

THE VOTE.
August 10, 1912.
ONE PENNY.

MALE MILITANCY. By C. NINA BOYLE

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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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.

CARTOON: "SPENDTHRIFTS."

BY-ELECTIONS.

THE CONGRESS ON EUGENICS. By G. B. C.

THE *Titanic* COMMISSION'S REPORT. By C. N. B.

POLITICAL NEWS.

IF WOMEN ACTED LIKE TAFT AND TEDDY. By DOROTHY DIX.

"MRS. BROWN ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE."

MALE MILITANCY. By C. NINA BOYLE.

CHIVALRY AND THE RED KNIGHT. By A. W. LANCE.

ON OUR LIBRARY TABLE: "LYRIC LEAVES." By S. GERTRUDE FORD.

HOW SOME MEN PROTECT WOMEN.

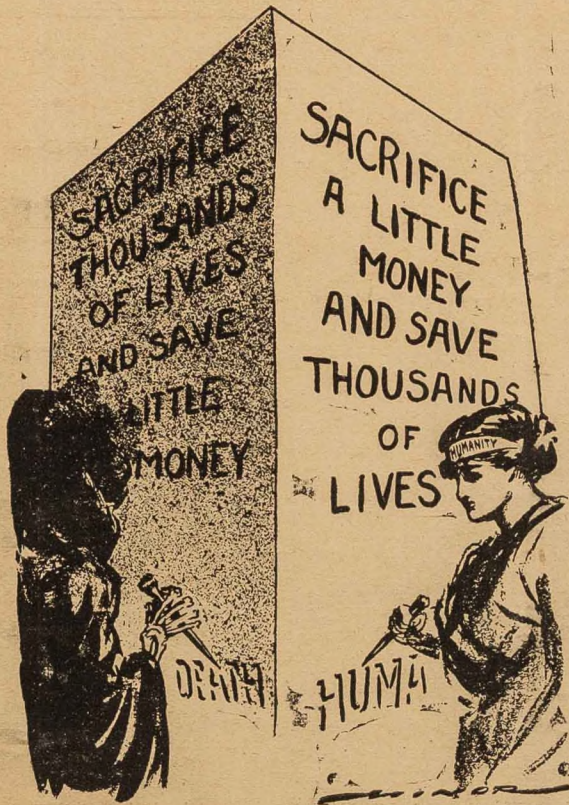
WITH THE CAMPAIGNERS.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

TWO NOTABLE WOMEN: EMMA CONS; AGNES DEANS CAMERON.

THE SPENDTHRIFTS



By courtesy of the
"Woman's Journal."

Adapted from the St. Louis
"Post-Dispatch."

OUR POINT OF VIEW.

The Leadership of the Labour Party.

The appointment of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as a member of the Royal Commission which is to inquire into the Indian Civil Service has brought his name to the forefront of the political arena during the past few days. The avowed objection of *The Times* and other Unionist journals as well as the semi-official Press in India, in addition to many sittings in this country to hear evidence and prepare the report. In these circumstances, Mr. MacDonald is scarcely likely to submit his name for re-election to the leadership of the Labour Party, which position he has held for nearly two years—the term of office of his predecessors—seeing that close attendance at Westminster is demanded. Commenting on the possibilities of a successor in the leadership of the Labour Party, *The Morning Post* points to Mr. Philip Snowden as “by common consent the most capable of his colleagues,” but observes, “If Mr. MacDonald be put aside because he is deemed not sufficiently independent, Mr. Snowden’s claims might be passed over because he is regarded as too independent.”

Suffragists, needless to say, would warmly welcome so staunch and unmoved a supporter of their Cause as Leader of the Party which makes the enfranchisement of women one of its first principles. Mr. Snowden’s championship is one of our assets both in the House of Commons and outside; he is undaunted by difficulties, a true friend, worthy of fullest confidence. His independence of character makes him one of the marked men in Parliament, and his keen criticism of the events of the Parliamentary week is one of the eagerly anticipated features of *The Christian Commonwealth*. The position of the Labour Party is one of the important questions to be settled in the near future; though they have not gained seats at the recent by-elections, the results are not satisfactory to Liberals. *The Daily News* cries out for an understanding between the various Whips; *The Chronicle* tells the Government that a strong Labour Party on its flank is what is needed to keep a Liberal Party up to its work. Meanwhile, fearless leadership would make the Labour Party both independent and courageous—to the benefit of Labour and of women.

That the leadership on the Woman Suffrage question has not been fearless is noted editorially by *The Woman’s Journal* just to hand from Boston, U.S.A. Commenting on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald’s recent outburst against militancy, the editor urges him to work, not scold, and to remove the cause of militancy instead of increasing it by repression.

Changes and an Object Lesson.

There are rumours of impending changes in the Cabinet; Lord Morley and Mr. Birrell are said to be seeking relief from exacting cares, and the Master of Elibank is to resign his office as Chief Whip. It is denied that he will succeed Lord Gladstone in South Africa, but he may find himself in command at the India Office. *The Daily News* hastens to assure its readers that a strong candidate is ready to fight for the Chief Whip’s seat. By-elections are not welcomed by the Government any more than diminishing majorities in the Division Lobbies. Only by keeping his followers close at heel has Mr. Redmond saved the Government from defeat. We remember that recent promotions have increased the strength of the antis, a fact which throws more responsibility upon the Suffragists in the Cabinet to make their influence felt. Our friends, as yet, have done little but acquiesce in the introduction of a Manhood Suffrage Bill under the dominance of the anti-suffrage Prime Minister. Not a voice from the Front Bench was raised in protest during the two debates on the Bill; to keep all their fire for the Committee stage does not show keen championship of the woman’s cause, and in the reshuffling of

places now imminent we have a right to expect our friends to take a strong stand. Meanwhile, we commend to the Government the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, in the new party that has been formed to support his candidature for the Presidency of the United States, finds it both wise and necessary to make Woman Suffrage a definite plank in his platform.

British Liberties.

The forecast made in these columns at the time of the Malecka outrage is fast working itself out. The liberties of British subjects all the world over are indeed imperilled by the complacency of a Government whose small concern for those liberties has been advertised in South-West German Africa, Warsaw, Putumayo, and now in Lisbon. None of the victims of this complacency were men with voting power in the United Kingdom—the only lever by which this Liberal Cabinet can be moved into action. Now comes the arrest and “interrogation” in Lisbon by the “friendly” Portuguese Government of Miss Oram, a talented woman writer. Editorial comment is conspicuous by its absence, and one can only wonder what has become of the vaunted chivalry that we are urged to make such heavy sacrifices to retain! When a Continental Power shall lay impious hands on this itinerant Liberal of the other sex there will be a great ebullition of national indignation. We arraign the Government once more, and challenge these men and their supporters to see to it that this our countrywoman be not cheated out of her rights and privileges as a British subject, but granted the protection to which she is entitled as a citizen and a taxpayer.

Politicians and Nerves.

That the men are subject to “nerves” and “temperaments” is obvious, and the candid critic of *The Daily Mail* provided, as Bank Holiday fare, some instances drawn from the House of Commons. The Prime Minister “fidgets and blushes” under attack, and “writhes and wriggles” when hard pressed; Mr. Bonar Law’s hands “seem to contain the nerves of his entire system”; Mr. Lloyd George has a hundred mannerisms and is the victim of phrases—“Well now” is the one at present in persistent use; Mr. Austen Chamberlain has no nerves; he is as cool as an iceberg and as relentless; Mr. Birrell, when searching for the right word, snaps his fingers, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when impatient, seems to be playing difficult passages from Beethoven. Suffragists will not, perhaps, be surprised to read the following description of Mr. McKenna: “Mr. McKenna should have the hardest knuckles in the House. He rarely makes a speech without banging an accompaniment on the despatch box. While other Ministers are content to mark important passages with emphasising bangs, Mr. McKenna keeps up a regular tattoo; when he is agitated he stammers.”

Mr. Balfour declared in his speech at the “Eugenics” dinner that men were wild animals and would have to be tamed. We maintain that it is unsafe for wild animals to legislate alone; and that as woman must undertake the task of taming men—who else can do it?—she must be accorded her right to control legislation which affects not only men, but women and children.

THE WOMEN’S HALLELUJAH.

Mine eyes have seen a vision of the women yet to be,
Daughters of brave sires and mothers sharing all things equally;
Joys and sorrows, rights and duties, each a servant, each one free,
For our souls are marching on.
Glory, glory, Hallelujah! For our souls are marching on.
We have sounded “Forward march!” and we shall never
sound “Retreat”;
We are sifting out the hearts of men who hold earth’s judgment
seat.
Be swift, oh men, to answer us! We want not your defeat!
For your souls are marching on.
In the beauty of creation Love was born between us twain;
And its glory, which transfigures, do we seek elsewhere in vain.
Men are hardy, women holy, by equality both gain.
For God’s truth is marching on.

HUBERT B. MATTHEWS.

WOMEN’S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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BY-ELECTIONS.

NORTH-WEST MANCHESTER.

Candidates: Mr. GORDON HEWART (L.),
Sir J. S. RANLIES (U.).
Liberal majority at last election, 445. Polling, Thursday.

EAST CARMARTHEN.

Candidates: Rev. J. TOWYN JONES (L.),
Mr. MERVYN PEEL (C.).
A Labour Candidate.
Liberal majority at last election, 3,510.

The North-West Manchester contest is neither so whole-hearted nor so interesting as the fights at Hanley and Crewe, where the whole population gave itself over to the “fun” without any reserve. In Manchester, on Saturday, until late in the evening, it would have been difficult to find traces of the election without going to seek for them; and although the local papers have a heavy output of election matter, it appears to an impartial observer as if they were giving the voters credit for a keenness that does not exist outside their columns. The intervening holiday, however, may be the cause of my receiving that impression.

Our faithful friend, *The Manchester Guardian*, has little comfort for us just at present. It is too purely absorbed in bolstering up the Government and the Government’s Acts, and in advocating the cause of Mr. Hewart. The conflict is on the Insurance Act, with incursions into Free Trade v. Tariff Reform, and a dash of Home Rule. There is a good deal of Liberal padding about what Sir John Randles does or does not mean—both parties being handicapped by having items in their programmes that have to be carefully “doctored” before they are administered to the electorate. But most amusing of all is the righteous indignation of Mr. Hewart over the “organised rowdiness” of hooligans who shout down speakers. The sub-leaders in the Liberal Press on this point have been very solemn. We think of Newtown and other recent happenings and snile.

The Manchester W.F.L. Shop is in the constituency (46A, Market-street); and Miss Geiler, of our Sale group, and Mrs. Drace, with others of the few members remaining in town during the holidays, have volunteered willing help. Two dinner-hour and two evening meetings have been fixed for both Tuesday and Wednesday; and a meeting for women is also being arranged. Speakers—Mrs. Merivale Mayer and myself.

