

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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"Shure and yer honours will be givin the women av Ould Oireland the same power av the vote you'll be aafter givin the men."

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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 reassembled on Tuesday, and the Government at once submitted two motions, the first empowering them to take all the time of the House during the remainder of the Session, the second gutting discussion on the Insurance Bill, so as to force the measure through before Christmas. The first

was carried on Tuesday. The second was still being discussed when we went to press on Wednesday.

The Insurance Bill.

The Insurance Bill, the remaining clauses of which it is thus proposed to rush through Parliament without adequate discussion, only a single day being allotted to clauses 34 and 35 which deal with women, is a measure fundamentally unjust to the women of the country. We have on many occasions analysed its provisions in VOTES FOR WOMEN, and in this week's issue we print a special article by Mr. Pethick Lawrence, in which he makes five main points against the Bill. Mr. Lloyd George has promised certain slight concessions to women, but these will not, and cannot, make it either adequate or fair. The Bill cannot be amended so as to remedy the flagrant omission from insurance of eight millions of working-class women who are giving their lives to the care of their children and their homes; it cannot be amended so as to restore the provisions originally contained in the agreement between Mr. Lloyd George and the friendly societies, whereby widows were to receive an allowance of 5s. a week so long as their children were of tender years. The only possibility of securing fair treatment for women is for the Bill to be withdrawn and redrafted after they have won the Parliamentary vote.

Irishwomen and the Home Rule Bill.

Last week we were able to make the important announcement that the Irish Women's Franchise League had carried a resolution claiming that Irishwomen

should be included in the provisions of the Home Rule Bill. Our readers will be glad to know that this demand has already received wide support from Nationalists and Unionists in Ireland. At a meeting in the Mansion House in Dublin last week Prof. Kettle, one of the leading supporters of Home Rule, expressed his entire concurrence with the proposition, and added that unless the Home Rule Bill included a clause giving votes to women, he, speaking as a Nationalist and a politician, would not be able to regard such a Bill as a real measure of self-government for Ireland. Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who, at the invitation of the Irish Women's Franchise League, addressed the meeting, conveyed to the League the intention of the W.S.P.U. to support, by every means in their power, the claim of their Irish sisters. At a meeting held in Galway Mrs. Earl presided, and Mrs. Cousins outlined the proposals of the League, and a speech was delivered by Miss Pankhurst, and received with great enthusiasm.

The Victory in California.

The American papers are to hand giving further particulars of the great Suffrage victory in California. It appears that San Francisco gave a majority of 16,000 against the women, and this was increased by the votes of most of the populous centres, but Los Angeles gave a majority of 5,000 in their favour, and the farmers supported them so handsomely that the adverse majority was wiped out and a victory by several thousands was secured. The *New York Times* attributes the hostile vote in the cities to the liquor interest, saying that "where the saloon influence was weak the Suffrage vote was large; where the saloon was powerful, Suffrage was beaten." We understand that the next State to take a referendum will be Kansas, a resolution

having passed both Houses of the State Legislature last February calling for a popular vote on the Suffrage amendment. Women have already school suffrage, municipal suffrage, and "bond suffrage" in that State. Oregon (where the vote is being taken next year), Nevada, and indeed all the Western States, will, it is hoped, soon follow the example of California.

Mrs. Pankhurst in U.S.A.

Though we have not yet received definite news of Mrs. Pankhurst's first meeting in the United States, which was to be held on Tuesday, October 17, in Brooklyn, we learn that Mrs. Pankhurst was present at a meeting of Suffragettes held in New York on October 13 to congratulate the Californians on their victory, and that she received a great ovation. Interviewed by the *New York Times* Mrs. Pankhurst is reported to have said—

"We have been looking forward to this result in the California fight, and we felt sure that there would be a splendid victory. Of course, we are all the happier now that our hopes are realised. Every gain for the women here is a gain for us in the British Isles, and gives a new impetus to the movement. The men must realise that we are going to win."

From another source we learn that the Suffragists of New York have been out on a poster parade to advertise Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting, and that the novel sight attracted a great deal of attention.

Liberal Women and the Conciliation Bill.

At a conference of Women's Liberal Associations some plain words were spoken about the Conciliation Bill and Mr. Lloyd George's attitude towards it. Mrs. Eva M'Laren is reported in the *Manchester Guardian* as saying that—

"The most dangerous attacks against the Conciliation Bill were made by those who said it was not a democratic measure. I was democratic, and the only way of making it still more so was to give every wife a vote on the qualification of her husband. But if an amendment to that effect were pressed in the House of Commons it would certainly result in the defeat of the Bill. Women were quite prepared to do as the men had done—have a certain number enfranchised first, and wait until the rest could be included."

Mrs. Raffles Bailey, in recommending that a message should be sent to Mr. Lloyd George, said that—

"The attitude of some Liberals notably men like Mr. Lloyd George, towards the Conciliation Bill was likely to have a serious effect upon the Liberal party at elections. Women were tired of waiting for the suffrage, and many of them said they would refuse to work for Liberal candidates if their claims were not recognised. If there was a wrecking amendment from Mr. Lloyd George (and an amendment to widen its scope would wreck the Bill) it would seriously militate against the party at the next General Election."

And Mrs. M'Laren added that what they wanted from Mr. Lloyd George was his whole-hearted support for the Conciliation Bill. The Devon Union of Women's Liberal Associations have carried a resolution expressing a hope that the Bill will be carried next Session.

The By Elections.

Keighley polls to-day. The unsatisfactory attitude of Mr. Buckmaster towards the Conciliation Bill has made a bad impression in the constituency, and will undoubtedly lose him many votes, but owing to the triangular nature of the contest, it is impossible to predict the result with any degree of certainty. Meanwhile, the changes in the Cabinet involve three possible by-elections. In the event of a contest, the W.S.P.U. will proceed to investigate the attitude of the candidates to the Conciliation Bill with a view to taking action.

The Woman's Platform in the "Standard."

Several important articles have appeared in the *Standard* during the past week, including a second article by Mrs. Humphry Ward on Saturday, and a reply by Mr. Pethick Lawrence on Wednesday. Mrs. Ward argued that their vote would be "blind and purchasable"; she quoted the Parliament Bill as an instance of the greater intelligent interest taken by men than women in politics. Mr. Pethick Lawrence showed how Mrs. Ward had misinterpreted Mill's book in her first article, and proved that her statement that there was no connection between votes and wages could not be sustained. After dealing with the Insurance Bill and the Californian victory, he concluded by maintaining that women were inherently as fitted as men to form sound political judgments. How could Mrs. Ward expect women to be deeply interested in the Parliament Bill when, so far as they were concerned, it was a conflict between two equally irresponsible Chambers?

Death from Forcible Feeding.

When the woman suffrage prisoners were being forcibly fed in prison Gladstone defended this course, and maintained that the operation was fraught with no serious danger. A case has recently come to light which completely refutes this view. A man, Patrick Reardon, aged 42, has died in Bethnal Green Infirmary as the result of forcible feeding. At the inquest the medical superintendent of the infirmary said that when admitted Reardon was suffering from debility. He became depressed, and as he refused to eat he had to be forcibly fed. Death was due to inflammation of the lungs, set up, the doctor thought, by some of the fluid food escaping into the lungs during the process of forcible feeding. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Items of Interest.

Mr. Balfour, speaking on the Insurance Bill on Saturday, said that it was the unorganised, the women, and those who without being wage earners made a living by doing work on their own account, who got the least share of the seventeen millions of public money which the employer and the State were giving. He added a little later that Mr. George proposed to throw a great and growing burden on the future, which had no votes.

Mr. Drake, M.P., though an Adult Suffragist, has declared his intention of supporting the Conciliation Bill and of opposing widening amendments, unless the Government are prepared to stand behind a widened Bill and secure its passage into law.

EAST AND WEST.

By H. H. the Ranees of Sarawak.

I am a Suffragette, because I have the highest possible admiration for my own sex. I believe in its intelligence, its patience, its tact, its intuition, and above all in its generosity. The difference of opinions raging at the present moment between Suffragettes and anti-Suffragettes must be a matter of surprise to all who think and are ready to accept the inevitable march of events. After all, why should not certain independent women have the vote? What does the nation risk in making these educated beings equal in consequence with the coachman or gardener at their gates?

Oddly enough, fate has decreed that I should know Eastern women as intimately as I do my own country-women. I speak of Mohammedans who inhabit Sarawak, where I passed many years of my life. In that country government is not carried on by Parliamentary system, but it is ruled by its Rajah, one or two of his English officers, and by four or five Mohammedan gentlemen who are Malays. This assemblage forms what is called in Sarawak the Supreme Council, and what it decrees is absolute. But it must be remembered that the Rajah's Mohammedan Ministers are married men, and that their wives take a very vital interest in the government of the country. Here Suffragetteism comes in even in Sarawak, for however powerful outwardly they may be, it is sometimes difficult for these "grave and reverent Signors" to pass measures in the Council should their wives see fit to disagree. I have often heard the Rajah himself allow that on many occasions the objections of Malay ladies to certain clauses in a law proved to be right ones, and these were changed in consequence. Needless to say that the women's influence in these matters was not publicly acknowledged. However that may be, Malay women have a great deal to say about the government of their country, whatever their menkind say or think; thus it will be seen that even in Sarawak Suffragetteism is already beginning to hold its own. After all, in the East or in the West, wherever women are determined to get a thing, they get it.

The ball is now set rolling all over the world. Women will not be slaves any longer. The greater sense of responsibility given to women by obtaining the vote must necessitate their striving for a higher education than they have hitherto had. But on the other hand if women are denied the vote, they will remain entirely indifferent to the higher walks of life. Women are born to be companions to men, and not servants. How often in history we learn that many of the greatest heroes of the world would never have obtained their eminence without the aid of feminine influence, which in a great measure shaped their lives.

If the majority of men were generous enough they would hold out a helping hand after all to their best friends, and in mutual understanding and sympathy the pair would go forth and help themselves and others to build a better sort of world.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For an Announcement about the Albert Hall Meeting, see page 57.

The weekly meeting at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W., on Monday next, October 30, at 3.15 p.m., will be addressed by Mrs. Cousins, of the Irish Women's Franchise League, Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.D. The speakers at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, on Thursday, November 2, at 8 p.m., will be Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Douglas Smith. Both these meetings are held weekly, and admission is free. Similar meetings are held in all centres throughout the country where the Union is represented (see pages 60 et seq.).

Important Meetings Next Week.

