THE VOTE, August 7, 1914. ONE PENNY

OUR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE **ORGAN**

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Edited by C. DESPARD.

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

THE CRIMES OF

STATESCRAFT.

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OUR POINT OF VIEW.

Manchester's Advance.

Three notable steps on the road of Women's advancement were made in the City of Manchester last month. The first was taken by the city itself; the Watch Committee passed a resolution that women-police should be appointed for duty in the parks. If this is a success other policewomen will be appointed. As there are an unusual number of parks in Manchester, there will be a wide field of work, and there can be no doubt of the success of the venture. The second noteworthy step is the founding of a Babies' Hospital by the women doctors of the city. Councillor Margaret Ashton, the well-known Suffragist, has given the magnificent donation of £300 to this object, and the sum necessary for opening the hospital has already been subscribed. The institution will be run entirely by women. The third effort appeals strongly to us as a League for it organises women's tude of his enemies is overwhelming. work for the public in a direction sorely needed, as we have shown. A "Rota of Women Police Court has been formed by the Manchester and Salford Branch of the National Union of Women Workers. Two of them go each day to sit in the Police Courts, listening to the cases concerning women, lending the support of their presence to girls and women who have to give evidence in a Aneurin Williams and Mr. Glyn Jones were among Court otherwise filled with men, and taking notes, with a view to giving help in the future. very gratifying to us that our struggle for the right of women to enter the Courts has borne good fruit. In Manchester the visitors have not only been well received, but welcomed by the officials of the courts, given seats at the solicitors' tables, and was in vain that protests were made against treatthey have even been fetched from one Court to another by a high official to be present in a case would not treat man." The old chattel idea another by a high official to be present in a case where a girl was giving very trying evidence in triumphed, but it swells the ranks of women detera Court full of men. Our warmest congratula- mined to fight against such man-made injustice. tions to Manchester, and may many other cities follow so good an example. The presence of women will soon make itself felt—as Edith Watson has found in the London Courts—not only in the attitude towards women and girls in the dock, but in the sentences passed on men guilty of unspeakable assaults on women victims.

Fettering Women.

We are glad to note that the action of the Committee of the St. George's Hospital, London, in demanding to know the political views of applicants for the appointment of Matron is not being allowed to pass unnoticed. It is evidently a direct attempt to fetter the freedom of the individual woman in a way which no man would stand. We see in this arrogant assumption the male "Partingtons" striving with their little mops to stay the advancing tide of woman's liberty. The Daily Herald elicited the information that the questions were only put to ensure that the Matron had no interests outside the hospital. How far do men dare to bind male officials in this way? No doubt the question of the State Registration of Nurses is a bone of contention, and probably Woman Suffrage looms large as a bogey which will interfere with hospital duties. Why try to make women mere machines for duty and atrophy their brains? It is to secure efficiency that women are setting their brains to work, both in the nurs-

ing profession and the administration of the State. Invidious restrictions with regard to political opinions are not to be tolerated in the appointment of a woman to a position of such responsibility as matron of a large hospital. The British Journal of Nursing has taken up the matter, and it will be interesting to know how soon the Committee of the Hospital will recognise the wisdom of removing their veto on freedom of thought outside hospital

Prejudice or Efficiency.

As to the long struggle waged for the registration of trained nurses, the important deputation to the Home Secretary last week received cold comfort, heing told that they must set to work to convert their enemies. This is the advice so glibly given to Women Suffragists by those who are blind to the rapid process of conversion, but it is never demanded of men-with votes behind them-who are fighting for a great reform. If Mr. McKenna had to practice what he preaches, he would be kept busy, for as the Grand Inquisitor. allowing women to be horribly tortured in prison, the multi-

Still Chattels.

All honour to the men who strove to bring home to the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons those who fought the battle of women in the early hours of the morning of July 30, when the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill secured its third reading. The proposal to re-commit the Bill on the ground of inadequate consideration of the was in vain that protests were made against treat-

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Women's Freedom League. Offices: 1, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914.

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OUR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Dear Friends, Colleagues and Fellow Members, On my return journey from Ireland, where I have been spending the last three weeks, I saw in

the English papers that what had come to us in which we can come into living touch with one our retirement as a terrible possibility had become real, that the hell-hounds of war were unloosed, that the greatest of the European nations were gathering mighty armaments together, that, in all probability conflict, vaster in extent and more awful in results than any that has ever been, was imminent.

Naturally, my thoughts flew to the Movement which, with so much gallantry and steadiness and sacrifice, our women have built up, and I asked myself: How is it to be affected by the catastrophe that has fallen upon Europe?

Some years ago there would have been but one answer: The Movement would break; the women—as Anti-Suffragists may be saying now—would return to their old allegiance.

Since those days—I am sure we of the Women's Freedom League feel this deeply-great and momentous changes have come to pass. women, have learned to stand together. There has been a wonderful consolidation of our forces. We know now that all the horror with which we are August. threatened arises from a false conception of human

In our Holiday Number I wrote of the "Bullet Theory." Present events are emphasing what I said then. So long as materialism—physical force —is the order of the day, so long as the spiritual considerations which women and honest workers of both sexes could bring to the government of the nations are absent, we shall have these epidemics of armed strife, this war hysteria through which peaceful communities are plunged into deadly

Therefore it is more than ever incumbent upon us to stand together now. I hope that during this crisis that is so severely testing us all the Suffrage Societies will act as one. Our first object must be to demonstrate everywhere, so long as time is left, against our nation embarking in this criminal war. If, or when, that fails, let us, by every means in our power, while helping so far as we can the innocent sufferers in all such times—the women and children-keep our own flag flying, and emphasise our demand to have a voice in decisions as to momentous events on which hang the destinies of

Using wisely and courageously the knowledge, experience and inspiration we have gained in our long struggle, let us determine that never again in the world's history shall man impose upon woman, without her consent and approval, the awful sacrifices, the terrible, unspeakable miseries and humiliations that a great war brings upon her.

I am aware that the tension will be hard, and the difficulties, if Great Britain sends her men into the fight, immeasurably greater than they are now. But, sustained by the belief that, if we are wise and strong, the day will come when the barbarity of war will be impossible, we shall not flinch or

fall back. I reckon on you, friends and comrades. We have found one another. Does any one imagine, when the hour of trial arrives, we can become once more helpless, scattered units? Join with me in showing, not by word only, but by action that this cannot be.

One personal word. I am thankful beyond the power of words to express that I am with you again, strong and well and ready for service.

I hope in a short time that we shall meet as a League to consider the situation.

Meanwhile, I pray that each individual member will do her best to serve our League and keep running vigorously our organ, The Vote, through another.—Your very sincere friend,

C. DESPARD.

HOW TO HELP OUR CAUSE.

Ask for "The Vote" Everywhere.

You will help our paper very much by asking for it at railway and other bookstalls and letting us have a post-card to say whether you get it or not. Holiday "Vote" Sellers.

Mrs. Penrose, 100, Hamilton-road, Reading, will welcome a post-card from any member able to join her in selling The Vote, etc., at St. Ives, Cornwall, in August.

Miss Kemp, 1, Garfield-terrace, Caister-on-Sea, will do the same at Caister or Yarmouth.

Miss A. Mahoney, 5, Helvellyn-street, Keswick, will do the same in the Lake District.

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The following restimonial speaks for itself:

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I remain, yours sincerely.
R. J. C. WOLSELEY. Stafford, March 16th, 1914.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS-

435, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL: PIONEER.

"You are one of my heroes," said Charles Kingsley to Elizabeth Blackwell, when he met her in her later life, when her fame was won. remark was characteristic of the speaker. Equally characteristic of the woman was its effect upon her. "I could not understand," she said, "it seemed to stun me." But if she did not regard her work as heroic, she expressed her satisfaction that it had fallen to her to do the work of a pioneer. Her first long journey by herself in America, "along untravelled roads and across unbridged rivers, may be considered to be typical of her life's journey, so largely spent in treading out the way for others to follow. Its history was first given to the world in 1895, at a time when, as Mrs. Fawcett says in her preface to the present edition, there was but little demand for the book. Things, as she says, have moved far since 1895, though it is probable that even then, if the book had been published at 1s. in a largely-advertised series, it would have found a considerable public ready to receive it.

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in Bristol in 1821, and was one of a large family, who settled in America when she was eleven years old. Her father died when she was seventeen, and she and her two elder sisters kept a girls' school, maintained the home, and educated the younger children until the boys were old enough to go into business. The girls seem to have fallen into an intellectual circle at Cincinnati. They attended political conventions, educational conferences, etc., read Emerson, Carlyle, Fourier and other writers on social reconstruction—the subject which, beyond all others, attracted so many of the finest minds of the 19th century. "It was a most exciting time," she writes, adding on another occasion that she was nourished from childhood on the idea of human freedom and justice."

At the age of 23, when the school was given up, she was invited to become the mistress of a district school in Kentucky. Here she spent two years, and, coming into contact with slavery, she became a fervent abolitionist. Her heart warmed towards the disinherited. Her sense of justice was continually outraged and she gave notice to quit the school.

It was after her return from Kentucky that her life's work was suggested to her by a friend, who died later of a painful disease. She urged Elizabeth to study medicine, saying to her, "If I could have been treated by a lady doctor, my worse sufferings would have been spared me." But at first the suggestion was hotly repudiated, Elizabeth declaring that she hated everything connected with the body. But though she tried to get away from the idea, it constantly recurred, took hold of her and inspired her. She consulted physicians and other friends as to the possibility of a woman becoming a doctor. They pointed out that, though the idea was a good one, the difficulties were insuperable. Opposition fostered the militant strain in Elizabeth Blackwell's character. She thought there must be a way to realise an idea which her correspondents represented to be so excellent. The determination to enter into the struggle which she saw before her, and to persevere to the end, took root never to be disladged

She immediately set about to find means to arrive at the desired end. Finding she could not borrow the necessary money, she set herself to save it, and resumed her teaching work. She entered a family at Asheville in North Carolina, studying medical books in her spare hours. She describes herself at this time as "busy as can be and consequently happy, for one is only miserable when stupid and

* Pioneer Work for Women, by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. Everyman's Library. Published by J. M. Dent & Son. Cloth, 1s. lazy, wasting the time and doing nothing." From North Carolina, she went to South Carolina, where she found a friend who encouraged her in her medical studies and we hear of her studying the necessary rudiments of Greek for two hours before breakfast.

