

# THE VOTE

(THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.)

VOL. II.—No. 34.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1910.

ONE PENNY.

## NOTICE.

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

Offices: 148, HOLBORN BARS, E.C.

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## EDITORIAL.

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

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## WHAT WE THINK.

### An Object Lesson.

As we go to press we hear that success has attended the first reading of the Conciliation Bill. The Government has had an excellent object lesson in the fact that King Haakon of Norway gave his assent last week to a Bill adopted by the Storting, considerably extending the female franchise in communal elections, and placing women on an equal footing with men in local elections. According to Reuter's Christiania correspondent M. Arctander, Minister of Commerce, advised the King not to sanction the measure, but the rest of the Cabinet took the contrary view. M. Arctander thereupon tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The *Manchester Guardian*, whose Lobby correspondent is always well informed, states that if the Government were to give facilities for the second reading of our Bill the resignation of one member of the Cabinet would immediately follow. To discover who that member of the Cabinet is does not require much guessing. It would be much better for the Government to go out on a question of principle, and let the country decide Votes for Women once for all, than to carry on a fizzling Session dragging on until they are forced to go to the country on apparently the same issue as last time. We are not afraid of the consequences. We know that the country is with us, and if Mr. Asquith doesn't know it, it is because he imitates the tactics of the ostrich which sticks its head in the sand. The Conciliation Bill is the result of our untiring work at the last General Election. We regard it as the toad which bears the jewel in its head, and we endeavour to see the jewel only: Mr. Asquith would like to remind us that the toad is there also. It will be interesting to hear what he will have to say to our "constitutional" sisters next week, and to discover whether public opinion, the feeling of the House, and the attitude of his Cabinet will alter his decision. But if Government facilities are denied to our measure, it is Mr. Asquith who will ultimately pay the price—and that price will grow heavier with each election.

### Teaching One's Grandmother.

Judging by the preliminary announcements of a scheme for teaching the middle-class cook how to cook, Mr. Roosevelt is not the only person interested in teaching his grandmother how to suck eggs. We are told that a weighty and influential council is at work to improve middle-class cookery. The president is Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Frederick, formerly Master of the Household to King Edward; while the vice-presidents include Colonel the

Hon. Sir William Carington, Sir James Crichton-Browne, Colonel Glas Sandeman, and Major W. Wingfield. In the chair of the council is Mr. Isidore Salmon, L.C.C., and others acting with him are M. Cedard, chef at Marlborough House; M. Escoffier, of the Carlton Hotel; M. Menager, previously chef to his late Majesty; and Mr. A. Judah; while Mr. C. Herman Senn is the honorary director. It will be noticed that there is not a single female name on this list, and we are further told "these are names to inspire confidence, while others there are less known to those outside, but who equally represent practical knowledge and experience."

The consideration of this scheme only accentuates the modern tendency of men to appropriate to themselves women's sphere of work and authority. It might be imagined that there was no such thing as a good first-class woman cook; but the contrary is the case; one of the finest chefs in London is a woman, who runs a select hotel in Jermyn Street, and there are numbers of other women who have acquired skill in the highest branches of their profession; but, who needless to say, do not fill the lofty and well-paid post of chef to his Majesty or at the Carlton. Schemes of this kind are mere advertisements, at the expense of the mistress of the middle-class cook, for the Food and Cookery Exhibition and its male promoters. Women are seldom able to run big schemes, for the simple reason that they lack capital and confidence, and they have been deprived of both by the insistent modern tendency to under-pay women and to depreciate their work, whether in the learned professions or in the domestic sphere. Gradually all the best-paid branches of women's work have been insidiously captured by men; but men are not middle-class cooks, because middle-class cooks do not command big salaries, and they are not nursemaids for a similar reason. The steady encroachment of the unmanly man on the woman's sphere—where profitable—would be amusing were it not growing serious.

### The Super-Tax on the Super-Man.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has been writing to the *Times* on grievances connected with the regulations for the imposition of the super-tax. His grievance is that he is asked by the authorities to give a return of his wife's income as well as his own. But as Mrs. G. B. S. refuses to tell him the amount of it, he writes to the authorities to ask them what he is to do. There is no regulation pointing out how one may insist upon one's wife divulging her income to her husband, and beyond guessing at it from what she spends, the ingenuous G. B. S. declares that he can give the authorities no help. He has pointed out to his wife that he may be put in prison for a faulty return, but instead of softening at the thought she would appear to have told him that numbers of women had gone to prison for the cause, and it was high time a man went. But besides this recalcitrant attitude of Mrs. G. B. S., Mr. Shaw points out that his wife's income may prove to be greater than his own, and he is expected to pay on both! But anyone who wants to enjoy a masterly exposition of the anomalies of the Income-tax should read Mr. Shaw's grumbles. He suggests—and the suggestion is one that might easily be adopted—that "a short Act making husbands and wives independent of each other as regards super-taxation" should be engineered by Mr. Lloyd George. He also remarks succinctly that Suffragists naturally object to a compulsory disclosure unless it is reciprocal.

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### OUR WORK.

**Preparations and Propaganda.** THE strong desire on the part of all our members to see the great procession a thorough success has caused us to concentrate on its organisation for some time past. But the propaganda work of our League is not standing still, and the Hartlepool bye-election is receiving its meed of attention from our members, and special campaigns are also proceeding in various parts of the country. In the Isle of Wight for the first time the Suffragette has appeared, and at Cowes Mrs. Cunningham held a large audience of over a thousand persons.

**The National Executive Committee.** MRS. HOW MARTYN writes:—"At the last meeting of the Committee Miss Bennett tendered her resignation as hon. treasurer. The Committee, while accepting the resignation, expressed their thanks and gratitude for the work she had done in this exacting and onerous post. Miss Bennett will remain a member of the committee. Mrs. Despard was unanimously asked to become treasurer, and she kindly consented to do so until our next annual Conference. Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett and Mrs. Hicks also resigned their positions on the committee, much to the regret of their colleagues. In accordance with the resolution passed at the last Conference, these vacancies will be filled by Mrs. Borrmann Wells and Mrs. Schofield Coates, who will receive a hearty welcome from the committee."

**Mrs. Despard "At Home."** MRS. DESPARD and Mrs. Billington-Greig will be "At Home" on Sunday afternoon, June 19th, from 3 to 6 p.m., at the offices. Members and friends will then have an opportunity of giving Mrs. Billington-Greig a warm personal welcome on her first visit to London since the unfortunate railway accident.

