

THE VOTE.  
September 5, 1913.  
ONE PENNY.

ARMED REVOLT.

# THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1913.

Edited by C. DESPARD.

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

## THE LATEST INJUSTICE TO WOMEN.

Mrs. Harvey Imprisoned for Two Months.

Comrades : When you read this you will be much in my thoughts,  
for I shall be in Holloway Gaol.

I will not insult you by *asking* you to think of me ; but when  
you do, will you remember that if my sentence be the means of  
bringing home to but one person the kind of justice meted out by  
vote-protected men to voteless women, the price will be light  
though the sentence is heavy.

—From Mrs. Harvey's Letter (see page 304).



## WOMEN WANT THE VOTE

### BECAUSE

They are far less wealthy than men, and it is a question of urgent importance to them how the national funds, to which they are compelled to contribute, are expended.

## OUR POINT OF VIEW.

### The Eternal Feminine.

One wonders what would happen to the Press if they had not "woman" in her various aspects to discuss. One also wonders why no one cares to discuss "man." He appears to be a subject that commands little interest; and his hats, habits, hatreds, his dreams, deficiencies, dress, his loves, lies and letters, his perfections, peculiarities and peccadilloes, do not "draw" the public to the same extent as do those of the opposite sex. With *The Times* leading off on "Women's Dress and Undress," *The Pall Mall* absorbed in "Woman: Her Future, and Her Athletics"; *The Daily Telegraph* devoting columns to the inferiority of nurses and the domestic or non-domestic habits of the modern girl; with *The Daily Mail's* matrimonial agency; with a perennial stream of abuse of militant Suffragettes in *The Globe*, and a dozen provincial papers following suit; with Wild Women, and Pilgrims, and Pankhursts, and Mr. Algernon Ashton—women and their ways must be a boon and a blessing to jaded editors seeking sensation ever in some new thing. Only woman is no new thing, no matter what she does or leaves undone. "*Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose*"; and no "new woman" since Eve has ever been really found. The trouble—or the comfort—is that saints and sages and philosophers and politicians and editors and instructors have all had two characteristics in common without knowing it—i.e., complete ignorance of "woman," and a supremely satisfied conviction that there was nothing they did not know about her. Under which melancholy circumstances their criticisms, therefore, leave us unmoved; and we remain entrenched in our knowledge that the wildest wails of disapproving males will make no difference at all, and that even editors, however supercilious, cannot do without us.

### The Mere Man.

We have suffered sadly, at times, at the hands of our American cousins and co-Suffragists, who, in their intense sympathy with the militant movement, have joined in condemnation of the British man. In spite of the row at present going on in the family, there is a certain reluctance on the part of many of us to calling in the rest of the world to help us vilify our own flesh and blood. It was with some interest, therefore, that we recently saw an account of the enforcement of a new closing-hour law in New York, which was resisted by the "Smart Set" on the ground that it was oppressive. An army of police, we are informed, descended upon the festive parties who refused to leave the supper-tables; and men and women in evening dress were forcibly ejected, some carried shoulder high and flung out, some dragged screaming across the floor, some hurled headlong. Jewellery, purses, wraps, and handkerchiefs were strewn all over the place, tables and their supplies overturned and scattered wholesale, crockery smashed, and flesh bruised. After hearing that no women could be treated in the States as they are treated at Whitehall, the above account gave one something to think about; and the net result of meditation is that men, like women, are pretty much alike and pretty much what they always were, whether on the East or West shores of the Atlantic, Pacific, or other oceans.

### Male Militancy.

What with the Leith Docks, Derry, Dublin, and Cornwall, the mere mention of a militant Suffragette ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every male person. Here for months and months—now running into years—we have had hysteric shrieks and denunciation of militant women, of violence, of disorder and law-breaking, with grave warnings of the evils such contumacy may bring on the race, and questionings as to the value of the citizenship of persons who can "do such things." And, lo! On the slightest provocation these censorious creatures are at each others' throats, let alone at each others' window-panes and public meetings. We do not know whether most to admire the restraint of the police, the dignity of the Carsonites, the self-control of the strikers, or the exquisite discretion of *The Daily Chronicle*, which declares that all is peace and order in distracted Dublin, and that though "a few fractured shop-windows catch the eye, . . . this particular sign of disorder is far less striking than if a Suffragette raid had occurred." Certainly this is a gratifying testimony to the moderation of militant men; unfortunately, there are over 400 people in hospital, while a large number of others are being tended in their homes—an item which seriously prejudices the attempt to compare the gentle tactics of protesting males with those of female militants.

### A Free People.

It is amazing that the present state of things should have come to pass under a Liberal Administration, and that in defiance of its past traditions that Administration should have so freely applied the panacea of coercion. Never has there been so much labour unrest, and unrest breeds violence; but the determination, apparently of set purpose, to fight unrest by suppressing freedom of speech and of public meeting is a strange decision for Liberalism. There is one point of good augury for our movement in the position, and it is that men set on increasing their own sphere of action will now understand what kind of a Government it is we have been and are still fighting; and will also see that encroachment on the liberties of any one section of the people, if endured, speedily leads to an attack on the liberties and rights of all.

### "ALL HONOURABLE MEN."

Shade of Mark Antony lift up thy head!  
Thou plain, blunt man, come lend us now thine aid!  
See where in dust and degradation laid  
Honour, the great, the matchless—One is dead.  
No longer have we any cause to dread  
The worst, 'tis past, nor need we be afraid  
What haply might befall were Honour made  
The scoff of nations, for—Honour is fled.  
Could we but hear thy scathing tones deplore  
Honour the pure thus foully done to death!  
But no; our woman's might must lift the stain  
With zeal unflinching. From the nation's core  
Resounds one voice with deep-drawn dauntless breath;  
This night shall pass; Honour shall rise again.  
ISOBEL MACDONALD.

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## WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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Press Department—Mrs. HARVEY, Brackenhill, Bromley, Kent.  
VOTE Street Sales Department—Mrs. JULIA WOOD.

### AT HEADQUARTERS.

We look forward to a strenuous autumn and winter campaign. We shall begin this in London by holding a demonstration in Trafalgar-square, Saturday afternoon, September 13, at 3.30 p.m., to protest against the biased administration of the law and its treatment of women, as instanced in the two months' imprisonment in the second division which Mrs. Kate Harvey is now undergoing at Holloway because of her refusal to comply with the regulations of the Insurance Act. We urge our readers to make this demonstration as widely known as possible, and to bring all the friends they can to the Square to protest against this excessive sentence. VOTE sellers, literature sellers, collectors, and banner bearers will be in great demand, and we shall be glad to have names of volunteers at an early date.

Monday evening, September 15, a reunion of members and friends will be held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, at eight o'clock, by invitation of the President and National Executive Committee of the Women's Freedom League. We look forward to seeing a great number of our workers and supporters that evening.

Wednesday afternoon, September 24, at Caxton Hall, we begin our series of weekly meetings. We have been fortunate in securing Mr. Laurence Housman for the first of these, the title of his address being "The 'Rights' of Majorities." The chair will be taken each Wednesday at 3.30. Syllabus of speakers, with titles of their addresses, from September 24 until December 10, can be obtained at the W.F.L. Office.

Monday, October 6, we are beginning a series of fortnightly evening lectures, the first two of which will be held at Caxton Hall, the tickets of admission being 6d. and 1s. each. The first lecture will be by Mrs. Walter Gallichan (author of "The Truth About Woman"), the subject chosen being "Woman in Her Relationship to Man."

Monday, October 20, Mr. Laurence Housman will give his Lecture on "Peticoat Government." There will be opportunity for discussion at these evening meetings, and tickets for them can be obtained from 1, Robert-street.

Monday, November 3, Dr. Tudor has very kindly promised to give us an account of "Women's Work in the Bulgarian Medical Department during the Recent War in the Balkans." This lecture will be given at 1, Robert-street, and there will be no charge for admission.  
F. A. UNDERWOOD.

### LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

#### New W.F.L. Badge.

A round badge, the size of a halfpenny, in green and white enamel, with "Women's Freedom League" and "Votes for Women" in gold, may be obtained, price 1s., post free 1s. 1d., either with brooch or tie-pin.

#### Women's Suffrage Who's Who—406 pages at 2s. 6d.

Copies of the above may now be had for 2s. 6d., post free 2s. 10d. We advise all those who have not obtained a copy to take advantage of this special reduction in price, as the book contains a great deal of useful information.

