

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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## GIVING THEM A CHANCE.



## PUTTING AWAY THE CANE.

**DAME SUFFRAGETTE:** "Many of them are the same boys that gave me so much trouble last term; but there, I'll give them a chance, perhaps they'll be good and I shan't have to use it again."

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

### THE OUTLOOK.

Parliament has met. The King's Speech has been read and the leaders of the various parties and many of

the rank and file have spoken on the situation. What does it all amount to?

#### The Prospects of Woman Suffrage.

In the first place, Ministers have put into the mouth of the Sovereign an alteration in the power of the House of Lords as the sole legislative proposal of the present session. They have thus definitely passed over the claim of women that the House of Commons must first be placed on a firm foundation by the removal of the sex disqualification for the franchise before that House is in a position to claim predominance over the House of Lords on the ground of representing the choice of the people. The Government have, therefore, in the new Parliament taken the first step in continuance of the policy of ignoring the great agitation for woman's enfranchisement which cost them so dear in prestige and honour during the last Parliament, and which lost them so many seats at the polls.

#### Insecurity of the Government.

In the second place, Mr. Asquith, in pursuance of his avowed-object of limiting the veto of the Lords, has selected a form of procedure which has alienated a considerable section of his supporters. He has obtained from the King no promise of special powers to enable him to override, if necessary, the opposition of the peers, nor does he propose to force the situation by holding up the Budget until the Veto Bill has been passed. The

Irish Party as a whole and a large number of Liberals and Labour men claim that this is thoroughly bad policy, and, further, that Mr. Asquith's retention of office in spite of his failure to get assurances from the King is a direct violation of his pledge at the Albert Hall meeting, which was interpreted by them and by practically the whole political world in this sense. The situation is, therefore, exceedingly grave for the Government, and even assuming that they weather the immediate storm and escape defeat in the Commons, their credit and prestige have been seriously damaged. Moreover, the form of procedure adopted by Mr. Asquith points almost inevitably to a constitutional crisis at the end of the session, necessitating a further dissolution and an appeal to the country within the twelve months.

#### A Warning Note.

Those, like ourselves, in whose opinion the subordination of women is the most glaring abuse of the present time, and for whom the enfranchisement of women transcends all other reforms, cannot view with any regret the difficulties and embarrassment of a Prime Minister who has shown himself opposed to the fundamental principles of liberty and justice, and who will have to be over-ruled before women can obtain their citizen rights. Nor does the fact that politicians' pledges "are not all they seem" surprise the members of the W.S.P.U.; for they have learnt from their own experience this ugly fact. The present illustration of it should



WOMEN DOCTORS AND THE MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.

By a Woman Doctor.

All interested in women's movements must have been disappointed at the result of the meeting in the Town Hall, Manchester, on Friday, February 11, and some account of what led to the discussion on that day will no doubt interest readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

In 1899 the first application from women students for permission to study medicine at the Manchester Medical School was made and granted. In the following year the Royal Infirmary—the hospital at which the students train—also opened its practice to women on equal terms with men students, with the exception of one department—i.e., the male surgical out-patients' department. This reservation has since been withdrawn, and as long as they are students women have in every way equal opportunities with men; they pay the same fees, they examine the cases, they take notes and dress the cases in the beds allotted to them in both male and female wards. This holds good till they pass their examinations and qualify; then all is changed.

When a student is qualified the first thing he needs is experience. He has been taught how to recognise various diseases and how to treat them. He has been shown them in the wards and has watched them from day to day. What he needs now is to have them under his own care to learn how to handle patients, to gain assurance and confidence in the different situations which may arise. The best place to do this is in a hospital where he is acting under a good chief and in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and of interest in all the newest and best kinds of treatment. In whatever position in life he may find himself such experience is invaluable, and every hospital which trains students gives in its prospectus the list of posts available for the keen and capable graduate.

The Story of the Dispute.

The Manchester Infirmary, till 1908, was, however, in old buildings, for which it had grown too large, with the result that the accommodation for the residents was very limited. However, in 1906 a woman applied for a post as resident, and the medical staff, which now reports against women residents for any but the gynecological post (which did not then exist) sent for her, interviewed her and inquired about possible accommodation. That she was not appointed was not remarkable, as there were several other candidates up at the same time, and it was assumed the appointment was made on the merits of the candidates alone, or because of the then real lack of accommodation.

In 1908 the Medical Board (not the medical women) brought the matter of accommodation for women residents before the Board of Management, which was then considering the new buildings erected in Oxford Road. This building covers many acres of ground, and has now 453 beds, besides containing two blocks of wards not yet opened. It has rooms for a corresponding number of nurses and doctors, large and commodious teaching theatres, reading-rooms, libraries, and common rooms for men and women students. The Board had not, however, thought of providing rooms for medical women residents, although they had had women students since 1900, and although residency is a logical result of studentship.

Twice, we are informed, did the Medical Board send up recommendations for the appointment of women residents. Then, in November, 1908, a woman applied for one of the posts, and received word that the Medical Board could not consider her application, as the Board of Management said that no provision had been made for women medical students.

The Manchester medical women, the Federation of University Women, and the medical students thereupon sent a deputation to the Board of Management, and were received on January, 19, 1909. The Chairman of the Board received them in a kindly manner, but told them they ought to have come five years before. He said that to provide residential accommodation for medical women would cause great expense, and at this juncture it was not likely that they would undertake such provision.

The deputation published in the paper a short account of their interview, whereupon the Chairman made a statement that he had not intended to imply that accommodation was the only difficulty, but that the question was a larger one, and needed more consideration. A lengthy newspaper correspondence followed, showing a considerable amount of interest in the question, and by this time the annual meeting drew near.

On February 12, when friendly trustees were prepared to bring the matter forward, the chairman informed the meeting that a committee had been formed to inquire into the whole matter. Lord Derby, the president, spoke in a kindly and encouraging manner, and there for a time the matter of necessity ended. The report was awaited. For months nothing was heard. Then letters of in-

quiry were sent, and at last, on December 1, the report was issued, was unanimously adopted by the Board, and published. It is a remarkable fact that the personnel of the Committee of Inquiry has never been published.

The report, when issued, was against the women. It was self-contradictory in parts; on the one hand, it said that medical women in Manchester were so few that the Board would seldom be able to appoint one; on the other, that if posts were opened it was abundantly clear that the Board must provide accommodation of substantial extent to meet the contingency of the appointment of several women. Next it was stated that if they appointed a woman they must appoint another woman to supervise her work.

Again, they felt a woman ought not to have charge of male wards, because in the surgical wards there are things to be done for men which a woman cannot do (though women nurses do them daily in other places, if not in the infirmary), and there are things a woman cannot ask and which a man would not tell her. Therefore they came to the conclusion that a woman would not be as useful an officer as a man. They said, too, that the patients did not want a woman doctor, and the patients must be protected.

A Protest Committee Formed.

