. Mr. Martin's supporters are anxious that he should not be run as a "Labour candidate pure and simple"; and, as many members of the Council of the Derbyshire Miners' Association are also members of the North-East Derbyshire Liberal Association, it appears likely that Mr. Martin will really be a "Lib; Lab." and not a Labour candidate.

International Women's Franchise Club.—The only International Feminist Library in England is now located in the International Women's Franchise Club. It already contains more than a thousand volumes dealing with the various aspects of the Woman's Movement, and is receiving constant additions of standard works of historic, economic and social interest, English and foreign. Club members may take out two books at a time without payment; and non-members may use the library as associate members for the small annual subscription of 5s. 6d. (including catalogue), exchanging books by post, as members only are entitled to enter the club premises. This arrangement is very convenient for Suffragists who, for any reason, are unable to join the Club; but the guinea subscription, which includes both club and library, is the more profitable bargain. The librarian attends four times a week to give out books and render other assistance to readers. Note the address: 9, Grafton-street, W.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.*

Chapter X. of the Report is concerned with the Employment of Women in the Civil Service, this subject being characterised as one of the most important questions which have engaged the attention of the Commissioners.

Both men and women in the Civil Service are employed either on a permanent, or established basis, giving the right to a pension, or on an unestablished, or temporary basis, giving no such right. 20,000 out of 60,000 posts in the Civil Service are now filled as the result of open competition, and the nature of the requisite educational test becomes yearly a matter of the utmost importance to thousands of young men and women.

The General Post Office is the Government Department which has had the longest experience of the work of women. At the present time this Department employs 21,000 women on an established basis and 37,000 on an unestablished basis. With these the present Report does not deal. It does deal, however, with the 3,000 women and girl clerks, with regard to whom the Report says: "We have evidence that the experiment initiated in the G.P.O. many years ago has proved successful. We learn that the work of these clerks is efficiently performed to the satisfaction of the Postal Department. We also learn that the heads of the other departments, which have begun to employ female labour, speak of them in similar terms of approbation. . . . We are unable," say the Commissioners, "to ascertain why nearly 3,000 women clerks are employed in the G.P.O. and only about 500 in the rest of the public service." They recommend that in future women clerks should be recruited at or about the age of eighteen, and that £65 per annum should be the minimum salary. They recommend at the same time the abolition of the boy clerks, who have been employed since 1876, and who are now recruited between the ages of fifteen and sixteen, serving at the most three years, at the end of which time they have to leave the service unless they have obtained permanent situations, which only a small proportion can hope to do.

In addition to the clerks in the Post Office, nineteen female clerks are employed by the Board of Education. These are chosen from candidates successful at the Post Office examinations. The Registrar-General employs two permanent female clerks in addition to seventy unestablished. Seventy women, on an unestablished basis, are also employed in the office of the Public Trustee. The Board of Inland Revenue employs 100 women, whose duties are similar to those of the female sorters at the Post Office. Women are also employed by the Labour Exchanges and by the National Health Commissioners.

About half the public departments of Government employ women typists. For the General Post Office in London and for the Inland Revenue Department they are appointed by open competition. All other departments nominate their typists. There are 600 women in this class divided into two grades—that of typists and shorthand typists. The Commission recommends that, as a general rule, the gradual extension of this class should cover the whole field of typewriting work. For the typist grade they recommend a salary of 20s. a week, rising by annual increments of 2s. to 32s. a week. For the shorthand typist grade they recommend a salary of 26s., rising by annual increments of 2s. to 42s. These recommendations do not appear to err on the side of over generosity.

About 1,000 women are employed by the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Prison Departments of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Most of the above are permanent officers appointed in the same way as men who do similar duties. Another 1,000 women are employed in a domestic capacity as charwomen, attendants, &c., in the various civil establishments.

The most important class of women Civil Servants

* Cd. 7338.

is that of the women inspectors, of whom more than 200 are employed in about a dozen different departments. Forty-seven are employed by the Education Departments of England, Scotland, and Ireland on the work of school inspection. The Factory Department of the Home Office employs 18 women inspectors. The Local Government Boards of England, Scotland, and Ireland employ 11.

The National Health Insurance Commissions employ 70 women inspectors and the Labour Exchanges have engaged 40 women as organising officers. The two last classes are on the unestablished basis.

On the subject of the women inspectors, the Report says:—

The presence of women upon the inspectorates of the Departments of Education, Local Government, and Prisons in the three Kingdoms proves the acceptance by the Government of the principle that the State should avail itself of those qualities which women are capable of bringing to bear upon these branches of administration. But having regard to the very large number of the classes whose welfare is concerned, we cannot think that the present proportion of female to male officials indicates an adequate appreciation of the services which women are here able to render.

It would be difficult for us to criticise in detail the requirements of a particular staff, but we cannot regard the employment of so small a number as 43 women inspectors under the three Boards of Education in the three Kingdoms, 11 under the three Local Government Boards, 18 under the Home Department, and 1 under the Prison Departments, as sufficient for the full discharge of duties of such grave importance.—(Chapter X. paragraph 24.)

Comparing the position of men and women in the Civil Service we find three important differences:—

1. The salaries of the women are lower than those of the men of the same class.
2. Women are compelled to resign their appointments on marriage.
3. Women are not admitted to the Class I. Examination, which qualifies for the higher administrative posts in the Civil Service.

The question of salary is discussed from two points of view—*i.e.*, from that of the relative efficiency of men and women, and from a consideration of their relative economic position.

With regard to their relative efficiency the majority are of opinion that "In power of sustained work, in the continuity of service, and in adaptability to varying Service conditions, the advantage lies with men."

But to eight of the Commissioners* the evidence before them pointed to the opposite conclusion.

We believe (they say) that efficiency in clerical, as in other forms of labour, depends in part upon the food, housing, recreation, &c., made possible by the salary paid. For this reason we think that no fair inference can be drawn as to the efficiency of the two sexes from a comparison between the work of the existing women clerks and that of male clerks enjoying much larger salaries. And we do not think that the evidence before us (in so far as it is based upon actual experience and not *a priori* consideration) justifies the statement, even with regard to existing facts, that in adaptability to varying service conditions the advantage lies with men!

It is clear that any comparison of the relative efficiency of men and women must be worthless if the general conditions and standard of life are unequal and unless the individuals compared have had the same advantages and opportunities in their preparation for their work. When this is the case, we do not think women need fear the most searching comparison of their work with that of men.

Having expressed their opinion that the relative efficiency of women is less than that of men, the majority are careful to note that their dictum is subject to exceptions "which in the higher branches are important." This statement is significant, because it is in the higher branches that we are likely to find women who have had approximately as good a preparation for their work as the men officials.

With regard to these "important exceptions" the Report of the Majority recommends that

In so far as the character and conditions of the work performed

* The Bishop of Southwark, Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie, Messrs. Beck, Clynes, Snowden, Wallas, Miss Haldane, and Mrs. Streetfield.

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by women in the Civil Service approximates to identity with the character and conditions of the work performed by men, the pay of women should approximate to equality with that of men.—(Chapter X., paragraph 21.)

They further recommend that the Treasury, in communication with the Heads of Departments, should institute an inquiry "with the object of removing inequalities of salary not based on differences in the efficiency of service."

As pointed out in the Report, highly-qualified women inspectors are receiving, in many cases, salaries little more than one-half of those paid to men inspectors of similar grade in the same Department. The suggested inquiry is, therefore, a matter of great urgency to women.

We are glad to find that the Majority do not hold that women Civil Servants should be paid less than men because "normally the great majority are unmarried and free from family responsibilities." This view is expressed by the three Minority Commissioners.

With a touching regard for the welfare of the family, the Majority believe that it is advisable to retain the present regulation enjoining resignation on marriage, since "the responsibilities of married life are normally incompatible with the devotion of a woman's whole time and unimpaired energy to the public service." This question of the compulsory retirement of women officials on their marriage has been recently discussed in the public Press in connection with the appointment of women doctors under the L.C.C., and it is not possible to enter fully into it here. The question must be faced as to whether it is to the public interest that a bar should be placed against the marriage of thousands of women who have either passed a test showing that they have reached the required standard of mental efficiency or have been chosen for public work, because of some special aptitude, or for the possession of a trained mind and

character. As can be seen from the very low marriage rate among the girls and women in the Post Office, women cut themselves off with reluctance from an honourable and self-supporting existence. It is probable that, in any case, a large proportion of women would retire on their marriage. A great part of the work of the public offices is of a nature which would not suffer by the substitution of one worker for another in cases where married women applied for temporary leave of absence. In cases of highly specialised work, compulsory retirement deprives the community of knowledge and skill to which it has a claim. This is especially the argument which appeals to the eight "reservationists" who refused to subscribe to the view that women workers were on the whole less efficient than men. They say:—

We are unable to agree to a hard and fast regulation of compulsory retirement on marriage. We believe that there are many cases, especially in the higher grade of work or where women are appointed for highly specialised knowledge, in which the enforcement of this rule would act to the public disadvantage.