At the end of the week it is my intention to go on to East Carmarthen, where Mrs. Sproson has already gone to take charge. The candidates standing for that constituency include Mr. Mervyn Peel (U.), the Rev. Towyn Jones (L.), and a candidate in the Labour interest whose views on Women’s Suffrage, and the exclusion of women from the Reform Bill I have not yet received. Neither of the Manchester candidates can be trusted to make any sacrifice for the women’s cause. Sir John Randles will not support much more than the Conciliation Bill Amendment, and will oppose the Bill all along the line. Mr. Hewart will not vote against the third reading if women are excluded.

C. NINA BOYLE.

A BOOK OF INTEREST TO SUFFRAGISTS.—“The Story of the Women’s Suffrage Movement,” by Miss Bertha Mason, with an introduction by the Bishop of Lincoln (Sherratt and Hughes, Manchester, 1912), in dealing with the pioneers of the movement, goes back as far as Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, 1590-1676, and ends with the Woman Suffrage deputation to the Prime Minister on November 7, 1911.

THE CONGRESS ON EUGENICS.

The Congress on Eugenics, held in the University of London from July 24 to 30 was, on the whole, fairly successful. The intention of the promoters was to make the aims of the Eugenists more widely known to the public and to afford an opportunity to those engaged in the scientific study of the question to meet for its discussion. The meetings were well attended, more women than men being present at the sessions. The first day was devoted to the relation of Biology to Eugenics, but very little light was thrown on the problem from a biological standpoint. Some of the papers read would have been more suitable for the study of those engaged in the practical breeding of farm stock, and the facts stated threw but little light on the conditions affecting human births. In the session devoted to Practical Eugenics, the Neo-Malthusians urged their specific for all the ills of society. There seem to be fashions in anthropological theories as there are in dress. Before the time of Darwin, the old theory was that of the all-powerful nature of heredity. After Darwin, the prevalent view was based upon the theory that environment was the more powerful factor in evolution. Now, since the publication of Mendel’s work and those of Weissman, the influence of heredity in determining character has again come to the front. Proposals were made dealing with the segregation and sterilisation of the unfit, but, as Prince Kropotkin pointed out, the facts and data at our disposal are not sufficient to justify any action of this kind at present.

The question of women’s political enfranchisement was entirely ignored by the Congress, although, if we are to have some of the important social changes which were outlined, they cannot be carried out without the sanction and co-operation of one-half of the nation. Indeed, the whole question of Eugenics is obviously one for women to determine, since the bringing to birth of a well-born race is an impossibility as long as they hold a degraded position in relation to the State and, in consequence, to the male sex.

Some very interesting facts and theories were brought before the Congress. One doctor from Norway tried to show that alcohol, when diluted, is not harmful, and he said he had been able to procure the passing of a law by the Norwegian Parliament by which beverages containing only 2½ per cent. of alcohol were free of duty and required no licence. The same doctor showed that alcohol was a cause of degeneracy in the offspring.

The organisation of the Congress might have been better. Like other congresses, this one attempted far more than could be done with efficiency. Although the papers were printed and in the hands of the delegates, they were read, and, in consequence, much valuable time which might have been devoted to discussion, was wasted. Nor were the discussions pertinent to the papers—very many of the speakers taking the opportunity of airing their special theories.

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which frequently were quite irrelevant to the subject matter of the paper, and occasionally gave the impression of being aimed at nothing at all and hitting it.

G. B. C.

"TITANIC" COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The Report of the Commission has been described in my hearing, by an ordinary citizen in a casual restaurant, as "very satisfactory," in that it found no great fault with anybody. Whether this really will prove satisfactory to the thinking public is doubtful. The dual responsibility for the care of those in peril on the sea is vested in the Government and in private enterprise for profit or adventure; and the public has now been favoured with an opportunity of noting how this responsibility is wielded. The report will hardly add to its sense of security.

The serenity of the Board of Trade and the cocksureness of the part-British part-American White Star line will hardly be ruffled by the very mild censure apportioned to them in the Report. The absurdity of the one, the race for records of the other, will hardly recognise rebuke. And the public, itself providing the victims and subscribing the relief fund, will have the further advantage of footing the Commission's not inconsiderable administrative account, as well as its "generous" determination to provide the expenses of those who attended its sittings in other capacities than that of Commissioner. It is to be hoped the results will be found good value for the outlay.

Two things strike one forcibly. One is, that the chairman, recently ennobled, was assisted in his impartial investigation by the Law Officer of the Crown, the Attorney-General, whose appointment is a political party one, and who stood in the relation of part-colleague part-employee of the Cabinet, on one of whose departments the inquiry was to pronounce judgment. The President of the Board of Trade, who was arraigned, helped to appoint his party ally to the conduct of the inquiry. During the progress of the inquiry, the Attorney-General was promoted to Cabinet rank—not, as the Government organ ingenuously informs us, to establish the precedent of including the Government's legal adviser in the Government, but to signify his entire acceptance of, his oneness with, the Government's programme and fortunes.

The Attorney-General was twitted, during the proceedings, with having "a big task to defend the Board of Trade." One may ask, with some heat, why the inquiry on behalf of the public should be conducted by counsel who does not attempt to deny that he was defending the Board of Trade! Why was he not among those others briefed to "watch the inquiry on behalf of" his clients, instead of conducting the inquiry?

The other point is that public money spent on Commissions of this kind is not so spent to clear the character of private individuals from personal imputations. It is of no sort of importance to the public whether or not Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff Gordon exerted undue influence in Boat 1, or whether or not Mr. Ismay was entitled to get into a boat when he did. The two points of real, inestimable importance, which have been gently but persistently pushed into the background, are the heavy loss of life in the third-class, which, the Report tells us, "was not unfairly treated"; and whether or not there did exist in the mind of Captain Smith an understanding that something in the nature of a record was required of him. We do not remember that the masters of the *Lusitania* and the *Mauritania* were examined on this point in regard to the first trips of those leviathans. In the absence of the man who could have spoken, whose life was forfeit to the rules of the profession he nobly served, those who talk easily of chivalry would have done well to refrain from laying any shadow of blame on him, and to have placed on record the fact that this possibility must for ever remain a potential extenuation of the "terrible mistake" which is laid to the deceased mariner's charge.

C. N. B.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION: NATIONAL LAWS AFFECTING WOMEN.

By authority of the International Council of Women, a compilation of the laws of various countries as they concern the legal position of women, has been prepared by the Council's Standing Committee on Laws, and can be obtained from the Secretary of the National Union of Women Workers, Parliament Mansions, Victoria-street, S.W. (price 1s., post free 1s. 3d.).

The countries whose laws, as they affect women, are summarised, are the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, the United States, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Italy, France, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Greece, Bulgaria, Switzerland, and Argentina. Lady Aberdeen signs, on behalf of the board of officers of the International Council of Women, a "foreword," in which occurs the following statement:—"Every report contained in this volume, without exception, offers examples of laws that deal unjustly and unequally with women as compared with men, in the most intimate relations of life, in their homes, in the control of their own children, no less than in the ownership of property, and their position as citizens."

It is most illogical that in a democratic country, as England is, only half the democracy should have a voice in the government and the legislation of the country.—*Mr. J. W. Robertson Scott.*

POLITICAL NEWS.

Woman's Suffrage and the Home Rule Bill.

According to the Secretary of the Conciliation Committee, the position with regard to Mr. Snowden's amendment is as follows:—

"This amendment, which follows Mr. Birrell's Irish Council Bill, by including women who have a local government qualification among the electors to the Irish Parliament, originated with the Conciliation Committee, on whose behalf Mr. Snowden and Sir John Rolleston acted when they placed it on the Order Paper. No proposal to withdraw this amendment in any circumstances has been made either by Mr. Snowden or by the committee, nor was the committee guided by tactical considerations in adopting it. Suffragists cannot consent to the creation of a new legislature without an effort to include women in the electorate. A number of Liberals are already pledged to support the amendment, which will also commend itself to many Unionists, whose objection to woman suffrage is based solely on a reluctance to entrust women with a share in Imperial affairs. There is no reason to suppose that the Government will in this instance depart from its habitually neutral attitude towards Suffragist proposals."

Mr. Bonar Law and Woman Suffrage.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, chairman of the West Lancashire, West Cheshire, and North Wales Federation of Women Suffrage Societies, writes to *The Standard* thus:—

"When Mr. Bonar Law was returned as a member for Bootle at the last election, I took part in a deputation to him, and heard him state that 'he would vote for the Bill then before the House, and would have no objection to amendments which widened its scope. He thought it very desirable that married women should be included. He would certainly oppose any extension of the franchise to men that did not include the extension of the franchise to women.' In view of this statement, it is reasonable to expect that Mr. Bonar Law will support what is known as the Dickinson, Norwegian, or Grey amendment for enfranchising women householders and wives of householders."

"One Must be a Woman."

Commenting on the Home Secretary's proposal to establish a single Board of Control under the Mental Deficiency Bill, to be directly responsible to a Minister in Parliament, the *Daily Herald* says:—

"It is proposed that there should be established under the Bill a Board of Control, consisting of not more than fifteen members, of whom twelve would be paid. When, however, we examine the suggested composition of that Board, we find that one feature is ludicrous—if not tragic. It is stated that of the twelve paid members there would be four legal members, four medical members, a chairman, and three others, ONE OF WHOM MUST BE A WOMAN."

We emphasise the last phrase, for apparently the remaining eleven paid members and the three unpaid members of the Board are to be men. It is difficult to understand why one woman, and one woman alone, is to be included in a committee of fifteen persons. Obviously her inclusion is due to the fact that a woman's peculiar knowledge is indispensable. Either, then, more women ought to sit at the deliberations of this Board, which appears the only sensible and practical position, or the Government ought to frankly keep all women out of a place of such responsibility. The present Cabinet seems to have a fatal facility in ever choosing the easiest way."

Militant Suffragists in Dublin.

At the City of Dublin Commission on August 1 the grand jury found true bills against the four English Suffragist indicted for throwing a hatchet at the Prime Minister and for attempting to set fire to the Theatre Royal. Mr. Tim Healy, K.C., M.P., has been retained for the defence. The trial was fixed for August 6.

Male Militancy in Ireland.

Mrs. Swiney, writing to *The Standard*, compares the attitude of politicians, Nationalist and Liberal, to Woman Suffrage because the recent militancy in Dublin and their support of the Home Rule Bill in spite of recent outrages, and observes:—

"The hypocrisy of these pseudo-moralists is the more blatant, when, for the year 1911, the statistics of crime in Ireland were lately given by Mr. Birrell as follows:—

During the year 1911 the number of agrarian offences reported was 324; of these 12 were cases of firing at persons and 14 of firing into dwellings. On December 31, 1911, there were 12 cases of serious and 79 cases of minor boycotting, affecting 58 and 318 persons respectively, and 60 persons were receiving constant protection and 268 persons protection by patrol.