**Treasurer's Note.** MRS. DESPARD writes:—"On the resignation of Miss Bennett, for whose services in the past we are deeply grateful, I have been appointed treasurer by the N.E.C., and I hope my many friends in the cause, realising the anxiety of this service, will rally round me. I have sent out an appeal to some of them, and they have nobly and generously responded. Will the readers of THE VOTE whom this appeal may not have reached, and who yet feel themselves able to help, give us some financial assistance now? The uncertainty in the political situation, the necessary pause in active militant work, together with the sudden death of the King, which made impossible many public meetings that had been arranged, have increased our expenditure and decreased for the moment our resources. Moreover, the League has been concentrating its efforts upon preparations for the great demonstration on June 18th, which will, I hope, give clear evidence of the fact that women in their multitudes are determined to bring the present unnatural contest between men and women in these islands to a speedy close. I would point out that this is no moment to slacken our efforts; it seems almost certain that before this paper is in the hands of our readers the question of Woman's Suffrage will be before the House of Commons. Should the proposed Bill pass, we have still much work to do; should it not pass, we must be ready for prompt and vigorous action. In either case it

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is urgently necessary for us to have in our hand now the means necessary to carry on our campaign. Let me add that my appeal is to all the lovers of our cause. Those who cannot send us pounds may be able to spare shillings, those who cannot send shillings may send pence. Let us each do all we can, or even a little more, and we shall have no cause for anxiety."

**Caxton Hall "At Home."** ON account of the Suffrage discussion at the Women's Congress last Thursday afternoon, the audience at the weekly "At Home" was not so large as it was enthusiastic. Mrs. Cunningham, from the chair, spoke of the excellent results she had lately achieved from pioneer work in the Isle of Wight. Mrs. Lovibond, whose life-long work for suffrage is so well known, gave a most interesting speech, dealing largely with matters educational, and the difficulties which beset women when they come to work on Education Committees. She emphasised a most important fact, namely, that unemployment amongst teachers is almost entirely the result of the overcrowding of classes, as many as sixty children being frequently under the care of only one teacher. Dr. Constance Long spoke of the splendid struggles of the pioneer medical women, and of the low rate of payment which had at first been offered to them. She followed this with a most interesting account of how the Vigilance Committee of the Registered Medical Women's Association had managed to obtain equal payment for equal work in official posts. Mrs. Despard, after dealing with the position of domestic servants, passed on to consider the Conciliation Bill. While welcoming it as a first instalment of justice, she declared that the W.F.L. demanded, and was going to work for absolute equality for the sexes in regard to voting powers. Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, as a woman Guardian, spoke on the workhouse and its relations with women, and the utterly inadequate provisions made for the upbringing of the future generations. She also added a strong plea for women doctors to attend on the women and children in our big unions.

**Mr. Cecil Chapman on Divorce.** A SPECIALLY interesting programme has been arranged for the "At Home" on Thursday, June 16th (3.30 p.m.), when Mr. Cecil Chapman, of the Tower Bridge Police Court, has kindly consented to speak on "Marriage, Separation, and Divorce." Mr. Chapman's evidence, it will be remembered, was recently quite a feature of the Divorce Commission, and was strongly in support of complete sex equality. Mrs. Marion Holmes will speak on "Woman's Place," and Mrs. How Martyn, from the chair, will deal with the political situation. As the Conciliation Bill will have been introduced into the House of Commons on June 14th, this will be of peculiar interest.

At the weekly "At Home" on June 23rd Mrs. Fenwick Miller has kindly consented to speak on "Women and Progress," and Dr. Drysdale to deal with "Women and Science."

**Drawing-room Meetings.** DURING the last week several ladies in London have kindly placed their drawing-rooms at our disposal for meetings, and we have to thank Miss Baenziger, Mrs. Crummie, Mrs. Clarkson-Swan, Mrs. Fox-Bourne, and Mrs. Labrousse for helping in this excellent form of propaganda. As the weather grows warmer garden meetings recommend themselves as particularly suited to our work. The possibility of actually obtaining the vote will bring the question home to many women hitherto apathetic. Many also will want to have the darkness of technical phraseology that always envelops a Parliamentary measure, dispelled by Suffrage speakers on the Conciliation Bill. So anyone who has a garden within easy range of London, and will guarantee a minimum audience of twenty and a collection, or anyone with a house-boat or bungalow on the river is earnestly asked to help at this

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## THE CONCILIATION BILL.

### FIRST READING WITHOUT A DIVISION.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., Mr. David Shackleton, M.P. (Lab.), introduced the Conciliation Bill (women's Suffrage on the terms of municipal franchise) before a House which contained only about a dozen opponents. The Bill passed its first reading before a full House without a division. The second reading will probably take place on Tuesday, June 21st. In introducing it Mr. Shackleton, in a fine speech, stated that he had received communications from all the Suffrage Societies indicating that it satisfied them for the moment. He believed in a far more advanced Bill than the present one, but it had always been his policy in industrial as well as in political affairs to get in the thin end of the wedge. (Ironical Opposition cheers.) The Bill was the minimum which could be given to the women who had striven so long and arduously for Parliamentary representation. Then to a House manifestly sympathetic he defined the Bill. Since 1892 (he said) every Bill on this subject had received the approval of a majority of the House, and if the Bill were given a first reading they might hope to persuade the Government to give an opportunity for its consideration.

Mr. F. E. Smith rose to oppose the Bill, and stated that he would offer to these proposals "the most implacable resistance which the rules of Parliament permitted." From this it was thought that he would challenge a division. A hasty consultation followed between Mr. Austen Chamberlain and others of the Front Opposition Bench and those behind, and when the question was again put from the Chair it was not challenged, the silence of the Opposition being greeted with derisive Ministerial and Labour cries.

Mr. Shackleton then introduced the Bill amidst cheers. Mr. Keir-Hardie asked whether Mr. Smith was in order in first opposing a Bill unless he intended to go to a division.

Mr. Smith said that when he rose to speak it was his intention to challenge a division, but he realised the House was against him.

Mr. Will Thorne asked him "if he had been intimidated?"

### Mr. Asquith to receive N.U.W.S.S. Deputation.

The "Daily Telegraph," Tuesday, 14th, says: "The Prime Minister has consented to receive a deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies on Tuesday, June 21st, at noon, at 10, Downing Street, in support of the Woman Suffrage Bill drafted by the Conciliation Committee."

This is the first time Mr. Asquith has consented to receive a deputation of women Suffragists since he became Prime Minister. He received a male deputation of sixty Liberal Members of Parliament in 1908.

### Former Deputations.

The following is a list of former deputations:—  
1906.—May 19th.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman received a large deputation of Suffragists at the Foreign Office, including representatives of the militants. Result: Much sympathy, but no promise of any Bill.

1906.—October.—Mr. Asquith (Chancellor of the Exchequer) received a deputation of East Fife women after the campaign carried on in his own constituency by Mrs. Billington-Greig and Miss Annie Kenney. Result: Platitudes to the effect that women "must work out their own salvation."

1908.—May.—Mr. Asquith, then Prime Minister, received a deputation of sixty Liberal Members of Parliament to ask for facilities for Mr. Stanger's Bill. Result: Facilities refused, but statement made full of probabilities and "ifs," which was hailed by the Liberal women as a promise. Since then Mr. Asquith has refused to see all deputations, and has kept representatives of the W.F.L. desirous of presenting a petition to him outside the House of Commons for sixteen weeks, known in Suffrage history as "The Picketing Protest." Outside his own house, 10, Downing Street, he snatched a petition from Miss Hicks, and to another member, Miss Boileau, he made the historic remark, "Don't be silly."

critical stage of the Woman Suffrage agitation. All offers of drawing-rooms, gardens, &c., should be sent to Miss M. Nelson, M.A., 1, Robert Street, Strand, W.C.

