

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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"The Romans and Greeks sacrificed to Pallas Athena (Minerva) before going to war, and the actual presiding divinity of battle was Bellona, who was fabled as driving her smoking steeds furiously through the ranks of the combatants. When these female divinities of war came into actual conflict with male war gods the latter were usually made to get the worst of it."—(See the Article on "Warrior Women," on p. 357).

## CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
Our Cartoon..... 349	Warrior Women. Chapter I. 357
The Outlook..... 349	By S. D. Shalard..... 357
Getting New Readers..... 350	Treasurer's Note..... 357
Census Resistance..... 351	Contributions to the £100,000 Fund..... 357
The Charges against the Police..... 352	Albert Hall, March 23..... 357
Men Arrested at Downing St..... 353	Facts for Lloyd George and Winston Churchill..... 358
Woman and Labour. Part I. "A Scripture by E. P. L."..... 354	"Up and Doing"..... 358
The Household Franchise for Women..... 355	"No Slackness"..... 358
W.S.P.U. Announcements..... 355	Our Post Box..... 359
Carry the Bill! By Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B..... 356	The Campaign Throughout the Country..... 359
	General News..... 362

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.

Widespread interest and indignation have been aroused by the Memorandum of the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee which we published last week, dealing with the treatment of the women's deputations by the police last November. The *Manchester Guardian*, which has never hesitated to put principle before party,

printed the Memorandum in full, and commented on it in a leading article, in the course of which it said:—

In face of the exceedingly grave charges which it contains, we do not see how Mr. Churchill can refuse an inquiry. Indeed, the Home Office is no doubt anxious for a full, searching, and impartial investigation. For, apart from what is, if it is substantiated, a hideous wrong to many brave and defenceless women, the honour of the police is at stake.

*The Eastern Morning News*, in a powerful leading article under the title "More than We can Stand" took a similarly strong line, concluding with the words, "Englishmen will not stand by and tolerate such outrages as are described in the report which has been brought to the notice of Mr. Churchill." The appeal for a public enquiry has also been strongly supported by the *Christian Commonwealth* and many other leading papers.

### An Official View.

On the other hand, some members of the press, noticeably two well-known Liberal organs, *The Liverpool Daily Post* and *The Nation*, have not hesitated to direct their criticism against the Conciliation Committee. *The Liverpool Daily Post* says that, "when women attack the police and take to forcing their way into Westminster they can only be repelled by force." We should have supposed that even anti-Suffragists would have admitted that there are limits beyond which the

authorities have no right to go even when they are trying to prevent women from asking, at the proper place, for a right to which they are entitled. But the most extraordinary thing is the attitude adopted by *The Nation*, which argues as follows:—

We are bound to say that we disapprove both the policy and one particular method of the Committee. Two courses were open to it. They might have carefully collected evidence of the worst, or most salient, cases of misconduct they allege, and have prosecuted the supposed offenders. Or they might have collected this evidence and put it privately before the Home Office, reserving the right to publish if redress were refused. Instead of taking this course, they not only publish the evidence at once, but they couple with it a charge or a suggestion of gross misconduct against the Home Office of which no kind of proof is offered.

We confess to a sense of profound astonishment, not untouched with humiliation, that one of our national papers should have sunk so low as to remain unmoved by the shameful facts which are brought out in the Memorandum, and to see in it only a ground for quarrelling with the procedure adopted by the Conciliation Committee. Even our old enemy, *The Spectator*, recognises that the charges in the Memorandum are serious, and imagines that "Mr. Churchill will see fit to grant an inquiry, not merely because the request comes from a non-party organisation, but because he owes it to the police that they should not be allowed to rest under such very grave imputations—imputations



so entirely at variance with their high records—if they can rebut them."

Mr. Churchill Refuses an Inquiry.

Mr. Churchill, however, evidently afraid to face publicity on the facts, has refused to grant the inquiry, and falls back on the excuses put forward by The Nation. Replied to a question in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, he alleged delay in bringing the charges, and declared that if they could be supported by evidence they ought to have been preferred in a police court. The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police had assured him that the instructions given to the police had been to act with restraint and moderation. There were not more than a dozen plain clothes detectives in the crowd, and they were there in order to deal with possible thieves. Not one of the 200 women arrested had complained of undue violence.

There Has Been No Delay.

The suggestion put forward by Mr. Churchill, that the charges have been hushed up until now, and that they have been sprung upon the authorities at a very great length of time after the alleged cruelties took place, is not true. There has been no delay in bringing these charges. In fact, while the battle of Westminster was still raging, complaints were even then made to the authorities at Scotland Yard. Mrs. Drummond herself called there shortly after the deputation, and made definite complaints about one or two particular cases. In the issue of VOTES FOR WOMEN, which went to press after the deputation on November 18, a complaint was made of the police behaviour. A large number of the 200 women arrested would have made their complaints in the police court, but Mr. Churchill effectively prevented their doing so by withdrawing the charges against them. At the General Election a leaflet was issued definitely stating that the Home Secretary had used methods of brutality. Mrs. Saul Solomon wrote him a long and convincing letter, giving a faithful account of her own experiences. There was a question in the House of Commons about this matter, when the Home Secretary gave one of the usual evasive official replies. This statement has taken a long time to prepare, partly because some of the women who had evidence to give were for two months in prison and were not released until after Christmas, partly because while the election was raging it was impossible to get the careful attention of the Home Office to a statement of this kind, and partly because the Conciliation Committee were scattered and could not be got together until the re-assembling of Parliament. So that there has been singularly little delay in presenting to the public and the Home Office the necessary statement.

Police Court Justice.

The other suggestion, that the right method of dealing with this matter would be to prosecute individual members of the police who dismiss with contempt. It is not a matter of making scapegoats of one or two policemen who have acted at the bidding of their superior officers but who would not be allowed by official rules to disclose the instructions on which they acted in the police-court. But further than this the mere thought of attempting to win justice against the police within the precincts of a police-court is one which would appear to us as humorous if it were not profoundly sad. Our experience of these courts of summary jurisdiction is that justice cannot be obtained in them; they are simply courts for registering the decisions of the police where the Home Secretary, who is the ultimate head of the police and of the magistrates alike, can work his pleasure at will. If any proof of this were needed was it not furnished last November when the Home Secretary, fearing the exposure which would have resulted from prosecuting the charges of obstruction against the arrested women, withdrew them en bloc and rendered magistrate and police alike impotent? The whole matter was very clearly dealt with by Miss Christabel Pankhurst in her speech at the Queen's Hall last Monday, an extract from which will be found on page 353.

Militant Protest by Men.

As a protest against the treatment by the Government of the question of Woman Suffrage and the discredited revelations concerning November last, two men scaled the wall into Downing Street on Wednesday morning when the Cabinet Council was sitting, and directed a stone at one of the windows. To a stone was attached a letter, which will be found on page 352. Both men were immediately arrested and taken to Bow Street where the police evidence was heard. They were bound over to keep the peace for three months, or, as an alternative, sent to prison for three weeks. Mr. Garrett agreed to be bound over, but Mr. Abbey, who refused, was sent to prison.

The Household Franchise for Women.

In an able leaflet, which we give in full on page 355 Mr. Bristow explains the precise significance of the new Conciliation Bill, whose object is to confer the household franchise on women. This is the Bill whose second reading is to be taken on May 5, and in view of the profound ignorance of the general public as to the exact character of the women's demand, fostered as it is by deliberate misrepresentation by anti-Suffragists and a section of the press, we hope that our readers will take every opportunity of getting this leaflet into the hands of the men and women of the country. It can be obtained from the Woman's Press on the usual terms.

The Case of Mrs. Woolmore.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday in last week, Mr. Winston Churchill, in refusing to interfere with the sentence on Mrs. Woolmore—the woman who was sent to prison for six weeks because she was unable to keep her wretched home clean—attempted to justify the action of the magistrates, and indicated that the woman was sent to prison not so much as a punishment for a crime as that she might be treated for weak-mindedness. Suffragists, however, know full well that Holloway prison is the very last place to be considered as a hospital for the sick in body, or an asylum for the weak in mind. Most astonishing of all however, is the assurance of Mr. Churchill that the woman was imprisoned for the sake of her children. Surely it is a new and most startling innovation in criminal procedure to suggest that a person may be incarcerated, not for crime committed, but for the special interest and benefit of other persons! Such a dangerous precedent would not have been accepted had the person concerned been a man instead of a woman. It looks very much as though the Habeas Corpus Act, so far as it applies to women, is to be torn up, just as the Bill of Rights, so far as it applies to women, has been torn up, as well as the fundamental principle of the British constitution that taxation and representation should go together.

The Rights of a Mother.

The case of the Belfast mother, Mrs. McCann, was raised in the House of Lords on Tuesday when the facts of the Nemere Decree were discussed. Lord Crewe, speaking for the Government, took precisely the same line taken by Mr. Birell in the House of Commons. He pointed out that "with regard to the effect of the decree there would be no doubt that the Civil law could not possibly be overridden by it." There could be no more emphatic statement of the truth that it is the Civil law of marriage and the Civil law alone which is responsible for the position of Mrs. McCann, which empowers a man in the position of McCann to kidnap the children, born in wedlock, and refuse to give any information to the mother with regard to their whereabouts or to their health and welfare. It is a matter of common knowledge that there are a multitude of women suffering as Mrs. McCann suffers from the gross injustice of the Civil marriage law, which has been made regardless of the woman's point of view.

Brutal Treatment of Children.

Women have read with disgust the attempt of the Home Office to whitewash the authorities at Hestwall Nautical School, in the report prepared by Mr. Masterman. The facts came to light mainly owing to the courageous action of Mrs. Adam, who was for a short time Matron of the school, but who was suspended from her position owing to the complaint she made to the Captain Superintendent, Mr. Beuttler, of the way in which the boys were treated. Though Mr. Masterman would have the public believe that the main parts of her accusation have not been substantiated, yet the facts of the case reveal a state of affairs which will surely strike all decent people with horror. In twenty-eight cases excessive canings were performed, and the report speaks of the need of antiseptic dressing because of the skin being broken. Blankets were used on occasions to stifle the cries of the boys being punished. On one occasion a boy was doused with cold water and shortly afterwards died. On another occasion the whole school were kept standing till 5 a.m. as a punishment. Nothing shows more clearly the need for women's influence at St. Stephens than these revelations.

California and Kansas.

California has gone a long step in the direction of Votes for Women; some particulars of the voting in favour of the constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women will be found in a letter from Miss Alice L. Park, on another page. Many influential women from different parts of California gathered in Sacramento on behalf of the amendment, and the Judiciary Committee, consisting of twenty lawyers, granted a public hearing in the Senate Chamber. Every available seat and standing room was occupied, and spectators packed into the balcony. Each side was given 45 minutes in which to speak. The Anti-Suffragists had one speaker (who occupied the whole of that time) while six women spoke on the Suffragist side. It is reported by the Los Angeles Express that for many years the Senate has not witnessed a more enthusiastic and sustained outburst of applause than that which greeted Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, one of the Suffragist speakers, who for thirty minutes piled fact upon fact, "piercing with delicate irony the platitudes of opposition, and finally summing up her case in argument that swept everything before it. As the graciously bowed acknowledgment to the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the audience, that filled the Chamber far beyond the legal limit of breathing space, broke forth in a long continuous expression of earnest approval. It was a great night for the advocates of suffrage."

The following day the Committee reported in favour of the amendment by a vote of fourteen to three, and the Senate and Assembly carried it by an overwhelming majority. In Kansas also the Governor has signed a Woman Suffrage resolution. It will be published in the Statute Book in May, and be voted on at the next election. In Kansas, women already have the right to vote for city officials.

Items of Interest.

Preston Town Council has supported, with only four dissentients, a memorial of the local branch of the W.S.P.U. urging the Government to pass the Women's Enfranchisement Bill into law.

The Leicester Town Council carried on Tuesday last, by an overwhelming majority, a resolution urging the passage of the Conciliation Bill.

GETTING NEW READERS.

Feb. 20 to Feb. 25.