The objections have been answered again and again. A committee of people interested in the appointment of women was formed, and included many influential citizens. The editors of the Manchester Guardian and the Manchester City News were staunch friends. Mrs. Tont, a distinguished graduate of the University, wrote an able pamphlet giving all the reasons why these posts should be opened. Mrs. Chapman, a former medical student, became secretary of the protest committee, and collected over 1,800 signatures to a petition to the Infirmary Board to reconsider its decision. The co-operative societies, the women workers, the women trades unionists, and many Boards of Guardians all joined in the movement. The help from working men and women clearly showed that the class of the community which enters the infirmary as patients were not averse to, but would welcome the appointment of medical women. This is sufficient refutation to one of the Board's arguments.

Finally, the Board decided to put the question before the Trustees as a matter which they had decided, and so make the motion practically equivalent to a vote of confidence in them. Naturally, the Trustees were averse to taking such a decided step as to reject this motion. A friendly trustee tried to limit the motion to one that women residents were unsuitable for the male wards only, but the Board would not accept this amendment, and it was defeated. Finally, the Board carried their motion with a large majority.

The importance of obtaining experience in general medicine and surgery is great. If women do not get it and suffer from their inexperience, the cause of medical women will suffer, inasmuch as the errors they commit will be put down to feminine incapacity rather than to inexperience. That such experience can be gained in special hospitals is untrue, for women's hospitals only treat diseases peculiar to women, and not such general diseases as rheumatism, tuberculosis, etc. Children's hospitals also, though containing general cases, are special hospitals, inasmuch as disease takes different forms in children and adults. So much is this the case that "children's diseases" is considered a special subject for examination purposes.

That there are difficulties in some of the male cases is true, as there are (and this has all along been pointed out) in female ones. That these cases can be adequately dealt with is proved by the large number of general hospitals where women are taking their full share of work quite satisfactorily. Indeed, in Ashton-under-Lyne the whole of the work, male and female, has been done by a woman. It is all a question of tact and arrangement of work. Where there are so many officers as there are in the Manchester Infirmary it is merely a case of allotting work, particularly as every officer, having had the same training, could, in an emergency, do all that is to be done.

OUR DEATH BLOW.

There are many potent reasons Why a woman's role should be A dream of idle dreamers, The wildest fantasy.

But above all other reasons There is one must cause our fall, That by reason of sound reason Must out-reason 'one and all.

And this awful, awesome reason That's the death-blow of our plan Is—"A woman is a woman, And a man—A man's a man!"

J. W.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

"I send £5 in honour of Lady Constance Lytton purely as a tribute to her good courage," wrote Miss Jamie Whitaker, whose contribution was acknowledged last week. Many other such tributes have been sent. It is impossible to bracket all these gifts with the messages of love and gratitude that are sent with them. Every brave and beautiful public action done for the sake of our great cause evokes generous response in the hearts of all those who are influenced by this movement. Our strong financial position is directly due to the heroic sacrifice of the women who have braved violence, prison, and torture without regard to any thought but one—the triumph of justice and of truth. By their breath they have kindled the embers of devotion slumbering in women's hearts into a fierce flame and fire that is burning up the cross of selfishness, luxury, and ease.

I want to remind our readers that we have opened a by-election campaign in St. George's-in-the-East, London, and that if there is a contest in North Devon we shall open another there. These by-elections are critical. This Union must put forth its strength and must once again manifest its power to turn the balance of the scales. The Suffragettes are factors in the political situation to-day. This is clearly recognised, we may be sure, by both parties. I know that our readers and friends will keep us well supplied with funds for the fight. E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

Table listing numerous names and their contributions to the £100,000 fund, with a total of £50,585 9 3.

FIGHTING THE GOVERNMENT IN EAST LONDON.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST (LONDON).

Police Day: March 1. Candidates.—W. W. Benn (Lab.), P. C. Simmons (C.). The figures at the General Election, 1910, were:—W. W. Benn (Lab.), 1,628; P. C. Simmons (C.), 1,184; Lib. Soc. 624.

W.S.P.U. Organiser: Miss Irene Dallas. W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms: 296, Cable Street, E. One of the most effective methods of striking a blow at the Government on account of its hostility to Woman Suffrage has ever been the by-election policy of the W.S.P.U., the appeal to the electors to vote against the Government candidate at the polls. And the first opportunity of carrying out this policy since the General Election has occurred in the small but densely populated constituency of St. George's in the East, London, where, owing to his appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Wedgwood Benn is seeking re-election. Never has the woman's cause been so near a triumphant issue; never has it been so potent to show the Government (with its pretended majority) how weak it is, and how strong is the woman's party.

A Great Meeting.

Directly it was announced that a contest would take place, Suffragette scouts were sent down to map out the field of battle, to open committee-rooms, and to arrange a series of meetings. The first of these was held on Tuesday evening in the Princess Hall, Christian Street. Although the meeting had been worked up in the space of a few hours, a large crowd outside the doors and stretching down the road testified to the interest which the people of St. George's-in-the-East took in "them Suffragettes." Inside the hall itself was a large gathering of men and women, evidently come to hear what the Suffragettes had to say. The familiar purple, white and green flags were hung on the walls, and a prominent feature was the new Forcible Feeding poster. The chair was taken by Miss Stevenson, who in a few words explained the women's demand and outlined the policy of the Union before calling upon Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Pankhurst, in a powerful and impressive speech, explained to those present what women are asking for, and why they have been driven to ask for it in the particular way they have chosen. She pointed out to her audience, very many of whom were of foreign extraction, that whereas they could obtain full citizen rights by merely living in the constituency a few years, and by paying naturalisation fees, no length of residence in a country, and no payment of fees, could ever enfranchise the women of the country. She reminded them of the struggles going on in their own countries for political liberties, and appealed to them to support the women who are to-day struggling to be free. She told her audience that on one condition and on one condition alone would they leave Mr. Benn unopposed, and she asked the electors in her audience to carry her offer to the Liberal candidate: if he would go to Mr. Asquith and obtain from him a definite pledge to remove the disability of sex, the Suffragettes would on their part retire from St. George's-in-the-East. Then Mrs. Pankhurst turned to the economic side of the question, and it was evident that her audience were deeply impressed. At the close of Mrs. Pankhurst's speech several questions were asked by men and women in the audience dealing with various points raised during the course of her speech. She was listened to most attentively, and a man who tried to interrupt during her speech was stopped by another with the remark:—"Ere, stop yer jaw; we can 'ear yer out any day in the week. This lady's a treat, she is; she talks sense—not we don't 'ear often from a platform."

Need for Further Help.

Many volunteers have already come forward to take part in the battle, but so hurried is the contest, and so soon (next Tuesday) is the polling day upon us, that more are needed, and all women who care for the honour of their sex at this most vivid moment in the history of the fight for the vote are asked not to let the opportunity pass, but to go down to 296, Cable Street, and take part in canvassing, speaking at street meetings, distributing literature, selling Votes for Women, and helping in other ways in which their energies and capabilities may be required. Let no one say, "There are plenty of workers; I need not go." There is need for each individual woman who has time to spare, and if she has no leisure—well, Suffragettes know how to make that very necessary commodity!

