

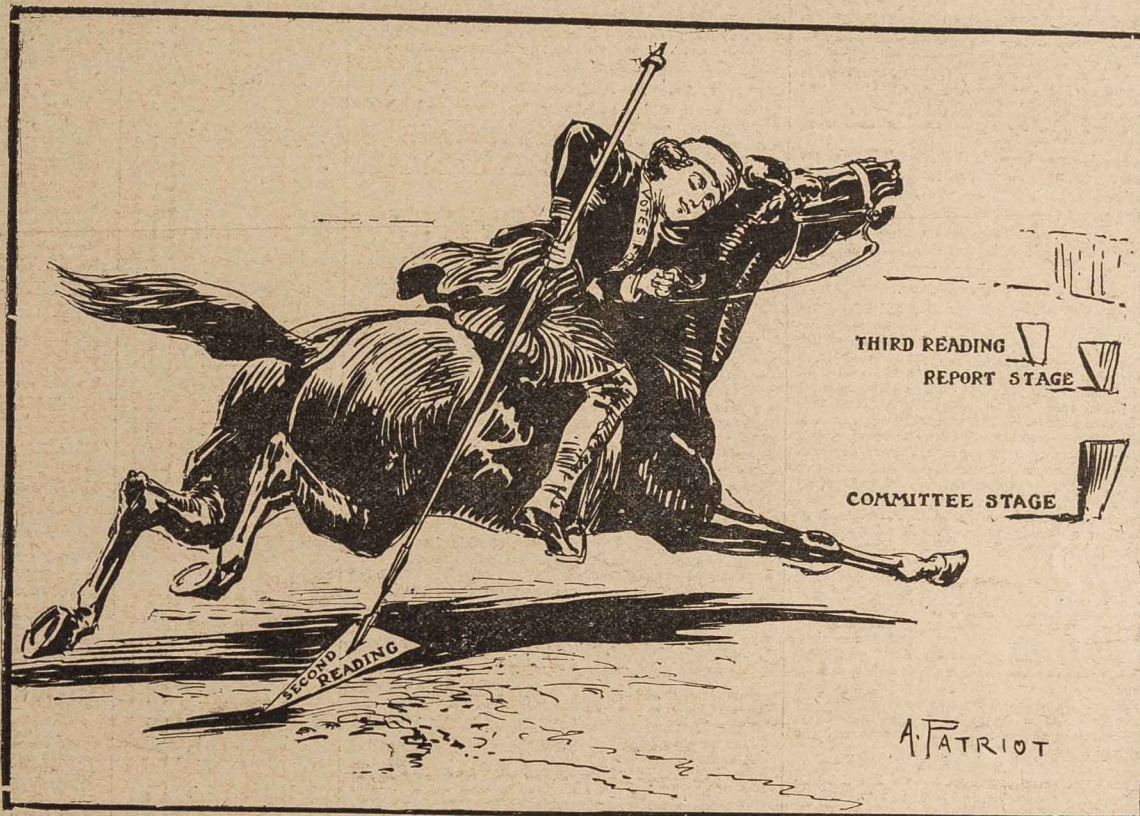
VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. IV. (New Series), No. 165.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1911.

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

THE OUTLOOK.

The Woman Suffrage Bill has triumphantly passed through its second reading. The most sanguine expectations of its supporters have been surpassed and a majority of 167 secured. Among the 255 members who voted for the Bill were 145 Liberals, 53 Unionists, 31 Nationalists, and 26 Labour men, while the minority of 88 consisted of 36 Liberals, 43 Unionists, and 9 Nationalists. From this it will be seen that within the ranks of every party a majority of votes were given in favour of the Bill.

The Debate.

The weakness of the anti-Suffrage case was strikingly illustrated in the course of the debate, for nearly all the arguments on that side were directed either against adult suffrage, which the Bill does not propose, or

against the restriction of the vote to women householders. It was only very occasionally that any attempt was made to defend the present sex differentiation by which women, merely on account of their sex, are debarred from taking their part as citizens of their country. Of those who spoke in favour of the Bill nearly all took care to make it clear that they would not be content with a barren second reading. Sir Geo. Kemp himself and several other speakers from the Liberal benches, Mr. Geo. Lansbury as a Labour man, and, finally, Lord Hugh Cecil as a Unionist, made strong appeals to the Government to grant facilities for the later stages this Session. We refer our readers to pages 524-527 for a full report of the proceedings, together with an impression written by Mr. Pethick Lawrence.

The Next Step.

It now remains for the Government to render effective the vote of the House of Commons by providing time for the later stages of the Bill, so that it may become law this Session. It is the plain duty of the leaders of the Liberal party to accede to this proposal. Last November we had the explicit pronouncement of three members of the Cabinet, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Birrell, and Mr. Runciman, that the Session of 1911 ought to see the enfranchisement of women. We understand that almost immediately the Conciliation Committee will bring forward a resolution in the House of Commons. This resolution will express the desire of the House to carry the Bill through its remaining stages. Suffragists throughout the country should lose no time in urging members of Parliament to vote for this resolution.

The Liberal Press.

Several of the most important of the Liberal Press are giving a strong lead on this question. The *Daily News*

points out that the dignity of Parliament and the honour of a noble cause will alike suffer seriously if Parliament is prevented from carrying its approval of a principle into legislative achievement, and concludes:—

There is an overwhelming case, therefore, for the granting of facilities and we trust that Mr. Asquith will see the justice of appointing this Session for the carrying out of his pledge.

The *Manchester Guardian* points out that this is the seventh time that a Suffrage Bill has passed through its Second Reading and remarks that:—

Early facilities for a full discussion in Committee ought to be granted, if only because the verdict of the House of Commons, already triumphantly and repeatedly given in favour of the principle, ought to be sought on the means by which it is to be put into practice.

The *Nation* urges that once the demand for the vote has been clearly formulated and powerfully expressed the sense of the community cannot possibly go on refusing it. It adds:—

We should not feel comfortable if women had reason to feel that their cause was being played with—yielded in principle, but denied in practice—as a matter of party tactics. The House of Commons cannot go on passing the second reading of Suffrage Bills, and then letting the whole Parliamentary benefit of that admission slip out of the women's hands.

The *Westminster Gazette*, while slightly less precise as to time, declares:—

From this time forward the idea that the question can be avoided by not giving facilities for Committee must be abandoned. In one way or another the Government must have a policy, if it is only the policy of giving facilities which will afford the Bill a full and fair opportunity in the House of Commons. The majorities recorded for the Bill must mean that, if they mean anything.

Up and down the country, papers which are strong in their support of the Liberal Party recognise that the hour has struck, and that the enfranchisement of women ought not to be any longer delayed.

The Determination of Women Liberals.

The Women's Liberal Federation, at its Conference in Manchester, has made a strong appeal to the Government. Mrs. Stewart-Brown is reported to have said:—

There had been times when their loyalty had been strained to the breaking-point, but the breaking-point had never been reached. If the Liberal leaders failed them now, their loyalty would be strained still more, their enthusiasm damped, and the incentive to work for the party destroyed, because from the Liberal party they expected justice to all classes, creeds, and both sexes.

Mrs. Eva McLaren said that up till now Liberal women had tried to be both true to the Liberal Party and to be Woman

Suffragists. Their loyalty had been strained. Very often they had to ask themselves if they were going to put their own enfranchisement first (which was their capacity to help to carry out reforms) or their Liberalism. Up to now they had had to try to do both, and she hoped that the time would never be reached when they had to decide between one or the other.

Views of Mr. C. P. Scott.