Next week's meetings will include the following:—Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Stirling, to-day (Friday), at 3 p.m.; at Glasgow Athenaeum to-night, at 8 p.m. Miss Christabel Pankhurst, at Newcastle Town Hall, to-night (Friday), at 8 p.m.; at Huddersfield on Friday, November 3. Miss Vida Goldstein at the Conservative Club, Birkenhead, to-night (Friday), at 8 p.m.; at the Lecture Hall, Congregational Church, Lancaster Road, Preston, to-morrow (Saturday), at 7.30 p.m.; at Leeds on Tuesday, October 31; at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Thursday, November 2. The Earl of Lytton at Leeds, on Tuesday, October 31, and at Coventry Baths on Thursday, November 2.

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

Our readers will be glad to know that a new pamphlet entitled, "Woman Suffrage in Australia," by Miss Vida Goldstein (reprinted and revised from *VOTES FOR WOMEN*), is now ready, and can be had at the Woman's Press, price 1d. "Alice in Ganderland," Mr. Lawrence's new play (to be given at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon), has also been published by the Woman's Press, and is on sale at 3d. Copies of Mr. Pethick Lawrence's leaflet "Is the English Law Unjust to Women?" can be had for 9d. a hundred, 6s. a thousand, post free. A four-page pamphlet entitled, "Burn Aelodau Seneddol Cymreig an y Mesur Cymrod" is now being printed in Welsh and English, giving extracts from speeches of Welsh Members of Parliament on the Conciliation Bill. It may be had from the Woman's Press, price 1s. 6d. per hundred, 12s. 6d. per thousand, post free.

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THE ATTEMPT TO DEPRIVE WOMEN OF A MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Pit-Brow Women State Their Own Case and Pass a Resolution Demanding the Suffrage.

An unusual sight was to be seen in the Co-operative Hall, Wigan, on Wednesday, October 18, when twenty-one pit-brow women being representatives selected from each mine, sat on the platform, and one by one stated their case against the proposal to close the occupation to women by law. Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P. (Lancashire S.W.), presided over the meeting, which had been organised by Miss Annie Kenney, and among the other speakers was Mr. R. J. N. Neville, M.P. for Wigan. Among those on the platform were Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Archerfield. The Mayor and Mayoress of Wigan, who have worked so actively on behalf of the women, were unavoidably absent.

Over the platform were mottoes which read, "We claim the right to sell our labour, even as our brothers." "Working women need the vote in order to protect themselves in the industrial world," and "Sign the petition." The following telegram was read from Mr. Harry Twist, ex-Labour M.P. for Wigan, who was at Burton in ill-health: "Sorry cannot be with you. Best wishes for successful meeting and early victory."

Speech by Mr. Walsh.

"My heart is entirely with the women in the struggle they are making for themselves to preserve the means of making an honest livelihood," said Mr. Walsh, in opening the meeting. "Members of all parties and of none were joining hands to do their best to preserve the right of women to earn a livelihood in an honorable and open manner."

Women State Their Own Case.

A number of pit-brow lassies then, one after another, spoke amid the enthusiastic applause of the audience, who frequently interposed with witty remarks. Mrs. Isabella Leyland, of Hindley, said she had worked on the pit brow for nearly thirty years, and she had never missed a day. She had never been ill in her life either, and she felt she could work another thirty years if they would let her keep on. "I think I look healthy and strong enough," she added, "and I think I feel it. I have a girl that used to work in the mill, but she was oftener

at home than at work. She has been at home five months at once through ill-health. I took her out of the mill, and she has been on the pit brow now for twelve months, and she has never been ill since. I wish a lot more girls would come on the pit brow. There would not be quite so many doctor's bills to pay. I have had to pay them, and I wish every mother would look at the matter as I have looked at it with my girl."

Miss Lily Ward, Pemberton, told how she worked in the mill for twelve months, and how she was never out of the doctor's hands all the time. She has now been working over six years on the pit brow, and never had a day's sickness since. As for the character of the girls working at the collieries, she had never been with "decenter or more respectable people."

"I have four sisters," said Miss Alice Bradshaw, "working on the pit brow besides myself." (A pit-brow lass in the audience: "An' we're gradely 'uns, too.") "I have had six working on, and my mother worked on before us. I can't see any reason to try and stop the pit-brow girls. It is decent and it is easy work. It isn't hard work."

Where Coal is Cheap!

Mrs. Bridget MacHugh, Highfield, a lady over seventy of fine presence, who spoke with a touch of the brogue, caused much laughter, and was evidently a favorite with the audience. "I come here for to give my experience," she said. "I have worked thirty-three years at the Pemberton Colliery, and I have worked at other collieries besides, and if I counted all the collieries I would be forty years working among the dust; and I thank God I am a granny and a great-granny, and the dust will not take no effect on me yet." (Great laughter.) She asked where they would send the women if they stopped them from working on the pit brow. They had no work for them, and their parents could not keep them. (A voice: "You must let Smilie keep them; he would soon change his opinion then.") They could not get meat or clothes, and would be driven on to the rocks to sink or swim. "I say," said Mrs. MacHugh, "that they are not Englishmen. There is not a place all over the world but



(Photo: Underwood.)

the pit bank for twelve years, and she added, "I think I'm as nice as I was when I first started. I go to work at six in the morning, and finish at four in the afternoon, and when I come home I have the housework to do, and if the work was heavy on the pit-brow I couldn't do that."

Miss Entwistle, of Hindley, thought it would be better if Sir Arthur Markham would "come down here instead of talking up in London when he doesn't know anything about it. As our pit," she said, "it is just as nice as being at home. We have hot water, and we can warm our breakfast and dinner and tea, and we can wash us any time we like."

Mr. Walsh: Miss Entwistle spoke about Sir Arthur Markham coming down here, but Sir Arthur knows a trick worth twenty of that. He would never go back again if he came down here. (Laughter.) There would be a vacancy in the Mansfield Division. (Laughter.)

Miss Bentham, of Aspall, said: "I hope our members of Parliament will fight the battle, so that we shall not get stopped." Mrs. Margaret Harrison, of Little Sock-land, said that she had been asked "Why don't the stop avoorn?" "But if I came to have a dozen children I should send them all to 't pit, because I think they're 't best and 't cleanest and 't 'nest as there is 't Lancashire." Mrs. Heyes, Aspall, had to leave the mill for ill-health. She had a boy nineteen years of age who could not earn a penny, and a husband in bad health, and a girl who had to start at the pit because of bad health, and where was she to go if the pit-brow girls were stopped?

Miss Lily Aspinall had been working for six years; before that she was in service, working as a day-girl, getting half-a-crown a week, and "bis of dinners and tea." Now she had 2s. 1d. a day, and many a time she had gone out washing and cleaning after coming from the pit, and had got nearly as much in this way. Miss Sarah Meadows, of Hindley, said: "Those who had come against it didn't know what it was. Let them come and work against us unknowing," she said, "and then see what they think of it afterwards."

Mrs. Nancy Disley said, if pit-brow work was stopped it was a matter of "going to suicide" or on the streets for many, unless Parliament was willing to keep them. "As for Sir Arthur Markham, I thought I should get a chance to see him, and I have been promised I should, and I would rather have a chat with him than all the lot of you here to-night." (A voice: "Ah think the d tell him a tale or two," and another: "He'd have to get a new suit, and laughter.") Miss Nellie Kirby had always found it a very healthy occupation. Let them as pit-brow girls be up and doing and protest with all their might against this wrong.

Miss Alice Bailey said: "I think we are as decent as the women in the factory, who have to work with their breasts bare and their feet bare."

Miss Annie Kenney then told the meeting how she began life in the cotton mill as soon as she reached the age of ten. At thirteen she became a full timer in the card room, and then her education came to an end, like the education of all who belonged to the working classes. She stayed in the cotton factory until about five years ago, when she began to take an active interest in women's work and life. The work of the pit-brow girls was not so responsible, neither was it so hard, as the work in the card rooms of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The women on the pit brow were much stronger than the women in the cotton factory. Mr. Harvey, at the Miners' Conference at Southport, said that the place for the mine's daughter

was at home. "Don't you think it is a shame and a disgrace that any man who is supposed to represent the working-class interests should be so ignorant as to make such a statement about the working classes?" asked Miss Kenney. "Their fathers and mothers could not keep them at home, whether they wanted to do so or not. The Suffragists had come into the fight because they stood for equality all round, and for Women's Social and Political Union realised that if the pit-brow girls had the Parliamentary vote the men in Parliament would never have talked about turning them from the pit-brow." (Applause.) "If this amendment is carried prohibiting women's labour on the pit brow," said Miss Kenney, "you will see me in Wigan again, and I shall ask for volunteers, and we will go up to London and tell them what we think about them." (Applause.) But I don't think it will be carried, for they will be afraid of carrying that clause in the Mines Bill after this agitation and the strong manner in which you have shown your disapproval of it. (Applause.) The women of our Union thank Mr. Walsh for the splendid fight he has made inside and outside the House of Commons to prevent the prohibition of women's labour at the pit brow." (Applause.)

The Resolutions.

The following resolution was then submitted to the meeting, and passed unanimously and with enthusiasm:—

This meeting of pit-brow girls protests against the misleading and unscrupulous attacks made upon their labour, and calls upon Parliament to reject the amendment recently carried in the Committee Stage of the Coal Mines Bill. It resolves that copies of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary and the Under-Secretary of State, the President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and Sir Arthur B. Markham, Bart.

The following was also passed unanimously:—

"We call upon the Government to grant to women the Parliamentary vote, which will be a safeguard against any laws being carried and the only real protection to women in the industrial world."

This closed the proceedings, the petition being signed at the door as the pit-brow girls left the meeting.

FIVE POINTS AGAINST THE INSURANCE BILL.

Treatment of Women under Mr. George's Proposals.

From the many fundamental defects in the National Insurance Bill as it affects women I select the following five essential points—

1. The Bill though professing to be national, insures only four million women against sickness and none against unemployment.

As eleven million men are insured against sickness and two and half million men are insured against unemployment, and as the State is called upon to pay a contribution on behalf of each insured person, the discrimination against women is very pronounced.

This discrimination is increased by the fact that a much larger proportion of women will fall to obtain admittance to the friendly societies and will be thrown back on the Post Office scheme, which is not really insurance, but compulsory thrift.

2. Working women, who, as wives and mothers or as sisters or daughters, are giving up their lives to the care of the home are not insured under the Bill, and of the widows who are left with young children to take care of, only a very small proportion can obtain benefits under it.

