

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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"PLAYING OSTRICH."



By this time Ministers, however much they may delude themselves by "playing ostrich," must realise that the Suffragettes, stronger than ever in numbers, in funds, and in all that goes to the making of a political Party, are determined to take a strenuous and important part in the autumn campaign.

—Manchester Courier, October 6.

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

THE OUTLOOK.

Mr. Haldane has been speaking in his constituency on Woman Suffrage, and on the general principle has been making out a very good case for Votes for Women. Women, he said, were going more and more into public life, and people were asking: "Where will you draw the line?" He would not draw the line by any Act of Parliament, but leave it to nature to draw it, and he thought nature would draw it very well. Of course, he objected to the Suffragettes (their ministrations have never been intended to be agreeable to the Members of the Cabinet) and compared their behaviour to that of

a nagging wife who said, "Why did you not bring home double the amount of money you did yesterday?" But to make the case really parallel, Mr. Haldane ought to have spoken of the wife whose husband never brought her home any money at all for the maintenance of herself and her children. What would Mr. Haldane advise the woman to do in that case? Woman Suffragists behaved like the patient wife for 40 years and got nothing. They have now begun to try a little active pressure. Patience in public matters carried to excess becomes criminal negligence.

Flatly Contradictory.

At another meeting Mr. Haldane defended the inaction of the Government, and contended that if the Members in the House of Commons had wished the Bill to proceed they would have sent it to a Grand Committee. Referring to the majority of 110 for the second reading he is reported to have said:—

As for that majority, it was questionable if it indicated support of the Bill in view of the much greater—the overwhelming—majority with which it was decided to keep the Bill in Committee of the whole House. These were very technical matters of Parliamentary procedure, but it is a fact that to send the Bill upstairs to Grand Committee was the safe and natural way to deal with it. When, in spite of that, the members decided on the other course, it seemed that they themselves did not wish it to proceed further this Session.

We have only to set against this utterance the following extract from the speech of Mr. Haldane on July 13 in the House of Commons, when the question whether the Bill was to be sent upstairs to a Grand Committee or

not was still one to be decided by the vote of Members of Parliament. He then said:—

I should be very sorry to be a party to sending this Bill to be discussed in a Committee upstairs. If progress is to be made then I most emphatically think that this House of Commons would do well to proceed upon the footing of treating this question with the utmost fairness and giving the utmost fulness of discussion. That does not involve necessarily that the question should be delayed in becoming law. Comment is unnecessary.

The Hostility of the Government.

The plain fact which emerges from all this is that the Government, though professing itself neutral, is really the one serious obstacle to the passage of the Woman Suffrage Bill. The House of Commons has declared its support of the measure by one of the largest majorities of the present Session, but the later stages of the Bill cannot be taken because the Government refuse time for their discussion. It is for this reason that the Women's Social and Political Union have entered the field and are conducting a strenuous campaign against the Liberal Candidate in both the by-elections—in Walthamstow, where Mr. Simon is seeking re-election, and in South Shields, where Mr. Russell Rea is standing as the Liberal candidate, on the appointment of Sir William Robson to be a Lord of Appeal. An account of the campaign which they are conducting is given on page 20, and a special article on the By-Election Policy by Miss Christabel Pankhurst will be found on page 25.

Grand Meetings.

Mrs. Pankhurst is having an enthusiastic reception in Ireland. Her meeting in Dublin is described by the Irish

A VETERAN ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

By Mrs. Mona Taylor.

Times as "the largest Suffrage Meeting ever held in Dublin"; and the same paper records the keen enthusiasm shown for militant methods. The Thursday evening free meetings in London commenced on Thursday in last week, in the Memorial Hall, Miss Evelyn Sharp giving a delightful speech dealing with the forces in opposition to Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Take was in the chair and Miss Pethick spoke of her work in Leicester. On Monday afternoon, in the Queen's Hall, the audience were delighted to hear Dr. Kirby, who, in the course of a very cogent speech, explained the barbarous practice of forcible feeding which had been adopted in Birmingham. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's speech on the position of women to-day under the law was listened to with great attention. Other meetings have been held in all the principal centres throughout the country, particulars of which are given elsewhere. Next week, in London, at the Queen's Hall, Lady Stout is speaking on the effect of the Women's Vote in New Zealand, and Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence will deal with the Relationship between Votes and Wages.

Press Comments on the Suffrage Campaign.

The Press have made many references lately to the part the Woman Suffragists are likely to play in the autumn in the political conflict. *The Outlook*, in an interesting article, of which we give a long extract elsewhere, deals with the question and refers to the opposition of women to the Government at the next Election as follows:—

"They will give a character of its own to the next General Election, and a character which promises to be very disagreeable to the Ministerialists, who will have to fight the Woman Suffragists as well as the Unionists, and, in all probability, the Labour men. It is a prospect which must render the Liberal Party managers more reluctant than ever to face the electors, and more doubtful of success when at length that unwelcome ordeal can no longer be evaded."

The Manchester Courier refers to the same subject in an extract which we have illustrated in our cartoon on page 26. A number of other comments are given on page 26.

Woman Suffrage in Portugal.

According to the *Daily Mail* the President of the Portuguese Republic proposes that women shall be included among the voters for the first popularly elected Assembly. "I see," he said, "no reason why women should not vote, being proprietors, and interested, as well as men, in the nation's well-being."

Members of Parliament Questioned.

Members of Parliament in different parts of the country are being questioned on the subject of Woman Suffrage at their political meetings and their replies often indicate that they are still ignorant of the nature of the demand which women are making. In Walsall, Mr. Cooper, M.P., was interviewed by a deputation of Suffragists and gave his views upon the prospects of the Bill. Mr. Stuart Wortley, at Sheffield, promised to press for time for the Bill. We remind our readers that it is of the utmost importance that no opportunity should be lost of bringing home to politicians the tremendous interest which is felt by women all over the country in the success of this measure.

The Grievance of the Teachers.

Unemployed teachers, a very large number of whom are women, have a very real grievance against the powers that be, for while they have devoted years of their life to special training, and while they are pledged to hold themselves in readiness for any appointment which they may be called upon to take up, they have in many cases no work given them to do. In this connection it is important to notice the absurdly large classes of 50, 60, 70, or even more children with which teachers actually employed are expected to cope. A deputation consisting of several hundred teachers demonstrated recently outside the London County Council buildings. Fortunately the members of the latter had more sense than to imitate the members of the Government when dealing with women Suffragists in Parliament Square. The teachers were admitted to certain parts of the building and while they were being interviewed the question was being vigorously dealt with in the Council Chamber.

Contents of this Issue.

Among the special contents of this week's issue is an article by Mrs. Taylor analysing the present political situation. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence shows how all the revolutions of the world have arisen through the refusal of the powers that be to allow evolutionary progress. Other interesting articles deal with the part which women have played in freeing the slaves of America, and with the conditions prevailing in some of the slum districts in London. In our next week's issue will be included an article by Mr. Pethick Lawrence in answer to the question, "Will Women's Votes affect Women's Wages?"

Items of Interest.

The Dublin Corporation have passed unanimously a resolution calling on the Government to give facilities to the "Conciliation Bill". Similar resolutions have been passed by Hawick, Perthwick and Dundee Town Councils.

Pitch captains and all those competing for prizes in the Votes for Women competition must send in particulars of their sales on or before Monday next, in order that the circulation manager may decide as to the prize winners.

The Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement are undertaking vigorous work of all kinds in every part of the country, and we hope that our readers will render them all the assistance possible.

Our readers will be interested to know that Mr. Pearce, whose able cartoons form a leading feature of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, and who is a regular contributor to the *Throne and Country*, is drawing a picture of Miss Christabel Pankhurst for that paper, which will appear in its next issue.

Woman Suffrage, or the equivalent for it in Ancient Greece, is the subject of the play, "Lysistrata" of Aristophanes, which is being revived in London at the "Little Theatre" in the Adelphi. We hope to publish a critique in our next issue.

It has been said that every measure that becomes law passes through three stages: Ridicule, argument, and adoption. To these I would add one more—opposition; placing it before the final stage of adoption.

No Act to benefit any class or bearing on the relative position of the sexes, has ever passed without active opposition both in and outside Parliament. The Married Women's Property Act, the Guardianship of Children Act, the Employers' Liability Act, the Old Age Pensions Act, are instances that rise at once to mind. The subject matter of each was ridiculed at first as absurd, impractical or impious. Then followed advocacy on the platform and discussion in the Press; resolutions in Parliament and Private Members' Bills. And as each measure in turn became one of first importance, active and angry opposition sprang up; opposition destined to be ineffective, for evolution being the law of the universe, the forces of affirmation and progress invariably conquer the opposing forces of negation and reaction. The struggle may sometimes be long and arduous, but final victory is certain.

Women's Suffrage has long passed the stage of ridicule—polite or otherwise. None except those who have worked in the movement for many years can realise the annoyance of the pitying smile with which, years ago, any mention of the subject was met, the aggravation of the quiet disregard of the matter as one not worth discussing—the fad of a few foolish women.

Rude ridicule has been of later date, but the jeers which greeted the Suffragettes in the streets of London and other towns during the last few years have also died out. When walking in the procession of June 18 this year, nothing struck me so much as the absence of jeering. A year ago, when I took part in a Suffrage procession in London, there was still plenty of it, but this year the public throughout Great Britain seem to have suddenly become aware that the subject is a serious one; that processions and demonstrations are no longer a good joke, but the marchings of an army intent on victory. Scowls I noticed on some faces, and angry remarks were heard here and there—very welcome, to my mind, as betokening that the subject of Votes for Women had become, to our opponents, a matter of grim earnest.

As the stage of ridicule passed away that of argument took its place, and continues—shortly to be ended. For all that can be said on the subject, both for and against it, has been said over and over and over again, until practically everyone has an opinion on it one way or the other. During the last forty years it has been frequently discussed in Parliament, with much heavy hilarity, on private members' "Pleasant afternoons." It has been advocated on thousands of platforms. It has been debated in the Press. And this year, during the two days' Parliamentary debate, it was the paramount subject of conversation in all classes of society.

Since then, and only since then, the measure has advanced, and reached the inevitable and welcome stage of real active opposition. Welcome, because it is the stage previous to adoption. Welcome, because what we have had to encounter all these past years has been the deadly dead-weight of indifference. That, now, is ended—at last.

A Good Sign.

Therefore, when I heard that Lord Cromer was appealing for £100,000, and that money was coming in, I thought "That is the best news I have heard for a long time; it is one more proof of how near we are to getting the Vote." For people do not oppose a cause which has no chance of success. Lord Cromer's supporters would not contribute large sums to oppose Women's Suffrage if they did not think it necessary to do their utmost, and at once.

But, like the opposition offered to the other measures referred to, the opposition to Women's Suffrage is bound to fail. Not only because, as I have said, the keynote of civilisation is evolution and the forces of progress are stronger than the forces of reaction, but because our opponents appeal to prejudice and selfishness and sex-jealousy. And human nature being what it is, these, when brought out into the open, pale and fade away when confronted with the spirit of justice and of freedom.