Very significant were the views expressed by Mr. C. P. Scott, President of the Manchester Liberal Federation. Addressing a great meeting of women on Tuesday night, he spoke as follows:—

But I should like to caution you against trusting to moral influences alone. You are not going to get this measure through without a little trouble. It may be a very stiff fight indeed, and it may even come to a point at which you as Liberals will have to make a very grave choice—a choice between loyalty to a principle and loyalty to your party.

The power which it will leave in the hands of the House of Lords such that you will not be sure of getting anything through unless it is passed either in the first or the second session of a Parliament's life. This is the first time that the House of Lords will have to pass a Bill which is not a Government Bill.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin.

A very striking and important ceremony will take place at noon to-day (Friday) in the House of Commons when the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Civic Authorities of the Dublin Corporation will appear at the Bar of the House of Commons to plead for the enactment of the Conciliation Bill.

The Insurance Bill.

The important scheme of National Insurance against sickness and unemployment proposed by Mr. Lloyd George will obtain sympathetic attention from men and women of all political parties in view of the fact that it is a genuine attempt by a man of great influence to combat some of the most serious social evils which prevail at the present day, and to ward off from the door of the poorer part of the community the terrible destitution and suffering which arise owing to sickness or failure of work.

THE DEPUTATION.

Several names have lately been added to the deputation list. In spite of the hopeful outlook for the Conciliation Bill, members of the Union are feeling, in view of past experience, that it is well to be prepared to make an effective protest against any possible trifling with the Bill.

Sex Differentiation.

I want you to put my name down for the next deputation, should one be necessary, or, of course, for any other militant work there may be to do. I could not write before, but I feel that if any tricks are tried, or facilities are refused after our splendid majority, every protest must be made.

THE DEPUTATION.

Those who find it impossible to volunteer for action themselves are considering what they can do to set others free to make any protest which may be necessary. Thus, a member who is too delicate herself to run any risks in offering to take care of the business of another member who feels it her duty to join the deputation.

THE DEPUTATION.

With regard to the proposals for insurance against unemployment, we have already pointed out in these columns that referring, as they do, solely to highly skilled men's trades, they will be an added burden on the shoulders of the poorer women taxpayers, and that for this the women obtain no return.

Women and Home Rule.

Two important resolutions were passed by the Council of the Women's Liberal Federation at the meeting in Man-

chester, to which we have already referred. The first was to the effect that Women's Liberal Associations should be advised to adopt the policy of working only for such candidates as have pledged themselves to support any Suffrage Bill against which the Liberal Whigs do not fall. This resolution was carried with only nine or ten dissentients.

This Council urges the Government in preparing the promised Home Rule Bill to recognise the claims of women, and to make due provision for the inclusion of women voters in the electorate for the proposed Irish Parliament to deal with the local affairs of Ireland.

This was adopted unanimously. A number of very important speeches were made on the occasion, which, owing to lack of space, we are unable to reproduce.

Deputation to Mr. Asquith from London University.

The London University, by 247 votes to 28, on Tuesday last passed a resolution in favour of the extension of the University Parliamentary franchise to women, and a deputation consisting of the chairman (Sir Ed. Buxton), the Rev. member for the University (Sir Philip Magnus), the Rev. Dr. Caldecott, Sir W. J. Collins, Sir Victor Horsley, Dr. Halliburton, Mrs. Scharlieb, Dr. McClure, Mrs. Bryant, Dr. J. Evars, Miss Edgell, Miss Punnett, Miss Garrett Anderson, the Rev. J. H. Shakespear, Sir A. P. Gould, and Dr. Martin was appointed to seek to interview Mr. Asquith to lay their views before him.

American Suffragist Procession.

The women of New York, following the example of this country, made an effective display on Saturday last, when they marched down Broadway in procession 5,000 strong. Among them were 200 college women and women representing every profession. It is estimated that 150,000 persons were spectators.

The Kiosk at the Crystal Palace.

This afternoon the Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace will be opened by the King and Queen, and a very large attendance is anticipated. The W.S.P.U. Kiosk, located to the New Zealand building, will be opened by Mrs. Parkhurst later in the day.

The Procession of June 17.

Preparations are rapidly going forward for the gigantic procession of women through the streets of London, which will take place on Saturday afternoon, June 17. Our readers will be glad to know that, in addition to those societies which we have already announced as likely to take part, we shall also have the presence of the members of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association. The total number of the processionists is estimated at between forty and fifty thousand, and the procession will be over five miles long.

Contents of this issue.

Among the interesting contents of this issue is the descriptive account given by Mr. Yoshio Markino, the well-known Japanese artist, of his visit to the House of Commons on Friday last, written especially for Votes for Women. We also draw attention to the important letters of Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Brassey, which we give on the opposite page.

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

April 3 to April 4.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the £100,000 fund. Includes names like Mrs. Florence Farmer, Miss Edith Bartlett, Miss Clara Hing, etc.

Notes:—Owing to printer's error in last week's issue, the following names were incorrectly stated; they should read: Per Miss Widdows—£10 0 0; Per Miss D. H. ... £10 0 0; Per Miss M. Phillips—£11 7 6.

Chèques should be made out to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and crossed "Barclay and Co."

WOMEN'S GREAT PROCESSION, JUNE 17.

(Reports from some of the Contingents appear on page 532.)

The Women's Great Procession of June 17, will not only be the greatest procession of women that has ever been organised in the world's history, but will also be specially representative in its character of the entire womanhood of the British Empire.

Walking in its ranks will be delegates from every part of the King's Dominions. The Imperial note will be further emphasised in a symbolic Pageant of Empire which is being arranged and managed by the artists:—Miss Downing and Miss Wallace Dunlop.

Every profession and occupation will be represented. Women who have won great distinction in their own career will be with us in large numbers. Amongst them will be found:—Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, the distinguished scientist, Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc., the English composer who occupies a unique position amongst the great musicians of the day.

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The Task before Members.

The success of the Procession is secure. The great task which remains to the members of the W.S.P.U. is to obtain during the next few weeks the utmost publicity, and to arrest the attention in London. London is a great city. Its population will be nearly doubled during the month of June.

How are these millions to know? How is their interest to be aroused? We cannot depend on the Daily Press to do the work of publicity for us. We have to do it ourselves.

We call upon our members in London and elsewhere to co-operate with us in carrying out a great Advertisement Campaign. Miss Dorothy Bowker is the Organiser of the Procession Advertising Campaign, and volunteers are asked to communicate with her at once at 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

The following letter from Lord Brassey was read at a women's suffrage meeting at Crowborough:— "I had been so glad to say that if I had been a member of the House of Commons I should have voted in the recent decision for the Bill introduced by Sir G. Kemp for the enfranchisement of women. My wife is very earnest in this cause. I am glad that by personal conviction not touched without grave consideration I am able to number myself in the growing ranks of the supporters.

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Canvassing.—A large army of canvassers is wanted. Permission can be obtained from managers of hotels, secretaries of clubs, heads of schools and boarding houses to put up notices on the boards, and a promise can be won of their assistance in spreading information among large groups of women, who can easily be reached in this manner.

Window Bills.—Bills have been printed in the colours in two sizes for display in windows, and readers of this paper are asked to display these bills in the windows or in front of their gardens, and to induce their friends and acquaintances to do the same.

The Fourth Method of advertising is more striking, and if widely carried out should be immensely effective. Our readers should make a banner announcing the procession and should hang it from a window that can be seen from the street. The banner should measure at least 3 ft. by 4 ft., and should be fixed on a bamboo pole. It can be purple or white or green. If purple or green the letters should be white, if white the letters should be purple.