Working for others in the home is penalised by exclusion from insurance, and a premium is put on earning money wages. Not only so, but every year which an unmarried girl devotes to "home duties" after she leaves school is reckoned to her disadvantage, and she gets smaller benefits when she at last becomes a wage earner and enters the scheme, while if she continues her home duties until she marries and is subsequently left a widow, she is placed at special disadvantage under the Bill.

Widows with young children will generally only be eligible for the "voluntary" side of the scheme, and as this means a weekly contribution of 6d. out of their scanty earnings will very rarely be able to become insured.

The exclusion of wives from the scheme renders the expenditure on sanatoria a farce, for what is the use of segregating male consumptives while leaving women to spread infection in the home?

3. Women get lower benefits than men for the same premium.

Mr. Lloyd George claims that where men pay 4d. premium women pay 3d. premium, so that there is no injustice in women receiving 7s. 6d. sick benefit where men receive 10s. But the difference in premium only relates to those earning over 15s. a week. Where the wage-earner is getting less than 15s. a week, and a very large number of women earn less than this amount, the premium paid by the employee is precisely the same for men and women, yet the man's sick benefit is 10s. and the woman's only 7s. 6d. (Note the amount of cash benefit is never more than two-thirds the weekly wages, but is to be made up to the full value of 10s. for men and 7s. 6d. for women by other benefits.)

4. Premiums paid in out of money from the earnings of husband and wife are credited solely to the man's account.

When a man and woman marry, the wife usually agrees to give up earning an independent living, and to devote her life to the care of home and children. There is thus a division of labour, the husband doing the external work and the wife the internal work; this domestic arrangement has led many people erroneously to suppose that the money paid to the husband is solely his instead of being in reality the joint product of the labour of husband and wife. The Insurance Bill follows this erroneous assumption, and in compulsorily taking a share of the family income, credits it wholly to the man's account, insuring him therewith against sickness, while leaving the wife uninsured. A particularly flagrant example is that of the wife of a small shopkeeper, who helps to build up her husband's business, and to pay his premium, and yet is debarred from benefit, either during his life or after his death.

The bill as originally agreed upon between Mr. Lloyd George and the Friendly Societies, though it did not insure the wife against sickness during the life of her husband secured to her an equal benefit. It provided that in the event of the death of her husband, she should have a weekly pension of 5s. so long as she was left with children under 16 years of age, and that each of these children should have 1s. 6d. a week until they became 16. Mr. Lloyd George deleted this provision from the bill, and doubled the man's insurance instead, thus making it grossly unfair to women.

5. Only a very small proportion of women obtain anything like a quid pro quo for their payments.

To understand this, it is necessary to realise that sickness does not occur equally at all ages. In the early part of life, periods of invalidity are few and short, but later

they become more frequent, until at the age of sixty a considerable proportion of men and women are unable to earn their own living. The Insurance Bill recognises this and arranges that a large part of the premiums paid in youth are the prime of life shall go to which is really a pension fund for the old. Thus we have Mr. Lloyd George himself admitting that if he had only persons under 30 years of age to consider he could provide all the necessary benefits out of a combined premium of 1d. or at most 2d. a week (instead of 8d. or 9d. as at present). From this it follows that men and women who do not live to be old do not, unless they suffer to an unusual extent from sickness, get value for all the premiums paid on their behalf. So far there is nothing particularly unjust, it is the usual principle underlying insurance. But there is this difference between men and women, that whereas the great majority of men will be insured up to the day of their death (or till they reach 70 and get the state-paid old age pension), the great majority of women will only be insured during their young years—until they marry, in fact—and of those women who live to be old only a very small proportion will be insured. They will therefore pay large premiums for small benefits in their youth, and when they are old will not reap the reward of their thrift.

Mr. Lloyd George attempts to meet this criticism by insisting that the funds for men and women will be kept separate and that all the premiums paid on behalf of women will be credited to the woman's account, but this answer does not meet the case, for the simple reason that during the larger part of a working woman's life her labour instead of helping her to build up her insurance fund is solely helping her husband to build up the fund against his own old age.

F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

THE CONCILIATION BILL. Mr. George Kemp, M.P., addressing his constituents on Tuesday night in the Cleeve Hill Public Hall, said he could not refrain from mentioning the Conciliation Bill, in which he had had some share. "I am glad," he said, "to think it passed its second reading with the greatest majority it has ever had in the House of Commons, but I am much more glad that the Government have promised that next year time shall be given for its consideration, and we shall then see to what extent members of the House of Commons are sincere in their professions of anxiety to give justice to the women mentioned in that Bill. I hope that the Bill may become law, because I believe that the sum of intelligence of the electors would be increased by the inclusion of women, and because I believe it to be a crying shame that they have not had the vote up to the present time." (Cheers.)

THE LATCHKEY DECISION. In the article which we published last week Leeds was omitted from the list of towns not affected by the Latchkey Decision. Another town not affected is Keighley.

When the Soul of Man awakened, when the Woman that God gave, Stood revealed as wife and sister, not his chattel or his slave, Then he formed his own conception of what Woman ought to be, And he made a Plaster Image, and he told her it was She.

For the Woman as God made her wasn't good enough for Man; He invented large improvements upon Nature's cruder plan; And he washed that image nice and white, and set it on the shelf, Where he kept assorted virtues that he did not want himself.

Man might govern, fight, and reason, to his perfect satisfaction; Satisfied by Woman as she clings, thin as a snake, pale, Woman, good, and kind, and clinging, thin as a snake, pale, For the female of the species was an adjunct to the male.

But the Woman as Man made her scarcely suits our modern notions, With her regulated instincts and her neatly trimmed emotions; We have dropped the weaker vessel and the tame domestic pet, And our taste finds something lacking in that saint-like statuette.

So our literary gentlemen have modelled it afresh; And the terra-cotta fairy is a Demon of the Flesh, Half Mother-Fiend, half Menad: she-wolf's tooth and wild-cat's nail; "Armed and engaged," fanged and poisoned, for the hunting of the male, With the morals of the hen-coop, with the Jungle's code of law, With the mercy of the tigress when she rips her quarry raw. Such the bard's vivacious vision; but the woman who can judge, Knows that much of it is fiction, and a good deal simply fudge.

And Man knows it, Mr. Poet! Knows your singular ideal Does not bear the least resemblance to the Woman that is real; For Woman ain't no plaster-saint and she ain't no tigress, too, But an average human being, "most remarkable like you."

SIDNEY LOW, in "Woman's Platform," in The Standard. (Verse revised by the Author.)

KEIGHLEY BY-ELECTION.

Polling To-day. W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms: 34, Church Green.

W.S.P.U. Organiser: Miss Mary Phillips, 15, Holker Street.

Candidates. Mr. W. M. Ackworth (O) Mr. Buckmaster, K.C. (L)

Mr. W. Crawford Anderson (Lab.) Result at General Election 1910.—Sir J. Briggs (L) Unopposed.

Last week we stated that unless a more satisfactory undertaking with regard to the Conciliation Bill were forthcoming from Mr. Buckmaster, the W.S.P.U. would have no alternative but to oppose his election. Up to the time of going to press no such undertaking had been received, and the campaign therefore was continuing. Most interested audiences have assembled at all meetings, both in Keighley itself and in the villages, and an overflowing audience listened with great enthusiasm and delight to Miss Christabel Pankhurst on Saturday. It is felt that the principle of Votes for Women has completely taken hold of the division, and the reasons why we oppose Mr. Buckmaster are also being grasped by an ever-increasing number of both men and women.

Why We Oppose Mr. Buckmaster.

The story of the negotiations is as follows:— On October 10 Miss Mary Phillips (W.S.P.U. organiser) sent the following letter to all the candidates:—

DEAR SIR,—I have been deputed by the Women's Social and Political Union to conduct an election campaign in this division, and in order to decide what our policy is to be it is necessary for me to ascertain the attitude of each of the candidates towards the interests of the enfranchisement of women. I should therefore, be very grateful if you could kindly accord me an early interview on the subject at any place and at any time convenient to you. I enclose a copy of the precise text of the Bill. The points on which we specially desire definite information are whether you would, if elected:—(1) Vote for the Bill, and (2) vote against any amendments tending to widen its scope, or at least against such amendments as, in the opinion of the Conciliation Committee, would endanger its passage through the House of Commons in 1912.

Mr. Ackworth replied as follows:— DEAR MADAM,—In reply to yours of October 7, which only reached me last night, I shall be very pleased to see you if you desire to call. Meanwhile, I may say that I have no hesitation in answering "yes" to both your questions.

On Mr. Anderson's behalf the following was sent:—

DEAR MISS PHILLIPS,—I am desired by Mr. Anderson to mention to you that I have not yet had an opportunity to reach him this evening. He has given consideration to the points which you raise, and I am glad to state that he is in favour of the Bill. I am glad to see that you are in favour of the Bill, and I am glad to see that you are in favour of the Bill. I am glad to see that you are in favour of the Bill, and I am glad to see that you are in favour of the Bill.

Miss Phillips reports as follows:—

Mr. Buckmaster did not reply, although I had written to him some days before his formal adoption, which took place on Thursday night, October 11. The next morning I called on his agent at the Central Committee Rooms, and was told a reply had been written, and would reach me in due course. On Saturday morning, as it had not come, I went and saw the agent again. I was told that the candidate was away until Monday, that it was quite an oversight that I had not been replied to, and the agent made a note of my name and business, and promised to bring the matter to Mr. Buckmaster's notice the first thing on Monday morning, and get a letter written immediately. On Tuesday, as I had still heard nothing, I went again. I was asked to wait to see the

agent, but Mr. Buckmaster came in through the room in which I was waiting, so I said I should like to see him, and did so. He excused himself for not replying to my letter, on the ground that he had had so many on the same subject. He searched through some letters, but none of them was mine. I offered to write another letter repeating my questions, but he said if I would put them verbally he would answer them. I repeated them from memory, as put in the letter. To the first, he said unhesitatingly "Yes."

To the second he said, "No." He would not submit his judgment to any Conciliation Committee. He could not be expected, as a Liberal, to vote against an amendment that would widen the Bill. But, he continued, he could not see that such an amendment would wreck the Bill. Either it would pass or it would not. I pointed out that anti-suffragists had announced their intention of supporting such amendments in Committee and turning their backs on the Bill at its third reading. He declared he had heard of no such attempt. I said that the Conciliation Committee, as the framers and promoters of the Bill, were surely the best qualified to judge what would endanger it, and that I had not noticed any reluctance on his part to submit his judgment to the Government, or on the part of any politician to submit to his party leaders. He showed some righteous indignation, saying I had asked for a pledge no honest man could give, after I had pointed out that the other two candidates had given it. There was some further discussion. The interview lasted about seven minutes, perhaps, in all, and was punctuated by interruptions from Liberal supporters and officials, declaring that the candidate's time was short and asking me to be brief. I thanked him for his courtesy in sparing so much time, and withdrew.