"On February 12 of this year the Bishop of Galway thus deprecated the boycott as a plague and a curse:—

'Sometimes a man is assaulted, shouted at in the street, shot at, or shots are fired into his house at night to terrify him. In these cases he is not merely cut off from human society, but sore injury is done to him.'

She adds:—

"If politicians desire to retain a rag of their reputation for consistency or logical reason and for adherence to principle, in spite of the extreme behaviour of adherents to a cause they profess to support, Liberal Suffragist Members who vote for Home Rule cannot, reasoning by analogy, abstain from voting

IF WOMEN ACTED LIKE TAFT AND TEDDY.

BY DOROTHY DIX.

[In view of the charges now being brought against methods adopted by women demanding the vote as a badge of citizenship, the following article by the clever American writer, Dorothy Dix, on the recent struggle between President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt for nomination for the Presidency of the United States of America, will be read with interest. It appeared in the *New York Evening Journal*, and was reproduced in *The Woman's Journal*, from which excellent Suffrage paper we take it.]

Thank Heaven!

"There is one thing for which all Suffragists should return thanks to heaven on their knees, and that is that neither President Taft nor ex-President Roosevelt is a woman.

"Suppose two women who were candidates for the highest elective office in the gift of their sex—the presidency of the Federation of Women's Clubs, or the National Suffrage Association, say—who had once been bosom friends, were going about the country raking up each other's past, and vilifying and abusing each other like fish-wives.

"Suppose that the kindest epithet that they hurled at each other was Hussy! Cat! Liar! Ingrate! Fat Slob! and other compliments of the same kidney, wouldn't there be heard from one end of the country to the other that such conduct showed that women were unfit to participate in government?"

Unfit Women.

"Wouldn't men declare that it proved how emotional, illogical and prejudiced women were, and how unable they were to bring the same calm, dispassionate consideration to bear on public questions that men did?"

"Yea, verily.

"If two women who wanted the same honour and office should act as our two most exalted statesmen are now doing, it would put the cause of Suffrage for women back fifty years. 'Look at the hysteria of the performance!' men would cry. 'Certainly, those who have no more self-control than is exhibited in this disgusting struggle have no right to the exercise of the franchise, and it will be a cold Fourth of July when we put the ballot in their hands!'

Trousers Not Petticoats.

"Yes, indeed, it certainly is lucky for Suffragists that Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt wear trousers instead of petticoats, because if two women had engaged in such a mud-slinging contest, we should have proved to everybody's satisfaction that we are too emotional to be trusted to handle a loaded weapon like the vote."

Manners for Men.

"Of course there's no argument in the kettle reminding the pot that it is also black, but it is interesting and cynically amusing to note how different is the code of morals and manners even in politics by which men and women are judged. Nobody, for instance, is foolish enough to think that the unseemly wrangle between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt indicates that men are unfitted for self-government, or should be disfranchised, but if two women were to contend that way for an office it would be used as a potent argument against giving women the right to vote.

"When a man wants an office he goes after it tooth and nail, with a scalping knife in one hand and a money bag in the other, but when a woman wants an office she is lampooned and criticised if she doesn't do the 'after you, my dear Alphonse,' act.

Men Right, Women Wrong.

"Apparently when men do certain things politically they are right. When women do them they are wrong. Men who believed that they had a right to a voice in making the laws that rule them have fought bloody battles to establish their rights, and the world has applauded them for it. But a shriek, that is echoed around the world, has gone up because some women who thought that they had a right to a voice in making the laws that govern them, smashed a few windows.

A Baffling Job, But—

"All of which makes it a baffling and a perplexing job to be a woman; but amid its difficulties Providence has vouchsafed us one mercy—it made Taft and Roosevelt our brothers instead of our sisters. Otherwise we should never have heard the last of the dangers of the emotional sex in politics, and the polls would have been the North Pole to which no skirt would have penetrated for a generation to come.

Notice How Women Conduct a Campaign.

"As it is, we have hopes, and we point with pride to the fact that the two ladies who are now rivals for the distinguished office of president of the Federation of Women's Clubs are conducting a campaign that is fragrant with rose water, and each is saying that the other would make a lovely president if she were elected."

for the amendments to the Reform Bill for the enfranchisement of women on the specious excuse of disapproval of the methods adopted by a few of the propagandists."

Lord Robert Cecil and the Referendum.

According to *The Standard's* report of a meeting of the Letchworth Women's Unionist Association, on August 3, Lord Robert Cecil said it was indefensible to exclude qualified women from a Reform Bill extending the Franchise to men, but declared himself a strong believer in the referendum.

Mr. Lansbury's Advice.

Speaking at a Labour and Suffrage demonstration at Sheffield, on July 28, Mr. Lansbury said:—

"How are we going to get Parliament to give us this vote in spite of the Prime Minister?" he asked. "The Liberal women and the Tory women, here and elsewhere, will have to join hands with all the women and men who are in earnest to call on the men in Parliament who said they were in sympathy with women's suffrage to throw over the Government and the Prime Minister, and, at every cost and any cost, force them either to withdraw this Bill or put votes for women into it. You have got to face this fact—if this Bill goes through without the women in it we cannot logically expect the question of the franchise to be taken up again for some time to come, and, therefore, it is essential that either this Bill be killed or the Government be killed. Smooth words and soft speeches are no use; we want deeds, and what we have got to put at the head of the Government is the big pistol of our votes. I don't think they want to go to the country; the outlook is not very promising."

customers, broke into the girls' bedroom as usual and attacked them with an iron bar. Severe wounds on head.

Peroy Knight, Chiswick, secretary to Lady Buckley, attacked his employer in her bedroom. She escaped through the window, her face bleeding. Had seized her by the throat and struck her savagely. Pursued her outside, threatening her. Magistrate said he had "acted atrociously" and fined him 40s.

Henry Dickson, at Borough Police Court, before the Mayor, charged with assaulting his wife. Came to neighbour's house for her, kicked and struck her about face and body. Had "been a brute to her." Had a carving-knife in his hand. Prisoner pleaded drink, and said he had "acted foolishly." Sentence: fourteen days.

Sydney Maxfield, of Tottenham, charged at Wood Green Police Court with assaulting his step-daughter, Annie Luisell. The prosecutrix, a good-looking, well-dressed girl, of about eighteen or twenty, in a quivering voice, and with her handkerchief covering her eyes, told how on Friday night she went to the house where her mother was. The prisoner came running along and said, "You dare not tell your mother what has happened." She said she should do so, and after some argument he took her bicycle away from her, threw it into the road, and struck her a violent blow on the eye with his clenched fist. The girl, labouring under great emotion, now exclaimed: "He has ruined my sister who had two children by him. One of them is dead."

A Crusade in Switzerland.

The Geneva correspondent of *The Standard's* Woman's Platform writes:—

"A powerful crusade for Woman Suffrage in Switzerland has been started this year in this country, with headquarters at Berne, Geneva, and Lausanne, to obtain Votes for Women in every domain—religious, municipal, political, &c. Many men in the professions, such as deputies, university professors, doctors, and lawyers, are aiding the Swiss women, and have been speakers at their recent meetings. A feminist weekly paper is to be started in Switzerland shortly, and Mlle. Dr. Brustlein, of Zurich, will be the editor.

"M. A. de Morsier, a deputy of Geneva, has published an important pamphlet, entitled 'The Right of Vote for Woman,' and the author, who is well known in Switzerland as a writer and thinker, concludes the last chapter in the same style as the famous 'J'accuse' in the Dreyfus affair, but employs the words *Nous reclamons*, giving the reasons in each paragraph. The leaflet is clear, lucid, and striking—the first of its kind to be published in Switzerland."

At Locle, a town of 13,000 inhabitants, in the Canton of Neuchatel, five women and thirty-five men have been elected for the Cantonal Scholastic Commissions, which are controlled by the local political parties. This is the first time in the history of the Canton that women have been elected to a public board on a political ticket, and is the first feminist victory of its kind in Switzerland. The Women Suffragists are naturally rejoicing. It was Professor Combe who started the movement in favour of admitting women on the Scholastic Commissioners some years ago, and recently his Bill was passed by the Cantonal Government.

America.

A striking tribute to the success of a woman's electorate has come from the International Parliamentary Union—a world-wide organisation of expert sociologists—which has declared that Colorado possesses the most humane, most progressive, and most scientific laws for the protection of women and children of any State or country.

MRS. BROWN ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

[The following poem, which appeared in an old Manchester paper, *The Free Lance*, May 9, 1868, will be read with interest, seeing that, by reason of the broken pledges of men law-makers, the arguments apply with equal force to-day.]

"TAXATION
Without representation
Is tyranny."
This is the motto of every nation,
That boasts any elevation,
In the federation
Of peoples just and free,
But we
Have a special reservation,
A bit of genuine illogit trimming,
And say—"N.B.
"The above great principle don't apply to women."
To ward off revolution,
And preserve the constitution,
And uphold the crown,
This maxim is laid down:—
"Don't tax a person's house or chattel,
His 'bacoy, beer, or cattle,
"Keep him secure
"From rates for poor:
"Highway
"Or byeway.
"Unless you let that person poll
"His vote, to give him some control,
"Voice, influence, and supervision,
"Of money that was his, when it ain't no longer his'n."
But to deserve this right or favour,
Our practice teaches,
That person must wear breeches,
Or have a beard, or, beardless, be a shaver!
But a poor female widow, or a spinster,
May work as hard as any he alive,
And live and thrive;
May farm the land and raise rare crops;
Or manage shops;
Or a great factory big as Lincoln Minster;
Or reign serene,
Successful queen,
Some cosy hostelry's well ordered bar in,
Or go out charrin';
And the State,
Makes no inquiry about beard or breeches,
But with its great
Tax-gathering hand it rudely reaches
Into our tills,
Against our wills;
Taxes our incomes
And every source from which the tin comes.
And the law's minion,
Has got no eye for erinoline or ohignon.
But if to pay we fail
Sends in the bail—
—lifs, without all respex
For sex.
And when we axes,
For a small voice in levying of these taxes,
In settling how the public cloth shall be cut up,
We get for consolation,
This answer from a just and gallant nation:
"Down with the dust, mum, and shut up!"
To say that I could reason
Would be high treason
Against the shaving animal's prerogative,
But surely I may put an interrogative.
For thirty years we've been
Well governed by a queen;
You've never fancied it could harm ye,
To have a woman head of Church and Army.
A woman—that weak, impotent creation—
Can be anointed head of this great nation.
Can make a peer or bishop;
And when a stress
Of party, lands a Cabinet in a mess,
Can lend a hand to wash the Ministerial dish up.
Can overhaul our frigates, gun-boats, sloops,
And go to Aldershot reviewing troops;
Consent to every Parliamentary measure,
And at her will and pleasure,
Remit the sentence of imprisoned martyr,
And even be—the Chief *Knight* of the Garter!
But Mrs. Brown
In Manchester city or in Salford town,
Is not allowed, however she entreat 'em,
To plump for Bazley or to vote for Chætham.
If you're a man, sir,
Don't chaff, but answer if you can, sir.