There are countless other ways of advertising the great Procession. Drawing-room meetings should be arranged in the score during the next few weeks. A great campaign of meetings in the street and the market place will be organised, for which speakers are in great request.

LORD ROBT. CECIL ON THE BILL.

The following letter from Lord Robert Cecil appeared in the Times of Tuesday, May 9:—

"Sir,—I see that it is assumed in some quarters that the vote of the House of Commons on Friday last was a mere piece of Parliamentary hypocrisy, and that the members who formed the majority only did so because they were assured that their action would have no effective result. If it be true, their conduct is insulting and provocative in the highest degree. It is intolerable that those who urge a serious and deeply-felt political demand should be treated as if they were fractious children crying for the moon. Such treatment is a direct incitement to contempt for lawful authority.

I earnestly hope that we have seen an end of the discreditableness by which the claim of the supporters of this reform has so far been evaded. Last year we were told that the Bill had never been seriously considered by the House of Commons. Accordingly it was solemnly debated for two days, and the second reading was carried by a three-figure majority. Then it was said that nothing more could be done with the Bill, partly because there was no time and partly because the country had not had it before them.

"In the course of next year" (1911) "facilities must be given," said Mr. Birrell. Sir Edward Grey was even more explicit—"It has been my personal opinion that next year" (1911), "if the House remains of the same mind, facilities ought to be found for the proper discussion and further progress of the Bill." A General Election has since taken place, and in the new House the Bill has shown by a greatly increased majority that it does remain of the same mind.

This year, too, Parliamentary time is unquestionably available if the Government choose to give facilities for the Bill. What will they do? Mr. Asquith has pledged himself that the Bill shall have facilities during this Parliament. Everyone knows that it is inconceivable that any better opportunity than the present will be found for giving effect to that pledge. Will the Government act up to their promises, or are we to be met by further evasions? We heard much recently about the difference between the male and female sense of honour. If facilities for the Bill are again withheld, women may rightly thank God that such difference exists.

Yours faithfully, ROBERT CECIL.

LORD BRASSEY'S SUPPORT.

The following letter from Lord Brassey was read at a women's suffrage meeting at Crowborough:— "I had been so glad to say that if I had been a member of the House of Commons I should have voted in the recent decision for the Bill introduced by Sir G. Kemp for the enfranchisement of women. My wife is very earnest in this cause. I am glad that by personal conviction not touched without grave consideration I am able to number myself in the growing ranks of the supporters.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Public Dinner To-day to Dublin's Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor and Civic authorities of Dublin are appearing at the Bar of the House of Commons to-day (Friday) at 12 noon to present a petition on behalf of the Women's Bill. A public dinner in their honour will be given at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street (off Kingsway), to-day, at 7.30. Tickets, price 7s. 6d., from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The W.S.P.U. Kiosk.

To-day (Friday) sees the opening of the Festival of the Empire at the Crystal Palace by the King and Queen at 3 p.m. The W.S.P.U. are represented by the beautiful white kiosk, an illustration of which appeared in last week's issue of VOTES FOR WOMEN, where Suffrage literature will be sold. Miss Parkhurst will perform the opening ceremony.

Albert Hall, June 17.

All Boxes, Amphitheatre, Stalls, Arena, and Upper Orchestra tickets are now sold out, and practically all the Balcony at 6d. The Promenade Gallery has now been opened, and tickets for that to-day may be secured at 6d. each. Owing to the very great demand for seats, it has been decided to engage the Empress Rooms (five minutes' walk from the Albert Hall) for an overflow meeting. This meeting will be addressed by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Vida Goldstein, and Mr. Pethick Lawrence. Tickets for reserved and numbered seats in the Empress Rooms at 2s. 6d. are now available. Application should be made at once to Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. Empress Room Tickets are on sale to the public. Miss Hambling makes an urgent appeal for stewards for both these meetings. Members who are eligible, and they should send in their names immediately to her at the W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

London Free Meetings.

Last week at the Monday afternoon meeting at the London Pavilion, Pleadings-circuit, members and friends had the opportunity of hearing of the woman's movement in Australia. Next Monday, May 15, they will hear of the woman's movement in South Africa. At 8 o'clock, as one of the speakers will be Miss Nina Boyle, of Johannesburg, president of the South African Women's Enfranchisement League, a well-known Suffrage worker, and an excellent speaker. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., will also speak. The Stairway Hall meeting on Thursday, May 18, at 8 o'clock, will be addressed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.

Important Meeting at Caxton Hall.

Members and friends are reminded that a public welcome will be given to Mr. Hugh A. Franklin at the Caxton Hall on Monday next, May 15, at 8 p.m. Mr. Donald Cameron Swan will be in the chair, and the speakers will be Miss Vida Goldstein, Mr. Newton, and the Rev. Arnold Mathew (Old Catholic Bishop). Tickets, price 1s., and 6d. (reserved), may be obtained at the M.P.U. offices, 13, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C. A new edition of "Women's Fight for the Vote," by Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence revised and brought up to date, is now on sale, cloth 1s. net, paper covers 6d. net. Suffragette Sally," reviewed on page 528, is on sale, bound in the colours, price 6s.

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"SUFFRAGETTE SALLY."

"Suffragette Sally" is a story of the Woman's Movement of to-day, a story of the militant movement. In it the Suffragette will read and live once more through the exciting scenes which have crowded so quickly one upon the other during the last two years. Deputations, processions, arrests, imprisonment, hunger strike and forcible feeding, all are mirrored within its pages, the whole being deftly woven into a continuous tale.

Sally, the heroine of the book, is a cockney slavey who attends a Suffragette meeting one evening and straightway becomes attracted to the movement. The book tells of her experiences, of her conversion, of her attempts at speaking, at paper-selling; of her imprisonment and hunger strike, and how she finally paid that greatest of all sacrifices—life itself—for the sake of the cause she held so dear.

Interwoven with the story of Sally are the stories of two other women—Lady Henry Hill, who by her work and sacrifices persuades her husband to turn from an academic supporter to an enthusiastic worker for the cause, and Edith Carstairs, a "constitutional worker" who is gradually led to see that in the militant movement alone can her soul find salvation. Very beautifully is the inner meaning of the movement explained to Edith Carstairs by Lady Henry Hill.

"Have you ever watched the tide come in?" asked Geraldine. "When it's far out, a long way from the shore, it ripples along gently, as the women's movement did for fifty years; a very lady-like tide; and nobody heeds it—nobody on the shore, I mean. But when it gets to the beach, and the slope is steep and there are stones and rocks which stem the force, the irresistible force of it, then the smooth waves change to breakers, and the nearer it comes to its destined goal, the fiercer the conflict."

"But—" Edith said, and stopped.

"It comes in all the same."

"It was coming in just as fast, wasn't it, when it moved suddenly?"

"Because there was nothing to stem it. The rocks—if I may credit the rocks with intelligence—or the lack of it—the rocks, seeing it so far away, so unobtrusive, so patient, imagined in complacency that it would never reach them, or that, if it ventured near, it would be easy to beat it back."

"Then, you—do you approve of the militants?"

"If I didn't, I should still stand up for them, since it is they, undoubtedly, who have brought on the movement to where it stands to-day."