#### The Queenie Gerald Case. By Keir Hardie. Price 1d., post free 1½d.

W.F.L. Offices, Literature Dept., 1, Robert-street,

## WOMEN IN THE NEAR EAST.

The presence in London for the International Medical Congress of Dr. Damoglou, of Cairo, gave an opportunity of hearing from him something of the women of the Near East, and an interesting gathering took place, on the initiative of Miss Felicia Scatterd, who presided and interpreted the lecturer's French speech, at the International Club, Regent-street. Dr. Damoglou said that he was a Feminist by conviction because he realised that great men and great nations were the creation of women. So it was impossible for man alone to ameliorate or cure the social ills which were debasing society and threatening its moral condition. By co-operation in this great task woman would attain the height of her mission. The women of the Near East—he gave as geographical limits of the term "from the Black Sea to the Indian Ocean and from Persia to the Red Sea"—resembled each other in one point: passivity; but in sketching the life of woman from birth Dr. Damoglou admitted that they are not to be wholly blamed for disinclination to work, "for this has descended to them through centuries and become law and custom." The advent of more than one or two daughters in a family led to bitterness and even despair; the male members were bound to provide dowries for them on marriage, which involved heavy responsibility when there were several daughters and perhaps only one brother to provide for them all. Boys saw the reception accorded to girls at their birth and estimated their value accordingly. When married the girl was "simply a machine bowing to the will of her lord, and the degraded position of his mother was not lost upon her son." Want of confidence in women worked serious ill to them, and, disgusted with the emptiness of their lives, many only cared for pleasure and idleness. The Doctor gave various instances of families in Cairo in which the girls were brought up to despise useful work and boast of their ignorance of household affairs, and it was difficult, he said, to eradicate long-inherited prejudice. His hope appeared to be the influence of the European woman, and he concluded with an appeal to Englishwomen to go and help their sisters in the Near East.

In the course of an interesting discussion which followed the lecture, Dr. I. P. Chryssanthopoulos, a Greek journalist in London, insisted that it was not true, in general, of the Oriental woman that she was lazy, but only of the rich women of the large towns. Other women worked hard in their own homes, but a Greek, he said, would rather starve than let the women of his family go out to work. And, to be respected, a man must die a bachelor so long as he had unmarried sisters. He traced the decadence of Greece to the fact that the ancient Greeks—philosophers, poets, soldiers, merchants—despised menial work, which they compelled slaves and foreigners to perform for them. The characteristics of other nationalities were discussed; the brief speeches showed the importance and need of the woman's movement in all countries though women may be in various stages of "wakefulness."

[We thank the editor of *The International Psychical Gazette* for material for this report of an interesting lecture.—Ed.]

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## FIRST IMPRISONMENT FOR INSURANCE TAX RESISTANCE. TWO MONTHS FOR MRS. HARVEY.

Undaunted, Mrs. Harvey has gone to Holloway. The Bromley police authorities, after certain spasmodic efforts to secure payment of the sums claimed from her, have carried the sentence of the court into effect, and, by courteous arrangement, allowed Miss Harvey, Mrs. Despard, and Miss Anderson to accompany her to the gates of Holloway. A plain clothes officer and a woman warder met them at Bromley Station, and two taxis conveyed them to the prison from Holborn. A great meeting of protest is to be held against the vindictive sentence on our brave comrade, for which Saturday week has been fixed. Trafalgar-square will be the place of meeting, and we hope to have a great rally of the friends of freedom. Meetings also will be held in Bromley Market-place twice a week—Mondays and Wednesdays—at 7.30 p.m., where we hope members will rally when possible.

We venture to foretell that Mrs. Harvey will come out of prison no less resolute a resister than when she went in, and that she will stand to her principle of resisting Government without consent and taxation without representation no matter what Governments may order or police authorities execute. We wish to call attention to another prosecution, that of four farmers in Scotland—we have republished several lately,—of men who also resisted the Act and whose servants resisted the Act by joint conspiracy, the latter not being prosecuted at all. The penalties imposed in none of these cases have been so heavy as those imposed on Mrs. Harvey, whose chief crime is that she acts on principle and not because she desires to evade an obligation. The Scottish farmers' case is as follows:—

At Aberdeen on Monday four farmers from the Turriff district pleaded guilty to having failed to pay insurance contributions in respect of farm servants in their employ. Their agents stated

that the farm servants in this district, believing that they were better off under the former conditions, when the employers provided for them during illness, than they would be under the provisions of the Act, refused to bring their cards, and declined to engage unless the master gave an undertaking not only that he would not deduct the money from their wages but would not apply for an emergency card. The Fiscal said that in such cases complaint should have been lodged with the Commissioners, who would have instituted a prosecution against the servants. A penalty of 15s. for each offence in each case was imposed, and on the application of Mr. Gerrard, who appeared for the Scottish Insurance Commissioners, decree was given for the amount of contributions in arrears.—*Glasgow Herald*, August 29.

C. NINA BOYLE.

### Letter from Mrs. Harvey.

COMRADES,—When you read this you will be much in my thoughts, for I shall be in Holloway Gaol. I will not insult you by asking you to think of me, but when you do, will you remember that if my sentence be the means of bringing home to but one person the kind of justice meted out by vote-protected men to voteless women, the price will be light though the sentence is heavy, very heavy when compared with that passed on men whose only desire is to shirk responsibility when refusing to pay the Insurance Tax, iniquitously heavy when compared with the sentences passed on men who ruin the bodies of our girls, often baby-girls. Since writing the above I have heard that, quite lately, a man was sentenced to a twenty shillings fine or seven days for criminally assaulting two children, the excuse being that his brain was weak. The same authorities do not hesitate to label Suffragettes "mad," but in their case it is only an added excuse for harsh treatment.

Justice! We have almost forgotten the meaning of the word. "No taxation without representation." Men made that law, men break that law, then punish women for not breaking it also!

Justice! It is conspicuous by its absence!  
Another man-made law, "a man must be tried by his peers"; equally so a woman should be tried by her peers!

One thing I ask. Will you strive by every means in your power to make "Hiawatha" a huge success? It is a sore trouble to leave before arrangements are fully completed; help me by letting my absence rouse you to enthusiastic endeavour for our paper! Many doubt as to the wisdom of the step I have taken; none can doubt as to the lack of wisdom in a Government that deliberately turns good citizens into outlaws!—Yours, in the Cause that is nearest to our hearts, the Cause of women—and children, they are inseparable,  
K. HARVEY.

### Mrs. Despard's Letter to Mr. McKenna.

Mrs. Despard has sent the following letter to the Home Secretary:—

2, Currie-street, Nine Elms, London, S.W.

September 2, 1913.

SIR,—A few months ago you granted an interview to me and several of my colleagues in the Women's Freedom League. I spoke to you then on what I conceive to be the maladministration of justice in this country and the unequal incidence of punishment.

I desire now to bring before you a glaring instance of that of which I complain, hoping that if your attention has not been drawn to it, you will immediately give it your serious consideration.

Thousands of British men and women are refusing to pay the Insurance Tax or to deduct the Tax from the wages of those whom they employ. Some object to this tax on principle; others desire to shirk responsibility. Suffragists—and I am amongst their number—are, in many cases resisting this in common with other forms of taxation because their rights of citizenship are not recognised.

There have been sundry prosecutions—mostly of men in business.

I wish to quote three cases to show you the different

treatment meted out to men and women in our law courts.

Joseph Lister, of Doncaster, defaulter for thirty-one weeks, was given by Mr. Andrews, the magistrate, a fine of 50s., with payment of costs.

Mr. F. Hamblin (Eastbourne), who had conscientious objections, was summoned on twenty counts. He was ordered to pay fines, costs and arrears to the amount of £6 14s. 8d.

Mrs. Harvey, of Brackenhill, Bromley, Kent—a Suffragist, the first who has been proceeded against for Insurance Tax resistance—was summoned, on July 21, on ten counts in respect of her gardener. She was fined £1 on each count, £4 10s. costs, £2 2s. special costs, and ordered to pay the arrears, 5s. 10d.; total, £16 17s. 10d.

I beg you to compare this sentence with the two previous ones. Mrs. Harvey, deeply conscious of the injustice done to her, has refused to pay the money.

A week later a further fine of £5 was imposed upon her for refusal to pay her gardener's license. The alternative was a month's imprisonment on each summons, and she went to Holloway yesterday.

I cannot believe, sir, that you will permit this injustice to be done.

Let me remind you that the woman who, in a Piccadilly flat, used for vile purposes, was drawing young girls to their ruin, had a similar sentence. We hear, moreover, on good authority, that she was released after she had served ten days.

Mrs. Harvey is one whose time, service and money are given to the rescue of little destitute children, and to the help of those not so fortunately placed as herself.

While such injustices as these are permitted by the authorities, can you wonder that women are in revolt?—Yours truly,  
C. DESPARD.