Another pressing need is the loan of motor-cars or carriages, or subscriptions to enable the workers to hire them. In view of the fact that the district is a very poor one, and cannot be expected to raise funds locally, it is suggested that those who cannot give time or lend conveyances may like to send donations towards the By-election Campaign Fund. The W.S.P.U. Committee-rooms (in charge of Miss Dallas) are at 296, Cable Street, which can be reached by any omnibus going up Commercial Road, from which it is only a few minutes' walk. In addition to the special meetings announced below, a large number of outdoor meetings have been arranged, and canvassing among the women is being actively carried out. The W.S.P.U. Band will take an active part in the campaign. The Men's Political Union are giving splendid help, and are carrying on an active anti-Government campaign. Men anxious to join forces with those already in the field are invited to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Victor D. Duval, at the offices, 13, West Brook Street, W.1.

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DAME ASQ—TH: Alas! my poor majority!

(A cartoon drawn by Miss Mary Howey.)

Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. The methods are similar to those of the W.S.P.U., viz., opposition to whatever Government is in power until such time as Women's Franchise is granted, and participation in Parliamentary elections in opposition to the Government candidates and independently of all other candidates. Meetings Arranged. Saturday, 26th.—Stepney Town Hall, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 5 p.m. Monday, 28th.—Princess Hall, Christian Street, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 5 p.m.

DEVON (BARNSTABLE).

Candidates.—E. J. Soares (Lab.). The figures at the General Election, 1910, were:—E. J. Soares (Lab.), 6,292; G. Dornwick (C.), 5,324; Lib. Soc., 582.

It is now very improbable that there will be a contest in the Barnstable division, but if a Unionist candidate be forthcoming, the W.S.P.U. are ready to take the field immediately with an anti-Government policy.

Owing to the enormous Liberal majorities in the Ilkerton division of Derbyshire and at Rotherham, it is improbable that Colonel Seely and Mr. J. A. Pease will be opposed in these two constituencies. It is stated that no contest is likely to take place when Sir Edward Brynmor Jones seeks re-election on his appointment as Recorder of Merthyr Tydfil.

A FRAGMENT.

(During the recent gale the following, evidently a fragment, was blown in at the editorial window of the W.S.P.U. offices.)

The wise maiden, the wiser maiden, and the wisest maiden, who was the youngest of all, sat in their dismantled fortress, and the joyousness of their faces was dimmed by sad knowledge. They asked each other the hardest of all questions, "Why?" Outside a goblin demon in human guise laughed and mocked, "Why not?" In the heart of a fog, amid looming black shapes of houses in which darkened lives rarely if ever found the sun, this fortress stood. And it was magically different from those, though much the same to the eye of the chance wayfarer. For one thing it flew a gay flag in purple, white and green. In it, too, were strong hearts and high hopes, and it had strong doors and new bolts. The bolts had been put there by a Knight belonging to a League of Men to Help all Women in Dire Need. But alas for the plight of woman!

The night had been very dark, and darker still the heart of man who came, a thief in that night, to steal the treasure in the fog-bound fortress. In the Manucian blackness he came, when the lights were no longer burning; and when the sun awoke, and the maidens began again their day's spinning of the fine threads which were to make beautiful new garments for their tired and toil-worn sisters, there was no treasure of gold with which to go on spinning.

She went on writing.

The wise one trimmed the lamp. [Can our readers throw any light upon this article? It has been suggested that it refers to the burglary at the Manchester W.S.P.U. office, and the Dance on March 11.—Editors VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

"Oh, if you see it," said the wise one, who was near-sighted and trustful, "I will dance with the throng." And she proceeded to put on rose-coloured spectacles at once.

"Let the guests bring gifts," said the wiser one, who had great gifts of calculation, and knew by heart the science of mathematics. "They will. I see them already with my mind's eye," said the wisest one with the big eyes. "Because of the gifts we have given, and because of the gifts we shall give, they will bring gold, and flowers, and magic carpets, and magic lamps like splendid moons, under which we will dance to the music made by the minstrels they bring." "And I," continued the maiden who was even wiser than this, "I will contend out the gold to send to the General of the big army which is to win the world for the great Queen." "The great task," mused the wise one, "to win the world, when Mammon and others' Demons shall be defeated and slain. The great Queen Woman, extolled by poets and artists, still lives an inglorious life. When in the near future the victory . . ."

"How you wander on!" broke in the wisest of all the maidens. "What you ought to do is to think of nearer future. Invite all the people who live in palaces. They will come flocking or send ambassadors with greetings and gifts. So will the thieves be made, and we will live happy ever after." "Be calm," said the wiser one. "Here is the ink. To all whom it may concern—that is the only wording!" "Yes, since it's for everybody."

She went on writing.

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THE ADULT SUFFRAGISTS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—Allow me to correct an erroneous impression to which your comment on the resolution moved at the Labour Party Conference is likely to give rise. This resolution was moved as an amplification of the omnibus resolution on electoral reform which demanded in addition to the enfranchisement of all adults, male and female, a shortening of the period of qualification, payment of returning officers' expenses and members of Parliament, all elections on the same day, as well as other reforms. It was felt that these demands might come before the House separately, and that the words "to the whole Bill" would bind the Labour Party to reject clause of the resolution which did not relate to adult suffrage. Hence the deletion of the words "to the whole Bill." It still remains that the Labour Party have demanded the inclusion of women in the Reform Bill, and "declares that any attempt to exclude women will be met by the uncompromising opposition of organised Labour."

Yours, etc., MARGARET G. BONFIELD, People's Suffrage Federation, League House, 34, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C., February 19, 1910.

[Three alternatives exist for the Labour Party in the face of an Electoral Reform Bill which does not enfranchise women. First, to acquiesce in their exclusion. Second, to demand their inclusion, but to be prepared to support the Bill in any case. Third, to refuse to support the Bill unless Woman Suffrage is included. The third course was that originally proposed in the resolution, the second was that adopted. No course except the third is of any real value to women, because if nominal friends of Woman Suffrage declare beforehand their intention of voting for the Bill even if Woman Suffrage be omitted, the method of least resistance of the supporters of the Bill is to secure the omission of enemies of Woman Suffrage by its omission.—EDITORS VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

THE SCOTTISH EXHIBITION.

Exhibition Offices for Glasgow: 141, Bath Street, Glasgow. Glasgow Secretary: Miss Frances McPhun, 141 Bath Street. Edinburgh Secretary: Miss Geddes, 8, Melville Place, Queen's Ferry Street, Edinburgh. Scottish women are hard at work preparing for the Exhibition and Sale of Work to be held in the Charing Cross Halls, Glasgow, on April 28, 29, and 30. Here are some practical points:—The Glasgow Work Party meets at the old W.S.P.U. offices, 141, Bath Street, on Mondays and Wednesdays at 3 and 8 p.m. Members in Glasgow and neighbourhood are urged to join or to contribute donations of money or material. In Edinburgh work parties are held three times a week—for details see Edinburgh p. 345. Mrs. Gillies, Edington Mills, Chirnside, Berwickshire, will be pleased to have promises of goods for the produce stall; delivery of goods to be on and after April 26.