We may gladly await the Anti-Suffragists' campaign, for the more they ventilate their "reasons" for opposing Votes for Women the more it will react to our advantage. A few ladies may be bamboozled into believing that to give votes to women would endanger the Empire and involve Adult Suffrage. But the average elector, "the man in the street," knows better, and will only laugh at such statements, and turn to the Women Suffragists for common-sense.

The appeal to sex-jealousy is more dangerous; but even this we need not fear, for the men who respond to it are not of the best type. Automatic men, not very far removed from the bully, respond to it. Many of them (let it be freely admitted) are mainly men, strong men in every sense, good men in their way, but men whose ideas of women and their wants are limited to those of their own family and friends. A man of this sort in a crowd will shoulder a poor woman

on to a carriage-wheel in order to protect his wife from soiling her dress. He takes pride and pleasure in looking after his own womankind, but women in general, and widows and spinsters in particular, must fend for themselves as best they can.

The appeal to men not to part with any of their power by giving any woman a vote, finds especial favour with the man who is physically and mentally puny. To decri women's strength and declare them unfit to fight makes him feel quite strong and every inch a soldier. He welcomes the assurance that he is a superior being and willingly accepts the dictum that he alone is fit to govern. The thoroughly bad man is, of course, entirely determined that the powers and privileges the laws give him over women shall not have any chance of being altered by them if he can help it.

But the best sort of men are sickened by these unworthy appeals to their selfishness and vanity. They have no wish to domineer over women, but would rather see them placed in a better position in the struggle of life. Chivalry, real chivalry, is not dead. In ever-increasing numbers men, especially those of the working class, are ranging themselves on our side, as we in the movement know. It needs but the open attack of the Anti-Suffragists to bring them also out into the open.

Another point for congratulation is that the Anti-Suffrage campaign will show the nation the type of woman "who does not want the vote." It is the Anti-Suffragist, not we, who will be responsible for making Women's Suffrage a class question; of setting class, rich against poor. When the working man sees a platform of smart and titled ladies he will inevitably draw his own conclusions. When he notes the absence of women who are working for their living, the absence of women doctors, of school teachers, clerks, typists, shop assistants, factory hands, he will realise that it is the "ladies" on one side and the working women on the other. The day after our Suffrage procession, on June 18, I met one of the leaders of the Anti-Suffragists. He said, "I saw your procession. I think we ought to get one up as an antidote." I replied, "I wish you would. You would have miles of smart motors, with two or three hundred ladies' maids and footmen induced to walk in front carrying orchids! It would be a most instructive sight."

The Spur of Opposition.

Sweet, also, are the uses of adversity in the form of opposition in the effect it has on ourselves.

Opposition invariably stimulates the advocates of a cause to greater energy and determination. The knowledge that a £100,000 fund is to be raised to get up a paid agitation against Women's Suffrage will rouse hundreds of women who so far have idly looked on while others worked. They will now no longer stand aside, but come out to work as only Suffragettes work—untiringly, unflinchingly. It will kindle a burning sense of indignation in the hearts of thousands of working women who have to work their hardest to make 20s. a week, and make them more than ever resolved to get the Vote. While to those of us who have worked for years, and to those who have striven and suffered, the thought of opposition will make us redouble our efforts. We shall do, and give, and, if need be, suffer to the utmost, but we shall win.

It is this spirit of determination which bears down all opposition. It is the enthusiasm in all our hearts which makes our victory certain. It is easy for rich men and women to write large cheques, but there are things which money cannot buy—enthusiasm, courage, endurance. History shows over and over again the futility of pitting mercenaries against voluntary soldiers. Mercenaries do "their duty," but soldiers who fight for freedom do double duty. Nothing is too difficult for them to undertake; no hardships too hard for them to face. Money is of no avail against this spirit. Votes for Women will be won, and that soon.

Nearing the End.

I have been led on to write at such length on the new development of active opposition to the Suffrage, and of its value, that I have no space left for other aspects of the present situation—notably, the Parliamentary position of Women's Suffrage. I may, however, say that having watched the progress of the measure from the beginning, I am confident that it is rapidly approaching the final stage of adoption.

NEXT WEEK

Mr. Pethick Lawrence will begin a Series of Articles on "Will Women's Votes Affect Women's Wages?"

WOMEN'S PART IN FREEING THE SLAVES.

By Emily Wilding Davison, B.A.

The presence in this country of Mr. Booker Washington reminds us of the mighty struggle for the emancipation of the slaves which in America followed on our own great movement for the abolition of slavery, due to the splendid efforts of Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Dillwyn.

Booker Washington himself is a brilliant example of the benefit done to the human race by this magnificent reform. Born soon after 1850, the son of plantation slaves in Virginia, he had to serve as a slave until he was eight years of age, when the great Act passed after the Civil War set free the slaves of America. On gaining his freedom he worked for a time in mines, but at the age of ten he felt that he must acquire an education, of which he had already taught himself the rudiments even when he was a slave and prevented by law from learning to read or write. With wonderful pertinacity and determination he gained a college education, and devoted his life to the education and advancement of his race.

One of the most remarkable anomalies in the world's history is the fact that whilst the abolition of slavery in America is mainly due to the magnificent work of a splendid band of women, who were also Suffragists, yet the women of to-day are denied the rights of citizenship which are now opened to the negro, who can vote for every State institution, and can even become a member of a State Legislature. It is even true that many negroes are opposed to women's enfranchisement, so blind are they, just as in England some of our worst enemies are the so-called democratic members of a democratic Cabinet.

"A Cause Worth Dying For."

Of the brave champions of the black race two of the greatest were the sisters Angelina and Sarah Grimké, whose people were wealthy planters in South Carolina.



MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Angelina was the speaker, whilst Sarah was the writer. Angelina was early moved on behalf of the slave. As a child, she stole out of the house at night with oil and medicaments to nurse the poor slaves who had been whipped. At the age of twenty-five she went to Philadelphia to live with her sister. There she went to the Quakers' chapel, where she found that slaves were allotted a special place, apart from the rest. Disgusted at such want of Christianity, she and her sister insisted on sitting among the negroes. In 1833 she joined the American Anti-Slavery Society, and did much speaking on the question. Hers was the eloquence of a broken heart, for all her family were pro-slave, and it was almost a martyrdom to have to testify against her own friends and kin. Nevertheless, her power as one who had seen with her own eyes was unique. She faced terrible risks in doing her work. She wrote to Garrison: "If persecution is the means which God has ordained for the accomplishment of this great end—emancipation—then in dependence upon Him for strength to bear it I feel as if I could say let it come, for it is my deep, solemn conviction that this is a cause worth dying for." One of the scenes necessitated by her work was the occasion on which she pleaded the cause of the negro in 1838 at the Women's National Convention, held in New York, while a howling mob surrounded the building, yelling defiance, hurling stones at the window, and making an uproar. The brave woman went on calmly: "As a Southerner, I feel that it is my duty to stand up here to-night and bear testimony against slavery. I have seen it. I have seen it. I know its horrors, that can never be described. . . . What is a riot? What would the breaking of every window be? What would the leveling of this hall be? Any evidence that we are wrong or that slavery is a good and wholesome institution?" And so she spoke steadily for an hour. "Whatever it is morally fit for a man to do it is morally right for a woman to do," she

said. "I recognise no rights but human rights." Her eloquence and Sarah's writing roused indignation on all hands, and prepared the way for the great anti-slavery movement.

So far were the people of those days from recognising that women were human beings, and had rights, as well as negroes, that when the Great World's Anti-Slavery Convention met on June 12, 1840, in London, and several American States, such as Philadelphia, sent women as delegates, there was actually a scene at the beginning of the meeting as to whether women were to be admitted as delegates! A fierce discussion arose, which ended in a vote being taken, and the women were excluded. Two men only left the building at the disgracefully inconsistent act committed in an assembly which was met to set free the negro. The women excluded—amongst them Lucretia Mott, Abby Kimber, Elizabeth Neal, and four others—from that time onwards determined to work for the enfranchisement of their sex.

Another great abolitionist to be honoured is Susan B. Anthony, who all her life stood for reform. She worked actively with Mrs. Stanton for the freeing of the slaves from 1850 onwards, and in 1861 took part in a wonderful anti-slavery campaign in the chief cities of the North, just after the election of President Lincoln. The opposition at the time was terrible, because the battle was nearly won. Opponents came to every meeting and clapped and roared and laughed so that no hearing could be obtained. How like, indeed, was the struggle for the emancipation of the slaves to that of the women to-day!

Miss Susan B. Anthony was an ardent Suffragist from the beginning, and went on with that aspect of her work with great determination after her first object had been attained.

"Forces which no power can stay."

Another of these great abolitionist women in America was Harriet Beecher Stowe. In the history of her epoch-making book "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which she prefaced to the work in one of the later illustrated editions, we get a glimpse of what this brave pioneer of freedom did for emancipation, an objective into which she put her very life. It is indeed "the precious life-blood of a martyr, embalmed and treasured up to a life beyond life." The incident which decided her to write the book shows how she followed an invincible and divine instinct. A sister writing to her terrible tales of the miseries of fugitive slaves wound up with the words: "Hatty, if I could use a pen as you can I would write something to make the whole nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is." Mrs. Stowe, stirred up to indignation, said: "I will write something; I will if I live." And she carried out her resolve, and by her marvellous book helped to free a whole race.

The tales of the flight of the unfortunate slaves in cruel winter weather to Canada supplied Mrs. Stowe with many graphic pictures in her book. One such incident must have struck her very much, and is specially interesting to those who are working to free women now. A party of fugitive slaves were caught. On their way to gaol they were followed by a jeering, insulting crowd. A young girl slave, Emily Edmonson, answered one of the crowd, who cried shame on her, that "she was proud that she and all the rest of them had made an effort for liberty."

Harriet Beecher Stowe's own words near the end of her preface show that she foresaw with the eye of a prophet the coming struggle of her own sex when she wrote of her book: "The fervour which it inspired through the world was only one of a line of ripples marking the commencement of mighty rapids moving by forces which no human power could stay to an irrevocable termination and towards human freedom."

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Great Rally in the Albert Hall, November 10.

Mrs. Pankhurst will take the chair at the great meeting in the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, on Thursday evening, November 10, at 8 p.m., and among the speakers will be Mr. Israel Zangwill, whose witty speeches at suffrage meetings are all too rare a treat, and whose presence on the platform on that occasion will be looked forward to with the greatest interest. Another speaker will be Mr. Gerald Arbuthnot, M.P., a member of the Conciliation Committee, whose speech will therefore be both interesting and authoritative. As Parliament meets five days later the moment is one of exceptional importance, and those who wish to be present should lose no time in securing tickets. A large proportion of the Hall has already been appropriated, but seats can still be obtained (by members only for themselves or for friends) from Miss Cooke, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. The prices are—Amphitheatre stalls, 2s.; arena, 1s.; upper orchestra, 6d.; grand tier boxes (holding ten), 30s.; loggia (holding eight), 21s.; second tier boxes (holding five), 12s. 6d. The local W.S.P.U.'s have been given the first opportunity of taking up the grand tier boxes.

Two London Free Meetings.