ON OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"LYRIC LEAVES." By S. Gertrude Ford. (C. W. Daniel, Ltd. 2s. 6d.)

To be able to catch the thoughts that float vaguely and undefined through the minds of men and translate them into words of musical lilt or majestic cadence, to fix the aspirations and ambitions that are the common human heritage in unforgettable phrases is to possess one of the greatest powers in the world. "I care not who makes the laws of a people if I may but write its songs," was said by one who recognised this. I suppose all the great sweeping reforms, mighty wars, and national upheavals that have occurred in history, have been heralded, carried through, and completed to the accompaniment supplied by the nation's song-makers. It is almost impossible to say in what particular lies the power and charm of fine poetry: almost as difficult as to analyse the colours that go to make up the flashing glory of a flock of tropical birds. Great poems may even be harsh and unmusical, as are some of Browning's hammered and laborious phrases; or they may be as delicate and illusionary as a peal of fairy bells. One quality, however, both forms must possess; they must sing of truths—not meretricious and spurious emotions; they must appeal to some sentiment that is universal and for all time, not one that is merely personal and evanescent.

When a new poet comes into our midst then he or she commands earnest attention. A true poet is a valuable national asset. If his gift be the real thing it may be a great force for good—it may rouse and stimulate and finally move a people to remedy an injustice, to carry a much-needed reform. Who can calculate what he will have no objection to—*what he would have widened its scope. He thought it very desirable that married women should be included.* He would certainly oppose any extension of the franchise to men that did not include the extension of the franchise to women. In view of this statement, it is reasonable to expect that Mr. Bonar Law will support what is known as the Dickinson, Norwegian, or Grey amendment for enfranchising women householders and wives of householders."

"One Must be a Woman."

Commenting on the Home Secretary's proposal to establish a single Board of Control under the Mental Deficiency Bill, to be directly responsible to a Minister in Parliament, the *Daily Herald* says:—

"It is proposed that there should be established under the Bill a Board of Control, consisting of not more than fifteen members, of whom twelve would be paid. When, however, we examine the suggested composition of that Board, we find that one feature is ludicrous—if not tragic. It is stated that of the twelve paid members there would be four legal members, four medical members, a chairman, and three others, ONE OF WHOM MUST BE A WOMAN.

"We emphasise the last phrase, for apparently the remaining eleven paid members and the three unpaid members of the Board are to be men. It is difficult to understand why one woman, and one woman alone, is to be included in a committee of fifteen persons. Obviously, her inclusion is due to And bleed for an hour, and are up the next indispensable. To fight again!

But do not run away with the idea that all the songs are cast in heroic mould. There is humour and satire too, and all Suffragists will appreciate and enjoy "Woman's Limitation," while "The Pageant of Woman," a song of the Great Processions, with its curious but effective metre, is calculated to set one's feet to a martial tramp again.

And nature-lovers who want to read delicate fantasies of bird and bough and blossom are not forgotten. The only tastes that will not be satisfied here are those that want the strong wine of unbridled sex passion. From this all too familiar taint our newest singer's pages are free, and it is an omission for which I for one am deeply grateful. Miss Ford so far has used her great gift worthily for great themes. M. H.

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HOW SOME MEN PROTECT WOMEN.

[The object of this column is to show not only how women suffer from acts of violence, but how slight a penalty the law exacts for such violence, in comparison with crimes against property. All members who kindly contribute newspaper cuttings, &c., are heartily thanked for their valuable co-operation.]

Murder.

Mary Ann McMullan, found dying the streets of Belfast. Injuries on head inflicted with a hammer.

Minnie Morris, fruit-picker, aged twenty-one. Found strangled in lonely lane at Walsoken. Robert Galloway, of North Kensington, confessed. Committed the crime from jealousy and said he was glad she was dead.

Diana Paola de Menadier, of Islington, found dead on beach at Shoeburyness with knife wounds in her breast, and head cut on a stone.

Brutal Assaults.

Man named Batton, sentenced for assaulting daughter of nine years. Kicked, beaten, and half-strangled. Had then deserted her. **Six months.**

Servant girl at Purley, near Croydon, brutally assaulted by a burglar when alone in house. Found lying unconscious, half-strangled, with blows and kicks on head.

Herbert Morley, charged at Middlesbrough with "inflicting grievous bodily harm" on Martha Hamblett and Lily Cuthbert, aged nineteen and fifteen. Had kept company with the former, and was violently jealous. On account of her speaking to men customers, broke into the girls' bedroom at night and attacked them with an iron bar. Severe wounds on head.

Percy Knight, Chiswick, secretary to Lady Buckley, attacked his employer in her bedroom. She escaped through the window, her face bleeding. Had seized her by the throat and struck her savagely. Pursued her outside, threatening her. Magistrate said he had "acted atrociously" and **fining him 40s.**

Henry Dickson, at Borough Police Court, before the Mayor, charged with assaulting his wife. Came to neighbour's house for her, kicked and struck her about face and body. Had "been a brute to her." Had a carving-knife in his hand. Prisoner pleaded drink, and said he had "acted foolishly." **Sentence: fourteen days.**

Sydney Maxfield, of Tottenham, charged at Wood Green Police Court with assaulting his step-daughter, Annie Luisell. The prosecutrix, a good-looking, well-dressed girl, of about eighteen or twenty, in a quivering voice, and with her handkerchief covering her eyes, told how on Friday night she went to the house where her mother was. The prisoner came running along and said, "You dare not tell your mother what has happened." She said she should do so, and after some argument he took her bicycle away from her, threw it into the road, and struck her a violent blow on the eye with his clenched fist. The girl, labouring under great emotion, now exclaimed: "He has ruined my sister who had two children by him. One of them is dead, and he has been trying to ruin me. I won't have it," she declared, emphatically. "This is what I have to put up with because I won't let men do what they wish. He is my stepfather." Prisoner said he had been drinking and what happened was done in a temper. **Sentence: two months' hard labour.**

George Gratton, summoned for "throwing a certain missile in Hill-street to the danger of the public" (the danger to his wife not being apparently of consequence). Was proved to have thrown half a brick at his wife, just missing her. Said he did not do it out of any ill-will to her, but just to stop her following him. The Court was greatly amused, and "laughter" is recorded. **Fined 2s. 6d.**

John Tobin, sentenced at Willesden to two months' imprisonment for assaulting his mother-in-law and sister-in-law. Told the magistrate he had been sentenced for almost every offence, and he expected to be sent to prison in connection with the Insurance Act.

Mrs. Cavendish, in divorce case, told a remarkable tale of cruelty. Married at eighteen, left alone at most critical periods, ordered to return to her husband when she took refuge at her mother's, beaten with a rope and tied to the bedpost, dragged out of bed and tied to the bedpost by her hair when ill, beaten "for a joke" when with his friends and strapped to a chair for several hours, this poor young woman, aged twenty-four, has finally rid herself of this brutal incubus.

Arthur Copestick, of Hanley and London, persistent cruelty to his wife. At Hanley Police Court, before Mr. Jones and Mr. Foster, his solicitor withdrew from case. Had lived with other women, had not contributed to her support, and through his conduct she was now a helpless invalid, needing to be lifted in and out of bed. **Separation order, 12s. 6d. per week.**

May Dyer, sentenced for thieving, at Swansea Quarter Sessions, **eight months without hard labour**, the doctor testifying that her condition was such she could not be sent to Borstal. **Male prisoner**, who had lived on her, knowing she lived on immoral earnings, **discharged**, the Recorder saying that although they might think his conduct shabby (!) it was "not a court of morals," and there was no reason to suppose he knew the money to be the proceeds of theft.

INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE FAIR.

A "Hospitality Bureau" will be established by the first week in September for the purpose of securing hospitality in or near London for those stall-holders and helpers from the Provinces who will be coming up for the Fair. Full particulars will be given in *THE VOTE* dated September 7.

I wish to thank those members who have sent me their postcards with kindly messages and promises of help. Hearty co-operation and keen enthusiasm is the best oil for making the wheels go round! It is my sincere hope that they will run untiringly and free from all friction.

Many thanks also for the cardboard boxes received. Do not be afraid of sending too many!

I shall be glad of the names of girls and boys for the action-songs and singing-games.

Don't forget to make a speciality of articles for boys and men.

Let no woman complain at the International Suffrage Fair that she "cannot find a Christmas present" for brother, lover, husband or boy.

I can provide the Branches with dolls for dressing at the following rates:—

- *About 8 inches in length, 2½d. each.
- *About 10 inches in length, 4½d. each.
- About 11 inches in length, 4½d. each, plus the postage.

Those marked with an asterisk shut their eyes. They are all pretty and good value for the money. The time is very short, so it is absolutely necessary to get everything into good working order with as little delay as possible.

RULES.—Use the International Suffrage Fair envelopes *always*. If you have none, write "International Suffrage Fair" on the top left-hand corner of your own envelopes.

All communication must be sent to Robert-street, Highland-road, Bromley, Kent, not to Robert-street.

K. HARVEY.

MRS. DESPARD'S BIRTHDAY FUND.
Third List.

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	328	5	7½
BRANCHES:—			
Anerley	10	6	6
Cheltenham	6	14	7
Clapham (additional)	0	2	0
Croydon	20	0	0
Edinburgh	7	0	0
Hampstead	20	0	0
West Hampstead (additional)	0	15	0
West Hartlepool	3	5	0
Middlesbrough	1	12	0
Mid-London	20	0	0
Northern Heights	5	8	7
Potteries	0	12	6
Sheffield	10	0	0
Tottenham	7	5	0
Wellingborough	5	10	8
Anonymous	30	0	0
R. M.	20	0	0
Miss McGilchrist Gilchrist	20	0	0
Mrs. Brook	5	0	0
Mrs. Fisher	5	0	0
Miss A. Brook	2	10	0
Mrs. Napier	2	0	0
Miss Rosa Cox (collected)	0	14	0
A Friend	0	10	0
Miss Munro	0	5	0
Mrs. Garrod	0	5	0
Miss Steven	0	5	0
Promises	533	11	3½
	72	1	0
	605	12	3½

WOMAN'S ENDURANCE.

The oft-repeated declaration that woman's physical strength is not equal to the extra burden of voting at Parliamentary elections is constantly being disproved by fact. The record established by Mrs. Emma Sharp, of Bradford, Yorkshire, who has just celebrated her seventy-eighth birthday, is a remarkable case in point. In 1864 she accomplished the remarkable feat of walking one thousand miles in one thousand hours at Quarry Gap, a test of endurance in which less than half a dozen men were successful. She wore men's attire throughout, and though many efforts were made to prevent her self-imposed task, she finished the feat under police protection, and armed with two loaded pistols—significant accessories.

THE VOTE.

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SATURDAY, August 10, 1912.

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.

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EDITORIAL.

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

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MALE MILITANCY.