### A PRISON DRAMA.

By Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

Every seat in the theatre was filled. In the stalls, in the dress circle, in the gallery, I saw women whom I recognised as Suffragists. Here and there was a face bright with intelligence and interest that I had seen under a prison cap. In the box beside me was a woman who, like myself, had worn the convict's dress branded with the broad arrow. This reminiscence was recalled as I glanced at my play-bill. For there, included in the cast, were the names of "the prison governor," "the chaplain," "the doctor." And as I looked again I saw that the prison, exercise yard, corridor, and cell were to be depicted upon the stage. What vivid remembrance, what visions, were suddenly brought to my mind!

Then the lights went out, the curtain was drawn up, and every sense and faculty became absorbed in Mr. Galsworthy's great tragedy "Justice," which opened the session at the Repertory Theatre last Monday. It is a wonderful play, great and terrible as human life itself. It is thrillingly, staggeringly real. From beginning to end there is not a false note sounded; not a disillusioning word or action to bring us back to the consciousness that after all we are but sitting in a theatre, spectators and critics of a dramatic situation, not participators in a clumsy, stupid, and monstrous conspiracy for destroying the living soul in a fellow human being.

The story is simple enough. A young city clerk, physically undeveloped, gentle and sensitive and neurotic, is driven nigh to madness by witnessing the evidences of gross cruelty practised upon the helpless girl he loves by a brutal husband whose property she is. At the very moment of despair, circumstances conspire to suggest a sudden solution to the problem that seemed insoluble. In a moment of irresponsibility he alters the figures upon a cheque; for it has flashed through his mind that if he can get the money both may escape and start life together in a new country.

The second act is the trial. It is amazingly well carried out, and one never loses sense of the drama that is being enacted behind the drama. It is not the prisoner at the bar only who is judged in that judgment.

The third act is a succession of prison scenes. We see the dejected march of the convicts round the exercise yard, we see the galleries of the interior, with their rows of locked doors. The doors are opened one by one, and the cowering of the desperate inmate is revealed to sight. It is all absolutely circumstantial; poignantly true to fact. At last the scene is the cell itself, in all its narrowness and nakedness, and within it we see the lad; restless like a caged animal.

Evening has set in. The long night of hideous tension has to be faced. There is a creeping horror in the prison silence, broken by the hateful excitement of the prison noises. The horror and the excitement grow and take possession of the pent-up body and mind. The prisoner listens, starts, listens again, presses his forehead against the cold wall, listens, walks, and listens again. From away down the corridor comes an echoing sound—thud, thud, thud. One of the convicts has lost self-control and is banging upon the door of his cell. Another follows suit, then another, and yet another. The sound comes nearer, louder. The young man hesitates, makes one futile effort at self-poise, then flings himself upon his door and batters wildly upon it in frantic terror and despair. Upon this scene the curtain, the merciful curtain, falls.

It is a terrible piece of realism. It is magnificently acted by Mr. Dennis Eadie. It is something that haunts remembrance and imagination.

The rest of the story may be imagined. It is worked out with inexorable fidelity to logic and fact. The convict comes out a cringing, broken, nerve-shattered creature, spurned by his fellows, shadowed by the police. Fate pursues him; he cannot get work and he forges a reference. At last a faint hope dawns. His employer offers to give him another chance. But the detective is once more on his track. He is re-arrested. He escapes the grinding arm of the law by jumping from a window into the arms of death.

Thus are the weak and neurotic and the hard-pressed manufactured into criminals, lunatics, wastrels, and suicides—in the name of "Justice."

The point of view given to the author of this play by his imagination and presented to his audience by his wonderful grasp and manipulation of the technique of drama is the same point of view that has been gained by hundreds of public-spirited women by actual experience.

During the past four years women called "Suffragettes" have for the sake of justice sounded by endurance all the depths of prison stupidity, have tested all the resources which prison discipline holds in reserve for breaking the human spirit. And they have gained an amazing insight into the faculty and folly and injurious waste of the whole prison system.

Age in and again, with the results under their eyes, they have asked themselves how it ever entered the minds of men to conceive such a machinery for dealing with live souls and bodies.

For law-courts, police-courts, and prisons are essentially man-made. They are the very essence and expression of undiluted masculinity. It is in this department more than in any other that women could have helped men. This is essentially the nursery and sick-room department of life, and women could have supplied the wisdom that they have gathered by their age-long experience in dealing with the physically and mentally undeveloped, and with the physically and mentally enfeebled.

The words of Mr. John Masefield, when speaking at the Queen's Hall some days ago, come to my mind:—"Man is not concerned with life at all. Only with the affairs of life. Woman on the other hand is occupied with life until she dies. Largely with the creation of life; still more largely with the conduct of life. As far as the world's conduct has any tone at all, she is responsible for it."

Men can build their engines alone. Alone they can invent machinery and turn out goods to a standard pattern.

But when it becomes a matter of dealing with human bodies and human hearts, then, lest they meet with disaster and confusion, let men call in the mother wit, the practical common sense, the essential co-operation of women.

### BATS AT LOUTH.

"It appeared that a Suffragist had hidden herself in the false roof of the building. . . . 'I see,' said the Chancellor, 'some bats have got in. Let them squeal: it does not matter.'"—Daily News, January 17, 1910.

Did you think when you mocked the women, L. G.,  
Of Hatto, Bishop of old,  
Whom the mice destroyed, by Heaven employed  
Heaven's justice to uphold?  
He had burned the peasants who seized his corn,  
Denied to a just appeal;  
And their tortured cries he had laughed to scorn—  
"Hark! hark! the poor mice squeal!"

His methods were rougher than yours, L. G.,  
For he lived in a barbarous day;  
But oppression lives, nor Heaven forgives,  
Though the world be old and grey;  
Still over Damocles hangs the sword,  
And wrath is the meed of crime,  
And the ruthless deed and the reckless word  
Come home to roost in time.

Did I hate you more than I hate, L. G.,  
Did my power of pen suffice,  
A tale I would tell of a foe more fell  
Than the Bishop's demon mice:  
A tale of the dark, and a rodent thing,  
Swarming, swooping for prey—  
Closelier, deadlier—claw and wing . . . .  
You can hear them squeal, you say?

Enough: for I hate you not, L. G.,  
Who in truth would lift you higher,  
Nor doom invoke for the word you spoke  
But the doom of the coals of fire.  
A new success for your arms I pray,  
A conquest still to achieve—  
Grace of the soul that has strength to say,  
"I sinned . . . ah! friends, forgive!"  
A SUFFRAGIST LIBERAL.

### W.S.P.U. MEMBERS' PLEDGE CARD.

Women of all shades of political opinion who are not as yet definitely enrolled as members of the Women's Social and Political Union are invited to sign the members' pledge card, which they can obtain from the offices, 4, Clements Inn, and apply for membership. The pledge is as follows:—

"I endorse the objects and methods of the Women's Social and Political Union, and I hereby undertake not to support the candidate of any political party at Parliamentary elections until women have obtained the Parliamentary vote."