**A Forthcoming Matinee.** ON July 8th Mrs. Chapin is giving a matinée at the Rehearsal Theatre, Maiden Lane, for the benefit of the W.F.L. Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., and 2s., can be obtained from Mrs. Chapin, 245, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., or at the office of the League. A triple bill will be presented by a strong company, one item being a new play by Mrs. Chapin. Miss Edith Craig has kindly consented to produce the plays. The names of the artists who will take part will be mentioned in the next number of the paper.

**"Vote" Week.** AS announced in last week's issue, July 3rd to 10th has been set aside as VOTE Week, when we want our members all over the country to use every endeavour to double the sale of the Freedom League newspaper. In London it has been decided to apply the same principle as we used in our "picketing" last summer. Certain pitches will be chosen, and these will be kept going all day with a constant supply of "relief" sellers. Will all who can spare even half an hour for this work please send in their names to Mrs. Snow at 1, Robert Street, as soon as possible, giving particulars of hours and districts preferred? Provincial branches are urged to organise special campaigns, and all members and sympathisers who can invent new ways of advertising and pushing the paper are invited to send up their schemes to branch secretaries, or to the head office. In addition to street selling, there are many ways in which members can help. New subscribers are wanted. A certain number of copies can be taken every week, either to sell or give away; sympathisers can be approached to take up 5s. shares; and friends can be persuaded to shop with the firms who advertise in the paper. Our circulation is going steadily up, and if every member will do her duty, July 10th should see the beginning of an increase of several thousand copies a week.

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## THE LATE DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL.

The pioneer of women in medicine, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, has just passed away at the ripe age of ninety, at Rock House, Hastings. It is given to present-day women to live with the pioneers of their sex as contemporaries, but it is not given to all of them to fully realise the greatness of the debt they owe to the barrier-breakers. In medicine still the plums and prizes are for one sex alone, while the other is allowed to do the same preliminary hard work to obtain recognition up to a certain point, but after that to arrive at a cul de sac, beyond which a male phalanx keeps the gate leading to the Court of Honour against her.

The many women who practise on both sides of the Atlantic owe it to her that it was made possible for them to enter the healing profession as medical students and not as nurses. And her story is a curious one. It is the story of a poor girl who overcame obstacles and prejudices to carry out what she regarded as a mission and not the mere fulfilment of ambition. Joan of Arc, proffering to lead the hosts of France, had an easier job, for superstition was on her side; but Elizabeth Blackwell found superstition against her.

A native of Bristol, she emigrated with her family to the United States when only eleven years old. Six years later her father died, leaving a widow and nine children practically penniless. Elizabeth and her two elder sisters conducted a school, and thus supported the home until the eldest brother was able to take the burden on his shoulders. Even then Elizabeth still continued to teach, and at length had saved sufficient money to enter upon what she felt was her life work.

She was first led to turn her attention to medicine by the case of a lady friend who died of a painful illness of such a nature that it was a severe distress to her modesty to have to receive treatment from a male physician. She often told Elizabeth that she would have given anything to be able to go to a woman doctor. Miss Blackwell wrote to several physicians and other persons of more or less distinction, consulting them as to her plan. She said: "The answers were curiously unanimous. They all replied to the effect that the idea was a good one, but that it was impossible to accomplish it." Then came the bitterness of her struggle. She applied to almost every college in America, and one after another they refused her admission. When she had almost despaired of her cause, news came to her in 1847 that she would be admitted to the University of Geneva in the State of New York. And it was to the students and not to the authorities that she owed this privilege, for the application, which was regarded more or less as a jest, was referred to them, and so high was the spirit of the school that the young men voted in favour of her admission, thus showing themselves far in advance of American public opinion.

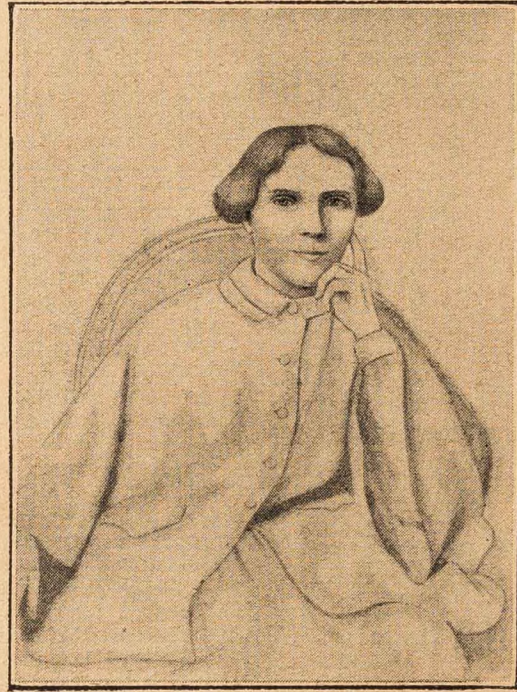
At a meeting of the entire class of Geneva Medical College, held on Oct. 20, 1847, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that one of the radical principles of a Republican Government is the universal education of both sexes; that to every branch of scientific education the door should be open equally to all; that the application of Elizabeth Blackwell to become a member of our class meets our entire approbation; and in extending our unanimous invitation we pledge ourselves that no conduct of ours shall cause her to regret her attendance at this institution."

She soon won the esteem of students and professors, but she was ostracised by Geneva society. A doctor's wife at her boarding-house refused to speak to her. Women passing her on the streets held their skirts aside. Much against her wish she found herself notorious and the subject of much comment. Not only did medical men regard her with little favour, but women of the domestic type looked upon her as a freak—either bad or mad.

Her period of study was a great trial to this courageous woman, and she had need of all her natural tact. At last, however, she reached her goal, and, with her degree secure, determined to continue her studies in England and Paris. She had to begin her battle over again on this side of the Atlantic, but she found a friend in Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Paget, who was then Dean of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and gave her permission to enter as a student. Thence she went on to Paris, where fresh difficulties had to be surmounted. After a period of study at the Hospital La Maternité, she returned to England, and in 1851 again left the land of her birth.

In New York she began to practice in partnership with one of her sisters. This determination meant the beginning of the last assault on prejudice, and the two sisters waged a long and strenuous fight. About this time she had occasion to call in for consultation a well-known medical man, who did not realise at first that he had been summoned to consult with a woman. He nearly took leave of his senses when he became aware of the fact, and wanted to leave the house at once as a protest against the indignity. The united efforts of the two sisters were, however, crowned with success, and Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell was able to establish a dispensary which afterwards expanded into the New York Infirmary for Women. The infirmary, which began on a very small scale and had to struggle for many years with poverty and prejudice, is now a large and flourishing institution. After more than half a century, it is still the only place in New York City, except one small homeopathic hospital, where poor women can be treated by physicians of their own sex.