### Women's Freedom League Statement.

The following letter has been sent to the Press from Headquarters:—

SIR,—We write to protest against the extraordinary partial administration of justice in this country. Thousands of persons are resisting the Insurance Act in Great Britain; many cases have been brought before the Courts and nominal fines only have been imposed on the defendants. When, however, it is a case of a woman, and a Suffragist, resisting this Act, who from the point of view of principle, objects to paying taxes because she is not represented in the councils of the nation, a heavy penalty is exacted.

Mrs. Harvey, of Bromley, Kent, who refused to pay her Insurance dues in respect of her gardener, William David Asquith, or the licence for him, was fined as follows:—

For refusal to pay Insurance dues—	
£1 fine on each count .. .. .	£10 0 0
Arrears of Insurance amounting to .. .	0 5 10
Court fees .. .. .	4 10 0
"Special costs" asked for by the Insurance Commissioners .. .. .	2 2 0
	£16 17 10

For refusal to pay the licence—	
Fine .. .. .	£5 0 0
Costs .. .. .	0 14 0
	£5 14 0

And since she declined to pay these fines Mrs. Harvey has to-day been conveyed to Holloway Gaol for two months' imprisonment in the second division. We think these facts speak for themselves.

Mrs. Harvey spends her life in working for the betterment of conditions under which our poorer children live, and has never failed to help those weaker than herself. She believes that until women have a voice in making the laws, no satisfactory legislation will be carried through for the protection of girls and children. For this reason she protests against the exclusion of women from full citizenship rights, and the answer of men's representatives is two months' imprisonment in the second division.

For keeping a Piccadilly flat for the express purpose of ruining young girls physically, mentally and morally, another woman was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and it is universally believed that she was released at the end of ten days!

—We are, yours faithfully,  
CHARLOTTE DESPARD,  
FLORENCE A. UNDERWOOD.

### A "Snowball" Protest

As evidence of the wide interest which is being

aroused, Miss Marie Lawson writes from 5, Westbourne-square, London, W., to inform us that she has started a "Snowball" protest on behalf of Mrs. Harvey—a form of protest which she worked successfully in the case of Mr. Mark Wilkes. The "Snowball" letter, which she hopes will be copied and widely distributed, is as follows:—

Dear Madam,—Mrs. K. Harvey, of Bromley, Kent, has been committed to prison for two months for non-payment of a Government tax and for non-compliance with the requirements of the National Insurance Act. Because she refuses to submit to the tyranny of arbitrary taxation and because her conscience will not permit her to comply with conditions which she knows to be wrong and unjust, she has been given this extraordinarily severe sentence.

Passive resistance is a form of protest which has been frequently and successfully used in this country by men. A good part of our constitutional history may be said to have been written in the terms of tax-resistance, and it is largely by such means that some of our greatest reforms have been won. In the case of voteless women it is the only form of protest open to them, short of actual violence. They have to choose between passive resistance and cowardly acquiescence. Mrs. Harvey has chosen the latter, and as a result now lies in Holloway Prison. I earnestly request you to assist the agitation for her immediate release in two ways:—

1. By copying the accompanying form of protest on to two postcards, adding your name and address, and directing one to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Treasury, Whitehall, S.W., and the other to the Home Secretary, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

2. By copying this letter and the form of protest in full and forwarding it to at least three friends, inviting them to join in this "snowball" movement.

Relying on your sympathy and co-operation,

Yours sincerely,

"NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION."

Form of Protest.

I write with reference to the case of Mrs. K. Harvey, of Bromley, Kent, who has been committed to prison for two months as a result of her refusal to submit to the tyranny of arbitrary taxation. In seeking to impress upon a Liberal Government the necessity of putting its principles into practice, Mrs. Harvey adopted the time-honoured protest of passive resistance. That being her only offence, I protest against this vindictive sentence, and urge you to use every effort to secure her immediate release.

### Waterproof Bank-Notes.

Waterproof bank-notes that can be washed in antiseptic, waterproof tennis-balls that can be used throughout an English summer and are never sodden, waterproof spats and gaiters which never require pipe-claying, are all made possible by a remarkable invention which a woman scientist, Mrs. Ernest Hart, has discovered.

Silken material has been rendered waterproof, and then transformed into Egyptian bank-notes. The treatment of the fabric makes forgery an impossibility, and the notes are treated with a fire-proofing process.

It has been found that these bank-notes cannot be reproduced on a photographic plate. A leading photographic expert was called into consultation. "It seems like a fairy tale. I know nothing in photography like it," he declared after experimenting.

It is claimed that ladies' waterproofs weighing only eight ounces, including the buttons, will be put on the market shortly.

The Viking Manufacturing Company, which is managing Mrs. Hart's enterprise, is mainly engaged in carrying out the patent process of waterproofing fabrics, ropes, yarns, and so on, colouring the materials in the same operation.

I want the household to be represented by husband and wife. Most of us are against plural voting, but not in the sense that if there is a household where there are two partners, both equally interested in the home, there should not be two votes. Let us unite on the question of something like household suffrage for women, put everything else aside, and make one great effort to carry it.—SIR EDWARD GREY.

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LONDON, W.



## ON OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

## "IN WOMAN'S SHOES."

For some weeks I have had before me, but have been unable, through lack of space, to notice an admirable and interesting pamphlet by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, entitled "In Woman's Shoes."

It begins with a short account of how she joined the Women's Movement and the nature of her work for women: this as a preface to her speech before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury on June 7, 1913. The action was concerned with the damages done to windows on the demonstration of March, 1912.

She asks the jury to imagine themselves as a sex governed by laws made by women. Would not their protests, unheeded while they were mild, grow stronger and stronger?

Then as a woman she gives a finely-reasoned outline of the position.

Since the days of Magna Charta it has been accepted that taxation and representation should go together, and men have waged civil war in defence of that principle. Women are taxed heavily, and lately laws such as the payment of Members of Parliament and the Insurance Act have been passed in the teeth of their agitation. Men who have votes demand that such laws as the Insurance Act shall be amended and efforts are made to satisfy them. Women, who are voteless, have distinct grievances which have never been taken account of. She speaks of the tremendously heavy death-rate amongst children, due, as the doctors admit, to preventable causes; shows that where such calamities occur largely amongst domestic animals that have money-value there would be discussion in Parliament, Commissions, drastic remedies, and points out that the animals belong to men's, babies to woman's sphere.

Finally she proves conclusively that but for the action taken by leading politicians, their broken pledges, their incitements, their manifest effort to thrust the Woman's Movement back "into the position to which it had sunk in 1884 when the Woman's Amendment to the Reform Bill was thrown out, there would have been no militancy"; and she concludes by saying: "I appeal to you for an understanding of the wide issues this trial has proved. I want you to see behind those broken windows—broken human lives. I ask you to regard the grievances, the compassions, the provocations, and the repressions that have called forth this political protest."

The pamphlet, which contains a few notable words from the summing-up by Mr. Justice Darling, should be read by every Suffragist.

C. DESPARD.

## "JOHN HAMPDEN."

"Would 20s. have ruined Mr. Hampden's fortune?" "No, but the payment of half 20s. on the principle on which it was demanded would have made him a slave." So Burke epitomised the attitude of John Hampden towards unjust taxation, and so with equal conciseness might the position of the modern tax-resister be summed up.

Beyond the fact that he resisted Ship Money, the majority of people know little about John Hampden, and we therefore commend the new edition of a pamphlet by Mrs. Darent Harrison, of the Women's Tax Resistance League. Herself a well-known resister, the writer has depicted with sympathy and force the struggle between Hampden and the King, and with a novelist's skill has made the events live again.

\* "John Hampden" (second edition, with frontispiece). By Mrs. Darent Harrison. (Published by the Women's Tax Resistance League, 10, Talbot House, 98, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. Price 1d.)

**THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE** will commence its  
**AUTUMN SESSION of Wednesday Afternoon PUBLIC MEETINGS**  
**At CAXTON HALL on September 24, 1913.**  
**Speakers: Mr. LAURENCE HOUSMAN** (on "The 'Rights' of Majorities"), **Miss NINA BOYLE.**  
**The Chair will be taken at 3.30 p.m. ADMISSION FREE.**

SUPPORT THOSE ADVERTISERS WHO SUPPORT US.

The character of this "rebel and leader of rebels" was marked by restraint and dignity, by respect for order and good government. Slow to take up arms against the King, he acted directly his duty became clear; he received his death-wound leading his "Green Coats" at Chalgrove Field. Incidentally it is interesting to note that the loss of his case against the Crown roused people to see how degenerate the law may become, and paved the way for the Great Rebellion.