There is an entrance fee of 1s. No definite subscription is fixed, as it is known that all members will give to the full extent of their ability to further the campaign funds of the Union.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

- "The Indian Review." January. Madras: G. A. Natesan and Co. 10s. per annum.
- "Letters from George Elliot to Elma Stuart." By Roland Stuart. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, and Co. 5s. net.
- "How to Become a Private Secretary." By Arthur Shepherd. London: Fisher, Unwin. 6d. net.
- "A Quiz Book of Nursing." By Amy E. and Thirza A. Pope. London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 6s. net.
- "School Hygiene." February. School Hygiene Publishing Co. 6d. net.

### SELLING THE PAPER.

The lady selling VOTES FOR WOMEN in the street has become a regular feature in London life; she has even been honoured by *Punch*, which, in its issue of February 16, published a clever illustration showing "Miss A., of Park Lane," among the hawkers offering a copy of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* to a kind old gentleman, who gives her a penny and says, "Keep the paper, my good woman!"

No one need hesitate from diffidence to offer her services and thus help to relieve those who stand for so many hours a day in all weathers doing this very valuable form of propaganda work. All those who have taken the plunge speak with pleasure of their experience.

The new pitch near Victoria Station, for instance, is the centre of a great variety of life; the big railways bring in from Greater London thousands of business folk, and the sightseers look upon the Suffragette street-sellers outside the station as being quite one of the London objects of interest.

### The Interest of the Work.

Many of the flower-girls and pavement vendors also take a keen interest in the seller (locally honoured by the title of "Mrs. Pankhurst"), and frequently remark when passing, "I hope you'll sell out, my dear," and inquire sympathetically as to the "luck of the day," speaking out of vast experience as to the effect of the weather on the number of likely purchasers. Amongst the small boys Thursdays and Fridays cause great excitement, when one observant youth discovers the new cartoon and calls upon his fellows to study and admire. Here the seller has often to come to the rescue of puzzled future electors and bring home the lessons of an "ill-Liberal Government" and the political position of "Humpty Dumpty," apropos of whom one sympathiser recently remarked that "poor Humpty-Dumpty had more head than he deserved, even in his elevated position."

Cheerful remarks, such as "Stick firm; you'll get the vote soon," and the earnest "Hope you'll sell thousands and thousands," make the hours pass quite rapidly, and more than compensate for some scornful looks.

At Victoria there are a great number of foreigners, and they show interest in the movement, often asking for a paper "to see what Englishwomen are doing," and their absolute astonishment that "your men could have been so impolite to their women" shows how our once honoured British prestige for justice and chivalry has been degraded by those who have power.

Another seller writes:—"I simply love selling papers. After the first two or three times all nervousness vanished."

The sales of the papers at the Piccadilly pitch continue briskly, and, in spite of the cold and rain, the sellers remain unflinchingly at their posts, compelling the admiration of the passers-by and selling many papers. Piccadilly is a very good pitch, particularly so in the early morning, when the men are going to their business, and in the afternoons, when the ladies are shopping and going to and from the theatres. Helpers are urgently needed.

The Bank pitch is proving a great success. On Thursday over five dozen papers were sold in less than three hours, and many more could be sold if only volunteers would come forward to sell regularly one or two hours a week. It is extremely interesting to notice the various expressions on the faces of the passers-by, and so many people—even small boys and girls—come to ask questions that sellers have no time to feel tired, and an hour passes very rapidly.

A variety of interesting incidents mark the hours, and for the widening of one's sympathies and lessening of one's personal grievances let us confidently recommend a few hours per week of paper-selling.

### THE MARCH OF THE WOMEN.

They come with a solemn music, gathered from every part,  
Daughters and wives of these who have sounded the chal-  
lenged afar  
Against all ranks of oppressors; these of one voice, one heart  
Aflame with the fire of pity, are girt for the holy war.

No man can stay or stop them. A sisterhood is afield.  
The tears of women have fallen which the hands of women  
shall dry.  
No man can bribe or bank them: no man can make them  
yield,  
For the sob of slaves assembled these forces marching by.  
Rank upon rank advancing, with banner proudly displayed.  
Their eyes are bright for battle, and their eager hearts are  
set.  
Because of a regiment broken, accursed and afraid,  
Which listens for voices of hope—and is waiting and wait-  
ing yet.

Before them the roll of a drum: and with them ever there  
beats  
The heart of the mightiest People that toils for right in  
the earth  
To-day, the turmoil and clang in the dust of the London  
streets,  
But to-morrow, in England, a grander and nobler age  
shall have birth.  
MAUDE GOLDRING.

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## THE WORLD WE LIVE IN. At the Society of Women Artists.

By G. Vaughan.

In the old days, before the New Spirit leavened every-thing as it is doing to-day, it was possible to go to a picture gallery and choose one's likes and dislikes accord- ing to one's idiosyncrasies—portrait, landscape, sea scene, or whatever it might be. But the New Spirit has come, and it permeates one's life and refuses to be left outside any part of one's experiences. Thus it happened that the other day, having half-an-hour to wait for a train, I went into the National Gallery—a familiar haunt in former years—and the New Spirit went with me. "Look," it said, brushing aside my hopes of a few soothing moments with my favourite Masters, "there is a young man not looking at the pictures at all; he is reading *VOTES FOR WOMEN*." Even here!

And, of course, when I went to the fifty-fifth exhibi- tion of the Society of Women Artists in Suffolk Street, the New Spirit went too. And something of the follow- ing conversation took place:—

I: "Now do let me enjoy the pictures; 'A Corner of the Fruit Market, Rialto, Venice' we will begin with that—No. 14."

The N. S. (whisking me away to No. 11): "No, we will begin with 'Reflections'—an early Victorian lady gazing into a mirror. She is thinking, 'Will he like the way I have done my hair?' Women of to-day are different. . . ."

I: "Don't moralise. Just enjoy this gorgeous field of poppies, with cloud shadows over them, and that wet sky . . . See how deliciously broad the treatment is! . . ."

The N. S.: "What a sweet face! What a depth of feeling in the eyes, and what set purpose in the mouth! . . . What does the catalogue say? No. 73, 'A Petitioner.' Ah! She might be presenting a . . . to . . ."

I (hurriedly): "'Necaxa, Mexico,' No. 79. It must be glorious to live among such colours and sunshine as that! Or this brown study, No. 263, 'First to Arrive,' a fishing boat coming into the harbour—brown sails, brown hull, brown sea. . . ."

The N. S. (peremptorily): "Come here! Sit at this corner, and you will see what women are thinking about women."

I obeyed. No. 299 was called "The Mermaid" (Mrs. J. F. Brennan). Neither woman nor fish, with child's face and scaly tail—a pretty toy. Next hung a canvas called "Worship" (M. E. Kindon). On the lap of a sweet-faced young mother lay a curly-headed baby boy—the worshipped; the mother, the old grandmother, the two little sisters were the worshippers. The attitude of one little sister—her face in shadow, her back to the sunlit counterpane beyond the cottage door—suggested a touch of rebelliousness, finger in mouth.

The N. S.: "And the boy will grow up selfish because the women of the family have always spoilt him."

I: "Perhaps it is a baby girl."

The N. S. did not answer. I did not really think it was a girl.