In 1858 she again visited England, and her name was placed on the English register just before the Act came



[Photo J. H. Blomfield, Royal Studios, Hastings.  
DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL

(From a sketch taken in 1859 by Comtesse de Charnacé).

In 1858 she again visited England, and her name was placed on the English register just before the Act came

## WHAT WE ARE SAYING AND DOING.

"If any man is for captivity, into captivity he goeth."—  
BOOK OF REVELATION, xiii. 10.

\*\* In this column we give W.F.L. news items in tabloid form week by week.

### London Branches Council.

Mrs. Fisher, the Hon. Treasurer of the Council, is arranging a whist drive in aid of the funds of the Council. It will take place on Friday, June 24th, at 1, Robert Street, at 7 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Cope, Mrs. How Martyn, Mrs. Hicks, and Miss Lawson have already promised to take tickets, and, as only 48 are on sale, all those who wish to spend an enjoyable evening and at the same time help the funds, will write at once for tickets, price 1s. 6d. each, to Mrs. Fisher, or to the W.F.L. Offices.

### By-election Jottings.

Asked what her opinion was of the 320,000 women who had signed a petition against being enfranchised, Mrs. Sproson answered very smartly, "It only shows that in our population of 43,000,000 there are 320,000 fools," much to the enjoyment of the sympathetic crowd. Addressing a huge crowd at West Hartlepool, Mrs. Sproson was asked to face both ways. "I'm very sorry," she replied, "that I can't; it is only the Government that can do that." "Why don't you stop at home and mend the fire?" said one of our opponents at a meeting. "Fancy," the speaker replied, "having nothing to do but mend the fire in June!"

### "Vote" Week.

Back numbers, made up in bundles, of THE VOTE can be had at the offices of the W.F.L., 1, Robert Street, for dropping into letter boxes previous to VOTE Week. We want all our members to take some and perform this work of mercy in their own neighbourhood, so that when VOTE Week comes everybody in London will know what THE VOTE is, and will be tempted to become a subscriber.

### Miss Fenton's Departure.

The Waterloo Branch is losing their hon. secretary, Miss Fenton, who sails for Canada on the 16th. She is anxious that the branch shall know that she will immediately take steps to get into touch with the women's movement in Canada, and that she is very grateful for their kind appreciations expressed at the last meeting. Before leaving she helped to organise the Waterloo contingent for the procession.

into force which prevented doctors with only foreign degrees from being enrolled. It was during this visit that she lectured in London on medicine as a profession for women, and she made a convert in Miss Elizabeth Garrett, the first lady to take a British medical degree, who, as Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., is now living in retirement, England's only woman mayor. On her return to the United States, Dr. Blackwell devoted her energies to the organisation of women nurses to serve in the Civil War, and was instrumental in doing a most admirable work, which has since taken permanent form. To her was also due the establishment of a separate medical school for women in New York.

During the years which Dr. Blackwell spent in New York she kept closely in touch with the pioneers in England, and she was successively associated with the Hospital for Women and the London School of Medicine for Women when these institutions were established. At last she was able to realise her early ambition and to return permanently to the land of her birth. For many years past she had lived at Hastings, and to the very end she retained all her sympathies with the women's movement, jealously watching the women's interests and hailing every step forward with an enthusiasm which never cooled. Her death marks the passing of a great and courageous woman.

*Punch* took notice of the first lady doctor thus:—

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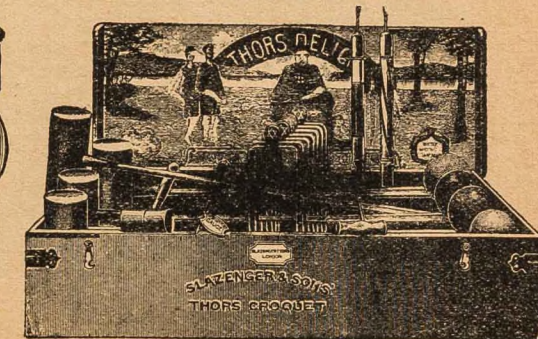
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## THE VOTE.

Proprietors—THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 148, Holborn Bars.  
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 Managing Director—Miss MARIE LAWSON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1910.

### A PLEA FOR SUPPORT.

The question of the moment is the Conciliation Bill. We have given long consideration to this measure, and it is now our duty to make our declaration upon it and to make it clearly. After months in which the Suffrage movement has shared the comparative quiet of the political world we are again face to face with a situation of consequence, with a time that is critical, with a moment that may mean further postponement for us or partial victory.

A Women's Suffrage Bill—a new Bill—will shortly be brought before the House of Commons under new conditions. This Bill has been drafted, and these conditions have been achieved, by the Conciliation Committee of which Mr. Brailsford is secretary. Like all new things, this new departure has had to face criticism, and as with those who condemn the Sex-Equality Bill, there are some among the critics who are determined not to be satisfied. But all Bills, new or old, must be prepared for this. The majority of our members have, I believe, been among the critics and questioners, and while I admire the spirit which has led them to careful examination, I feel that now is the time for acceptance or rejection. It is urgent that we should make clear where we stand.

Before we can give final judgment I think that it is necessary for us to consider the work which has been attempted by the Conciliation Committee and the object it set out to achieve. It has been recognised by ardent Suffragists for some time that much work would have to be done within the citadel of male government before our movement could be rightly interpreted to those within, and before we could hope to understand a tenth part of the reasons for the repeated betrayals of our hopes by the politicians. This work of pacific interpretation and inquiry the Conciliation Committee undertook, and undertook it with a definite and immediate purpose in view. The Committee set itself to discover by every means in its power what measure of Women's Suffrage stood a chance of passing through the House of Commons at the present moment. It further set out, having discovered the basis of compromise, to get a Bill embodying it introduced into the House with the least possible delay. Briefly, the work it took upon its shoulders was to prepare the way for and to attempt to carry into law at once some measure of Women's Suffrage. This effort has resulted in the drafting and promotion of the new Bill, which will confer the Parliamentary vote upon the women householders of the country.

We stand for sex-equality, for an equal recognition of men and women as citizens. For this great principle we have struggled and suffered. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that at first sight we should view with some doubt the suggested compromise. A national declaration of equality between the sexes in politics is what we ask for, and any compromise leaves us with something short of this. But the Conciliation Committee's suggestion deserves more than a first-sight consideration. We must look at the matter all round.

In the opinion of those who are responsible for the new Bill the sex-equality measure has become impossible under present political conditions. Much chaotic misrepresentation and misunderstanding have combined to raise against it a prejudice so great that argument is valueless to meet it. Its repeated appearances in the House have allowed to be accumulated against it the maddest medley of antagonistic ideas, which, passing current for argument, render it suspected by men in every party. Further, the very breadth and simplicity of its statement of principle has supplied additional argument against it, for, being so drafted as to apply to all franchises and all times, it left full scope to the imagination of those desirous of seeing evil in its present-day application. For

these reasons the Sex-Equality Bill was put aside by the Committee in favour of the measure that is to be introduced at once into the Commons.

