

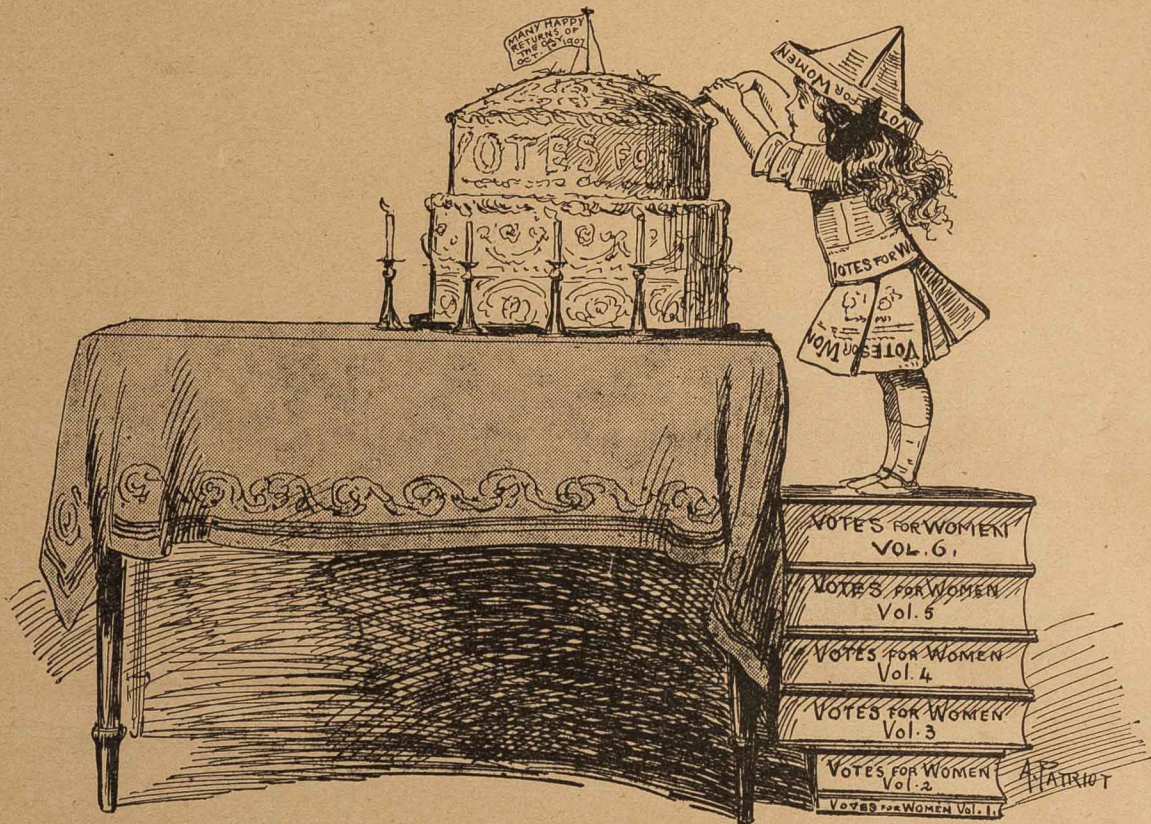
VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

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SIX YEARS OLD TO-DAY!

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DEDICATION

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

We have pleasure in announcing to our readers that this paper, VOTES FOR WOMEN, attained its sixth birthday yesterday, and starts to-day with the present issue its seventh volume and the seventh year of its existence.

Early Days

It is interesting to look back over the last six years and note the astounding advance which the question has made during this time, an advance to which this paper has in no small measure contributed. When, in October, 1907, the present editors formed the project of creating the paper, the modern suffrage movement was in its infancy. The older suffrage society comprised only a few hundred, or, at the most, a few thousand members, scattered in different parts of the country. The

newer, militant, organisation had only been in effective existence for about eighteen months. So small was the demand for suffrage news that a monthly issue of twelve small pages, printed in large type, with a circulation of 2,000 copies, was deemed sufficient for the purpose.

Mr. Asquith's Promise

At the end of six months, extension in various directions had become necessary. Events were happening in the suffrage movement which needed a more frequent chronicle than could be covered by a monthly paper, and the number of regular readers was rising rapidly. In May, 1908, it was decided to publish weekly, to print not less than 6,000 copies, and to reduce the price from threepence to a penny. It may be remembered that towards the end of that month Mr. Asquith made the first statement of his promise with regard to the Electoral Reform Bill, and that in June of that year took place the great procession of constitutional suffragists and the monster Hyde Park demonstration of the militants, followed by a deputation and many arrests and imprisonments.