It was not the men alone who rebelled, but the women also refused to submit to unjust laws. Among the twenty or thirty people who signed the protest against Ship Money in Great Kimble Church in 1635 were four women—Mrs. Westall and the Widows Bampton, Goodchild and Semple. Women also presented petitions for peace at Westminster Hall. "It may be thought strange and unbecoming our sex to show ourselves here . . . but . . . we are sharers in the public calamities," so ran the first petition. This deputation was well received by Pym. Not so fortunate was the later one of 5,000 women. Because they pushed their way to the doors of the House of Commons, a cavalry charge was ordered, two women were killed and several injured.

One wonders if there was not a touch of sarcasm about the meek wording of these petitions. One can imagine the lips of these brave women slightly curling with scorn at such words, as "We need not dictate to your eagle-eyed judgment the way," or "We do this not . . . as seeking to equal ourselves with men either in authority or wisdom."

But we forbear from further extracts, and advise all who wish to realise the continuity of the struggle for freedom through the centuries to read this little book.

M. L.

## MR. ASQUITH'S PRAYER TO THE WOMEN.

Ask no more persistent questions,  
Send no more petitions here,  
Quell your wild rebellious factions  
Unto their domestic sphere.  
I isolate, not agitate!  
Teach the people till they 'gree.  
Hurry's looking for a mandate!  
Wait and see, oh, wait and see!

## REPLY OF THE WOMEN.

Votes for Women! Mr. Asquith,  
O fit in vain we've raised our plea.  
Tens of thousands have gone up, with  
Emphasis to show to thee  
Signatures, entreating, praying  
For attention. Then, hark ye!  
On the Downing doorstep playing  
Rat-fat-tat—"We've come, you see!"

"Whence this sacrilege? Intruders!  
Off to prison!" But we say,  
"Mr. Asquith, you may spurn us,  
Evidence against us lay.  
Nemesis yet will vindicate us.  
Wait and see, just wait and see!"

M. E. B.

## Women Workers in the U.S.A.

A few figures about women of the United States:  
Census of 1910: Teachers and professors, 327,635.  
Physicians and surgeons, 7,399.  
In trade and transportation, 481,159.  
In agricultural pursuits, 770,055.  
Clerks, accountants and stenographers, 239,077.  
Clergymen, 7,395.  
Lawyers, 1,010.  
Journalists, 2,193.  
Architects, designers and draftsmen, 1,037.  
Various professions, 429,497.

## POLITICAL NEWS.

## Government Blunders Help the Women.

In the interesting interview with Mrs. Chapman Catt, which appeared in *The Christian Commonwealth* last week, the writer says: "I have never met a lady with a more orderly mind so entirely a mistress of her intellectual resources. She handles every question in a large and leisurely fashion, with a statesman-like breadth and with no trace of fumbling uncertainty and hesitation which characterises the undisciplined mind." After this recognition of her power, Mrs. Catt's view of the present position of Woman Suffrage in this country—as given to *The Christian Commonwealth*—is of special value and interest. She said:—

"The force behind us is irresistible. No human power can stop it, or even delay it much longer. I believe there is more general public sentiment in favour of Woman Suffrage in Great Britain than ever there was for Manhood Suffrage in any of its successive developments. I think your Government has helped very materially to create this sentiment, by the way it has treated the whole question and by the measures it has taken to suppress some of its developments. Militant women have suffered greatly at the hands of the Government, but that is one of the ways in which the Government has contributed to the advance of the movement in this country. If they had treated women as they treat men there would have been no militancy. But instead of robbing militancy of its spectacular and advertising qualities, the Government has added fuel to its flames. I do not mean, of course, that militancy alone has helped to forward the movement, but the situation created by militancy and a blundering treatment of it has helped it, although it is the general opinion on the Continent and in America that it has retarded it. But I hold that no movement ever goes forward by reason of one influence alone. Many influences have contributed to the progress of the Women's Cause. And the net result is that we have a tremendous world-wide organisation which cannot permanently be set back by any blunders or mistakes."

## What Australia Thinks.

Writing to *Reynolds'*, of August 31, "An Australian" observes:—

"Sir,—I was present last month at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Commonwealth Buildings. The King in his speech remarked that so loyal were Australians in the past that in the event of a national crisis he believed they would again respond. But just let me say that the Australians had an eye-opener after the Boer War, and have had another in South Africa lately; and the English Government will have to alter her methods towards her subjects in South Africa and her Women Suffragists in England if they wish to keep the goodwill of thousands of Australians. We gave the women the Vote, and what has been the result? Laws have been passed that would never have been passed but for the women. The condition of the worker has been bettered in every respect, financially, physically, morally."

## Petition for Mrs. Pankhurst's Release.

The following reply has been sent by the Prime Minister to the recent petition on behalf of Mrs. Pankhurst:—  
10, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W.  
August 28, 1913.

Sir,—I am desired by the Prime Minister to inform you that he has received and considered the documents which you sent him on the 18th instant. As the matters referred to lie within the departmental competence of the Home Secretary, the Prime Minister has forwarded the letters to Mr. McKenna, who, he understands, will shortly reply to the writers.—Yours truly,  
(Signed) ERIC DRUMMOND.

The Rev. A. W. Evans,  
1, Esmond-road, Bedford Park, W.  
From Mr. McKenna the following reply was received:—  
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.  
August 30, 1913.

Sir,—The Prime Minister having forwarded to the Home Secretary your recent letter with regard to the case of Mrs. Pankhurst, I am directed by Mr. McKenna to say in reply that he thinks you have misapprehended the facts with regard to the administration of the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act.

Nothing has been done under the Act which could be the cause of injury to Mrs. Pankhurst's health. So far as the medical officer could judge when she was last in prison (she refused to allow herself to be examined), her health had not in fact been seriously injured; but if her health has suffered in any way while in prison, it is due solely to her own voluntary refusal of food and not in any way to the administration of the Act, which has been used only to prevent her carrying the refusal of food to the point of suicide.

Mrs. Pankhurst is under sentence of three years' penal servitude for felony, and of that sentence she has served only nineteen days; and the Secretary of State feels that, unless he received from her an assurance that she would for the future abstain from all crime or incitement to crime, it is impossible for him to advise his Majesty to grant her any pardon or remission of sentence.

As regards the case of Edward Cargill, it is clear that you have been entirely misinformed.



MR. EDWARD URWICK.

"Snapped" at Bates' Hotel, Folkestone, holding a copy of *THE VOTE* containing "Mater Victrix," one of the admirable sonnets he often sends us.

This man was released after serving a substantial part of his sentence of nine months' imprisonment because he was suffering from aneurism of the aorta, which appeared, on the testimony of the independent medical man who examined him, to be incurable, and almost certain to cause his death within a short time. His illness was not caused by his misconduct in prison, and he could not therefore be released under the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge) Act, which applies only when the illness is caused by the prisoner's own misconduct in prison.

As the Secretary of State had no discretion to release him conditionally, it was necessary, if he were not to be left to die in prison, to remit what was left of his sentence. If the Secretary of State had power to have him arrested, he would, in the event of his recovery, not hesitate for a moment to exercise that power.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD TROUP.

## Nuns as Voters.

A story of nuns as Suffragettes. At Wiener-Neustadt and Wardhofen, in South Austria, in 1910, the municipal vote was given to all ratepayers, whether men or women, and its exercise made obligatory. Thus for the first time the women became voters. In that municipality stands an old Catholic convent, whose inmates have hitherto led a sequestered life. Under the law of 1910 they were in a dilemma. If they did not vote they would be fined by the municipality, while to obey the municipality was to disobey the Church. On the other hand, if they took their duty as voters seriously, and attended a political meeting, they contravened Article 30 of the Austrian Imperial Law, by which women are forbidden to meddle with politics. Deciding that the more recent law was more venerable, they applied for a Papal dispensation allowing them to vote. They obtained it, and on election day the nuns started in a carriage for the polling-booth, only to be waylaid by the Protestant population, who refused to believe that they were entitled to vote. However, the Protestants were removed by the police, and the nuns recorded their vote in peace.

Every woman has something  
which would be better for  
Cleaning or Dyeing.



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Adelphi, W.C.

Secretary—Miss H. HOLMAN.

FRIDAY, September 5, 1913.

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

### EDITORIAL.

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

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Foreign Countries ... 8/8 " " " "

"THE VOTE" may be obtained through all Newsagents and at the Book-stalls of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.

### ARMED REVOLT.

Open war on Labour; Ulster seething with rebellion; a Provisional Government actually formed; establishment of a large force of mounted military police; hurried horse-census; probable despatch of Marines and Cavalry across the Channel; riots in Derry; an innocent man shot by the police and an open verdict given; the beginnings of what may be presently a large Transport Workers' strike in Dublin; panic at the Castle; demonstration of strikers forbidden; leaders arrested but defiant. "By the living God," says one of them—he is a plain man and cannot cut and trim polished phrases like a Curzon or a Carson—"if they want war they shall have it."