This measure was drafted after grave consideration had been given to the views expressed from all sides of the House, and it is believed that it meets the essential requirements of every party and reduces the possibilities of friction to the minimum. If our friends are right in their conclusions, we have therefore not to face the question of which Bill we prefer, but of whether we desire to have this Bill or no Bill for an indefinite time. For myself, I cannot understand any doubt about what the decision should be: any Bill—the most meagre mite of a Bill—is worth more than no Bill, first because it is a Bill, and second because it is a definite step towards the right Bill—a half of the whole loaf.

It is not necessary to point out here that in this present effort towards compromise history is merely repeating itself. Always we in Britain carry through our legislative changes in the same manner. First there is overwhelming opposition; then there are broad statements of principle considered—and rejected; and when both sides have suffered the strain of the continued strife, there are compromises. The rebels win less than that for which they have really paid the price, and the powerful win a measure of peace by yielding something.

To us this method appears illogical and unsatisfactory. But it is the way of masculine politics, and we must face it as an existent fact. It applies now to our movement and its chances of Parliamentary consideration just as it applied in other times to the Chartist movement and to the movement for political freedom in the opening days of last century. Always some are left out; always a little less than justice is done. This is the British way, and we must face it and make our decision with the fact well before us. This Bill now, or a delay—possibly long—and perhaps the same Bill afterwards. This is the choice before us.

To us the absence of the broad basis of principle leaves the new Bill very imperfect, but while we know this and regret it, the world at large will be scarcely conscious of the fact. In a few years the great outstanding thing will be that women share with men the power and responsibility of national government. The man in the street, the woman in the street, the growing boy and girl, will all know the concrete fact—that women are Parliamentary voters. Only the one who is always hungry for principle, only the seeker after truth made manifest, only some few of the qualified and excluded women, only the registration agents, will know the different basis which applies to women voters as apart from men. Women will vote. That will be the main fact in the eye of the world. The adding of a new anomaly to the present chaotic and contradictory franchise laws will perhaps only tend to make a far-reaching revision more essential at an earlier date. It will keep us alert to watch every suggestion of franchise revision and see that women are included therein. It will waken some who were asleep, and keep awake some who might have slumbered. There are compensations for the arbitrary limits which we resent.

I feel sure that we are willing to make the sacrifice required of us now as we have been ready for sacrifices of other kinds. We must put our hands at once to the plough, and we must not draw back until this Bill is on the Statute-book of the country and the first breach is made in the walls of the citadel of masculine privilege.

TERESA BILLINGTON-GREIG.

#### Men's League for Women's Suffrage.

The following is a copy of the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, May 7th, 1910: "That the Executive of the Men's League expresses its cordial appreciation of the efforts of the Conciliation Committee to provide a solution to the present deadlock by its Representation of the People Bill (1910), and strongly urges the Government to provide facilities for its passage through Parliament this Session."

At West Hartlepool bye-election both candidates resent the presence of the W.F.L. The biggest crowds come to the Suffragist meetings, where they say they hear more sense.

Photos of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell can be had from J. H. Blomfield, Royal Studios, Hastings.



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WASH FROCK (as sketch), in good quality checked zephyr, with "Folly" collar and cuffs of fine lawn; in white and black, white and mauve, white and green, white and blue, and white and pink check.

**21/9**

SENT ON APPROVAL

### SCOTTISH NOTES.

Glasgow Office: 302, SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.  
 Hon. Treasurer: MRS. JULIA WOOD.  
 Office Secretary: MISS KIRBY.

Telegrams: "Tactics," Glasgow. Nat. Telephone: 495 Douglas.

Good meetings have been held this week at Dundee, Broughty Ferry, Balmalino, Dunfermline, Lochgelly, and Edinburgh. Balmalino is a tiny hamlet on the south bank of the Tay, where several Dundee people have summer cottages, and here we had a delightful little meeting, with a large collection and a remarkably good sale of literature. The success of this little venture is due especially to the energy of two of our Dundee members—Miss Black and Miss Grant—who wrote large posters and placed them in cottage windows and on tree trunks, etc., and made arrangements for our party of nineteen to drive through the beautiful country from Wormit to Balmalino.

Our meeting at Lochgelly, where Mrs. Donaldson, of the Dunfermline Branch, also spoke, was so much appreciated that we were asked to go back one Sunday and hold another and a larger meeting. Mrs. Donaldson is to pay the return visit in July.

GLASGOW EXCURSION.—The four- or eight-day excursion to London leaves St. Enoch's Station at 8 p.m. on Thursday, June 16th, and returns from St. Pancras (London) at 12 (midnight) on Monday, June 20th, or at 10 p.m. on Friday, June 24th; fare, 27s. Seats in the excursion train can be booked in advance on application to the Station Master at St. Enoch's, or to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, 83, Buchanan Street. Tickets can be obtained at St. Enoch's or at Messrs. Cook and Son's.

Members who are not going to London, please remember the special Scottish Fund for Procession Expenses, and send in donations quickly. This is a very simple way in which Scottish members can help the Procession. Let Scotland do her share!—MARGUERITE A. SIDLEY.

#### Glasgow.

A Members' Meeting was held in the Suffrage Centre on Monday, June 6th, to consider the following resolutions: 1st, "That the Glasgow Council and the Suffrage Centre Committee be amalgamated, and that the new body so formed be called the Glasgow Council of the Women's Freedom League." 2nd, "That the Glasgow Branches be amalgamated, and the work of the League carried on from the Suffrage Centre; active District Committees being formed in every part of the city. The name of the amalgamated Branches shall be 'The Glasgow Branch of the Women's Freedom League.'" Miss Eunice Murray took the

chair, and carefully steered the meeting through the resolutions, amendments, and addenda. The two resolutions were carried almost unanimously, there being no direct negative offered. Ever since we became the possessors of our beautiful Shop, it has been felt by many that it was a pity it should not be entirely under the direction of the Glasgow Council, instead of the Shop Committee, as then members would feel that it was their duty to support it in every way, using the Tea Room on all possible occasions, and persuading their friends to do likewise.

Miss Eunice Murray was unanimously elected President, and Mrs. Julia Wood Treasurer, and Mrs. Scrimgeour was elected Assistant Treasurer. Papers were then distributed and names of members were proposed and seconded for Members of Council.

The following were elected: MRS. WILSON, MRS. BILLINGTON-GREIG, MRS. SLOAN, MISS STEVEN, MISS STEWART, MISS WILSON, MISS BUNTEN, MRS. SCRIMGEOUR, MISS J. SCRIMGEOUR, MISS S. MCARTHUR, MISS GIBSON, MISS MCCALLUM, MISS WHITE, MISS SHENNAN, MISS PIRRETT, MISS FINDLAY, MISS C. REID, MISS BAIRD, MISS WALLACE, MRS. MCGREGOR.