The question on which perhaps the greatest disappointment has been expressed is that of the refusal of the Majority to recommend that the Class I. Examination, admitting to the higher posts in the Civil Service, should be open to women. We once knew an old gentleman who was wont to condone the delinquencies of an obstinate neighbour with the query as to what could be expected from a pig but a grunt. What, we ask, can be expected from a Commission almost wholly composed of males but male prejudice? For ourselves, we are surprised that the women Commissioners had the support of four men in the expression of the view that women should not be permanently debarred from this examination. "We agree," say the six signatories to this reservation, "that a system which precludes women from competing in Class I. examination in the ordinary way cannot be regarded as satisfactory or just."

Though the Majority do not favour the opening of the Class I. examination to women, they are of opinion "that specially qualified women should be eligible for appointment to particular administrative situations." They also recommend that the Treasury, "after consultation with competent women advisers, should institute an inquiry into the situations in each Department which might with advantage to the public Service be filled by qualified women."

They consider that it is in connection with the interests of women and children that the work of women will be of the greatest value. The eligibility of women for appointment to the staffs of museums and libraries is also recommended.

If the report is disappointing in some of its details, it cannot, on the whole, be said to be unfavourable to women. Many of its recommendations are wholly to the good and will, if carried out, effect a very considerable advance in the position of women in the Civil Service. Every advance towards equality of opportunity has in the past been slow and difficult. But the more enlightened sections of the community recognise that it is inadvisable to reject the service of any competent person, since, in the words of John Stuart Mill, "Any limitation of the field of selection deprives society of some chance of being served by the competent without ever saving it from the incompetent." E. M. N. C.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT.—This is the time when new blouses are a necessity, and it is also the time to pay a visit to Messrs. D. H. Evans, Oxford-street, where you will find a selection that will astonish and please you at most moderate prices. One point must be noted: Messrs. Evans have a good choice of stylish blouses in black—a boon to those in quest of what is often difficult to find.

MODERN WIZARDS.—The old stories of how the fairies did the work for tired people are coming true in new ways. One of them is to invest in a Wizard! If you go to Mr. A. Shapcott's establishment, 81, George-street, Croydon, or write for a catalogue, you will see how varied are the modern Wizards, and how effective the way in which they extract dust from carpets, curtains, books, walls, &c. They do not distribute it to other places, but catch it safely in a dust-bag. Spring-cleaning with a Wizard is a joy! Use one every day, and you will hardly need to spring-clean—there will be no dust!

POLITICAL NEWS.

Liberal Men's Association for Women's Suffrage.

Lord Courtney of Penwith has accepted the Presidency of the Liberal Men's Association for Women's Suffrage. The Vice-Presidents include Sir John Simon, Earl Beauchamp, Lord Emmott, Sir William Mather, the Bishop of Hereford, Sir Stanley Buckmaster, Sir William Byles, M.P., Sir W. Lawson, M.P., Sir Henry Norman, M.P., Sir G. Toulmin, M.P., Mr. H. T. Cawley, M.P., Mr. Gordon Hewart, M.P., Mr. R. D. Holt, M.P., Mr. E. T. John, M.P., and Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P.

The Peers and Woman Suffrage.

The Times on May 1, in the first of its "Political Notes," informed its readers that "a very interesting debate in the House of Lords" would take place on the second reading of Lord Selborne's Woman Suffrage Bill. It continued:—"As it is the first Bill dealing with the subject which has been introduced in the House since the beginning of the new movement the relative strength of supporters and opponents of the principle is unknown. It is scarcely likely, however, that Lord Selborne will succeed in carrying his Bill at the first attempt. A special whip in favour of the Bill, signed by the Duke of Bedford and Lords Newton and Lytton, is being sent to the peers, and it is probable that the names of the Bishop of London and Lords Emmott and Aberconway will be added to the list. Lord Curzon will move the rejection of the Bill after Lord Selborne has proposed the motion for the second reading on Tuesday, and the Lord Chancellor will support the measure. The Bill proposes to allow women who are on the municipal register to vote at Parliamentary elections, and would enfranchise a little over 1,000,000 women."

"A. P. N.," in *The Daily News*, observed:—"The proposal has been selected now as the simplest way of raising the sex disability question, and ascertaining what is the attitude of the peers."

The Dangers of the New Prison Bill.

Mr. Nevinson, in a letter published in *The Manchester Guardian* on May 1, says:—"Mr. McKenna's Criminal Justice Administration Bill started life under a more innocent name, until he added 'some slight but very convenient amendments,' and was obliged to rechristen it. But it looks quite innocent still. It contains some admirable proposals about allowing time for payment of fines, the committal of 'youthful delinquents' to Borstal institutions, and so on. In old days probably no one would have said much about it one way or the other. But (outside Ulster, where people may incite and arm and threaten war upon the Government just as they like) there are large numbers of us who may at any moment come under 'criminal justice administration.' We may be arrested as pillars and barrators within the meaning of Edward III., or for petitioning the King through his Ministers in accordance with the Bill of Rights, or simply for protesting in public places against the brutal treatment of political offenders in gaol. So we have to be careful."

"Clause 14 (1) is perhaps the most dangerous of all for political offenders, and therefore the most convenient for Mr. McKenna."

The Women's Freedom League

HOLDS

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT CAXTON HALL

Every Wednesday Afternoon,

at 3.30.

MAY 13th, 1914.

Speakers: MR. LAURENCE HOUSMAN:

"In this Sign Conquer."

MRS. TANNER.

Chair: MRS. HUNTSMAN.

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FIVE LECTURES BY

Mrs. ANNIE BESANT

(President of the Theosophical Society.)

SUBJECT:

MYSTICISM.

ON SUNDAY EVENINGS:

May 17. THE MEANING AND METHOD OF MYSTICISM. May 31. THE CHRIST-IDEA.

July 7. THE MAN-IDEA.

„ 21. THE GOD-IDEA. „ 14. INTERPRETATIONS.

At 7 p.m.

Seats—Numbered and Reserved—5s., 3s., 2s. Admission—1s. and 6d. and Free. All applications for Tickets must be accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. Apply to the Theosophical Publishing Society, 191, New Bond-street, W.; The Theosophical Society, 19, Tavistock Square, W.C.; The Order of the Star in the East, 290, Regent-street, W.; or The Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.

It extends the amount of damage that may be dealt within a police-court from £5 up to £20; and the penalty from two months' imprisonment or £5 fine up to three months or £20. Prisoners who are accused of committing damage for political reasons to an amount between £5 and £20 may in future, therefore, be sentenced straight off by the magistrate instead of having the right to be brought before judge and jury. Everyone who has studied the ways of magistrates in these cases, and has seen how invariably the evidence of any policeman is accepted as truth against the evidence of the most highly educated and honourable men and women, knows how grievous is the increase of injustice here.

"The intention and effect of clause 17 (6) are not quite clear. It provides that when a prisoner is suffering from disease, and cannot be properly treated in prison, or when he should undergo an operation which cannot be performed in prison, the Home Secretary may order him to a hospital or other suitable place for the purpose of treatment or the operation, and while absent the prisoner is to be deemed in legal custody. That sounds all very well, though in the House of Commons Mr. Rawlinson wanted to know whether under this clause the Home Secretary might order a prisoner to be operated upon without his consent. But I think the clause even more dangerous. Take the case of a Suffragette who was lately let out on licence under the Cat and Mouse Act because she had been brutally treated 232 times in gaol and could stand no more without dying. Or take another Suffragette who, after similar treatment, was let out for an appendicitis operation. As things stand, these women are received by their friends, who do the best they can for them. Under the new Bill, does Mr. McKenna have the right to fix what hospital or other suitable place these patients shall be taken to? If so, the difference is incalculable, and the cruelty to which Suffragists and other political offenders are already exposed may be indefinitely increased."

Till Women Vote.

In reply to a letter from Mr. Howard M. Tyrer, secretary of the London Council for the Promotion of Public Morality, urging Suffragists to send resolutions to friendly Peers in support of the second reading of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill in the House of Lords last week, Miss Underwood writes as follows:—"May I point out that if women had had the Parliamentary Vote the 'Age of Consent' would have been raised long ago. We ourselves have conducted a campaign in connection with the Wetherall case which dealt with a criminal assault upon a girl of fourteen years of age by a constable who, we believe, still remains in the police force. To draw attention to what we considered was a gross maladministration of justice we published a pamphlet, copy of which I enclose. We sent a copy to every Member of the House of Commons, to every bishop, and to every Member of the House of Lords. We have received but very few acknowledgments, and no support in our protest from any bishop or from any Members of the House of Lords. In these circumstances the Women's Freedom League thinks that it is mere waste of time to ask any peer, friendly or otherwise, to support the Bill in which you are interested."