Meanwhile his election address had come out, and contained this clause:—

ELECTORAL REFORMS.—I should, like also be an object of immediate attention to secure on a firm basis the principle of representation, and to this purpose to remove the anomalies and inequalities of our present electoral system. As part of such reform it is, to my mind, just and in the general good that women, who now share the burdens, should also share the responsibilities of the State. It is an essential part of Liberal principle that the accident of birth should create no privileges. So, also, to my mind, the accident of sex should create no such privileges. Mr. Buckmaster spoke as above, in effect, at his first public meeting in the Division, and has also done so since. As our attitude was criticised by Liberal women at Miss Pankhurst's meeting on Saturday, the 21st, and we were accused of opposing a friend, Miss Pankhurst suggested that they should accompany me, and a representative of the Women's Freedom League (Miss Neilans), who had stood up and publicly corroborated my statements from her own experience with Mr. Buckmaster on a deputation to the candidate if he could be induced to receive it, the Press being invited.

One of the ladies came to see me on Monday, the 23rd, to say she had spoken to him of it, and he had no objection, but as he had answered us all, he did not see that any good purpose would be served, and thought the object would be better attained by his dealing fully with his position in the matter at the chief meeting of his campaign on Tuesday, the 25th. I insisted on the deputation, and she then gave me her name, and that of another lady, as willing to join it. I then despatched the following letter to Mr. Buckmaster, and am awaiting his reply:—

DEAR SIR,—As you were unable to give me the full assurance for which, on behalf of the Women's Social and Political Union, I have had to wait against your return. As, however, some of your supporters feel that we have misrepresented your attitude, and don't you an injustice, we have been represented by Miss Pankhurst, and assented to by the ladies referred to below, that you should be asked to receive a deputation from the various women's organisations concerned, in the presence of Press Representatives, on the 25th inst. The Women's Social and Political Union of Women's Suffrage Societies would be represented by Mrs. Gill, the Women's Liberal Federation by Mrs. Manthorpe, the Women's Progress by Mrs. Alison Neilans, and the Women's Social and Political Union by myself. If you are kind enough to receive it, it will, I think, be better in every way, as the interview should take place as soon as possible, in order that if we have been mistaken our policy may be changed to one of neutrality. I can only say we shall be glad if this is proved to be the case.

Up to the time of going to press no answer had been received.

IRISH WOMEN AND THE HOME RULE BILL.

Professor Kettle, formerly M.P. for East Tyrone, and one of the leading exponents of Home Rule, followed, and in a short speech supported the demand that the franchise under the Home Rule Bill should be the same for women as under the Local Government Act.

There was not in the Nationalist movement any substantial opposition to women's suffrage. In the framing of the franchise under the Home Rule Bill, unless the very limited local government vote for which they asked were conceded to women, he, speaking for himself as a Nationalist and a politician, would not be able to regard such a Bill as a real measure of self-government for Ireland. Under Home Rule women were going to be taxed in exactly the same way as men were taxed, and that, to him, seemed to be a conclusive reason why women should have votes.

Miss Pankhurst visited Ireland on Tuesday, October 17, and at a largely attended meeting in the Round Room of the Mansion House, Dublin, kindly lent by the Lord Mayor, she spoke in support of the Irish Women's Franchise League demanding that Irish women shall have equal justice with their countrymen, and that if Home Rule is to be established it shall be Home Rule for women as well as for men.

On Wednesday evening Miss Pankhurst spoke under the auspices of the League at Galway. There was a large and enthusiastic audience. Mrs. Earl, presiding, outlined the reasons why women should share in the vote, and introduced Miss Pankhurst. A letter was read from Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., who said:—

"I have always voted for giving women political rights, which they seem to me entitled to."

Mrs. Cousins said their league included Nationalists and Unionists. They did not stand by any political party and did not advocate any particular system of government. They simply took whatever system of government was in existence and said that the interests of the governed should be the first essentials of the good government, and that the members of both political camps. Their demand was to obtain the Parliamentary vote on the same terms as it was or might be granted to men. They had evidence that the number and importance of the Urban and District Councils which had passed resolutions in favour of extending the Parliamentary vote to women municipal workers, and women did the same. With the vote they could protect their own interests; without it they were at the mercy of everybody. As an example of what she meant she took the case of Belfast, or Manchester, or Leeds, or Liverpool—great manufacturing cities where tens of thousands of women were employed. Some people told them that Ireland had a great industrial future before her. That might be, but it would be a bad thing for the women, unless they got votes, because wherever there were industries the employer always looked out for cheap labour, and women's labour was cheap just because of the franchise and the power to make their influence felt in the House of Commons. The result was long hours, sweated wages, miserable stoms, and a high death rate among the babies. It was for the voteless women of Ireland to say what government the country was to have, as they had no power. The point was that whether they were to live under the Union or under an Irish Parliament, women had to vote. If women were competent to vote when they went to America, why could they not vote when they stayed at home? She thought the clause giving the vote to women would be the most cogent one in the Home Rule Bill. (Laughter.) It would be the one point on which the Unionist and Nationalist agreed. (Laughter.) Some people thought that they should wait until the Irish Parliament was established before they made their claim. Well, they did not believe in waiting. That Parliament when it was established would have a very busy time and the women would be told that they must wait until the time to put forward their claim and get the Government to insert in the Bill the clause they already admitted in the Irish Councils Bill. She believed they were going to succeed.

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Meeting in London. On Friday evening Miss Pankhurst spoke for the "Irish Parliament" Branch of the United Irish League of Great Britain at the Gardiner Restaurant. Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., took the chair, and the hall was crowded with well-known United Irish League speakers, who sat side by side with working men from the outlying London branches, with interested Liberal workers and many Irish women sympathisers. Miss Pankhurst was received with an enthusiasm which proved there was very considerable support for her cause in the ranks of the United Irish League. From start to finish the audience gave her the most attentive and when she reminded them that under the Irish Council Bill women would have had the Parliamentary vote, sharp, quick cheering broke out. This was renewed when she pointed out that Mr. Redmond's chief argument for Ireland's fitness for Home Rule was the splendid use the Irish had made of their power of self-government. Mr. Redmond's argument was equally applied to Women Suffrage, because for these Councils women voted. After Miss Pankhurst's very clever speech, the subject was declared open for discussion. Among those who took part were Mr. S. H. Swinny, B.A., declared in favour of Home Rule, and Mr. M. Doherty, the popular Irish barrister, Miss Bridget O'Reilly, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Green, Mrs. N. G. Longman, Mr. Sam Boyle (vice-chairman of the Branch) proposed, and Miss Hoey (the secretary) seconded a cordial vote of thanks to Miss Pankhurst.

OTHER BY-ELECTIONS. Owing to Cabinet changes and other causes, by-elections will take place at Oldham, South Somerset, and Hitchin. All the candidates will be approached by the W.S.P.U., and a proposition will be offered to those who cannot give a satisfactory answer with reference to their attitude towards the Conciliation Bill, Miss Anne Kenney is in charge of South Somerset. Further particulars will be announced later.

The "Revue des Deux Mondes" (published on the 15th inst.) has a brilliant article by Frank Brentano on the origin of Kingship. The old chronicles give a certain colour to feminist pretensions. Knowall stiff-necked men who were women the vote that, in medieval times, the sex had its part in the administration of France. The Queen held the purse of the State, and under her orders was the Chamberlain or Chancellor of the Exchequer. The hierarchical order was: King, Queen, and eldest Prince. An old historian accuses the Royal Council of being too sharp. She made money out of the Bishops for the good of the Treasury. Philip Augustus was the first to break with the feminine tradition; but, down to quite recent times, the place of primitive conditions is found. In the absence of Louis XIV. Marie Theresé had to sign and deliver the "Lettres de cachet" Suffragettes should rejoice in this historical warfare for their claims.—The Observer.

"THE VOICE" AT MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

Mr. Lloyd George is not to be left in peace until he announces that he is going to give up his wrecking policy with reference to the Conciliation Bill. "The voice," which we hear so much about in the Liberal newspapers when referring to interruptions by Liberals at Tory meetings, was present at Mr. Lloyd George's meeting at the Holborn Town Hall last Friday night, but as it was "the voice" of men Suffragists of course one did not find much about it in the newspapers on the following morning.

The meeting was packed to overflowing to hear the Chancellor speak on the Insurance Bill, and outside a queue of men were waiting to get in—many of them entitled to numbered and reserved seats, which had been paid for. Much to the disgust of many a man who went there entitled to a paid-for seat and was eventually hustled away, it was found that a larger number of tickets had been issued than the hall would hold. And it was evident to "A Looker On" who knows a detective when he sees one, that the Liberals had an attack of "nerves" and the hall was surrounded by detectives and plain clothes policemen.

Mr. Henry Dalziel presided, and, after a few preliminary remarks, called upon Mr. Lloyd George to speak. The Chancellor had not uttered many sentences, however, when a gentleman rose from the hall and said, "When are you going to withdraw your opposition from the Conciliation Bill?" He held up a flag on which was written "Don't wreck the Bill." The stewards who were very numerous rushed in from every side; there was a tremendous uproar and a general mangle for the banner, which was torn to shreds. A man from the audience called out "Fair play," "Fair play," when he saw the man who had spoken being forcibly ejected. Whilst being ejected he mentioned in asking the chairman if he would answer questions at the end of the meeting. Mr. Masterman, bland and smiling, with a generous wave of his hand promised to answer any and all questions on any subject, and she resumed her seat.

During his exposition on the Insurance Bill many remarks and interjections were made by men in the audience, one member of the M.P.U. continuously pointing out the absurdity of legislating without woman's help. While explaining the benefits of the Bill to expect from Liberal gatherings, she was several times cried down. But, holding her ground, she at last succeeded in asking the chairman if he would answer questions at the end of the meeting. Mr. Masterman, bland and smiling, with a generous wave of his hand promised to answer any and all questions on any subject, and she resumed her seat.