A Change of Proprietorship

At the end of another nine months, during which there had been a further considerable increase in circulation, a change in the proprietorship of the paper was brought about. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who had founded the paper and supported it in its early struggling days, offered to hand it over to the W.S.P.U., while still retaining their position as editors. The offer was gladly accepted, and from that date the paper became the official organ of the W.S.P.U. In October, 1909, a further increase to its present size and shape took place. The year that followed witnessed the first heroic struggle between women, who carried the policy of passive resistance to the supreme limit of the hunger strike, and the

cruelty of forcible feeding, culminating in the exposure of Mr. Herbert Gladstone by Lady Constance Lytton.

The Conciliation Bill

The years 1910 and 1911 were the years of truce, in which all the suffrage societies united to press forward the compromise known as the Conciliation Bill. The only interruption was the great protest demonstration in November, 1910, when, at the close of the short parliament of that year, the W.S.P.U. sought for the thirteenth time to obtain an interview with the Prime Minister, and were repulsed with exceptional violence and brutality by the police, so that many women were seriously injured. Other features of these years were the imposing processions of women which marched through the streets of London, surpassing in numbers and dignity all previous processions of men and women on behalf of any other reform. Finally, in June, the Government gave a promise of facilities for the Bill in the following session, which was accepted by all suffragists as satisfactory.

Arrest of the Editors

The hopes of a settlement by consent were, however, rudely shattered by the manoeuvres of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, who, in November, 1911, announced the introduction of the Manhood Suffrage Bill, coupling with it the impossible promise of neutrality on a woman suffrage amendment. This announcement created a new situation, in which the pledge for the Conciliation Bill became of no value, and the W.S.P.U. decided at once upon a demonstration which should unmistakably mark their disapproval of the trick which had been played on them. In November, 1911, and again in March, 1912, a large body of women came out into the streets around Westminster, and a great many of them, for the first time, deliberately broke shop windows in

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" FELLOWSHIP

Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Colours: Purple, White, and Red. Motto: "Come on! Hold on! Fight on!"

The growth of the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship has been so steady and so rapid during the summer months that the vision we held out last July of a scheme of extension and development on national lines has now materialised.

Increase of Staff

Three new workers have been added to the organising staff. Miss Dorothy Pethick, as Travelling Organiser, will devote her time and energy to the local Groups of Fellows throughout the country.

Miss Boulton, as Hon. Organiser of Paper Selling in London, will carry on her work from a second room of these new offices, with greatly increased facilities.

Miss Cook, as Business Secretary, will occupy the third room, and will take charge of the department that deals with tickets, properties, and general business details.

All this development entails considerable expenditure, but I confidently look to our large body of devoted and enthusiastic Fellows to supply the necessary funds for this purpose, as well as the nucleus of a fund for the upkeep of the paper.

Immediate Political Work

I shall continue to act as Hon. Sec. of the Fellowship, and I look forward to the coming months to fulfil their inspiring promise of strenuous work fraught with great results for the extension of the Woman's Movement and the attainment of women's enfranchisement.

How to Do It

Let there be but one Fellow now enrolled in some remote constituency. He or she can begin by enrolling five or six others. These six people can set to work to get in touch with the electors and can form a special Electors' Canvassing Association.

The influence of such action upon local politics would be incalculable. And there is no reason whatever why the scheme should not be successfully carried out in every town and in many villages.

ting in touch with others and inspiring them with the idea of combined action.

To be found for the Seeking

Amongst the voters in every town there are to be found for the seeking individuals who can and will devote themselves to principle at the expense of party. It is the business of Votes for Women Fellows to find them, and to bring them together so that they may exert through combination the influence that as individuals they cannot attain.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

ADVERTISING THE KINGSWAY HALL MEETING

One of our Fellows sends us an interesting account of what she is doing to make known the Fellowship Meeting on October 16 in the Kingsway Hall. In the first place she is inserting, at her own expense, a special advertisement in the local paper.

PAPER-SELLING REPORT

Some of our sellers have gone down from London to Southampton for the express purpose of selling at the Church Congress.

There are so many meetings coming on now that Fellows are specially asked to come forward and sell at them. Those who have never sold before might try their 'prentice hand in the cheery atmosphere of a Suffrage meeting, and they would find, to their surprise, how much easier it was than they had imagined, and what good work they had done.