#### Edinburgh.—33, Forrest Road.

This has been a busy week for the Edinburgh Branch. On Tuesday, instead of our afternoon "At Home," we held an evening meeting, and representatives of the girls in the composers' department of the printing trade attended to address our members. This dispute is arousing much interest among all who care for the interests of women, so our hall was filled by a keenly interested audience. The two composers spoke earnestly and well. It is evident that this dispute is rousing the girls to see the peril of the unorganised woman worker. The practical utility of organisation and combination is being grasped, and the Suffrage Societies are doing their best to help them in their endeavour to organise. It is difficult work; work, too, seriously handicapped by the lack of accurate information, which it is almost impossible to obtain.

On Friday Mrs. Billington-Greig came to Edinburgh and addressed two meetings. We had good audiences (especially in the evening, when the Shop was crowded out), who were delighted to welcome Mrs. Billington-Greig back, and proud that the Edinburgh Branch should be the first Branch to be addressed by her. At the "At Home" she dealt principally with the provisions of the Conciliation Bill, its chances of passing, and the reasons why the Freedom League should support it.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Scottish Council was held at 33, Forrest Road, on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m. General business connected with Scotch work was discussed, and the delegates were entertained to tea by the Edinburgh Branch.

On Saturday we held a successful meeting in Castle Terrace. Votes were sold and a collection was taken. We will acknowledge further contributions to the Shop and Organiser Fund next week.—MADGE TURNER, Organiser.

### SPECIAL CAMPAIGN.

#### Ireland.—Windsor Cottage, Portrush.

We have started our campaign in Portrush with a personal canvass of leading visitors and influential local people. We are holding our first public open-air meeting here to-night. Mrs. Robinson, P.L.G., and several other ladies have promised us support.

Our special thanks are due to Miss Gamble and to Mrs. McCracken, of Bangor, who gave us a delightful drawing-room meeting, which was successful in every way, including a good addition to the Bangor Branch, to which Miss McMaster, B.A., has very kindly consented to become Hon. Secretary.

The donations towards our £50 are coming in steadily, and acknowledgments of further donations will appear next week.—K. J. COYLE.

### LONDON BRANCHES COUNCIL.—AN APPEAL.

As a means of earning money for the London Branches Council arrangements are being made for the sale of sweets at as many as possible of the W.F.L. meetings, and also for stocking a confectionery stall at 1, Robert Street. Gifts of sweets, cakes, preserves, chutney, pickles, &c., are solicited. Those of our members and friends who make any or all of these things are asked to give of their products for the benefit of the cause. Contributions, large or small, will be gladly received by the Hon. Sec., London Branches Council W.F.L., 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. All orders received by post or otherwise will be promptly attended to.

Those of our members who are willing to give a few hours of their time in aid of the funds during the summer holidays are also earnestly invited to place themselves in communication with the Council's Secretary at the above address, when full particulars of an easy and pleasant money-making scheme will be submitted. No previous experience is necessary.

All moneys collected by the Council are used for Branch extension and propaganda work, and it is hoped that this appeal will bring a generous response from all who are interested in this important branch of the work.



over by Mrs. Chapin. Will anyone still requiring it communicate by wire with her at 245, Shaftesbury Avenue.

At the request of certain members, and for the benefit of those who have to catch very early trains on Sunday morning, the office will be left open the whole of Saturday night. Certain restaurants in the immediate neighbourhood will be found open after the meeting, but it is hoped that not many will be forced to avail themselves of this scanty entertainment.

PROCESSION FUNDS.

The hon. organiser and secretary are very anxious that none of the expenses of the Procession shall fall on the general funds of the League. We have to thank all those who have already contributed so generously, but about double the amount already subscribed is required. We therefore make a special appeal to all those who realise the importance of this Constitutional demonstration at the present crisis to come forward and help us with the sinews of war.

Procession Donations.

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Fund. Includes Chandler, Miss M. R., Drimmie, Miss M., Sidley, Mrs. L., etc.

"VOTE" SELLING.

Organiser.—Mrs. SNOW.

We want as many men as possible for this purpose, so that our members need not drop out of the procession to sell papers. Men sympathisers should be asked to help in this way, and the names of those who have promised should be sent to Mrs. Snow at 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, at once.

SOME EXCURSION FACILITIES.

- BEDFORD.—Excursion, 3s. 6d.
BIRMINGHAM.—See Ramsgate.
BIRMINGHAM.—Return tickets can be obtained at the office before June 18th, or between 9.30 and 10.30 on the day itself. Fare, 7s. return.
BOLTON AND BURY.—Manchester excursion extended. Probable fare, 12s. Start midnight June 17th, return midnight June 18th.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Week-end, Friday to Tuesday.
BRADFORD.—Excursion train leaves Exchange Station, 7.25 a.m., return 10.45 p.m. Return fare, 11s. If return Sunday, 12s. 6d.; Monday, 16s.
BRIGHTON.—Day excursion, 3s.
BRISTOL, WESTON-SUPER-MARE, CLEVEDON, YATTON, BATH, AND CHIPPENHAM.—Day excursion. Fare from Bristol, 5s. 6d.
BROADSTAIRS.—See Ramsgate.
CANTERBURY.—Arrangements being made.
CARDIFF (see SWANSEA).—Day train. Return fare, 7s., 8 a.m.
COVENTRY.—Day return, 6s., leaving 9.15. Half-day return, 4s., leaving at 12.24.
DERBY.—Day excursion, starting 8.5 a.m. Fare, 7s. 6d. Half-day excursion, starting at 1.45 p.m. Fare, 4s. 3d.
DOVER.—Arrangements being made.
DUNDEE.—Excursions are run by all railways on Thursday evenings at 3s. return.
EDINBURGH.—Four- or eight-day excursions, leaving 9.50 p.m. June 16th, 27s. return. There is also an 18-day excursion, 37s.
FAVERSHAM.—See Herne Bay.
HARROGATE.—Six-day excursion, leaving 10.10 a.m. June 17th, 20s. return. Leeds train also available, but no return connection same night.
HERNE BAY.—Day train, 3s. (or return Sunday, 4s. 6d.; Monday, 5s.)
IPSWICH.—Cheap week-end tickets are available at 7s. 3d. return.
LIVERPOOL.—Day train, 11s. return. Leave Central Station 9.15 a.m., return midnight. Saloon carriage (holding about 40) at small extra charge. Two days, 12s. 6d.; four days, 16s.
LEEDS.—Excursion train leaving on June 18th at 7.50 a.m., returning 10.45 p.m. Fare, 11s. return.
LEICESTER.—Great Central, 3s. 9d. return. Leave 1.6. Return Marylebone 11.40 p.m.
MANCHESTER.—Great Central, 12.20, London Road, 12.30, 11s., excursion on June 17th, return midnight June 18th. Carriages reserved for Processionists.
MARGATE.—See Ramsgate.
NEWCASTLE.—Excursion, N.E. Railway. Return fare, three days