THE "PROTECTED" SEX.

At the Old Bailey.

Mr. Justice Rentoul on Wednesday, April 22, discharged William Carter, sixty years of age, who was charged with six indecent assaults on young children. Prisoner had stood for trial in the previous sessions, and had been found "Not guilty" on one count; on the others the jury, after long deliberation, failed to agree. Prosecuting counsel said the case had been thoroughly gone into at the previous trial, and as the jury could not agree after careful consideration, he did not propose to call any evidence. Mr. Rentoul therefore discharged the prisoner. It appears that when a jury fail to convict a prisoner at first, he stands a good chance of going free because prosecuting counsel are either too lazy or too indifferent about these unfortunate victims they are paid to protect.

Israel Josephs (26), a street-singer, was charged with abducting Hannah Smith, sixteen years of age. He asked the girl to go away with him, and she consented. His crime was not that he had taken her to live with him, but that he had taken her "out of the control of her father." The mother, of course, did not count! He was found not guilty.

Robert Crawford, charged with indecent assault on Minnie Pittaway, thirteen years old. Prisoner is a married man, and lodged with the child's mother. The assault was committed while the little girl was looking after the man's own baby, which his wife had bathed and put to bed. The old allegation was made, that there had been stories about the child and another lodger. He was found guilty. Mr. Justice Rentoul, in passing sentence, said: "We have to protect the characters of men against charges of this kind, but we must also protect girls from attacks of this kind." Four months, second division.

Annie Bonfield, charged with committing bigamy, was discharged for lack of evidence. Her husband had deserted her, and she had afterwards earned her own living. She had not heard of him for seven years. She had been in custody for three weeks, and defending counsel said: "I like to make public these actions on the part of magistrates, as we are apt to think with the Metropolitan magistrates there is no injustice!"

Before Mr. Justice Coleridge on Friday, Archibald Cameron and Mary Childs were charged with the murder of the woman's

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child, and with concealing its body. Owing to the conflicting medical evidence the charge of murder was not proceeded with. It appears that on March 20 both prisoners went home drunk, and that at some time before 5 o'clock the next afternoon the baby died a sudden and violent death. The man said the baby died in the night, and the woman begged him to bury it. Mrs. Childs said she left the baby alive and well, and on returning after a short absence, discovered it had disappeared. The woman was very ill and had to leave the dock for a time to recover slightly. It is a cherished ideal that in England no one can be tried in their absence. This woman was oblivious to all that went on around her, yet so long as she could remain huddled in her chair in the dock, her trial continued. The usual charges were brought against her character—dissolute, drunken habits, and suspected of selling silver stolen by her husband. Cameron, although proved in the course of the trial to be a drunken sot, was said "always to have borne a good character until quite recently." The judge, in passing sentence, said to the woman: "I consider you, Childs, as far more guilty than Cameron. I can trust Cameron's story much more than I can yours." Cameron, 4 months; Mrs. Childs 9 months. EDITH M. WATSON.

Killed.

Frances Priscilla White (23), employed at a hotel at Swindon; shot by her lover, Walter James White. Jealousy was the motive, White declaring, "I told her she would never deceive anyone again," and then killed her.

Edith Dibbs, aged two years, killed by her father in a fit of depression, in his home at Wimbledon, while the mother was out of the room. Throat cut.

Brutal Assault.

Ada Simpson, Sheffield, had a quantity of vitriol thrown over her face when out walking. Lover arrested, one Horace Hibberd. They had recently quarrelled, and the girl told him she would have no more to do with him. Hibberd is alleged to have taken some vitriol from the works where he is employed. Both the girl's eyes are destroyed.

Traffic in Women

Thomas Logan and Hamilton Tennant, middle-aged men, sentenced to eighteen months and two years respectively by Sheriff Orr at the Edinburgh Sheriff Court for living on the earnings of immorality. Tennant had a previous conviction.

VISITORS TO LONDON.

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THE VOTE.

Proprietors—THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Secretary—Miss H. HOLMAN.

FRIDAY, May 8, 1914.

NOTICE.—Letters relating to editorial and business matters should be addressed to THE EDITOR and SECRETARY respectively. Applications for advertising spaces to be made to the ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER.
Offices: 2, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

EDITORIAL.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

At Home and Abroad ... 6/6 per annum, post free.
"THE VOTE" may be obtained through all Newsagents and at the Book-stalls of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.

PERNICIOUS TWADDLE.

Some short while ago Mr. Malcolm Mitchell, lecturing at a Women's Freedom League Wednesday meeting, threw some interesting side-lights on that contentious subject "chivalry." A broad translation of this word would be "knightliness"; and the knights who invented and made this practice "the thing" among well-bred people bound themselves by oath to be "courteous, generous, valorous and dexterous in arms." To attain this level of distinction, Mr. Mitchell pointed out, the would-be knight at the outset of his career, as a youth, was put to serve in the household of some lady, from whom and her attendant ladies he was instructed in his craft of knightliness.

The later exponents of chivalry, however, scorned the instruction of women. From their early boyhood, lads were taken from their mothers and sisters and trained apart, by men only, among boys and men. The much-vaunted "public-schoolboy" thinks himself entitled to lecture his mother, and would scorn to take lessons in the proprieties from the ladies in her drawing-room. The later school of chivalry have evolved the modern man, who has allowed women of his race to be imprisoned, and brutally robbed, and specially penalised, for asking for political freedom. Women, therefore, may well ask, what have men made of our sons; what are they making of them to-day?

The answer comes from an unexpected quarter. In one of the great organs of Unionism, patriotism, Imperialism—an organ which has repeatedly published Lord Roberts's appeals to the mothers of the land to induce, through their so famous "influence" and "training" the coldly unpatriotic male youth of the country to join the Imperial defence forces; an organ, moreover, that makes a speciality of abuse and ridicule for Suffragists—we find a reply to the question of what male training has made of the young male animal. It matters not, apparently, whether that training be given under the stately ægis of the churches, in the public schools and universities with their hallowed traditions, in the elementary schools maintained by the public funds, or in the still new eclecticism of the Boy Scouts and their semi-military discipline. It has the same results. *The Globe* of April 30 remarks, with some complacency and no reproach, in a short editorial:—

In the great parade in Hyde Park that is to celebrate Empire Saturday no girls' brigades are to take part. They have not been asked, because the idea that they should be invited kindled a revolt in the ranks of the lads' brigades. The boys refused flatly to be paraded with the girls. To the Rev. Thomas Milner, organising secretary of one of the most important of the Girls' Brigades, this refusal implies that the boys of England have lost all sense of chivalry; but the explanation is surely simpler and less alarming. It is that to the average boy, girls are redundant and detrimental excrescences in the scheme of things and their intrusion in a public parade is for him simply to reduce the event to the nursery level. The member of a Boys' Brigade takes himself seriously, and he feels that the dignity of his movement is offended by the implication that it is a mere game at which girls can play as well as he. More than the most bigoted anti-suffragist, the average boy believes that woman's place is the home, and thus we note the peculiar shame which the schoolboy feels in the public recognition of female relatives.

To have sisters is a reproach that can only be endured as long as it is severely ignored. In other words, the boy's code is largely that of the savage. He has not rounded Cape Turk.

This, then, is what men have made of women's sons. It is in the self-asserted superiority of these arrogances that women are expected to acquiesce. It is to organisations which foster so insolent a spirit that women are expected to subscribe to and give support. And it is to be noted that the occasion of the display in which the brigaded boys "flatly refuse" to parade with girls is Empire Saturday; and that it is taken for granted that "Empire"—a thing that could not exist without the service and sacrifice of millions of women—is a matter of serious concern to men only. To introduce the girls on whose steadfast shoulders the whole Empire must eventually be propped, would be to reduce the occasion "to the nursery level."

No organ of repute has noticed this matter in a spirit other than slighting. Not one of the great vehicles of "public opinion" has had a word to say of sympathy or encouragement for the girls' brigades or of rebuke for the boys. None of the leading Churchmen have protested against this result of Church—not Christian—teaching and training. The amiable "chaff" of *The Globe's* editorial is all the nation has to say to its girls. Universities and public schools, as well as governments and politicians, are not ashamed to take toll of women's resources and women's devotion. Their dignity is only concerned in shutting them out from honours and emoluments. Modern chivalry, scornful and contemptuous of the claim of woman and girl, and prepared at any moment to repudiate any national obligation to her, has yet been brought back to her despised knee, and history is likely to repeat itself. An evening paper of wide circulation in London and the provinces, has published a moving appeal to women to come forward as scout mistresses, on account of the lamentable reluctance of male persons to volunteer for such posts, which reluctance is sorely hampering the growth and progress of the movement. So women are to be induced to come in and train the would-be knight to rise to those heights from which he can the more conveniently despise her. He has come back to the point at which he must receive instruction from her in his manly duties while retaining the privilege of putting her, when necessary, in her place whenever his "honour" and "dignity" require the sacrifice of hers. The Boys' Brigades have, indeed, shown little sense of fitness in choosing the present time to resist the presence of girls in Imperial demonstrations.