FELLOWSHIP FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Table with columns: Subscriptions already acknowledged, The Hon. Mrs. Cole, Miss Cortazzi, Miss P. E. Murray, Mrs. McCann, Mrs. Anderson, Miss F. M. Craig, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Ashford Green, Miss M. Balchin, Miss L. C. Love, Miss L. Johnson, Miss M. Paton, Mrs. E. M. Hockley, Mrs. E. M. Hockey, Mrs. Ashford Green, Mrs. P. K. Shaw, Miss Boorman, Mrs. Jones, and Total.

"DAILY HERALD" LEAGUE.

Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, Friday, Oct. 10, at 7.30 p.m. GREAT RALLY OF REBELS.

LANCASTER GATE, 22, Opposite REGENTLY OPENED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

Wall Paper & Ceilings DRY CLEANED.

MODERATE CHARGES. NO DISORDER.

LUSH & COOK, Ltd. CLEANERS and DYERS HACKNEY WICK, N.E.

WOMEN IN TRADES AND PROFESSIONS WOMEN CLERKS

Both women teachers and women clerks made the demand last Saturday that their salaries should be made equal to those of men when the work done in both cases was the same.

Women Clerks Who Have Votes

In Oregon, according to the New York correspondent of the Times, the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State has made a ruling, to become effective on November 23, fixing the minimum weekly wage for all adult women clerks who are not apprentices at \$9.25.

THE WOMEN TEACHERS

At Derby, also, last Saturday, the same principle of equal pay for equal work was under discussion at the Conference of the National Federation of Class Teachers.

An interesting situation arose in the course of debate on this resolution, as a certain number of women speakers, who were strongly in favour of the principle of equal pay for equal work, felt themselves called upon to oppose the resolution because the last clause of it, evidently inserted to safeguard the interests of men in those cases where the women threatened their economic position, did not seek to establish the principle except when the position of the men was threatened.

"The Dissatisfied Women"

Miss R. M. Hoey (Bradford), for instance, proposed the deletion of the last clause on the ground that it implied that women should not have equal payment with men throughout the profession.

The paragraph in question would make three sexes—men, women, and women in boys' schools. (Laughter.) They were beginning to realise that they were merely wanted as numbers. ("No," and "Quite right.") There was a time when women in infant schools were considered of less value than those in the senior schools.

Mr. J. Lyon (Leeds) said he supposed they would always have this controversy so long as the sexes remained as they were. (Laughter.) Would it not be much better for women to band together and say they would not have women in boys' schools? It was physically impossible for a woman to do a man's work, and it was doing an irreparable injustice to women to encourage them to try to do so.

would never give women the chance of finding out what work they really could do. The amendment was defeated, and the motion carried.

MILITANT WOMEN TEACHERS

The women teachers of Edmonton have succeeded in obtaining some measure of equality with their men colleagues by agitating to such good purpose that when recently the salaries of the latter were raised, the women's were raised in exactly equal proportions.

THE PENALISATION OF MARRIAGE Women School Cleaners Must Not Marry

The lot of the charwoman is already hard enough in view of the rise in the cost of living, which has been unattended by any corresponding rise in her scale of wages.

The resolution, as passed by the Council on July 15, 1913, is as follows: "That, except as regards those women cleaners in the service of the Council on July 23, 1912, who were employed under the scheme approved on November 14, 1912, women cleaners employed in the Council's educational institutions be required to resign on marriage, but that married women whose husbands are permanently or for a lengthened period incapacitated from supporting them, be deemed eligible for employment in this capacity, provided that no woman cleaner who is already married at the date of this resolution shall be required to resign for that reason."

A Blow at Women's Independence

What this resolution really means is that a woman cleaner can only retain her economic independence by remaining unmarried, or by marrying a husband who is not able-bodied. Apart from the injustice of the new regulation, it amounts to a penalisation of marriage; for even widows will be compelled to resign from their posts of school cleaners if they re-marry.

THE HOXTON ROPEMAKERS

Dear Editors,—I see in this week's VOTES FOR WOMEN that a correspondent "personally known to a member of the firm" whose workers are out on strike in Hoxton, says it is not true that "many of the girls only make 2s. 6d. a week," or less.

Those of us who have been amongst these girls lately know quite well that they do make more than this, but what they and we do say is that owing to reductions for "bad work" in the tow, of which the firm is sole judge, girls have worked a 6 1/2 hours' week and received at the end of it as little as 2s. 6d.