The storm of indignation aroused by the facts published by the Conciliation Committee as to the treatment of the Women's Deputation in November is a striking proof of the sympathy of the public when once they are in possession of the truth. It brings home to us more than ever the necessity for a very much wider distribution of VOTES FOR WOMEN, which is the only paper that publishes regularly the real facts about the militant movement. The following list of friends who have sent in forms for new readers during the past week shows what splendid work is being done to make the paper known. In eleven weeks readers have gained 1,348 new subscribers, a splendid object lesson of individual effort!

Table listing names and subscriber counts for the week of Feb. 20 to Feb. 25. Includes names like Mrs. F. Robertson, Mrs. A. K. Channing, Miss G. G. G., etc.

This week the paper is being sent to new permanent readers in Johannesburg, Salisbury (South Africa), Quebec Brookline (Mass.), Dawson (Yukon) and Penang (Straits Settlements).

At the meeting in Bristol on Monday last, where I was speaking, cards were sent up to the platform with promises from different members to secure 33 new readers for the paper.

In Belfast street sales amount to 10 dozen each week. A friend writes that she puts the paper each week in four infirmity boxes in the stations in Glasgow, and suggests others should act similarly.

G. V. writes that she will send VOTES FOR WOMEN for one month to a district nursing home, where the nurses are keenly interested.

Two sisters write that in addition to securing four new regular readers they dispose of one dozen every week. Others write that, though they have not yet secured new readers, they are taking extra copies, and introducing them to the notice of their friends.

The Misses Cadiz and their band of workers sold twelve dozen copies last week in Dublin, and have now increased their order to fourteen dozen per week.

The Chelsea Union has secured 5 new subscribers. Miss Margaret Fison, in sending a long list of new subscribers, says:—"I also leave our paper weekly in the waiting room of both stations here. One is also left in the Mechanics' Institute, and three in restaurants. We are having all these papers weekly from the Ipswich shop instead of headquarters, as our shop needs encouragement."

One of the Bath members takes in 12 copies every week to send to doctors, and Mrs. Mansel takes in six copies to send away. At a recent meeting in Peterborough, Mrs. Mansel herself secured 8 new regular readers.

One lady passes her weekly copy on to a nurse who, in turn, sends it to Lingfield Colony. Her mother has promised to take it each week from her newsgate, and a friend has promised to buy a copy once a fortnight from the Putney W.S.P.U. Another lends her copy to as many as will read it.

In Dundee Miss Fraser Smith and Miss McFarlane have been canvassing the shops in populous districts. They go three times a week after office hours; in one street they sell four dozen copies with no difficulty, and in another three dozen copies. Many of the shopkeepers are becoming pretty regular customers, and are taking an interest in the movement. Even to shops where they are refused, they return, and perhaps the third week, admiring their "pluck and perseverance," these people will take a copy. On Saturdays two members tackle the huge crowds which flock to the football matches, and they always sell a few dozen copies. From two to three dozen are sold at the Flower Market, and there is a regular pitch in the centre of the town. Miss Vera Bolotine, a Russian medical student, is presenting a copy every week to the Students' Common Room in Dundee, and also in St. Andrews. Several other new readers have been secured, but they are getting their papers through newsgates.

An Iford member has accepted, on behalf of her library, one of the copies so generously offered to be sent free to any free library for six months. I have still four other offers, so will members please write at once who want to avail themselves of one of them?

Letters continue to come in telling us of free libraries up and down the country where VOTES FOR WOMEN is regularly accepted. These include the Chiswick Free Library "since and before it became a penny paper," East and West Ham, Barry, Eastbourne, Fulham (all three libraries), "they are well read too," says our correspondent. We hear also that some months ago the Committee of the Beane Institute, Canterbury, were requested to take in the paper, and that seven councillors voted for it and two against. One remarked that VOTES FOR WOMEN was more worth the penny than some of the other periodicals already subscribed for. Six of the Bristol libraries have the paper. Members of the Aberdeen Women's Social and Franchise League are supplying the public library and four branch libraries with weekly copies.

F. W. P. L.

CENSUS RESISTANCE.

The Census Protest scheme is being greeted with much enthusiasm. At the Queen's Hall meeting last Monday, no fewer than 100 of the promise cards were filled in and signed by members of the audience. Upon the promise-card appears a statement concerning the ways in which the Census Protest can be accomplished. It runs as follows:—

Census Resistance.

- 1.-I, being a woman Occupier, undertake to refuse to fill up my Census Form, and to write across the form the reason for my refusal.
2.-I, being a Lodger or Boarder, or resident in an hotel, undertake to apply to the Census Authorities for a special form for my own use, and to refuse to fill in the particulars, writing across the form the reason for my refusal.
3.-I, being a male Occupier, undertake not to fill in upon the Census Form any particulars concerning the women inmates of my house, and to write across the form the reason for this action.
4.-I, being a woman unable to protest in any of the ways mentioned above, undertake to adopt such other measures as may be necessary to escape inclusion in the Census return.

Strike out the clauses that do not apply to your case, sign your name and address below, and return in an envelope to—

Miss OLIVE SMITH, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Mr., Mrs., or Miss

FULL Address

Direct and active part in the protest may be taken, not only by those who are Occupiers in the ordinary sense of the term but by lodgers and others. One of the officials at the headquarters of the Census Committee in Milbank explained the point by the following statement made to a representative of the Daily Mirror:—

"A lodger in a house, occupying his or her own room, is entitled to a separate schedule from the enumerator of the district, which he or she can fill up and leave, enclosed in an envelope, for the enumerator when he calls.

"This privilege will not be denied to boarders in private families or residents in hotels who, for this census night only, may claim to have themselves regarded as 'lodgers,' and so become entitled to a separate schedule."

The local Registrar of Births and Deaths is, we understand, the official to whom lodgers and others who are not occupiers in the ordinary sense should apply for the separate form.

If the authorities decide to take proceedings against an occupier who has refused to fill in the Census form, application is made to the local police-court for a summons, which is served upon the offending person. On the appointed date the Census resister appears in the police-court, and the case is tried by the magistrate in the usual way.

Occupiers who refuse to fill in the Census form are liable to a fine which must not exceed £5.

Many intending protesters have asked what is the alternative to payment of the fine. The alternative is the seizure and sale of goods. But in certain cases imprisonment may be imposed. Thus, where it appears that the convicted person has no goods whereon to levy distress, or that in the event of a warrant of distress being issued the goods will be insufficient to satisfy the money payable or that the levy of the distress will be more injurious than imprisonment, the Court may order imprisonment.

If the fine imposed does not exceed 10s., then the alternative period of imprisonment cannot exceed 7 days; where the fine exceeds 10s., but does not exceed £1, then a maximum sentence of 14 days' imprisonment can be given; where the fine is between £1 and £5, then the alternative period of imprisonment cannot exceed one month.

A number of questions upon points of detail have been received from those who intend to share in the protest. Answers to these appear below.

One very important point has been raised by a correspondent, who asks whether the Census protest will be carried through if before April 2 the Government should announce their intention of giving full facilities this Session for the passage of the Conciliation Bill. The answer to this obviously is that if the passage of the Bill were assured, the Census protest would be unnecessary.

The general view of the public, so far as it has been expressed, seems to be that the Census protest is a perfectly legitimate form of agitation. Some individuals have, however, expressed dissent. Thus, we have been appealed to to remember that upon the Census will be based legislation affecting the interests of women. We are well aware of this fact, but our fear is that unless women obtain the Vote in the meantime, such legislation, while apparently benevolent, may be contrary to their real interests. Another critic assures us that far from

improving the prospects of the Conciliation Bill, we are diminishing these, and that when Mr. Asquith is again asked to give facilities for the Conciliation Bill, probably after such a display of bad citizenship he will decline to do so. It seems to be forgotten by the gentleman who writes thus, that last year the Prime Minister did not hesitate to veto the Conciliation Bill, notwithstanding the fact that there had been no Census protest, and that there had been a ten months' truce to all forms of militancy.

One most satisfactory result the proposed Census protest has already had; it has attracted the attention and aroused the interest of statisticians and social reformers.

Questions on Resisting the Census.

- 1. Could I take a cottage in the country for a week and refuse to fill in the Census paper, though I be not there on the Sunday night? I would write on it on the Sunday or Monday, but I want to be in London for Sunday night. Is this practicable? Yes.
2. I understand that there is no penalty if a woman lodger should simply evade the Census. Is this so? Yes.
3. Where can Census forms, containing the questions asked, be obtained? The Census forms will be delivered by the Enumerator during the week preceding the night of the Census.
4. A lady is willing to refuse to fill in the Census, but she cannot risk publicity. She is willing to pay the fine, so would she have to appear in Court? No doubt her solicitor could represent her in Court.

5. If there were an all-night meeting might there not be spies watching to count who goes in and out, and so an approximate return might be made? This would be exceedingly difficult, and it must be remembered that the mere counting of heads is only one of the objects of the Census. A very great deal of intimate and detailed information has to be given which the authorities cannot possibly obtain by this method.

6. It is said that not only those sleeping on the premises on Sunday night, but also those arriving on Monday, are to be put down. Can you tell me whether this is correct? The occupier is required to include in the Census return any member of the household who has been absent during the night but returns in the morning, and has not been included in any other Census form. Therefore Census resisters living in the house of an occupier who is hostile to this protest should make a point of being away until after 12 noon on Monday, April 3.

It is quite easy to arrange to spend the morning in the house of hospitality have been made. Women engaged in earning their living can go straight to their work.

7. Would it be of any use if I went to a country hotel for the night? The fact that you are staying in the hotel will be recorded by the hotel proprietor, but further facts you can refuse to supply.

8. Would it do if I filled my house with other resisting women and went away myself for the night? Yes. If the intention is to avoid liability you can lend your house for the night, asking no questions as to the people who are going to stay there. If you do not know you cannot be responsible for giving information.

9. I am a boarder in a house and, of course, do not wish to involve other people in the consequences of such action. Apply to the Enumerator of the district, who is the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, for a separate form and then no one else will be responsible.

10. I am willing to submit (nominally) my flat to a Suffragette who is courageous enough to face prison for the cause. I should be glad to know how far I should be legally responsible. You would not be responsible. The lady to whom you let the flat would be the only person liable.

11. We live in unfurnished apartments, so how do we manage, supposing our landlady will not help us and gives as much information as she can about us? You should apply for a separate census form, and the landlady will not be expected to give any information concerning you.

12. Will a fine cover the liability? Yes.

13. As an occupier I intend to resist and am willing to be imprisoned. My servants are willing to follow my example in refusing. What would be the result to them? They are not responsible, for you alone as occupier are responsible, and no punishment can be meted out to them for their refusal.

14. Will you suggest to us women at a school how we can join the ranks of resisters to the Census? We are all members of the W.S.P.U., the matron, the nurse and the secretary of a boy's school are anxious to support the Union. Apply for separate forms so that you are not counted in the general school returns.

15. I share rooms with a friend. She prefers to be counted but will refuse any information regarding myself. You will understand that I would rather stay out all night than drag her into any complications through my action? Apply for a separate Census paper for your own use and then your friend will not be responsible.

16. Can you tell me my position: I am coming to live in London, and have taken a flat and shall be in residence before April 8. The flat is taken in my husband's name but he will be away at the time. You and not your husband will be responsible, and you and not your husband will incur the penalty if you refuse to fill in the Census paper.

(Copies of the Census Acts may be obtained from any Bookseller, or from Messrs. Wymann & Son, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.3)

THE DEPUTATION.

Since last week several new names have been added to the Deputation list. One volunteer writes:—"I have decided to join the next deputation, and I shall be glad if you will enrol me. Since definitely deciding I have been filled with a feeling of calm, so different from what I have experienced on all the other deputations, when I felt that my 'duties' prevented my joining. Now I have no duty but one, and that is to prepare for active service if I am called upon."

Seeing in the Evening Times an unfriendly leaderette on the subject of the Conciliation Committee's memorandum, Mrs. Alice Green at once wrote to Clements Inn from Brussels announcing her intention of joining the deputation and sent to the Evening Times the following letter, which appeared in their issue of February 27.