All who are interested in the question of woman suffrage, especially at this critical time, are invited to the two weekly free meetings held in London on Monday afternoons and Thursday evenings. Next Monday afternoon, October 17, the meeting at Queen's Hall, at 3 p.m., will be addressed by Lady Stout, Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence (on "The Vote and Wages"), and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence in the chair. The Thursday evening meetings are being held during the autumn at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, which can be easily reached by Tube, train, or omnibus. The nearest stations on the Underground Railway are Farringdon Street and Blackfriars; on the Central London Tube, Chancery Lane. Omnibuses from Holborn or Fleet Street pass within a few doors. The next Thursday evening meeting will be addressed by Mrs. Cecil Chapman, and that on Thursday, October 27, by Mr. H. N. Brailsford,

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THE BY-ELECTIONS.

Campaign in Walthamstow and South Shields.

In two constituencies of the country the electors have a special opportunity to-day of showing their support of woman suffrage and of helping the women who have been fighting so hard to win their political emancipation for well-nigh 50 years.

In Walthamstow there is a by-election because Mr. Simon, K.C., has been appointed Solicitor-General, and has, therefore, according to Constitutional practice, to seek re-election. It will need hard work to pull down his majority of over 2,000; but there are close on 40,000 voters in the constituency, and the Women's Social and Political Union are already hard at work explaining to them the position.

That women who pay rates and taxes ought to be enfranchised is now almost a commonplace among the men as among the women of the country. Yet this proposition, embodied in the "Conciliation Bill," cannot get through the House of Commons because it is blocked by the Government. The electors want it passed; the M.P.'s want it passed, for they carried the second reading by a majority of 110 votes; but the Government are adamant. "No further time," they say, "shall be given for its discussion; the Bill shall not go through."

The electors of Walthamstow, if they want to check such arbitrary action on the part of the Government, have the remedy in their own hands. They must vote in such a way as to show their displeasure with the Government, and this they will do if they refuse to return Mr. Simon to Parliament. Mr. Simon is not merely a supporter of the Government; he is now a member of the Government itself, and therefore his exclusion will go a very long way towards making the Cabinet realise that their attitude is unpopular.

In South Shields the vacancy has occurred because of the election of Sir Wm. Robson to the Peerage as a law lord. Another Liberal candidate has been found in the person of Mr. Russell Rea. But the special interest of the fight centres in the possibility of a Labour candidate taking the field and a three-cornered contest resulting. If that be the case there is a very real chance of wiping out the large majority—over 4,000—by which the Liberal party held the seat at the last election.

Though Mr. Russell Rea is not a member of the Government, yet his return to Parliament as a Liberal will be taken as a sign that the electors of South Shields support the policy which the Government has pursued, and his exclusion will be a sign that the electors are dissatisfied with it. Therefore the W.S.P.U. is taking an active part in the contest in order to prove to the electors that a Government which cannot act justly in the case of women is not likely to act justly in the case of men.

South Shields.

W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms: 25, Fowler Street, South Shields.

Candidates: Mr. Vaughan-Williams (U.), Mr. Russell-Rea (Lib.), Mr. Will Crooks (Probably).

The figures at the General Election, 1910, were: Sir W. S. Robson, K.C. (L.), 9,000; R. E. L. V. Williams (L.U.), 4,854. Liberal majority, 4,236.

General Drummond (44, Fowler Street) is in charge of the campaign at South Shields, and will be glad to hear from any who can help. Miss Annie Williams, the Newcastle W.S.P.U. Organizer, is also at South Shields. Offers of help of all kinds will be welcomed.

Walthamstow.

W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms: 308, Hoe Street.

Candidates: Mr. L. Stanley Johnson (U.), Mr. J. A. Simon, K.C. (L.).

The figures at the General Election, 1910, were: J. A. Simon, K.C. (L.), 37,726; L. S. Johnson (C.), 15,531. Liberal majority, 2,195.

Miss Jessie Kenney is in charge of the campaign in Walthamstow. Excellent Committee Rooms have been secured in a central position, and a large number of workers are on the spot. The Committee Rooms are easily reached by train from Liverpool Street to Hoe Street, whence they are only two minutes' walk. The numerous meetings being held include at least two meetings for women in the afternoons, at the Lecture Hall, West Avenue, Walthamstow. The campaign opened on Saturday with a successful out-door meeting addressed by Mrs. Drummond and Miss Nancy Lightman, Miss Bertha Brewster in the chair, when the entire stock of VOTES FOR WOMEN was sold out. Another excellent meeting was held on Monday evening, and on Tuesday evening the first public meeting was addressed by Miss Christabel Pankhurst in Leyton Town Hall. Another meeting was held in the Lecture Hall, West Avenue, for women only yesterday, after we went to Press, when the Rev.

Stanley B. James, minister of Trinity Congregational Church was in the chair, and the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield was the speaker.

A very active contingent of the Men's Political Union is also in the Constituency, the Committee Rooms being at 180, High Street. The first open-air meeting was held on Wednesday evening outside Walthamstow Station, and further meetings are being arranged, including one on Wednesday, October 19, at the Public Baths, Walthamstow, at 8 p.m. Both the M.P.U. and the W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms are a blaze of purple, white and green.

Out-door Meetings.

Friday, Oct. 14.—Church Hill, Walthamstow; Thorn Road, Leyton; Leytonstone Station (Gr. Eastern); and Highams Park, 8 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 15.—Hoe Street Station; Wood Street, Walthamstow; "Green Man," Leytonstone; James Lane, Leyton; and Highams Park, 8 p.m.

Monday, Oct. 17.—The Bell, Hoe Street; Northham Road, Leyton; Leytonstone Station (Gr. Eastern); and Highams Park, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, Oct. 18.—Marthouse Road, Walthamstow; Millbank Road, Leyton; "Green Man," Leytonstone; and Highams Park, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.—Hoe Street Station; Thornhill Road, Leyton; Leytonstone Station (Gr. Eastern); and Highams Park, 8 p.m.

Thursday, Oct. 20.—Church Hill, Walthamstow; James Lane, Leyton; "Green Man," Leytonstone; and Highams Park, 8 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 22.—Procession, afternoon.

Indoor Meetings.

Friday, Oct. 14.—Leyton Town Hall, Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Margaret Cameron, 8 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 15.—Conway Hall, Walthamstow, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, chair, Mrs. Massey, 3 p.m.

Tuesday, Oct. 18.—Lecture Hall, West Avenue, Walthamstow (women only), 3 p.m.; Public Baths, Walthamstow, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Massey, 8 p.m.

Thursday, Oct. 20.—Lecture Hall, West Avenue, Walthamstow (women only), 3 p.m.; 9, the Bell, Leyton, Mrs. Massey, 3 p.m.

Friday, Oct. 21.—Leyton Town Hall, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 8 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 22.—Conway Hall, Walthamstow, Miss Margaret Cameron, Mrs. Deelma Moore, 3 p.m.

Wednesday, Oct. 26.—Public Baths, Walthamstow, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

Friday, Oct. 23.—Public Baths, Walthamstow, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 8 p.m.; Leyton Town Hall, 8 p.m.

N.B. Women's Meetings every Tuesday and Thursday, in the Lecture Hall, West Avenue, Walthamstow, at 5 p.m. Women's Meetings will also be held in Woodford.

The great need is for workers and for the loan of motor cars (the latter are especially needed on Saturdays). Workers can help in a great variety of ways, if they cannot speak at meetings they can distribute literature, sell Votes for Women, and undertake work at the Committee Rooms.

WHERE THE RESOLUTION WILL BE PASSED.

"That this Meeting declares its support of the Woman Suffrage Bill, which has passed its second reading by 110 votes—a majority larger than that accorded to the Government's Vote Resolutions."

"The Meeting further calls upon the Government to bow to the will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives in the House of Commons, and to provide the facilities necessary to enable the Bill to pass into law before the end of this year."

An enormous number of meetings throughout the country, with the object of passing the resolution calling upon the Government to grant facilities for the Conciliation Committee's Bill, are being held during October. Some of the more important of these include meetings to be addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst in the Orward Hall, Manchester, to-day; in the Assembly Rooms, New Brighton, next Tuesday, October 18; at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Birkenhead, next Wednesday, October 19; at Newport next Friday, October 21; in the Town Hall, Dover, on Wednesday, October 25; at Bath on Thursday, October 27; at Exeter on Friday, October 28, and at Falmouth on Saturday, October 29. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will address meetings at Leicester next Tuesday, October 18, and at Carnarvon on Wednesday, October 26. Miss Christabel Pankhurst will speak at the Press Club Dinner to-morrow evening, Saturday, October 15; at the Public Hall, West Norwood, next Friday, October 21, and at St. Peter's Hall, Bouenmouth, on Saturday, October 22. Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence will speak at the Jubilee Hall, Bath, on October 20, and at Bristol on Friday, October 21.

"PAYING THE PIPER."

Hawick Town Council has resolved by eight votes to three to petition Parliament in favour of the Conciliation Bill. North Berwick Town Council here come to a similar decision by seven to two. Provost Macintyre, in moving that the Council petition in favour of the Bill, said that if they had been placed in the same position as the women, they would have felt it very hard to have to pay taxes and yet have no voice in the spending of the money. Those who had to pay the piper should be allowed to call the tune.

POINTS FOR "ANTIS."

If any Anti-Suffragists still hold the opinion that women are lacking in courage, let them turn to the daily Press of last Tuesday morning, October 11, where they will find on one day alone four instances of women's heroism. One concern from Winnipeg, where in the terrible forest fires, which constitute the greatest conflagration known for years, the women have behaved with great courage and devotion. While flames were forcing their way into the relief trains, crushing under foot women and children, one woman stationed herself at the door of a car and attacked every man who attempted to board the train.

Another instance comes from Carmarthen, where a young woman named Davies, finding her little daughter, a boy of six, had been bitten on the leg by aadder, promptly sucked the poison from the wound. The boy's leg and foot swelled enormously, and the doctor declared that, but for the nurse's prompt action, it was hardly likely the child's life could have been saved.

Then on Tuesday King George personally decorated a Yorkshire girl, Miss Hannah Hughill, of Great Busby, with the Edward Medal for conspicuous bravery displayed in September of last year, when she rescued her mother from the attacks of an infuriated bull on their farm. Miss Hughill is sixteen, and seeing her mother being driven down by the bull, snatched a pitchfork from under the field, and attacked the animal so vigorously that her mother was able to escape. Miss Hughill was telegraphed for to receive her medal, and was presented to the King at Marlborough House.

A third instance comes from Portugal, where two girls are said to be idolised by the Artillery for splendid gallantry among the wounded of the barricades under constant and heavy fire. Ermelinda Rosa Ignacia Antunes and Julia Carneiro are sixteen and seventeen respectively. They are grateful only for bravery, one of the girls said: "Senior y. had to help the poor fellows and the Republic."

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. ELMY.

This fund has been going up steadily week by week, and has now reached a total of £103 5s. 8d. There is still time for those who wish to show their admiration of Mrs. Elmy's self-sacrificing work during so many years, to send in contributions. These should be addressed to Mrs. Martindale, Horsted Keynes, Sussex.

WHAT ONE WOMAN CAN DO.