Mr. Masterman's speech dealt solely with the Insurance Bill, and there were many present in the hall in the interests of women's enfranchisement. As Mr. Masterman rose there also arose a member of the W.S.P.U., who, putting out her hand to attract the speaker's attention, asked him a question. With the kind of courtesy which women have learnt to expect from Liberal gatherings, she was several times cried down. But, holding her ground, she at last succeeded in asking the chairman if he would answer questions at the end of the meeting. Mr. Masterman, bland and smiling, with a generous wave of his hand promised to answer any and all questions on any subject, and she resumed her seat.

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"ACT AS A LIBERAL, MR. MASTERMAN."

Suffragists and police seem nowadays to form the "reception committee" at all Ministerial functions, and Mr. Masterman's arrival at the Public Hall, Graydon, last Saturday evening was no exception to the rule.

A few minutes after a fine car, with two male occupants, had, amid great excitement, driven up to the door (as a blind), H.M. Parliamentary Secretary for the Home Department arrived in a stately "growler," with a bodyguard of detectives. "Remember Votes for Women!" shouted a member of the Men's Political Union as he stepped out, while a member of the W.S.P.U. gave him a reminder to "act as a Liberal."

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"AGNES OF EDINBURGH."

Margaret Armour, the author of a delightful novel* which every Suffragette should read, is the wife of the artist, W. B. Macdougall, whose decorative black and white work adorns many of her earlier publications. This is Mrs. Macdougall's first novel, but she has also written, besides short stories, several volumes of very beautiful poems, and has made a name as the translator of Heine and Wagner—the second volume of Wagner's operas, done into English verse and illustrated by Arthur Rackham, being on the point of publication.

Mrs. Macdougall was born into a suffragist family, her mother and grandmother, both Margaret Armours, combining an ardent religious spirit with their enthusiasm for the Cause. The latter, together with her great friend, Mrs. Duncan MacLaren, was a pioneer of the Suffragist and Abolitionist movements in Edinburgh. Through a sequence of long lives Mrs. Macdougall is a "link with the past," for her grandfather's aunt was Janet Malcolm, whose soldierly exploit during "The '45" is recorded in history. While this lady's husband was absent fighting for Prince Charlie, the homestead was harried by the Duke of Cumberland's men, who drove off the cattle. Janet, gathering together the women, children, and old men, led them, with shouts, down the hillside in pursuit. Through the mist the soldiers imagined the whole clan descending upon them, and fled, leaving Janet and her "army" to drive back the cattle in triumph.

Knowing these things, one is not surprised to find Mrs. Macdougall putting into the mouth of Angela, the whilom "bachelor" artist, a witty and spirited defence of militancy, nor to discover that Agnes, the quaint, lovable, and courageous little heroine of the story, needs but little conversion at the hands of old Jenny, who instructs her in the ethics of the movement. "Jenny sees it isn't safe for women to have heads to think and hearts to feel. It leads to prison," writes Agnes to her father. The naive directness, the pathetic honesty, and quaint sayings and doings of this eight-year old Scotch girl, brought up in the strict loneliness of her aunt's Calvinistic household, form a thread of laughter and tears, which is interwoven with the dainty love story of her pretty cousin Lydia. In fact, Agnes is a very successful matchmaker, and accomplishes her own happiness together with that of Lydia. Jenny, the kindly old servant, brings many touches of humour and wisdom, while there are other sympathetic and amusing sketches of the Scotch life and character which Mrs. Macdougall knows so well. One of the most amusing chapters in the book describes how Agnes sallies forth to convert London, armed evangelically with her aunt's tracts, and an earnest simplicity derived from the same source. She is found in the wilds of the Strand, and coaxed home by a witty and delightful policeman, who, in response to Agnes's dignified self-introduction, describes himself as "Robert o' London."

In conclusion, let us quote from Sir James Stanhope, the distinguished and masterful physician to whom Angela capitulates, much to her own humorous disgust. Says the egregious Scotch minister—

"I've just been telling these ladies that the whole duty of woman . . ."

"The whole duty's a big order," Sir James cut in "but one of their most pressing ones they're performing in a very able manner just now. They're preparing a better music for the world by strengthening the feminine note. Men have crowded too loud and too long."

"You don't say you're a Suffragette!" said Donald amazed.

"My unfortunate sex forbids."

"But surely you don't approve?"

Sir James laughed.

"The healthy thing about these women is that they don't care whether we approve or not. They realise, with disconcerting clearness, that our opinion is coloured by self-interest."

"But it's against Scripture."

"If so, which I beg leave to doubt, then so much the worse for Scripture,"

retorts Sir James, to the natural horror of his ministerial opponent.

This is a book which should be read not only by Suffragettes, but also by Suffragists and Antis, and by the person who sits on the fence! They will alike read it with pleasure and profit. A.E.J.

THE CALL OF CANADA.

The value of a woman's insight and quickness of perception was recognised by the Canadian Government when it invited an Englishwoman (Mrs. George Cran) to pay a visit to the great Dominion and record her impressions; and right well did she repay the trust by publishing such a bright, interesting and informing book as "A Woman in Canada" (W. J. Ham-Smith, price 3s. 6d.). All the beauty, the wealth, the charm, the healthiness of Canada is described in this delightful record of a quick trip across the great country. We are given pictures of the hard, strenuous life of the settlers' wives—their double burden, borne so heavily, of incessant house and farm work and motherhood. Who can say, in face of these facts, that women lack enterprise, endurance and immense physical strength? Here and there is a woman farming on her own account, working as hard as any man on the soil which exacts tremendous labour, but repays it a hundredfold. Hard as the man works, the woman, with her incessant toil, must work harder, and her peril in childbirth, many miles from skilled help, is graphically told by Mrs. Cran, who makes a strong plea for a Government scheme for providing maternity nurses. The Government does many wonderful things for the settlers: it "works sanely on commercial lines for the good of the greatest

number, and for all its sense neglects its women and babes at the hour of birth, leaving them untended in the outlying homesteads." This is, however, the only dark chapter in a splendid work, which every woman who loves the British Empire will read with interest.

ABOUT QUEEN "BESS."

Queen Bess has always been a favourite with writers of historical romance, and a portrayal of this kind, which really excites interest, must be considered a clever feat. And this book is certainly interesting; its characters are vivid and real. The story of Elizabeth from her forlorn childhood, snubbed and miserable at her father's court, to her triumph as a queen, is told in a series of pictures, brilliantly coloured, life-like. We see Elizabeth, a pale, thin child, with wonderful red hair, shy as a cat, watching the temper of those about her, then growing into a royal woman with beauty enough to turn the heads of men and wit to rule them. All the familiar figures are there, with touches which make them living: the boy King Edward "with feeble legs, pale, placid cheeks, and dull eyes, worshipping his own virtue and incapable of vigour or happiness," the foolish little coquette Catherine Howard, and her successor, Catherine Lady Latimer, "a buxom woman with a pleasant silly face," the plotting noblemen and their intrigues. The usual hairbreadth escapes are indulged in. By the way, Elizabeth's way of testing public opinion by a few moments' flirtation *incoq.* with a waterman outside the Palace, is scarcely to be commended as serious statesman craft, but this is the usual airy episode of the historical romances. Altogether a very bright and eminently readable book.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Memorandum on a Social Evil in Glasgow." Published by the Glasgow Parish Council.

"A Book of Noble Women." By Mrs. C. C. Cairns. London: Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack. 7s. 6d. net.

"The Girl Crusoes." By Mrs. Herbert Strang. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton. 3s. 6d.

"Woman Suffrage in Australia." By Miss Vida Goldstein. The Woman's Press, 11.

"Alice in Ganderland." By Laurence Housman. The Woman's Press. 3d. net.

* "The Lonely Queen," by H. C. Bailey (Methuen, 6s.)

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THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

Mr. Lloyd George has been discoursing on the value of the vote. The legislation of the future, he said, must deal with the lives of the people. It had taken them forty-five years to realise the enormous lifting power of the engine of which they obtained the control by the franchise. They were now beginning to appreciate the fact that the franchise, skilfully, boldly, and prudently handled, could help to raise them above the destitution which for centuries had menaced their lives. Well and wisely directed, the franchise could help them to sweep away slums, to remove barriers in the path of progress, to open up resources walled in by greed, selfishness, and pride. It could help them to drive most of the poverty and disease out of the land. Yet Mr. Lloyd George is doing his utmost to prevent the enfranchisement of women next year!

In the absence of direct influence through the vote, the condition of the sweated woman worker has been patched up by means of Trade Boards. Nothing is to be said against the system, but its powerlessness is shown by the state of affairs at Nottingham, where a lock-out has been declared against the lace workers. The Boards recently fixed a minimum wage for these poor women of 2½d. an hour, but there is a loophole in the Act which permits the employee to "contract out" of the higher wage for six months if she wishes. Taking advantage of this, the middlewomen are dismissing those workers who will accept less than the pitiful sum mentioned above. We are glad to say that the workers are protesting. They recently organised a procession, and a fund has been raised in their aid.

An article in *The Call* of October 8, by Gertrude Atherton, has a special significance in view of the granting of suffrage in California. Gertrude Atherton takes the sudden appearance of anti-suffrage posters in that State as the final appeal of the unintelligent female to the unenlightened male, and she says: "The ballot woman is determined to have, and if she fails to-day she will win to-morrow. It is only a question of a few years at worst, and then her enemies of either sex will find themselves on the scrap-heap, out of date, forgotten, inadequate to the new responsibilities of life."

Last week we announced that Miss Agnes Murphy had offered £10 if Lady Griselda Chespe would prove her statement made at the National Union of Women Workers that Suffragists had been paid to go to prison. A number of indignant protests against this and other statements have been sent to the various papers, and at last Lady Griselda replies, admitting her mistake and explaining thus in the *Standard*:—

"I have just received an answer from my friend. She writes: 'I did not see the letter, but heard the story from a lady whose name I did not know. I had mistaken it, as I understood her to say that she (my friend) had seen the letter. Had it not been so, I never would have quoted it, as I believed it to be a fact. This is the truth of the matter.'"

As M.A.P. pointed out on October 21, the charge was of the very gravest description: "to relate an incident as told by someone who had seen a letter from someone else is not sufficient. Names and dates should always be given if evidence is to be of any value." On the same page are some remarks on that debatable question—Chivalry. The special suffrage page on that date gave the text of the Conciliation Bill.