The leaderette, which appeared in yesterday's Evening Times, I consider a gross libel to ladies like the suffragettes, and, in consequence, offer my humble services for the next deputation. "should one be necessary"; and whatever the consequence may be, I consider the one who is responsible for this insulting article is to blame. I may add I have just returned from England, and when there heard from the ladies themselves what really took place at the last deputation, and could not have believed from anyone but the ladies that anything so revolting in the extreme could possibly take place in what used to be "good old England," and by Britishers. The truth is you men are afraid of the true facts coming to light, for it cannot be that you are ignorant of the fact that two brave women lost their lives owing to the last deputation. So much for the true British pluck and chivalry of which one hears so much and sees so little. Perhaps it is like the money and work left the country, for which we have to thank a corrupt Government, a corrupt Press, and an ignorant public.

Among the new members of the deputation enrolled during the week are four from Leicester and one from Ireland.

C. H. P.

TAX RESISTANCE.

One of the weapons of opposition which will be employed by women will be "tax resistance." Those who are proposing to do this will do well to make themselves acquainted, as far as possible, with the law on the question, and we recommend them to apply to the offices of the Women's Tax Resistance League at 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., whose Secretary, Mrs. Kinston Parkes, will be pleased to supply them with information. The League has taken over all the work in connection with this form of protest, and the Secretary will gladly give all particulars from the offices of the League.

Debenham & Freebody, Wigmore Street, London, W.

NEW SPRING TAILOR MADE

Our Stock of Early Spring Coats and Skirts is exceptionally large and well assorted. It contains a large number of inexpensive garments, adapted from the newest French models and all thoroughly well made by skilled men tailors.



Coat and Skirt (as sketch), in new Spring tweeds and suitings, perfectly cut and finished. £4



# THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE.

### The Home Secretary Refuses to Grant a Public Inquiry.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Snowden asked if the Home Secretary had received a memorandum accompanying a request for a public inquiry into the conduct of the Metropolitan Police on November 18, 22, and 23 last; if such memorandum had had his consideration; and what reply had been given to the request for an inquiry.

Mr. Churchill, in reply, said he had received the memorandum referred to, and had considered it carefully. It conveyed a large number of charges against the police, which, if there were any truth in them, should have been made at the time, and not after the lapse of three months—(hear, hear)—and should, if they could be supported by evidence, have been preferred in a police-court. (Hear, hear.) His reply to the memorandum was, therefore, to refer the charges to the ordinary way in which a police-court, where evidence could be taken on oath and tested by cross-examination, and where the accused would have an opportunity of answering specific accusations. This was the remedy which the law provided, and, in his opinion, there was no other satisfactory way of ascertaining the truth of any specific charge. He had made inquiry of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police with regard to certain general statements included in the memorandum, and found them to be devoid of foundation. (Cheers.) There was no truth in the statement that the police had instructions which led them to terrorise and maltreat the women. On the contrary, the superintendent in charge impressed on them that as they would have to deal with women they must act with restraint and moderation, using no more force than was necessary. The statement that there were a large number of plain-clothes officers in the crowd who were guilty of indecency was equally false. (Cheers.) Apart from some detectives specially summoned when it was found that a large number more than a dozen plain-clothes officers were employed, and, with the exception of one who assisted in an arrest, none of them handled the women in any way, but the crowd contained a large number of reckless persons quite capable of indulging in gross conduct. It was quite possible some of these were guilty of indecency, and for their presence in Parliament Square the women themselves were responsible. Of the 200 arrested not one complained of being hurt, or made any charge of undue violence or misconduct against the police. If any charge could be made against an individual it could even now be investigated, either by the courts or by the police, but he was not prepared to grant an inquiry into vague and general charges brought by irresponsible persons long after the event. (Loud cheers.)

### PRESS VIEWS.

#### THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

We have received from Mr. H. N. Brailsford a printed copy of a memorandum on the treatment of the Women's Suffrage deputations to the Conciliation Committee on February 2, and has since been transmitted to Mr. Churchill. The allegations refer to the disorders of November 18 and the days following at the closing of the last Parliament. At the time we would have been glad to see some of the cases then described made the occasion of a prosecution at which the facts could have been tested. The Suffrage societies, however, have preferred to sift their facts and arrange them in this memorandum to the Home Secretary, and, in face of the exceedingly grave charges which it contains, we do not see how Mr. Churchill can refuse an inquiry. Indeed, the Home Office is no doubt anxious for a full, searching, and impartial investigation. For, apart from what is, if it is substantiated, a hideous wrong to many brave and defenceless women, the honour of the police is at stake. The Conciliation Committee is a non-party body; it includes many experienced members of Parliament, and it is not to be supposed that they would lend their names to the memorandum unless they were satisfied that an overwhelming *prima facie* case existed for inquiry. The treatment by the police of the Women Suffragists on the three occasions dealt with seems to have gone far beyond anything which has happened previously, and if the facts can be substantiated they are a clear infringement of the police regulations. As such they call for serious notice, alike in the interests of the public and of the discipline of the police. However little the women's action may seem to be, it is not to be treated as a mere nuisance. An inquiry cannot but be welcomed by the police themselves. Hitherto, as a rule, they have behaved towards the women with the consideration and forbearance one would expect from an admirable force. The allegations now made are therefore all the more surprising, and an inquiry all the more necessary.

The body of detailed evidence supplied to the Home Secretary, from which we quote extracts, contains over a hundred and fifty individual statements with regard to it. It is generally asserted that overmuch violence was used. Our police are not selected for this

kind of work, and the type of constable who may be capable and ruthlessly efficient in the arrest of the criminal ruffians of the East End may easily, in excitement, be of exceptional muscular power, without realising it, to inflict serious and permanent injury on the woman whom he has orders to impede or disperse. But there is a graver matter than the mere exercise, serious though it be, of ordinary roughness of handling. The orders of the police were apparently to avoid, if possible, arrest, and the result of these orders, where determined either to succeed in their purpose or to be taken in charge, seems to have been to set going a system of deliberate torture and terrorism. That is the first part of the Suffragists' indictment of the police. Blows and beating, the twisting of arms and fingers, treatment which resulted in bruises and physical injury to weak hearts and highly-strung nerves, lasting many weeks after the event, are what the memorandum has to record. Most of the assaults were not capable of justification, being dealt on quite passive members of the demonstration; and highly irritating to restrain and temper the conduct of the deputations may have been, aggressiveness and vindictiveness are not to be condoned. The second part of the indictment is more serious still. Apart from the allegation of assaults wantonly committed to give pain and torture, twenty-nine of the statements allege acts of indecency. The matter is a difficult one to discuss in print, and women describe such treatment only with the greatest reluctance, and painful though it is, it is the part of the memorandum which demands the most thorough and searching investigation, and should the inquiry substantiate it, the most severe and decisive action on the part of the authorities. We look with confidence to the Home Secretary to see that justice is done.

### THE SPECTATOR.

The charges in the memorandum are charges of no worse things than casual brutality—deliberately thought-out tortures. We imagine that Mr. Churchill will see fit to grant an inquiry, not merely because the request comes from a non-party organisation, but because he owes it to the police that they should not be allowed to rest under any very grave imputations—imputations so entirely at variance with their high records—if they can rebut them. The police, we are sure, will not only not fear but will welcome an impartial investigation.

### EASTERN MORNING NEWS.

"More than We Can Stand." However little sympathy many people may have with some of the methods of the women suffragists, no reasonable man who reads without indignation the memorandum which the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage has drawn up for presentation to the Home Secretary, in this document a series of very grave charges is made against the London police. The allegations are not only in this direction, we have heard of them from time to time in isolated instances. They were a very ugly look, but when the whole thing is seen together, in such a report as we have before us, the story becomes one of great shame and humiliation. The Suffragettes have admittedly taken to extreme measures by adopting such whole-hearted and reckless tactics to draw attention to their cause as they have done, but that is no reason why they should be treated the sport of brutal and dirty-minded policemen and the objects of disgusting license from the mob of onlookers. However offensive the actions of women may become—whether they are Suffragettes or members of any other body fighting publicly to gain their ends—this country is not going to stand by and see them degraded and insulted by men who at heart can be little short of loathsome blackguards. There are ways and means of dealing with turbulent women who may assemble in the streets and draw crowds of people without the representatives of the law letting loose their low animal passions. The memorandum is of so serious a character that we do not see how the Home Secretary can refuse the request that an inquiry should be held. The charges make definite charges on the score of deliberate brutality and indecency, and if all or half—that is said regarding these charges—is true—and we do not for a moment suggest that there is either untruth or exaggeration in the evidence—it is high time, for the sake of our country, that strong measures were taken to make it impossible that there should be any ground for complaint in the future. Englishmen will not stand by and tolerate such outrages as are described in the report which has been brought to the notice of Mr. Churchill. The police have a difficult duty to perform, and as a body . . . they do their work well. But there are men, it would seem, who are not to be trusted to keep their hands every kind of emergency that may arise. The London police as a set of carefully prepared rules as set forth in their manual, and if they transgress these rules in the wildest headiness while in the midst of a number of excited women they must be made to suffer for theirapses. We are not, as a people, going to stand the indulgence in unnecessary violence towards women, or the deliberate methods of torture practised, or the acts of indecency to which so many Suffragettes are ready to swear. . . . Three special occasions are selected for purposes of complaint. Enough has been said to show that it is high time something was done to prevent any recurrence of such disgraceful behaviour.

### DR. COBB ON THE CENSUS BOYCOTT.

Speaking at a meeting organised by the Kensington W.S.P.U., at Queen's Gate Hall, Kensington, last night, Dr. Cobb, rector of St. Ebbelburg's E.C., in the course of an interesting address on "The Census Boycott," said that the only way in which liberty was to be gained was by revolt. To refuse to fill in the Census form was, in his opinion, a perfectly logical and justifiable protest which would commend itself to self-respecting women. So long as women were excluded from the rights and responsibilities of the nation, they should be morally justified in refusing to take their share in the fulfilment of any scheme of civic organisation promoted by the Government. They would have to face pains and penalties, of course, but it was only by such action that they could bring their claim home to the conscience of the rulers of this country. In the past men had won their freedom by making themselves an intolerable nuisance. They had resisted death penalties and actively, but it was not until they had made the position embarrassing and dangerous to the Government that their human rights had been won.

### CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH.

We have received from Mr. H. N. Brailsford a document of very grave import. . . . The evidence is voluminous and detailed, and of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of the acts complained of being involuntary, and incidental to a scrum. . . . British citizens are slow to make accusations against the police, and hitherto the tradition among militant Suffragists has been that it is un-

solidarily to complain; not much importance might be attached to a few isolated charges; but when over a hundred reputable witnesses, who realise the significance of what they are doing, are prepared to give sworn evidence that they have been subjected to savage barbarity and gross indecency by men whose business it is to maintain law and order, a *prima facie* case for a public inquiry has certainly been established. . . . The memorandum rightly submits that the object of such an official investigation should be to ascertain not only whether the charges of aggressive violence, torture, and indecency can be substantiated, but also under what orders the police were acting. We are confident that the most ardent opponents of women's suffrage will be just as eager as the advocates of votes for women that the serious charges now formally made should be thoroughly investigated, and the truth ascertained and published. Mr. Winston Churchill has recently been betraying strong humanitarian impulses; we trust he will handle this grave matter in a way that will satisfy all parties concerned.

### DUNDEE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

In the interests of the police as well as of the women it is only just that the truth should be inquired into at the earliest possible moment. The honour of the police is at stake, and if what has been alleged by the Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage is true, the discipline of the force is not what the public had thought it was. . . . Nobody would be surprised, of course, if the police sometimes fail to keep their temper in face of so much irritating work as they were called upon to do while the House of Commons was attacked. But the Suffragettes' indictment goes a great deal further. . . . The Home Secretary will now be looked to to see that justice is done, only the most searching inquiry can show whether or not the women have suffered a hideous wrong.

The report just issued by the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage is the most terrible indictment of police misdeeds that has ever been made. According to the law of the land, the arrested man or woman in the dock and the police man come into the same category. . . . According to the law of the land, the arrested man or woman in the dock does not exist. On the contrary, he or she is presumed to be guilty from the very outset. The whole evil system must be changed.