The other pictures to which the New Spirit drew my attention hung side by side, and I looked at them a long time. In the smaller of the two was an old, old woman in a high mob cap and coarse apron. She bent over an iron stove, from behind the opened door of which glowed a small fire. On the stove was an earthen- ware pot. The attitude of the woman expressed patience and—nothing more. Just the daily toil, the small, commonplace task of keeping the fire alight. The picture was called "The Fire Mender," and it was by Kate Allen.

"That," said the New Spirit, "is how thousands— millions of women spend their lives. She has toiled at mending the fire for three score years and ten, and now she is alone, and her one consolation is that teapot. Look at the picture next to it."

It was another study in brown, and by the painter of "First to Arrive," Lily Defries. A girl sat at the corner of a rough table; behind her the wind through the open window blew the curtain across the window sill, on which stood a dull red flower-pot. She wore a coarse working dress, blue apron, and linen cap such as the Breton peasant women wear, and a book with dull red edges lay open on the table. It was a strong, brave study in low tones, the girl's figure in shadow, the light coming from the window behind her. But the interest of the picture was the girl's face: It was very young, a little puzzled, a little dreamy, and wholly unawakened. The picture was called "The Lesson," and because the New Spirit was with me I sat and looked at it a long time. "The mermaid, the worshipping group, and the old fire- mender faded away, and I saw only this girl with the unawakened spirit looking out from the dreamy eyes."

I do not know how it happened—it must have been because the New Spirit was there—but while I looked the girl's expression seemed to change; a light came into the eyes and a strength and resolution into the mouth. It was as if she began to see the meaning of the lesson. And—but this can only have been an optical illusion, due to the presence of the New Spirit—the white Breton cap became a prison cap and the dress was marked with the broad arrow.

I: "You have spoilt my pleasure in the pictures."  
The N. S.: "She will awake and will learn the lesson that women all over the world are learning. The hope of the future lies in her and others like her; and they are waking—and learning."

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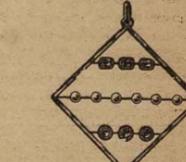
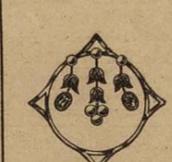
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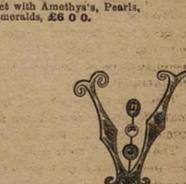
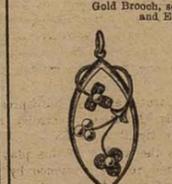
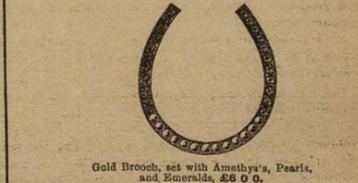
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The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the franchise. At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners, occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise, possess the Parliamentary vote.

VOTES FOR WOMEN 4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1910.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Retribution has indeed come upon the Government, who in the heyday of their power misused that power to repress the demand of women for constitutional liberty. The first days of the new Parliament have brought to them nothing but disgrace and discredit. Not only have they offended and disappointed the Labour party and the Nationalists, whose alliance they seek, but they have filled the minds of their own followers in the House of Commons with mistrust. It is difficult, indeed, to see how they can possibly rid themselves of the reputation for bad faith and cowardice which they have earned.

It was the King's Speech which first gave alarm to the followers and the allies of the Government, for this foreshadowed, not simply the limitation of the Veto of the House of Lords, but also the reconstruction of that House. As the opponents of the Lords believe that the question of the Veto ought to be dealt with apart from, and in priority to, that of reforming the House of Lords, the prospect of having what they regard as the main issue thus complicated they utterly disapprove.

Commons. That is to say, the Government intend that the House of Commons, for which they claim supremacy, is to remain, as at present, totally unrepresentative of the women taxpayers of the country.

Mr. Asquith's announcement that in dealing with this House of Lords the Government will proceed in the first instance by resolution instead of by Bill, and that last Session's Budget would not be used as a lever for getting the House of Lords to adopt the Veto proposals, caused the gravest dissatisfaction. The new interpretation which he placed on his own Albert Hall pledge shocked and startled every section of the forces on whose support he relies. For, after having allowed his followers to say, and the electors to believe, that he undertook to secure guarantees from the Crown that the will of the House of Commons as embodied in a Veto Bill should have legislative effect, Mr. Asquith, now that the General Election is over, repudiates this construction of his pledge.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the debate was the antagonism to the Government shown by the Liberal rank and file. Party discipline is strong, and after a protest the Private Member is apt to subside into obedience to his leaders, but nevertheless, an unusual spirit of independence has manifested itself among Mr. Asquith's followers. Even Mr. Winston Churchill, who knows so well how to beguile those of advanced political views, failed to appease the anger of these discontented Liberal Members.

These signs of revolt on the part, not only of the Nationalist and Labour members, but on the part also of Liberal members themselves, combined with the fact that the Government have shown neither the courage nor the inclination to take a strong line in dealing with the Lords, show how strained is the political situation. From the moment the General Election result was declared, it was evident that the life of the Government hung upon a thread, and Mr. Churchill has divulged the fact that the Government seriously considered whether they should not resign office.

Of all the justifications for militant action, it seems to me that the chief is this: that it will make the vote for you, when you get it, Christabel Pankhurst.

MILESTONES IN THE MOVEMENT.

By H. N. Brailsford.

[A Speech Delivered at the Queen's Hall, February 21, 1910.]

You meet to-day on a momentous occasion. The first hours of every session have served in the short history of your movement as its milestones. As each year came round you reckoned up your progress; you looked forward to the milestones that lay still before you on your dusty road.

But it is good, none the less, to review the road you have passed, and the perspective that lies before you. I found among my papers this morning an article which seemed to me, as I read it over, a significant historical document; the thing was so obsolete, so antiquated, so foolish that I could hardly believe that it was written only six years ago. It was written by myself. It was an article on the prospects of Woman's Suffrage, composed for a Liberal review before your movement existed. We had none of us heard in those days of Miss Christabel Pankhurst, or imagined the gallantry of her first act of militancy at Manchester. I remember very well the circumstances in which this article was written. The staff of this review was sharply divided on your question. But it was not yet practical politics, and I was graciously allowed to say what I pleased. Well, I said what I pleased, as honestly as I could; and, if you will excuse me the egotism of the illustration, I will tell you what I found in my out-of-date document. I reviewed there the arguments for Woman's Suffrage very much as you review them every day at your meetings; very much as John Stuart Mill stated them forty years ago.

A New Spirit in Politics. No one of us would write that sort of nonsense to-day—not even I would write it. We all understand to-day that the giving of the vote to women means an enormous transformation in our politics. It will involve, of course, those moral and educational consequences, which some of us could forecast, even before your propaganda started.

That means more than a gain for our own countrymen. In your battles what you do and what you say is read and studied abroad. I had a letter the other day from a friend of mine, a French professor. He was writing to me on a purely personal matter; I did not know that he had ever troubled to watch your movement; I did not even know that he was aware that I had any regard for it or any connection with it. This is what he said to me: "I want the Suffragettes to win; in the first place, because I believe in the justice of their cause, and because they are fighting for it with a devotion unknown in our Latin countries—the home of scepticism and indolence. The news about this movement," he went on to say, "filled me at first with amazement, which grew later into the keenest sympathy."