Alarmed at the change in Edith, her relatives take her to an Anti-Suffrage meeting, in the hopes that she may perceive the error of her ways. But although she owns to being much impressed, the result, as will be seen by the following quotation, is not precisely that which had been hoped:

"It was not till she had said good-night and had reached the dining-room door that she compelled herself to candour. Then turning and facing the room, she said:—'I'm very much obliged to you, both to you Mrs. Dallas, and you, Aunt Elinor, for—taking me to-night; but I think I ought to tell you—it wouldn't be fair not to—how I—I feel about it. I said I was impressed—and so I was; and that I take a different view—and so I do. But what they said made me understand for the first time why women join the—the militants.'"

The full story of Edith Carstairs' gradual conversion to militancy we must leave our readers to find out for themselves. Suffice to say that she goes through all the stages so well known to those in the movement.

"This is a story which cannot be finished now," says the Author. "The happenings in it, in so far as they have to do with matters political, with prisons and public meetings and turmoil in the streets, are true happenings; and the end has not happened yet. Whether that end will come before more women have died in what is called cheap martyrdom, is a question the answer to which lies hid in the unborn months. It may be that to the women of England will be given that which is already possessed by the women of England's Colonies, while there is still some little grace in the giving. It may be that the forces of strife have done their work and that wisdom will lead the way to peace. It may be that God, riding no more upon the storm, will plant his footsteps on the heaving sea and say to the waves: 'Peace; be still;' so that the tide may come in gently. It is bound to come in, since the forces of evolution are stronger even than the force which draws the material tide; it may not pause in its coming; but, till it has reached its appointed place, the end of this book cannot be written."

The general public will probably say that this book is exaggerated—that such scenes as are depicted could not have happened in civilised England. But the women in this movement know that the incidents are only too real, that the scenes are only too familiar, and knowing, they thank Miss Colmore for what she has done.

M. D. H.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- "The Mainspring." By C. Ashmore Ash. London: Digby, Long, and Co. 6s.
- "Songs of a Factory Girl." By Ethel Carnie. London: Headley Bros. 1s. net.
- "The Englishwoman." May. London: Sidgwick and Jackson. 1s. net.
- "English Review." May. London: Chapman and Hall. 2s. 6d. net.
- "Economics for Business Men." By W. J. Weston, M.A., B.Sc. London: Isaac Pitman, 1s. 6d. net.

"Suffragette Sally," by G. Colmore. London: Stanley Paul. On sale at the Woman's Press, bound in the colours, price 6s.

- "Three Plays by Brieux." Preface by G. B. Shaw. London: A. C. Fifield. 5s. net.
- "The Coronation." By Christopher St. John and Charles Thureby. London: The International Suffrage Shop. 2s.
- "Ingram." By R. H. Gretton. London: Grant Richards, 6s.
- "Why Bully Women." By T. M. Kettle. Dublin: Irish Women's Franchise League. Price 1d.

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"THE BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL."

The fact that Woman Suffrage is now in the forefront of politics is proved by the drama of the day, which in holding up the mirror to nature is obliged to touch upon the woman's question. The play now drawing crowded houses to the Globe Theatre, owing to Miss Titheradge's superb acting, brings right home to the general public the disability of women before the law, especially in the Divorce Court! Miss Madge Titheradge, the dainty, attractive butterfly, encouraged by all to flit about in irresponsibility, settles unsuspectingly on the cruel wheel, which is likely to whirl her into social ruin and disgrace. The little butterfly, cruelly tortured by the process of the Divorce Court, is made to realise in a flash all the degradation, the injustice, the ignominy, to which her sex is subjected in those tribunals where man-made law is administered by men, and where men alone sit in judgment. In her hour of anguish she cries aloud that it is no wonder that hundreds of women have let their cases go through default rather than submit to the cruel flogging.

The days of the Inquisition are long past, but this play proves that similar torture is in our midst, although of a more refined nature. The bitter cry for the need of a better understanding of the woman's point is wrung from the victim at her darkest hour. The whole scene forms a *prima facie* case of the necessity that juries which deal with cases of divorce or marriage shall be composed of as many women as men. It was so clearly a case of "heads you win, tails I lose," for that woman before a masculine legislature and a male administration. The butterfly was even held blameworthy for her very powers of attraction. This was more than hinted at by Sir Robert Fyffe's cheap compliment paid to the creature whom he was remorselessly dissecting.

Again, when women sit upon juries in these cases it will not be possible for the barrister to bully those they question, and as a result to terrify them. Mrs. Admaston tells her faithful maid that if she were put in the witness-box Sir Robert Fyffe would make her say anything he wished. Sir Robert Fyffe, towards the end of the scene, seems to exercise upon Mrs. Admaston something of the horrible fascination of the serpent exercised over its victim. Such methods should be ruled out of our courts of justice—they savour too much of the Inquisition. On the other hand, when cries of torture are wrung from the victim, the judge is not debarred from making cutting and insulting remarks to her.

It is the magnificent acting of Madge Titheradge which makes us realise the horror of the present state of affairs. The play itself is a faithful presentation of a very common, everyday problem, in which Mr. Lewis Waller makes a very attractive villain, who is not all bad, and Mr. Norman McKinnel acts the part of the prosecuting counsel to the life, whilst Sam Sotheran is an amusing peer with no superfluity of brains. But it is Miss Titheradge who in the trial weaves the magic spell of perfect art, which is the faithful handmaid to nature, so that the necessity for the woman's point of view in public life is clearly indicated. This is all the more remarkable in a play in which there are two villains—the one Roderick Collingwood, the other Lady Atwill—but in which, whereas the man is well whitewashed in the end, the woman, who is no more despicable in her methods than the man, is cast into outer darkness amidst weeping and gnashing of teeth.

It is interesting to note, by the way, that Judge Giles of the Justice Court of Olympia, Washington, after presiding over a case last December, in which women had for the first time acted as jurymen, paid a high tribute to their superiority to any jury that had ever sat in his court.

E. W. D.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MISS TITHERADGE.

The stage does not only educate those who hear a performance, but even those who take part in it. Miss Titheradge is known as a good Suffragist and as given liberally of her talents to help the movement, but even she confesses that until she played this part she never realised what it must be to a woman to be tried by a man, cross-examined by a man, and judged by men only, even in those matters where only a woman can understand and sympathise.

"In the play I feel helpless and hopeless," said Miss Titheradge to a VOTES FOR WOMEN representative, "when I see nothing but men around me. A woman's face looking at me with sympathy and understanding, that is what I want. How can men possibly understand? I think most certainly that women should be on juries, and I believe that the play has had a great influence upon men who have come to see it. It has made them think, and I know that they have been very much moved. They have had it brought home to them, by a performance on the stage, that it is cruel and unfair for a woman to be judged and condemned by the other sex. Indeed, I think that women should take their share in everything together with men."

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND. FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1911.

THE NEXT STEP.

The second reading of the Woman Suffrage Bill having been carried by a majority far exceeding the majority of 126 by which the Government hold office, the next step to be taken is to ask the Government to provide facilities necessary to enable the Bill to become law before the end of the Session. The Prime Minister's pledge to give the House of Commons facilities for effectively dealing with Woman Suffrage in this Parliament entitles the House to demand those facilities in the present Session.

The fact that the Bill has passed its second reading is in itself a sufficient argument for taking the remaining stages this Session, for it would be unnecessary and wasteful to require that it should again be passed through the second reading stage in a subsequent Session.

Further, by promising effective facilities in this Parliament the Prime Minister has led women to suppose that they will vote at the next General Election. Unless facilities are given now this expectation may be destroyed by a sudden and unforeseen dissolution of Parliament.