It was in 1847, at the age of 26, possessed now of some hardly-earned savings, that she sought entrance into a medical school, but her persistent applications only met with rebuffs. "You cannot expect us to furnish you with a stick to break our heads with," wrote the dean of one of the smaller schools. Advice, which can generally be had, with or without the asking, was showered upon her. It took the form of advising her to give up the scheme. But a strong idea, long cherished till it has taken deep root in the soul and become an all-absorbing duty, cannot thus be laid aside." At length the University of Geneva, in the west of New York State, opened its doors to her. Here she spent two years filled with hard work, the inhabitants of the little town being undecided whether to regard her as a bad woman or as insane—two categories in which the unimaginative are apt to place those whose motives they fail to understand. At first, she was asked to absent herself from certain operations and dissections, to which request she made a dignified protest, assuring the demonstrator that she was there "as a student with an earnest purpose," and asked to be regarded as such. expressed herself as willing to absent herself if this was the wish of the other students. Her letter was read to the class, and she heard with joy the very hearty approbation with which it was received The victory was won. She resumed her place, the doctor telling her he felt "quite relieved" a testimony to the appreciation of the older generation. She speaks of the conduct of her fellow students as admirable, while at the close of her college career, she writes, "The students received me with applause. They all seem to like me, and I believe I shall receive my degree with their united approval; a generous and chivalric feeling having conquered any little feelings of jealousy. often feel when I am with them how beautiful the relations of man and woman might be under a truer development of character, in nobler circum-Her brother, who was present on the great stnces.' day when she received her diploma, describes the ceremony, declaring that "Our sis. came off with flying colours, and the reputation of being altogether the leader of the class." . . "The students all agreed that our Elib. was a great girl and I found she was a universal favourite with professors and students." All the ladies of Geneva turned out en masse to see a woman receive her medical degree, though two years before she had been regarded as a strange animal and had been so conscious of the unfriendliness of the people that she had confined her walks to the distance separating her lodgings from the college. Dressed in black brocaded silk, she received her diploma with much dignity among manifestations of applause from the audience.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Professor Lee, who

Professor Lee, who

"Justified the proceeding and passed a gratifying and
enthusiastic eucomium on the result of the experiment in
the case of Elizabeth. He pronounced her the leader of
her class; stated that she had passed through a thorough
course in every department, slighting none, that she had
profited to the very utmost by all the advantages of the
institution, and by her lady-like and dignified deportment
had proved that the strongest intellect and nerve and the
most untiring perseverance were compatible with the
softest attributes of feminine delicacy and grace, etc., to
all of which the students manifested their entire concur-

The admission of women to the medical profession had a wide-spread effect in America and was very favourably recorded in the Press. In truth, prejudices are like puff-balls. When attacked

vigorously they disperse into thin air.

To gain further experience, she returned to the Blockley Almshouse, Philadelphia, where she had already spent the interval between her two college courses. Here she continued her medical studies and practical work, living as she wrote to her mother, "in a good society, the fellowship of hard workers," adding "However little the result of my action may be, I have the strengthening conviction that my aim is right, and that I, too, am working after my little fashion for the redemption of mankind."

Feeling the need for wider opportunities of study than were open to women in America, she resolved to visit Europe. After a short stay in England, she went on to Paris, believing that unlimited facilities for study, both in surgery and medicine, could be obtained there. With the object of becoming an accomplished obstretician, she entered La Maternité, the great State institution in which young women from all over France were trained as midwives, and in which 3,000 babies were born every The loss of sleep, poor food, and bad air made her stay a trying one, added to the fact that she was virtually a prisoner, the same strict disci-pline being applied to her as to the young inexperienced girls, her class-mates. She was willing to sacrifice physical comfort to gain her end, hoping after three months, to accomplish the second object of her stay in Paris, the obtaining of a surgical But, while syringing a baby's eye for purulent opthalmia, some of the water had spurted into her own eye, and she was only snatched from life-long darkness by the loving care of the French doctors and nurses. She rose from her sick bed strong and hopeful, determined to be the first woman surgeon in the world. But during the next 6 months, a time of great mental suffering, it became clear that the sight of one eye had been permanently lost, and though she was able to resume active work, she was obliged to give up the idea of further qualifying in surgery.

In 1850, at the age of 29, she returned to England and obtained permission to study at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she received a cordial welcome from Mr. James (afterwards Sir James) Paget. As at Geneva, she speaks of the consideration she received from the students. Every department was opened to her except, by a strange irony, that of the Diseases of Women, the Professor of Midwifery informing her that his refusal to give her any aid in her studies did not emanate from any disrespect to her, but that he entirely disapproved of a lady studying medicine.

"No one knows how to regard me," she writes. "Some thought I must be an extraordinary intellect overflowing with knowledge; others a queer eccentric woman, and none seemed to understand that I was a quiet, sensible person, who had acquired a small amount of medical knowledge and who wished, by patient observation and study, to acquire

Sir James Paget told her she would have to encounter more prejudice from women than from men, and she ventures the opinion that "Englishwomen seem wonderfully shut up in their habitual views." This is not the accusation which is being brought against women to-day, though correspondents in the Times still suggest that women are the chief enemies of their own sex. No warmer testimony could have been given than that given by Dr. Blackwell to the worth and affection of her women friends in this country. She describes herself as sitting one dull winter afternoon in her bare lodging-house, "thinking regretfully of the bright skies of Paris, when three young ladies entered and introduced themselves as Miss Bessie Raynes Parkes and the Misses Leigh Smith." These are names well known in the early suffrage.

movement, and she says, as may be said of modern Suffragists, that "they were filled with a noble enthusiasm for the responsible and practical work of women in the various duties of life." naturally sympathised with her medical work and a life-long friendship was begun. "They hung my dull rooms with their charming paintings, made them gay with flowers and welcomed me to their family circles with the heartiest hospitality. Florence Nightingale was then chafing against the home life to which, with her magnificent powers, she was restricted. "Many a night we spent by my fire-side in Thavies Inn, or walking in the beautiful grounds of Embley, discussing the problem of the present and hopes of the future." conviction was strengthened in both that "sanitation is the supreme goal of medicine, its foundation and its crown." If mute inglorious Miltons lie beneath the sod of village churchyards, we wonder how many Florence Nightingales and Elizabeth Blackwells are discussing the hopes of the future hopes which may be still-born owing to the restrictions placed on the work and influence of women. She made many other friends whom she describes as unceasing in kindness and alive to progressive ideas. She returned to New York with many regrets that she was unable, owing to financial reasons, to take up medical work in England, but she hoped to return later. From Florence Nightingale she parted in tears.

She settled down to a private practice in New York, and deeply felt her personal and professional loneliness. The profession stood aloof and society was distrustful of the innovation. "It is hard," she writes, "with no support but a high purpose to live against every species of social opposition." In 1852 she lectured on the *Physical Education of* Girls. These lectures were attended by a small but intelligent body of women, who became her warm supporters and gave her her first start in medical practice. In the following year she formed a dispensary, which became the embryo of the New York Infirmary and College for Women, founded jointly with her sister Emily in 1867. Blackwell had graduated at Cleveland, Ohio, and had later studied in Europe. She joined her sister 1857, which enabled Elizabeth to pay a visit to England in 1858. She was heartily welcomed her friends and it was arranged that she should give a course of lectures with a view to the starting of a similar movement in this country. Amongst the most interested in these lectures was Miss Elizabeth Garrett, Mrs. Fawcett's sister, and the pioneer of medical education in England. From the Queen downwards, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell found signs of favour towards the new movement. "On all hands," she writes, "we make converts, and those who are indoctrinated make converts." . . "We could shape the whole matter in the right way, for people welcome true ideas." It was during this visit to England that her name was placed on the Medical Register of the United Kingdom.

She returned to New York and further developed the work of the Infirmary. Her private practice was growing. She was coming into her own, when the movement was retarded by the Civil War. Owing to her influence, the Ladies' Sanitary Association was formed, its special work being the forwarding of nurses to the seat of war.

women friends in this country. She describes herself as sitting one dull winter afternoon in her bare lodging-house, "thinking regretfully of the bright skies of Paris, when three young ladies entered and introduced themselves as Miss Bessie Raynes Parkes and the Misses Leigh Smith." These are names well known in the early suffrage

In 1869, she returned to England, finding "social questions of vital importance to human progress were taking root in the prepared soil of the older civilisation." For seventeen years, until their repeal, she took an active part in opposition to the C.D. Acts. She practised in London for two or three years, but was unfortunately obliged, owing

THE VOTE

The National Health Society was formed in her drawing-room. She watched with a mother's interest, the development of opportunities for the medical education of women and, on the establish-ment of the London School of Medicine for Women, she accepted the chair of Gynaecology. Many other reform movements received her enthusiastic support. She thought the Co-operative Movement "characteristic of the common-sense, unambitious way in which reforms grow in England,' and she desired to see an embodiment of Christian principles in the organisation of Society, as urged by the Christian Socialist movement. In view of the interest now taken on the subject of the sex education of children, it is interesting to note that she wrote a small work entitled Counsel to Parents on the Moral Education of their Children. The work was declined by twelve publishers and, after its acceptance by Messrs. Hatchards, the proof was thrown in the fire by the senior member of the firm (the widow of a Bishop), who insisted that its publication should be stopped. It was later published with a slight change of title. She writes later: "Looking now at the very reticent way in which the subject is treated in this little book, it is difficult to believe that such an episode could

have occurred." The list of Dr. Blackwell's literary works is a long one. They are the works of a pioneer and at the time they received but scant recognition. She thought they belonged to the year 1998 of the future. Had she lived to-day she would have rejoiced to find that the truism that prevention is better than cure is being accepted in the medical world. It is well to heal the sick and to bind up the injured bodies of those who have been broken on the wheel of life. It is better to remove the great mass of preventible ills to which flesh is heir.