- 16s., six or eight days 21s. Leave Newcastle 12.2 midnight June 17th.
NEWPORT (MON.).—Day excursion, 7s. return. See Swansea and Cardiff.
NORTHAMPTON.—Saturday half-day excursion, leaves 1.28. Fare, 3s. 9d. return. Reserved carriages.
NOTTINGHAM.—Saturday half-day excursion, reserved carriages. Leave 1.22. Return 12.30. Fare, 4s. 3d. return.
PRESTON.—See Manchester.
RAMSGATE.—Day train, return fare 4s. (or return Sunday 5s. 6d., Monday 6s.). Start about 10 a.m.
RAYLEIGH (ESSEX).—A week-end ticket, 2s. 9d. Return Sunday or Monday.
READING.—Half-day excursion, 2s. 10d. Return Paddington 12.15 midnight.
REDFHILL.—Fare, 2s. 1d. return, for party numbering ten or more.
SHEFFIELD.—Half-day excursion, leaving 11.30 a.m., arriving 3 p.m., 5s. 6d. Return midnight. Great Central. Also Saturday to Monday, 16s. 5d.
SITTINGBOURNE.—See Herne Bay.
SUNDERLAND.—See Newcastle. Join train at Durham, 12.25 (midnight) June 17th.
SWANSEA, CALLING AT NEATH (6.40 a.m.), PORT TALBOT (6.50), BRIDGEND (7.15), CARDIFF NEWPORT (8.25), AND SEVERN TUNNEL (8.40). Return fare, 8s., 7s. 6d., 7s.
WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—See Ramsgate.
WHITSTABLE.—See Herne Bay.

Advertisement for hats, gowns, blouses, and furs. Includes handwritten note: 'Zara - 1 Conduit Street in HATS from 15/6... GOWNS 1 to 3 gns... BLOUSES... FURS... 2nd FLOOR.'

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Scarves, 2/11; W.F.L. Shoulder Sashes, 2/-; Ribbon Badges, 3d.; Flag Brooches, in Colours, 9d.; Ties, 8d.; W.F.L. Badge and Flag Brooch, each 1d.; Ribbon Favours, 1d.; Photo Buttons of Mrs. Despard, 1d.

Advertisement for Miss Marta Cunningham, The Well-Known Vocalist. Gives instruction in the production of the speaking voice by means of hygienic exercises which will at the same time ensure immediate improvement in carriage and figure. Write or phone for appointment. 139, Ladbroke Road, Holland Park. Tel. 2625 Western.

WOMEN AT WORK.

[This New Series will deal with the work of successful Women Suffragists.]

(2).—MISS MAUD BARHAM.



[Photo, Lena Connell, 50, Grove End Road. MAUD BARHAM.]

Artistic dress that is at the same time suitable to the occasion is the feature of Maud Barham's salons at 186, Regent's Street. She has been in business for the past three years, and during that time has seen her clientele steadily grow in number, old customers remaining faithful and introducing new ones.

Asked as to where she had received her artistic training, Miss Barham declared that her ideas on the subject of artistic dress had been of long standing, and that before actually starting in business she had been designing and making dresses of a rather unusual kind. "I believe in a good 'line,' which is not spoiled with unnecessary trimmings," said Miss Barham; "embroidery and handwork suggested by the purpose for which the dress is intended is the only addition I consider necessary to any gown. If the material and the cut is good, the less trimming the better; it is only a bad cut that must be hidden, and I believe that the less the material is cut and the more it is allowed to fall into the natural folds the better the result will be."

"I don't believe in the so-called artistic dress which expresses itself in floppy untidiness and disregards the occasion for which it is made. A djibbah like that" (she indicated a beautiful garment of a black silk-wool fabric, which fell in perfect lines, throwing up the lights in the texture of the material, and had some exquisite embroidery on the corsage, and the sleeves were slashed, and by means of an under-blouse made of net or silk it could be used as an evening or afternoon dress) "is quite unsuitable for street wear. It is this rushing to extremes of some women that reflects somewhat on artistic dress. Now, this is an outdoor dress." She pointed to a mauve faced-cloth costume with short skirt, the bodice and skirt cut in one from the shoulder, and a graceful panel both back and front, the whole being made for use with a net or silk under-blouse. A coat for outdoor wear cut in perfect line went with it. "Long skirts should never be worn in the street. They are out of place, and in a variable climate not infrequently produce the draggle-tailed woman, who is a most unlovely figure."

"No," said Miss Barham, in answer to a question, "I never make two frocks alike: everything is specially designed to suit the person who will have to wear it. I study the individuality of each customer, and endeavour to reproduce it in their dress. The real meaning of the artistic gown is found in this principle. Again, there is a certain stability about artistic dress which is not found in the changes of fashion. Unless one has a large income it is impossible to keep up with the vagaries of modern dress, even if one wished to do so; last month's mode is out of date this month. But if you adopt a style which is at the same time beautiful and practical, your frocks will last over their time, looking distinctive to the last."

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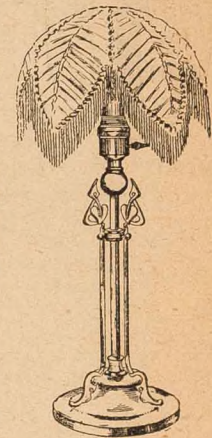
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as anyone who tries to cut the seamless frock, or to build the simple hat, will speedily discover."

Miss Barham has solved the difficulty; her cut, whether it be a djibbah in exquisite Liberty materials, a working frock for the busy woman, or a dainty overall dress for a child, shows the same instinct for the practical, the beautiful, and the natural line. Nearly all the elaborate embroidery is her own work, though she has now quite a large staff.

Miss Barham is an earnest Suffragist, and in her spare time, which is limited, owing to the many calls of her business, she works for the cause in every possible way.

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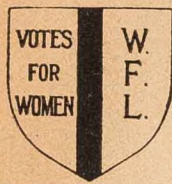
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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## LONDON.