### FINANCIAL NEWS.

"When women attack the police and attempt to force their way into the House of Commons they are repelled by force. They cannot expect to be treated with the tenderness with which they would be handed about a drawing-room."

### LIVERPOOL POST.

"The report just issued by the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage is the most terrible indictment of police misdeeds that has ever been made. . . . The Home Secretary will now be looked to to see that justice is done, only the most searching inquiry can show whether or not the women have suffered a hideous wrong."

### MR. BRAILSFORD'S THANKS.

Mr. Brailsford asks us to convey his thanks to all who have sent him their evidence for the purposes of his inquiry into the conduct of the police towards the women's deputations. He has found it impossible to answer all the letters he has received, but wishes us to assure all who wrote to him that their letters have none the less received careful attention.

### THE CENSUS BOYCOTT.

A correspondent writes:—"I shall be glad to put my studio for the night into the hands of any member who can undertake to make the census return for me. . . . The Misses Cecilia and Eva Mackenzie write:—"We shall be glad to rent the census return for our household. . . . We are responsible householders, with house-room for one hundred Suffragists on census night!"

### TAX RESISTANCE.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst has sent the following letter to the Surveyor of Taxes in response to his renewed application for her declining to give particulars as to the £2nd inst. I have to inform you that I have a conscientious objection to paying income-tax until such time as the law enables me to qualify for a Parliamentary vote. . . . I must decline absolutely to comply with your request for payment. . . . Yours faithfully, CHRISTABEL PANKHURST."

### A PRESS VIEW.

The Suffragettes were justly indignant at Mr. Asquith's Veto on Private Members' Day before Easter, but are elated at securing first and second place over their claim is a long delayed act of justice, and it now only remains for the Government of the day to put its principles before party, and extend the Parliamentary franchise to properly qualified women at an early date. . . . We are informed that Mrs. Pankhurst's action is now in a stronger position than ever, and that women of all ranks in society, science, politics, religion, and commerce are sending in their names as volunteers for the next deputation, which will be over a thousand strong, and will on one proceed to the "People's House," should the Government again thwart their claim. It would not be a brilliant Coronation of George V. with a thousand of his most respected subjects in prison, possibly among the number the wives and sisters of peers, who ought to have been present at the Coronation festivities. . . . We can only congratulate the women on their luck, and hope the Government this time really mean business. —Cheltenham Looker-On.

# "A DEBT OF HONOUR."

In all the struggles of men for political enfranchisement they have been loyally helped by women. And now some of the best men are paying back the debt of honour; they have seen how hard is the fight of the women for their own enfranchisement, and they have come forward to help. Already personal liberty has been sacrificed (Mr. Hugh Franklin has spent six weeks in prison), and now another man, Mr. Abbey, is serving a three weeks' sentence in the women's cause.

### MEN ARRESTED AT DOWNING STREET.

On Wednesday the Men's Political Union made a splendid attempt to reach the Council Chamber at No. 10, Downing Street, while a Cabinet meeting was in progress. Mr. Abbey succeeded in climbing on to the wall. Detectives and policemen, however, sprang up from all sides, and two men were arrested.

The men—Alfred J. Abbey and Henry Garrett—were charged at Bow Street on the same day with behaving in a disorderly manner by trying to scale the wall of the back garden of No. 10, Downing Street, the official residence of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Muskett, after opening the case for the prosecution, said that he did not propose to read a letter which had been sent to Downing Street, as it would only advertise the grievance as well as the men. Inspector Parker said that the Council Chamber adjoined the garden, and that he saw defendants trying to scale the wall; he therefore arrested them.

The Magistrate (Sir Albert De Rutzen) said that the attempt to get over the wall was disorderly behaviour. Mr. Abbey asked the order might be read, as it would explain his conduct. No questions were put, and he was set at liberty to go to his home. Mr. Garrett agreed to £10 to be of good behaviour for three months. Mr. Abbey refused to be bound over, and said he did not consider his conduct was disorderly, as his object in trying to gain admission to the Cabinet meeting was to lay before His Majesty's Ministers the importance of the extension of the Parliamentary Vote to women by the Government. He said, "I have worked for some time in this movement in a perfectly constitutional way, and have observed that in spite of Women's Suffrage Bills reaching large majorities the Cabinet has prevented them being carried into law."

The Magistrate said:—"You have no right to get over into the Prime Minister's garden." In reply to this, Mr. Abbey said he wished to reach the Council Chamber, which was impossible to bring the matter to the notice of the Ministers in any other way.

The Magistrate then said he would have to go to prison for twenty-one days in the second division unless he would agree to be bound over, and on Mr. Abbey's refusal the Magistrate said that he could fine the accused, but he would have no effect upon his resolution, and he went to prison.

Mr. Hugh A. Franklin was also arrested, but not charged. The following is a copy of the letter found near Downing Street, which Mr. Muskett did not read:

"To His Majesty's Ministers,  
10, Downing Street,  
13, Buckingham Street,  
London, W.C.

Sirs,—Having noted during the past few years your indifferent attitude to the women's cause, and your unwillingness to grant freedom, I have chosen this method of bringing to your notice the urgency of their claim. . . . The necessity for determining the political part of men as well as of women is proved by your continued refusal to grant full facilities for the passing into law of a measure of women's enfranchisement, which in two successive Parliaments has received the assent of overwhelming majorities of the people's representatives in the House of Commons. . . . I have repeatedly and deliberately thwarted the will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives in the Commons where Women's Suffrage Bills have been concerned. Such hypocrisy is revolting to all honest and fair-minded men, and I therefore take such steps as are open to me to convey to you my disavowal of your illiberal conduct and lack of principle.—I have the honour to remain, yours faithfully,  
ALFRED J. ABBEY.

### MR. BIRRELL.

The first protest of the season was made last Friday at the Mansion House, on the occasion of a meeting held there in honour of the late Lord Salisbury. A distinguished company packed audience lined to the remarks of the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Alverthorpe, Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir Edward Clarke, and other speakers. Mr. Birrell, who was among the well-known people were on the platform, there it was that caused the greatest living issue of the day to be bound up in the approval of the generosity and gratitude of the present generation towards a great writer and great humanitarian.

Lord Rosebery spoke of our debt of honour to the late Lord Salisbury, and he reminded a Liberal Minister of his debt of honour to him.

When Mr. Birrell rose to speak one of the ladies in the audience, also rose from him Birrell, and at the same time chaining herself to the chair in front of her. Mr. Birrell tried to speak against her, then she said she would not sit down. The lady then said she would not sit down, but she had come there with a message to Mr. Birrell from the women of the country, and the message must be delivered.

The women had been fighting for this vote for fifty years and more, and Mr. Birrell himself said last year that this year, 1911, their chance would come. She would come to women member this message, as the women had determined to get votes this Session.

By this she meant that two policemen were standing round the disturber of the meeting, deliberating what to do with her. Finally a procession consisting of chair, Suffragettes, and policemen marched out. But Suffragettes do not fight alone now! There were women in the audience, and Mr. Birrell, on hearing his speech, was asked by a gentleman why, if he were really in favour of Women Suffrage, he did not resign from the Cabinet on this question; and later another man got up and asked if the stamp of citizenship were not of more importance than the Dickens stamp everyone had spoken of, and if so, why did they not stamp women as citizens by giving them the vote.

### MR. HARCOURT.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Harcourt was similarly summoned at a meeting at the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi. A member of the Men's Political Union who was present said, "Mr. Harcourt, may I ask you when is the Government going to do its duty by giving time for the passing of a Woman's Suffrage Bill? This question has now become so urgent that we cannot stand upon ceremony in pressing it upon you." Mr. Harcourt is reported to have smiled weakly, and to have said that he was not a member of the government's intentions with regard to Suffrage.

### LORD MORLEY.

On leaving the Guildhall last Monday, Lord Morley was questioned by a man on the government's intentions with regard to Suffrage.

### AN IMPRESSION.

A correspondent who expresses dissent from some of the methods adopted by the Women's Social and Political Union writes as follows concerning impression of a protest which was made on Wednesday last. "I am writing to tell you of an incident which I witnessed last week. At the launching of the 'Thunderer' a boy of about thirteen was taken very ill, and one of the lights was put out. The boy's father seemed helpless. I was struck with the capable manner in which this lady behaved in the nick of time. She hardly noticed the great event which was going on, but went on with her work, evidently much to the relief of the boy's father. I spoke to the lady after the child was better, and she asked her if she understood giving first aid, and she told me she had a medal for it. To my great surprise she said she had not the same lady fixing up a 'Votes for Women' banner in the place where refreshments were served. I could not help admiring her. More such actions as these will gain you sympathy."

### M.P.'S ON THE BILL.

Speaking at a meeting of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association on Wednesday last at the Cannon Street, when Lady Widdowbury de Broke was in the chair, Mr. C. S. Goldman, M.P., said that as the Prime Minister had not given facilities for the introduction of the measure of the extension of the Parliamentary Vote to women by the Government. He said, "I have worked for some time in this movement in a perfectly constitutional way, and have observed that in spite of Women's Suffrage Bills reaching large majorities the Cabinet has prevented them being carried into law."

### MR. HARWOOD CONVERTED?

A deputation of the Bolton Women's Suffrage Association waited upon Mr. George Harwood, M.P., at the Reform Club, Bolton, on Saturday afternoon, and asked him to present a resolution in the House of Commons for Government to pass the Conciliation Bill. In consenting to do this Mr. Harwood made an interesting statement of his attitude towards the Votes for Women movement. He said he would never support a Bill until he had seen the exact terms. He did not believe in women having a vote simply as women; he had never believed in it and never should. He thought the body politic might be improved by a small infusion of women—a very different thing. The simplest course would be to admit them on the same terms to Parliamentary affairs as they did in municipal affairs. If the conciliation scheme was frankly being accepted as a settlement of the matter he should vote for it in all probability. He was bitterly and absolutely opposed to women having votes on the same terms as men. That was the key to his position. If there was any danger of the larger issue being developed out of this proposal he would be bound to oppose it.

### "A SCANDAL."

Mr. Price, M.P., speaking at a meeting of the W.F.U. in Edinburgh on February 23, said he believed it was the duty of the Government this session to allow the Women's Suffrage Bill to go through the House of Commons. He had had resolutions demanding time for this measure, and no Government had the right to overrule the decision of the House of Commons. This question had been delayed too long. It was nothing short of a scandal.

Votes for Women has been inscribed in the Portuguese Republic. Constanza, and the Society of the Solidarite die Feminine, has held a meeting to celebrate this concession to justice on the part of the Ministers. Imagine England being in the rear-guard of Portugal in this matter. On Saturday, February 25, the Russian plague mission left St. Petersburg for Kharbin. The mission was headed by Professor Zabolotzky, and consisted of five doctors, two of whom were women, and three nurses, one being Princess Dolgoroukoff.

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**PETER ROBINSON'S**  
OXFORD STREET & REGENT STREET

**WOMAN AND LABOUR.**  
PART I.—A SCRIPTURE.

Two masterpieces of literature that have stood the test of time owe their origin to the great movement of the Emancipation of Women. "The Vindication of the Rights of Women" was written over one hundred years ago by Mary Wollstonecraft, the pioneer who boldly maintained the human equality of the two sexes that together constitute humanity. For the past fifty years "The Subjection of Women," written by John Stuart Mill, has been the Testament of the Suffragist Movement, and now within the last few days there has been given to the world a book which is destined to become a scripture infinitely precious to those of us who have felt already the forces of regeneration at work in ourselves and in the world; a book that is at one and the same time a prophecy and a gospel. "Woman and Labour,"\* by Olive Schreiner, is a priceless gift to awakened and awakening womanhood.