A Distinguished Person recently addressed a gathering of Boy Scouts in the following words:—

I believe that the Boy Scout movement is rendering greater service than our complicated State machinery in preparing those who are brought within its influence for the struggles of life. It is a matter of regret that so small a fraction of the children in our schools is able to share its benefits. I only wish it were possible for our political system to admit the appointment of Baden-Powell as Minister of Education, with plenary powers, for the next ten years.

Only a few days ago Sir Robert Baden-Powell expressed his strong view that girls and women should not be mixed up with his boys' movement, and said he had only yielded the point at the representation of his wife. We may surmise that it was, rather, the need to rope in women as instructors which really altered his views. We should be as sorry to have him for Minister of Education as we should be to have the Vicar of Bray for Archbishop of Canterbury. And unless a different spirit is going to be infused into boys' organisations in regard to the girls who will be their fellow-citizens, we cannot share the regret that "so small a fraction of the children in our schools is able to share the benefits of these movements." It may strike the imagination here that "children" again, is in danger of being monopolised as another of the words that imply maleness only. We shall shortly be hearing of "children and girls."

Girls have, indeed, had but little share in the joys and benefits of the Scout movement. It cannot be

OUR INTERNATIONAL COLUMN.

Head of International Department: MRS HARVEY, 4, Cleveland-gardens, Ealing, London, W.

Women Voters in Law Courts.

From far and near we receive encouraging reports of the way in which the Women's Freedom League's Campaign for justice in the Courts of Law and insistence on the right of women to be present, bears good fruit in heartening other women to follow our example. The dire need of a determined fight is shown by news just to hand from the United States, and *The Woman's Journal*, reporting the facts, declares that this is the way of making Suffragists. In the little town of Alton, Illinois, with only 17,000 inhabitants, "a long series of peculiarly disgusting crimes affecting women and girls" moved the women to action; they decided to attend the trials, and by their presence express their determination to watch how the law dealt with the offenders. There seems to have been no difficulty about admission into the Court, though they might have been ordered to leave, and the result was remarkably effective. "Forty years in a penitentiary," was the sentence passed on a man "for a horrible crime against a young mother," and though the attorney for the defence threatened to "run the women out," by his "daring use of language," not an offensive word escaped. Other cases were dealt with in a dignified and decorous manner; conviction and adequate sentences followed. Our American sisters find the same difficulty as we do in the fact that these appalling assaults go almost unnoticed and unknown. They are not reported in the Press; no one is aware of them except the court, the criminal, and the victim, and the light sentences so frequently imposed are not heard of. If the truth were told in the Press, says *The Women's Journal*, "the whole community would be up in arms." A further paragraph brings home the power of the woman voter; it runs thus:—

While the presence of those women was helpful and undoubtedly accomplished the purpose, it is doubtful if their presence would have been so salutary if the women of Illinois had not recently had the franchise granted to them, and if it had not become common knowledge that newly enfranchised women in California only a short time ago recalled a judge for being over-lax to men guilty of obnoxious crimes against women.

This amply bears out the evidence afforded by Australia and New Zealand as to how the influence of women with the power of the vote is felt in the Courts of Law, particularly in regard to cases of assault on women and children. Suffragists are also being made in this country by the protection of criminals in the Courts of Justice.

Jane Addams's Praise of Women Voters.

Jane Addams acted as judge of the Chicago election, in which women voted for the first time, in the precinct surrounding Hull House. She says:—

"I was amazed at the way the women of my own ward had informed themselves. Of the 159 women registered in the precinct, 139 voted. The women in every ward of the city showed that they had an intelligent understanding of the issues. I think it was a great thing to have women in Chicago brave enough to run in this aldermanic election and to be willing to face the probable defeat. There was something very exhilarating, very young and courageous in the willingness of a woman to tackle the fight against Alderman Coughlin. It has been a red-letter day for women, this first day of voting."

Do Women Want the Vote? The Experiment in France.

The experiment of *Le Journal*, the well-known Paris paper, in placing ballot-boxes for women, as a test of their interest in the franchise, in many parts of Paris and the country at the recent Parliamentary election, has already been mentioned in *The Vote*. The women were invited to drop into the ballot-boxes a slip of paper bearing the words, "I want to vote," on which each was to give her name and address. There was to be no indication of party and no designation of any candidate, as the experiment was to assert the number of women asking the vote rather than their political colours.

"The result has been most convincing," says Francoise Lafitte, writing to *The Daily Citizen*: "in Paris alone 16,819 women have come to the ballot-boxes, while the counting of the votes arriving from the provinces has not yet begun. In all the districts of Paris, where ballot-boxes had been placed for the use of the women, they came in great numbers; some of them were quite decided, others were shy and hesitating, but all were very much in earnest as to the importance of their act. The

doubted that much of the pleasure with which parents view the scouts has been discounted in the case of girls by the constant danger to which the latter are threatened if they roam about with the same freedom as boys. We strongly appeal to women who may be approached to give their service and support, either to the Scouts or to the parade on Empire Saturday and the Boys' Brigades engaged in it, to withdraw from all such activities until the girls of the nation receive something equivalent to the indulgence, interest and attention given to the boys, and share equally in the advantages and pleasures of every national or Imperial movement. We cannot protest too strongly, at this stage of our struggle for equal rights, against girls at the outset of their lives being hampered with the old idea that for them is to be established responsibility without authority, and service without reward; that they are to do work which will never be recognised publicly, that the Empire which has need of them as citizens will never acknowledge the debt to the daughters in the same coin as that paid to the clamorous account of her sons.

C. NINA BOYLE.

A VISION.

How shall we fear, or yet despair,
Though hope deferred the stoutest heart may sicken?
How long the world lay blank and bare
Where now May blossoms flower, and June buds quicken?
With Folly have we fought, and Vice
And Sloth, and yet our cause is undefeated.
Our week of strife and sacrifice,
Purpose and prayer, once more we have completed.
Shoulder to shoulder have we stood,
And heart to heart, unshakenly together,
One force of welded womanhood,
One Faith, that moved the mountain as a feather.
Our army kept the soldier's laws:
Where was the flight, the swerving or the shirking?
The work begun was done, because
The people had a mind unto the working.
Who called our dream a star that set?
The years shall into very truth translate it!
Albeit the Vision tarries yet
It comes, and we who see it can await it.
Surely the morn her rose-wine spills
Yonder; the dawn of life no fether brandeth.
Lift we our eyes unto the hills,
To where, all fair, the After-Woman standeth!
Where is the weakling, she who sold
Her birthright for her pottage, e'en as Edom,
The bondwoman we knew of old,
Who could not look upon the face of Freedom?
Ah, who is this that cometh—one
Queening a race of nobler moods and manners,
Fair as the moon, clear as the sun,
Terrible as an army with its banners?
Our hands have wrought her; she is ours,
The harvest of the soil we tilled and tended.
From us, from us her beauty flows,
Triumphant, dominant, serene and splendid!
On her all lands, all ages call;
To her the whole world turns as its centre.
Her throne is built in Freedom's hall:
Open the gates thereof, that she may enter!
S. GERTRUDE FORD.

IN MEMORIAM: MISS FITZSIMONS, P.L.G.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the sudden death of Miss Fitzsimons, P.L.G., of Manchester, who was well known in the Suffrage world as a keen supporter of the Cause. In Miss Fitzsimons the Women's Freedom League had a warm-hearted member and generous supporter. Many of our members, especially our President, will feel that they have lost a dear, personal friend whose constant kindnesses have been numberless. Miss Fitzsimons was also identified with the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society and was a member of its Executive Committee. At their last meeting her absence evoked considerable surprise, and when it was known that she had passed away at the time of the meeting deep sorrow was felt. Miss Fitzsimons was a keen and ardent worker in all matters connected with social reform. She served on Boards and Committees, she attended demonstrations and meetings heedless of fatigue and ignoring the fact that her health was suffering. Her private life was given up to deeds of kindness and charity, of which it would be impossible to write. Deeply as we lament her loss, we must congratulate the people of Manchester who at the election for Poor Law Guardians last year returned Miss Fitzsimons at the head of the poll.

total of 16,819 votes for Paris alone shows that if the Parisiennes do not make as much noise as their English sisters they are nevertheless ready for the new duties which, no doubt, will soon befall them. It is in the poorer districts of Paris that women have answered the most eagerly to the appeal of *Le Journal*. In the Faubourg Saint-Antoine, where dwells a population of women workers and shop-girls, 724 votes were found in the ballot-boxes, while in the 'smart' districts the figures averaged from 300 to 450 for the same population. Only the district of the women students gave a total of 762 votes, which stands well side by side with the result of the poorest parts.