But there is a third and even more substantial reason why facilities should be granted this Session. As we have already shown in these columns, the effect of the Parliament Bill is to make it imperative that the Woman Suffrage Bill shall be passed this Session, because while the Parliament Bill enables the House of Commons to drive through into law, in spite of any opposition offered by the Lords, all Bills passed in the first and second Sessions of a Parliament, it permits the House of Lords to delay the enactment of Bills introduced in the third and fourth Sessions, until after a further General Election. This means (for we assume that the present Session is more convenient than next for the consideration of Woman Suffrage) that if women are to have their promised right of voting at the next Election, the Woman Suffrage Bill must be carried this Session, and no later.

This view of the matter has the support of one of the most prominent of the men supporters of Votes for Women—Mr. C. P. Scott, editor of the Manchester Guardian, and president of the Manchester Liberal Federation. Speaking of the effect which the provisions of the Parliament Bill will have on the fortunes of the Woman Suffrage Bill, Mr. Scott points out that "the power which the Parliament Bill will leave in the hands of the House of Lords is such that you will not be sure of getting anything through unless it is passed in the first or second Sessions of the new Parliament's life," and he urges that the enactment of the Suffrage Bill be made a certainty by the provision of facilities this Session.

The Prime Minister has himself explained the working of the Veto scheme which he has established by means of the Parliament Bill, by saying that "after the first and second Sessions of a new Parliament, you cannot take advantage of its machinery for over-riding the decision of the Lords." Thus, we have the authority of the Prime Minister himself for our statement that the effective Sessions of a Parliament are the first and second Sessions only.

The Prime Minister has promised effective facilities for this Parliament, and effective facilities are obviously those facilities which are provided in effective Sessions. Interpreting the Prime Minister's pledge in the light of his own account of the practical operation of the Parliament Bill, we find that we are in possession of a watertight pledge of facilities this Session. In other words, what was originally a pledge for this Parliament has, as the result of the Constitutional change made by the Parliament Bill, become a pledge of facilities—the fulfilment of which necessitates action this Session.

Had the Prime Minister's pledge taken this form in November, when it was first made, the women's deputations and the painful scenes which ensued would never have taken place, because the pledge would have been accepted by this Union, and no protest would have been made unless and until it should have appeared that the pledge was not to be fulfilled. Our objection to the pledge, as we explained as soon as it was made, was that it lacked the essential element of definiteness as to time. The use of the word "Parliament" instead of "Session" left it open to the Prime Minister to decline in each succeeding Session to pass the Bill, on the ground that what he had promised was facilities for the existing Parliament and not any particular Session. In this way we might have been kept waiting Session after Session for the promised facilities. But now that the Prime Minister has told us in so many words that in consequence of the provisions of the Parliament Bill "this Parliament" means "this Session," the element of definiteness as to time which was formerly lacking is now supplied. The pledge cannot now be used to keep us in a state of uncertainty and suspense until the very end of this Parliament, but must be either kept or broken within a certain period of time.

"Why are you taking it for granted," we may be asked, "that the House of Lords will reject the Bill?" In answer to this question, there are two points to be made. The first is that though we do not know what the attitude of the House of Lords would be to a Suffrage Bill, we are determined to run no unnecessary risks. The Home Rule Bill, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, the Bill for the reversal of the Osborne Judgment, and many others are to be protected from the opposition of the Lords by means of the scheme established by the Parliament Bill. We claim this same protection for the Woman Suffrage Bill. The House of Lords may be as much in favour of Woman Suffrage as is the House of Commons, or it may not. Naturally, we prefer the absolute security which Mr. Asquith assures us is afforded by the Parliament Bill to all measures introduced at the beginning of a Parliament.

Again, people who still speak of the Lords rejecting Bills do not, as yet, fully realise the Constitutional changes wrought by the Parliament Bill. By virtue of this Bill, the Lords are to part with their old right of rejection, their exercise of which exposed them to so much condemnation and attack. In exchange they are to receive a new statutory right of delaying the passage of Bills introduced in the later Sessions of a Parliament until after a General Election. The exercise of this right is evidently regarded by Mr. Asquith, and those who think with him, as a perfectly proper proceeding. As the basis of the right of delay which the Parliament Bill gives to the Lords, Mr. Asquith has set up the theory that for two years after its election, the House of Commons can claim to represent the people, but that after that time their claim to be representative of the people becomes so much weaker that their will is not entitled to prevail over that of the House of Lords.

In view of the power which the Government are entrusting to the Lords, it would be most unwise for Suffragists to rely upon getting the Bill through the House of Lords before the next Election unless it is passed through the House of Commons in the present year. We do not, of course, admit that the Lords are entitled to exercise their right of delay at the expense of the Woman Suffrage Bill, because it would be unreasonable to insist upon referring it to an entirely male electorate, whose interests are not directly concerned. But, as we know only too well, in the game of politics as it is played to-day considerations of this kind, are all too often overlooked, and therefore we realise the serious danger in which we should stand were the Prime Minister to refuse to fulfil his pledge of facilities in the present Session.

Christabel Pankhurst.

MY MEMORANDUM OF MAY 5.

By Yoshio Markino.

Author of "A Japanese Artist in London."

I had been looking forward to the 5th day of the 6th month this year so much, as all the readers of this paper had, I suppose. I need not explain why. It was such a strange coincidence that we celebrate this day in Japan as the Boys' Day (while the 3rd day of the 3rd month being the Girls' Day). On the Girls' Day girls invite all boys, and on the Boys' Day boys invite all girls most courteously. And so on this Boys' Day most of the Hon. John Bulls welcomed the Suffragettes' Bill at the House of Commons.

Now, let me write my memorandum of this joyful day.

A few days ago I wrote and asked one of my M.P. friends to give me a pass for the Parliament. Unfortunately, he had not quite recovered from his illness. His wife was kind enough to put my request in the hand of another M.P. But she expressed her fear that there might be very little space left in the gallery. I said to myself, "How foolish I was not to think of that. This is the most important day for the British nation. There must be so many who were very anxious to witness the debate. I am only a little foreigner, after all. I preferred one more British subject there to my own little self. I shall be contented by reading the result in the papers."

Thus I gave up all my hope. But on the morning of 5th Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst most kindly called upon me. They told me they have secured a pass especially for me. I was very excited. Immediately—no, to speak more accurately, I so disgracefully asked my friends to wait a few minutes for changing my clothes—I was driven in their motor to the Parliament.

I have not been at Westminster for a long time, and I saw a great change there, when our motor approached to the Parliament.

What! Blockaded everywhere round there! Were there any among the Anti-Suffragette members of the Government, who anticipated the attack of the Militant Suffragettes and tried to protect them by blockade? Of course not, it was for the seats of the Coronation! But you would not blame me, if I tell you I had such a suspicion (only for half a second though), because that iron bars for the ladies' seats in the House was made by the same idea. Then we saw the "Sandwiches" of the Suffragette and of the Anti-Suffragettes both. They were well mixed, and the two opponents were making themselves into "Sandwiches." I thought it gave rather a paradox effect that those placards of "Women do not want votes" should be carried by men!

After I said "goodbye" to Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst I went into the House. A police pointed at a narrow stairs, and I climbed them up. There on the upstairs, a big book was open. I had to sign my own name and address and give up my ticket. What do you call that man who is keeping that name book? Steward? Gatekeeper? Bookkeeper? or what?

He said to me, "So you are an artist? I suppose you want to sketch the Parliament?" I said, "Not quite necessarily. I may sketch if I feel I want, may I?"

"Well, we have nothing very important to-day." Fancy nothing very important! What else could be very important for me then? He pointed at the paper for me and said, "You see it is only about 'Votes for Women.'" I could not help my burst into laughter and he laughed very much too. I am sure he thought I was such a strong Anti-Suffragette and ridiculing "Votes for Women."