It is not a book to be borrowed from the circulating library, to be read once and then put aside. It is a book that everyone of us must have for our own, as a necessity of everyday mental and moral life. It must be studied, marked, learned, and inwardly digested. It must be made the basis of thought and meditation until we have the vision of the great inheritance which is to be won as the result of our spiritual struggle. For this volume is no mere glorified political pamphlet. It is scarcely at all a plea for the vote. Although women's demand for full political power is taken for granted throughout, the scope of this book is something far greater than that. It is a great historic epic of woman the race-bearer, woman the life-giver, struggling through the eras of primitive savagery, plodding through the deserts of so-called civilisation, with humanity in her arms, marching ceaselessly onward to an inheritance which awaits her and her children, an inheritance which is very soon to be entered and claimed as her own.

And yet it is but a fragment of a far greater and more comprehensive work. In the preface we learn the tragic and heartbreaking story of the destruction of a lifetime's accomplished task, begun in early youth, finished a few months before the outbreak of the South African War. What the world has lost through the wanton destruction by some British soldier of that precious sum of genius, investigation and labour, the present volume, which is but a fragment of a chapter, alone can indicate. A parallel is suggested by the ancient story of the Sibyl's books. It will be remembered that a prophessee appeared to a king of Rome bringing with her nine books which she tendered to him for 300 pieces of gold. Her offer was rejected with scoffing contempt. Thereupon the Sibyl went away and burned three books, and returned demanding the same price for the six as she had previously asked for the nine. Again the king treated the suggestion with ridicule. She went away again and burned three more, and these she once more offered for 300 pieces of gold. The king, moved by curiosity, now looked into the books, and discovered that wonderful and precious secrets of wisdom were revealed therein. He purchased the books, and the Sibyl disappeared. The writings were regarded as a priceless treasure, and were preserved during all the days of Rome's greatness in the temple upon the Capitol of the city.

"Woman and Labour" is but a relic of a treasure for ever lost. It is a remembrance of one chapter out of twelve that formed the original volume. It deals mainly with the aspect of the Woman's Movement that is presented by the consideration of the woman parasite who belongs to the wealthy classes, and it hardly touches on the problem presented by the sweated woman and the overworked underpaid industrial woman worker, nor on the tragic injustices done to women as unpaid domestic labourers. In her preface Olive Schreiner defends herself against misconception by stating how fully these relative issues

were dealt with in her comprehensive treatise on the subject. How deeply she feels the present position of the industrial woman can be inferred from the following passage taken from her introduction:—

"The fact that for equal work equally well performed by a man and by a woman it is ordained that the woman, on the ground of her sex alone, shall receive a less recompense, is the nearest approach to a willful and unqualified 'wrong' in the whole relation of woman to society to-day. That males of enlightenment and equity can for an hour tolerate the existence of this inequality has seemed to me always incomprehensible, and it is only explainable when one regards it as a result of the blinding effects of custom and habit."

The book is dedicated to Lady Constance Lytton, and allusion is made to the splendid part she has played in the particular struggle in which the women of this country are now engaged. The preface concludes with a touching invocation to the men and women of the future, whose freedom the fighters of to-day purchase with the travail of their body and soul.

With the main ideas of the book I propose to deal next week.

E. P. L.

**A "NEW" WOMAN.**

Maud Stepmey Rawson is, we more than suspect, a Suffragist at heart. Indeed, what woman who knows the inequalities of the professional woman's fight for a living and for art—as this writer certainly does—can fail to be? "Splendid Zipporah" is not, *per se*, a feminist book, although one or two reviewers appear to think it is. It is just a straightforward story of an idealist woman and her fight for a decent living and good art. Zipporah is splendid physically—she stands six foot two in her stockings—and she has a big mind and a big heart. The feeble gibe of a disappointed member of her orchestra that she is an enemy to the woman's movement need not have rankled. The Zipporahs of the world are the best friends of the movement, for they do things that prove the claim of the Suffragist, that women ought to have equal opportunity with men. Zipporah is a musician, and her challenge to the authorities at Holbeck College, when they ask her to undertake more work for no pay, is magnificent. Her old music master has taught her that life is incomplete without "the fourth chord." How she finds the fourth chord the reader must discover, also how she goes on the "open road" as one of a group of travelling players, of her adventures in Spain, her triumphs as conductor of her own orchestra, and of the Silver Ladies, and Puschok, and the Giffords, and Aunt Checkenden. The roots of the book lie deep down in the Great Cause. At the author's heart is always the burning desire that great art and great love should bring men and women together; sex (the thing that is so baffling to Zipporah and that once or twice, because small men take advantage of it, seems likely to wreck her career) is to be no hindrance, but a help—a splendid force, to be splendidly used in the highest co-operation. Two persons of opposite sexes, wooing one another, are to approach each other on a high equality, as Zipporah and Commandino on the steps at Genoa, and as in the courtship of sovereigns.

**THE SCIENCE OF HOUSEKEEPING.**

It is only in the present day that people are beginning to realise the vast importance of housekeeping. For centuries the care of a home and of children has been considered not only as woman's work, but almost as woman's play—requiring no training and no aptitude. The result is not surprising; yet might we rather say it is a marvellous instance of woman's adaptability that homes are on the whole so well managed. It is the housekeeper rather than the home that has suffered from lack of training; she has had to bear tremendous burdens which by the light of a little knowledge might have been lightened. A review of the whole subject, and a plea for its treatment as higher education are contained in a new book, "Household Administration," by Alice Ravenhill and Catherine Schiff (Grant Richards, 5s. net). After an interesting historical sketch, it shows how intimately housekeeping is connected with biology, sciences, economics, and sanitation, and it concludes with a strong appeal for proper and systematic training in order to reach the ideal—well-managed homes and happy home-keepers.

**A SIDE-LIGHT ON THE MOVEMENT.**

"Impatient Griselda" is a witty and well-written novel of modern London life, and can be well recommended for pleasurable reading. It has an additional interest for the Suffragette, in that it deals with the claims of two women to full self-development; half way through the book one would imagine the author thought this was incompatible with married happiness, but in the end he relaxes, and allows one of his heroines to find fame and a husband! He does not realise that a true marriage should help a great career—not end it—for either man or woman, and he therefore gives his fine creation Delicia rather unconvincing views on marriage and art, which are not compatible with the Higher Feminism which she professes, nor, by the way, is herscorn of the "Vote-huntresses." We are sorry for Mr. North that he does not see anywhere below the surface of the militant suffrage movement, and we hope he may be at the Albert Hall on March 23. The book, though, is decidedly clever and original. (By Laurence North, London, Martin Secker, 6s. net.)

**WILL MR ASQUITH GIVE WAY?**

The Men's Political Union have brought out a new leaflet, under the above title, written by Mr. Pethick Lawrence. It can be obtained from the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., price 9d. per hundred, 6s. per thousand.

**BOOKS RECEIVED.**

"Mazzini" and other Essays. By Henry Demarest Lloyd. London: Putnam's Sons, 6s. net.  
"A Short History of Women's Rights." By Eugene A. Hecker. London: Putnam's Sons, 6s. net.  
"Thoughts on Ultimate Problems." By F. W. Frankland, J.P. London: David Nutt, 1s. 6d. net.  
"The Englishwoman." March. London: Sidgwick and Jackson, 1s. net.  
"Woman At Home." March. London: Newnes, 4½d. net.

\* "Woman and Labour." By Olive Schreiner. (London: Fisher Unwin, 2s. 6d. net.) On sale at the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

\*\* "Splendid Zipporah." (London: Methuen, 6s.)

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**THE HOUSEHOLD FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.**

(A New Leaflet, issued by the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, under the title "The Conciliation Bill Explained," No. 79, price 9d. per 100, 6s. per 1,000, post free.)

**What is the Conciliation Bill?**

An attempt to bring all political parties together in support of a moderate and practical plan for giving votes to women. The Bill was drafted by a committee of fifty M.P.'s, representing all four parties in the House. It succeeded on the second reading by a majority of 110—a larger majority than the Budget got. Among those who voted for it were:—

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Mr. Birrell     | Mr. Dalfour    |
| Mr. John Burns  | Mr. Bonar Law  |
| Sir Edward Grey | Mr. Lyttelton  |
| Mr. Haldane     | Mr. Wyndham    |
| Mr. Barnes      | Mr. Devlin     |
| Mr. Keir Hardie | Mr. Healy      |
| Mr. Shackleton  | Mr. Kettle     |
| Mr. Snowden     | Mr. W. Redmond |

**Will it Give Votes to All Women?**

No! It will give votes only to women who pay rates and taxes (whether directly or as part of the rent). These women already have a vote for Town and County Councils. There is no dangerous innovation here. It is common sense that a woman who can choose a County Councillor can also choose an M.P.

**What Women will Get the Vote?**

**Women Householders.** A Householder is a woman who inhabits a dwelling-house, or part of a house over which she has full control, however small it may be, and however low its value. A duchess may get a vote for her palace, and a charwoman for her cottage, or (if she has full control) even for a single room. The household franchise is fair to all classes.

**Why are these Women chosen?**

Because they are heads of households which at present are unrepresented. Every man who is the head of a house may qualify as a voter. These women have the same responsibilities as men householders. More than half of them are widows, and many have children dependent on them. The rest are chiefly single women earning their own living.

**What about Married Women?**

A wife will not get the vote unless the house is rented in her name. But a woman will not be disqualified simply because she is married. This means that a sailor, a fisherman, or a commercial traveller, who is often away from home when the election comes on, may arrange to register his house in his wife's name, and so give her the vote. Thus every household will be represented. In Dundee, a seaport town, it has been ascertained that 370 married women will get the vote under this clause.

**How many Women will get the Vote?**

About One Million in the three Kingdoms.

**Will it stop there?**

That depends on men. They will still be the vast majority of the electors. There are seven and a half millions of men voters.

**Is the Bill fair to the working classes?**

Well, the Labour Party thinks so. Mr. Shackleton introduced it last year. Thirty-two Labour members voted for it, and only two against it.

Look at these figures, which have just been reached (February, 1911) by a systematic house-to-house inquiry, supervised in each town by committees of leading citizens of all parties.

In Dundee out of 3,866 women householders on the municipal roll it was found that 2,177, or more than half live in one or two-roomed dwellings. Some 1,178 women live in three or four-roomed dwellings. Only 511 live in houses of five or more rooms.

In Dundee 89 per cent. of these women householders are either weekly wage-earners or working-class housewives. In Carnarvon (a small residential town with no industry) 73 per cent. of the women householders are either wage-earners or working-class housewives who keep no servant. In Bangor the percentage of working-class women is 76. On the average fully eight out of every ten women voters will belong to the working class. Surely this is democratic enough.

**Why was not the Bill passed last year?**

Because the Prime Minister refused to give time. Yet Parliament had never had less to do than it had last session. There never is time for a women's Bill. Six Bills to give votes to women have passed their second reading since 1870, and none of them has been allowed to go further. Is this your notion of fair play?

**Does the country approve of the Bill?**

No less than 36 City or Town Councils have now (February, 1911) petitioned or passed resolutions urging that the Bill may become law. These include the City Councils of—

- |           |          |             |
|-----------|----------|-------------|
| Bradford. | Dundee.  | Liverpool.  |
| Cardiff.  | Hull.    | Manchester. |
| Dublin.   | Glasgow. | Nottingham. |

Several of these Councils voted unanimously for the Bill.

**Electors! Our Bill is again before Parliament. Tell your Member to insist that the Government must give time for all its stages in the present session.**

The will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives must prevail. That is Mr. Asquith's own watchword.

**Support the Bill**

Because it is just.

Because it is moderate.

Because it is democratic.

Because women have the same need of the vote as men, to protect them against unjust laws and unfair taxes.

Because honest men are tired of seeing the question played with.

Because the women have earned success by their pluck and perseverance.

**Here is the Text of the Bill, which has been slightly modified this year, so as to remove all possibility of plural or faggot voting.**

- 1.—Every woman possessed of a household qualification within the meaning of The Representation of the People Act (1884) shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote for the county or borough in which the qualifying premises are situate.
- 2.—For the purposes of this Act, a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered as a voter, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be registered as voters in the same Parliamentary Borough or County Division.