Men may steal horses, but women may not look over the fence, is the best way of summing up twentieth century morality. *The Times*, *The Sunday Chronicle*, *The Morning Post*, and other organs inspired by extreme righteousness, not to mention Liberal Members of Parliament, and Welsh, Irish, and university hooligans, have been voicing with each other of late in expressions of horror of, and contempt for, W.S.P.U. violence, which one and all its critics are agreed must permanently and disastrously affect the women's Cause. Without trying to find excuses for the W.S.P.U., which is pre-eminently capable of taking care of itself, let us see how these critics themselves stand.

We pass over the patriotic glee with which Tory organs hailed the victory of Mr. Borden in Canada. "Not one window of the great Town Hall was left unbroken" at Sir Wilfred Laurier's last meeting. We note that a W.F.L. member in Wales told us recently that where she came from, they had not dared to hold a Conservative meeting for years. We remember the excesses, the furious attacks, the broken-up meetings of the Boer War and the "Chinese Slavery" elections—laid to the account of supporters of gentlemen who are so outraged when any suffragist "disturbance" occurs to mar the serenity of their party gatherings. We remember how the police had to rescue politicians from the fury of voters who were intent on doing something much more drastic than merely grabbing at an epaulette.

We recall the lurid window-smashing past of the Right Hon. John Burns. It has landed him snugly at the Local Government Office, where his colleagues, so severe on window-smashing women, do not shrink from association with him. The virtuous and outraged voters of Dublin, who recently set upon Miss Nolan as a Suffragist, knocked her down, tore her clothes, cut and beat her and smothered her in mud, are the same who applaud the incitements of Mr. Devlin, are mates and colleagues of those political agitators of whom Mr. Birrell admitted in the House, since the first Suffragist window-breaking, that "shooting, bomb-throwing and intimidation" were so rife that he regretted he could not retain the Arms Act in operation. *The Times* and *The Morning Post*, wrapt in shocked dismay at our lack of respect for law, have no word of reprobation for Mr. Balfour and Mr. Law, whose supporters in Belfast supplied the House with thrills on Wednesday last. Not only storms of bolts, rivets and lumps of wood for the police; not only the murderous assault on Lizzie Curran, a Catholic, aged nineteen, who after being kicked and battered, and stripped almost naked, now lies in a critical condition; but "a Home Ruler stripped of his clothes and held naked above a blazing furnace, until rescued by other workmen armed with sledge-hammers." "Another man was plunged in a huge barrel of tar"; and three journalists were nearly ducked in the river as detectives. In

co. Down, Catholic windows were smashed in a day-long riot, and a resident was "played football with," every bone in his face being shattered. Wild recriminations are going on between the representatives of these rival fiends, who have sowed the wind and are reaping the whirlwind; the one thing neither Home Ruler nor Unionist dreams of saying or admitting, however, is that these excesses in any way reflect on the cause they serve. As Mrs. Swiney pointed out, not one Liberal vote will be cast against Home Rule on account of the orgy of violence detailed by Mr. Birrell on February 19, nor one Conservative vote transferred from the Orange-men by the Belfast misrule. But Nationalist and Unionist alike profess "horror" of the "dastardly" and "hysterical" acts of abandoned Suffragettes!

Then we come to those who call themselves our friends. Will Mr. George have any less regard for his supporters in Wales because they tore down our bazaar stalls and all but killed our speakers? Does he think himself disgraced by such support? Does any upholder of Lloyd-Georgeism sadly contend that his cause is indelibly tarnished and permanently obscured by these incidents? Do Liberals admit that their party deserves ostracism because of the shameful violence of Liberal stewards, who behave like wild beasts when a woman stands up at a meeting? Perish the strange thought! These ethics be only for women.

During the miners' strike, a "riot for three prompt" was organised near Wigan, and a "night out" of looting and window smashing followed on a pleasant afternoon spent in assaulting the police. At Houghton-le-Spring, they looted several tons of coal, marched to Sunderland throwing stones at windows, attempted to break into shops, and finally tried to rush the Empire Theatre. Did Mr. Ramsay McDonald "bow his head in shame and humiliation"? Not a bit of it; not even when, at Huntingdon, a bridge was nearly demolished and cabins were fired.

At Ilkeston I was told, by women who came to our Committee-room, that the men rallied them to their help and raided a manager's house, killing his pigs and poultry, tearing up the clean wash on the line, uprooting the garden, and burning gates, fences, and furniture. These women were not pilloried as a disgrace to their sex or a discredit to the miners' cause; and the Minimum Wage Act was passed regardless of such incidents. When alluded to in the House, instead of the gloating insult with which Suffragist excesses are hailed, there was an appeal from the Government not to inflame feeling by dwelling upon these episodes in the struggle.

The violence perpetrated at the London Docks includes firing property, mutilating horses, attacks with tumblers, bottles, stones (thrown at the windows of passing trains!), the ferocious use of lading hooks, and revolver-shots. Grotesque charges and counter-charges are being made by trade-unionists and non-unionists, each of which desires the Government to grant them the monopoly of using violence for their own ends. Conservatives, charged with inciting to violence in Belfast, twit the Government with sending military protection to the Home Rulers which they will not grant to non-union workers; and out of the welter of recrimination nothing is clear save that no cause, as a cause, is to be blamed or penalised for the excesses of its male supporters. And rightly so, since we are all human, and to err is common to all humanity; what we will not have is a double standard, either in social, political, or militant morality.

THE VOTE is not concerned to defend or denounce violence. But it cannot refrain from wondering what has become of the immeasurable superiority of *The Times*, and *The Morning Post* and *The Sunday Chronicle* in the face of this orgy of male violence. Where are the articles on "maniacs," and "hysteria," and the "unsexed" and "disgrace to manhood"? Has *The Freeman's Journal* no message for us? Does *The Saturday Review* remember its offensive article under the signature of Filson Young? Or is it true that, as Sir George Kemp trench-

antly remarked, "if you want to see the lower side of life, go into politics and into the House of Commons"? From the Liberal Prime Minister, not ashamed to hold power by the votes of law-breakers, to the Opposition leader, braced up by the butchers of Belfast; from the successor of Mr. Parnell, and his fellow-organisers of violence, to the chairman of the Labour Party, who does not even apologise for the results of deep exasperation on his henchmen, there exists neither party nor politician innocent of complicity in acts of violence, compared with which the worst outbreaks of the Suffragists are mild.

We do not presume to blame our fellow-men. Deep convictions, when roused, have always been followed by vehement, often unjustifiable, action. We only advise these, our self-appointed judges, to cease their shrewish scoldings and to devote a minimum of the time and energy requisite for finding mud to throw at us to cleaning up their own doorstep and criticising the ease and enjoyment with which their own portion of humanity slips into law-breaking and methods of barbarism. C. NINA BOYLE.

CHIVALRY AND THE RED KNIGHT.

"You're my prisoner: 'the knight cried, as he tumbled off his horse."—*Through the Looking Glass*.

Like the setting sun, chivalry looms large upon our horizon just now, but we are told that chivalry, unlike the setting sun, is to disappear for ever from woman's world—if woman obtains her political freedom.

This prophecy, or threat, has excited fear, which as a thick cloud blinds the eyes and obscures the judgment.

Perhaps it would be well to consider the source from which the information comes and the nature of the commodity threatened before we bewail its passing.

We think a Red Knight is responsible for the scare, and that his victims are chiefly those who derive all authority from the "letter" of a dead past; those who cling with such amazing pertinacity to rules and formulæ which apply to conditions at present non-existent.

Civilization has of necessity so changed the conditions of life, that there is now little opportunity for the display of the more dramatic side of chivalry. The word has remained and its allure, but without its former significance.

Thus to-day a label of chivalry may be seen attached to an act of inexpensive courtesy, while the deed of self-sacrifice remains unnoticed, or is called cheap, because, being a product of its age, it has no credentials from a remote past to recommend it.

Only under certain elemental conditions, when some upheaval throws down in a moment all the barriers erected and the conventions demanded by civilization, are we brought into touch with a primitive and splendid expression of chivalry.

For chivalry has been tamed into a state monopoly. We pay money and receive in exchange the state-controlled, and, to a certain extent, self-interested bravery of army, navy and police force. In a word, the knight of the twentieth century prances on the coin of the realm.

The modern equivalent, then, of old-world chivalry is the more prosaic protection accorded by the State in return for the payment of taxes. Although men and women are taxed equally, only men have the political weapon of the vote by which they can command a consideration of their interests. As impartiality is impossible so long as the citizenship of one sex is repudiated—the very repudiation implies partiality—women are demanding their enfranchisement.

But instead of helping them, as chivalry would enjoin, to take out, by means of the vote, a policy for this state-insured consideration—which if unsentimental, is the best thing to be had in the way of a safe investment in protection—this counterpart of the Red Knight offers a precarious and partial and antiquated knight-errantry!

All his efforts are directed against granting women any power of self-defence. And as all is grist that comes to his mill, we have a suspicion that the Red Knight is trying, as a last resource, to weave the fashions into the winding-sheet of freedom. Is it not evident that the nearer a woman gets to full emancipation the more idiotic and irrelevant to the situation does her attire tend to become? Certainly many an adherent of the Red Knight while proclaiming with her lips freedom of mind and estate, advocates by her example a bondage of body, for she writhes in the coils of her toilets as the Laocoon in the coils of the serpents.

The attitude of the Red Knight to woman is surely an instinct for self-preservation gone mad. But when woman are able to protect themselves politically he need not despair of a field for his prowess. While he wears the breeks and his lady the skirt many just demands will be made upon the form of chivalry in which he specializes, and in which he excels. For much of modern chivalry, reduced to its lowest terms, might be expressed as the deference owed by trousers to skirt, and it might be displayed with propriety by tailor's dummy to dress-maker's lay figure.

We think it will be seen that the brand of chivalry menaced is of a specious kind, a locket that may become a millstone. And that the cavalier who proffers it bears no resemblance to the knight of old. Though invested with the glamour of a past magnificence, he is the worthless descendant of a noble line, for he offers chivalry not as a help to freedom, but as a reward for remaining bound.

Let us have done with the Red Knight and his wiles and all that is his, and let us press forward to the chivalry that is not offered as a substitute for justice, that is no respecter of persons, that fights tyranny and oppression and is always at the service of the weak—the chivalry that is as an embroidery on the "glorious long robe of righteousness." A. W. LANCE.

WITH THE CAMPAIGNERS.

Our Caravan at Work Again.

We reached Ipswich on Thursday afternoon and found Miss Andrews, our busy and able organiser, and one of our caravans, waiting for us at the station. We were then a party of seven—three children and four adults; two more—Mrs. Hyde and Miss Elliott—have joined us, and we are hoping that the campaign which has opened under the most favourable auspices will prove, in every sense of the word, auspicious.

The caravan which met us has been hired by Mrs. Harvey, whose siege at Brackenhill is still going on. Leaving friends to guard her house, she has come out with her eldest daughter and her two little girls, and we make a very gay party.