These are some of the items of news that have been in our papers during the last few days. In the meantime there is Labour-war in London. Painters and decorators are demanding higher wages; the bakers are preparing for a strike, and from Cornwall comes an intimation that the clay-workers—5,000 of whom are on strike—are being incited to reckless action by the appearance of a large body of special police, armed with hand-shields to ward off stones. The leader of the Workers' Union says that it is a movement to intimidate and cow the men, and he has never seen anything like this action in any strike with which he has been concerned.

We are not going to pretend that all this is new. Throughout the whole of the tenure of power by the present Government, while the capitalist papers have been booming the rising prosperity of the country, those who can read between the lines have seen another advance. Slowly it moved at first, for when seven years ago a Liberal Government came into power there were some who hoped that a new and better era was opening before the country; but as disappointments, disillusionments, broken pledges, compromises that soothed without healing followed one another in swift succession, it grew in volume and power until now there is much to lead us to believe that we are on the crest of a wave which will sweep wily politicians into unaccustomed waters. Hence their uneasiness!

But "armed revolt!" that is a sinister phrase, boding evil. What does it mean? Where are the armed insurrectionists? Women have no weapons. Some in their desperation over the dastardly treatment meted out to them have thrown stones; fire has even been used, and property has been destroyed; many have withheld their money from the tax-collector, and that latest pernicious pretence, the Insurance Act, has been denounced and defied; demonstrations have been held at illegal times and places, and the police have won easy victories, for the women are unarmed and untrained.

So with the workers in their various battles. They have met in their multitudes on Tower Hill, in the London parks, and in places of public resort all over the country. Transport workers, miners, tailors and tailoresses, railway workers, and many others—women as well as men—have proclaimed their grievances and

demand redress; but these, too, were weaponless. Who, then, are the armed revolters?

We do not see them because we look in the wrong direction. Many of those who speak piously about the law and its dignity and the wickedness either of breaking it oneself or doing anything which may tempt others to rebel, forget or ignore the incontrovertible fact that there are two codes of law, and that one is as far divided from the other as the East is from the West.

There is what we call the civil law, made for the convenience of the strongest members of the nation, to keep the others in subjection. The law-makers maintain that their code possesses a moral sanction. Here and there this may be the case; but no one can frequent our police-courts without feeling how lamentably they fall short of the demands of justice.

In a society where it is a sin to steal purses and commendable cleverness to rob human beings—men and women, boys and girls—of their strength, their vitality, their joy in the earth, their life; where it is an offence in a poor man to dig and plant in an unused piece of land, and righteous in a rich man to hold broad acres useless and look on calmly at his brothers starving; where it is a crime to snare a pheasant and a venial offence to assault a child or to rob a woman of her honour—what can we expect the law to be? Can it be deemed wonderful that it fails in maintaining order and in conquering the respect of the people?

If we will have the truth, the civil law is a thing of shreds and patches, many of them antique, outworn, ragged and unclean. This, in fact, is the discovery men and women all over the world are making; and the crime which, under many a transparent pretext, Governments are seeking to punish to-day is the blazoning abroad of their own mistakes and injustices.

But the discoveries have taken another, an even more sinister direction; and here is where the dread comes in. Women, in their newly-kindled agitation; men, in their disillusionment with society and its leaders, are finding out that there is another law. It is much simpler than any of the codes which control modern nations. It harks back to a purer and truer world. It does not require much learning, and the highly-paid interpretation of clever lawyers is not necessary to its understanding. By ancient sages and seers and modern thinkers it has been variously named—the law of righteousness, the way of peace, the moral sanction. It is based on a few very simple rules. "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you" is one of the most comprehensive.

Now, the strange and luminous feature of the present revolution is that the people are making this discovery also. Not only the futility of the civil code by the Ministers of which they are dragooned, but its wide divergence from the real law, the law of righteousness. To sum it up. Slowly, but very surely, it is dawning upon common folk, such as those who, in the days of old, "heard *Him* gladly," that there is a law, simple and pure and good, which is not far to seek, for it lives within every one of us, that those who rule the nation are constantly breaking this law; that while by the consent of a civil code specially framed to meet their need they are able to hold goods, often ill-gotten; and while, because they are rich and subtle and can be of use to a political party, they are given place and power, they may be, and frequently are, consenters to, if not participators in, the worst kind of law-breaking.

We know what has been happening. Protests have been made apparently in vain. Inquiry into the action of Government officials has been demanded, but no satisfaction has been given. Demonstrations have been broken up; deputations of indignant citizens refused audience; bold speakers arrested, tried and sentenced. In the streets there have been the whip of hunger and the terror of armed men, seeking occasion to strike, and worse is threatened. For where, with party governments, there is a will, a way will be found.

It is worthy of notice that although, owing, we are

### TO THE POWERS THAT BE.

[With deepest apologies to the immortal Bard of Avon whose conception of woman was at once free and loving, strong and tender.]

Methinks I am a prophet new inspired,  
And thus in warning do foretell of them  
Who seek by force to kill what cannot die—  
A cause that deep in justice has its root;  
Their rash, fierce blaze of anger cannot last,  
For violent fires soon burn out themselves,  
And passion which is futile rages most;  
Small showers last long, but sudden storms are short,  
But every martyr's fate calls forth three more;  
He tires betimes who spurs too fast betimes,  
And he who shows too soon resource has failed  
Must hide his lack with fierceness while he may;  
With eager feeding food doth choke the feeder,  
But to force food down a reluctant throat—  
That is a sickening horror that belongs  
To the dark ages when man took delight  
In torturing his fellow, rather than  
To those that claim to own a law of love;  
Light vanity, insatiate cormorant,  
Consuming means, soon preys upon itself;  
When neither law nor precedent will stretch  
To serve as cloak to hide unlawful deeds,  
'Tis easy to make law to fit the turn  
To make unlawful lawful, in these days.  
This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,  
Whose people's freedom, once so dearly bought  
And cherished, has become an ancient tale,  
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,  
This other Eden, demi-paradise,  
(For Nature holds her choicest treasures forth).  
This fortress built by Nature for herself  
Against infection and the hand of war,  
This happy breed of men, who yet can claim  
Their rights as freemen are for men alone,  
While women have no part; this little world  
Which vaunts its sceptre over half the earth,  
This precious stone set in the silver sea,  
Which serves it in the office of a wall,  
Or as a moat defensive to a house,  
Against the envy of less happier lands  
Which earning freedom later prize it more,  
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England,  
This nurse, this teeming womb of royal kings,  
Fear'd by their breed, and famous by their birth,  
And queens, the mothers of their people called,  
Whose fame lives, and shall live, where'er the tale  
Of Britain's glory shall be said or sung,  
This land of such dear souls, this dear, dear land  
Dear for her reputation through the world,  
Has now forgot the men that once she bore—  
Her Hampden, Tyler, Montfort, many more,  
Who, zealous for their neighbours and themselves,  
Stood firm against oppression, how'er shown  
And won immortal fame, guarding the right,  
Or, if remembering them, forgets they learned  
Their love of freedom at their mothers' knees.  
England, bound in with the triumphant sea,  
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege  
Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame,  
With inky blots, and rotten parchment bonds;  
Her laws are in the spirit broken, and new laws  
Are daily made, and ancient rights made void,  
That England, that was wont to conquer others,  
Hath made a shameful conquest of herself,  
And lies so steeped in slumber, pleasure's child,  
She does not heed the enemy within.  
Ah! when shall come another Gladstone forth  
Who championed Italia's down-trodden sons?  
When shall another Ball be loud to cry,  
"Equality for all! Let Adam dig  
And let Eve spin, their common toil  
Crowned with a common blessing." Happy day  
So long delayed, rise quickly in the East,  
And bring new eras of prosperity!

H. S.

### WOMEN ACADEMICIANS IN FRANCE.

Few people are aware that the honour denied Sarah Bernhardt and Mme. Curie—membership of the French Academy—was conferred on women before the Revolution. Yet so it was. The "unheard-of revolution" of to-day was the commonplace of the hundred and twenty years ago! There are actually five Academicians. Most of the former women academicians belonged to the Academy of Fine Arts, which was founded by Louis XIV. in 1648, under the title of "L'Academie Royale des Beaux Arts," and it has always been composed of the most eminent painters, sculptors, engravers, architects, and musical composers. Its women members have included Catherine Duchemin, painter, and wife of the sculptor Girardon, elected in 1663, and Louise Lebeux, who on the proposal of Joseph Vernet, the painter, was elected to membership in 1783. No less than six hundred of her paintings remain in existence. They are to be found in most of the leading national museums of Europe, as well as in the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

told, to pressure of work, no time was found last Session for such important measures as a Pure Milk Bill, Employment of Children Bill, and Married Women's Income-tax when it was a question of coercion; when, for instance, Mr. McKenna asked for larger powers, no difficulty was experienced in passing such legislation as he thought necessary. And this is only the beginning. The armed revolt against the law of righteousness will grow in intensity with the consciousness of those who rule that danger threatens the social order which they have inherited and which seems to some of them the whole of life.