Reports of meetings held by our friends the Anti-Suffragists are nearly always amusing. A meeting was held the other day at Cirencester at which Lord Bathurst, in the chair, is reported to have asked: Did women want to be put on a level with men, rather than be considered a beautiful thing on a pedestal? Lord Bathurst, by the way, can hardly have studied the history of the woman suffrage movement if, as reported, he said that "the lack of success of the advocates of female suffrage prior to this brought out the wild behaviour of women who had otherwise uselessly talked for nearly 20 years." He admitted, however, that "their demand had gradually gone on and grown, though he hardly liked their method and ways of advertising."

At the same meeting, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., who admitted that this was the first time he had spoken on the subject, and that he had not heard any of the great speakers for or against, said that to his mind the women wanted privilege without paying the price for it. He represented blunt men—men who "may have given up chivalry for justice." Then he fell back upon the Anti-Suffragists' ewe-lamb, the physical force argument (where would they be without it?), and said that "wages and divore—those who advocated the vote." (And enough, too, surely!) "Women's minds and activities," said Sir Gilbert, "were very small—their living precluded an initiative and constructive mind and forbade responsibility. Leave things as they are and make men better and the nation." Among the questioners was a gentleman who said he was converted to the Anti-Suffrage movement "because it was intended to give the vote to all women and get women into Parliament. Presentation copies of Mr. Rodyard Kipling's "Female of the Species" were given away at the door.

Another weekly which has opened its pages to the suffrage question is *The World*, to which we have already drawn attention.

It seems likely that a jury of men and women will try a famous Labour Leader's case at Los Angeles, owing to the difficulty of securing enough unprejudiced men jurors.

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DEBATE ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. To be held at THE QUEEN'S HALL (Small Hall) (Sole Lessees, Messrs. Chappell and Co., Ltd.) on Monday, Nov. 6, at 8 p.m., in aid of the Funds of The National Organisation of Girls' Clubs.

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Men's League for Women's Suffrage. A PUBLIC MEETING in support of the CONCILIATION BILL will be held in the TOWN HALL, King's Road, Chelsea, Thursday Evening, November 2, AT 8 P.M.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., LONDON, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1911, AT 8 P.M. TO PROTEST AGAINST THE ABOLITION OF THE WORK OF WOMEN AT THE PITBROWS AND TO DEMAND THE FRANCHISE

VOTES FOR WOMEN 4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1911.

VOTES FOR IRISH WOMEN.

"I cannot to-day speak with freedom about the terms of the coming Home Rule Bill. That Bill is not only in course of preparation—it is to-day almost completed. There has been a good deal of criticism in advance of this Bill here in Ireland . . . and while this criticism has been going on those of us who have our shoulders the weighty responsibility for this great transaction, for this great negotiation, have had our mouths closed. For the present our mouths must remain closed. I can only appeal to my fellow-countrymen to-day to believe that I understand the Home Rule that Ireland needs, . . . and I can only ask my fellow-countrymen to trust me and to trust my colleagues until the moment comes, from which we are only separated now by a few short weeks, when the Bill itself in all its details will be before the public opinion. . . . I say to you that on this vital question of the character of the Home Rule that is in our hands we will be absolutely and completely justified by the result."—MR. JOHN REDMOND, at Balinglass, co. Wicklow, on October 22.

In these words Mr. Redmond assumes joint responsibility with the Government for the Home Rule Bill, in its details as well as in its principle, and calls upon those who have demands to make with regard to the Bill to trust in him for the satisfaction of their demands. Are these assurances, is this appeal for confidence, made to Irish women? If so, then we may, as Suffragists, rejoice greatly, for this means that the Home Rule Bill, now almost completed, contains a clause giving votes to Irish women as well as to Irish men. Thus, if the Home Rule Bill is carried, women will vote for the

Irish Parliament, and if it is not carried, then, because their right to vote has been recognised and asserted by the Government and by the Nationalist Party (with, we may hope, Unionist approval), their claim to share in electing the Union Parliament will have to be conceded.

The precise nature of the Home Rule Bill remains hidden from women as from men, but if ever the utterance of a public man justified women in expecting equal treatment, Mr. Redmond's speech does so. "I understand," he says, "the Home Rule Ireland needs." If this is true, then he understands that Ireland wants and needs that her women shall have the dignity and protection of the vote. The ancient traditions of Ireland are those of freedom for women. The Local Government bodies of Ireland, the creations only of yesterday, are one after another passing resolutions calling for the immediate enfranchisement of women. In short, Mr. Redmond has the knowledge which should prompt him to demand Home Rule for Irish women as well as for Irish men, and he has, according to his own statement of the case, the power to enforce this demand. It would not, therefore, be possible for him to escape his share of the responsibility if the Home Rule Bill were to be so drafted as to give votes only to men.

As to the Government, they are deeply and irrevocably committed to the policy of giving votes to women under the Home Rule Bill. Nearly five years ago they made their first attempt to carry a measure of self-government for Ireland. This measure was known as the Irish Council Bill of 1907. The Nationalist Party, at a great Convention in Dublin, considered the Irish Council Bill and rejected it, because they considered that the scheme of national self-government it proposed was too restricted. The Bill was therefore withdrawn by the Government, and the forthcoming Home Rule Bill is its successor. The importance of the Irish Council Bill from our point of view is that it proposed to give votes to those women who already have the vote for Town and County Councils.

If the Irish Council Bill had been carried into law, Irish women would to-day have been sharing equally with men in that management of Irish national affairs which the Irish Council Bill contemplated. Now that the Government have offered a second time to promote a scheme of Irish Government, women have the same right to self-government as that given to them under the defunct Irish Council Bill. The vote was promised to Irish women under that Bill, nay, so far as the Government are concerned, it was actually given to them. What the Government have given they cannot now take away. For this reason, the Home Rule Bill must necessarily contain a clause giving to women that right to vote, which the Government decided to confer upon them under the Irish Council Bill. Lord Haldane's recent assertion, that women cannot be debarred from voting for the local Parliaments which may be established in various parts of the Kingdom, we naturally regard as an assurance that the Government's intention to give Irish women the same right as men in controlling their national affairs still holds good.

The Prime Minister's view is, we understand, that in placing the affairs of Ireland under the control of a local Parliament, he is bound to provide for all sections of the Irish people safeguards against future injustice and exploitation at the hands of the rest of the community. Such protection has already been definitely and explicitly promised to Ulster Protestant men, and in his recent speech at East Fife, Mr. Asquith declared that "the Government would be careful, scrupulously careful, of the rights and privileges of the minority in Ireland." Women call upon the Government to be equally careful to protect the interests of Irish womanhood, and to ensure that if self-government be established, political liberty shall not be the monopoly of the male half of the Irish people.

Christabel Pankhurst.

* The vote for these local bodies was given to women by the Irish Local Government Act of 1898, which was carried while the last Conservative Government was in office.

THE FRENCHWOMAN'S IDEAL OF MARRIAGE.

By Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, Author of "The Heart of Penelope," etc., etc.

Some time ago I was asked to deliver an address on the French ideal of love, and a friend who has a horror of lectures observed that she would certainly make an effort to come and hear me, though she feared that my address would be very improper!

Now there is no doubt that the thoughtful British reader and thinker is immensely influenced in his or her views as to the French ideals of love and marriage by current French fiction, and it is a melancholy fact that a type of French novel which is scarcely read in France is sure of a large audience abroad, though there are innumerable noble and finely conceived love stories scattered through French literature.

Of course it would be idle to deny that the educated Frenchman and Frenchwoman draw a very sharp distinction between love and marriage. That, I venture to think, is partly owing to the fact that the French mind is essentially logical. A French lad of eighteen will talk of the passion of love in much the same way as would do an Englishman of sixty. True, the young Frenchman longs for love, and he hopes that it will run like a golden thread through much of his existence; but he faces the fact that the passion which we in England think should always precede marriage is almost invariably evanescent, and he would never admit that it can be the fit preliminary to such a lifelong tie as marriage. When a Frenchman speaks of "love" he means that which Rossetti so wonderfully described as "creature of poignant thirst, and exquisite hunger."

To the ordinary Frenchman and Frenchwoman marriage is a matter of immense moment, all the more serious that in the great majority of cases—for the French are the most married nation in the world—matrimony may be regarded as being almost as inevitable an episode in human life as is death itself.

The term a mariage de convenance has become almost an English phrase, but it is one which is interpreted very differently according to whether it be spoken by French or English lips. Too often the English marriage de convenance is to all intents and purposes as his only asset to the bargain say a title, or a historic name, and with this in his hand he confidently expects to marry a pretty, well-dowered girl of a lower class than his own; or again—and this to my mind is even more repulsive—a low-natured man who has suddenly acquired, often by anything but creditable ways, enormous wealth, is encouraged to seek a mate among the carefully nurtured, delicately-bred girls who belong to a world of whose prejudices, peculiarities, vices and virtues he can have no understanding.

Now, the term in which the French understand the word convenance may be best translated by that of suitable. A marriage de convenance means not only that the two young people are of the same class, and are accustomed to much the same style of living; it also means that there exists between them no great disparity of age or of tastes. Were it not so, were the French marriage de convenance what in England this type of French marriage is supposed to be, the system would have broken down long ago, instead of proving as successful as, on the whole, it has shown itself in the last hundred years.

When all is said and done, as man and woman who enter on this solemn contract are like two boats setting out together on an uncharted lonely sea, shipwreck would result in the majority of cases were these human consort ships chosen with no reference to the facts—physical, moral and social—that lie deeply imbedded in civilised human nature.

It would be absurd to deny that in the immense majority of cases a French marriage is arranged by a third party. But what we in England do not at all realise is that this system leads to a girl having a largely increased, instead of a narrowed, choice. A young woman who is regarded from any reason as likely to make a good wife for the average young man of her own class becomes an object of interest to the parents, relations, and friends of every young man within what may be called hailing distance.

I always feel a pang of regret when some English, Scotch, or Irish friend remarks of a woman: "There's one who would have made such a good wife to some nice man—but I don't suppose the chance ever came her way." In France the chance would have come her way.

But, it may be asked, where does the ideal come in? What sort of man does the French girl wish to marry? It is here that we see the sharp division which exists

in the feminine ideal of the two nations. Our Frenchwoman, having a very positive type of mind, looks far further ahead on the road of life lying before her than does her English sister. By the time she is eighteen or nineteen she probably knows the sort of life she wishes to lead, and the friends who desire to arrange a suitable marriage for her go to some pains to discover her wishes in this important respect. If she is a town-bred girl, absorbed and interested in everything that goes on in whatever her native city may happen to be, they do not waste time in bringing her into contact with a country gentleman, or with a man whose own ideal is that of the quiet, stay-at-home woman absorbed in the management of a country house! If, on the other hand, as now not unfrequently happens—for French girls have become great readers of stories of adventure and books of travel—she would like a life full of incident and change, then her friends deliberately seek an officer in the French colonial army, or a man whose business interests are likely to take him abroad.