Our first pitch is delightful—a large meadow hedged round and over-shadowed with beautiful trees, and having on one side of it a charming old-fashioned house and garden. These belong to Mr. and Mrs. Horsfield, who have, in their generosity, given us a free run of their garden, as well as their field. Nothing, indeed, could exceed their hospitality.

After tea out in the open we started for the town. We had not intended to hold a meeting, our business was to distribute bills, announcing the meeting of yesterday. Our children, happy and busy, gave the bills to the passers-by. They were so graceful that no one could resist them. So we came on to Cornhill. This is a busy part of the town. We were passing through quietly, when I was addressed first by one and then by another.

"You are surely going to speak? It is expected; you will not disappoint us."

"If you really wish it," I answered, and I crossed over, with full permission of the police, to the pavement under the steps of the Town Hall where, as we were told, public meetings were often held.

In a few moments a large crowd of men and women assembled; a chair was brought out, Miss Andrews introduced me, and I gave a little address, drawing special attention to that which lies behind not only the woman's movement, but also the great industrial unrest, and claiming that women should play their part in building up the better world—the God-Kingdom for which we are working.

I have been told that Ipswich out-of-door meetings were rough. All I can say is that I have never spoken to a quieter or more earnest crowd of men and women. Two or three mischievous boys tried to interrupt, and even, at one moment, feebly started a song, but they were overawed by the determined attitude of the men and women round the platform. A few

good questions were asked, and the meeting ended with full harmony and goodwill.

As we were going back to our pitch the rain began to fall, and this prevented us from sleeping, as we had intended, in the open air. A little tent and the caravans gave shelter to us all. There is a charming sense of freedom and irresponsibility about caravan life. In the fine morning that followed our arrival we enjoyed this to the full. Miss Andrews was an early visitor. She took me into Ipswich, and introduced me to our Suffrage shop there. Most heartily I congratulated the Branch in their pluck in starting it and keeping it going. The situation is good, near the centre of the town; goods of various kinds are temptingly displayed in the window, the literature makes a brave show. I am told that there has never been a day since the shop opened when there has been no purchase made. This is encouraging news. I hope other Branches that are still without a centre of their own will take their courage by both hands and follow the example of Ipswich. In the afternoon we had a gay little tea-party in the field. Mrs. Tippett and Miss Underwood, who is taking a few days of much-needed rest at Wetherden, joined us.

After tea we went into Ipswich. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt had given us the use of their pretty garden. These friends, and some who are not yet friends, gathered together. As the light failed, fairy lamps were lighted, and we had a pleasant and, we hope, a profitable time. Mrs. Tippett took the chair, Miss Underwood and I spoke. Keen sympathy was expressed. We hear, indeed, that some who came to scoff remained to bless. I should mention that at both meetings there were contingents from the local Branch of the Independent Labour Party, to whom it is mainly due that the meeting near the Town Hall was so triumphant a success.

This morning, Saturday, I am writing in the midst of preparations for an early start. We are travelling to Saxmundham, where we shall hold a meeting this evening. To-morrow we hope to go on to Lowestoft. C. DESPARD.

Scottish Coast.

Headquarters—77, Montague-street, Rothesay, Isle of Bute. In Charge—Miss ANNA MUNRO.

Every week in our campaign brings forth fresh evidence of the interest in Votes for Women. This week it is the number of our new members.

In Rothesay an Anti-Suffrage lady felt her convictions so strongly that, after talking a good deal to those around her, she heckled the speaker. After announcing in forcible language her disapproval of militancy our "anti" friend announced that in her opinion Suffragettes ought to be shot. Miss Helen McLachlan, of Edinburgh, who was the speaker at the moment, retorted that as the lady so strongly objected to militant tactics she would have to get someone else to do that work for her, an answer which was much appreciated by the crowd, who were very obviously on the side of Women's Suffrage. Drunken men are often conspicuous with their opinion of the inferiority of all women to themselves, but women holding similar views are most uncommon in Scotland at any rate.

On Monday the Misses Barrowman arranged two meetings at Kelchattan Bay, a lovely little village on the further side of Bute. To advertise the meetings notices were pasted on trees, gates, telegraph and telephone poles and similar places. They were no sooner put up than an opponent, who had not the courage of our Rothesay friend to come out into the open and face us, tore them down, or where that was impossible defaced them. We had, however, two very good meetings, at which Miss Barrowman presided, and Miss Munro addressed the people, who for some time stood rather far off, although neither the speaker nor the herring-box on which she stood seemed very formidable. The sale of literature and the generous collection at the close testified to the interest of those assembled.

Might we point out that other members and friends who may be spending a holiday at any of the Clyde resorts can help very effectively in a similar way, be the place large or small, and enable Miss Munro to visit places which otherwise would be very difficult.

At the pierhead on Monday evening Miss Eunice Murray was the principal speaker.

On Tuesday we visited Largs, which, during the earlier part of July, was being roused by another Suffrage Society. Two very good meetings, at 12 and 3 p.m., were held in spite of heavy rain falling just at the beginning of the 3 o'clock meeting. It is to be noted that it was principally women who stood firm; many more men ran for shelter. Before the end the clouds rolled by and a long meeting had to be closed rather hurriedly in order that we might catch our boat. Invitations to return were given to us. A kindly member makes our visits to Largs very pleasant by allowing us to use her shop as a resting-place between meetings and to deposit our literature, banners, &c., while we chalk our notices and make other preparations.

Tuesday evening we were again at our place on the pierhead at Rothesay. Inclement weather made us uncomfortable and our audience also, but did not stop the meeting. In spite of a very heavy thunder shower a large crowd stood right through listening to Miss Eunice Murray and Miss Anna Munro. To many, as it was the end of the month, it was their last attendance. We felt like parting from old friends to say good-bye to those whose presence at our evening meetings night after night had stimulated and helped us by their kindly sympathy and interest in the Cause.

A large number that evening joined the League, principally

from the Glasgow District. Residents of Rothesay have joined us, so we hope by the end of August to have a Branch established as a permanent centre of activity here for the work.

Miss Murray, unfortunately, had to leave us on Wednesday. In the evening Miss Bessie Semple, of Glasgow, who is staying until the end of the week, was the chief speaker, Miss Munro presiding. Speaking in answer to the concern of some people over the private property in plate-glass which had been destroyed, Miss Semple created intense interest by her account of her experiences in South Africa during the late Boer War, of the dead and dying cattle, of the wasted fields, the ruined homesteads, not to mention life, all sacrificed, without compunction, by the British nation in a fight for men's votes. No one asked, no one even stopped to think, who paid for them.

With the 1st of August our audiences change to a great extent. Previously Glasgow predominated with a faint sprinkling of folk from other Scottish and English towns; now Glasgow has returned to work for another year. English are increasingly in evidence and Paisley in a few days sends its quota. Our work of converting and convincing the people has to be started all over again, and before we can deal with the deeper aspects of the subject, the elementary has to be thoroughly explained. On Thursday, although that was the case, the people were quite ready to listen notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, damp under foot and for the most part umbrellas above. Thursday night, too, THE VOTE arrived and was in great demand.

We are much indebted to Miss M. Brown and Miss Hill for their help and co-operation in selling literature, postcards and badges, and taking the collections.

On Monday we hope to have Miss Douglas McIntyre with us again.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

A Barry Girl's Privations in South America.

The following appalling facts were published in the *Barry Herald* at the end of June, 1912. They speak for themselves, and prove the truth of such books as "The Daughters of Ishmael" and "The White Slave Market."

"An amazing story of the White Slave Traffic has been detailed this week by a good looking young Barry Dook woman, who is only nineteen years of age, but who during the past three years of her life has had experiences which would be sufficient to unnerve the strongest and afford ample evidence of the dangers which beset the young girlhood of our country. The narrator of these experiences is the daughter of a respectable local artisan, and it is only a few days ago that she returned to Barry Dook."

"Three years ago, she states, she went into service at a business in Bute Road, where she met her future husband, who was a tailor, thirty-six years of age. They were married in Charles Street Registry Office in July, 1910. In August, 1911, her husband having suggested they should emigrate to Rosario, South America, where he could make more money, they sailed and landed in Buenos Ayres. Then came the terrible awakening. When she reached Rosario her husband took her to what she thought was a big hotel, but she soon found out the kind of place it was and refused for a long time to submit to the life which her husband suggested to her she should lead. Thus it went on, and starvation was tried to make her submit. Her husband told her she was not making enough money and that she must go with him to another house. In the second house there were thirty or forty girls, but she was the only English one. The house was visited daily by foreigners, but to no one could she speak of her plight. Once she tried to escape, but was told she had been sold by her husband to the 'madame' of the house, a German Jewess who ran the place. An English gentleman in business at Rosario at length aided her in making her escape, but the Rev. Mr. Truscott and his wife, who then looked after her and her baby, had to hand her back to detectives who came from her husband to demand that his wife should go back. She was kept a close prisoner afterwards, but at length Rev. Canon Carney, who kept the Missions to Seamen Institute at Buenos Ayres, heard through an English marine engineer who was at Rosario, of her case, and the police visited the 'madame's' house. Madame denied that there was an English girl there, but the police raided the house and found her hidden away in a room upstairs. They took her away to safety until arrangements could be made for her removal. She pleaded to be allowed to have her baby returned, which had been forcibly taken away from her by her husband after her first escape. At length, after vigorous search, the baby was found and the young woman returned to England by working her passage as a stewardess on the Nelson liner *Highland Rover*."

"The police were informed of her case, and the Home Office took the matter up, but the latter, it is stated, had no jurisdiction to act in the matter. The National Vigilance Association, however, took all action possible as a result of local representation by friends in Barry, including a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen connected with vigilance work."

SUFFRAGETTES are now being quoted in Capel-court and Throgmorton-street. Everybody knows how the stock of the Caledonian Railway has been nicknamed "Claras," the Brighton Deferred "Berthas," Chatham Ordinary "Coras," and Dover Deferred "Doras." So now the 1s. "A" shares of the London General Omnibus Company are called the "Suffragettes" on the Stock Exchange. The reason is that at meetings of the company the holders of these shares have no votes.—*Daily Chronicle*, July 31.

TWO NOTABLE WOMEN.

Emma Cons.