Every day brings its own evidence of how much one woman can do. It comes to our knowledge that during the last few weeks 506 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN have been sold by one member of this Union who is a working woman; she takes situations as temporary servant or as caretaker, but she always manages to arrange her work so that she may be able to sell a certain number of hours each week to selling the paper. Though often ailing, she never gives in. All honour to this devoted helper, whose service is all the more valuable because she is a widow entirely dependent upon her own earnings. It is this devotion and sense of responsibility which, multiplied in hundreds and thousands of our members, produces the results so astonishing to the public.

NEMESIS!

In reference to the special demonstration in the evening in connection with the arrangements for self-sacrificing work made by the President of the Liberal Council to be held shortly at Mountain Ash, Mr. Lloyd George has written to Mr. Walter H. Hughes, the secretary of the Council, stipulating that it shall be a man's meeting. The Committee has therefore rescinded a resolution passed that ladies tickets should, under certain restrictions, be issued, and women are to be excluded from the meeting.

It is stated that there is considerable difficulty in persuading local ladies to entertain the members of the Welsh National Liberal Council, owing to the fact that the Council is a protest is being circulated among members of the Liberal Christian League in view of the forthcoming annual demonstration next Monday, at which Mr. Lloyd George is the principal speaker. The protest points out that since the Chancellor was first asked to be chief speaker certain events have occurred in connection with the Woman Suffrage movement in which he has taken a prominent part. As members of the League, the protesters are of opinion that in view of his former speeches Mr. Lloyd George has betrayed the women's cause both in the Conciliation Bill debates and in subsequent speeches. They therefore hold it to be unsuitable that the League should be asked to accept him as speaker, and they accordingly invite members to abstain from attending the meeting to be addressed by Mr. Lloyd George. The signatories are—C. Despard, Catherine Holiday, Winifred Holiday, Beatrice Harraden, Lilian Hicks, and Kate Hessel.

Every political agent will tell you that it is the women who really count in an election; one will, then, over and you'll get the men's votes. So that, after all, the point at issue in the Suffrage judgment, then he would advise them to spend their money at the next General Election regardless of consequences. If they had to create a rebellion to get simple justice done they would have to become rebels.

AN M.P. ADVISES REBELLION.

Speaking to the delegates of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Mr. W. Brace, M.P., said that if the Government could not, or would not, amend the law as it remained after the Osborne judgment, then he would advise them to spend their money at the next General Election regardless of consequences. If they had to create a rebellion to get simple justice done they would have to become rebels.

KEEP ON FIGHTING!

Another scene of great enthusiasm was presented at Queen's Hall last Monday afternoon, when hundreds of women and many men gathered to show their determination to get the Conciliation Committee's Bill passed.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst (in the chair) referred to the rumours of a General Election. The Suffragettes, she said, were quite prepared, even if the election should come "like a thief in the night." Meanwhile there was plenty to do in fighting the Government in two by-elections—viz., South Shields and Walthamstow. Every day letters came to Clements Inn from volunteers for a deputation to Westminster. Women were promising to give this help to the cause who would not have dreamt of giving similar help before. "You must be for us or against us; you must be ready to back up your convictions by action. You have been very good to the fighters in this movement. You have come to hear their speak, you have praised them, and you have applauded them, and now we say the time has come to give them the sincerest flattery—that of imitation."

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ENTHUSIASTIC DUBLIN.

The Irish Times thus reports Mrs. Pankhurst's Meeting in Dublin on October 4.

"Mrs. Pankhurst, the leader of the militant Suffragettes, last night addressed a meeting held at the Palace Skating Rink, Rathmines. It was probably the largest gathering ever assembled in Dublin in connection with the woman suffrage cause. The extensive floor of the rink was almost wholly occupied, the majority present being, of course, ladies. It may be assumed that a large proportion of the vast audience were in sympathy with the demand for the franchise, for the only manifestations of disagreement came from a small band of young men, who had grouped themselves at the back of the hall. For the rest, they gave frequent and hearty expressions of approval and endorsement of the speaker's propositions. Many among the audience, indeed, exhibited keen enthusiasm, as well over the defence of militancy as over the principles of the main question. At the conclusion of the address Mrs. Pankhurst was presented with a bouquet.

"The meeting was held under the auspices of the Irish Women's Suffrage League, and the arrangements were excellent. The already attractive decorations of the building were supplemented by the special insignia, as it were, of the movement, and it was noticed that the colours adopted were orange and green, and that in the designs and inscriptions Celtic art forms were tastefully used.

"Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, who presided, stated that the League is independent of English organisation, but that the members associated themselves with the militant policy of the advanced English Suffragists. The main things of which she spoke were, what she called, the 'three things'—the first of which was pure, above all for whatsoever things are helpful to humanity as a whole. We Suffragettes are all divinely aware that this movement of ours is infinitely splendid and awe-inspiring, but, short of going to prison, I venture to think that nothing brings its greatness home to us nobodies of the rank and file so much as standing in the gutter selling papers. The necessity to bear such deplorable testimony, all unconsciously, to the spirit of self-sacrifice that has moved the members of our Union in the past, they look forward with such perfect confidence to what our women are going to do in the future, that we are filled with exultation and a sense of thankfulness to be in the midst of it all. Meanwhile there pass before us, like a parade, the life of London which we have made so terrible for the poor and the weak, and we see that great as is the need of the woman for the help of the State, it is as nothing compared with the need of the State for the help of the woman.

And, as the Suffragette stands watching it all, hour after hour, day after day, week after week, the words of St. Peter often leap involuntarily to her lips, 'Master, it is good for us to be here.' AGNES A. KELLY.

PAGEANT AT BRISTOL.

The W.S.P.U. shop at 37, Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol, is a hive of busy workers, preparing for the Pageant of Great Women on November 5. The need of the moment is for volunteers to take the parts of the various characters, and offers are invited. Volunteers should communicate at once with the Hon. Sec., Miss A. M. Walters, 129, Roland Road, Bristol. Miss Edith Craig is organising the pageant, and Miss Olive Terry and Miss Cicely Hamilton (the authors) will be among those talking principal parts. Tickets should be applied for at once.

"I AM A DEMOCRAT."

Mr. Charles Trevelyan delivered an address and presented the prizes to students of Morley College on October 5. He opened by paying a glowing tribute to Miss Cons, who was on the platform, and who, he said, was one of his most enthusiastic supporters when he used to come to Lambeth as a candidate for Parliament. A member of the Men's Political Union waited until the close of the speech and asked the chairman if he might ask a question. The answer was "No, certainly not."

Mr. Trevelyan during his speech said: "I am a democrat, and I will tell you why: because I am in favour of every man in the land having the power to exercise his judgment, and he can get that power if he wants it."

WOMEN AS HEALTH MISSIONARIES.

A second health caravan has been sent out by the Women's Imperial Health Association to tour the Eastern Counties. It is manned entirely by women, and a woman doctor delivers the health lectures. The van is called "The Florence Nightingale."

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS.

Heartly congratulations to Miss Barr, one of the staff at the dairy farm described in a recent number of VOTES FOR WOMEN, who has been successful at the milking contest at the Agricultural Show, London. Miss Barr was the only woman to win a prize, and the W.S.P.U. judges during the competition had the good wishes of many members of the Union.

MR. HALDANE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In the course of his tour in his constituency Mr. Haldane was frequently questioned on the subject of Woman Suffrage.

At Tranent five questions were put. The first (sent up on paper by one of his constituents) was: "Is not the majority in the Cabinet in favour of Woman Suffrage, and if so, why does the majority allow itself to be overruled by a reactionary minority? To this Mr. Haldane replied that he greatly admired his colleagues for giving the House an opportunity for a full discussion of a Woman Suffrage measure.

Mr. Haldane said, as they knew, he himself was and had been in favour of Women's Suffrage. When a Bill was agreed upon which was free from some defects which beset the Conciliation Bill, then he thought the time would come for seeing whether the House of Commons was as really in favour of Women's Suffrage as some of them hoped it was.

Miss Haig asked: Since the Government believe that the will of the people as expressed by their representatives should prevail, why did they not give further facilities to the Conciliation Bill, which on its second reading won a large majority from the representatives of the people?

Mr. Haldane: As for that majority, it was questionable if it indicated support of the Bill in view of the much greater—the overwhelming—majority with which it was decided to keep the Bill in Committee of the whole House.

These were very technical matters of Parliamentary procedure, but it is a fact that to send the Bill upstairs to Grand Committee was the safe and natural way to deal with it. When, in spite of that, the members decided on the other course, it seemed that they themselves did not wish it to proceed further this session.

Miss Haig: How do you reconcile that with your statement during the debate that to keep the Bill in Committee of the whole House would not necessarily involve any delay in its becoming law?

Mr. Haldane: Yes, I said so, and it is true. It would not delay it if the House really wanted the Bill carried. If they did not want it, then we knew where we stood.

Miss Burns asked: Does not the Government at the time of the House; and if they are given no time for the discussion of a Woman Suffrage Bill, how is it possible for them to carry it?

No answer was given. The audience was very friendly to the Suffragettes, and at the close insisted on a speech upon Mr. Cooper at the Walsall Unionist Club last Friday. Miss Evans explained that the object of the deputation was to ask Mr. Cooper to clear up certain doubts as to his action in voting against sending the Conciliation Committee's Bill to a Grand Committee, after having voted for its second reading.

Mr. Haldane spoke at some length on the question.

It was a great awakening of interest in politics among women. He commented that awakening very much with the fact that they were entering on the era when social reform was the most important thing in political programmes. There were people who said it was quite right to admit women to a certain share in public affairs; it was quite right to give them education; it was quite right to open the professions; but these people thought women must not let their entrance into public affairs go further than the school boards, or perhaps the parish council—or maybe nowadays the county councils—and they must draw the line. But his answer was—that kind of argument came much too late. Both the great political parties had invited ladies to take their full share in every department of Imperial politics, whether it concerned the Army, the Navy, social problems, or the great questions of far-reaching importance concerning our relations with other countries in foreign affairs; the intervention of women and their expression of opinion were called for, and they were invited to organise.

It was too late to argue that they could draw the line anywhere. That, at least, was his view; and therefore he had always been himself, and was now a firm believer in this—that before long this country would take the lead in extending the franchise to women. (Cheers.) He thought it would do so, and that it ought to do so. It was a question in which the women felt they were being deprived of a right, that they were being wronged by being excluded.

Suffragists and Nagging Wives.

The women would have to work and influence public opinion. He was sometimes asked how that was to be done. It was much more easy to say how it was not to be done. There were, he was afraid, foolish women as well as wise ones. Some of them were not very skilful at managing men. If there was a man who was well disposed to them—sentimentally attracted by the Suffragists—who would really willingly help them on, what did they do? They frightened him away from any closer alliance. The dread of a nagging wife was frequently made a real terror by some of the experiences of politicians who were in favour of Woman Suffrage, and who had them coming to meet them and saying: "Why did you not force the House of Commons to pass this measure?"

like the wife who said: "Why did you not bring home double the amount of money out did yesterday?" or "Why did you stay out all the evening?" These were the ways in which people were frightened away. But they were not concerned, in a great cause, with the mistakes that were made by what was, after all, a minority. He thought this cause had in it what would carry it on. Everywhere there was the evidence of the intervention of women in public life becoming more and more a reality, and the final consequence could not be long delayed. People said: "Where will you draw the line?" He would not draw the line by any Act of Parliament; he left it to Nature to draw it. Nature would draw it very well. (Applause.)