They are asking for a minimum wage of 8s., and the firm, while maintaining that their average wage is 8s. 5d., refuses, as a matter of principle, to recognise the lower minimum. The tragedy of it is that, in common with many other women, these girls have often to help widowed mothers and out-of-work fathers to support and on the average weekly wage, we are told, of 8s. 5d. Why not grant the 8s. a week for certain (it is so little), and at least avoid the possibility of 2s. 6d. a week, which the firm admits has occurred?

And perhaps your correspondent will use her good offices with the firm to improve the sanitary conditions. It is stated by the women that there are two conveniences (for over 100 women and girls), one with an insecure lock and a window accessible to onlookers, cleaned out by a man, and watched over by another man, who times the girls, a necessity—so the firm replies—to prevent the girls wasting time therein. Washing arrangements are said to consist of pails and soap, the workers' aprons serving as towels.

BARBARA TOBYATKOVSKY (Hon. Sec., Children's White Cross League, Harrow-on-the-Hill).

Advertisement for Peter Robinson's Oxford Street. Features illustrations of a woman in a long coat and hat, and a smaller illustration of a woman in a shorter coat. Text includes "The Autumn Mantle Mode", "The 'LISETTE'—An elegant Coat in the new draped style, carried out in a rich Moire Velour, lined through with Silk and available in a variety of artistic shades. Moderately priced at 6 1/2 gns.", and "PETER ROBINSON'S OXFORD STREET".

Advertisement for John Pound & Co. Actual Makers. Dressing Cases, Trunks and Bags. Leather Goods of Every Description. Includes an illustration of a large open leather trunk with various compartments and smaller bags. Text includes "Gentleman's Dressing Case made of Best quality Brown Rolled Hide, lined Leather throughout. The fittings are of Ebony and Silver and the principal ones placed on a removable Standard. Size 24 x 16 x 8. Price complete £10 10 0." and "WRITE FOR CATALOGUE."

268-270, OXFORD STREET, W. 211, Regent Street, W. 67, Piccadilly, W. 177, 178, Tottenham Court Rd. 243, Brompton Rd., S.W. 81, 82, 83, 84, LEADENHALL ST., E.C.

THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT AGAIN W.S.P.U. Officials Re-arrested

Last Wednesday, at half-past one o'clock Mrs. Sanders and Miss Kerr, the financial secretary and manager of the W.S.P.U., who were sentenced on June 17, on a charge of conspiracy, to fifteen months and twelve months' imprisonment respectively, were re-arrested under the Cat and Mouse Act. It will be remembered that they were both released after a hunger-strike last June, and that Mrs. Sanders was re-arrested shortly after, and again released after a second hunger-strike.

On October 1, however, it was publicly stated that they would officially resume their duties at Lincoln's Inn House on that day, and consequently, when they went out at lunch time Inspector Buckley and several plain clothes officers proceeded to arrest them. But not without considerable difficulty, for members of the W.S.P.U. who happened to be in the building hastened to the rescue as soon as they saw what was happening, and a desperate struggle followed, in which it is said that passers-by took part. Finally the police, with the aid of uniformed reinforcements, managed to get away with their two prisoners, whom they took in a taxi-cab to Holloway.

In the course of the struggle Mrs. Bushell, Miss Verue, Miss Cook, and Miss Ford were arrested and taken to Bow Street Police Court, where they were brought before the magistrate later in the afternoon and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with the option of a 40s. fine.

Other re-arrests under the Act On Saturday, September 27, Mr. Robson Page, while walking on Tooting Common, was re-arrested for a second time under the Cat and Mouse Act. He was sentenced on July 15 to one month's imprisonment on a charge of obstruction outside the Pavilion meeting; he adopted a hunger strike, and was released on licence on July 20. On August 1 he was re-arrested, again adopted the hunger strike, and was released for a second time on August 6. Miss Lake, who was released under the Cat and Mouse Act on September 22, was reported "missing" on Saturday last. It is said that she went out for a drive, and during this met a motor containing some friends; she got into the car and drove off, since which nothing has been seen of her by the police.

Mrs. Rigby, who has been four times re-arrested under the Cat and Mouse Act, was missing when the police went to re-arrest her for a fifth time, last Tuesday.

Table with columns: Name, Conviction, Sentence, Place of Imprisonment. Lists names of suffragists and their respective sentences and imprisonment locations.