Of all the justifications for militant action, it seems to me that the chief is this: that it will make the vote for you, when you get it,

a great and precious possession. A thing, after all, is worth what it has cost; and it has cost you this great chapter of sacrifice and devotion. If women had won it in their sleep, if it had come to them lightly, or in answer to some purely theoretic argument, then I think that for a generation at least they might have exercised it in their sleep. But after the passionate struggle that you have had you will not readily lapse into the easy conventions of our daily politics. Your vote will have cost a price. It will mean for you what tolerance meant to mankind after the wars of religion. It will mean for you what constitutional liberty meant to our fathers after our civil war; it will mean what the vote meant for men after the Chartist agitation. In winning the vote, you will have won very much more than the vote, and you will have won it for a class larger than women, and for an area of influence wider than the British Isles. The indirect gains of this struggle seem to me infinitely more precious even than the vote itself. It will mean for all of you that you have vindicated your claim to respect; vindicated to your own minds your claim to self-respect, and, at the same time, to the esteem of others. You will have gained the regard of your opponents, and in the process you will have done a very necessary thing—you will have smashed once for all the mid-Victorian ideal of womanhood. You know those two lines of Clough's:—

"Women are weak, as you say, and love, of all things, to be passive. Passive, patient, receptive; yes, even of wrong and misdoing."

There is the mid-Victorian ideal in its perfection—passive, receptive, and patient, above all, of misdoing. (A Voice: "Not now!") No, not now. Every woman who has gone into the streets to sell your paper—every woman who has taken her place in your processions—above all, every woman who has faced prison and the torture which a Liberal Government inflicts upon its opponents in its goals, has taken her part in the breaking down of that mid-Victorian ideal and in making a cleaner and less artificial world for those who are to come after her. And the service she has rendered is a service not to her sex alone—it is a service to men as well. For if there is anything worse, anything more demoralising than to be patient of wrong-doing, it is that those who are tempted to wrong-doing should reckon on meeting with patience and passivity. You have reached in this great struggle a conception of courage that had been half forgotten during the lazy years of our recent political development. It was no surprise to me to learn that women were capable of at least the same courage and devotion as men have shown in their struggles for liberty. Some of the best and the most inspiring friendships that I have known have been among Russians who have struggled together—men and women—for their liberty. They reached in that struggle that sense of equality, that respect for each other's fortitude, which showed itself, when Finland won her liberties, in the concession of Woman Suffrage. We in our country are now coming to learn from our own sisters that same respect, and to base it on the same regard for courage—courage which is of all virtues the most fundamental.

A World Movement.

What you are doing, then, is not merely that you are giving an example to your sisters here, that you are making history for your children; you are writing a living page that is being read by your contemporaries—men and women alike—in other countries. You are giving to us all what is the most precious thing for every generation; you are giving it the example of devotion, of courage, of the readiness to lay down all that we regard as conventionally most valuable. It is in each generation such examples that save us from stagnation. The best thing in life, after all, is the readiness to lay it down. That will not be lost; it will go on, in its perpetual motion, bearing its fruit as your movement progresses, and it will be remembered years after your movement has reached its climax of success.

The first of the difficulties that you have to face is just this realisation in men's minds that you are a new and insurgent and revolutionary force that will transform our politics. The second difficulty that you have to face is, it seems to me, the divergence upon tactics among those who profess to support you. That, I think, is a tribute to the actuality of your movement. It is only when a reform nears success that

men trouble to hesitate about tactics or to consider them with any nicety. The argument is finished; the end is inevitable; there remains only the choice of means. The chief obstacle that I see now in your path is the determination among Liberals and Socialists who claim to be supporters of your movement to concede its demand only in the form of Adult Suffrage.

I should like to say that personally I should approve of Adult Suffrage as the ultimate goal. The question is only as to the immediate means of proceeding. The policy of the Adultist is, as I understand it, that he will not give the Vote to any woman unless he can give it to all men; that he will not give the Vote to some women unless he can at the same time give it to all. It is a state of mind which one often encounters among people who think themselves idealists. I have Socialist friends who count it a very trivial thing that school children should be fed or that old people should get their pensions at 70. "These," they say, "are mere palliatives; we value nothing, we consider nothing, until we can get the whole of our revolutionary demand." I have a humanitarian friend who is deeply concerned about the cruelty to animals in the chase. I went once to him to suggest that we should try to do something to stop the hunting of carted deer. He was very sympathetic, but this was his answer: "I feel just as strongly," he said, "about the hunting of foxes as I do about the hunting of deer, and I am afraid I can support no Bill to stop the hunting of carted deer unless you will broaden it out into a universal Bill to forbid the hunting of foxes." That humanitarian friend of mine comes up into my mind whenever I encounter an Adultist. The Adultist is a democrat who feels so strongly about the special case of poor women that he cares nothing at all for the case of women as such. He will do nothing for the carted deer until he can also rescue the fox. His mind has been moulded by the whole course of our politics in the last generation into a sort of exclusive and conventional sympathy with poverty, and only with poverty. He has learned to think only of the material side of life. He understands all about housing; he understands all about land values and sanitation and workhouses; but the memory of the struggle for freedom that lies behind even the very possibility of such reforms as these has gone from his mind. Liberty has ceased to him to be a great possession; he does not understand why any class should rise up merely against its own subjection. That women as women should demand the removal of the disability that weighs on their sex is to him unintelligible.

The Prime Minister's Ruse.

The strategy that has been laid down for you by the Prime Minister deserves first of all this remark, that it is a strategy invented for you by your declared enemy. Mr. Asquith is, in my opinion, a perfectly honest, a perfectly frank man. He has warned you in advance that he is opposed to your movement, and then, having warned you, he has come forward and recommended a procedure that is certain to defeat it. I see you as an army besieging London. You have chosen your own line of advance. You have attacked where the enemy is weakest; you have kept your forces together. You have won halfway across Westminster Bridge. There is a parley, and the general of the opposing forces comes to you and says, "Ladies, I am prepared to capitulate, but on these conditions. You must march by a long detour; you must abandon your trenches and scale, if you can, the northern heights. And on the way you must split your forces and leave behind you the whole of your Right Wing." That is, in fact, what this procedure of Mr. Asquith enforces upon you. This condition of his that the Vote shall be given only if it approximates to Adult Suffrage is a claim upon you that you shall surrender, in obtaining that Vote, every Conservative who has ever supported you, that you shall rely purely upon Liberal or Socialist votes, that you shall cast aside the eighty-four Conservative members who are pledged in the present Parliament to support you, and that you shall march on then, with these diminished forces, to a goal which you have no security of reaching. It seems to me that a Government would have had a right to lay down the lines on which your reform should proceed if at the same time it had pledged you its support. If Mr. Asquith had said to you, "Our party as a party will take up your reform, our Whips will tell for you in the House, it will be a Government measure," then he might, with perfect candour and with perfect fairness, have laid down his condition that the reform shall be on the particular lines that suit his party. But he has not done that; he has agreed to leave the thing to what he calls the "free vote of the House," and while he leaves it to the free vote of the House he imposes the condition that one-third of your supporters shall be compelled to vote against you.