In all 407,194 voting papers have been received from all parts of France, signed with names of women expressing a demand for a vote. In 107 cases the printed formula had been altered to "I do not demand the vote."

"VOTE" BRIGADE.

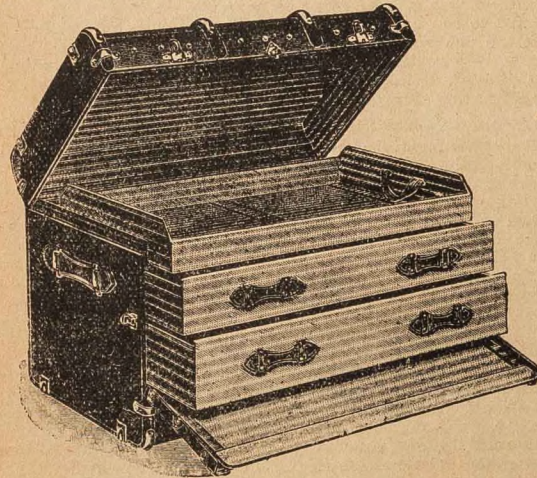
A unique and successful demonstration was made by members of THE VOTE Brigade on May Day. A party of Freedom Leaguers set out, artistically decorated in our colours, to sell papers along the route of the Labour procession. Great enthusiasm and interest were shown everywhere. Many cheers were raised on our behalf, and the reception accorded us was a pleasant contrast to that which we received recently at the hands of the Ulster demonstrators. Our effort brought the League and THE VOTE to the knowledge of thousands of onlookers, many of whom showed their interest by purchasing the paper.

Our very kind friend, Mrs. Walter Carey, has returned to London. She entertained THE VOTE sellers to tea last Thursday. All members of the Brigade will be glad to know that Mrs. Carey intends to continue her "At Homes" every Thursday at 5 p.m., and will welcome them as her guests. A Speakers' Class will be held at Headquarters every Thursday at 7 p.m. No fee is charged. P. LEAHY.

CAXTON HALL "WEDNESDAY."

The Rev. C. Baumgarten was warmly welcomed when, introduced by Miss Anna Munro from the chair, he began his address on "Justice and the Franchise from the Church Point of View," and enthusiasm grew as he proceeded. He showed how futile was the argument that the Church could not recognise politics, and maintained that woman's influence would make for morality in politics. He spoke of the open accusations of lying bandied across the floor of the House of Commons recently, and declared, on the authority of a friend who knew him at school, that Mr. McKenna began this habit as a boy and now probably could not help it—no one believed him in Parliament. He protested against the Church or politicians always coming down "on the same side," and said that to liken woman to a weathercock was a compliment, because she did not always come down on the same side, but saw things from fresh points of view. He made an urgent plea to Suffragists to remain in the Church and bring pressure to bear from the inside. Miss Boyle spoke on the political situation and showed how the Tory politicians and Press supported male militancy in Ulster.

HOW TO AVOID WRINKLES.—Every woman knows that the chief difficulty of travelling usually rises from cumbersome luggage. Many a wrinkle comes on a fair face by thinking and planning how to fit the utmost into the smallest. You will have no more wrinkles if you buy one of Messrs. John Pound's drawer trunks; they make packing a joy and, best of all, everything is easily found when you reach your destination. Each drawer can be pulled out independently, and its contents used without disturbing the rest. The trunks are made in Messrs. John Pound's own factories, which is a guarantee of good workmanship, they have two double action locks and a snapper in the centre; prices, according to size, from 45s. 6d. to 57s. 6d., a bargain, truly. This is only one of the many excellent trunks, leather articles, and general outfits supplied by Messrs. John Pound and invaluable to all who travel by land or sea or to the stay-at-homes.



**The Sign-Post.
"FIRST PRINCIPLES."**

There still exist people who ask:

Why do women want the Vote?

And though dozens of reasons are forthcoming, and in plainest evidence at every turn, yet it sometimes occurs that even ardent Suffragists get mixed on one of the most fundamental of all reasons for this woman's demand for political enfranchisement.

"Men are men and women are women," says the Anti-conclusively. We Suffragists make the same statement with

equal emphasis and deeper insight.

Yet so friendly a paper as *The Daily Herald* applauds a speaker—a speaker, too, who is a notable Suffragist—for protesting against the idea that there is such a thing

"as a woman's point of view,"

and further states that those who imagine there is "any essential mental difference between an intelligent man and an intelligent woman" are a "stumbling-block" to the woman's movement!

These good people are

erring and straying from first principles, and if their idea were true, and were carried to its logical conclusions, we could hope for little change and advancement when women do get the Vote, for it would be but adding numbers to numbers, which, though only plain justice, would not add to "points of view" any more than enfranchising a greater number of men.

"Male and female created He them."

Truth is many-sided—no mortal manages to see out of any but his own window; it may have a broad or a narrow outlook, according to his development.

Broadly speaking, the man's mind looks out one way, and to the woman is given another point of view. And therein lies the

very deepest need for the expression of woman's mind

on the problems of the day, the very greatest hope for the advancement of humanity

through the power of that expression.

This is not to detract from the man's point of view. It is as necessary as the woman's for the good of both, but the

utter neglect by man

of the crying necessities which affect the women and children, therefore the

life of the home,

as seen from the woman's standpoint, has caused this world-wide woman's movement.

Not "lesser man" in any sense, whether fit or unfit to exercise a vote. Women of all sorts there are, even as men vary in their own special qualities. And it is not so much in the qualities, in either virtues or vices, that the difference lies between men and women, but it is in the

essence of the sex

which illuminates the virtue, or degrades the vice.

We all know it—we all feel it—but we forget to see the value of the difference,

the added richness

that it gives to human experience,

the greater good

that will come because of this enlarged outlook.

From the first dawn of history this difference in function—without inequality of person—is brought to our notice. And that implies variety of intelligence of necessity. The hunter and the home-maker, the fighter and the peace-centre, the centrifugal and the

centripetal, the masculine and feminine forces that work in the world's evolution.

Women must learn to know themselves, to see truly for what they stand. We are wanted in the world's councils

because we are women,

because we have a

woman's point of view!

MARY MAUD.

FAMOUS SCOTTISH WOMEN.

1.—LADY GRIZELL BAILLIE, OF JERVISWOOD.

Lady Grizell Hume, or Baillie, was born on Dec. 25, 1665. She was the eldest daughter of the first Earl of Marchmont; her father was one of the most distinguished patriots and statesmen of his day. When Grizell was only twelve years of age she took part in two adventures, in both of which she came to her father's assistance, and acted with great prudence and bravery. Her father's great friend was the patriot, Mr. Robert Baillie, of Jerviswood; he was imprisoned in Edinburgh, and his friends were most anxious to obtain news about him. None would venture, so at last Sir Patrick sent his daughter to Edinburgh to convey a letter to the prison and to gain what intelligence she could of his welfare. Though a mere child she succeeded in carrying out her dangerous mission: she delivered the letter and obtained news of Mr. Baillie.

It was at this time that she first met George Baillie, afterwards of Jerviswood; they became fast friends, and in 1692 she married him. But long before this event took place she was called upon once more to render help to a man—this time her own father. He was implicated in some plot, and fearing each day to be arrested he sought concealment until he could withdraw to the Continent. The spot to which he betook himself for shelter was the family burying place, a vault under ground at Polwarth church, about a mile distant from his own home. There he was hidden for about a month; every night at midnight Grizell went alone to visit her father and take him food. The frequent examinations to which servants were at that time subjected, and the oaths by which it was attempted to extort discoveries from them, made Grizell and her mother afraid to share the secret of his hiding place with anyone. She had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the food without arousing their suspicions; however she succeeded in secreting enough from her own plate, and each night visited her father, carrying meat and drink for him. To cheer his solitude, she always spent some hours with him, taking care, however, always to get home before day to prevent discovery.