Elizabeth Blackwell died in 1910, after an honourable career which may well inspire the young women of to-day. Half a century has gone by since she waged her fight against prejudice. Unfortunately, there are many still left to be fought. Much work that she began is unfinished, and still there are men and women who refuse to help to unshackle women from the artificial restrictions which have been placed upon them and who would deny them opportunity for their full development.

Against stupidity the very gods fight unvictorious and we fear that there is every indication that the mass of stupidity in the world is likely to E. M. N. C. last out our time.

WHEN KINGS RECEIVED PETITIONS.

It is just a hundred years since the first of the Waverley Novels appeared, and in looking over the names of these mighty books, and in considering their contents, I was struck with the fact that Sir Walter Scott makes two of his principal characters in the "Heart of Midlothian," and in the "Fortunes of Nigel," personally petition the King. In the olden days, this was everyone's right; it is only in recent times that it is an offence to come directly to the Monarch and lay your grievance before him. Helen Walker, or Jeannie Deans, as Sir Walter Scott called her, walked to London to petition for the life of her sister, and though the King did not actually see her she was kindly received by the Queen, also by the King's ministers, and her mission was successful. Society applauded her action, and

to ill-health, to give up regular medical work. men and women were eager to meet her, and to praise the devotion of the woman who had had the courage and sagacity to plead for mercy at her Sovereign's knee.

Very different is it to-day. When women try to approach the King through the usual channels-his Ministers—they are repelled; if they insist upon an interview they are arrested and imprisoned. they deny the right of men to try them, to judge them, or imprison them, torture is added to imprisonment, and so one injustice is heaped upon another. Many women believed that the King was unaware of what was happening, or that injustice was sanctioned in his name by his advisers, so they sought to appeal directly to him. The result is well known. They were rebuffed and forced back by armed police. The King, we were told, could not interfere in the Women's Question, but he can and does interfere in the question of Home Rule for Ireland. The Unionist papers, which told us that the King could not treat with women rebels, applauded him as a patriot and as one who loves his country when he treated with Rebel Carson.

The rights of petitioning the Monarch go far back in history. In "The Fortunes of Nigel," Sir Walter Scott draws a fancy portrait of Ritchie Moniplies and his famous "sipplication," which he was for ever endeavouring to place before the King. the end he was successful; King James received the petition, and knighted the petitioner. In one passage Scott puts these words into the mouth of the King: "What though he be but a carle-a twopenny cat may look at a king." Not so to-day, the King is guarded and protected by men, the voice of his voteless women may not be heard by him. Their cry must not penetrate through the pomp that surrounds him. While he goes about among his people, there are women in prison because they love liberty and they dare to be free. The King must not hear this; he must not know that women are sorrowing, sick, and ill-treated. Why not? Surely if the King realised these things they would cease; it cannot be pleasant for him to know that amongst the women of the land there is a wide and deepspread discontent. Does he know that this feeling permeates every class, and, if he knows, why is he sitting idly by; why is he not calling a conference at the Palace to listent to the women's wrongs?

When Robert the Bruce and his army were approaching Bannockburn, the King stopped his army to listen to the wrongs of one woman; to-day there are thousands of wronged women, for no wrong is greater than passive injustice, yet the King does not stop to listen to the women's cry. He is apparently indifferent, and his Ministers keep him in ignorance of what is happening. Women as well as men are the King's subjects, and the woman's question is quite as important as Home Rule for Ireland. The only difference is that the militant men of Ireland are armed; the militant women of Great Britain are unarmed; therefore the King and his ministers do not realise that their Cause is serious and that they are in earnest. It rests with us to shatter this illusion. Like Jeanie Deans, the women from all parts should march upon London and demand justice from their King.

EUNICE G. MURRAY.

Suffrage at Caterham.—Dr. and Mrs. Clark entertained a large number of friends in their beautiful garden at Fryerne on July 23, and in addition to delightful hespitality gave their guests a fine presentment of the case for woman suffrage through such able speakers as Miss Margaret Hodge, Miss Nina Boyle, and the Rev. C. Baumgarten, of St. George's, Bloomsbury. Such sowing of seed brings unexpected harvest, and our thanks are due to Dr. and Mrs. Clark for their kindness. The Vote and other Suffrage literature found a ready sale.

AN AFTERNOON HOLIDAY IN IRELAND.

English people who read their party papers diligently are, no doubt, many of them trembling over the critical state of affairs in Ireland. They imagine Protestants and Catholics, Unionists and Home Rulers, in that unhappy country, facing one another with clouded faces and clenched fists. They imagine the Volunteer armies (Ulster and Nationalist) perpetually under arms, looming large in the towns and villages, when men and women are holding their breath in suspense and fear, and thinking and talking of nothing but politics.

I wish some of these could have been present here in County Cork last Sunday afternoon and could have stood with us on the downs above the sea.

I will preface the tale of what we saw by a few

words of an overheard conversation.

Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. Quinn—two well-known village gossips—are, we suppose, taking a walk to the sea-shore and looking on at some unusual work. They have just met.

"Good marning, Mrs. Ryan," says Mrs. Quinn.
"And what does Terry be doin' down there wid

the boards?'

'Shure,'' says the better-informed Mrs. Quinn, "the Father Nolan has given him the job of putting up a bit of a floor there for the girls and boys to be dancing of Sunday afternoons

Well! Glory be! Isn't that grand for them? When we were young, wasn't the cross-roads good enough for us, and ne'er a bit of a board at all? But shure, they say it's all Home Rule is doing it. But indeed the ould time was good enough for us.

"Jus' so, Mrs. Ryan, but the Father must have good raisons of his own, and they say it breaks his heart entirely to have all the growin' boys and girls leaving for Ameriky, and half of them never comes back. So 'tis likely when Home Rule comes, they'll hear out there of the gran' doens here and maybe they'll be settling down again in the old country and buyin' a bit o' land for thimselves.

This conversation took place on the road winding up from the shores of the Atlantic by the straggling row of whitewashed cottages, on the townland of Legherne. The day following, which was Sunday, the word went round in the congregation returning from early Mass in Derryvore Church that the brass band from Bantry was expected in the afternoon, and that a pic-nic party got up by the 'Hibernians," was to arrive with the band.

Long before the appointed time, people began to From the inland farms came comfortable householders, in inside cars and neat genet traps, and from the village came bevies of boys and girls. These had been taught their steps in the winter by the dancing master sent twice a week to Muldooney's room to instruct in the Irish and the dancing; and it is to be feared that the young people were scarcely so glib with their Irish as they were nimble with their feet.

All gathered round the floor, and Terry Ryan received compliments on his handiwork from the men seated around on the banks and cliffs.

Presently the cry arose, "Here they come!" and over the crest of the hill appeared a large brake, drawn by two steaming horses and heralded by the bray of brass instruments to the tune of "A nation once again." Numerous cars laden with pleasureseekers from Bantry followed. All were in the highest spirits, laughing, singing, talking.

followed, the older people looking on with keen

appreciation.

Presently a motor-car came puffing round the corner of the road. It was Father Nolan himselfa spare, alert man-who had come over to see the fun and to welcome the Bantry folk and their band to his parish. Way was made for him, and he took his place close to a stalwart Scotch gamekeeper, with his brace of spaniels, and the Protestant gardener at the big house—a staunch Orangeman in principle. Of the women there were cottagers, farm-servants, farmers' wives and daughters, shopassistants, American visitors-persons of varying circumstances and divergent creeds. But there was no dissension. The little touch of human joy, the feeling of human fellowship, had disarmed

The little party from the big house, who had been watching the gay scene and chatting with one and another, stole away presently to the silence of the further cliffs. Sitting on the soft green sward, between blue sky and bluer sea, they talked of Ireland—her regeneration, the better outlook for agriculture, the revival of such beautiful old arts as embroidery and lace-making; the return of the Irish tongue and of the old Hibernian legends, and the new school of poetry and the drama.

We decided—we were all women—that Ireland was rising, new-born, out of the ashes of the past, and we were glad to know that women are taking their part—and a noble part—in her resurrection.

C. DESPARD, L. FRANKS.

THE "PROTECTED" SEX.

THE "PROTECTED" SEX.

CRIMINAL COURTS. At the Old Bailey, July 20-28.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DARLING.

JAMES BENSON was charged before Mr. Justice Darling with committing rape upon Edith Smith, aged 4 years. Mr. Darling said if the prisoner had not been drunk at the time he would have given double the sentence. 7 years' penal servitude.

This is the longest sentence I have known given at the Old Bailey for this offence since I started my work in the courts more than a year ago.

CLARA BURKE, 50, was charged with wilful murder and procuring abortion. 3 years' penal servitude.

ROBERT OSBORNE, causing grievous bodily harm to his wife. 5 years.

ROBERT OSBORNE, causing grievous bodily harm to his wife. 5 years.

Kenneth Vetch, for procuring two persons to commit gross indecency. 6 month's second division.

Bertram Stonell, 33, for attempting to procure a woman under 21, for immorality, was given by the Common Sergeant. 2 months.

J. Hilde Hiller was found guilty of endeavouring to conceal birth of her child. Bound over in £20.

William Farrer, 19, attempting to procure two persons to commit gross indecency, was charged before Mr. Rentoul. Bound over in £30.

Before the Recorder, Joseph Karmeler, 30, and Sam Scheffer, 26, were charged with attempting to procure two girls, Yetta, 17, and Rosa Doffman, 20, to go to Buenos Aires to enter a brothel. They were found guilty. Scheffer was given 18 months' and Karmeler 15 months' imprisonment, each to have 20 lashes.