**DARE TO BE FREE.**

- THURS., JUNE 16TH.—Rushcroft Road, Brixton, 8 p.m.  
Third Avenue, Harrow Road, 8 p.m. Miss Munro.
- Caxton Hall**, 3.30 to 6. Hostesses, Mrs. Vulliamy, Mrs. Duval. Chair, Mrs. How Martyn, A.R.C.S., B.Sc. Speakers, Mrs. Holmes, "Woman's Place"; Mr. Cecil Chapman, "Marriage, Separation, and Divorce."  
Highbury Corner, 7.30. Miss Neilans. Hyde Park, 8. Mrs. Betham, Mrs. Cunningham.
- FRI., JUNE 17TH.—Prince of Wales, Harrow Road, 8 p.m. Miss Munro.  
1, Robert Street. Speakers' Class, 8 p.m. Mrs. Chapin. Hyde Park, 8. Miss Kelley.
- SAT., JUNE 18TH.—**Women's Procession**, Cleopatra's Needle, Victoria Embankment, 5.30.  
**Kensington Town Hall**, 8 p.m. Chair: Large Hall, Mrs. Despard; Small Hall, Mrs. How Martyn. Other speakers, Mrs. Billington-Greig, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Benett, Mrs. Sproson, Miss Manning, B.A., Mrs. Schofield Coates. Tickets, 5s. 2s. 6d., 1s.  
Hampstead Detachment for the Procession leaves Hampstead Heath Tube Station 4.45, Belsize Park Tube at 5.
- SUN., JUNE 19TH.—Finsbury Park, 11.30. Mrs. Sproson. Wandsworth Common, 12. Miss Manning, B.A. Regent's Park, 12. Miss Anna Munro. Battersea Park, 3.30. Miss Manning, B.A.  
1, Robert Street, 3-6. Mrs. Despard and Mrs. Billington-Greig, "At Home."  
Brockwell Park, 6 p.m. Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett, Miss Macleanan.
- MON., JUNE 20TH.—1, Robert Street. National Executive Committee, 11 a.m.  
1, Robert Street, 7.30. Central Branch Members.  
1, Robert Street, 8.15. Mrs. H. W. Nevinson, "Women in Municipal Work."  
Crystal Palace, Tram Terminus, 8 p.m. Miss Ethel Fenning, and Mr. J. G. Kennedy.  
Highbury Corner, 7.30. Mrs. Sproson.  
White Horse, Brixton, 8 p.m.  
Hornsey Fire Station, 8 p.m.
- TUES., JUNE 21ST.—Flagstaff, Hampstead Heath, 7.45. Mrs. Sproson.
- WED., JUNE 22ND.—Dramatic Entertainment, the Public Hall, Harrow-on-the-Hill.  
South Place, Kennington, 8 p.m.
- THURS., JUNE 23RD.—**Caxton Hall**, 3.30 to 6. Hostesses, Mrs. De Vismes, Mrs. Cunningham. Speakers, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, "Women and Progress"; Dr. Drysdale, "Women and Science."
- SAT., JULY 2ND.—Mrs. Thomson-Price's Drawing-room Meeting at 42, Parkhill Road, N.W.  
Mrs. Despard, when in London, is at the office on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and will be pleased to see members of the League who wish to consult her.

## THE PROVINCES.

- WED., JUNE 22ND.—Ipswich, Cornhill Place. Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett.
- THURS., JUNE 23RD.—Garden Meeting, Grasmere, Norwich Road, Ipswich. Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett.
- FRI., JUNE 24TH.—Felixstowe. Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett.
- Portsmouth Meetings.**
- MON., JUNE 20TH.—Southsea Common, 7.45.
- TUES., JUNE 21ST.—Alverstoke Village, 8 p.m.
- WED., JUNE 22ND.—Co-operative Hall, Gosport, 2.30. Gosport Hard, 8.
- FRI., JUNE 24TH.—Stubbington Avenue, 8.

## SCOTLAND.

- Edinburgh.**
- FRI., JUNE 17TH.—33, Forrest Road. Branch Meeting. Speaker, Miss Djurnberg.
- TUES., JUNE 21ST.—33, Forrest Road. "At Home," 4 to 6 p.m. Speaker, Miss Dundas Grant.
- FRI., JUNE 24TH.—33, Forrest Road. Branch Meeting, 8 p.m. "Mary Wolstonecraft," Miss J. M. Marshall.  
Dundee. Speaker, Miss Jack (Edinburgh). Chair, Miss Clunas.
- SAT., JUNE 25TH.—Dunfermline, 3 and 7.30 p.m. Speaker, Miss Madge Turner.

## IRELAND.

- Portrush.**
- Ramore Head, every evening at 8.  
Bath Terrace, every afternoon at 12.15.

## WALES.

- WED., JUNE 15TH.—Swansea. Chez-Nous. Speaker, the Rev. Tudor Jones, from New Zealand, 7.30 p.m.

Anyone desirous of selling old silver or jewellery and giving the money to the cause should try H. Groves and Co., 24, Cranbourn Street, Leicester Square, W.C., who buy at good prices.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

1, Robert Street, Adelphi.

DEAR EDITOR,—As we are all of us anxious to see the W.F.L. take a prominent place in the great Suffrage Procession of June 18th, because, as militants, we want to prove the innate strength of one of the militant societies, I am writing to call the attention of your readers to the Picketers' Section of the Procession. The picketing protest, when we women of the Freedom League stood at the gates of the House for twenty-two weeks, in all weathers and under most trying conditions, was as powerful a protest as was ever made, and proved beyond cavil our tenacity of purpose and our endurance. If I have not written personally to any picketers may I ask them, through your columns, to send me their names and addresses? If any to whom I have written are considering where they shall march before replying, consider no longer, but let me hear at once that you will join the ranks of the picketers and so help to make as numerous as possible the number of those who "stood for freedom."—

Yours truly,

ELSIE CHAPIN,  
Hon. Organiser, Picketing Section.

## SHAMPOOING CARPETS.

Sometimes it seems as if there were nothing left that anyone could invent, and that the ingenuity of the human brain would have to come to an end. The United Vacuum Cleaner Company, Ltd., 48, Palace Street, Westminster, however, would seem to have discovered a new sphere of activity by which the woman of the house is benefited in pocket and in time.

They have invented a new shampooing process for cleaning carpets which was shown at a special exhibition at the Caxton Hall on Wednesday last before a large and interested audience of business men and women. Various carpets were rapidly treated. The machine consists of a scrubber, which washes the carpet under pressure, and another implement which dries it. The whole process is extremely rapid. One of the carpets which was being cleaned in this way was a large Axminster, which had come from a popular restaurant and was in a very dirty condition. In an incredibly short space of time three workmen in white linen overalls and white canvas shoes (necessary for treading on the carpet when wet) began to work on it. One used the scrubber, and a white lather appeared on the surface of the pile, which was presently cleared off by another workman, the two working systematically, with a third using a drier on the carpet until it looked like new. The whole process was very rapid and took considerably less than an hour.

The advantage which this new process has over the old one is that the return of the carpet is guaranteed within twenty-four hours, so that the inconvenience in a room where the traffic is considerable is minimised. The cost is 33 per cent. less than in the usual method of cleaning, and the carpet, as the shampooing is rapid, and does not go through to the back, does not run the risk of rotting, as is not infrequent in the ordinary cleaning process, when the drying is very slow.

## Aladdin Lamp Co.

The art of table illumination is thoroughly understood by the Aladdin Lamp Co., 92, New Bond Street, and lighting accessories artistically fashioned, suitable for dining-room, study, and boudoir, can be obtained there in endless variety. Quaint trifles and charming ornaments suitable for the house are also shown.

Women's Suffrage was the subject on Thursday at the Women's Congress at Shepherd's Bush, when Lady Frances Balfour was in the chair. All sections of suffragists, she said, were watching and waiting, and no one was now employing any method that was not constitutional in furthering and expediting the matter. Mrs. Fawcett, who was loudly cheered, said they met at a moment when there was conciliation in the air. It was a very cheering thing to see that conciliation was first inaugurated on behalf of the Suffrage movement.