The solution must come, if no Government will win for itself the credit of taking it up—the solution must come by consent. I am glad that it should come in that way. It will be good for the future of our social evolution that men who support you should come together, without regard for party politics, and should learn, at least on this ground, to associate and co-operate in support of you. It used to be the tradition of manhood in the past, it used to be the very definition of manhood, that when we saw women in a time of danger and difficulty, in a crisis of their fortunes, we joined together to support those weaker than ourselves. I hope that in this Parliament—perhaps even in the first session of this Parliament—there will be enough of that sentiment left to win for you the Vote that you demand. But if the struggle is destined to be prolonged there is this consolation for you, that you are learning all the while your own moral strength, your own unity, and that you are gaining from the battle itself a courage and a discipline which will stand you in good stead when the Vote is yours to use.



HORNSEY. Joint Hon. Secs.—Miss Clara Browne, 11, Gladstone Road, Highgate; Miss Bonwick, 23, Weston Park, Crouch Hill.

ILFORD. Hon. Sec.—Miss Ethel Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road. Successful meetings have been held this week.

KENSINGTON. Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel. 2116 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Eates and Miss Morrison, B.A.

been done. Now that the Mission is over help is asked to turn their attention to working up South Kensington for the Pankhurst meeting in the Kensington Town Hall on March 4.

LEWISHAM. Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier. Twelve open-air meetings have been held in different parts of Lewisham since February 15.

Arqua LONDON PARIS ROBES MANTEAUX MADAME ARQUA will be pleased to receive Ladies by appointment in her Salons between the hours of 11 and 1, and 3 and 5, where can be seen the Mannequins displaying the latest creations of Parisian Art.

Table with columns for Day, Location, and Speaker. Includes entries for Feb. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and March 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Important Future Events.

Table with columns for Day, Location, and Speaker. Includes entries for March 9, 11, 13, 15, and Every Friday.

For Meetings throughout the Country, see pages 342-3. For By-Election Meetings, see page 337.

to the Special Mission Week Fund.—Mrs. Tagg, 2a, 6d.; Mrs. Bouvier, 1s. Mrs. Billinghurst, instead of the 5s. mentioned last week, is generously paying all the expenses of the Drum and Fife Band.

ECHOES OF MRS. PANKHURST'S AMERICAN VISIT.

At present she (Mrs. Gertrude Atherton) is much interested in Female Suffrage, from the English point of view. "I have lived long enough in England," said she the other day in New York.

Under the auspices of the Belfast Women's Suffrage Society a meeting will be held at Ulster Hall, Belfast, on Wednesday, March 9, at 8 p.m., when Miss Mary Gawthorpe and others will speak.

It was a deeply impressive moment when Mrs. Pankhurst bade her hearers farewell. She was going back to face once more possible imprisonment.

All who heard Mrs. Pankhurst will realize that she must be a formidable force when she goes into a campaign backed by thousands of other women animated with the same spirit.

An interesting article on "Women as a Factor in the Labour World" appears in the Westminister Review for February.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

A successful "house-warming" was held at the offices (13, Buckingham Street, Strand) of this Union last Friday. Mr. Victor Duval, hon. secretary, briefly explained that the policy of this union was and would be identical with that of the W.S.P.U.

SUFFRAGE MEETINGS IN IRELAND. Under the auspices of the Belfast Women's Suffrage Society a meeting will be held at Ulster Hall, Belfast, on Wednesday, March 9, at 8 p.m.

How Did You Fight? You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that? Come up with a smiling face.

Be proud of your blackened eye! It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts; it's how did you fight—and why?

Mr. Belloc, one of the members for Bedford, recently made an assertion that the woman suffrage agitation was "grossly immoral," and in reply to an invitation to meet a suffrage worker in debate.

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BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS Cure Indigestion. Purify the system and speedily cure Acidity, Flatulency, Heartburn, Impure Breath, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, etc.

- LEAFLETS. On Sale at The Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. W.S.P.U. Election Address. (The General Election, 1910.) 21. The Tactics of the Suffragettes. By Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Ladies, Remember The ACTA ADJUSTABLE Figure-reducing CORSET is a PRACTICAL INVENTION. Why? Because she KNOWS that they will do what is claimed for them: REDUCE HER FIGURE THREE TO FIVE INCHES, give GREAT SUPPORT and yet always remain FLAT and CLEAN-FITTING WITHOUT ANY RUCKS or FOLDS.

SOME PRESS EXTRACTS.

Scots who believe in Liberal principles... describe to their leaders all the good qualities that consistency with high ideals would involve.

There is to be a truce of God, it would seem, for the present at least, between the militant Suffragists and the Government.

There is no doubt that the Radical Government has blundered into a morass in its dealings with women's suffrage.

A few honourable exceptions apart, the Press has done little or nothing to assist that woman's cause.

And the extravagance of this struggle for woman's enfranchisement: the enormous expense to which cities and municipalities throughout the country have been put in order to shield a few gentlemen...

The present-day Adam still says "Go home and mind the baby." Nevertheless, he is the first to congratulate at street corners and to listen to the latest thing on the woman question.

Can man be free and woman be a slave? But for the overwhelming and unwholesome Liberal majority returned at the previous General Election, British women would not now be in the political position of slaves...

Interesting addresses on India are being given in London by Sarah Kumar Ghosh, author of "The Prince of Destiny," which Messrs. Rebman have recently published.

The first of a series of At Homes was held at St. George's Hall, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, on Wednesday afternoon, February 16.

The Women Suffragists did not get much from Mr. Asquith, but if they make the best of his words they may put their question in the next Parliament on a much firmer foundation.

Invitations are being issued for the next At Home, to be held in the Grand Hall of the Criterion on Friday, March 4, from 3 to 5 p.m.

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CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION. The first of a series of At Homes was held at St. George's Hall, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square...

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE. Invitations are being issued for the next At Home, to be held in the Grand Hall of the Criterion on Friday, March 4...

THE DRUMMERS' UNION. This Union announces an interesting essay competition, in which Miss Evelyn Sharp has consented to act as judge.

A MOCK ELECTION. A mock election, in which only the elder boys took part, was held at Merchant Taylor's School, Charterhouse Square, on February 11.

THE MAN TO GO TO for Building Repairs, Painting, Whitewashing, Paperhanging, and everything in that line is WARREN. 4, Evangelist Court, Pilgrim Street, E.C. 2.

AMY KOTZE MAKES DRESSES, COATS, & CHILDREN'S GARMENTS. 3, GREAT MARLBOROUGH ST., REGENT ST., W.

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OLD PAINTING - Study of an old man, O. framed, perfect condition, 12s. 6d. - Mrs. Sanders, The Treasury, W.S.P.U. Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

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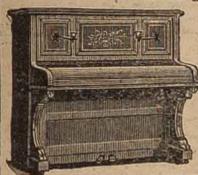
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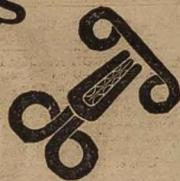
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