Gertrude Ougham, 40, was charged before Mr. Rentoul with attempting to procure her daughter, Irene, aged 17,

with attempting to procure her daughter, Irene, aged 17, to become a prostitute. Evidence showed that prisoner was a prostitute and took the daughter with her to the West a prostitute and took the daughter with her to the West End. A young German said he met mother and daughter and took the girl home with him for an indecent exhibition. The mother said she did not know anything of the kind had happened, she had worked hard to bring up her daughters since her husband left her ten years ago. Medical evidence proved no physical harm had happened to the girl and this was probably the reason for the absurdly small sentence of two months in the second division. Mr. Rentoul, tried to persuade the girl to enter a home and Rentoul tried to persuade the girl to enter a home and leave her mother.

EDITH M. WATSON.

JOSEPH CLEARY was charged at Old-street with assaulting

highest spirits, laughing, singing, talking.

Then the bandsmen settled themselves on the short green sward; the dancers took their places on the floor and the band struck up a lively tune, to which two eight-handed reels were danced with great spirit. Sets, jigs, hornpipes, and waltzes

Joseph Chekky was charged at old-street with assaulting his daughter, aged 18, by entering her bedroom and giving her two black eyes. His wife died six weeks ago, and he had been getting sums of money in various ways from sympathetic people. A concert was given for his benefit, the tickste explaining that he "had the misfortune to lose his wife and had seven children to support. He was bound over in £20.—Daily Telegraph, July 27.

THE VOTE.

THE VOTE.

Proprietors—THE MINERVA PUBLISHING Co., Ltd., 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

FRIDAY August, 7th, 1914.

NOTICE.—Letters relating to editorial and business matters should be addressed to THE EDITOR and SECRETARY respectively. Applications for advertising spaces to be made to the ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER.

Offices: 2, ROBERT STREET. ADELPHI. W.C.

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

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THE CRIMES OF STATESCRAFT.

Every national crime brings national punishment in its train, and Great Britain to-day is reaping the crop sown half-a-century ago, when the Slav States of the Balkans were handed over to the tyranny of Turkey, and the "reforms" bargained for were amiably allowed to lapse into mere academic phrase. "Peace with Honour" bought academic phrase. "Peace with Honour" bought at the expense of helpless nationalities has brought us by sure and inevitable steps to war for sheer existence; a war in which one or other of the Great Powers who exchanged compliments and treaties in the days of Lord Beaconsfield, and who saved their dignity by the sacrifice of their honesty, stand to be winnowed out of competition in the harvesting that time has brought.

A constant menace to the stability of Europe, the ill-ruled Balkan provinces have sunk deeper and deeper into disorder and savage vengefulness under constant aggression and alien domination. Despised of the Greater Powers, cheated, bartered, robbed and despoiled, the victims of perpetual series of "atrocities"—while Europe stood by unmoved—these lesser peoples in the fulness of time have hit back at those who so despitefully used them and persecuted them, as only the persecuted can. By a series of deliberate disturbances, the scornful Powers have been set at each other's throats. The little nationalities have entangled the great in their sordid squabbles, and brought the edifice of peace. so painfully and totteringly upheld for nigh on half-a-century, toppling to the ground in ruins. A little more justice and a little less diplomacy in the past, and the crisis before which all Europe stands dismayed would not have supervened.

All of which is a serious commentary on the fashion in which national and international affairs are conducted. It would appear as if the men responsible for the arrangements of Governments are so afraid and suspicious of actual Right and Justice that these must always be tempered with Expediency and Diplomacy for fear of the consequences that would follow undiluted well-There are, however, not wanting persons who believe that Right and Justice can take care of themselves and need no bolstering up by lesser abstractions; and that the consequences need not be feared. Indeed, it would really seem to be an extraordinarily perverted sense of proportion that can

imagine any permanent good could come out of anything less than Justice. It is because these barbarous notions of statesmanship still prevail and preponderate that the Women's Movement has become so insistent and aggressive, and it is because so many women believe it is time to make a clean sweep of antiquated traditions and methods of government that so many men dread and distrust the Women's Movement.

To-day, in the conflict of the armed Powers of Europe, women—clear-sighted and enlightened as they have never been before—recognise what a frightful price they will be called upon to pay for all the mistakes and dishonesties of professional and hereditary politicians. There will be no end to the demands made upon their patriotism; and one of the very first, we venture to foretell, that will be asked of those within the Women's Movement will be that they abandon the Movement pro tem, and give their money, work and energy to other activities in which their services may be entertained but all authority denied. Red Cross work, comforts for the troops, organisation of all kinds, will claim the service of women under the plea of patriotism. No effort will be spared to persuade them to join other ranks than the Suffrage; and the very difficulty which will be experienced, of securing attention for our own campaign while it is overshadowed by the war-cloud, will add another argument to those that will be wielded

We urge most earnestly all women who have the real eventual welfare of their country and their race at heart not to let themselves be turned aside at this juncture. Funds will be more than ever hard to obtain; our strongest efforts and bravest struggles will be needed and should be husbanded. Those who, having put their hand to the plough, look back or allow themselves to be lured away now will double the burden and lengthen the struggle for their sisters; and in view of all that a man-administered world has to show us to-day, of how things should not be done; in view of the object lesson staring us threatingly in the face of the absolute need for the woman-voice to be heard in the Councils of the world, we make a strong appeal to all Suffragists to stand to their guns and man their own forts, and not to let themselves be drawn out of their Movement for any purpose whatsoever. In this will be the truest patriotism, the truest service that can be given by any woman. Cause is great enough and urgent enough to claim our continued devotion in the face of any crisis: and the need for obtaining power to veto any repetition of the present International situation, the most desperate we can ever know or to which we can be called upon to respond. C. NINA BOYLE.

A SUFFRAGETTE.

I heard her speak of woman's hard estate,
Of ill-paid labour wrestling with despair.
Her voice rang bravely on the summer air.
With philanthropic ecstasy elate.
She pictured fallen woman's sordid fate
When lust has dragged her to his deadly lair;
And as I listened, standing by her chair,
I felt nought could seduction expiate.

Her eyes were clear, her cheeks were fair and fresh,
And life to her was full of pure delight;
Thus much a casual gazer could descry.
But had foul passion caught her in his mesh,
Then, with the painted sisters of the night,
Debased it had been her's to live and die.

OUR INTERNATIONAL COLUMN.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914.

OUR INTERNATIONAL COLUMN.
Secretary Bryan Answers the "Anti's."

We have already published the welcome news that William Jennings Bryan, Secretary to the United States Government, has declared himself a supporter of votes for women. The question will come before the voters of his State, Nebraska, next November, and he has announced his intention of voting for the extension of the franchise to women on equal terms with men. In the formal statement which he has issued he declares that as man and woman are co-tenants of the earth they must work out their destiny together with equality of treatement in all that pertains to their joint life and its opportunities. He deals with certain objections to woman suffrage as follows:—

"The first objection which I remember to have heard was that, as woman cannot bear arms, she should not have a voice in deciding questions that might lead to war or in enacting laws that might require an army for their enforcement. This argument is seldom offered now, for the reason that, as civilization advances, laws are obeyed, because they are an expression of the public opinion, not merely because they have powder and lead behind them. And as we look back over the past we may well wonder whether the peace movement would not have grown more rapidly than it has had woman, who suffers more than man from the results of war, been consulted before hostilities began.

Second: It is urged by some that woman's life is already The first objection which I remember to have heard

the results of war, been consulted before hostilities began. Second: It is urged by some that woman's life is already full of care, and that the addition of suffrage would either overburden her or turn her attention away from the duties of the home. The answer made to this is that the exercise of the franchise might result in a change of thought and occupation that would relieve the monotony of woman's work and give restful variety to her activities. And work and give restful variety to her activities. And surely the home will not suffer if the mother, "the child's first teacher," is able intelligently to discuss with her family the science of government and the art of successfully desiriet in the surface of the successfully desiriet in the surface of the

family the science of government and the art or successfully administering it.

"Third: Many well-meaning men and women affirm that suffrage would work a harm to woman by lessening the respect in which she is held. This argument would have more weight had it not been employed against every proposition advanced in favour of the enlargement of woman's sphere. This objection was once raised to the higher education of women, but it is no longer heard. The same objection was offered each time the door has opened and woman, instead of suffering degradation, has risen. stead of suffering degradation, has risen The Mother's Right.

The Mother's Right.

"Without minimising other arguments advanced in support of the extending of suffrage to woman, I place the emphasis upon the mother's right to a voice in moulding the environment which shall surround her children; an environment which operates powerfully in determining whether her offspring will crown her latter years with joy or bring down her grey hairs in sorrow to the grave.

The mother can justly claim the right to employ every weapon which can be made effective for the protection of those whose interest she guards and the ballot will put within her reach all the instrumentalities of government, including the police power.

Women may be Trusted with the Ballot. "For a time I was impressed by the suggestion that the question should be left to the women to decide—a majority to determine whether the franchise should be extended to woman; but I find myself less and less disposed to indorse this test. Samuel Johnson coined an epigram which is in point here, namely, that 'no man's conscience can tell him the right of another man.'

"Politics will not enfor by women's contracts it is

"Politics will not suffer by woman's entrance into it. If the politic world has grown more pure in spite of evil influences that have operated to debase it, it will not be influences that have operated to debase it, it will not be polluted by the presence and participation of woman. Neither should we doubt that woman can be trusted with the ballot. She has proven herself equal to every responsibility imposed upon her; she will not fail society in this emergency. Let her vote! And may that discernment which has, throughout the ages, ever enabled her to quickly grasp great truths,—made her 'the last at the cross and the first at the sepulchere'—so direct her in the discharge of her political duties as to add new glories to her and through her still further bless society."—Woman's Journal.

A Woman Minister and Suffragist at 89.

Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the first woman minister to be ordained in the United States, recently celebrated her eighty-ninth birthday in New York. Dr. Blackwell is also a pioneer suffragist and has laboured valliantly for the cause at a time, too, when to admit faith in such a doctrine meant social ostracisation. When Dr. Blackwell was prepared for college, in 1843, only one college (Oberlin) then known as the Collegiate Institute, admitted women. Since her ordination more than 2,500 women have become regularly ordained ministers. Dr. Blackwell spent her birthday anniversary in her private forest at Martha's Vineyard, planting trees.