"My father chastised you with whips; I will chastise you with scorpions," was the vain utterance of one who failed. That, in the long run, even armed coercion will fail we cannot doubt. The present Government are finding, to their cost, that prison-bars and forcible feeding and armed police have no effect whatever on those who love liberty. Other devices they may try. Harder times than any we have ever known may be before us. Of what is to be in the immediate future we know nothing. Of one thing alone we are certain, and that is that as soon as the people are wide enough awake to use wisely the powers their forefathers won for them, as soon as the men who are responsible by their apathetic credulity for things as they are, taking women, their sisters and fellow-sufferers with them, will themselves obey the law of righteousness, armed resistance will have no further terrors for them. And that time is coming.

Sharpen the sickle, the fields are white;  
'Tis the time for the Harvest at last;  
Reapers, be up with the morning light  
Ere the blush of its youth be past.  
Why stand on the highway and lounge at the gate,  
With a summer's day's work to perform?  
If you wait for the hiring, 'tis long you may wait,  
Till the hour of the night and the storm.  
Sharpen the sickle, how full the ears,  
Our children are crying for bread;  
And the field has been watered with orphans' tears  
And enriched with their fathers' dead;  
And hopes that are buried, and hearts that broke  
Lie deep in the treasuring sod;  
Then sweep down the grain with a thunder-stroke  
In the name of Humanity's God.

So spake an old rebel. In the middle of last century his song was written. It appeals to us to-day.

The storm has broken violently. As we go to press we hear of "Fierce riots in Dublin; over four hundred treated at the hospitals; brutal charges"—we quote from a Liberal paper—"women and children among the injured; more rioting in Derry."

On the other hand, some of us have just accompanied to the gates of Holloway the comrade and friend whose letter will be found in the columns of this issue.

Mrs. Harvey, of Bracken Hill, whose splendid work and gracious personality are known to so many of us, having been sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the second division for refusing to pay her Insurance Tax, and to another month, in lieu of fine, for a licence for a manservant, went to prison on Monday.

Our readers will understand that no effort will be spared by the League to make this iniquity known. We have reason to believe that the law has been strained, if not broken, in the infliction of these sentences. That will be ascertained. It is our fervent hope that Mrs. Harvey will soon be with us again. Meantime we hope and believe that every member of the League will help us to the utmost limit of their powers in the battle we are waging against this gross injustice.

In particular, will every member of the League in London and the neighbourhood rally round our banners on Saturday, September 13, in Trafalgar-square, where a big demonstration of protest will be held? We hope earnestly that you will not only come yourselves, but that you will bring others with you. Just and righteous administration of the law is a question which affects men quite as deeply as it affects women.

C. DESPARD.

PLEASE MENTION "THE VOTE" WHEN ORDERING GOODS.

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**MIXED MARRIAGES AND DIVORCE.**

The Anti-Suffragist is constantly telling us that women are "the favourites of the law," that they are "spoilt darlings," and that there are no laws which press heavily upon them. There is one that seems specially hard to me, and it is that of mixed marriages and divorce. When a British woman contracts in Britain a marriage with a foreigner, which though valid by British law, is afterwards annulled abroad at the instance of the husband or his relations, intolerable hardship is created for the British woman. The Scottish law of divorce is in principle much fairer to women than that of England, for in Scotland the conditions for relief are precisely the same for both sexes. But in the case of mixed marriages and divorce the same hardships prevail in both countries.

These hardships are not imaginary; our Law Courts furnish us with many examples of sufferings brought upon innocent women by this one-sided law. An excellent example is that of the famous Ogden case. This case was one of a domiciled Englishwoman of full age, who married a domiciled Frenchman at a Lancashire Registry Office. The man was nineteen years of age; he had lived for several months in her father's house to study English. He had not obtained his father's consent to the marriage, nor had he made the public intimations in France which were necessary to legalise his marriage in that country. In England, however, where such consents and publications are not required, the marriage was perfectly valid. On the suit in France of the bridegroom's father the French Courts pronounced a decree of nullity, together with an order against the man for aliment of the child of the marriage. Later on in France the husband married a Frenchwoman, and continued to live there. On account of her husband's desertion, adultery and bigamy, the wife presented a petition for divorce in the High Court in London, which Sir Francis Jeune dismissed for lack of jurisdiction by English Courts, as the husband had not the necessary domicile in England. The lady's admirers misinterpreted some remarks of the Judge, and led her to believe that she was free and in a position to marry again, as her marriage had been annulled in France.

Afterwards she married an Englishman, whom she told she was a widow. In course of time the second husband learned the truth about her first marriage, and

Chapter 2

**Washing Wears Away  
Clothes**

faster than ordinary use.

That is washing in the old way—rubbing and scrubbing.

Try this plan—rub the clothes with Fels-Naptha and then let them soak for half an hour in cold or lukewarm water. In that half-hour the Fels-Naptha will loosen the dirt more than all your scrubbing. Then rinse in cold water with just a little rub to get out the loosened dirt.

That doesn't wear away the clothes, does it?

But it makes then whiter and sweeter than the old way.

Fels-Naptha 39 Wilson street London E C

906

he raised an action in the English Courts for nullity on the ground that at the time of their marriage the woman was already validly married according to English Law. He obtained his decree, and the judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeal. The French invalidity, due to lack of parental consent, was strongly urged as invalidating the English marriage, but the Court, through Lord Gorell, held that according to English Law consent of parents belonged to the forms, not the essentials, of a marriage; and therefore the Court was governed by the law of the country in which the marriage was celebrated. Since English Law did not require the French consents, the first marriage was unimpeachable and the second invalid.

So the plight of this poor woman was as follows:—She could not obtain a divorce from the first husband in England, because he was domiciled in France; nor could she obtain a remedy in France, because there she was held not to be married.

Towards the end of his judgment Lord Gorell threw out the suggestion that without infringing any legal principle the Divorce Court might have granted her a remedy by holding her still subject to the English jurisdiction, as the marriage had not had the result of changing her domicile to that of her husband. But this remedy was no longer available to her, as the period for appealing against the decision of Sir Francis Jeune had expired. Within the last two years several attempts have been made by mis-married Englishwomen to induce the English Divorce Court to act on Lord Gorell's suggestion; but if public opinion is slow to move, English law is still slower.

One could multiply such examples, which all go to show one and the same thing—that man-made laws press heavily and unequally on the women. Men have made laws and conditions easy for themselves and their own sex. Invariably if there is an injustice it falls on the woman. It is against these unjust laws and conditions that she is crying out to-day. It is the vote alone that will give her the weapon with which she can better her condition, and it is only by the vote that she will get equality before the law. E. G. M.

**TWO HENS AND SOME TWEED FOR THE CAUSE.**

The banner of the Women's Freedom League has been unfurled in Ross-shire. Amongst hills that have echoed with many a war-cry the modern one of "Votes for Women" has now been sounded. The first meeting I held was in Skye, to a small group of men, who declared, "Ye speak a terrible lot of sense." So, thus encouraged, other meetings were arranged at Plocton and Kyle of Lochalsh. At Plocton the parish minister took the chair; then I mounted the carriage lent me for the occasion by the obliging hotel-keeper. A good crowd of fishers and crofters gathered round me, and farther off stood the women, who, I find, in these country places are shy of expressing their views and fearful above all of taking up too prominent a position. But before the end of the meeting the women had drawn close to me, and were quite enthusiastic and applauded lustily. Mrs. Anstruther Mackay, of Plocton, not only proposed a vote of thanks, but called upon the meeting to support a resolution in favour of Woman Suffrage, which was carried unanimously.

Many were the quaint remarks made after the meeting. One man was asked, "Well, Donald, where were the questions you were going to ask?" He replied, "Aweel, I took a look at Miss Murray, and I thought she would be makin' me look a fool if I asked any, so I thought I wad be better to keep quiet." Another said, "You have made many friends up here, Miss Murray, and we were thinkin' it was a pity Mr. Macpherson [the Member] could not hear you, for he could learn a lot from you. We werna thinkin' a woman wad be speakin' sense, but there's nae doubt about it, you have a ready tongue and a vera fine way with you. Oh, aye, we're all with ye here." Since the meeting I have had two presents, one rather embarrassing—a fat pair of hens from a woman who had no money to give, but who felt she would like to contribute something to the Women's Cause. A lady homeward bound bought the fowls, so I have 6s. to give from that poor woman. Another has given me 8 yards of homespun tweed, made by herself, enough to make a coat and skirt, as she wants to help the Women's Cause and has no money to give. This tweed is sold here at 5s. the yard, so you see her gift is indeed a valuable one, and I hope that I shall find a purchaser for it. I have been surprised at the amount of sympathy our Cause has evoked. Even in these remote glens and villages the Suffragette is spoken about, and when her Cause is explained, people say, "Oh, aye, I wish you luck. Come back again!" EUNICE G. MURRAY.