Most of us have smiled at the story of the poor charwoman who explained her terrible grief at the death of her spouse by the words, "Why, he was more like a friend than a husband!" Such a thing, we may safely assert, could never have been said by any Frenchwoman in any class of life, for the average French girl seeks the friend rather than the lover in her bridegroom, and those who would understand how she regards married life may be reminded of a pretty old saying:—

On n'est aimé constamment, sinon d'amour, du moins de reconnaissance et d'amitié, que par son mari. (One is only always loved if not with passion, at least with gratitude and friendship, by the man who is also one's husband.)

And yet one word more. Children, as we know, play an immense part in the imagination of the French, and travellers in France are apt to smile at the warmth and expansiveness of the family affection shown even in the inns and by the wayside among family parties. The unborn child plays a great, if among educated people a decorously hidden, rôle in the French marriage system. It is not too much to say that no Frenchman marries without remembering and counting greatly with the fact that the woman who is to be his future wife will be also, in all probability, the mother of children. To say of a young Frenchman that he dislikes children would injure, almost more than would anything else, his chances of making a good and suitable marriage in his own class.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND.

Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund, including names and amounts. Total £250,000 3/7.

* Note.—Attention in above total is due to error in issue of August 4. The item "Collections per Miss L. Mitchell, £21 10s. 3d." included £210s. which was intended as payment for Albert Hall tickets.

IS THE LAW UNJUST TO WOMEN?

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR EDITORS,—The exclusion of women from prominent position in the administrative departments opens up a wide question. Besides the injustice which it involves to women in their personal status towards men and in their position as employees, there is the absolute and careful exclusion of women (and that means of the woman's mentality and of her point of view and interest) from all social administration.

In one aspect no doubt it is a sample of injustice as between man and woman on the ground of inequality of opportunity. But I think there is a far more serious aspect. It really means that we are trying to govern the State and to evolve a better and nobler social existence by the guidance of men alone. It appears to be admitted by many that woman has a special mentality, her own point of view, her own valuation of life, her own attitude towards existence, and her own interests. Yet we are attempting to run our great administrative departments without the help of woman in any of the great controlling positions. These administrative departments are year by year becoming greater factors in the control and influencing of our social life and welfare. Is it not probable that much of modern social legislation disappoints us in its results because we are administering it without consulting the special genius of woman?

If the control of our goals and our punitive system were taken out of the hands of one man and placed in the joint control of man and woman there would be a social upheaval. Instead of breaking the soul of the criminal with the tyranny of prison life, followed by subsequent social ostracism, the community would have the woman's view forced on them—to elevate and reclaim, not to degrade.

If the Board of Education were in the joint control of women, they would secure for girls an education to fit them for their future life. If women were appointed as permanent officials of the Local Government Board they would have less incentives than men have to palliate slum dwellings, infantile mortality, and sweating.

English administration shuts her out from such administrative positions where she could wield power. Why? I suppose historically they have been the sinecures of the great governing classes, who were the proper class. To-day there is a need for woman in such positions because they instinctively work for social well-being first of all and foremost.

The antiquity of our legal system accounts for its special features. Its basis was to protect life and property. Social conditions were left to grow of themselves under the feudal system, and a social life was developed and protected under that system. But the Courts left it severely alone. Theft, larceny, damage, and trespass were duly punished; private property was protected. But with the breakdown of the feudal system social rights were left to take care of themselves. It was no evil to flinch from the public the commons, and as soon as it dawned on the public that it was an evil the legislators, then the proprietorial class, took care to make it strictly legal. For quite a long period it was no wrong to treat the great unpropertied class of women as chattels. Probably to-day if women were allowed their influence in the drafting of our penal laws and allowed to sit on juries they would bring some startling changes into our system. They would discriminate between theft as a profession and theft to support a wife and family. They would be faced with the problem of prostitutes and of sweated labour, and would try hard to enforce decent wages—in fact, the whole face of the Courts might be changed if they were used for improving and developing social conditions. The law punishes abortion, condemns voluntary sterility, restricts the working hours of women; it takes no steps to insist on a minimum wage for women, or to suppress infantile mortality, or to find work for widows with children, or to condemn advertisements for married couples without encumbrance.

Yours, &c., WALTER DODGSON.

THE ALBERT HALL MEETING.

Owing to the very great importance of the meeting in the Albert Hall, London, on Thursday evening, November 16, when Mr. Ellis Griffith, the leader of the Welsh Party in the House of Commons, will give his views upon the Conciliation Bill, it is hoped that every member of the W.S.P.U. who can possibly be in London on that day will be present, and will bring with her a party of friends; she is also requested to secure tickets for them. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will be in the chair, and the other speakers will include Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Miss Vida Goldstein, who will shortly be returning to Australia.

The arena is now practically sold out, but there are a number of good stalls price 2s. 6d., lower orchestra price 2s. front rows, 1s. back rows, balcony front rows 1s., back rows 6d., upper orchestra 6d., all numbered and reserved, still available. There are also boxes at £1 10s., £1 1s., and 12s. 6d. Application should be made at once to Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. Miss Hanbury will be glad of the names of members

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

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

BAKER STREET.—Comfortable furnished room to let, suit lady; bath, telephone, electric light.—46, Dorset Street.

BARON'S COURT, BOSCOMBE, BOURNE-MOUTH.—High-class boarding establishment. Moderate.

BED-SITTING ROOM.—Board and attendance; ample situation, close to stations; S.E. London; suit professional woman.—Box 143, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

BED-SITTING ROOM in lady's flat, near Baker-st. Attendance, breakfast, supper, bath (h. and c.). Terms moderate. Suit business woman.—Box 110, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST.—Refined House for Ladies requiring rest, care, attention. Close to Sea and Pines. Moderate Terms.—Write, Lady Doctor Superintendent, 29, Burnaby Road.

BRIGHTON.—Board-residence or Apartments. Terms moderate. Special care to those needing rest. Trams to sea. Members' recommendations.—Mrs. Wright (W.S.P.U.), "Netherdown," Preston Drive.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Royal Gardens, off Marine Parade, Good table. Conscientious. Terms 25s. to 30s.—Mrs. Giny, Member W.S.P.U.

BUSINESS GIRL wanted to share with another large room from two beds; board inclusive; 15s. 6d.—Box 164, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

COMFORTABLE HOME for a few invalid and aged Ladies of limited income, from 15s. weekly.—Box 102, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

HAMPSTEAD.—Part of furnished flat. Separate kitchen; bath; electric light; gas stove. Near Tube.—Box 138, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

LONDON.—Board-Residence (superior), 29, Blackheath, Establishment, 1883. High-class, recommended as permanent Home or for Treatment. Prospectus post free on application to Principal.

NEAR Lyme Regis, lady has exceptionally pleasant cottage, high position; south aspect; paying guests; or three furnished rooms, with attendance.—Miss Lamb, Charmouth, Dorset.

NORFOLK HALL HOTEL, 187, Euston Road, London, W.C. (3 minutes, King's Cross, St. Pancras, Euston Railway Stations). Best attendance, breakfast, from 4s. 6d. Breakfast served from 6 o'clock a.m. Open to non-residents.

SUFFRAGETTES, spend your holidays in BRIGHTON.—Comfortable board-residence with Miss Turner, W.S.P.U., "Sea View," Victoria Road, Brighton; Tel. 172, railway fares, every Friday during October, 6s. for 7 or 14 days.

VEGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE, temporary or permanent. Home-like. Ladies and Gentlemen. Convenient situation. Room and breakfast from 2s.—Marianne Veigel, 63 and 65, Hereford Road, Epsom, Surrey.

1, KINGLY STREET, Regent Street, W.—2 Bedrooms to let, 3s. 6d. weekly; board if required.

TO LET, Etc.

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

LIMPSFIELD COMMON, Surrey, beside L. Links.—Attractively furnished 10-roomed HOUSE; garden, tennis, croquet; sitting 5 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.); breakfast buffet grand; from Nov. 1, for winter; 3 gns.; consider offer.—Apply "Elmstead."

STUDIO-PARLOUR-PANTRY (stove, sink) 2 bedrooms; bathroom (h. and c.), etc. Near Tube. Garden.—T. Davidson, 2, Vinery Villas, Park Road, N.W.

SUBLET from November 11, four good, light rooms; second and third floors; central West End; suitable for offices; rent 27s.; two years to run; dressmaker or milliner.—Box 166, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

SUITABLE for Ladies—lovely view—House with three rooms, scullery, &c., to sell, 2110; also one to let (furnished).—Mrs. Beddoe, Bradford-on-Avon, near Bath.

TO LET.—Artist's Cottage. Charming healthy village near Brighton. Very cheap winter quarters for two ladies. Special terms writers or artists.—Miss Sawyer, Ditchling.

TWO large rooms, unfurnished, in very superior house, electric light, bath; garden; suit two ladies engaged during day.—23, Dartmouth Park Hill, N. W.

ROOMS, Etc., WANTED.

WANTED APARTMENTS.—Large unfurnished or furnished room (or two smaller) near Fleet Street; moderate; state terms.—Box 172, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

WANTED for two ladies, near Olympia, sitting room, two bedrooms, bath, cooking room. Terms moderate.—Box 176, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

WANTED.—One or two comfortable rooms in flat or house, with one or two ladies; some attendance; terms moderate.—Box 174, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

ADA MOORE gives lessons in Singing and Voice Production. Diction a speciality. West-end Studio. Visits Brighton on Fridays.—Address, 105, Beaufort Mansions, London.

13 & 17, STANLEY CRESCENT, NOTTING HILL GATE, W.

REALLY COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; luxuriously-furnished drawing, dining, bill, billiard, smoking, and bed rooms and lounge; excellent cuisine, separate tables; beautiful garden, tennis, croquet, &c.; healthy, open position, 15 minutes from train, bus, and tube; personal management; single rooms from 3s. 6d., double rooms from 5s. weekly. Phone, 6182 Western.—Recommended by members of the W.S.P.U.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

BRACING seaside, near London.—Clergyman's wife receives several tiny Bays for Education and care. One vacancy. Fee 2½ guineas per month.—Box 178, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

DANCING.—Miss Cather (certificated teacher of Mrs. Henry Woodworth) holds her classes at the contrary. Every 2½ guineas per month.—Box 178, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

GODS 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 of the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments of those who attempt, with scurrilous hands, to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress? Do you wish to know WILBER and HOW they misrepresent and misrepresent 42 Sent. 71, for 101 Questions Answered, a Woman's Catechism, prepared in order to solve your perplexities.—Apply to the Bushnell, Haverden, Chester.