Poor fellow, he never thought I was laughing at him. He might be a little more sensible only if he saw me a few minutes ago, when I was sitting opposite Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst in the Suffragettes' motor!

I asked him again, was the debate going on? He said, "O yes, since 12 o'clock." So I rushed into the gallery! Mr. Haviland-Burke was just ending his speech.

Ha, ha! I see. This is the world-known British Parliament! I have seen its photos, etchings, oil or water-colour paintings ever since I was a boy in Japan. Everything was so familiar to me. I felt as if I were in my old home. However, there were two things quite fresh to me. One was that iron-cage on the gallery opposite ours. The stone frames were very faithful copy of the gothics of all other parts of the House. But the colour of the stones were so new,

and from artistic point of view they were not at all nice. And then those horrid iron bars in the frames! It gave me the impression as if I were in Holloway instead of Westminster! It wouldn't amuse me so intensely only if some dreadful looking murderers or Apaches were in there. But on the contrary, I saw through the iron bars some charming and beautiful and most delicate John Bullesses! That was the capital comedy. If I were able to add some smart music to that, I am sure, Mr. Edwards or Mr. Frohman would take this play to their theatres immediately.

Of course, I understood that iron-cage business was only for temporarily. O, how graceful would the House of Commons look when those horrible things were taken off. Nay, not only the Parliament, but England in all shall be more dignified!

The other fresh thing to me was the jolly laughter of the members! I did wish my father was alive and was able to see the Parliament. He would be ever so much delighted, for that was the exact ideal of his.

My father was an advanced scholar of the Ancient Chinese Classics and philosophies, and he had many pupils. Whenever these young pupils had debates, they were often too excited, and began to quarrel. My father used to tell them, "One who loses his head so quickly shall never attain the real wisdom. My dear children keep your mind easy, and have your debate amidst the laughter."

Now-a-days I often see the news of the Japanese Parliament in the London papers. You must have read those news, too. The members often lose their self-controlling powers, and there the brutal blows and fightings are going on. What a great contrast with the British parliament! I wish Japan will have that jolly laughter of John Bulls soon.

At the first instance, I thought those debaters were talking too long. They might easily condense their speeches, and give the important part only. But I thought it over again and found out I was mistaken. They were quite right.

I know the medicine will cure me, but when it has disagreeable taste, I can not get it down through my throat. I eject it immediately. But with such medium as sugars, milk, or brandy, I can easily swallow my medicines.

To let your own opinions get into the minds of your opponent, you need the mediums such as humour or hypothesis. Otherwise they will eject your high opinion without any reason.

To talk my impression shortly, I admire that peaceful Parliaments of the jolly John Bulls from the top to the bottom.

Now, let me sincerely congratulate all my Suffragette John Bull friends for such a splendid majority of this day's debate. Evidently there were only 88 against you. Do you ask me my impression about those Anti-suffragette members? Well, when I was in San Francisco I saw the play called "1492." The scene was the Spanish Court; the date was when Columbus came back from America. All the members of the Court had debate whether the earth was round or flat. Many "distinguished" nobles laughed at the idea of Columbus. Queen Isabella was the only person who trusted Columbus. By the way, wasn't Queen Isabella a woman? To-day it is merely comedy, but at that time those poor second-class brains were quite serious.

While I was listening to the debaters of the Anti-suffragette members at the parliament I recollected that play of "1492." Some day (quite soon, I am sure) let us write a play. It would be a splendid comedy.

Our children would dislocate their jaw-bones by laughing too much at this comical play called "1911."

My dear Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN, may I add a few words to this memorandum?

Since I wrote "Suffragette" chapter in the English Review, many Anti-suffragette John Bull friends come to me to demonstrate the matter. They all have one same opinion. That is they fear woman voters would give harm to the country. Sincerely and seriously I do love those modest and patriotic John Bullesses. They themselves are proving my logic which I wrote in the English Review. I asked each of them if she thinks she herself might give harm to her country? And I said, "It is a paradox. If you are so anxious for your country, you cannot ruin your country." One of them said, "I think I am all right, but there are some worthless women." Hark, every one of them is saying same thing. None of them are careless of their country, but they all are too careful. Isn't it a very hopeful sign after all?

I feel those Anti-suffragettes are worth of voting as much as you suffragette. Every John Bullesses are such splendid patriots. Indeed, all the John Bullesses are quite ripe, and very safe voters.

GETTING NEW READERS.

We have come to a critical point in the agitation for Woman Suffrage. There is a good Bill in the House of Commons, with plenty of good support. There is no valid reason why it should not be carried into law this Session. Opposition it will have of course, but opposition can be swept away by the tide of popular determination. Apathy and ignorance are the only things which, by hindering the rising of the tide, can prevent the passage of the Bill. And the most effective way to dispel those twin barriers to progress is to extend the circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN. It may be that it is just the one piece of work which a single member can do which will decide the struggle this year. To get it done may be to secure victory, to leave it undone may mean a further delay. That is why members of the Women's Social and Political Union are setting themselves so vigorously to work to secure new readers at once.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number of Readers. Includes names like Mrs. W. Green, Miss Curdock, etc., with counts.

Others have been received this week for the paper to be sent to Shanghai, Vienna, Baltimore and New Haven, U.S.A., Mexico, Northern Nigeria, and Mosel Bay.

Miss Reynolds writes that she has secured eight new weekly customers, to whom she delivers the paper regularly either personally or by post. One is the schoolmistress of a little village near Leicester, who tells her that it is eagerly read and discussed by quite a large circle.

Miss Jessie Smith has added two more men and two women who have promised to take the paper regularly if she calls with it, bringing her number up to two dozen a week. Sometimes she posts one or two to a lighthouse, where it is much appreciated.

"All I Can Do." How much one busy woman is able to accomplish is shown by the following interesting letter received from "M. E. F. L.," who is staying in a town in the Midlands:—

This town appears to be almost in darkness with regard to Votes for Women.

It is true the station bookstall takes the paper; but I have been to every newsgent here and not one stocks it. I have, therefore, arranged with one of the principal newsgents that he shall take 6 copies every week and put them prominently in his shop, and if he does not sell them I will buy them all.

He has done this for this week, but has not sold one, so I have taken them to give away, and he will get a fresh lot in. I gave one to the Grand Hotel, and they put it on their hall table, and I have offered to supply the public library. I left a copy with the librarian, but it seems the committee must be consulted, and they will let me know shortly whether I may be permitted to supply them. I shall have it also at private houses. I intend to-day to interview two more newsgents and offer them to buy what they do not sell if they will prominently display the paper.

I shall also offer a copy to the Royal George Hotel, and I shall send one to the headmaster of the School.

I fear this is all I can do. I am a professional pianist, so my time and strength are taken up in other ways.

Making up for Lost Time. Mrs. Newton, of Willesden, who joined the Union in January of this year, has been trying to make up for lost time in the past joining before. She has been successful in getting nine people to take the paper regularly from their newsgent, and she herself buys four every week and distributes to those who she hopes will soon become regular readers.

Mrs. M. du Sautoy Newby conducts a house-to-house canvass in Hfracombe, and has got many new readers; she also proposes to present a copy to the Working Men's Club while Miss Ball sends one to Smith's Reading Room, The Halifax Hospital has a copy each week, sent by Miss Laurz Newberry. Mrs. Randall Cash has secured two new subscribers by reading to them extracts from her own paper.