The family subsequently escaped to Holland, and there Grizell assumed command of the family fortunes, and by her unflinching cheerfulness and prudent management did much to mitigate their hardships. She twice journeyed to Scotland about her father's affairs, his estate having been forfeited to the Government after he made his escape. Grizell, through the help of friends, was able to get a small income settled upon her father. They were very poor all the time they were in Holland, and could not even afford a servant, and we are told that without Grizell the family would have fared but ill. She undertook the entire management of the household. "She went to market, went to the mill to have the corn ground, which it seems is the way with good managers there, dressed the linen, cleaned the house, made ready the dinner, mended the children's stockings and the clothes, made what she could for them, and in short did everything." Also we are told that in the rare intervals of having nothing else to do she took lessons in French, Dutch and music.

At the Revolution she was offered the situation of Maid of Honour to the Princess of Orange, but this honour she declined, as she preferred to return to Scotland with her own family. Her marriage with Mr. Baillie was an unusually happy one. Her husband had the

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greatest admiration and reverence for his wife. He depended largely upon her judgment in all great affairs. His daughter tells us, "None could better judge than herself what was proper to be done on all occasions, and my father never did anything of any consequence throughout his whole life without asking her advice." Lady Grizell Baillie was a writer of Scottish verses; one of these is the well-known humorous song, "Were na my heart light I wad dee." She died in the year 1746, in her 81st year. From the inscription on her monument we learn that she was celebrated "for her amiable and exemplary conduct as a daughter, wife and mother, as well as for her great political talents." When we review her life we realise that it is from the children of women like Lady Grizell that the modern Suffragist has sprung, women who were not afraid to face a difficult situation or stand by a friend. The qualities of courage, decision, and bravery descend from the mother as well as the father to their children.

EUNICE G. MURRAY.

WHAT GOVERNMENTS MUST BE TAUGHT.

The public meeting on May 4, organised by the Glasgow Branch of the Women's Freedom League, at the Charing Cross Hall was a great success. A large audience gathered to hear Miss Nina Boyle. The chair was ably taken by Miss Helena Normanton, B.A., who gave a splendid exposition of the League's policy and militancy. Miss Boyle was enthusiastically received and delighted her audience, at the same time enthusing and encouraging those who are already in the fight and awakening in many others the realisation of the need for their immediate participation in the glorious cause. Men, she said, have not been true guardians of our liberties, and it is time the women rose up to show them how we regard these liberties. Governments must be taught that they are there not to tell us what to do; they are there to do what we tell them to do. A good collection was taken and a large quantity of our literature was sold.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MIDDLESBROUGH.

Heartiest congratulations to our Middlesbrough Branch, and especially to Miss Winifred Jones, on the splendid success of her two plays, *William the Conqueror* and *Noblesse Oblige*, given last week at the Victoria Hall. They are both Suffrage plays; that they won the warmest approval both of the audience and of the Press shows their direct appeal, and is evidence of the good work for the Cause done by the Women's Freedom League in Middlesbrough. Miss Jones deserved the ovation she received at the close; every one taking part was a Suffragist, and all but two were members or associates of the Freedom League. We hope that other audiences will be subjected to the entertaining form of propaganda of seeing Miss Jones' plays.

THE IRISH WORKERS' DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—The date of the performance by the victimised Irish girl workers at King's Hall, Covent-garden, will be Saturday, May 9, instead of Friday, May 8. In addition to the two plays to be given by the girls, as announced last week, *The Building Fund* and *The Workhouse Ward*, Miss Cicely Hamilton will speak on "Conditions of Labour in Dublin." For particulars as to tickets, apply to Miss S. Seruya, 21, Tudor-street, or Miss V. Tillard, International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton-street, W.

NATURE'S MEDICINES.—George Herbert, in the seventeenth century, sorrowed that "In every path man treads down that which doth befriend him." Instead of treading down plants that would help, consult Mr. W. Trimmell, the herbalist, 144, Richmond-road, Cardiff, who has been successful in curing with "herbs of healing" so many ills that flesh is heir to. For rheumatism, gout, indigestion, coughs, &c., he has herbal remedies which have proved most valuable. Communications by post receive immediate attention. As a first request, ask him to send his penny pamphlet (post free, 1½d.), giving a list of healing herbs, and the diseases for which they are remedies.

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BRANCH NOTES.

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

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

LONDON AND SUBURBS.—Capham.

Miss Anna Munro attracted a huge crowd of men and women at the corner of St. Luke's-road last Monday evening and for more than an hour kept them tensely interested in votes for women. Many questions were asked and answered; all THE VOTES were sold out, and a collection taken. Miss F. A. Underwood was in the chair. There will be another open-air meeting in the same place next Monday evening, the speaker being Miss W. St. Clair. Members are reminded of the Branch meeting at 1, Imperial-mansions, Bromells-road, next Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m., and the public meeting at the Lower Hall, Clapham High-street, Monday, May 18, at 8 p.m., the speakers being Mrs. Mustard and Mrs. Tanner. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Hull.

East London.

Miss F. E. Adams has resigned the secretaryship of the Branch and the work has been taken over by Miss Nixon, Glencoe, Queen's-road, Loughton, to whom all future correspondence and subscriptions, &c., should be sent. Miss Adams will still be responsible for literature and merchandise. The next Branch meeting will be on Wednesday, May 13, 1914, at 6.30 p.m., at 37, Wellington-buildings, Bow. Please note alteration of date and time.

Kensington.

Our Town Hall meeting was held on April 29. Miss Cicely Hamilton, in the course of an interesting speech, said that women were already morally enfranchised. They were free to voice their views on any subject they chose. The vote was but a symbol, yet a necessary one. Women were ready to assume their responsibilities, though that might entail loss of comfort, happiness and peace of mind. Miss Nina Boyle drew attention to the many high offices and rights which women once possessed, and gave instances from old chronicles of posts filled by women. She made a strong appeal to men and women to support our Cause for the benefit of humanity.

PROVINCES.—Ipswich.

We concentrated our energies on our jumble sale which took place on May 1. Though we had not so many things as last year nearly all of them were sold very quickly. Very many thanks to all who were kind enough to send things for the sale. We hope to give part of the profits to the Ipswich contribution to our President's Birthday Fund. Our next great effort must be to make our President's Birthday Fund reception on June 4 a great success. We want to present a good sum on July 7 as a token of our devotion, both to our beloved President and to our Cause. By the sudden death of the Rev. Silvester Horne, one of our Liberal Members, we are in for a by-election, and are preparing for a strenuous time.

Manchester.

On April 29 a Branch meeting was held at the Office, 79, Piccadilly; Miss Eldes presided. It was decided to take part in the distribution of Suffrage leaflets issued by the Manchester Men's League for May Day, on the occasion of the collection for the Prison Gate Mission. These leaflets reminded the public of the imprisonment of women Suffragists. Will all members and sympathisers remember the jumble sale to be held at the L.L.P. Rooms, Longsight, on Saturday, May 16? Articles for sale can be sent there. An open-air meeting was held at the corner of Sidney-street on May 7, when Professor Merrick presided and Miss Andrews was the speaker.

Middlesbrough.

The members of the Middlesbrough Branch have had a busy week. On Monday night important business was dealt with at the Branch meeting; on Wednesday and Thursday nights our plays were produced in the Victoria Hall, and have been entirely successful from every point of view. Our sincere congratulations are accorded to Miss Winifred Jones on the splendid success of her first efforts as a dramatic writer; our hearty thanks are given to Madame Belle Richardson and Mr. Crow for their work as stage managers; to all those who took part in the plays, and who by their skilful rendering have so largely contributed to their success; to the Mills-Francis Orchestra for the delightful selections they gave us, which added much to the enjoyment of the evening; to Miss Jessie Ward, who has sold more than £5 worth of tickets, for her untiring energy, and to the many workers who have helped to contribute to the noteworthy success of the plays achieved. About 30s. worth of chocolates from the Merchandise Department were sold by Mrs. Barrett at the performances, and during the week 250 copies of THE VOTE have been sold. On Friday night the copies left over were sold at a meeting of the "Deported Leaders." In fact the meeting was captured by Miss Hayton and her VOTE Brigade, who, thanks to the courtesy of the stewards, were allowed to sell inside. Will members and friends please get ready their parcels for the Jumble Sale?

Portsmouth and Gosport.

Many thanks to Mrs. Speck for her kind hospitality at our first work-party. The Misses Fraser and Avery have invited us on Wednesday, May 13, to 14, Munster-road, North End, at 3 p.m. Our first open-air meeting, on May 1, at the Town Hall-square, was a distinct success. Mrs. Whetton presided, and soon collected a large crowd. Miss Trott made a very good speech and answered a number of questions. Weekly open-air meetings have been arranged.

Sal.

A Branch meeting was held at The Nook on April 28. Miss Hines gave the members a hearty welcome, and Mrs. Nidd, who presided, expressed her pleasure at seeing the Sale Branch so energetic and flourishing. The feature of the evening was the decision to run a woman for the local council, and for this Miss Hines was proposed and adopted. Future meetings were arranged, and it was decided to hold a garden meeting in June, Mrs. Hagedorn kindly offering

her garden for that purpose. At the conclusion of the business, Miss Andrews read extracts from Olive Schriener's "Dreams," which led to an interesting discussion.