A regular jury trial, the first in Illinois, with women as jurors, took place in Sycamore, De Kalb County, on June 2. It was a replevin suit, with a verdict for the defendant.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Ten Years' Changes in Occupation of Women.

Agriculture still stands at the head of all our industries—as far as the number of its workers are concerned. That is a great fact revealed in a huge Blue Book, published July 6, of over 1,000 pages, on occupations enumerated at the census of 1911. Here is the table of the industries in which over 200,000 workers are engaged in England and Wales:—

	Males.	Females.
Agriculture	1,134,714	94,841
Domestic indoor servants	41,765	1,260,673
Coal mining	968,051	3,185
Building	814,989	2,953
Cotton manufacture	250,991	372,834
Local government (including police		,
	412,501	176,450
and Poor Law)	535,799	
Engineering and machine making,	555,.55	,,2.0
ironfoundering and boilermaking	502,942	7,284
Dressmaking	3,826	333,129
Teaching	89,648	211,183
Inn, hotel service	178,550	110,506
Grocery	210,387	58,935
Tailoring	127,301	127,527
Printing, bookbinding and stat-	121,001	121,021
ionery	161,856	87,609
National Government	215,110	34,089
Wool and worsted manufacture	105,552	127,637
	172,000	
Boot, shoe, etc., making		
Altogether, 11,453,665 males and	93,171	
the age of ten more security 6 200		

the age of ten were occupied; 6,200,734 of the males and 680,191 of the females were married; 411,011 others were widows. The unmarried women in occupations outnumbered the married by more than five to one, totalling 532. The unoccupied married men numbered only 2, and unmarried (over ten) not in occupation d 2,208,535.

The total number of females over ten not in occupation was 10,026,379, of whom more than half, 5,950,653 were married; 3,122,493 were unmarried, and 953,793 were

Where Children Work.

In Lancashire there are 37 towns and in the West Riding of Yorks 18 with populations from 5,000 to 50,000, in which upwards of 25 per cent. of the boys and girls between 10 and 14 are employed. In many the proportions have risen since 1901. Most of the "part-timers" are engaged in textile trades, cotton manufacture accounting 4,200 out of the 11,479 boys and for 5,102 out of the

Women's Strange Trades.

Among the interesting occupations which women followed in 1911 were the following:—

Three were ministers of religion

Three were grooms.

One married woman and one widow were "sandwich-

One girl under fifteen and one woman over seventy-five were among the 210 females employed as "knackers" and cat's-meat dealers.

One woman over sixty-five was a coal-heaver

Three women over seventy-five were barmaids (but against this the men can set twenty-three waiters over

against this the men can set twenty-three waiters over seventy-five years of age).

Eight actresses were over seventy-five years old. Out of the total of 9,171 actresses, 3,373 returned themselves as tween twenty-five and thirty-five; 195 were under fifteen; 1,405 under twenty, and 2,557 under twenty-five.

There are six shepherdesses still at work. One is under twenty, and one under twenty-five.

Seven girls under twenty keep railway level crossings. One girl under twenty is a pilot at sea (but she is probably merely her father's assistant).

There is only one woman working as a plumber.

One woman aged thirty-five is a "coachman."

Women's Labour League.

Women's Labour League.

The Women's Labour League will take a prominent part in the conference of the Scottish Advisory Council of the Labour party, which meets in Glasgow on August 15. The league will submit resolutions for the approval of the conference on housing, the provision of suitable baths for the miners at the pitheads, and on Scottish Home Rule. No measure on the last-named subject will be acceptable to them upless the enfranchisoment of women is consequent. them unless the enfranchisement of women is one of its

Trade Board Rates: Men and Women.

Trade Board Rates: Men and Women.

The Trade Board established for the sugar confectionery and food-preserving trade has announced the rates which it proposes. These vary, in the case of male workers, from 6s. per week for those under 15 years of age to 26s. per week for those 22 years of age and upwards. Female workers, it is suggested, should be paid from 6s. per week under 15 years of age to 13s. per week at 18 years and upwards. In each case the rates are for a week of 52 hours—Challerge. hours .- Challenge.

MISS DORINDA NELIGAN.

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The following particulars of the life of a great woman will be read with deep interest, tinged with the regret that so staunch a supporter of the Women's Movement did not live to register her vote as a badge of citizenship.

Miss Dorinda Neligan, who passed away on July 18 at the age of 81, was a daughter of the late Lieutenant Thomas Neligan, of Cork, who served in the Peninsula War. Miss Neligan served as a Red Cross nurse in the Franco-German War in 1870. She spent some years both in France and Germany as a governess, and obtained a French diploma. It was her great knowledge of modern languages which helped to secure for her the appointment as Head Mistress of the Croydon High School for Girls in 1874, which position she held for 27 years.

She always took a keen interest in the higher education of women, and it was natural she should become a strong Suffragist. On June 29, 1909, she went on a deputation to the House of Commons and was arrested for refusing to go away. In November of the following year she went on another deputation to the House of Commons, the "Black memorable deputation. She succeeded in entering the yard of the House, and sat for some hours with Mrs. Pankhurst and others on the steps of the Strangers' Entrance. She went up again on the following Tuesday, but did not go out with the deputation, as she was afraid she might be a hindrance to the others in their rush to Downing-street. She always regretted the fact that she had not been to prison for the Cause.

Miss Neligan was a Tax Resister for several years; the fact became so well known that one of the local papers, in giving an account of her last sale, headed it "Miss Neligan's Hardy Annual," and

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A. E. McCLEAN, 37, ALDWYCH, W.C. (Under the Waldorf Hotel.)

another "No Surrender." It was always the same silver teapot that was sold.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914.

When she sent her last subscription to the W.S.P.U. for the great meeting at Holland Park Skating Rink a friend said to her, "Supposing you are prosecuted for subscribing to the funds of the W.S.P.U. and sent to prison." She replied, Let them; I do not mind!'

Her last illness was a very short one. She had a heart attack on Friday afternoon, July 17, on her way home from lunching with a friend. After lying down on her bed she seemed better, but afterwards became worse, and the doctor was called in. The next morning, before breakfast, she declared she was getting on famously, and kept very bright during the day, but a great change came during the evening, and she passed away at 8.30 p.m.

Among the many wreaths sent was one from the Headquarters of the W.S.P.U. with the following message attached from Mrs. Pankhurst:—"With love and remembrance for a brave veteran, whose life was spent in noble work for women and for the There were also lillies from the Croydon W.S.P.U., and a wreath from the Croydon Branch of the Women's Freedom League.

MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL AS TAX RESISTER.

July 27 saw an unusual distraint for income-tax sale t Mrs. F. A. Steel's pretty week-end cottage near

Aberdovey.

Mrs. Steel, following her last year's precedent, had offered the authorities, in payment of the claim (£1 15s. 9d.) the second chapter in MS of her famous book, On the Face of the Waters. This, however, they declined to take, though it was backed by two offers of £10 and one solid cheque for the same amount! The reason for this refusal being obvious; they did not wish to be held up to ridicule by the endorsement on the MS, which ran

"The book, of which this is the second chapter, was acclaimed by statesmen as being of more use to a due understanding of India than many Blue Books. This book has had portions of it chosen for inclusion, as an example of patriotism and heroism, in school readers no less than five times in three English-speaking countries. It is being sold because the men who acclaimed, the men who chose, deny that the writer can make a cross on a bit of paper."

The cottage was gaily decoorated with posters and the colours of the Women Writers' League, and there was a large attendance of sympathisers. Mrs. Steel, after challenging the right of the authorities to re-enter her premises—a challenge in which the law was absolutely on her side—permitted them to come into her garden as her guests, and therein afterwards conducted the sale entirely to her own satisfaction.

She subsequently sold the chapter for £10 and gave an address on the text, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's." When these two duties came in direct conflict, she said, as they did in the present instance, when acquiescence in head ever weather. The book, of which this is the second chapter, was

When these two duties came in direct conflict, she said, as they did in the present instance, when acquiescence in bad government meant the needless murder of children through bad housing, the needless prostitution of women through bad laws and the needless sweating of workers through bad economic conditions, it was time for those who saw the evil to protest. Tax-resistance was not violence; it was illegal to tax those who had no representation in Parliament. Besides she had helped the authorities to enforce their claim, she had even openly bought in her own goods, but she had made her protest. No one could say of her, and of those who acted similarly, that they had not rendered unto God the things that were God's. She hoped that every woman present who was able thus to protest would go away and do likewise.

Tax Resistance in Inswich

On Tuesday, July 14, Doctor Knight and Mrs. Lane had a wagon and pony cart sold for non-payment of dog tax. Mrs. Tippett and Miss Andrews both joined in the tax. Mrs. Tippett and Miss Andrews both joined in the protest. When Miss Andrews asked the auctioneer for two minutes to explain the cause of sale he said he could not wait, but she completely "took the wind out of his sails" by going on speaking and then thanking him for his courtesy in allowing her to do so.

A special meeting was held afterwards outside the sale yard, when a large number of men and women listened with ever-increasing interest while Miss Andrews and Mrs.

Tippett explained our policy and spoke on "Votes for Women." Beginning by standing afar off in a non-commital manner, the audience ended by forming a close ring round the speakers, and at the end questions were asked and the speakers applauded. Owing to the Flower Show in the park it was impossible to hold an evening

At Letchworth.

There was considerable excitement when Miss Ruth Pym, a Tax Resister, whose sale of goods had been expected for some days and a demonstration arranged, was informed by the Tax Collector late last Friday evening that her biscuit box would be sold the next morning at 11 in the Market-place. In spite of the evident desire to keep the sale "quiet" the Tax Resister and her friends did well. There was a very good gathering, and nearly one hour's speaking, and the resolution was put and unanimously passed that "it was unjust to tax without giving representation." We poster paraded the Garden City with "No Vote, No Tax." People were very sympathetic. The Collector did not like his job and being talked to by so many women. He meant to have the thing over before people knew, but our friends dropped their Saturday morning work and came; there is always a good Saturday morning shopping crowd, and as the holiday folk were arriving, we really had a good audience. C. L.