Of the first woman co-opted on to the London County Council, Emma Cons, who died recently, Canon and Mrs. Barnett wrote thus in *The Westminster Gazette*—

"Emma Cons, glass painter—rent collector—director of the 'Vic.'—County Councillor—resident manager of Surrey Lodge Industrial Dwellings, stands out as a pioneer of modern social service. Forty years ago, with the care for accuracy and the love of beauty acquired in Messrs. Powell's workshops, she became assistant to Miss Octavia Hill, who, under Ruskin, was putting into practice her idea that a landlord of the dwellings of the poor should be responsible both for the well-being of the tenant and the tenement. Emma Cons was admirably equipped to be her helper. She was before all things practical; she could see where a window ought to be made or a partition strengthened, and tell the price at which it could be done. She had that rare fearlessness which encourages trust. Emma Cons was in many ways a strict Puritan—a rigorous total abstainer, a scorner of luxury, a lover of simplicity; but she was the opposite of a 'kill joy,' and herself enjoyed to increase joy. She was the life of parties and the delight of children. It was in pursuit of others' happiness that, with the help of Mr. Samuel Morley and other rich people, she established the old 'Vic.' as a teetotal and pure-pleasure music-hall. Her friends were amazed when they saw her elaborating play-bills with 'new turns,' and up to her last illness she was to be found sitting in a box taking interest in the performance of which her niece, Miss Bayliss, faithful to her training, has now the management. Emma Cons was neither student nor writer nor speaker, but she was in full sympathy with progressive thought. She saw the futility of the charity of doles, and welcomed the application of scientific methods to the giving of relief; she recognised the necessity of co-operation with elected authorities, and, with Lady Sandwith, was the first woman co-opted on to the London County Council. She helped in the development of the higher education of the people of which Morley College remains as the memorial. She, by her deeds, has made a deep mark on the life of her days, but it was not so much by her deeds as by herself she made that mark. She was one of those personalities which are impressive by their emptiness of self, so she had the strength of many friends."

Agnes Deans Cameron.

Agnes Deans Cameron, whose recent death at Victoria, B.C., following an operation for appendicitis, is regretted by a multitude of friends in Europe and America, was called "one of the brainiest women in Canada." After twenty-five years' teaching in Victoria, the city of her birth, the last ten years as Principal of the South Park Public School, she was in 1906 dismissed by the Board on a question of discipline and her certificate suspended for three years. The voters of the ward sided with her, and at once elected her a member of the Board. For some time she had been writing as well as teaching, and was looked upon as an authority on Canada by the leading newspapers and periodicals of three countries. In 1908, with her niece-stenographer, Miss Jessie Brown, she took a remarkable pleasure trip to the Arctic Ocean, going by way of the Great Slave Lake and the Mackenzie River, and returning by the Peace River and Lesser Slave Lake, a round trip of 10,000 miles. Six weeks of the time she spent on the Peace River in an open boat, landing at night to sleep under the stars. It was a journey such as that of Mme. Pfeiffer's South American explorations sixty years ago, or Mrs. French-Sheldon's to Mount Kilimanjaro, and the story is one of the most graphic and fascinating of modern times.

Miss Cameron was well known in England; she lectured at the Imperial Institute and before the Royal Geographical Society. On returning to Canada last fall, after her two years' lecturing for the Dominion Emigration Department, she was accorded a public reception by the Women's Club and the Mayor and Corporation of Victoria. At the time of her death she was busy on a volume of her travels in England.

CHRISTIAN RICHARDSON.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

First Woman Diplomat.

Señorita Clotilde Luisi, the young South American woman barrister, who has been representing the Government of Uruguay at Brussels, has now been made a full diplomatic representative, with the official title of Minister. She has presented her credentials to King Albert, and will rank at public functions with Ministers of other powers. Mlle. Luisi, who is Doctor of Law of the University of Monte Video, is the first woman lawyer in South America, and the first woman in the world to achieve an official diplomatic standing.

Inspector of School Finance, New York.

One of the most important posts in the New York Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics is at the present time held by a woman, Mrs. Mathilde Coffin Ford. As examining inspector of the School Finance Department she has the sole control over the expenditure of £8,000,000 yearly. Not a



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

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

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

Printed in black and white, with green labels, and sold in the following forms: Poster (60 by 40), comprising six subjects, with coloured background and large label in centre, "Law for Man and Law for Woman," 2s. each complete.

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

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

Leaflet comprising the six subjects, as above, 11 by 9, 6d. doz., 3s. 100, 25s. 1,000.

"ANTI-SUFFRAGE OSTRICH" Poster, in three colours, supplied in the following sizes—

40 by 30, price 5d. each, 4s. 6d. doz., 35s. 100.

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

20 by 15, price 2½d. each, 2s. 3d. doz., 18s. 6d. 100.

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

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

Size 40 by 30, price in black and white, 3d. each, 2s. 9d. doz., 20s. 6d. 100; in three colours, 4s. 6d. doz., 35s. 100.

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

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

30 by 20, price 2½d. each, 1s. 9d. doz., 12s. 6d. 100.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW POSTERS JUST ISSUED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"THE GROWING MOVEMENT," "POLITICAL CONJURING," "COMFORTABLE WOMEN," all in 30 by 40 size. Several of the above posters are coloured in water-colour, which is suitable for indoor posting only. They can be obtained in varieties of a dozen at 3s. 6d.

FORTHCOMING POSTERS.

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

POSTERETTES.

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

NEW POSTCARDS.

Set of 4 "Insurance" Cards, 3d. "The Growing Movement," "Prudence," "Light Subduing Darkness," "There was an Old Man." Prices 1d. each, four for 3d., 6d. doz., 3s. 100.

Most of the Designs issued in THE VOTE, also the Poster Designs, are issued as Postcards, price 1d. each, 6d. doz., 3s. 100; ditto (coloured), 2d. each, 1s. 9d. doz.



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WE HAVE the LATEST PRODUCTIONS
IN EVERY BRANCH OF

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

Richelieu, Madeira and Filet a speciality.
Fancy Canvases of all descriptions.
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and Salome Fibres.
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Ladies' own materials carefully and taste-
fully mounted, and work commenced in our
workrooms if desired.

All the necessary Materials for Art
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Our own Motor Cars and Vans deliver
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(Continued from page 279.)

dollar may be given out by the Board of Estimates until she has looked into the proposed expenditure, and studied the possible educational results. Mrs. Ford also chooses and buys the sites for new school buildings, fixes compensation for all employees of the Department of Education (excepting teachers), and keeps track of all funds and accounts. Backing her judicious administration of school finance she has years of experience in school work, having risen from an ordinary school teacher to this responsible position.

Swiss Barrister.

Mme. Rachel Vuille, of Neuchatel, a widow, who some years ago lost her husband and an only child, was admitted to the Bar at Geneva recently, and was warmly received by her *confères*. She is probably the first widow in the world to take silk. "I determined to study for the Bar," said Mme. Vuille to an interviewer, "though I knew the studies would be difficult. I passed within three years, the shortest time possible, and I am rather proud of the fact, because many take a longer time. It is not from a financial point of view that I have taken up the law, but simply to have a profession and to help women, though, of course, I receive men clients. I think a woman lawyer can defend a woman prisoner, especially in penal cases, better than a man counsel, because there is more sympathy between women, and in a delicate case a woman will confide more to an *avocate* than to an *avocat*. I would like to see the political vote for women established in Switzerland; I must confess that the Swiss women in general are far behind their English sisters in this matter, but we are working."

Legal Women at work in Germany.

Although women are not admitted to the Bar in Germany, the need for them is very patent, as witnessed by the success of the legal aid societies which the qualified women lawyers have established in various cities of the German Empire. Beside forming bureaux for the relief of women in legal difficulties, these unrecognised women lawyers hold public meetings, at which they draw attention to the legal disabilities which restrict German women, and under which they are imposed upon. During the first year that these bureaux were established, about seven years ago, only 600 women availed themselves of the professional services offered. Last year, in Frankfurt-on-Main alone, Dr. Juristamt Anna Schultz, who was the prime mover of this enterprise, dealt with 4,879 cases. It is maintained in Germany that women bring a more sympathetic and unbiased mind to the solution of women's legal problems than men do.

JOHN J. M. BULT,

Ladies' Tailor,

4, MADDOX STREET, W.

(Two Doors from Regent Street.)

DORIS SUIT (as sketch)

Made in the New Oyster Grey
Whipcord. Coat Lined Silver
Grey Satin. Hand Embroidered.
Also in 10 other colours.

6 Guineas.

Made to measure only.

Choice range of Serge,
Tweed, Plain Cloth and
Flannel Suitings.

From 4½ Gns.

PERFECT FITTING GARMENTS
from own measurements or
pattern bodice.

Patterns, Fashion Booklet and Self
Measurement Form on Application.



Assistant Judge.

Miss Mary Bartelme, of Chicago, has just been appointed assistant judge of the Juvenile Court of Cook County, Illinois, and will preside over a separate division which is to be devoted to the trial of girls and young women charged with minor offences. Miss Bartelme is a prominent lawyer, and served for several years as Public Guardian of Cook County.

A Woman Nominee for the Presidency, U.S.A.

There will shortly be erected in the Rotunda at Washington a silver statuette in honour of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, who forty years ago was officially nominated for the Presidency of the United States. She was the candidate of the Equal Rights party, and although such a popular candidate as General Grant was in the field for the second time the woman candidate was supported by 500 delegates, representing twenty-six States and five Territories. General Grant was elected, but Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, as Mrs. Martin then was, had achieved her purpose by establishing the right of a woman to nomination as head of the State.

During her candidature for the Presidency, and afterwards, Mrs. Woodhull Martin allied with her woman suffrage propaganda questions of eugenics which are matters of common discussion to-day and which have been engaging the attention of the recent Eugenics Congress.

She delivered her lecture on "Scientific Propagation" throughout the United States, from 1870 to 1876, at a period when it was considered an offence for such a subject to be mentioned on the public platform, and particularly by a woman.

Mrs. Martin also vigorously attacked the social evil and the White Slave Traffic, and was the first woman social reformer to visit the places where the traffic was carried on in New York. Mrs. Martin has long been resident in this country, and on her estate at Bredon's Norton, Worcestershire, is engaged in a unique scheme for the development of village life by means of the Manor House Club, in which she is assisted by her daughter, Miss Woodhull.

MRS. JOPLING ROWE & THE SUFFRAGE ATELIER.

The following fuller account of Mrs. Jopling Rowe's hospitality has just reached us, and will be read with interest:—

On July 25 Mrs. Jopling Rowe kindly held a most successful meeting on behalf of the Suffrage Atelier, in the studio of her charming house in Pembroke-gardens. The studio was most effectively decorated with the work of the Atelier artists. Banners, mantel-borders, curtains, book-covers, &c., lay about in profusion and attracted much attention until the speeches began.

Mrs. Jopling Rowe herself was in the chair, and introduced Mrs. Louis Fagan, who, in the course of a most impressive speech, which was listened to by an audience comprising many well known in the world of art and letters, said, in referring to the "White Slave Traffic Bill," that if it were a question of the ruin of the lives of the youths instead of the maidens of the country, not a woman in the kingdom but would rise and denounce a Government which allowed such a state of things to exist. This remark, which aroused great enthusiasm, cannot be repeated too frequently, especially to such women as "the comfortable women," so ably depicted in the Atelier poster design of that title. The women here are seen shutting their eyes to the sight of their sisters' burdens and closing their ears to those who plead their cause. Besides this excellent poster there were many others displayed on the walls of Mrs. Rowe's studio—for the special aim of the Suffrage Atelier is to further the Suffrage movement by means of pictorial propaganda. Posters therefore of various sizes dealing with the present political situation as affecting women and depicting some of the disabilities under which they suffer, were greatly in evidence and were not only instructive, but in many cases most decorative.