At Haddington. On Saturday, at Haddington, no questions were called for; but Bailie Paterson (who moved the vote of thanks) prefaced his remarks by submitting a few questions.

The Chairman said the first question was: What were the defects of the Conciliation Bill of which Mr. Haldane had spoken on Thursday?

Mr. Haldane repeated what he had stated at East Linton on the previous evening with regard to the Suffragists. It was not by nagging their best friends, he said, but they would get them to go further. He did not think he should be improving the relations between the ladies who put these questions if he answered the question on the Conciliation Bill. Let them meditate on it. (Laughter.) It would never make things better for the husband if he were to point out the particular points on which his wife might be a little more agreeable than she was. (Laughter.) He thought these things were best left to private meditation. (Laughter and cheers.)

A young woman in the audience said, as an old constituent of Mr. Haldane as Lord Rector of the University, she wished to put a question. They were coming to him for bread, and he only gave them beautifully polished stones. If he was not fond of the Conciliation Bill, of what Bill would he approve? Was he prepared to do anything whatever to give them the vote, and not only to give them the sympathy?

Mr. Haldane: I gave you my vote and my speech in the House of Commons, and I think that was something.

M.P.'S QUESTIONED.

A deputation of Suffragists, consisting of Dr. and Mrs. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Thacker, and Miss Dorothy Evans, waited upon Mr. Cooper at the Walsall Unionist Club last Friday. Miss Evans explained that the object of the deputation was to ask Mr. Cooper to clear up certain doubts as to his action in voting against sending the Conciliation Committee's Bill to a Grand Committee, after having voted for its second reading.

Mr. Cooper said that he was a member of the Conciliation Committee as wishing for further facilities? Mr. Cooper said that while believing that it would be a breach of faith not to support the Bill, since he approved of the municipal franchise for women, he was yet strongly opposed to any further extension of the franchise in that direction, as the women would eventually outvote the men by several millions. (On this point Mr. Cooper subsequently agreed that he had been under a misapprehension.) The burden of responsibility rested upon the Prime Minister, for, to the best of his own belief, the Bill could be put through this Session. On being asked what he was now prepared to do, Mr. Cooper replied that to be quite frank he had not thought of doing anything. In reply to Dr. Layton, Mr. Cooper agreed that the shelving of Bills which had a majority was an antiquated system, and that the delay was a scandal. He undertook to send an answer in three days as to whether he would give his name to the Conciliation Bill.

Similar questions were asked at Mr. Stewart Wortley's Sheffield meeting. He replied that he would do all in his power to gain facilities for the Conciliation Bill, and that he had voted for the Bill going to a committee of the whole House because he saw no reason why it should not be passed by that method, as no time would really be gained by sending it to a Grand Committee, and he thought the question too important for the whole House to be deprived of an opportunity of discussing it.

A QUESTION WAS ALSO PUT.

A question was also put to Mr. Steele Maitland, M.P., by a gentleman at the Cutlers' Hall, asking him why he voted against a Suffrage Bill for Women, since he came to a Primrose League gathering to urge them to take part in politics? The question caused a good deal of consternation on the platform, and was not replied to.

Our readers will be interested to know that letters on the Conciliation Committee's Bill appeared in the Daily News and Manchester Guardian from Mr. Balfour, and in the Daily Chronicle from Mr. Nevinsin, last Tuesday.

OPING TO LACK OF SPACE.

Opening to lack of space "Post Box" is held over to next week.



THE Ideal Meal

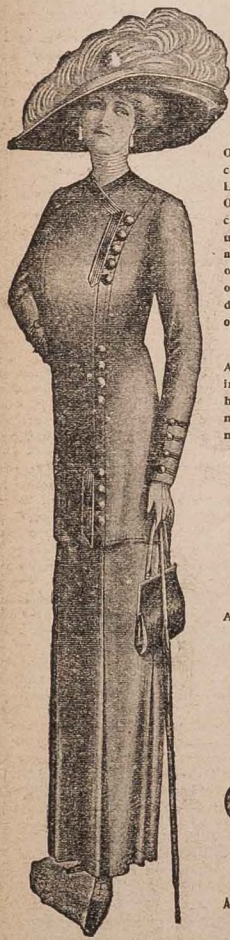
So intimate is the relation between mind and body that the argument for pure and simple food is irresistible. Not only this, but on humanitarian grounds, many are in revolt against meat eating.

Hints on the Everyday uses of Nuts

(which supply all the nourishment of meat and none of its fatness) Instead of Meat "Nut Recipes" should be of great service to all who wish to take a step forward. You have only to send a postcard mentioning "Votes for Women," and we will forward this valuable little book.

Free together with one or two free samples. Isn't this worth investigating? **GEORGE SAVAGE & SONS,** Nut Experts, Purveyors of Pure Food, 53, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

HYAM & CO., Ltd.



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Owing to the unqualified success of our Departments for Ladies' and Girls' Tailoring and Outfitting, and the greatly increased business consequent upon the complete satisfaction and kind recommendations of our customers, we have just opened an extensive **New Salon** devoted to the special display of Ladies' Costumes in all the new styles.

A visit of inspection is cordially invited, as we can only give here one example of the numerous lines of which we are now making a special feature.

Perfectly tailored suit of fine coating serge (or heavier weight chevrot, if preferred), smartly trimmed, black satin revers that fold away if desired.

63/-

Also in Corduroy Velvet, etc., 84/-

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186, REGENT ST., W. **Maud Barham** ARTISTIC and ORIGINAL DRESS for all occasions. HAND EMBROIDERED. DJIBBAHS, COATS, HATS.

FROM A W.S.P.U. CANVASSER'S NOTEBOOK.

I had come to the end of a long day, and had entered a shop with the intention of making my last call. I was very tired, and had meant to hurry home; but, somehow, the two figures who advanced towards me on my inquiry for the mistress of the house arrested my attention, and made me desirous of hearing something more than the bare answer to the question I was about to put.

The elder was a bright little woman about fifty years old, I should say, though the deep lines imprinted on her face made her look older than her years. The younger woman who held on to her so dependently was, apparently, only in her twenties, but the bent and weak body had lost the look of youth.

Once I had expressed my sympathy with the daughter it was easy for the mother to tell me the rest of the story. "Do I want the vote? Rather! Look at my girl! If you ladies had thrown stones and smashed windows thirty years ago perhaps my girl would have been well and strong now like other girls. You see, thirty years ago a young married woman hadn't the courage and backbone your movement has put into the youngsters of to-day.

"When I started my married life I believed we were being united to live the rest of our lives together for mutual help and comfort. But I had not been long married before I began to see what a miserable farce the marriage service was in a case like mine. We managed very well for the first year or two. Our home was not all we could desire, so we set to work: he with overtime (for he was only a journeyman then) and I with dress-making, until between us we had gathered quite a nice little home.

"It was when he started as his own master, through a relative of mine lending him some money, that the trouble began. He made acquaintance with a billiard-playing set in the neighbourhood, and within a few months he was both playing and drinking hard. It was then that my girl was born—a poor, puny babe, with hands and feet all twisted, the result of the rheumatic fever, from which I was just recovering.

"I found I could not work, and he was spending so much that I could scarcely keep the home going on what he allowed me. When the doctor urged him to have the child attended to and sent away to the sea, where six months would have set her right, he said he could not afford it, although it would not have cost as much as he spent weekly on his own selfish indulgence. I was helpless, for I was on the way with another little one, and from that time forward, although I have borne him ten children, I never have had one farthing for clothing for them or myself unless I fought for it. Every time I wanted clothes for my children I let them go as long as I possibly could, for by this time my husband was drunk twice every day. He would go out for orders in the morning, finish with drink and billiards, and then come home at about four o'clock, eat his dinner, though quite drunk, go to sleep, then get up and do several hours' work, and then start out again about ten o'clock, and would not arrive home until any time between one and three in the morning.

"I never asked for anything for myself and the children without feeling his cruel blows for my pains, and many a night this child and myself have crouched in a neighbour's doorway, afraid of our lives to go into the house (for he hated his daughter because he had to keep her).

"Why didn't I leave him? How could I? He only laughed in my face when I said I would. What was to become of my children? He knew I loved them more dearly than my own life, and had I left his home, he would have taken the children from me.

"Now I am worn out, and my daughter will never be able to work. My husband is now broken in health beyond recovery, a bankrupt, and we have only the poor-house as a refuge, after such a life as I wish I could think no other woman had endured.

"But I know only too surely that there are thousands of women, each in their own way, who are enduring just such a martyrdom as mine and just because we women have no power to demand that the laws shall be equal, alike for the man and the woman. I say 'God bless you and all the plucky women who are working with you to-day.'

"I know, and thousands of others know that it is not only for the vote you are asking, but that every woman, whoever she may be, may have the chance of making the best of life—and then I know that such stories as mine will never need to be told."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Getting of Wisdom." By Henry Handel Richardson. London: Heinemann. 6s. net.

"The Life of Cobden." By Viscount Morley. London: Nelson and Son, Ltd. 1s. net.

"Twentieth Century Magazine." October. Boston: Twentieth Century Co. 25 cents.

"Travel Handbook and Calendar, 1911." By Sir Henry Lunn, M.D. Continental Travel, Ltd.

"Queen of the Earth." By Napier Hawke. London: Drane, Ltd. 1s. net.



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PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

It is an interesting sign of the times that on the title page of the *Westminster Review* for October the word "Women" occurs three times, and three articles are devoted to the discussion of the Woman's Movement in its various aspects. "The Enfranchisement of Women," by H. B. Matthews, takes the form of an open letter to Mr. Lloyd George. "In the name of Democracy you have levelled a blow," says the writer to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "at Liberalism, Freedom, Progress, and Democracy itself."

An article on "The Position of Women in Arthurian Romance," by C. Olivia Orde-Ward, takes a new and interesting point of view. She lays stress on the fact that chivalry was not merely upheld as a moral principle, but enforced as a law, the breaking of which might cost the offender his life. King Arthur charged his Order of the Round Table "always to do ladies, damosels and gentlemen succour upon pain of death." When Sir Garvaise, by accident, killed a lady who intervened between him and her husband, the strong indignation of the King, Queen and Court was aroused. "As he had offended against a woman, it was deemed just that he should receive his verdict from a jury of women." Says Miss Orde-Ward:—

It will be admitted from this instance, which I have quoted, that Arthurian women possessed rights that even now are denied to their sex of the present day. For the women of this country have no voice in our modern courts of law.

The third article, "Should Women Work for Their Living," by Margarita Tates, opens with the statement: "There is no country in the world where, under certain circumstances, women are treated with greater cruelty than in England." It is an appeal to fathers to make provision for the daughters of the family.

A USEFUL HANDBOOK.