On Thursday, July 30, a pearl necklace belonging to Dr. Alice Corthorn, of Kensington, and a silver salver, which had been seized from Mrs. Dahl, were sold at Whiteley's Auction Rooms, Bayswater, because of their refusal to pay Imperial Taxes till women are enfranchised. A procession organised by the Women's Tax Resistance League marched down Queen's-road to Westbourne-grove, where a protest meeting was held opposite Arthur's Stores. Mrs. Louis Fagan took the chair, and the speakers were Mrs. Cobden Sanderson and Mr. Laurence Housman.

Continued Work.

Mrs. Kineton Parkes returned to London at the end of Mrs. Kineton Parkes returned to London at the end of July from a very successful tour in Ireland, where she has been lecturing on Tax Resistance under the auspices of the Munster Women's Franchise League and the Irishwomen's Reform League. She left later for Devon and Somerset, where she is giving a week's open-air meetings owing to the kindness of a member of Women's Tax Resistance League in lending her motor-car.

WHAT WAR MEANS.

On the initiative of the International Suffrage Alliance a great meeting of women was held on Tuesday, August 4, in the Kingsway Hall, to emphasise the imperative need for peace. Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., who was the first President of the Alliance, took the chair. She pointed out that women were not responsible for political events, but that the appalling situation emphasised the need for women to have the vote in order to be able to prevent its repetition. The following resolution was moved by Mrs. Creighton, who came to town at considerable personal inconvenience for the purpose:—

"In this terrible hour, when the outbreak of war in Europe is depending on decisions which women have no direct power to shape, this meeting of women, held under the joint auspices of many women's organisations, yet desire to face their responsibilities as citizens in dealing with the situation which has been brought about by the present crisis. On the initiative of the International Suffrage Alliance

desire to face their responsibilities as citizens in dealing with the situation which has been brought about by the present crisis.

"They deplore the failure of peaceful negotiations, the failure to settle the present international differences by conciliation or arbitration, and the outbreak of war in Europe as an unparalleled disaster.

"Women find themselves in the position of seeing all they most reverence and treasure, the home, the family, the race, subjected to irreparable injury, which they are powerless to avert. In addition to all the horrors of slaughter, women are to see their countries impoverished, their homes broken up, their children and their friends dying of starvation and disease.

Whatever its result, the conflict will leave mankind the poorer, will set back civilisation, and will be a powerful check to the amelioration of the condition of the masses of the people on which the real welfare of nations depends.

"The women here assembled call upon the Governments of their several countries to support every effort made to restore peace, and urge all Governments not yet involved to work unceasingly towards a settlement, not by force, but by reason that by their united efforts the war may be speedily brought to an end."

Mrs. Barton, representing the Women's Co-operative Guild, seconded the resolution, and it was supported by Mrs. Swanwick, representing the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies; Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, representing the Women's Suffrage Societies; Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, representing the Women's Suffrage League; Madame Gellrich, of Germany; Madame Schwimmer, of Hungary;

WILLIAM OWEN WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

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Madame Malmberg, of Finland; and Madame Thoumaian, of Switzerland. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Barton's stirring speech was warmly received; she urged women of all countries to stand together, and advocated a "Down Tools" policy to stop the war. Mrs. Swanwick pointed out that when men were called to war, women had to do men's work. Madame Thoumaian recalled the action of the Sabine women in flinging themselves between the combant Roman and Sabine men and thus ending the strife. The attitude of the meeting was

selves between the combant Roman and Sabine men and thus ending the strife. The attitude of the meeting was strongly in favour of peace.

A further resolution was moved by Miss Mary Macarthur, National Federation of Women Workers, Women's Trade Union League, as follows:—

"That this meeting urges Women's Societies to use their organisations for the help of those who will be the sufferers from the economic and industrial dislocation caused by the European War."

Mrs. George Cadbury, of the Peace Committee of the National Union of Women Workers, seconded, and Dr. Marion Phillips, of the Women's Labour League, supported the resolution, which was carried.

In Brockwell Park

Miss Nina Boyle was the speaker in Brockwell Park on July 26, and her eloquent address attracted and held a large crowd of listeners. Miss Boyle dealt chiefly with militancy and showed how every other method had been tried without success, and therefore the responsibility for militancy lay with the Government and the people of England. The audience seemed quite impressed by Miss Boyle's account of her experiences in Holloway. Questions were asked and Mrs. Mockford ably took the

The Order of the Star in the East.

At a meeting of the Manchester centre, held recently, presided over by the Lady Emily Lutyens, the following petition, signed by 64 members, was sent to the Home Secretary:—"We, the undersigned, members of the Order of the Star in the East, meeting in federation at Manchester, most earnestly petition you to stop immediately the cruelly barbarous operation of forcible feeding now being practised in our prisons. We would represent to you that the process is as useless as it is cruel, and is entirely unworthy of a civilized country."

THE VOTE.

PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY FUND. Third Year. SECOND LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

		· · · · · ·		£	S.	d.
Amount previously acknowle BRAN	CHE	C		179	19	10
Bowes Park Bromley Clapham (additional) Croydon (additional) East London Grays Hackney Highbury Ipswich (with Woolpit and Mid-London (first, instalmen)				2	0	0
Bromley					10	0
Clapham (additional)				7	18	6
East London			***	3	5	6
Grays				1	8	0
Hackney				10	0	0
Inswich (with Woolnit and	Had	loigh)		8 12	17	6 9
Mid-London (first instalment Montgomery Boroughs Portsmouth and Gosport (f	t)			15	0	0
Montgomery Boroughs				15	0	0
Portsmouth and Gosport (f Scottish Council	irst	instalm	ent)	50	0	0
Scottish Council Sheffield (additional) Southampton (additional) Swansea				1	0	6
Southampton (additional)					3	6
Swansea Tottenham and Stamford Hi				2	4	0
Tufnell Park	ш	•••		2	3 4	2
Waterloo (first instalment)				1	3	6
Tufnell Park Waterloo (first instalment) Winchester (additional)					4	0
// D D 11 / 13111 D					1	0
"Rose Day" (additional) Anonymous	•••		•••	100	1 0	0
"Freedom Leaguer"				10	0	0
Miss H. Fryer				3	3	0
Mrs. Carey				3 2	0 2	0
W. R. Snow, Esq				2	2	0
Lady Treacher				2	2	0
Miss M. Watson Petty (coll	lected)			15	6
Anonymous "Freedom Leaguer" Miss H. Fryer Mrs. Carey Mrs. George Cadbury W. R. Snow, Esq. Lady Treacher Miss M. Watson Petty (coll Highland Members (Per Mi Mrs. Linsell J. Y. Kennedy, Esq. Mrs. Tudor Miss Marguerite A. Sidley Mrs. Gugenheim	ISS E	. Muri	·ay)	1	10	0
Mrs. John Russell				i	i	0
J. Y. Kennedy, Esq				1	0	0
Mrs. Tudor Sidler	(collo	(boto			0	0
Mrs. Gugenheim			***		10	0
Mrs. Gugenheim Mrs. L. S. Gush (collected) Miss Mary Maud Miss H. Schlichter					10	0
Miss Mary Maud					10	0
Mrs. H. F. Stansfield (colle	ected)				10	0
Miss D. Allwork					5	0
Mrs. H. F. Stansfield (colle Miss D. Allwork Mrs. Thomson Mrs. G. L. Bennetton					5	0
Miss G Mallett					5	0
Mrs. Mary Salmon					5	0
Miss A. Sherwood					5	0
Miss E. J. Sherwood					5	0
Mrs. Thomas (Per Clapham B	ranch)			5	0
Mrs. Gilchrist Thompson					5	0
Mrs. G. Mallett Mrs. Mary Salmon Miss A. Sherwood Miss E. J. Sherwood Mrs. Fred Smith Mrs. Thomas (Per Clapham B Mrs. Gilchrist Thompson Miss Annie Jacob Miss An K. Chaplin (collected					3	6
Miss A. K. Chaplin (collected)		•••		2 2	6
Miss Mary Hickman					2	6
Mrs. A. J. Lane					2	6
Dr. Hanson		•••			2	6
Miss A. K. Chaplin (collected Mrs. L. Harrison Miss Mary Hickman Mrs. A. J. Lane Mrs. E. S. Townsend Dr. Hanson Miss D. J. Roberts Miss M. H. Saunders G. F. Sitzler, Esq. (collected) Collection at Garden Party					1	0
Miss M. H. Saunders			1		1	0
G. F. Sitzler, Esq. (collected)				0	1	0
Collection at Garden Party	***			6	5	0

Cheques to be made payable to the Women's Freedom League, and crossed "London and South-Western Bank, Limited."

"The Way the Wind is Blowing in the North."—We point out with great regret that, owing to a printer's error, the name of Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett as author was omitted from the stirring article under this heading which appeared in our holiday number. Such a pronouncement of policy necessarily came from the Founder of the Northern Men's Federation for Women Suffrage, and her personality was evident throughout to all who have the joy of knowing her and her splendid work for the Cause of Women Suffrage.

"THE ODD VOLUME."—A timely feature of the new number just out of this popular annual, edited by Mr. A. St. John Adcock, is a discussion of "The Coming Woman and the Man of the Future," by Jerome K. Jerome, G. K. Chesterton, Constance Smedley, Keble Howard, W. L. George, the Countess of Jersey, and I. Zangwill.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM: FORESHADOWINGS IN FICTION.

(By L. A. M. PRIESTLEY. Author of the "Love Stories of Some Eminent Women," &c. VI

"The Story of an African Farm," by Olive Schreiner,

Lyndall further continues her discourse with

Lyndall further continues her discourse with Waldo upon the position and prospects of Woman: "They bring weighty arguments against us when we ask for the perfect freedom of women," she said, "but when you come to the objections they are like pumpkin devils with candles inside—hollow and can't bite. They say that women do not wish for the sphere and freedom we ask for them, and would not use it!"

"If the bird does like its cage, and does like its sugar and will not leave it, why keep the door so very carefully shut? Why not open it, only a little? Do they know there is many a bird will not break its wings against the bars, but would fly if the doors were open." She knit her forehead and leaned further over the bars.