**W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

**London Free Meetings.**

Next Monday afternoon's meeting at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., at 3 p.m., promises to be a very interesting one. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Percy Dearmer, M.A., and Miss Austen who has kindly promised to recite Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., will take the chair. We regret that owing to professional engagements the Princess Bariatsinski will not be able to be present as announced last week. The date of her postponed visit will be announced later. Friends are asked to make this meeting widely known, and thus ensure a crowded hall. Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Douglas Smith will speak at the Steinvay Hall meeting on Thursday, March 9, at 8 p.m. These meetings are held every week, there is no charge for admission, and similar meetings are held weekly in all centres throughout the country where the Union is represented (see pp. 359 et seq.).

**Christmas Fair.**

The W.S.P.U. will hold a Christmas Fair in London. Further particulars will be announced later on.

**The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.**

A number of new publications are being issued by the Woman's Press, and many will be glad to know that the report of the debate in the Australian Senate, of which VOTES FOR WOMEN published a précis recently, is now ready in pamphlet form, price 1d. Mr. Laurence Housman's "Lysistrata" will be ready on March 13. Mrs. Knight has secured a number of copies of "The Convent" by Elizabeth Robins, and is able to make a special offer of these to our readers at 1s. 6d. each.

**The Woman's Press**  
156, Charing Cross Road.

Published by  
**THE WOMAN'S PRESS.**  
TREATMENT OF THE WOMEN'S DEPUTATIONS BY THE POLICE.

Being a copy of a Memorandum forwarded by the "Parliamentary Conciliation Committee for Women Suffrage" to the Home Office, accompanying a request for a Public Enquiry into the Conduct of the Police. 2s. 6d. per 100; £1 per 1,000, post free.

**AUSTRALIA'S ADVICE.**

Report of the Debate in the Australian Senate on the Votes for Women Resolution on November 17, 1910. Ready in a few days. Price one penny.

**MILITANT METHODS IN HISTORY.**

The Woman's Press are publishing in pamphlet form Joseph Clayton's articles, "Militant Methods in History," which recently appeared in "VOTES FOR WOMEN." Ready next week. Price one penny.

**LYSISTRATA.**

The Woman's Press will publish on March 12 Laurence Housman's wonderful paraphrase of Aristophanes' "Lysistrata." In the press. Paper covers, 6d. net. Cloth, 1s. net.

**PAYMENT OF SEAMEN.**

A Pamphlet (on Sale by the Woman's Press), giving full details of the Suffering of Wives under the present system. By E. Mahler and E. F. Rathbone. Price one penny.

**ETHICS OF THE MILITANT MOVEMENT.**

A Leaflet by Lady Sybil Smith. Now Ready. 9d. a hundred; 6s. a thousand, post free.

**THE NEW BILL FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.**

Mr. Bradford's leaflet on "The New Bill for Women's Enfranchisement." Now Ready. 9d. a hundred; 6s. a thousand.

**The Woman's Press**  
156, Charing Cross Road.



Articles and News contributed for insertion in VOTES FOR WOMEN should be sent to The Editors, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., at the earliest possible date, and in no case later than first post Monday morning prior to the publication of the paper.

The Editors cannot hold themselves in any way responsible for the return of unused manuscripts, though they will endeavour as far as possible to return them when requested if stamps for postage are enclosed.

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The paper can be obtained from all newsagents and book-stalls.

For quotations for Advertisements, apply to the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

THE FRIENDS' SOCIAL PURITY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE On FRIDAY, MARCH 10th, 1911, AT WESTMINSTER FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, 52, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C. (Three minutes walk from Leicester Square Tube Station).

EVENING CONCERT IN AID OF THE STREATHAM W.S.P.U., AT BECHSTEIN HALL, Wigmore Street, THURSDAY, March 9, 8.15 p.m.

SUNLIGHT LAUNDRY (LTD AND WESTERN, LTD.) BROUGHTON ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.

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READY NOW. ON SALE AT THE WOMAN'S PRESS. Special Edition of THE MARCH OF THE WOMEN By DR. ETHEL SMYTH. With Pianoforte Accompaniment. Illustrated Title Page. Price, 1s. 6d.

The Women's Social and Political Union. OFFICE 4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND, W.C. Telegrams: "WOSPOLU, LONDON." Telephone: Holborn 2724 (3 lines)

VOTES FOR WOMEN 4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND. FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1911.

CARRY THE BILL! The second reading of the Parliament Bill has been taken, says the Daily News, "in a House half empty and in an atmosphere of sleep."

In the remarkable [First Reading] debate of last week practically everything that could be said on the general question of the Veto Bill was said. And yet, with grave solemnity, the House of Commons entered yesterday upon a second reading debate, which is to last four days, upon precisely the same subject matter and covering precisely the same ground.

might allow a second reading to the Parliament Bill with a view to grafting reform upon it in Committee, but the title of the Parliament Bill mentions only (1) the powers of the House of Lords in relation to the House of Commons, and (2) the duration of Parliaments.

The other excuse for opposing the Bill was that it was undemocratic. This objection has now been met in two ways. In the first place, the Conciliation Committee have made their Bill even more democratic than it was before by omitting the £10-occupation qualification, thus making the Bill apply simply and solely to women householders.

If the Government should decide to veto the Bill again this year, instead of allowing it to become law, they would have to take this action purely and definitely on Anti-Suffrage grounds. It will be absolutely impossible to find any plausible or respectable reason for refusing to let the Bill go through this session.

From the legends of the Trojan war, the traditions of Egypt and Persia, the history of Caesar's campaigns in Gaul and Britain, the Punic and other Roman wars in Europe, Asia, and Africa, the Mohammedan invasion, the Crusades, the Moorish wars in Spain, the Spanish conquests in America, the incessant strife among the European powers and principalities that ravaged the Continent through the Dark and Middle Ages, the long struggle of Hungary and Greece with the Turks, the wars of the Empire, the Peninsular and Crimean wars, the French and American revolutions, the revolutions of '48, the North American Civil war, and the revolutions and civil wars of South America—there is not one of these instances of human struggle which does not supply us with evidence of the martial deeds of women inspired by patriotism, religious conviction, hatred of tyranny, danger to the city or home, love, ambition, revenge, or other of those sentiments which stir the soul.

"What soldiers these Englishwomen make!" said the Sultan of Morocco's Minister of War during the troubles in Morocco. He had arrived with the Viziers to recruit members of the English Colony from an infuriated and threatening mob surrounding the Mission House. The women to whom he referred were, in one sense, all there by accident. They were not soldiers' wives; there had been no reason to expect serious trouble in Morocco, therefore they had neither selected nor risked the chance of a dangerous life; yet in face of imminent peril their calmness and self-possession were sufficient to evoke the honest admiration of a race to which calmness and self-possession are second nature.

As a matter of fact, we are all familiar with instances of the unexpected coolness and prompt courage of women in times of peril. The newspapers constantly report such cases, and many of us know of others which never appear in the Press. From this it might be expected that whenever women, through a turn in circumstances, should find themselves engaged in war their conduct would be very similar to that of the more experienced male soldiers, with the exception that some would probably display rather more coolness in council and others display rather more reckless bravery in action.

I do not wish at all to commit myself to the narrow view that war consists of blows delivered and shots fired in the field. There are many absolutely essential operations of war other than those of actual fighting. To that point, however, I do not here address myself. The object of these articles will be to show how in all ages women have borne the sword and the rifle, in modern times winning medals, orders, promotion, even pensions, often without their sex being in the least suspected.

Recently I found that in the course of my reading I had taken notes of many instances of women's courage and daring in war times, as recorded by the classic writers, by the great feminists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and by writers such as Buckle, Motley, and Prescott. When one sets out deliberately to explore the literature of the subject one finds records of such an extent that the reproduction of them would require several good-sized volumes, and even the attempt to cover the ground in a short series of articles would produce an almost tiresome repetition.

If the safe passage of the Bill is to be assured, women must, between now and the 5th of May, give all manner of expression to their discontent with their present political position. Government rests upon the consent of the governed, and so long as women quietly and peaceably obey the law and fulfil all the obligations of citizenship, those who govern them will take it for granted that they are substantially content to be voteless.

Most fortunately a unique opportunity of refusing consent to a system of government which gives no power to women is at hand. The Census is about to be taken, and Suffragists in great numbers are resolving not to be included in this numbering of the people. Since women do not count, neither will they be counted! The logic of this protest is so irresistible that the voice of criticism is almost stifled. No one can deny that in a democratically governed State rights and duties go hand in hand. For many years women have consented to perform citizen duties, notwithstanding the fact that they were deprived of the correlative rights, but it is only as a matter of courtesy that they have done this. They have been under no moral obligation to do it. On the contrary, they have laid themselves open to the charge of ignoble subservience and acquiescence in wrong. There is no possible ground of complaint against them now that they have decided that conscience no longer permits them to be thus complaisant.

Christabel Pankhurst.

WARRIOR WOMEN. By S. D. Shallard. I.—FROM EARLY DAYS.

"We cannot doubt that it was the double motive of religion and honour which exalted their courage to such a height." Here we have the secret of women's relations towards war. It is true that they dislike war for its destructiveness, its clamour, its squalor, its brutality—above all for the senseless or shameless reasons which dictate most wars—but given a noble motive such as that of the defence of one's home or country—one's civil or religious liberty—and at once they are found the equal of men in discipline and endurance, and not infrequently more than their equals in skilful tactics and reckless bravery.

The martial valour of women was quite well understood by the ancients and by our British and Germanic ancestors. In nearly all mythologies, Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Scandinavian, Aztec, Brahmin, the presiding divinities of war and victory have been women. The Romans and Greeks sacrificed to Pallas Athena (Minerva) before going to war, and the actual presiding divinity of battle was Bellona, who was fabled as driving her smoking steeds furiously through the ranks of the combatants. When these female divinities of war came into actual conflict with male war gods the latter were usually made to get the worst of it, as the ferocious and blundering Mars was worsted by Minerva, who combined wisdom with her courage. Pope drily commenting on this engaging fact says that it "is no more than just, since wisdom is generally averse to entering into warlike contests at all, yet when engaged is likely to triumph over brute force and to bear off the laurels of the day."

Indeed, we know that the Celtic, British, and Germanic women were on a footing of equality with their men in war as in other things, and that they took part not only in the councils of war, but often enough in the actual fighting. All Roman writers bear witness to the fact that the women of the Celtic and Germanic tribes accompanied the men to the scenes of battle, were consulted before action, and practically acted as a reserve force, many of them rushing into battle when the main body sustained a repulse.

In the great triumphal procession of the Emperor Aurelian there were many representative groups of prisoners, each group bearing some inscription. We learn that great interest was excited by a group which bore the designation of "Gothic Amazons." We know also that during the wars with the barbarians numbers of Gothic women, dressed in male attire, many of them quite young girls, were found among the slain.

In these facts, in the traditions of Greece and Rome—indeed in universal tradition, in our knowledge of the existence in modern times of fighting regiments—even entire divisions of an army—composed of women warriors; here have we clear evidence of the martial propensities of free women in days when incessant warfare was the price to be paid for independence—for very existence.

In my next article I shall have something further to say of Amazons, from fabulous times down to our own day, some of the facts I shall be able to give being, I think, very little known.

TREASURER'S NOTE. There are yet eight days before Self-Denial Week begins. All the plans for organisation are complete at Headquarters, and the local Unions all over the country are concentrating their attention with right good will upon their various schemes for raising a record Self-Denial Fund. We mean to complete the £100,000 Campaign Fund this month. That means that we have to raise before the last day of March a little over ten thousand pounds. We look to the organisers and local Unions now so numerous and so strong to carry out half this task. Their combined efforts during Self-Denial Week will, I hope, realise five thousand pounds. We at Headquarters will do the rest. The following letter enclosing cheque for £10 from a man in Buenos Aires supplies one out of the many proofs of the fact that the W.S.P.U. possesses well-wishers and supporters in all parts of the world. "Dear Madam,—When I left England in April last I promised you further help for the good Cause, and I now enclose draft on the London and

River Plate Bank, Ltd., to the order of the W.S.P.U. for the sum of £10. I am sorry that it is not ten thousand, but I can assure you that in good wishes I am a very subscriber. I hope that all women in England will resist taxation until their just demands are listened to by men whose minds, very badly balanced on this point, seem to be incapable of meeting out justice to your sex, which has always been far above ours and always will be so." I hope that our friends in many lands who take this paper will remember that a great struggle for life is going on in this country and will individually practise special effort and self-denial during the present month in order that our war chest may be filled.