"Woman and Marriage" is a handbook containing practical advice to woman on the management of the body with the view of obtaining health and happiness. It is written by Mrs. Stephens, with the help of her husband, who is presumably a medical man, and with the encouragement and assistance of well-known women and men physicians, including Dr. Mary Scharlieb and Dr. L. Martindale. Mrs. S. A. Barnett, in an introductory preface, writes that the task of the author "has been undertaken with deep earnestness of purpose, and because the need of telling her sisters simple sex facts had been brought within her experience by knowledge of some cases of unintentional sin and unmerited suffering." Chapter XVI, dealing in careful detail with the care of the mother, and XVII, dealing with the care of the baby immediately after birth, should prove especially instructive and helpful to those health visitors who are co-operating with local authorities in the campaign against infant mortality.

The writer pleads in the opening chapter, entitled "The Wisdom of a Child," for greater frankness and simplicity in meeting the questions asked by children, prompted by a natural and wholesome curiosity, as to the how, when and wherefore of their own and of every other existence. She says:—

That we should leave our children to pick up their information about the most sacred, the most profound and vital of all human functions from the mere gutter, and learn to know it first from the lips of ignorance and vice seems almost incredible.

Many a mother has proved the truth of the following statement: "A child . . . is eminently capable of the most sensitive, affectional, and sincere appreciation of what sex means." And most women, whether they be mothers or not, know, from their own experience, that the mind of an innocent child, by some natural process of its own, turns truth into beauty. Happy are those parents who are pure enough in heart to be able to speak the truth to their own children.

The great responsibility of the mother is pointed out, and the spiritual as well as the material relationship emphasised in passages such as the following:—

It is a grave thought that the child who is gathering life from his mother's life, the new spirit on which she is gathering her own spirit, is a future power for good or for evil. Woman has been the cradle of the human race down through all the ages, and just what that race will be depends in a very responsible degree on each and every woman of this and of future generations.

When such a supremely vital mission is entrusted to the woman, how passing strange are the laws of men which seem to place woman in a category lower than that of the fully developed and responsible human being, and to reduce her to the political status of the criminal and the lunatic.

AN APPEAL TO MEN.

We have just had placed in our hands a spirited brochure produced by the Men's Political Union, calling upon men to take an active part in helping women to get the vote. It is published by the Men's Political Union Press, 13, Buckingham Street, W.C., price 1d., and is written by the energetic secretary, Mr. Victor Duval. We recommend it to our readers, who can obtain it from the Woman's Press.

THOUGHT AND ACTION.
"The Majestic Unity of Woman" is the title of a little booklet published by the Christian Commonwealth, 133, Salisbury Square, in which the value of thought is emphasised. But the author rightly sees that true thought must lead to action if action is required.

Long ere we heard of woman's organisations the silent ones were working in her—filling her with aspiration, with desire, with clear-sighted seeing as to action. The cumulated thought of woman worked silently, imperceptible to ordinary modes of seeing until the time of manifestation was ripe and women were led to act and to speak.

The pamphlet can be obtained from the Woman's Press, price 1d.

"Westminster Review." Marlborough and Co. Price 2s. 6d.
"Woman and Marriage." By Margaret Stephens. London: Fisher Unwin, 2s. 6d. net.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

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WHAT MAKES A REVOLUTION?

The whole of the civilised world has been startled by the suddenness and swiftness with which the revolution in Portugal has been accomplished. It was like a landslide in the night. In the morning the face of the world was changed.

What makes a revolution? A revolution is the catastrophe that follows upon an obstinate attempt on the part of the powers of Government to stop the working of life's great law of evolution.

What are the forces that direct the law of evolution? They are the forces of certain ideas that take hold of the conscience of the people.

There are three great main ideas round which all the revolutions, all the struggles of the people for freedom and progress, have ranged themselves.

These three main ideas are:—

1. The right of the taxed to be represented in the legislative assembly of the nation.
2. The right of the individual to life, including the right to earn daily bread.
3. The right of human beings, as human beings, to be treated as persons, and not as property.

These three ideas have been the evolutionary forces that have made history, but often they have proved the disruptive forces that have unmade kings and governments.

The first principle—the right of the taxed to be represented—has been vindicated by wars and revolutions again and again in the history of the Western world and in the history of the British people. It was vindicated, for example, by the barons who took up arms and forced King John at the point of the sword to give his signature to Magna Charta. It led to the Civil Wars

of 1649, culminating in the execution of Charles I. It was the battle cry of the American "rebels" in the War of Independence.

The second principle—the right to earn daily bread—has induced strike riots and bread riots innumerable, and has found expression quite recently in the streets of Berlin, and is the cause of the railway trouble in Paris at the present time.

The third principle—the right of human beings to be treated as persons, not property—was notably vindicated in the United States in 1860-64 at the cost of civil convulsion and a tragic war.

Every one of these three great ideas is to be found in the woman's agitation for the vote. Every one of these ideas has taken hold of the conscience of awakened womanhood, and set in motion the law of evolution. Let those in high places take heed before they set themselves to check the working of the forces of evolution, for if they carry their opposition to extremes they will be broken by the forces of revolution, as kings and governments have been broken again and again in the past.

Women demand the vote because as taxpayers they have the right to be represented in the Legislature. They have as much right as the followers of John Hampden and Oliver Cromwell had, to insist that "the granting of supplies" shall be conditional upon the "redress of grievances." And they are equally justified in enforcing that right to the point of rebellion. The advocacy of "payment of members," as a question of urgent practical politics, has brought home to women afresh the unconstitutional nature of the Government's refusal to give them the vote. That women should be forced by the arbitrary decree of a purely male electorate to maintain men's representatives in Parliament, is utterly and entirely unjust. Such a levy upon their property and earnings is as fundamentally illegal as the levy of ship money which was imposed by an arbitrary king upon his subjects without their consent, and it will be resisted both passively and actively as the unconstitutional action of Charles I. was resisted, though women's methods of resistance are far milder than those of men.

Women demand the vote because they have the right to earn their daily bread. And that right is being constantly interfered with by laws which they have no part in making. We in this Union do not take up the position that special industrial legislation for women is undesirable. On the contrary, it may be very desirable. Working men who have forced industrial legislation by the power of the vote rose in revolt again and again against industrial legislation imposed upon them by arbitrary decree of their rulers.

Industrial legislation imposed upon voteless women by their arbitrary rulers is gross legal tyranny. The vote being denied, revolt is the only possible method of protesting against great and grievous wrong.

Women demand the vote because they have the right as human beings to be treated as persons, not as property. The British law denies them this right. The law is based upon the theory that women are property and not persons. A curious illustration of this fact may be found in the legal decision that hampers the married woman in any kind of business enterprise who may wish to undertake independently of her husband. Business firms will not enter into a contract with her, because a married woman cannot be imprisoned for breach of contract. This law, in reality most disadvantageous to women, has been quoted by Anti-Suffragists, who so sadly lack the sense of humour, as one of those laws enacted in our favour. Why cannot a married woman be imprisoned for breach of contract? Because the person of the woman is the property of her husband, and the courts have decided that "his property is not (for another person's debts, even though the other person is his wife) to be taken from him by the imprisonment of his wife."

The English law has never recognised and does not to-day recognise a woman as a fully developed human being with ordinary human rights. It never will until women, by means of the vote, can help to make the laws that they obey.

But the hour has struck. Something is going to happen, and that soon. Woman has outlived the days of her servitude. She has outgrown and outworn her bonds. If they are not loosened now, she will burst them. Evolution or Revolution! Which is it to be? That is the question that is up against the Government. It is for them to make the choice that other governments in other days have been forced to make. Will they stand with the wise, or fall with the obstinate? There is the responsibility. There is the decision. Ours to ask the question. Theirs to answer it. Evolution or Revolution?

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

WHY WE OPPOSE THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

By Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.

The by-elections at Walthamstow and at South Shields give a much-needed opportunity of bringing pressure to bear upon the Government. Far more effective than any number of ordinary propaganda meetings will be a determined and united opposition by the Suffrage Societies to the Government nominees in these elections. Such opposition may well have the effect of procuring a promise from the Government that facilities shall be given for the Woman Suffrage Bill when Parliament re-assembles. Unless that promise is forthcoming, the Women's Social and Political Union will pursue to the end their campaign against the Liberal candidates in both these contests.

The case which we have to submit to the electors is a very clear and a very strong one. The Woman Suffrage Bill, though endorsed by the majority of the House of Commons, is blocked because the Government have imposed their veto upon it. From all over the country the demand has come that this veto shall be removed, but the Government have so far ignored it. But they can hardly afford to ignore public opinion as expressed through the ballot box, and the loss of these two present critical by-elections will do more than anything else to impress upon them the urgency of settling the Woman Suffrage question. We are appealing, therefore, to the electors of South Shields and Walthamstow to reject the Government nominees unless before polling day arrives a definite assurance has been given that the Government will leave the House of Commons free to carry the Woman Suffrage Bill in the Autumn Session.

This appeal is directed especially to the Liberal electors and is based strictly upon Liberal principles. In the first place, the Woman Suffrage Bill itself is a recognition of the Liberal doctrine that the people are entitled to tax and govern themselves. It breaks down the barrier which has hitherto excluded an entire sex from the rights and dignities of citizenship. Although it is of moderate scope (giving votes to about a million women only, as compared with seven and a-half million male electors), it is, notwithstanding the attack upon it in certain quarters, entirely democratic in its application. That is to say, it completes the system of Household Suffrage first established in 1867 and afterwards extended by Gladstone in 1884. During all these years we have not had Household Suffrage in the full sense because the women householders have been disfranchised, and the present Bill will remedy the omission by giving these householders the vote.

The statement made by Mr. Lloyd George and other Ministers that the Bill is democratic has been proved to be without foundation. There are statistics to show that of the million women enfranchised, more than 82 per cent. are working women. Plural voting by women has been made virtually impossible by the provisions of the Bill, which in deference to the wish of Liberal politicians, excludes women from the Ownership Franchise, the Lodger Franchise and the University Franchise. In short, every reasonable objection raised by Liberals has been fully and freely met by the promoters of the Bill, and those Members of the Government who oppose it on the plea that it is undemocratic are showing themselves to be in fact opponents of the whole principle of women's enfranchisement.

Its supporters contend that this Bill, apart from being approved by the House of Commons, is the only Bill which would be so approved. A less democratic measure would lose advanced Liberal and Labour support—a more extensive measure would lose the support of Moderate Liberals and of Unionists. What is quite as important, the Bill is supported by those chiefly concerned—the women themselves. The uncompromising attitude adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other Members of the Government who profess that the Bill does not go far enough to please them would mean the wreck of all measures of reform. Had politicians adopted this attitude in the past we should not to-day have had upon the Statute Book any of the Franchise Acts which give the vote to men, nor

any of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, nor the Education Act, nor the Old Age Pensions Act. In short, all progress would have been arrested. The country cannot, and will not, tolerate the destruction of good measures by politicians who make the absurd pretence that they will accept nothing less than perfection. The Conciliation Bill for Woman Suffrage, which the Government are trying to destroy in this unworthy fashion, had at the outset the fairest prospects; it had, and still has, the support of the electors, who believe that each household should be represented, even though at its head is a woman, and that those women who have the Municipal Vote are entitled to the Parliamentary Vote also. From the first the Bill had the support of the Women's Associations. The House of Commons accorded to it at the second reading a larger majority than they accorded to the resolutions on the House of Lords question and to the 1909 Budget. The way seemed clear, but the Government arose and placed their veto upon the Bill. This veto must be removed. It is unconstitutional for the Prime Minister to prevent the Commons from passing the Suffrage Bill. The Liberal leaders complain that the House of Lords have used their veto in a manner contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. The veto which the Prime Minister has placed upon the Woman Suffrage Bill is still more contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and his action has not even the show of legality which supports the action of the House of Lords.