Mrs. Farmer, of Montgomery, writes:—"A week or two ago I wrote to you that I was afraid I could not manage to sell Votes for Women from house to house in Montgomery, but afterwards I thought I would try, so last Friday I sold ten copies, and I hope very much to continue to sell every week."

Another member writes:—"I have arranged with my newsgent to deliver one copy weekly of Votes for Women at a different house each week. I shall, of course, pay for the copy, and the newsgent will ask each householder to take a copy regularly. She will report the result to me."

Miss Brooke, of Marlborough, takes 12 copies of the paper weekly, and disposes of them by calling at people's houses. Copies are also on sale at the local booksellers.

A Framlington member writes that she will be very glad to give all the time she can to selling Votes for Women in Framlington and district.

An Ipswich Suffragist writes:—"My sister had the paper sent to me from Clements Inn for three months. The subscription has now expired, and I buy the paper myself every week from a local newsgent. I should not think of giving it up, as I quite look forward to every Friday, and will do all I can to get new readers."

Miss Balfour has sent a subscription for the paper to be sent to two libraries and Miss Grech to three. Mrs. Matthews is sending the paper to the Hereford Free Library.

No doubt this splendid record of work will suggest to others ways in which they can help.

F. W. P. L.

THE BIGGEST MOVEMENT IN THE WORLD.

What Mr. Jerome's Play Means.

Suffragists are all interested in "The Master of Mrs. Chivers," because it is a suffrage play; and they all admire it because it is a good play...

NEW JOAN OF ARC.

Under this title the Pall Mall Gazette of May 4 describes an incident in the insurrection among the Albanians. The correspondent says:—"This is an extraordinary insurrection. It is like a vision of Homeric times enacted in a grand mountainous country..."

WOMEN CHAIRMEN.

During the past few weeks no fewer than three Boards of Guardians have elected women as chairmen. At Bethnal Green, Miss M. E. James was the first woman to occupy such a position in London...

"THE THIRD REASON."

At the meeting addressed by Mr. Asquith in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, May 6, Sir George Kemp, M.P., who was received with loud cheers moved a vote of thanks to the chairman (Mr. C. P. Scott)...

An Answer to Some Critics.

In a letter to Votes for Women in answer to Mrs. Zangwill's criticism of his play last week, Mr. Jerome points out that he wrote his play in order to focus attention on complications which might occur...

with repeated demands for the "third reason" which Sir George Kemp attempted to continue his speech. "Well," he said at last, "the third reason was that the chairman was not aware of the extension of the franchise."

OUR POST BOX.

NEARING THE END. To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Editors,—May I congratulate you on the handsome result of the division on the Woman Suffrage Bill? I do so adventurously, because, in my opinion, this result is especially due to the great determination, firm loyalty, and splendid humanity of the members of the W.S.P.U. Union...

A QUERY.

A correspondent, who is in the position of a boarder having her meals with the family, says that she has a "board and lodging" and a "room of her own" which she can lock when absent, asks us how she stands under the Conciliation Bill. We are afraid that our correspondent stands no chance of being enfranchised under this Bill...

SHOULD SHE VOTE?

The following letter was sent by a suffragist to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. Burdett-Coutts. "As a widow and woman-householder whose family for 30 years has been totally unrepresented in Parliament; as a mother who brought up her only son for the army, in which service he lost his life as an officer, as a loyal subject of the British Empire, whose woman has been taken in taxation towards the upkeep of that Empire, I entreat you to use all your influence to pass the Conciliation Bill now before Parliament, as a measure of partial justice to your fellow countrywomen."

WOMEN VOTERS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Addressing a most representative meeting at which eight suffrage societies were represented in the Town Hall, Eastbourne, on May 13, Lady Stout gave a most interesting account of women suffrage in New Zealand, and pointed out that men and women had the common interests of the country and their children at heart. If men were to be great their mothers must be free. Her speech, which was a most crushing one from the "Antis" point of view, because it entirely knocked over their so-called argument that legislation does not affect the condition of women, was followed with the utmost interest. Mrs. Cracroft Wilson, a daughter of Sir John Hall, who had much to do with the passing of the Woman Suffrage Bill in New Zealand, in a vote of thanks to Lady Stout, endorsed all that had been said as to the benefits resulting from the enfranchisement of women in New Zealand.

A CALL TO N.U.T. MEMBERS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Editors,—May I suggest to Suffragist Teachers that without delay they seek the aid of Mr. Ernest Gray, the Parliamentary Secretary to the N.U.T. It is important that Mr. Asquith should grant facilities for the further stages of the Bill which passed its Second Reading with such a magnificent majority last Friday, so that by its passage into law the stigma of unenfranchisement may be removed from a large body of educated women. Mr. Ernest Gray is an active politician, well acquainted with the intricacies of Parliamentary procedure and routine. His past experience as M.P., as also his extensive experience

as Parliamentary Secretary to the N.U.T., should prove invaluable to Suffragist Teachers in this crisis. Let all Suffragist Teachers without delay write to 71, Russell Square, seeking his aid.—Yours, etc., A MEMBER OF THE N.U.T.

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CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Organisers and local secretaries are reminded that reports are often delayed through being addressed to individuals at Clements Inn, instead of to the Editors. All reports intended for insertion in Votes for Women should be addressed to "The Editors," and should reach the office not later than first post Monday morning. The word "Report" should be written in the left hand corner of the envelope.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

On Friday the attention of London will be focussed on the Crystal Palace. The King and Queen are expected to arrive on June 17. Will all members intending to walk please send in their names at once.

BARNES.

Hon. Organiser—Miss Smith, Mrs. Keeling, 9a, High Street. On Wednesday, May 17, a drawing-room meeting will be held at the Cedonia Hotel, 10, Grosvenor Place, at 7.30 p.m. It is important that every local union should send a representative.

BARNET.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Susan Watt, 13, Stratford Road. At last Saturday's women's meeting arrangements for June 17 were fully discussed. Members who wish to join the local contingent will greatly facilitate

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

Table with columns for Day, Time, Location, and Organiser/Chairman. Includes entries for Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.



A "QUEEN ANNE" BEDSTEAD. In Dark Mahogany £3 10s. 3ft. by 6ft. 6ins.

This Bedstead is typical of those designed by Heal & Son to go with old furniture. It is well made on simple lines, which are characteristic of its period, and produced at a very moderate price.

For other examples, write for the new illustrated booklet, "Wood Bedsteads" to

HEAL & SON 196 Etc. Tottenham Ct. Rd., W. LONDON.

Advertisement for 'SALE OF PARIS MODEL TEA & DRESSING GOWNS'. Features images of women in gowns and descriptions of blouses, petticoats, and underwear. Includes text: 'Manufacturers' Stocks will be sold at Bargain Prices, commencing MONDAY NEXT, MAY 15.'

Myers on Putney Heath, the chair being taken by Mrs. Oliver Watts, Miss Cutler, and Mrs. Davies. On Thursday several members went to the Town Hall, where the Borough Council passed a resolution in favour of the Conciliation Bill by a large majority. Special thanks to Dr. Wilks, Mrs. Morcom Harris, and Miss Gale, for their untiring efforts in canvassing the councillors. Branch meetings will be held on Fridays at 7, Lower Clapton Road.

On Thursday evening's meeting it was decided to hold sewing parties every Tuesday evening until the Conciliation Bill is passed. Will all members ask their friends to join in this section for June 17? On Sunday May 7, Miss Coombe addressed a meeting in Ravenscourt Park.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

Single Insertion, 24 words or less, 2s. 1d. per word for every additional word.

All Advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PARSONS-DAVIES.—On May 8, at Union Church, Queen St., Brighton, by the Rev. T. Rhonda Williams, Joseph George Parsons to Annie Davies, active member of the W.S.P.U.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 500 ft.)—Dean Forest, Severn and Wye Valleys. England's finest forest and river scenery.

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT; near Sea and Pine Woods. Tennis, excellent Golf Links.

BOURNEMOUTH—Mrs. Ewing has charming rooms; well furnished; £1 1s. per room.

BRIGHTON—Board-Residence or Apartments, in home of Suffragette, W.S.P.U.

BRIGHTON—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, Marine Parade, Good Table.

BUCKS.—Artist and wife would receive one paying guest. Beautiful country, bracing.

COMFORTABLE HOME.—Lady or Gentleman suffering from paralysis or nerves. Every attention.

COMFORTABLE Hostel for Gentlemen, near Victoria, Houses of Parliament.

HOME for Open-air Rest-cure, or Change of Air. For ladies or gentlemen. Large garden.

LADY will sub-let for June. Balconied Double Room, in Kensington Club.

LONDON.—Board-Residence (superior), 26, Kensington Gardens Square, Hyde Park.

MARGATE.—Homely Board-Residence; ladies, 18s. 6d. Two minutes sea.

MEMBER W.S.P.U. offers Comfortable Board-Residence. Bath (h. and c.). Partial board from 25s. 6d.

RESIDENTIAL HOME for Nurses, Students, and Lady Visitors. Cubicles, with board.

SUFFRAGETTES.—Spend your Holidays in Brighton. Meals in garden when weather permits.

TWO LADIES (gardening, poultry-keeping) receive paying guests. Charming home.

VEGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE, temporary or permanent. Home-like. Ladies and gentlemen.

59, DENBIGH STREET, Victoria.—Board-Residence, from 1 guinea. Bath, hot-cold.

TO LET.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Furnished House to Let; two reception, five bedrooms, usual offices.

CHARMING ROOMS.—Furnished or not; Glorified Cottage, 12 miles London.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—Old-fashioned; convenient; large productive garden.

FURNISHED FLAT To Let.—Four rooms and bathroom. Healthy situation.

FURNISHED RESIDENTIAL STUDIO To Let from June. Cheerful room; bathroom.

GOOD Sunny Rooms To Let to Gentlemen. Single rooms, 5s. weekly.—5, Shrubby Road, Steatham.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Modern Furnished six-roomed Cottage To Let for summer.

LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for meetings. At Home, Dances, Lectures.

MORSHEAD MANSIONS (off Elgin Avenue), Madia Vale, W.—A few flats to let in these popular mansions.

NURNBERG.—Small Sunny Flat, simply furnished. July, August, September.

NEAR HARLECH, North Wales.—Furnished Cottage. Sea, mountains, golf.

ROOMS WANTED.

LADY requires Apartments on Board and Residence in the country.

WANTED, near Finsbury Park Station, Lodgings for two ladies.

ADAM MOORE gives lessons in Voice Production, Singing, Diction.

A SUFFRAGETTE Teacher of Singing and voice. Speaking has vacancies.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF GARDENING FOR WOMEN, CORSTORPHINE.

ENGLISH, to foreigner by smart young lady. Apply G. B., 526, Oxford Street.

FRENCH lessons by lady (diplomee). Moderate. Apply G. B., 526, Oxford Street.

GERMAN lessons by expert young lady. Moderate. Apply G. B., 526, Oxford Street.

GOD'S WORD TO WOMEN has never been a word of disapproval and suspicion.

JU-JUISU and Physical Culture.—Mrs. Garrud, member W.S.P.U.

MASSAGE.—Misses Taylor, Certificated Masseuses. Ten years' practice.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST wishes to recommend a lady coach who prepares for the Oxford and Cambridge locals.

POULTRY FARMING.—Short Courses of instruction. Next course (six weeks) begins May 1.

SPANISH taught rapidly by young gentleman (University, Madrid).

T O SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

DEPENDABLE Woman wanted to undertake Cooking and Housework in flat.

WANTED—A Superior Young Woman as Cook; one who has been kitchen-maid would suit.

WANTED—Dependable Woman as General-Cooking required; help given; two in family.

WANTED immediately, for Country, good trustworthy Cook-General.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, Age 19, seeks Situation with private family or doctor.

BUSINESS, Etc.

BUSINESS ADVICE given on Investments, Income-tax Recovery, Partnerships.

PARTNERSHIP desired with Lady.—Food-Store, Groceries and Confectionery, etc.

REGISTRY OFFICE for sale in busy West-End thoroughfare.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A JAPANESE Magic Finger-nail Polish, "CULTO." NO PADS, NO POWDER.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a specialty. Dainty fabrics of every description.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS skilfully and effectually performed.

A Perfect-fitting, Tailor-made Skirt (measure only) for 8s. 6d.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Instalments. A discount for cash.

AUTHORS' MSS., &c., carefully Typewritten, at 1s. per 100 words.

BECHSTEIN Overstrung Upright Grand Piano; bargain. Buthner Horizontal Aiglet Sealing.

BLOUSES, BLOUSES, BLOUSES.—Any number of Cast-off Blouses wanted.

DRESSMAKING.—Madame Patricia, 39, Hereford Road, Westbourne Grove.

DRESSMAKING.—Miss Adams, 53, Friar's Road, East Ham.

ELECTROLYSIS SKILFULLY PERFORMED. Ladies may be attended at their own residences.

ELECTROLYSIS and Face Massage skilfully performed by Miss Thakston.

EYESIGHT TESTED and Spectacles supplied at Hospital Prices.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all her hair, and has now strong heavy growth.

JOBING GARDENING.—Miss Helen Cole, Practical Gardener (Diploma R.B.S.).

KNITTED CORSETS.—New invention, unbreakable. Lists free.

LADIES' Gentlemen's, and Children's Cast-off Clothing Purchased.

MILLINERY.—To Ladies.—Hats and Toques Renovated and Remodelled.

MONY FOR YOUR CAUSE.—Save your Combings; 4s. an ounce given for them.

NEAT Window Cards advertising our paper will be sent, post free.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible prices for above.

PARCEL FREE TO YOU!! Containing over 300 Patterns of Irish Linen.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR, in all textures, may be bought direct from the Mills.

SUFFRAGETTE with wide experience in cutting, fitting, designing and remodeling gowns.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West-End and Paris styles.

THE DIVIDED SKIRT as designed and shown by Louis Ellis, 15, Upper George Street.

THE W.S.P.U. has for Sale a Handsome Pearl Dog-collar.

TO LADIES desirous of taking care of their Hair.—Dora Leesons, 23, Great Russell Street.

TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND.—Neat, Accurate, Prompt.

TYPEWRITING and TRANSLATIONS.—Literary and Dramatic work a speciality.

WILL Suffragettes help one of themselves by sending Linen to her Laundry?

670 TAILOR-MADE COSTUME SKIRTS in black, navy, grey, brown, green.

To the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.

Please insert the undermentioned Advertisement in VOTES FOR WOMEN for..... Insertions to be published..... for which I enclose the sum of £ s. d.

Name..... Date..... Address.....

WRITE ADVERTISEMENT HERE.

Table with 10 columns and 10 rows for writing advertisements.

Classified Advertisement Rate, 1d. a word; minimum, 2s. Four Insertions for the price of three.

All Advertisements must be prepaid. The Advertisement Manager reserves to himself the right to reject and return with remittance any Advertisement which he may consider unsuitable for insertion in this section of the paper.