Winchester.

Following a very successful Jumble Sale, Winchester is undertaking a series of activities. Mrs. Rothwell and Mrs. Hyde, assisted by Mrs. Singleton, held a most encouraging meeting at the Broadway last Friday. The only interruption came from a gentleman who had contributed 3s. for the hire of a box as platform, the police at the last moment forbidding the use of a cart. There are many fixtures for next week.

SCOTLAND.—Dundee.

During the past week excellent dinner-hour meetings have been held daily outside factory and mill gates in and around Dundee, including Invergownie Paper Mills. The meeting on Monday, at Lochee, was interrupted by some irresponsible youths, but a very encouraging meeting was held on Tuesday night at the Old Grammar School gates, when Miss Broughton spoke for more than an hour to an interested audience. Another successful meeting was held on Wednesday at Hilltown, but bad weather prevented our Thursday meeting. In spite of the cold an audience gathered at the meeting at Broughty Ferry on Friday. At Panmure-street another large and successful meeting was held. Miss Barrs has presided for Miss Broughton at these meetings, and in every case the speakers have met with sympathetic audiences.

Edinburgh.—Suffrage Shop: 90, Lothian-road.

A public meeting has been arranged for Wednesday, May 20, when we are to have the pleasure of hearing Miss Nina Boyle. Every member is asked to do her best to make this meeting a success, by distributing handbills, selling tickets, &c. The Rev. James Black has very kindly consented to take the chair. Tickets are now ready. Contributions for the summer sale and for the jumble sale may be sent in at any time. For the jumble goods will be collected on receipt of a postcard to Mrs. Crabbe, 90, Lothian-road. Miss Margaret McLachlan and Miss Etta Crabbe have undertaken THE VOTE sales, and will be glad of volunteers for selling in the streets, at meetings, &c.

Glasgow.—Suffrage Shop: 70, St. George's-road.

We are carrying the war right into the camp of the enemy and have taken a shop for the month of May in Bridgton, the constituency of Mr. McCallum Scott, the anti-Suffragist member. The campaign was opened in fine style on May 1 by an open-air meeting at Bridgton Cross. No sooner did our wagonette, decorated in the W.F.L. colours, drive up than we were surrounded by an eager and interested audience numbering close upon a thousand. The speakers were Miss Shennan and Miss Eunice Murray. For almost two hours the audience stood firm and solid, never a suggestion of unrest or of going to and fro. Speakers on other subjects took up their stand close by, but had to go without drawing any of our audience away. Even the five policemen and an inspector, who were in the crowd, showed great interest. Bridgton is in good condition for sowing the Suffrage seed, much spade work having been done during the past months by the Northern Men's Federation. Let a General Election come when it may, the candidates for this constituency will have to reckon with the question of votes for women. Our stock of VOTES and literature sold out rapidly, and we drove away amidst cheers. Many meetings will be held at the same place during the month, and volunteers are needed to help in many ways. If you can only help by giving an hour or two during the day or evening to keeping the shop at 104, Canning-street, do not delay in volunteering. We are having the valued services of Miss Nina Boyle in Scotland during the month. Let us make the most of this opportunity. With the inspiration of her presence each member must do her share. Members are reminded of the sale of work which Miss Findlay has so kindly organised and which is to be opened at her house, 184, Woodlands-road, by Miss Boyle, on Saturday, May 9, at 3 p.m. See to it that your friends are there in large numbers.

Perth.

Last Saturday afternoon, Miss Ada Broughton held a most successful open-air meeting in St. Paul's-square, Perth, where a very large crowd congregated to hear her expound the aims and policy of the League. Many interesting questions were asked, and her audience, which was entirely sympathetic, expressed the wish to hear her again. Miss Barrs presided, and gave able assistance in selling THE VOTE and other Suffrage literature. Before the meeting closed every paper, pamphlet and badge was sold, and there was a great demand for more. The Scottish Council hope to organise an open-air campaign in Perth and district. The organiser will be glad if members and sympathisers will kindly send their names in to the secretary, Mrs. MacPherson, 3, Charlotte-street. Personal as well as financial help is urgently needed to make the campaign a notable success.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Women's Tax Resistance League.

DOCTORS AND TEACHERS DEFIANT: THREE SALES IN ONE DAY.

On April 27, a great protest was made at the sale of a diamond brooch seized for King's Taxes, belonging to Miss Green, of 14, Warwick-crescent. Mr. H. W. Nevins said that for years he had worked with voice, pen and brain for the Liberal Government, but now absolutely refused to have anything more to do with them, since they had shown beyond all doubt they did not intend to legislate for women, but to coerce, torture and ill-treat them.

Miss Neligan, a valiant fighter of eighty-five, who was twenty-seven years Headmistress of the Croydon High School, had a silver teapot sold on April 28, for refusing to pay Imperial Taxes. After the sale to Messrs. King and Everall's, Croydon, the procession marched to Katharine-street, where an open-air meeting was held. Miss Julian presided, and Mrs. Sadd Brown and Mrs. Tyson spoke. On the same day, at the Auction Room, Ealing Broadway, a gold cigarette case, the property of Dr. Margaret Dobson, practising in Ealing, was sold, under distraint for King's Taxes. A protest was made in the auction room, and the cigarette case was sold for six guineas. Immediately following the sale, a public meeting was held on the Green, presided over by Miss Raleigh, and addressed by Miss Nina Boyle and Mrs. Kineton Parkes. Also on the same day, a gold chain and two pictures, the property of Dr. Mabel Hardie, practising in Finchley-road, were sold at Gill's Auction Rooms, Kilburn for the amount of £10 12s. 6d. Like many other medical and

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.



DARE TO BE FREE.

Fri., May 8.—CROYDON, 32a, The Arcade, High-street. Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. E. M. Moore. W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, Robert-street, VOTE Rally, 7.30 p.m. Sun., May 10.—REGENT'S PARK, noon. Mrs. Mustard. HYDE PARK, 6 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Merivale Mayer, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson. Chair: Mrs. Juson Kerr. Mon., May 11.—CLAPHAM, St. Luke's-road Open-air Meeting, 8 p.m. Miss St. Clair. KENSINGTON, corner Portobello-road and Blenheim-crescent, 8 p.m. Mrs. Tanner. Tues., May 12.—CLAPHAM, 1, Imperial-mansions, Bromells-road, Branch Annual Meeting, 7.30 p.m. HERNE HILL, corner Stradella-road, Half Moon-lane, 8 p.m. Wed., May 13.—CANTON HALL, Public Meeting, 3.30. Mr. Laurence Housman: "In this Sign Conquer," and Mrs. Tanner. Chair: Mrs. Huntsman. Bow, 37, Wellington-buildings, East London Branch Meeting, 6.30 p.m. Thurs., May 14.—HIGHBURY CORNER, 8 p.m. CROYDON, 32a, The Arcade, High-street, "Competition Tea," 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Sun., May 17.—REGENT'S PARK, noon. Mrs. Nevinson. Mon., May 18.—LOWER HALL, High-street, Clapham, Public Meeting, 8 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Mustard, Mrs. Tanner. Chairman: Mrs. Hull. KENSINGTON, corner Portobello-road and Blenheim-crescent, 8 p.m. Miss Rushbrooke. Wed., May 20.—CANTON HALL, Public Meeting, 3.30. Mrs. Baillie Weaver, "Militancy in the Home." Chair: Dr. Helen Bourchier. Thurs., May 21.—HIGHBURY CORNER, 8 p.m. Fri., May 22.—CROYDON, Poster Parade, 11.30 a.m. Lecture Room, Public Hall, Wellesley-road. Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Nevinson. Chair: Mrs. Baillie, B.Sc. Sun., May 24.—REGENT'S PARK, noon. Miss Anna Munro. Mon., May 25.—CANTON HALL, 8 p.m. Lecture by W. L. George. Esq., on "Feminism and Passion." Chair: Miss A. A. Smith. Tickets 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d., from W.F.L. Office. KENSINGTON, corner Portobello-rd., and Blenheim-crescent, 8 p.m. Miss Beatrice Kent. Thurs., May 28.—HIGHBURY CORNER, 8 p.m. Mrs. Tanner. Sun., May 31.—REGENT'S PARK, noon.

PROVINCES.