The truth of the matter is that the veto which the Prime Minister places upon legislation, the manner in which, by refusing the Commons freedom of action, he prevents the passing of any Bills which are not directly introduced by the Government, is a far more serious menace to our democratic institutions than the use or abuse by the Lords of their veto. This is a problem which, though it has not as yet had much public discussion, is engaging the anxious and earnest attention of all who really value the principle of representative government. The iron control which the Government have obtained over the elected representatives of the people in the House of Commons tends to rob our electoral system of all its reality, and to make popular control of the Government exceedingly difficult. The Government's attempt to wreck the Woman Suffrage Bill is a flagrant example of what they are doing and attempting to do in all directions.

We ask the electors whether they are content with this state of affairs, and whether they desire it to become worse in the future than it is at present. We ask them at the present by-elections to vote upon this constitutional issue—upon the question of whether the House of Commons is to be in subjection to the Government, or whether the Government are to bow to the will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives.

We ask them to declare at the ballot box whether they believe that women, while called upon to pay taxes and obey laws and serve the State, ought to be bolted and barred outside the Constitution, or whether they ought to be admitted to its rights and privileges.

Those electors who are content that their representatives in the House of Commons should be gagged and fettered by an autocratic, irresponsible Government, and are content that a Bill giving political freedom to a large number of their fellow-citizens shall be wrecked, will vote for the Liberal candidate. The rest, who are determined that the will of the people, both men and women, shall prevail, will vote against the nominees of a Government which has forgotten its respect for the Constitution and has forgotten its Liberalism.

MATER TRIUMPHANS.

Son of my woman's body, you go, to the drum and file,
To taste the colour of love and the other side of life—
From out of the dainty rude, the strong from out of the frail,
Eternally through the ages from the female comes the male.

The ten fingers and toes, and the shell-like nail on each,
The eyes blind as gems and the tongue attempting speech;
Impotent hands in my bosom, and yet they shall wield the sword;
Drugged with slumber and milk, you wait the day of the Lord.

Infant bridegroom, uncrowned king, unanointed priest,
Soldier, lover, explorer, I see you nuzzle the breast.

You that grope in my bosom shall lead the ladies with rings,
You, that came forth through the doors, shall burst the doors
of kings.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

This week the financial record is just over £200. Next week we shall complete the £76,000. Of that I feel sure.

The note of warning has to be clearly sounded for the benefit of the present Government, which has placed its veto on the Conciliation Bill. The best places for sounding it at the present moment are Walthamstow and South Shields. A vigorous by-election campaign is being carried out in both these constituencies. Everybody who can should hurry to one of these centres. Those who cannot go will be able to send money to enable others to go. Money is wanted for hire of halls, printing, motor cars, and board and lodging expenses of those who willingly give their time and service, but are unable to meet the extra cost of living. The cost of a by-election campaign is about £200. The Treasurer invites special contributions for this purpose.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

October 3 to October 8.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Already acknowledged	£75,602 16 2
"C.F.W." reception	0 1 10
"A.M.V." reception	0 0 0
Mrs. Page	0 5 0
"Absent from Queen's Hall"	0 2 8
Miss S. S. Churchill	1 0 0
Mrs. Ethel Lloyd Jones	1 0 0
Mrs. and Miss Eva Wright	1 0 0
Mrs. M. Crosby Smith	0 10 0
Mrs. White	0 10 0
Hugh Law, Esq., M.P.	5 0 0
Rev. Anna Shaw	0 10 0
Miss Millicent Wadham	0 10 0
Mrs. G. F. Wallis	4 6 0
Mrs. A. Lloyd Thomas	0 2 0
Mrs. A. Williams	0 2 6
Extra paid on "V for W" at Charing Cross	0 4 6
"A Suffragette's Grouse Pize"	3 3 0
Mrs. Arthur Vaion	1 10 0
Mrs. A. A. and E. S. Wynn	0 8 0
Mrs. Maxfield	0 2 6
Mrs. Wm. D. Underdown	0 6 0
Wm. D. Underdown, Esq.	0 5 0
Miss Vera Swan	2 0 0
Mrs. Wm. Higgins	2 0 0
Mrs. F. Laverack	1 10 0
Nurse Corthorn	0 2 6
Mrs. E. Inman	0 10 0
Miss Adelaide Shillidy	0 11 0
Miss Mary Parr	1 10 0
Miss Rose Farmer	0 2 0
Mrs. Emma Richmond	3 0 0
For Mrs. L. Anasorah	0 5 0
Mrs. E. B. Barnes	0 2 6
Anon.	0 1 0
Extra paid on "V. I. W." (per Miss Field)	0 11 0
Profit on Suffrage Library (per Miss Roberts)	0 6 3
"Jumbo"	0 1 0
Miss D. A. Anderson	0 1 0
Miss H. Fishall	0 1 0
Miss E. C. Haig	0 2 0
Miss H. Bullson	0 1 0
Mrs. Fraser	0 1 0
Miss Annet	0 1 0
Miss Hopwood	0 2 0
Miss C. Dempster	0 2 0
Miss Kerr	0 4 0
Miss M. C. Gaskin	0 1 0
Mrs. Newell	0 2 0
Miss H. Sharp	0 2 6
Miss H. Murray	0 10 0
Miss Murray	0 7 6
Miss Simpson	0 1 0
Miss Topping	0 2 0
Miss H. Logan	0 1 0
Miss Macdonald	0 1 0
Miss J. G. Methven	0 1 0
Mrs. Meares	2 0 0
Miss M. S. Wright	0 1 0
Miss Harriet N. Topping (coll.)	1 0 0
For Mrs. W. Cope	0 6 0
Miss Holden	1 0 0
Miss Marston	1 0 0
Miss Roscoe Esq. Collected	0 5 0
Miss Wertheim	0 2 0
For Mrs. D. Evans	0 7 6
Sale of Programmes	0 4 0
Miss Winifred Bates	1 0 0
Anon.	1 0 0
Mrs. Kerwood	1 0 0
Office Fund	0 10 0
Miss Taylor	0 2 6
Post Office Girls (per Miss Bray)	0 10 0
Mrs. Parker	0 2 0
B. Joseph, Esq. (per Mrs. Parker)	0 10 0
Mrs. Macleod	0 2 0
For Mrs. A. Evans	3 1 7
Lady Constance Lytton's reception	3 10 3
Mrs. Harris	0 1 0
Miss Mary Duncan	0 1 0
Mrs. Lehmann	0 1 0
Miss Misses Priestman	0 1 0
Mrs. Darley	0 10 0
Mrs. Davies-Smith	0 6 0
Miss Hutton	0 6 0
Anon.	0 1 0
Wynford Hart, Esq.	0 1 0
Miss Clutterbuck	0 1 0
Library (see Thomas)	0 2 0
Mrs. J. K. Moll	0 2 6
Mrs. M. Powell	0 1 0
Miss Powell	0 1 0
Mrs. Thorne	0 2 0
Miss L. Smith	0 1 0
Miss Stowry	0 1 0
Mrs. Lock	0 4 0
Miss Howell	0 1 0
Wm. J. Smith	0 2 0
Miss M. Stansfield	0 1 0
For Mrs. Manning	0 6 0
Profit on Shop	0 10 0
Profit on Miss Lightman's preparations	0 4 8
For Mrs. Mansel	0 5 0
Lieut.-Col. Blathwayt	5 0 0
Anon.	1 1 0
Anon.	0 4 0
A Man Sympathiser	2 2 6
Miss Fica B. Brodie	1 1 0
Sale of Lavender Bags	0 3 2
Sale of Calves, etc.	0 9 0
Sale of Shawl	0 2 0
Mrs. Richards	0 10 0
Miss Strangways	0 10 0
Miss A. E. Tollemache	10 0 0
Miss Perkins	1 1 6
Mrs. Moger	0 1 0
For Mrs. D. Pethick (per Slip)	0 5 0
Mrs. Barnes	0 5 0
Mrs. Batchelor	0 5 0
Mrs. Bennett	0 3 4
Miss D. A. Bowker	0 5 0
Misses Bigland	0 3 4
Miss Corcoran	0 5 0
Miss Curwen	0 5 0
Mrs. Fortham	0 5 0
Miss Frisby	0 5 0
Miss Hopwood	0 2 0
Mrs. Goodliffe	0 2 3
Mrs. Ionides	0 6 0
Mrs. Taylor	1 0 0
Miss Miller	0 1 8
Miss D. Pethick	0 1 8
Miss Peake	0 1 8
Miss O. Stafford	0 1 8
Mrs. Shaw	0 3 4
Mrs. Topping	0 5 0
Mrs. Tyler	0 6 0
Miss V. Westhead	0 5 0
Miss Winterston	0 5 0
Miss F. M. Yeomans	0 5 0
Miss M. S. Wright	0 1 8
Miss K. A. Smith	0 2 6
Taken for tea	0 12 6
For Mrs. W. Cope	2 12 6
Profit on Literature	1 0 0
Miss Soga	1 0 0
Membership Fees	4 4 0
Collection, etc.	60 3 8
For Mrs. L. Anasorah	8 11 0
For Mrs. Barr	2 14 4
For Mrs. Evans	15 15 0
For Mrs. A. Kenney	6 15 9
For Mrs. Manabey	5 3 8
For Mrs. Mansel	3 2 8
For Mrs. D. Pethick	3 8 10
For Mrs. Wylie	1 6 3
Total	£75,804 11 8

TO THE YOUNGER GENERATION.

I wish there were the slightest possibility of my being with you on the 10th of next month, but my strength has been failing so fast ever since I came back from Scotland in May, that it would be madness to attempt it. I shall be with you in heart, in any case, and you are sure to have a magnificent demonstration. It is for you, beloved younger workers, to complete and crown the edifice of woman's freedom, that is of the true human freedom, the foundations of which have been laid by earlier workers, including many whose very names are now almost forgotten, but who bravely did their part, with patient hope of the future that yet shall be. I for one am glad and thankful to have lived, loved and worked, and to know that the future of our cause is absolutely safe in the hands in which it is now entrusted. Much has been won, much more is being won, and the future is in a very important sense already assured. I shall be with you in heart and rejoice as you rejoice in the glorious progress which has already been made, and the still more glorious promise of the future.

Ever affectionately yours,
E. C. WOLSTENHOLE ELMY.

CONGLETON, Oct. 10, 1910.

NORWOOD.