"Then they say 'If the women have the liberty you ask for, they will be found in positions for which they are not fitted!" If two men climb one ladder, did you ever see the weakest anywhere but at the foot? The surest sign of fitness is success. The weakest never wins but where there is handicapping. If we are not fit, you give us to no purpose the right to labour; the work will fall out of our hands into those that are wiser."

"They say that women have one great and noble work left them, and they do it ill. It is the work that demands the broadest culture, and they have not even the narrowest. But the woman who does woman's work needs a many-sided, multiform culture; the heights and depths of human life must not be beyond the reach of her vision; she must have knowledge of men and things in many states, a wide catholicity of sympathy, the strength that springs from knowledge, and the magnanimity which springs from strength. We bear the world, and we make it. There was never a great man who had not a great mother—it is hardly an exaggeration. The first six years it. There was never a great man who had not a great mother—it is hardly an exaggeration. The first six years of our life make us; all that is added later is veneer; and

yet some say, if a woman can cook a dinner or dress herself well she has culture enough."

"She smiled slightly: They say that we complain of woman being compelled to look upon marriage as a profession; but that she is free to enter upon it, or leave it,

fession; but that she is free to enter upon it, or leave it, as she pleases."

"Yes; and a cat set afloat in a pond is free to sit in the tub until it dies there; it is under no obligation to wet its feet. Let any man think for five minutes of what old maidenhood means to a woman, and then let him be silent. Is it easy to bear through life a name that in itself signifies defeat; to dwell, as nine out of ten unmarried women must, under the finger of another woman? Is it easy to look forward to an old age without honour, without the reward of useful labour, without love? I wonder how many men there are who would give up everything that is dear in life for the sake of maintaining a high ideal purity."

"And, then; when they have no other argument against us they say: "Go on. But when you have made woman what you wish, and her children inherit her culture, you will defeat yourself. Man will gradually become extinct from excessive intellect, the passions which replenish the race will die." She was silent then for a while, and said somewhat dreamily, more as though speaking to herself than to him:"

""They ask: What will you gain even if man does."

somewhat dreamily, more as though speaking to herself than to him: ""
""They ask: What will you gain, even if man does not become extinct? You will have brought justice and equality unto the earth and sent love from it. When men and women are equals they will love no more. Your highly cultured will not be lovable, will not love."
""A great soul draws, and is drawn with more fierce intensity than any small one. By every inch we grow in intellectual height, our love strikes down its roots deeper, and spreads out its arms wider. It is for love's sake, yet, more than for any other that we look for that new time. She had leaned her head against the stones, and watched with her sad, soft eyes the retreating bird. Then, when that time comes,' she said slowly, 'when love is no more bought or sold, when it is not a means of making bread, when each woman's life is filled with earnest, independent labour, then love will come to her, a strange sudden sweetness breaking in upon her earnest work; not sought for, but found. Then, but not now."

Alas! for Lyndall, it was not her's to greet that

Alas! for Lyndall, it was not her's to greet that golden time. Like many another beautiful woman, economically helpless, she fell by the wayside of life—a lovely flower bespoiled by the passion and

(To be continued.)

BRANCH NOTES. LONDON & SUBURBS.

Kensington.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914.

Kensington.

Our open-air meetings in North Kensington gain every week in popularity. Mrs. Mustard's logical and well-reasoned arguments in favour of Woman Suffrage were listened to and applauded by a large crowd, whose attention never wavered. It was touching to see the quiet but effective manner in which men in the audience dealt with some small boys bent on mischief. The Vote was quickly sold out, and several people asked for membership cards. Those of us who have been hearing Suffrage speeches for years felt particularly grateful to Mrs. Mustard for new points of view, and much fresh food for thought which she gave us. Will members please note that Mrs. Meeson Coates will not be "At Home" on Saturday evenings until further notice.

until further notice.

At our outdoor meeting Miss Reeves and Miss Rushbrooke, who were the speakers this week, had a big gathering, and were given an excellent hearing.

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.

Middlesbrough.

On July 27 a very successful open-air meeting was held at the corner of Borough-road and Lindhorpe-road. Mrs. Walker took the chair, and Mrs. Schofield Coates made a very impressive speech. The audience listened attentively and asked many questions at the end. On Tuesday a committee meeting was held at 35, Albert-terrace in order to make preliminary arrangements for the Sweated Industries Exhibition, to be held the third week in October.

As so many of our members were away on their holidays the garden party has been postponed until September, and we hope that those members who had worked hard to sell tickets and were disappointed will renew their efforts after the holiday. No meetings will be held during August, but if any members can spare the time to sell extra copies of the holiday number of The Vote, will they write up to Headquarters?

extra copies of the holiday number of The Vote, will they write up to Headquarters?

The Literature Secretary had a good sale of Votes in Stockton High-street last week, and took 100 copies with her on a voyage to Spain, in the hopes of disposing of them on the Pacific Liner. If any Freedom Leaguers, staying in the Lake district during the month of August, would like to help in the sale of Votes will they communicate with Miss A. Mahony, 5, Helvellyn-street. Keswick?

Portsmouth and Gosport.

There will be no further meetings until the beginning of September. Many thanks for the following donations to Birthday Fund:—Mrs. Midderigh, 5s.; Mrs. Casher, 2s.; Miss Speck, 2s.; and Mrs. Whetton, 10s.

Sale and Ashton-on-Mersey.

The last Branch meeting before the holidays was held on July 27 at Thornlea. Mrs Nidd's address on "The Vote, the Voice of the League," was followed with great interest. Members agreed that a Correspondence Column would be a welcome addition to the paper. Mrs. Nidd suggested that The Vote should be made a vehicle for self expression for members and Branches, while still retaining its present position as the messenger of the League. Notes on local events bearing in any way on the Women's Movement should be sent to the Editor. Mrs. Nidd also described three notable progressive efforts recently made in Manchester. (See page 262.) Branch meetings will be resumed the third week of September.

Winchester.

Winchester.

The shadow of war had made istelf already felt in the City when Miss Boyle came to address two meetings on July 27, at the Broadway, at 3 p.m., when Miss Trott took the chair, and at the Westgate at 7 p.m., when Mrs. Singleton presided. The audience readily understood that militancy is not always regarded by men as a wrong method, and distinguished between the different forms employed by different sections of Suffragists. Miss Boyle's recent experiences in the Police Court and in Holloway Prison interested the crowds exceedingly; they showed their opinions by applause and remarks of approval. A number of copies of the Traffic in Women were sold, also of The Vote, and a collection was taken. An open-air Fête is being arranged to take place in the middle of September. Now is the time for members to make use of their talents: histrionic, musical, artistic, etc., and to persuade friends also to give help; side-shows of all descriptions are desired, suggestions for the same will be most welcome. If there are any Branch members who have not yet ordered extra copies of the Holiday Number of The Vote, to sell or give away, please lose no time in writing to Miss Costa for them.

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SCOTLAND.

Kilmarnock. On July 18 a very successful open-air meeting was held at Laigh Kirk corner. Miss Eunice Murray gave a very interesting address to a large audience, who listened attentively for about an hour-and-a-half. A collection

was taken after the meeting and many copies of The Vote sold.

Our meeting on July 25 was most successful; it was held in the Abbey-square, and the crowd gathered long before our speaker, Miss Eunice Murray, appeared. They listened with much appreciation, and expressed regret that no evening meeting was to be held. A good collection was taken; The Vote and Liberal Cant sold well.

We held two excellent meetings on August 1, both afternoon and evening. The Rev. Mr. Spencer took the chair, and Miss Murray spoke. We had a large and sympathetic crowd, The Vote and W.F.L. badges being in great demand. We also had a good sale of pamphlets.

Scottish Scattered.

Scottish Scattered.

I have held meetings at Renton, Kilmarnock, Renfrew and Clydebank, all of which have been most successful; in every case the crowds have been sympathetic, and have eagerly bought The Vote and other Suffrage literature. I have also spoken at Glasgow Cross for the Northern Men's Federation. Mr. Illingworth took the chair, and helped me sell literature. We quickly cleared our stock, long before the demand had ceased.

ELEVICE G. MURRAY. EUNICE G. MURRAY.

Support the Suffrage Cause and avoid all risks of foreign travel by spending a week-end or longer at the Summer School now being held at Thornbank, Wellington-avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea, which will continue until September 12. The following friends have promised to speak:—Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, Mus. Bac., Miss Mary Neal, Mrs. Hylton Dale, Mr. Reginald R. Buckley, Mr. James H. Cousins, Mr. R. Dimsdale Stocker, and Mr. A. G. Penty. Meat and vegetarian diet provided; tennis, croquet and bathing. A donation to the Women's Freedom League will be given on all bookings which mention The Vote. Write to the Hon. Secretary.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L. LONDON AND SUBURBS.



Sunday, August 9.—Brockwell Park, 11.30. Regent's Park, noon. Miss Eggett and Mr. Darby. Sunday, August 16.—Brockwell Park, 11.30. Regent's Park, noon. Sunday, August 23.—Brockwell Park, 11.30. Regent's Park, noon. Miss F. A. Underwood. Clapham

Miss F. A. Underwood. CLAPHAN (COMMON, 6 p.m. Monday, August 24th.—CLAPHAM (1, Imperial Mansions, Bromells - road), Branch meeting, 7.30.

Sunday, August 30.—BROCKWELL PARK, 11.30. Miss F. A. Underwood. REGENT'S PARK, noon. Mr. Darby and

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.

Friday, August 7 to August 14.—Caravan Campaign.—
Newarr. Open-air meetings daily in district. Speakers,
Miss Goddard, Miss Becher and others.
Friday, August 7 to Monday, August 31.—Isle of Man
Campaign.—Headquarters, Douglas. Open-air meetings
daily, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Speaker, Miss Andrews,
Monday, August 17.—Grays. Open-air meeting, 8 p.m.
Monday, August 31.—Grays. Open-air meeting, 8 p.m.
Speaker, Miss F. A. Underwood.
Thursday, September 3.—Middlesbrough (Hinton's
Café). Business meeting.