Fri., May 8.—Winchester, Poster Parade, 11.30. Westgate, Open-air Meeting, 3.30. Broadway, Open-air Meeting, 7.30. Speakers: Mrs. Rothwell, Mrs. Hyde and others. Mon., May 11.—Middlesbrough. Speaker: Miss L. Mahony. Subject: "George Eliot's Women." Sale. "Thornlea," Wardle-road, Meeting, 3 p.m. Speaker: Miss Fildes. Burnage, 22, South-avenue, Branch Meeting. Wed., May 13.—Southsea, 14, Munster-road, North End, Work Party, 3 p.m. Hostesses: Misses Fraser and Avery. Liverpool, "Brookside," Maiden-lane, Clubroom, Drawing-room Meeting, 8 p.m. Hostess: Mrs. Gibson. Speaker: Miss Andrews. Thurs., May 14.—Liverpool, Clarion Café, Branch Meeting, 8 p.m. Miss Andrews. Sat., May 16.—Manchester, Longsight, I.L.P. Rooms, Jumble Sale. Mon., May 18.—Middlesbrough.—Open Night. Wed., May 20.—Liverpool, Walton, Open-air Meeting. Miss Andrews. Thurs., May 21.—Liverpool, Walton, Open-air Meeting. Miss Andrews. Sat., May 23.—Middlesbrough. Jumble Sale.

SCOTLAND.

Sat., May 9.—Glasgow, 184, Woodlands-road, Sale of Work, 3 p.m. (by kind permission of Miss Findlay). Perth, St. Paul's-square, Open-air Meeting, 3.30. Paisley, Abbey-square, Open-air Meeting, 3 p.m. Miss Eunice Murray. Mon., May 11.—Glydebank, Open-air Meeting, 8 p.m. Miss C. Nina Boyle and Miss Eunice Murray. Tues., May 12.—Cardross, Gellatton Hall, Public Meeting, 8 p.m. Speakers: Miss Nina Boyle and Miss Eunice Murray. Chair: Rev. W. Maxwell, M.A. Thurs., May 14.—Helen-burgh, Victoria (Pillar) Hall, Public Meeting. Speaker: Miss Nina Boyle. Chair: Miss Eunice Murray. Fri., May 15.—Rothsay, Miss Nina Boyle and Miss Eunice Murray. Sat., May 16.—Rothsay, Open-air Meeting. Miss Boyle and Miss Murray. Edinburgh, Jumble Sale, 3 p.m. Mon., May 18.—Dundee, Lamb's Hotel, Public Meeting. Speaker: Miss C. Nina Boyle. Wed., May 20.—Edinburgh, Oddfellows' Hall, Forrest-road, Public Meeting, 8 p.m. Miss C. Nina Boyle. Chair: Rev. James Black (Broughton-place U.F. Church). Tickets, 1s., 6d. and 3d. Sat., May 30.—Edinburgh, 90, Lothian-road, Summer Sale, 2.30 p.m.

Other Societies.—Continued.

professional women, Dr. Hardie refuses to pay Imperial Taxes until women are given Parliamentary representation. FORTHCOMING SALES. MAY 7.—Miss Anstey's sale, Anstey Physical Training College, Erdington, Birmingham, 3 p.m. Protest meeting in Gymnasium afterwards. Speaker: Mrs. Kington Parkes. MAY 8.—Mrs. Monk Mason's sale, Warren's Auction Rooms, 73, Battersea Rise, Clapham Common, 6.30 p.m. Procession to protest meeting after sale. Chair: Mrs. Beaumont Thomas. Speakers: Miss Kington Parkes, Miss Underwood. MAY 9.—Miss Metcalfe's sale, Protest meeting at Dulwich Library, 8 p.m. Trams from Victoria or Camberwell Green pass. Speakers: Miss Metcalfe, Mr. Laurence Housman. The Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Association.—On Sunday, May 3, the monthly open-air meeting was held in Hyde Park. Mrs. Bracher, of New Zealand, was the chief speaker. Mr. John Redmond has declined, in the stress of the present situation, to receive a deputation of the Association to urge a Woman Suffrage amendment to the Home Rule Bill.

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Paisley Flour advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman in a checkered dress holding a tray of pastries. Text: "BETTER BAKINGS and less trouble in the kitchen; better cakes, scones and pastry on the tea table come with 'Paisley Flour' is used. There is never any uncertainty as to how the work will turn out when 'Paisley Flour' is used. Quality in the ingredients, of 'Paisley Flour,' and its greater bulk compared with baking powder, ensure good raising because the mixing is easy. 7d., 3 1/2d. and 1d. packets. 'Paisley Flour' gets its name from Paisley, where Brown & Polson's Corn Flour is made in the same factory."

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Cooper & Co.'s Stores, 68 to 74, Brompton Rd., London, S.W.

DEPARTMENTS. Teas and Coffees. Bakery. Confections. Hardware. Groceries. Fish. Patent Medicines. Stationery. Provisions. Meat. Perfumery, &c. Wines and Spirits. Cooked Meats. Fruit and Flowers. Brushes. Tobaccos, &c. Poultry and Game. Vegetables. Turnery. Coal, &c., &c.

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We accept Announcements of Suffrage and kindred Meetings for this Column at the rate per single insertion of 2s. for 24 words, 1d. every additional word; four insertions at the price of three. All Announcements must be prepaid, and, to ensure insertion, should reach the ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, VOTE Office, 2, Robert-st., Adelphi, London, by the First Post on Tuesday Morning.

PLEASE REMEMBER.—THREE PLAYS: SPECIAL MATINEE. AMES CENTRE, MORTIMER-STREET, LANGHAM-PLACE, JUNE 5, 3 o'clock, JUNE 5. "A Scene in Holloway Prison" and "The Dream of Annie Brown" by Mrs. HUGO AMES. "Blind" A Social Satire, by HUGO AMES, B.A. "The Soul of a Thief." Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., in advance. —WHITE ROSE LEAGUE, 3, York-street, St. James's. Full cast announced in Morning Post.

JAEGER Fine Pure Wool. Comfort. Charm. Quality. Jaeger was the Pioneer, and is still the Standard Health wear. It has never yet failed to justify the public confidence. Illustrated list of Ladies', Men's & Children's garments post free on request. LONDON JAEGER DEPOTS: 126, Regent St., W. 102, Kensington High St. 456, Strand, W.C. 115, Victoria St., S.W. 39, Sloane St., S.W. 85 & 86, Cheapside, E.C. A Jaeger agent in every important town. Address sent on application.

THE ONLY PERFECT COFFEE MAKER IS THE "CAFFETA" MAKES A USEFUL PRESENT. Place water and coffee together, light the lamp, and WAIT FOR THE WHISTLE TO BLOW—THAT'S ALL. SIZE: 4 Cups. 15/6. 6 Cups. 8 Cups. 21/- 25/-. Plated or Copper. Obtainable from all the leading Stores and Silversmiths. In case of difficulty, write the Manufacturer: L. WIENER, Patent No. 6221/10. 1a, Fore Street, London.

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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

For insertion in the next week's issue, copy must be sent in by Monday morning to THE ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. CHARGES: Change of Air .. First 15 words, 1s. Educational .. Each additional 7 words, Boarding Houses and Pensions .. or part of 7 words, 6d. Houses and Flats .. Four consecutive inser- Professional .. f four consecutive inser- Ladies' Businesses and Partnerships .. three, if prepaid. Exchange and Sale .. First 15 words, Home Produce & Domestic Pets .. 6d. Employment .. Each additional Recommended Servants .. 7 words, or part Governesses, Companions, and Lady Helps .. of 7 words, 6d.

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THE NEW GROSVENOR LAUNDRY, 55, Stratford-road, South Acton, W. UNDERTAKE FAMILY WORK ONLY. Flannels washed in distilled water. Open-air drying-ground. Highest-class hand work at moderate prices. Telephone, 10 Chiswick.

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WANTED, LADY TO MAKE, at reasonable charges, UNDERLINEN, BLOUSES, &c., from customers' own material. Member of the Women's Freedom League preferred. Particulars at interview.—S. THE VOTE Office, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.

BOOKS.

"IF IT WERE TRUE." Explaining Spiritual Meaning of Women's Militancy. Obtainable, 7s. 6d. per 1,000, 10d. per 100 leaflets, from M.W.V.S., 26, Grand-parade, Brighton. 64-PAGE BOOK ABOUT HERBS AND HOW TO USE THEM, free. Send for one.—TRIMMELL, The Herbalist, 144, Richmond-road, Cardiff. Established 1879.

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PLAYS, DUOLOGUES, MONOLOGUES, dealing with all phases of the Woman's Movement, 3d. and 6d. For Drawing-rooms, Platforms or Stage purposes. Descriptive List (2d.) post free on application.—ACTRESS' FRANCHISE LEAGUE, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi.

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MRS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., re-covers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances or Annuities, mortgages, loans on reversions, or any business of a legal or financial nature.—Hampden House, 3, Kings-way. Phone, 6049 Central.

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ONE
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THE VOTE

[WEEKLY

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