LADIES.—Grasp the opportunity to learn to speak in public by joining the National Public Speaking Association.—Write for Prospectus and special invitation card to Secretary, Monument Station Buildings, E.C.

LITTLE SALON-FRIENDLY LITERARY SOCIETIES.—Informal Lectures, Debates, At Home, Open Conference on Books, Drama, Poetry, Questions of the Day, Ladies, Gentlemen, Sub. moderate, writing now.—Little Salon Secretary, 24, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C.—Name paper.

LOVEGROVE'S CREAMERY AND POULTRY FARM.—Educational Training for 3, 6, or 12 months; also at intervals, special five weeks' courses with lectures.—Write prospectus, Manager, Checkendon, Reading.

MANAGE Your Own Money.—Miss Noel Temple's lecture classes in Business Knowledge for Women and Girls during autumn and winter now re-commenced. Special terms large classes, clubs, evening classes for workers.—55, Finborough Road, South Kensington.

MISS HUGOLIN HAWELIS gives lessons in Speaking, Acting, and Reciting, and accepts engagements for At Home, etc. Brighton visited weekly.—Apply 6, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.

MISS THEODORA DAVIS has resumed her lessons in Singing and Speaking, Debates, At Home, Elocution a speciality.—209, Adelaide Road, N.W.

MRS. MARY GATEN'S Dental Surgery, 10, Sydney Place, South Kensington, S.W. "Phon Kensington 1034. Teeth extracted absolutely painless, in 6d. Gold and vulcanite dentures at moderate prices. Gold stamping a speciality.

READING ALoud to invalid or blind, equally at home in English, French, and German.—Particular, Mrs. Brock, 1, Miller Road, Thornton Hill, Surrey.

SIGNORINA MARIA BAMBACIONI. Lessons in Singing and voice-production (for speakers), Old Italian Method. Experience with delicate throats and chests. See her lecture at the Health Congress in 1904. Special terms for W.S.P.U. and other Suffrage Societies.—36, Trevorton Road, S.W.

TO SUFFRAGIST-SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, 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, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness, i.e., while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

SITUATION VACANT.

LADY HELP.—Country house in South Wales. Apply Miss James, 35, Elm Park Mansions, Chelsea. Appointment for interview.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ITALIAN Lady, member W.S.P.U., as Companion Musician, Accompanist, less in piano and singing if required. Needlewoman. References on both sides.—Box No. 160a, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

SWISS GIRL (22) wishes to come to England to take Situation as Nurse. Knows French and German. Good references.—Apply, by letter, Mrs. Stead, 5, Smith-square, Westminster.

YOUNG MAN, age 19, seeks situation with private family or doctor, to live in; has country experience with motor-car, and can undertake slight repairs; 4 years in present situation.—D. S., VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

BUSINESS, Etc.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in all PUBLICATIONS, HOME and COLONIAL at lowest office list rates.—S. THROWER, ADVERTISING AGENT, 20, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CHURCH, LONDON, E.C. Established at this office nearly 30 years. Phone: 522 Central.

BUSINESS ADVICE GIVEN on Investments; Income-tax; Recovery of Partnerships, and all Financial or Commercial matters. Stocks and Shares Bought or Sold.—MRS. ETHEL AYRES PURDIE, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C. Phone 6049 Central.

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GARDENING.

GARDEN Students and Guests are received at "The Whims," Clifton St. Peter, Bucks. Instruction is given in Domestic Science and Nursery Gardening, particularly suitable for the companion and jobbing gardener or hardy plant specialist. Terms on application.

MISS HELEN COLT, F.R.H.S., Practical Gardener (Diploma, R.B.S.), has removed to 25, Ferncroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W. The regular care of gardens undertaken, also consultations and advice given, as hitherto, in London and district. Terms on application as above. Telephone: F.O. Hampstead, 653.

KENNEL, Etc.

DOGS, Birds and Animals of every variety for sale; largest collection in England.—Menagerie, 66, Brompton Road, London (opposite Harrods Stores), Established 1891.

TRAVEL.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS, 12th season (Continental gentlemen only), Nov. 21, Algeria, Tunisia ("Garden of Allah"), desert sojourn, Eastern life and costume. Later, winter sojourn, Spain-Italy-Small parties; references: Mrs. Bishop, Halesmore, Wimbledon Park Road, Wimbledon.

DRESSMAKING, Etc.

ANNETTE JAY (Annetta Jacobs and Caprina Paley, W.S.P.U. members) wish to say that they are having a four days' special show of Millinery, Blouses, and Linenies on October 30, 31, November 15, 16, at the showrooms, 18, New Street, Upper Baker Street. An important feature will be a demonstration of Spirala Corsets, for which Annetta Jay is representative. These Corsets are noted for their Spirala boning, which is unbreakable, pliable, rustproof, and can be laundered repeatedly without injury.

BLOUSES, BLOUSE ROBES, to measure. Hand-made Linenies, Art Embroidery, on Silk, Velvet, Chiffon, or Lawn. Moderate charges.—Mrs. M. T. Malvern Turner, Thornhill Road, Barnsbury, N. Reference to Lady Constance Lytton (c/o W.S.P.U. Office), who strongly recommends.

DRESSMAKING and Tailoring.—D'ELLARDE, 46, Connaught Street, Hyde Park, W. Afternoon and Evening Gowns to order, 24 s. Coat and Skirt to order, 22 s.

DRESSMAKING.—Madame Patricia, 39, Hereford Road, Westbourne Grove.—French chic with excellence of cut and style guaranteed. Terms moderate.

DRESSMAKER (Suffragette) with wide experience in cutting, fitting, and remodelling (best work) at 10s. 6d. per day, including laundry, 10s. 6d. monthly. Terms 1s. 6d. per day.—Apply Box 868, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

LADIES' and Children's Jackets knitted or crocheted at moderate prices. Children's Frocks daily embroidered.—Write Box 168, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

LADIES' Tailor and Furrier.—Costumes made to order from 35s. guineas. Best work guaranteed. Country orders receive personal attention. Highest references.—Janover (from Paris), 46, York Street, Buckingham Gate.

SMART Costumes from 22 10s.; ladies' own material made up from 25s., including linings, sundries.—M. Matthews, Dressmaker and Ladies' Tailor, 3a, Rosedale Terrace, Dalling Road, Hammer-smith.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West-End and Paris styles, from 3 guineas. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—H. Nelsen, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Tithefield Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Waring's).

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

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ELECTROLYSIS and Face Massage skilfully performed; also expert Lessons. Certificates given. Special terms to nurses.—Address, Miss Theakston, 65, Great Portland Street, W.

ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and antiseptically performed. It is the only PERMANENT cure for superfluous Hair. Highest medical references; special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c.; consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: 337 Mayfair.

ELECTROLYSIS skilfully performed. Ladies may be attended at their own residences. Special terms to assistants and Unionists.—Write, "Vivian," 15, Harwood Avenue, Dorset Square, W.

HAIR DESTROYER.—James' Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, post free on receipt of postal order for 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., or 5s.—Mrs. V. James, 285, Aledonian Road, London, N.

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DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES and Home-made Sweets. Bon-bons specially made in the colours if required. Price list on application.—Miss M. Wevill, St. Mary's, Lauceston, Cornwall.

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HIGH-CLASS Sweet-Making; Chocolates, Candies, and Dessert Bonbons. Contains 152 Lessons; gives correct method of making bright, glossy Chocolates; prices 25s., postage 3d. Index of Book and price list of Chocolates, Flavours, Colours, Fondant Mats, and other requisites for Sweet-Making, from Mrs. Whyte, 14, Belsdon Road, Birkenhead.

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SKIN LIKE VELVET is assured by using Maska's Milk of Roses. A delightful preparation. Post free, 1s. 6d.—Maskow, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Clacton.

Lotus Food Reform Establishment, 25, High Street, Glastonbury, visitors will find excellent accommodation; home-grown vegetables and salads. Well-supplied reading and rest room; certified cook.

ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR is All Wool. Guaranteed Unbreakable and gives lasting wear. Write for patterns and buy direct from the actual makers at first cost.—Dept. S., Athletic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! For selling our paper, the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, supplies green waterproof bags, with Votes for Women in purple lettering across them, capable of holding four dozen papers, and fitted with adjustable shoulder-strap. Price only 2s. Post free, 2s. 2d.

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COUGHS AND COLDS quickly cured by "LUNGILINA." The best and most pleasant remedy known in science.—13 stamps.—Maskow, Qualified Chemist (Honour's Exam.), Clacton.

BUTHERN Small Grand; practically new; good bargain. Satinwood, Broadwood Upright; bargain. Also Simplex Piano Player, below half-price.—11, Parkhurst Road, Camden Road.

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

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HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss V. W. Field, Glastonbury, Shakin.

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LADIES who appreciate Stationery in correct style and refined taste are invited to send for samples post free from Direct Stationery Co., Vulcan House, Ludgate Hill.

MONKEY FOR YOUR CAUSE.—Save your Country, 41, an ounce given for them.—Dickner, 8, Old North Street, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.

MRS. KNIGHT, The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C., has a few smart white blouses, well cut and nicely finished. Slightly soiled. Prices reduced.

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

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THE W.S.P.U. has for sale a lovely handkerchief with 2½ in. border of beautiful hand-made lace; price one guinea.—Apply Mrs. Sanders, the Treasury, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

THE Treasury has for sale a Necklace, 23 stones (paste), set in gold; price, 2 guineas.—Apply Mrs. Sanders, W.S.P.U. Treasury, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

TYPEWRITING and TRANSLATIONS.—Literary and Dramatic work a speciality. Best work. Special terms to members W.S.P.U.—Mrs. Maria, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 65, Finbury Pavement, E.C. Tel.: 5638 London East.

WANTED.—Lady's Bicycle in first-rate condition. Must be seen in London.—Write, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

W.S.P.U. Member supplies splendidly fitting, washable, rust proof, unbreakable; latest models. Prices moderate.—Full particulars from Mrs. Alice Dicks, 80, Elgin Mansions, Moia Vale, W.

DR. LAHMANN'S COTTONWOOL UNDERWEAR IS A DELIGHT TO ALL. SEND FOR LIST AND CUTTINGS (POST FREE). 245, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.