**W.F.L. HOLIDAY CAMPAIGNS.****In Wales.**

Organiser: MISS ALIX MINNIE CLARK. Speaker: MISS ANNA MUNRO.

Following on our visit to Aberdovy and Towyn on Monday evening we opened the campaign on Barmouth beach. The meeting had been previously advertised by chalking the main thoroughfares. A large crowd, including W.F.L. members from various parts of England and Wales, gave us a most attentive hearing. A few youths, led on by an older man, tried to be rowdy, but were most effectually squashed by the speaker and the audience.

Our subsequent meetings in the town were equally successful. Two local magistrates expressed great appreciation of our meetings, and offered to assist us by writing to their colleagues in other places where we proposed holding meetings.

After holding a forenoon farewell meeting on Saturday morning in Barmouth we travelled to Pwllheli. Here we had the only unsatisfactory incident in the whole campaign. Pwllheli is one of the principal towns in Mr. Lloyd George's constituency, and has an unenviable reputation for rowdiness and disorder of the worst description. This reputation was maintained to the uttermost on Saturday evening. We hoisted our flag and mounted the platform on a piece of waste ground in the centre of the town. For some time Miss Munro had an attentive hearing, but after a while a large number of youths congregated behind the speaker, and knocked the platform over. Three times Miss Munro endeavoured to mount again, but finally the platform disappeared. They attacked us bodily, evidently intent on a repetition of the barbarous treatment of Llanystundwy last year. The police came to our rescue, and we were conveyed to the railway station where the stationmaster, consequently, had some anxious moments for the safety of his station and windows.

On Tuesday we began the last week of our campaign by a return visit to Aberystwyth. The reputation of our previous meetings remained, so we addressed the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the whole campaign. Our last evening meeting on Saturday was attended by a large number of Oldham people who are now here on holiday. At question time they heckled Miss Munro, very severely on militancy, demanding condemnation of our sister society. In the end, however, the chief heckler called for three hearty cheers for the speaker, and shook hands in appreciation of the Suffragists' pluck.

Monday morning we held our last meeting in Aberystwyth, which closes the North Wales holiday campaign. On our return journey we revisit the Montgomery Boroughs.

**In Devonshire.**

The Devonshire Campaign is now at an end, but work will still be going on, for a Branch has been formed, to be called the Torquay and Paignton Branch, and Mrs. Gwynne Dyer has promised to act as honorary secretary. This is very fortunate indeed, as Mrs. Gwynne Dyer will make an excellent secretary, and has already earned our thanks by the support she has given to our meetings. Our very best thanks are due to Miss Howard, whose hospitality has been unstinted, and to whom we owe in a large measure the success of the campaign.

To Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Pratt and Miss Woodall are due many thanks, as also to another worker whose name may not appear. On Thursday afternoon, August 28, friends who had joined the League met at 5, Wellswood-park and discussed plans for future work. Many thanks to all who have helped; we hope to meet again soon. Besides forming the Branch there we have been successful in enrolling new members for the League. Meetings are still being asked for, so evidently we have not tired our audiences, and altogether our campaign may be said to have been a great success.

CONSTANCE E. ANDREWS.

**Scotland: Kilmarnock and District.**

Organiser: Miss A. BROUGHTON.

During the past fortnight, although several meetings had to be abandoned through the inclemency of the weather, the organiser has held successful meetings in Kilmarnock, Stewarton, Newmilns and also in the summer resorts on the Ayrshire coast. In many of these coast towns police regulations prohibit open-air meetings on the foreshores unless special permits are obtained from the respective town clerks, but our applications for this permission have always been most willingly granted, except at Saltcoats, where the power to do so lies entirely with the magistrates. However, meetings were allowed in any part of the town so long as no obstruction was caused.

On Friday, August 22, Prestwich was visited for the first time, and a very excellent meeting was held, the audience giving the organiser a most appreciative hearing; and an "Anti" gentleman who refused to contribute to the collection because he did not believe in "Votes for Women," was unable to give any reasons for his opposition—a fact which the speaker emphasized; she responded to the urgent request to pay another visit. In spite of rain another successful meeting took place in the evening at Kilmarnock, and several women asked for a W.F.L. Branch in Kilmarnock and opportunities for meetings during the winter. Heavy rain made it impossible to hold the advertised meeting in Ardrossan on Saturday, but on Monday in Ayr, in spite of continued rain, Miss Broughton found about one hundred people packed like herrings under

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one of the shelters waiting for her arrival. And she addressed a still larger and most appreciative audience in the evening.

Stewarton, a small industrial town consisting practically of one long main street, was visited, and after chalking the pavements to announce a meeting, Miss Broughton found herself an object of great interest to the children as the first Suffragette they had seen; so she invited them to a little meeting of their own, and explained why women wanted the vote; she hoped every boy would help his mother and sisters to get the vote. One wee laddie promised to protect all "Suffragettes" in future and would bring his mother to the meeting. A very profitable and pleasant time was spent with the children, who did their best to advertise the meeting by bringing their parents to it. In fact, the audience consisted entirely of working men and women, many of whom brought their babies. They listened with close attention to the address, which dealt with the economic position of women. At the close several women expressed the wish to have another meeting before the summer was over.

In Kilmarnock on Thursday evening a very large crowd had congregated, and Miss Broughton was well supported by the local members. At the close of her address, which had been delivered without the slightest interruption, several attempts were made to rush the platform by a handful of young hooligans, but both men and women in the audience came to the speaker's help. Some boys who had behaved magnificently during the whole time were knocked down, but fortunately no one was hurt. The women expressed their sympathy and asked for more meetings. Miss Broughton promised to hold another on Monday evening.

**Echoes of the Clyde Coast.**

The Clyde Coast campaign ended on August 31, but its influence stretches far and wide. The tributes which have reached Head Quarters will be read with interest. Says one correspondent: "An old gentleman—seventy, if a day—called on me, and told me of his holiday in Rothesay. 'I was on the pierhead every night to hear Miss Neilans,' he said, 'every night; she's mighty clever and convincing.' This is a tribute coming from a scholar and scientist always ready to criticise the women of our movement."

From Mrs. George McCracken, a well-known Irish Suffragist, we have received a most appreciative letter about the campaign, and the admirable force and effect of Miss Neilans' speeches; also of the splendid way in which she was supported by her co-workers.



**FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L.**

**LONDON AND SUBURBS.**



**DARE TO BE FREE.**

**Sat., Sept. 6.**—STAMFORD HILL AND TOTENHAM GARDEN MEETING, 3 p.m., by invitation of Mrs. Harbord, 91, Mount Pleasant-road, Tottenham. *Speaker:* Mrs. Despard.

**Sun., Sept. 7.**—HYDE PARK, noon. Miss Nina Boyle and Mrs. Hyde. REGENT'S PARK, noon. Miss Helen Normanton, B.A., and Mrs. Tanner. BROOKWELL PARK, 11.30 a.m.

**Mon., Sept. 8.**—CORNER PORTOBELLO-ROAD AND BLENHEIM-GROSVENT, KENSINGTON, 8 p.m. Mrs. Merivale Meyer. BOWES PARK BRANCH MEETING, 8, THE LODGE-DRIVE, Palmer's Green, 7.30 p.m. Bromley Market Square, 7.30. Protest Meeting. Miss Nina Boyle.

**Tues., Sept. 9.**—CORNER BLACKBURN-ROAD AND WEST END-LANE (near West Hampstead Station, Met.), 8.15 p.m. Miss Nina Boyle.

**Thurs., Sept. 11.**—HIGHBURY CORNER, 8 p.m. Mrs. Tanner.

**Sat., Sept. 13.**—TRAFALGAR-SQUARE, 3.30. Demonstration of Protest against the vindictive sentence passed on Mrs. Harvey. *Speakers:* Mrs. Despard, Miss Boyle, Miss Hicks, Mark Wilks, Esq., H. W. Nevins, Esq., Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, and others.

**Sun., Sept. 14.**—HYDE PARK, noon. Mrs. Sproson and Mrs. Norris. REGENT'S PARK, noon. Mrs. Despard and Mrs. Hyde. BROOKWELL PARK, 11.30 a.m.