E. P. I. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND. February 20 to February 25. \*Already acknowledged £ 2 4 4

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the £100,000 fund, including Mrs. Louise Armstrong, Miss Nellen, Miss Pauline I. Clough, etc.

Total £ 289,876 13 9

\*NOTE.—The amount of £9 9s. 4d. entered as "Shop goods sold during January" in issue of January 20, was in error, and is deducted from above total.

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

ALBERT HALL, MARCH 23. In view of the fact that the Albert Hall meeting, on March 23, at 8 p.m., occurs before the second reading of the Women's Bill, it is most important that every seat in the hall should be filled, and that numbers of people, hitherto strangers to the movement, should be present. Owing to the political importance of the moment, this meeting is a fitting opportunity to introduce strangers, who will be interested to know that Miss Vida Goldstein, President of the Women's Political Association of Victoria, is coming to England to speak at it. An inspiring feature of this meeting will be the singing of the "Women's March," under the directorship of the composer, Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc. Men and women Suffragists who have strong voices and who wish to sing in the choir, should send in their names at once to Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., as there are only a few places left for volunteers. They can obtain lower orchestra seats, price 1s. each. Miss Florence Cooke, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, will be glad if members will make early application for tickets. Prices: Boxes, £1 10s. (to seat 10 persons); £1 1s. (eight persons); and 12s. 6d. (five persons); stalls, 2s.; lower orchestra, 1s.; upper orchestra and balcony, 6d. All the arena seats are booked, but the balconies of the lower orchestra, which are not required for the choir, can now be applied for. Only members of the Women's Social and Political Union can obtain tickets from Miss Cooke. It should be clearly understood, however, that strangers, both men and women, are very welcome at the meeting, and members of the W.S.P.U. can obtain tickets for them. The only part of the hall which is not being reserved is the gallery, and that will be thrown open free to women on the night. Mrs. Pankhurst will be in the chair, and the speakers will include Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B. Miss Hambling will be much obliged if none of the regular stewards will volunteer for the choir, as they are wanted for stewarding. They should let her know at once whether they will be able to undertake the duties of steward. Members only are eligible, and they must be at the hall by six o'clock.



FACTS FOR LLOYD GEORGE AND WINSTON CHURCHILL.

With the view of testing the accuracy of the assertions made by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill that the bulk of the women enfranchised by the Conciliation Bill would be "propertyless"...

Table with 2 columns: Category and Number. Includes Parliamentary voters, Refused information, Removed, Not found, and Dead.

Total on roll 6,259. It will be seen that the 210 occupiers would, in Dundee, represent a rather larger proportion (not quite one-eighth) of the total women voters...

Carnarvon. In Carnarvon, the tabulating was done by a small committee of women who have an extensive acquaintance with the town.

Table with 2 columns: Class and Number. Includes Business women, Earners, Working-class housewives, and Women of means engaged in no-paying occupations.

It may be remarked that Classes A and B were tabulated in their exact occupations, and that Class D includes few really wealthy women.

In Bangor, in order to avoid any charge of partiality, the classifying was done by an independent committee of influential citizens.

In Bangor, in order to avoid any charge of partiality, the classifying was done by an independent committee of influential citizens, the mayor and other responsible people supervising the work and afterwards signing the Report.

Table with 2 columns: Spinsters/Widows and Number. Includes Business women, Earners, Working-class housewives, and Middle-class housewives.

Note.—The 210 occupiers, qualified in virtue of renting business premises only, are included amongst the above classes. They number seven, and all except one are workers in shops or market gardens.

Dundee. In Dundee the work was also carried out by an independent committee, with the following results:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Number. Includes Parliamentary Voters, Refused information, Removed, Not found, and Dead.

THE COLOURS IN AMERICA. Columns in the American newspapers, with large headlines, indicate the progress of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in her tour through the States.

After the singing of "The March of the Women," Miss Pankhurst roused a high pitch of enthusiasm by announcing, with regard to Mr. Bradford's leaflet, that the information he had given in the name of the Conciliation Committee must be known all over the world...

MRS. PANKHURST AT PORTSMOUTH. At Portsmouth Town Hall on Monday, February 29, a large and interested audience gathered to hear Mrs. Pankhurst, who, to quote from the Portsmouth Evening News, "rose to speak amidst a hearty round of sympathetic applause."

"UP AND DOING!" The word has gone out, and the Press—with a few honourable exceptions—preserve silence on the terrible disclosures contained in Mr. Bradford's leaflet about the treatment of the last deputation.

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OUR POST BOX.

POLICE TREATMENT OF THE DEPUTATION. To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. DEAR SIR,—I have just read in to-day's paper of the horrible indignities inflicted upon those ladies who undertook the deputation to Parliament last November.

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THE COLOURS IN AMERICA. Columns in the American newspapers, with large headlines, indicate the progress of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in her tour through the States.

After the singing of "The March of the Women," Miss Pankhurst roused a high pitch of enthusiasm by announcing, with regard to Mr. Bradford's leaflet, that the information he had given in the name of the Conciliation Committee must be known all over the world...

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CAMPAIN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

During the past few weeks several new centres have been opened, and the local unions all over the country are engaged in a great Constitutional Campaign. The amount of work that has to be got through is stupendous, and the organisers look to members and sympathisers to come forward and take their share.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. Members are reminded that it is by individual effort that the circulation of Votes for Women will be increased. At the present time paper-sellers are needed everywhere, and especially at all the London pitches.

BALHAM & TOOTING. Office: 60, Balham High Road, S.W. Tel: 1232. A new paper pitch has been started at Nightingale Lane, and helps for this or for the Station pitch will be welcome. Some of the best central London pitches forward and working splendidly; but the organiser needs for propaganda to be done. Volunteers are needed for canvassing.

BARNES. Office: 9a, High Street, Organiser—Miss Beldon. Tickets (2s., 1s., 6d.) for the public meeting to be held on March 29 are now on sale at the office. It is hoped that all members and sympathisers will help in the sale of the tickets.

BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT. Hon. Organiser—Miss Hilda Gargett, 4, Stoney Road, Bowes Park, W. An enthusiastic meeting was addressed by Mrs. Drummond on Tuesday last, with the result that local

work is being now thoroughly reorganised under the leadership of Miss Hilda Gargett. The following officer were also elected—Miss Gibson, speakers' secretary; Mrs. Neal, treasurer; Miss L. Gargett, Votes for Women secretary; and Miss R. Amberg, Literary Secretary. As soon as arrangements can be made the Union will launch into work with it, it is hoped, splendid results for the Cause.

CHELSEA, BATTERSEA, KENSAL TOWN. Shop and Office—308, King's Road. Hon. Secretaries—Mrs. Haig and Miss Blacklock. The Canvassing Committee have secured five new subscribers for the paper. Thanks to Miss White, Miss Haig and Miss Blacklock, the energetic way in which they are carrying on the work, Mrs. Cox, who is unable to canvass, has paid a six months' subscription for the paper to be sent to a friend in the country, and Miss Blacklock has arranged for a copy to be placed for the next six months in a Chelsea restaurant. A list has been started of those willing to resist the Census; Will members please call, and put down their names? should be sent to Mrs. Lyall Dempster, The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road. Mrs. Drummond will meet the Local Secretaries, at 4, Clements Inn, on Monday, March 13, at 6 p.m.

CHISWICK. Office: 406, High Rd. Hon. Sec.—Miss Coombs. Thanks are due to Miss Cather for coming to speak at a meeting on Friday evening. It is hoped Chiswick will be well represented in the avoiding of the Census.

CROYDON. Office: 2, Station Buildings, West Croydon. To Ed Croydon (Nal.), Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cameron-Swan, and Miss Leslie Hall. Will members please note a slight change that is being made in the Monday evening meetings? Instead of a special meeting for the purpose of the Queen's Hall speeches of the afternoon, and the meeting will then be turned into a working party, to make things for the coming sale of work. On Monday, March 13, members are asked to attend a debate on Woman Suffrage at St. Andrew's Hall, Condon, 8, Woman's Suffrage for the first time. These Drawing Room meetings are an excellent form of propaganda, and interested many of her hearers in the question of Woman Suffrage for the first time. These Drawing Room meetings are an excellent form of propaganda, and interested many of her hearers in the question of Woman Suffrage for the first time. These Drawing Room meetings are an excellent form of propaganda, and interested many of her hearers in the question of Woman Suffrage for the first time.

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Large table listing London meetings for the forthcoming week, including dates, locations, and names of organizers and speakers.

March 25, Royal Albert Hall Meeting, 8 p.m.











CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

Single Insertion, 24 words or less, 2s.; 1d. per word for every additional word. (Four insertions for the price of three.)

All Advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOICES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SOCIETY OF THE GOLDEN KEY.—Temporary premises, 14, Letcham Gardens (Bar's Court Tube). Every Friday evening, 8.30: Debates, Lectures on Social Subjects, Art, Literature. Send to Secretary for information. Mrs. Hugo Ames (Flora Northek Wilson) (Master of Unity, Los Angeles), President; Hugo Ames, B.A., Vice-President. Lectures: "White Slave Traffic in America," "Divorce: Its Use and Abuse." Opening of Lloyds House, entrance, Music, Tea. Pledge, "Let Us Work in Unity."

BOARD RESIDENCE, Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

BOARD-RESIDENCE.—Young lady wishes to receive paying guests. Double or single rooms, 15s. 6d. Garden, Motor-bus. District Railway. Bath (h. and c.). West suburb.—Box 235, VOICES FOR WOMEN OFFICES, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

BOARD RESIDENCE, or would let part of house. Large rooms, good light for painting. Recommended by members of W.S.P.U.—35, Sinclair Road, W. Kensington.

BRIGHTON.—Board-Residence or Apartments. In home of Suffragette, W.S.P.U. Recommended by members. Special care to those needing rest.—Mrs. Wright, 209, Preston Drive.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, Marine Parade. Good Table. Congenial society. Terms from 25s., inclusive.—Mrs. Gray, member W.S.P.U.

CROWBOURGH.—APARTMENTS.—Ready for Easter. A home from home. Well aired beds. Pure air, open views across country; quiet.—Miss Edwards, Summers-ates, Withyham, Sussex.

FURNISHED ROOM to let in Flat near Fleet St., partial attendance, would suit lady engaged during day.—Box 818, VOICES FOR WOMEN OFFICES, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

GENTLEWOMAN (young), living in pleasant little upper part, wishes to meet with another to share expenses.—"B," 51, Acacia Road, St. John's Wood.

LADIES, gardening, poultry keeping, receive paying guests. Charming house, every convenience. Near church, station, post, telegraph, 13 miles Bournemouth. Terms, 20s.—Misses Leslie-Carrington, Coughton Cottage, Verwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

LARGE FURNISHED BEDROOM to let in nice house; suitable two ladies. Breakfast if desired. Bath, electric light. Rent, moderate.—3, Randolph Road, Maiden Vale.

LONDON.—Board-Residence (superior), 26, Kensington Gardens Square, Hyde Park, close Queen's Road Tube (Met.). Beautiful position, overlooking gardens; free access. Most comfortable, quiet, clean; good cooking, liberal table. From 21s. Highest refs.

MEMBER W.S.P.U. offers comfortable Board-Residence, or Bed and Breakfast. Bath (h. and c.). Terms moderate.—Miss W., 52, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

MISS ISABEL SEYMOUR can highly recommend comfortable lodgings in Hants; 1 1/2 miles from London, 1 1/2 miles from station. 3 rooms overlooking beautiful common. Good cooking. Terms moderate.—Write Miss Isabel Seymour, VOICES FOR WOMEN OFFICES, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

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

SUFFRAGETTE strongly recommends charming Boarding-house for holidays, week-ends, or permanent lodging on Chilterns, near Woodfor, Bucks.—Write Box 802, VOICES FOR WOMEN OFFICES, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

SUFFRAGETTES visiting BRIGHTON and wanting a COMFORTABLE HOME should write to Miss Turner, W.S.P.U., Sea View, 12, Victoria Road, Brighton, Sat. 401, 1022. Special terms for week-ends.

VEGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE, temporary or permanent. Homelike. Ladies and Gentlemen. Convenient situation.—Madame Veigelé, 65, Herford Road, Bayswater, W.

TO LET.

HIGHGATE.—To Let Furnished. Three Dainty Rooms, second floor, Sitting-room, gas or coal fire; Bedroom, gas fire, two beds. Kitchen, dresser, sink, gas cooker. Bath, lavatory separate. 16s. No attendances. Two ladies out daily preferred. Letter first.—46, Langdon Park Road.

LARGE ROOM to let, suitable for meetings, L. At Home, Dance, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply, Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford St.

SEASIDE Cottage in Sussex (four rooms) to let, furnished. Beautiful sea and land views. Small rent.—Mrs. Lummis, The Acacias, Old Chesterton, Cambridge.

TO LET.—Immediate occupation. Furnished flat (5 minutes Baker Street Tube), 1 sitting-room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom (h. & c.). Terms, moderate.—Apply by letter, Box 814.

UNFURNISHED.—Two Large Rooms, private roof-garden, bath, artistic decorations, gas, water, 10s. 6d. Also from April Four Furnished Rooms.—Owner, 7, Gratton Square, Clapham Common, S.W.

VERY large, bright Room to let, 6s., unfurnished. Denmark Hill Station 5 minutes. Cars to City, etc.—Apply "V.W.," 165, Grove Lane, Denmark Hill, S.E.

ROOMS WANTED.

THREE LADIES desire Apartments, Isle of Wight or Cornwall. Must be cheerful, clean and inexpensive. State terms.—Miss Thomas, 35, Harbour Road, Barry, Glam.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

A MEDICAL WOMAN with experience in Mental cases receives resident patients. House near the sea, and public gardens.—Dr. Mackenzie, 7, The Valley, Scarborough.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF GARDENING FOR WOMEN, CORSTORPHEINE.—Finely situated on southern slope of Corstorphine Hill. Healthy, interesting life in bracing air. Training thoroughly practical. Prospectus on application.

GOODS WORD TO WOMEN has never been a word of disapproval and suppression. The Bible encourages the development of woman and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings to the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments of those who attempt, with sacrilegious hands, to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress? Do you wish to know WHERE and HOW they misrepresent and misinterpret it? Send 1d. for 101 Questions Answered, a Woman's Catechism, prepared purposely to solve your perplexities.—Katharine Bushnell, Havard, Flintshire.

HOME SCHOOL.—Modern education. Pupils kept all year. Happy holidays.—Clough School, Redhill, Surrey.

LOVEGROVE'S POULTRY FARM. Short courses of instruction in poultry keeping.—Prospectus from Miss Le Lachour, Checkendon, Reading.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LLOYD, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Pigou Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes: "Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without a gasp." while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

THE MISSES WATSON & MUDD (W.S.P.U.) receive Surgical, Medical, Maternity, and Weir-Mitchel Patients.—Apply 23, Westbourne Gardens, Bayswater, W. Telephone, 1027 Western.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

DRESSMAKING.—Madame Patricia has vast experience for one pupil. Must be gentleman; with various knowledge of French preferred.—Box E.D., Herford Road, Bayswater, W.

LADY Journalist required to Investigate and Write upon the condition of Women's Common Lodging-houses in a Provincial Town. Terms, References, and Specimens of work required.—Box E.D., VOICES FOR WOMEN OFFICES, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

LADY-NURSE Wanted for country, five miles from Cardiff. Two little girls, 2 1/2 years and fourteen months. Must be experienced and thoroughly reliable. Unitarian preferred.—Full particulars to Mrs. Jevons, Rhinwina, near Cardiff.

TO LADIES desiring restful and remunerative employment, a Chiropodist holding first-class diplomas could take pupil; unlimited practical instruction. Certificate when proficient.—F.K., 37, Queen's Road, Clifton.

WOMAN wanted to help on farm, cooking, dairymaking, milking; must be experienced.—Miss Le Lachour, Checkendon, Reading.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BRIGHT Young Lady Reciter would like to entertain in Boarding House. Willing to assist if required.—G., c/o VOICES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

SHORTHAND TYPIST.—Lady desires Re-engagement. Eight years' experience. Good references.—F.S., c/o Day, 68, Havelock Street, King's Cross.

SUFFRAGIST LADIES wanting high-principled, refined, and thoroughly efficient SUFFRAGIST GOVERNESSES, TRAINED NURSES, NURSE ATTENDANTS, HOUSEKEEPERS, are requested to apply to Miss Golding, West-End Association (agency), 217, Regent Street, London, W.

YOUNG LADY with ability for authorship would like to hear of opportunity for exercising same.—Miss G., 88, Brecknock Road, N.

BUSINESS, Etc.

BUSINESS ADVICE GIVEN on Investments, Income-tax Recovery, Partnerships, and all Financial or Commercial matters. Stocks and Shares Bought or Sold. FRIBILL AYERS PURBIE, Graven House, Kingway, W.C. Phone 6942 Central.

FRUIT FARMING ON LAKE MAGGIORE, Switzerland.—Lady wants Working Partner, Vine, peach trees, and every northern fruit. Immediate.—Write "Gimino," 265, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

GENTLEMAN would like two Educated Ladies with capital to join him in opening Second-hand Book Shop. Large profits, pleasant occupation.—Write, stating capital available, Books, Box 800, VOICES FOR WOMEN OFFICES, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT-FITTING SKIRTS (measure only) for 6s. 6d. Superior materials, 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d. Thousands sold. Full Costumes from 25s. Delighted customers amongst members W.S.P.U. Newest patterns free.—Rawling, Ladies Tailors, Bedford, North.

A JAPANESE Magic Finger-nail Polish, "GIMINO." NO PADS, NO POWDER, NO LIQUID, NO PASTE. John Strange Winter, the celebrated Author, writes: "We are all enchanted with 'Gimino.'" Post free, 1s. 1d.—Beivoir and Co., New Southgate, N.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS skilfully and effectually performed.—Highest medical references; special terms to those engaged in teaching. clerical work, &c.; consultation free.—Miss Mason, Lindsay, 25, Clarendon Place, North, Square, W. Telephone; 537 Mayfair.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Trays, collections, prompt delivery.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

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AUTHORS' MSS., &c., carefully Typewritten, at 1s. per 1,000 words. Carbon copy free.—Excelsior Offices, 467, Mansion House Chambers, E.C. Telephone: Bank 42.

BARGAIN!—Genuine White Art Irish Linen Remnants; pieces measuring from half to one yard, suitable for Boys, trays, cloths, etc., only 2s. 6d. handle; postage 4d.; order to-day.—Hutton's, 137 Larne, Ireland.

BECHSTEIN Piano, fine tone, exceptional bargain. Also DIMOLINE PLAYER PIANO, fitted by the Simplex Co. Below half-price. Great Bargain!—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

COSTUMES, BLOUSES, and all kinds of Ladies', Children's, and Men's Let's-off Clothing bought. Remittance at once.—V. Whitteman, 4, Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E.

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE CAKES AND CHOCOLATES.—Ice-Orange Cake, 1s. 6d.; Angel, 1s. 6d.; Mexican, 1s. 6d. Sample box assorted Afternoon Tea Cakes, 2s. 6d. Assorted Chocolates, 2s. 3/6. Post free, receipt P.O.—Edith Woolan, 125, Walm Lane, Cricklewood. (Diplomist National School of Cookery.)

DRESSMAKING.—Good style. Costumes from 2 guineas, or ladies' materials made up.—Francis Stevenson, 65, First Avenue, Eos Street, Walthamstow.

DRINK SALUTARIS. Health-giving Table Water. Distilled. Absolutely pure and free from all microbes; Aerated or Still. Unrivalled for gout and rheumatism. Ask your grocer or write Salutaris Company, 236, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advert.)

ROBERTA MILLS and her Hand-Wrought Leather. Special designs in Belts, Blouses, Cushions, Letter Cases, Book Covers, "Bumelino" Bags (a large and a small bag in one), "Christabel" Shopping Bags. Satchels as made for Miss Ellen Terry, etc., etc. Clients' ideas carefully carried out. Apply—7, STANFIELD ROAD, BRIXTON, S.W.

COALS. Moderate Prices. Splendid Value. Carefully screened. Promptly delivered. Wm. Clarke & Son, 95, Queen's Road, BAYSWATER, W. Phone 565 Paddington. Established 1842.

The LAVENDER LAUNDRY (Manageress, member of W.S.P.U.), Stafford Road, Acton. (Highly Recommended.) Member W.S.P.U. writes:—Miss E. wishes to express her extreme satisfaction with the work done at The LAVENDER LAUNDRY. Established 1820. Tel. No. 2840 P.O. Hampstead. FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING WORKS. NETTOYAGE A SEC. 5, Brecknock Road, and 275, High Street, Camden Town, N.W. Dry Cleaning in all its branches, and Dyeing in latest Fashionable Shades. Receiving Houses: 10, Russell Gardens, Kensington, W.; 66, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN DEALING WITH ADVERTISERS. ALAN'S TEA ROOMS, 263, OXFORD STREET (Three Doors from Jay's). LUNCHEON - 1s, 1s. 6d. 12 till 2.30. TEA - 4d., 6d., 1s. A Large Room may be Engaged for Meetings, &c. No Charge to Members of the W.S.P.U.

ELECTROLYSIS and Face Massage skilfully performed by Miss Theakston. Special terms to nurses. Ladies may be attended at their own residences.—Address 52, Portland St., W.

EYESIGHT TESTED and Spectacles supplied at Hospital Prices. Recommended by Physicians; Prompt results guaranteed.—L. B. Singer, 124, Marylebone Road. Hours, 3 till 7 (Fridays excepted); and at 88, Kensington Park Road, S.W., 11 to 1 daily.

CROWNS.—Smart little inexpensive Gowns, well cut, with good fit, from 2 1/2 guineas. Ladies' own materials made up.—Burton, 185, Kensington High Street, W.

KNITTED CORSETS.—New invention, unbreakable. Lists free.—Write, Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

LADY wishes to sell Oak Bookcase, 21 ins. wide, 24 ins. deep. Also 20 good cloth bound Novels, different authors.—Box 1911, VOICES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

LAST YEAR'S TOQUES, HATS, renovated and remodelled into present fashions. Sketches copied. Also new hats sold. Terms moderate.—Carrington, 35, Chesham Place, Bayswater.

LILYAN WHYTE, 11, Baker Street, W.—Gowns, Blouses, and Suits at very moderate prices. Fit and Style perfect. Ladies' own material taken if desired.

HOME MADE SWEETS.—Only very best ingredients used. Coffee cream walnuts, marzipan, fondants, 3s. a pound; cocoanut ice, 1s. 6d. a pound; caramels, peppermint creams, 2s.; salted almonds, 4s. a pound.—From Ailsa, 37, Armebury Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W. Sample boxes, 9d. free. Postage extra, 4d. on 1 pound boxes, 3d. on half-pound boxes.

JOBING GARDENING.—Miss Helen Colt, Practical Gardener (Diploma R.D.B.), undertakes the regular care of gardens in London and district.—4, Priory Court, West Hampstead, N.W. Telephone: P.O. Hampstead, 2620.

JUST PUBLISHED by David Nutt, 57, Long Acre, "Thoughts on Ultimate Problems," an important philosophical work by F. W. Frankland, advocate (in Queen's Hall) of Woman Suffrage on basis of the New Zealand experience. Book adumbrates fundamental social changes.

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MONEY FOR YOUR CAUSE.—Save your Comings; 4d. an ounce given for them.—Dickens, 8, Old North Street, Fincham Road, London, W.C.

NEW-LAID EGGS, 1s. 6d. per dozen, post free, carefully packed.—Miss Lamb, Killoeann Park, Bunnisken, co. Cork.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible prices for above. Others made; if unaccepted, teeth returned. Dealers in old gold or silver in any form. Backers' references. Straight-forward dealing.—Woodall and Company, Southampton.

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