Several orders were taken by the Atelier members, and an appeal for funds for carrying on this important work was most generously answered. This with a vote of thanks to the chairman and speaker brought the meeting to a close, and gave the guests an opportunity of admiring Mrs. Rowe's pretty garden and other delightful possessions on their way down to tea.

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- 1.—Votes for Women as they are or may be granted to men.
- 2.—Equality of rights and opportunities for women and men.
- 3.—So that women may work side by side with men in social and industrial reform.

Write to your nearest Branch Secretary for particulars (see list below), and buy THE VOTE (the organ of the League), One Penny weekly, every Thursday.

Women's Freedom League.

BRANCH and GROUP SECRETARIES.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

ACTON.—Miss JAMIESON, 26, Westwick-gardens, Shepherd's Bush.
ANERLEY.—Miss J. FENNINGS, 149, Croydon-road, Anerley.
CLAPHAM.—Miss UNDERWOOD, W.F.L. 1, Robert-street, Adelphi.
CROYDON.—Mrs. TERRY, 9, Morland-avenue, Croydon.
FINCHLEY.—Mrs. TINKLER, 3, Stanley-road, E. Finchley, N.
HACKNEY.—Mrs. PIEROTTI, 31, Walsingham-road, Clapton.
HAMPSTEAD.—Mrs. SPILLER, 63, South-hill-park, Hampstead.
HAMPSTEAD (WEST).—Mrs. VAN RAALTE, 23, Pandora-road, W. Hampstead.

HARROW.—Mrs. HUNTSMAN, Rions, Northwick-park-road, Harrow.
HAYES and SOUTHALL.—Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Oakdene, Hayes, Middlesex.

HERNE HILL.—Miss B. SPENCER, 32, Geneva-road, Brixton.
HIGHBURY.—Miss JOHN, 65, Marquess-road, Canonbury.
KENSINGTON.—Miss REEVES, 16, Bracewell-road, N. Kensington.

MID-LONDON.—Mrs. TRITTON, 1, Northcote-avenue, Ealing.
NORTHERN HEIGHTS.—Miss A. MITCHELL, Merok, Gt. North-road, Highgate.

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STAMFORD HILL.—Mrs. THOMSON, 7, East-bank, Stamford-hill, N.
TOTTENHAM.—Miss F. EGGETT, 30, Lausanne-road, Hornsey.

PROVINCES.

AINTREE.—Mrs. SHAW, 15, Chatsworth-avenue, Aintree.
BRIGHTON and HOVE.—Miss HARE, 8, San Remo, Hove.
BURNAGE.—Mrs. BRICKHILL, 33, South-avenue, Garden Village, Levenshulme, Manchester.

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CHESTER.—Miss J. HEYES, Newholme, Hazelhurst, Worsley.
HADLEIGH.—Miss MATTHEWS, 21, Fir-tree-terrace, Hadleigh, Levenshulme, Manchester.

HARTLEPOOL (WEST).—Mrs. ENGLISH, 23, Carlton-street, West Hartlepool.

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LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. EVANS, 49, Kimberley-drive, Great Crosby, Liverpool.

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MARLOW.—Mrs. SARGANT FLORENCE, Lord's Wood, Marlow.
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SHEFFIELD.—Miss BARNET, 5, Victoria Flats, Glossop-road, Sheffield.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Mrs. REVEL, 13, Hepscott-terrace, South Shields.

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DUNDEE.—Miss H. WILKIE, M.A., 280, Perth-road, Dundee.
DUNFERMLINE.—Miss McCALLUM, 72, Brucefield-avenue, Dunfermline.

EDINBURGH.—Miss A. B. JACK, 33, Forrest-road, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW.—Miss BUNTON, 70, St. George's-road, Glasgow.
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KIRKINTILLOCH.—Miss McINTYRE, Woodhead-avenue, Kirkintilloch.

PERTH.—Mrs. MACPHERSON, 3, Charlotte-street, Perth.
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MONTGOMERY BOROUGHS.—Miss CLARK, 11, Severn-street, Newtown, N. Wales.
SWANSEA.—Miss HUTTON, 9, Sketty-road, Uplands, Swansea.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L.

LONDON AND SUBURBS. Thurs. Aug. 8.—MID-LONDON BRANCH MEETING, 1, Robert-street, 7.30. FINSBURY PARK, 7 p.m.; Miss Syms. HIGBURY CORNER, 8 p.m.; Miss Arnold. THORNTON HEATH CLOCK, 8 p.m.; Mrs. Marion Holmes. HANOVER PARK, PECKHAM, 8 p.m.; Chair: Mrs. Pickering; Speaker: Miss W. M. Spriggs. Fri. Aug. 9.—OPEN-AIR MEETING, at The Triangle, Penge, 7.30. Chair: Miss Ethel Jennings. AMHURST PARK, Clapton Common, 8 p.m. WEST END LANE STATION, Hampstead, 8.30. Sun. Aug. 11.—HYDE PARK, near Marble Arch, noon. Chair: Miss Killingworth; Speaker: Miss Benett. BROCKWELL PARK, 11.30. Mon. Aug. 12.—CORNER OF DOWNHAM-ROAD AND KINGSLAND-ROAD, 8 p.m. Tues. Aug. 13.—THE FLAGSTAFF, Hampstead, 8.30 p.m. Sun. Aug. 18.—HYDE PARK, noon; Chair: Miss Palmer; Speaker: Mrs. Nevinson. Sun. Aug. 25.—HYDE PARK, noon.

PROVINCES. Eastbourne Suffrage Week, Thurs. Aug. 8, to Aug. 15. Thurs. Aug. 8.—EASTERN BAND STAND, 6 p.m.; Miss A. M. Clark and Miss Devoy. Sat. Aug. 10.—EASTERN BAND STAND, 6 p.m.; Miss A. M. Clark and Mr. G. D. Gush. SCOTLAND. Clyde Coast Campaign. Thurs. Aug. 8, to Aug. 15.—OPEN-AIR MEETINGS daily. Rothesay, Pierhead, 8 p.m.; Miss Anna Munro, Miss Douglas McIntyre, Rothesay, Dunoon, Largs or Milport, at 12 and 3 p.m.; Miss Munro, Miss McIntyre, Miss Underwood, and others. Caravan Campaign. LOWESTOFT AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.—Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Hyde, Miss Andrews, and others.

BRANCH NOTES.

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

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

LONDON AND SUBURBS.—Anerley and Crystal Palace District.—Miss J. FENNINGS, 149, Croydon-road. Miss Leah Anson was our speaker last Friday at Penge, and, as usual, attracted a large crowd. There were many interruptions and questions, but Miss Anson delighted everyone with her able replies. Mr. W. G. Prince made a very effective chairman. We sold out our copies of THE VOTE, besides taking a collection. We shall be there next Friday at 7.30. Clapham. A very successful open-air meeting was held here on Wednesday, July 31. An attentive crowd listened to a masterly address by Mrs. Merrivale Mayer, who treated of the vote in Australasia and its connection with industrial conditions at home. Intelligent questions were admirably dealt with, the crowd themselves calling the inevitable troublesome interrupter to order.

Stamford Hill.—Hon. Secretary: Mrs. THOMSON, 7, East Bank. A capital open-air meeting was held on Friday last at the usual pitch, at corner of Amhurst-park. Mr. Hammond most kindly chaired for us again, and was supported by Mr. Hawkins, also of the Men's League. Mrs. Merrivale Mayer, the speaker, was a most efficient and powerful exponent of the need for enfranchisement here, expressed by contrast in matters of reform with the Colonies she knows so well. Her statements could not be challenged by the crowd in spite of several hostile gentlemen present, as they were founded on accurate political knowledge. Several "hecklers" failed to win a footing and upset her clear answers to questions. The crowd was most attentive, and many sympathisers were present, and Mrs. Powell was busy selling THE VOTE. We feel grateful to our speakers for undertaking what is a very exhausting form of propaganda. The banner is slowly approaching completion, thanks to two helpful members, who are giving time to it, otherwise Branch work has stopped for August holidays.

West Hampstead.—Hon. Secretary: Madame J. VAN RAALTE, 23, Pandora-road. On Friday, August 2, a successful open-air meeting was held close by West Hampstead Station (Met.). Madame van Raalte was speaker as well as chairman, as the speaker who was expected did not arrive. A meeting will be held next Friday, August 9, at 8.30 p.m., at the same spot, corner of Blackburn-road, West End-lane, close by Met. Railway.

PROVINCES.—Wellingborough. A successful garden party was held on July 25 at Archfield, by kind permission of Miss Lillay, hon. treasurer of the local Branch. Miss Nina Boyle gave an eloquent and fiery speech, which made a deep impression on her hearers. Two performances by a clever concert party called "The Six Crochets" drew large audiences, and were much appreciated. Tennis and croquet tournaments were arranged, and these attracted many who would not otherwise have come. A refreshment stall and one for general articles helped to bring grist to the mill, and the Branch hopes to be able to send a donation to Mrs. Despard's Birthday Fund.



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Readers in and beyond Edinburgh will be amused to know how the refusal by our Edinburgh Branch to pay 2s. 4d., demanded as a tax by the British Government, strikes a journalist in search of interesting information for his paper. Under the above heading in a recent issue The Edinburgh Evening Dispatch described the efforts made by the authorities to obtain the money, which involved an expenditure of much more than the amount due, and the persistent refusal on the ground that



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"The only things that could be sold," said a young lady to our correspondent, "were a few flags and some Suffrage literature. And, of course, we would be only too pleased if the Government would sell the literature. What a fine advertisement it would be!"

"And the Women's Freedom League, so far as is known, have not paid that 2s. 4d. yet."

To Our Old Friends of 'The Vote.'

Chambers are still 'Our Cleaners' Maple Rd., Penge, 101, Crawford Street, Portman Square, W.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MONTHLY PAPER—1d.

Contents of AUGUST Number:—SPEECHES BY THE BISHOP OF OXFORD and THE BISHOP OF HULL. LEADING ARTICLE:—THE VOTELESS WOMAN. CO-EDUCATION and the MORAL OUTLOOK, by ENNIS RICHMOND, etc. Postal Subscription, 1/6 Yearly. Offices: 11, ST. MARK'S CRESCENT, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE: WHO WILL FOLLOW?—Two of our readers recently took the advice of THE VOTE and sent parcels of gentlemen's discarded clothes to H. Groves, 24, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, who pays a good price and remits the money the same day. They also acted on our suggestion that the money thus gained should be given to the Freedom League, and our treasury has been substantially helped. We thank them sincerely and urge others to follow this excellent example.

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