**Mon., Sept. 15.**—CAXTON HALL, Westminster. W.F.L. Reunion, 8 p.m. Short speeches by Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Schofield Coates, Mrs. Tippett, and others. Refreshments. Admission free.

**Tues., Sept. 16.**—CORNER BLACKBURN-ROAD AND WEST END-LANE (near West Hampstead Station, Met.), 8.15 p.m. Mrs. Merivale Meyer.

**Wed., Sept. 17.**—Bromley Market Square, 7.30. Protest Meeting.

**Thurs., Sept. 18.**—HIGHBURY CORNER, 8 p.m. Mrs. Mustard.

**Fri., Sept. 19.**—KATHARINE-STREET, CROYDON, 7.30 p.m.

**Sun., Sept. 21.**—HYDE PARK, noon. REGENT'S PARK, noon. Miss Boyle and Miss Rogers. BROOKWELL PARK, 11.30. Mrs. Tanner.

**Mon., Sept. 22.**—CORNER PORTOBELLO-ROAD AND BLENHEIM-GROSVENT, KENSINGTON, 8 p.m. Miss Nina Boyle. BOWES PARK BRANCH MEETING, 34, Highworth-road, New Southgate, 7.30 p.m. Bromley Market Square, 7.30. Protest Meeting.

**Tues., Sept. 23.**—CORNER BLACKBURN-ROAD AND WEST END-LANE (near West Hampstead Station, Met.), 8.15 p.m. Miss Helen Normanton, B.A.

**Wed., Sept. 24.**—Caxton Hall Public Meeting, 8.30 p.m. Laurence Housman, Esq., on "The Rights of Majorities." Admission free.

**Thurs., Sept. 25.**—CROYDON "AT HOME," 3.30. Mrs. E. M. Moore on "Elizabeth Fry." HIGHBURY CORNER, 8 p.m.

**Fri., Sept. 26.**—KATHARINE-STREET, CROYDON, 7.30 p.m. Mrs. Tanner.

**Sun., Sept. 28.**—HYDE PARK, noon. REGENT'S PARK, noon. Mrs. Mustard and Mrs. Hyde. BROOKWELL PARK, 11.30 a.m.

**Tues., Sept. 30.**—CORNER BLACKBURN-ROAD AND WEST END-LANE (near West Hampstead Station, Met.), 8.15 p.m. Mrs. Mustard.

**Wed., Oct. 1.**—CAXTON HALL PUBLIC MEETING, 3.30 p.m. Mrs. Despard on "The Policy and Work of the W.F.L.," and J. CAMERON GRANT, Esq., on "Economic Wrongs of the Employer and Employed." Admission Free.

**Fri., Oct. 3.**—KATHARINE-STREET, CROYDON, 7.30 p.m.

**Sun., Oct. 5.**—HYDE PARK, noon. REGENT'S PARK, noon.

**Mon., Oct. 6.**—CAXTON HALL, Westminster, 8 p.m. LECTURE by Mrs. WALTER GALLICHAH on "Woman in her Relationship to Man." Admission by ticket, 6d. and 1s., from W.F.L. Office.

**Wed., Oct. 8.**—CAXTON HALL PUBLIC MEETING, 3.30 p.m. Mrs. E. M. MOORE on "A Woman's Utopia." Admission Free.

**Wed., Oct. 15.**—CAXTON HALL PUBLIC MEETING, 3.30 p.m. Mrs. NOTT BOWER on "Heroines of the French Revolution." Admission Free.

**Mon., Oct. 20.**—CAXTON HALL, 8 p.m. LECTURE by LAURENCE HOUSMAN, Esq., on "Petitot Government."

**Wed., Oct. 22.**—CAXTON HALL PUBLIC MEETING, 3.30. Surgeon-General G. J. H. EYATE, C.B., on "The Life and Work of Florence Nightingale."

**Tues., Nov. 4.**—Dramatic Version of "Hiawatha," by K. Harvey (in aid of "The Vote"), Cripplegate Institute, two minutes' walk from Aldersgate-street Station (Metropolitan Railway), 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

**PROVINCES.**

**Thurs., Sept. 11.**—GRAYS, Victoria Café, Branch Meeting, 7.30 p.m. WINCHESTER, The Lodge, Berewecke-road, Drawing-Room Meeting (by kind invitation of Mrs. Walter Carey). *Speaker:* Miss Boyle.

**Fri., Sept. 12.**—SOUTHAMPTON, Morris Hall, Commercial-street, 8 p.m. Public Meeting. *Speaker:* Miss Boyle. *Chair:* Mrs. Petreman. Admission Free.

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**BRANCH NOTES.**

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**LONDON AND SUBURBS.**—Croydon.—Office, 32a, The Arcade, High-street.

Thursday afternoon "At Homes" will commence on September 25, and will be held at the office, unless otherwise announced. Mrs. Edith Mary Moore has kindly promised to give an address on "Elizabeth Fry" on that date. Office hours: 11 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 4.45 p.m., except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when the office is closed in the afternoon. Open-air meetings will begin on September 19.

**Kensington.**

Mr. Bostock was the speaker at last week's open-air meeting, and the chair was taken by Miss White. London's "empty" season does not much affect this part of the metropolis, and the usual large crowd listened while the speaker explained the position of the Votes for Women movement. There was some heckling, and several questions were asked and answered. The Vote was sold, and we were much cheered by a member of the W.S.P.U. who came to wish us success, and contributed to our collection.

The next meeting will be on Monday, September 8, when Mrs. Merivale Meyer is to be the speaker. Miss White will be in charge, and will be very glad of the help of other members in selling THE VOTE, &c.

**Stamford-hill and Tottenham.**

A committee meeting was held on Friday to discuss arrangements for our Garden Party on Saturday, September 6, and a most attractive programme of music and amusements will be a fitting addendum to the interest always aroused when our President speaks, as she has promised to do, on Saturday, at 91, Mount Pleasant-road, Tottenham. The meeting commences at 3 p.m., and Mrs. Harbord has kindly arranged for wet weather as well as dry, so that no one need stay away should we have rain. Members and friends are asked to write for tickets (6d. each) to Miss Eggett, 30, Lausanne-road, Hornsey, and we anticipate a large gathering for a most enjoyable afternoon.

**PROVINCES.**—Manchester (Central).—Office, 46A, Market-street.

A Jumble Sale will be held in the course of a few weeks. Will members kindly keep in reserve discarded articles of clothing and goods of any description? Funds are required for office rent and for the successful commencement of the autumn's work. The secretary would be pleased if anyone willing to assist in Vote-selling would communicate with her, so that times and pitches may be arranged to suit sellers.

**Waverton.**

Our colours flying all day on Tuesday, August 26, in the little village of Saughton, attracted much attention, and a large proportion of the inhabitants turned out to the open-air meeting held in the evening. A good number of Chester friends drove and cycled out to help in various ways. Miss Trotter explained the policy and methods of the Freedom League, and told of the work upon which we have lately been engaged. Miss Winifred Davies, who has done so much good work in a similar way this summer, showed many of the reasons for the women's movement. The audience listened attentively, and frequently applauded the speakers. THE VOTE and badges were sold, and a collection taken. Many of those present have since signed a memorial to be sent to the Member of Parliament for the constituency.

**NOTE.**—For addresses of Branch Secretaries apply to Headquarters, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

**THE IRISH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.**—The first meeting of the League after the summer vacation will take place on Tuesday, September 9, at 8 p.m., when Mrs. Tanner has kindly promised to speak. Will members please note the change of address? This and future meetings will be held at The Union of the Four Provinces Club, 16, John-street, Adelphi, Strand, Hon. Sec. (pro tem.), Mrs. Nolan.

**ACTRESSIES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE, 2, Robert-street, Strand, W.C.**—The usual meeting of the Actresses' Franchise League will be held in Hyde Park on Sunday next, September 7, at 5.30 p.m., when the speakers will be Miss Sydney Keith, Mrs. Brailsford, and the Rev. Claude Hinscliffe. Last Sunday a most interested and sympathetic crowd assembled early to hear Miss Janette Steer, Mrs. Marion Holmes, Mrs. Goff and Mrs. Merivale Meyer.

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**THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE:**

**Sept. 5, Friday.**—Anerley Branch, Open-air Meeting at Tramway Terminus, Crystal Palace, 8 p.m. Mrs. Catter.

**Sept. 6.**—The Rev. C. Hinscliff "At Home" to branch secretaries and treasurers, 3-6 p.m., Central Office. **Sept. 7, Monday.**—Bromley (Kent) Branch, Drawing-room Meeting at Mrs. Manus, Hazeldene, South-hill. *Speaker:* Mrs. Nott Bower.

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**CAXTON HALL.**—Members are requested to attend THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE REUNION, Monday, September 15, at 8 p.m. Short speeches. Refreshments. Admission Free.

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