Brighton and Worthing Campaign.

Friday, August 7.—Worthing. Open-air meeting at Fish Market, 3 p.m.
Saturday, August 8.—Worthing. Fish Market, 11.30.

Saturday, August 8.—Worthing. Fish Market, 11.30.

Monday, August 10.—Worthing. Fish Market, 3 p.m.

Tuesday, August 11.—Brighton. The Front, 3 p.m.

Thursday, August 13.—Brighton. The Front, 6 p.m.

Saturday, August 15.—Brighton. The Front, 11.30.

Monday, August 17.—Worthing. Fish Market, 3 p.m.

Tuesday, August 18.—Brighton. The Front, 3 p.m.

Speakers: Mrs. Merivale Mayer, Miss Rushbrooke,

Miss Trott, etc.

NORTH WALES CAMPAIGN.

Hon. Organiser: Miss A. M. Clark. Speaker: Miss Anna Munro.

Friday, August 7 to Saturday, August 8.—Rhyl. Meetings on the Beach daily. Miss Anna Munro.

Saturday, August 8 to Saturday, August 15.—Colwyn Bay. Meetings on the Beach daily.

August 15 to August 20.—Barmouth. Meetings on the Beach daily.

August 21 to August 25.—ABERDOVEY AND TOWYN. Meet ings on the Beach and in the Square daily.

August 26 to September 7.—Aberrystwyth. Meetings on the Beach daily.

SCOTLAND.

Clyde Campaign.

ROTHESAY.—Open-air meetings at the Pier nightly, at o'clock. Speakers: Mrs. Clarendon Hyde and Miss

Troughton.

Friday, August 7.—Helensborough, 11.30 and 3 p.m.

Saturday, August 8.—Dunoon, 11.30 and 3 p.m.

Monday, August 10.—Largs, 12 and 3 p.m.

Tuesday, August 11.—Dunoon, 11.30 and 3 p.m.

Wednesday, August 12.—Millport, 12 and 3 p.m.

Thursday, August 13.—Rothesay, 11 o'clock.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Friday, August 21.—Brighton. Miss Nina Boyle, on "The Future of the Race." 8 p.m.

A Delightful Garden Party.—Tea in the garden with Mr. Frank Debenham as hospitable host, at Hampstead; an allegory by Vera Wentworth given by the Actresses' Franchise League, showing woman casting away her chains, even though studded with jewels, and marching on to freedom; Miss Itala Conti's dancing children, full of the joy of life and grace of movement; recitations by the Actresses' Franchise League in the Music Room; also violin solos by Urik D. Tschaikowski; songs and pianoforte solos by the Misses Colenso. These were some of the delights of the garden party in aid of the International Suffrage Shop, which stood to gain much in good-will and financial help.

OUR CAMPAIGNS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914.

The Caravan.

The Caravan.

We have much pleasure in announcing the formation of a group of the Women's Freedom League in Grantham, Mrs. Stevens, 141, Dudley-road, having kindly consented to act as secretary; she has also promised to start work after the holidays by giving a drawing-room meeting. We have enrolled five members, and have several names of sympathisers who will join before we leave the town. The same result has been achieved in Peterborough. Miss Ida Garner, our secretary, organised an indoor meeting for us on July 31, a committee room being kindly lent by the Vicar of St. Paul's, New England. We had a very sympathetic audience, who listened with much attention to Miss Becher and myself, and at the close of the meeting we made six members, and Mrs. Garner has accepted the post of treasurer.

On Saturday Miss Barrs had to leave us after having done much excellent work for the Cause. Fortunately, the Misses Harvey, of Godalming, are able to spend a week with us, having joined the caravan on July 30. With their assistance, three dozen copies of The Vote were sold in one day in canvassing and street selling. Last Wednesday we held a meeting in the Co-operative Hall for the members of the Women's Guild. Miss Barrs presided, and an excellent adress was given by Miss Becher, who dealt with the ethical side of the Movement. We heard afterwards that several among the audience were strong Antis, who did not know it was to be a Suffrage meeting, and who at the commencement very ostentatiously went out, but they returned and stood in the doorway through-Antis, who did not know it was to be a Suirrage meeting, and who at the commencement very ostentatiously went out, but they returned and stood in the doorway throughout the whole of the speeches. We have now broken the ice, and no doubt in time our work will bear fruit even among the most unintelligent. On Friday, August 7, we leave for Newark, where we hope to obtain further members for our Eastern Branches.

Francis GODDARD. bers for our Eastern Branches. FRANCIS GODDARD.

North Wales Coast.

Hon. Organiser: Miss Alix Minnie Clark, Campbell House,

Hon. Organiser: Miss Alix Minnie Clark, Campbell House, Vesey-street, Rhyl.

Speaker: Miss Anna Munro.

The Campaign began in Rhyl on July 31, and will be continued there until August 8. Meetings are held on the beach daily, and Miss Anna Munroe is rapidly convincing the residents and visitors in Rhyl of the justice of Votes for Women. Her splendid speeches draw tremendous crowds, and the sympathy evinced is most encouraging. Over 600 copies of The Vote have been sold during the week, besides much Suffrage literature. Although previous enquiries had been made about the meetings, we were not informed until the Campaign had been started that collections were forbidden. I therefore earnestly beg for money to help to defray the cost; the expense is considerable, but the success of the Campaign justifies its continuance in spite of difficulties. A. M. C. Isle of Man.

Justifies its continuance in spite of difficulties. A. M. C. Isle of Man.

In charge: Miss Constance E. Andrews, 7, Belgraviaroad, Port Jack, Douglas.

During the week we have continued our meetings in Douglas. Mrs. Roberts, of Sheffield, has rendered very valuable assistance by taking the chair and selling The

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Vote and other Suffrage literature. We could do with many more workers, as the crowds are large, and there is much to be done; we are hoping for more help later on. The visitors here are beginning to understand and appreciate the policy of our League. Whenever our banner is unfurled a crowd soon gathers. One day, on glancing round, I found the tide had reached our platform, and the crowd cheered when I said it was indicative of the incoming tide of Women's Suffrage. Every time we have put our resolution it has been carried by large majorities. One night a band of youths were in the mood to upset our meeting, but the rest of the crowd was not in the mood to put up with this interruption, and helped the speaker to quell the disturbance. It seems an amazing fact to relate that many are hearing for the first time the real meaning of our Movement, which shows the need for these summer campaigns. "I thought," said one man, "that you were all bloodthirsty women; I have never heard that there were women like you asking for votes." These are the mad ideas they get from our subsidised Press. Who will help us to teach them otherwise? Our warm thanks are given to Mrs. Carey for so kindly sending copies of The Vote for free distribution. Donations towards the expense of the campaign may be sent to me at 7, Belgravia-road, Port Jack, Douglas, I.o.M. VOTE and other Suffrage literature. We could do with

Clyde Coast.
In charge: Miss Ada Broughton, Concord, Columshill

Clyde Coast.

In charge: Miss Ada Broughton, Concord, Columshill
Street, Rothesay.

The interest shown in our meetings has been well
maintained throughout the whole of the past month, and
they have been quite as popular and successful as on
previous occasions. Our audiences, almost without exception, have been most orderly and attentive, the women
especially have displayed the keenest interst in our Movement; many have been most regular in their attendance.
This is most encouraging as it proves that the women,
particularly the working women, are awakening from their
apathy and indifference and are beginning to realise that
the possession of the vote would not only raise the status
of womenhood in the body politic but would also improve
materially the economic position of women.

Mrs. Tanner, who has been the principal speaker for the
past three weeks, has addressed over fifty meetings during
that period, and has dealt with the subject of Votes for
Women from many different standpoints. Special thanks
are due to both Mrs. Hyde and Miss Bunten, who have
not only given valuable help in speaking but have also
superintended the sale of the Suffrage literature and The
Vote. Last week we were without a housekeeper, as
Mrs. Paton who was looking after our material comfort.

superintended the sale of the Suffrage literature and The Vote. Last week we were without a housekeeper, as Mrs. Paton, who was looking after our material comfort, was obliged to leave. However, our workers, ever ready to overcome difficulties, undertook this extra duty of housekeeping before starting out on their day's Suffrage work. Unfortunately the weather has broken, and we have been compelled to abandon several meetings during the week-end. As this will materially effect our finances, the organiser will be glad to receive any contributions toward the expenses of the campaign.

We beg gratefully to acknowledge the following:—A Sympathiser, £1; Miss Bunten, £5.

LONDON BRANCHES COUNCIL.

The Jumble Sale which was held at Tolmer's-square Institute on July 18 brought in a substantial sum to the funds of the Council. I should like to thank all members and friends who sent parcels, and also those who helped on the day of the sale. Jumble Sales are almost the only source of income the Council has, so we appeal to everyone when discarding things, or putting them on one side as useless and worn out, to send them to Mrs. Fisher at useless and worn out, to send them to Mrs. Fisher at 1, Robert-street, who is always ready to receive them for the next Jumble Sale. Already we are contemplating one in October after the holidays, which should be a good time for a sale. Please begin to save now for it.

ETHEL CLAYTON.

Church League for Women Suffrage.

We have received the following statement for publication as a result of a resolution passed recently at the half-yearly council of the League:—"The only methods employed by the 'Church League for Women's Suffrage' are those of prayer and education. Necessarily, therefore, the League dissociates itself from the distinctive methods, violent or otherwise, of all Suffrage Societies founded upon a political rather than a religious basis; and all such statements to the contrary, as have been sedulously published in the Press and elsewhere, are either founded on a misconception of fact, or are intentionally misn a misconception of fact, or are intentionally mis-

Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Association Mrs. Merivale Mayer has been appointed hon. secretary of the Association on the resignation of Miss Harriet Newcomb, who is now devoting herself to the work of the Overseas Suffrage Union. The Association remains in existence as the only organisation in this country of women



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THE MID-LONDON BRANCH of the Women's Freedom League holds open-air Meetings in Regent's Park every Sunday at 12 o'clock. Speakers next Sunday: Miss F. Eggett and Mr. Darby.

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