Organiser (President)—Miss Leonora Tyson. Committee Rooms—140, Norwood Road. Owing to the withdrawal of Miss Cragg, who has gone to help at Watlington by election, the office will only be open from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Miss Tyson will be very glad if those who can undertake office duties during those hours will communicate with her as soon as possible, so that the work may not suffer in any way.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

President—The Bishop of Lincoln. Hon. Sec.—The Rev. C. Hines, 11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W. Tickets for the 4th Home at St. Andrew's Hall, October 25, at 8 p.m. (speaker, Miss Olive Christian Malvey), are being sold rapidly. Members who wish to secure seats should apply at once to the Secretary. Reserved seats, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 2s. 4 for ladies seats 6d. The Hon. Secretary requests to say that, acting under medical orders, he will be unable to make any further speaking engagements for some time, but will have to confine himself to secretarial work. Volunteers for the procession to the three o'clock service at Westminster Abbey, on Monday November 14, are requested to send their names as soon as possible to the offices, when further details will be forwarded. Meetings are arranged during November at Oxford, Kimbolton, Leamington, and Wiltshire. On and on November 24 a meeting will be held at Eastbourne.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

A preliminary meeting was largely attended at the Christian Commission offices, on Wednesday afternoon, when letters expressing sympathy were read from Dr. Clifford and others. Mr. Albert Dawson was in the chair. Mrs. Strickland, of Hastings, and Miss Turpin, of Amersley, spoke, showing the necessity for such a League, and that it was intended to meet a long-felt want among the Free Churches. Miss Hatty Baker followed, pleading that a Cause which asks that women be no longer overworked, underpaid, underfed, driven into vice and immorality, and which seeks to safeguard the interests of women should be upheld by Free Church people. A resolution that a Free Church League be formed was passed, discussion was invited, and names were handed in. Any wishing to join the League are invited to send their names to Miss Hatty Baker (temporary Hon. Sec.), 135, Salisbury Square, London, or 25, Harrington Villas, Hove.

SHOPPING BY POST.

The well-known Macclesfield firm, Robinson Brown, have a fine range of new dress goods specially suited to the coming season. The materials, from the thickest wools to the finest and softest of silks are all of the best quality, the coloring includes the most up-to-date shades and the prices are really moderate. Readers about to replenish their wardrobes may peruse and purchase the quality and prices of this firm by sending for patterns. A wide assortment of patterns will be sent on application to Dept. 56, Robinson Brown, Royal Silk Warehouse, Macclesfield. This firm now announces that their general catalogue is now ready. This catalogue, or rather descriptive booklet, containing hundreds of illustrations of all that is new in the world of dress, will be sent post free to all inquirers. Readers are asked to remember to address their orders to Dept. 56, Robinson Brown, Royal Silk Warehouse, Macclesfield. This is specially important as, in a recent issue, an error in the address crept in.

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

An account of Mrs. Pankhurst's Dublin meeting appears on page 21. Mrs. Earl, who seconded the vote of thanks, was Mrs. Pankhurst's hostess, and Miss Dr. McWhirter (sic) Mrs. Pankhurst to attend the meeting in the mayoral carriage. On Wednesday Mrs. Pankhurst addressed a large meeting in the Town Hall, Dundalk. Mrs. Richardson, B.A., president, and Mrs. Palmer attended to represent the I.W.F.L. On Thursday, under the presidency of Dr. Elizabeth Bell, Mrs. Pankhurst addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Belfast Suffrage Society, and on Friday she spoke in Derby, where the Mayor, who presided, undertook to prepare in the Council a similar resolution to that

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LUNCHEON 1s., 1s. 6d. TEA 4d., 6d., 1s.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY.

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MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Dental Surgeon.

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ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Gas administered daily, at 11 and 3, by a Qualified Medical Man. Fee, 7/6.

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(Hon. Organist to the W.S.P.U.) Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers. Private Lessons in Singing. Singing Classes and Ladies' Choir. A FEW RESIDENT PUPILS RECEIVED.

BECHSTEIN STUDIOS, 40, Wigmore Street, W., and Stanley House, Milner Street, Chelsea.

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5, Brecknock Road, and 275, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

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Surgical & Medical Home, 41, BEAUMONT STREET, PORTLAND PLACE, W.

Superintendent: Miss TROY (W.S.P.U.) Tel. 1203 Paddington.

PURE OLIVE OIL.

The "RED-LOIS" Brand is the FINEST in the WORLD. PROMINENT MEMBER OF W.S.P.U. I have recommended your oil to many people, and shall continue to do so as long as it is of the highest quality. Bottles 2s. and 3s. 6d. Extra large bottles 6s. 6d. post free. G. CLAYTON, 41, St. Andrew's Rd., Enfield, London, N.

THE one Right Man for Building Repairs, Painting, Whitewashing, Paperhanging, and everything in that line is WARREN, 4, Evangelist Court, Pilgrim Street, E.C. Tel. 11,937 Central. No job too small. Now, don't forget.

RESIDENTIAL HOME for Nurses, Students, and Lady Visitors. Cubicles, with bath, from 17s. 6d. per week. Rooms moderate.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

STROUD GREEN.—Furnished, one or two bedrooms and sitting; suit ladies out during day; home comforts; moderate; close two stations, G.N.R.—Box 718, Votes for Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES. Single insertion, 1d. a word; minimum, 2s. (four insertions for the price of three). All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

A LADY with small private means would be pleased to meet with one or two ladies as Paying Guests. Apply—M. Verney, Post Office, Chelmsford.

BEDROOM-BREAKFAST (share pretty sitting-room), 1 guinea; other meals optional; near Chelsea Library. Pleasant society.—K. Lyceum Club, Piccadilly.

BLOOMSBURY.—A Lady receives Students, Teachers and other Ladies. Full or partial board. References exchanged.—"Repair," Votes for Women, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

BOARD-RESIDENCE (excellent), 23, Leinster Square, Hyde Park, in cosy, well-appointed house, central for business or pleasure. Comfort, cleanliness, and good cuisine. Bed and breakfast only if required. Terms moderate.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, Marine Parade. Good Table. Congenial society. Terms from 25s., inclusive. Fashionable shades.

BRITANNY.—Young English Lady offered bright seaside home in French aquatic family, against three hours daily English to daughters and secretarial assistance.—Professor Hamon, Port-Blanco en Peninsule (Cotes du Nord).

BURNT OAK, HENDON.—Pleasant furnished bedroom, suit sitting-rooms; full or partial board; comfortable home. Suit business woman. Close trains.—10, Stage Lane, Hendon.

BUDE, N. CORNWALL.—Boarders received in conveniently situated home near sea and golf links. Good cooking. Terms moderate.—Apply Miss Lusk, Grenville Tea Rooms, Bude.

COMFORTABLE home offered by barrister's wife to lady. Quiet for literary or other work. Brazeing country, 20 minutes from London, N.W.—Apply Box 718, VOTES FOR WOMEN OFFICE, Clements Inn.

CLUB for Working Ladies.—Rents, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; use of club rooms; food, 8s. 6d.; convenient situation.—Secretary, Comanagh Club, 136, Egin Avenue, Paddington, London.

EASTBOURNE.—Rooms available in bright sunny home facing sea, near pier. Attendance and cooking good. Most comfortable winter-residence. Independent.—Proprietors, 10, Marine Parade.

EXCELLENT Rooms to Let, with breakfast and late dinner. Close to Queen's Road Tube. Every comfort, liberal table, cleanliness. Terms from 7s. Sharing reduced.—23, Leinster Square, Hyde Park, W.

GENTLEWOMAN desires two visitors of friends sharing bedroom as residents for winter months; 15s. each weekly or 18s. separately.—Miss N., "Lismore," Clare Road, Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

HYERES, VAR, FRANCE.—A Lady having nice, sunny flat wishes to hear of another lady as paying guest for company sake. Terms moderate, every comfort.—Tunis, c/o VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.

LONDON, E.C. 13, Myddleton Square (near Angel). Comfortable home for Suffragettes. Very central. Board optional. Bath, piano, nice garden. Moderate terms.—B. Suhr, W.S.P.U.

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LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for meetings, at Home, Danes, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply, Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford St.

STUDIO and 1 or 2 Rooms to Let, furnished or unfurnished, in November. Close Chelsea. W.S.P.U.—Porter, 213, King's Road, Chelsea.

TO BE Let, in Hampstead, in private house, four nice unfurnished rooms, one fitted as kitchen, to a cultured lady for permanency. Moderate rent. Near Tube.—Apply, "S.T." c/o Votes for Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.—Two, first-floor; vacated by teacher after 13 years' residence; gas stove. Rent, 7s. 6d. Crouch Hill Station.—36, Hanley Road, N.

ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

GENTLEWOMAN requires Bed and Plain CLOTHING, NO PADS, NO POWDER, NO LIQUID, NO PASTE. John Strange, the celebrated Author, writes: "We are enlightened with 'Call'." Post free, 1s. 1d.—Belvoir and Co., New Southgate, N.

LADY seeks a home in Bournemouth in a family of paying guests; see sea and garden; sunny surroundings; terms moderate.—White, Jeffery, St. Cuthberts, Roscombe.

TO TEACHERS or STUDENTS. Two ladies engaged during the day, want to share artistic and literary work. Terms really moderate. 30, Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

GOODS WORTH TO WOMEN has never been a word of disapproval and support. The Bible encourages the development of woman, and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings of theology to the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments and teaching of those who attempt, with sacrilegious hands, to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress? Do you wish to know WHERE and HOW they misrepresent and misrepresent it? Send 7d. for 102 Questions Answered, A Woman's Catechism, prepared purposely to solve your perplexities.—Katharine Bushnell, Haverden, Flintshire.

MADAME AMY WINTER (coach to some of the principals in Becham Open Company) has resumed her Singing Lessons and Coaching.—Address at Messrs. Crumey, High Street, Kensington.

MISS M. S. THORPE.—Certificated Massage Specialist in Throat Massage for Speakers (ladies only). Highest Medical References. Patients visited.—For particulars, apply 15, Royal Mansions, London Road, Croydon.

MRS. JOSEPH CONN'S HEALTH EXERCISES.—Classes and Private Lessons. For further particulars apply to Miss Mabel Glanville, 12, Bayswater Avenue, Brixton, Bristol.

TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS.—Miss Mabel Glanville teaches elocution and Voice Production.—12, Bayswater Avenue, Brixton, Bristol.

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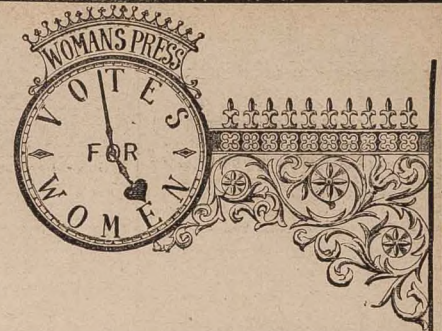
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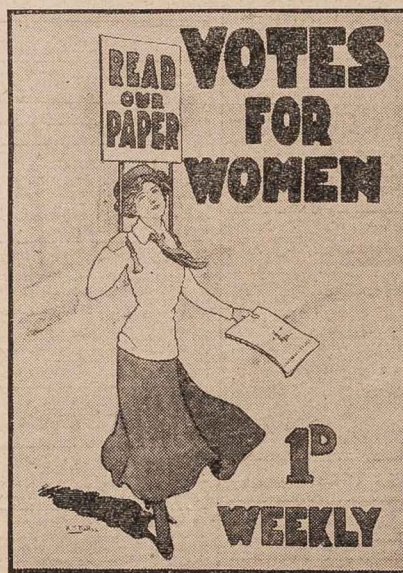
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